

# Key Technical Differences Between SLE 15 and SUSE Linux 16

## WHAT?

This article addresses common technical questions about installing and using SUSE Linux 16.

## WHY?

SUSE Linux 16 introduces significant changes compared to its predecessor, SLE 15. This article helps you navigate those differences.

## EFFORT

It takes approximately 20 minutes to read the article.

## GOAL

You will have a clear understanding of what has been added or removed in SUSE Linux 16.

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# 1 Changes in the installation process

This section answers common questions about the new installer and deployment process.

## 1.1 What happened to YaST?

For installation, SUSE Linux 16 comes with installer images based on a new technology called Agama. The single purpose of Agama is to install a new system and not to serve as a management tool like YaST was.

Agama images are delivered in several flavors. To name several of them:

- minimal: for installation from the network
- full: with a full copy of the package repositories for all product flavors
- remote installation: deployment using the PXE client

Agama supports unattended installation and maintains a high degree of compatibility with AutoYaST's file format and data schema. However, Agama is not a fully compatible drop-in replacement for AutoYaST. Although you can use many existing profiles, some adjustments to the profiles are expected. Additionally, a new, more powerful profile schema based on JSON/Jsonnet is also available.

You can install SUSE Linux 16 using repositories provided by a local RMT server inside the customer's network. There is no RMT version based on SUSE Linux 16 yet. However, RMT 15 is fully supported as an installation source for 16.

## 1.2 Where is the rescue system?

The Agama installation images no longer come with a separate rescue system. In a future release of 16, we plan to provide a separate image for this purpose.

To enter a rescue shell (without starting Agama), you can use the live media. Alternatively, you can use the Agama image to access the installed for diagnosis and repair in any of the following ways:

- Boot the installation image, switch to another virtual console and log in as root.
- Boot the installation image and open a terminal window.
- Boot the installation image, and before starting the Linux kernel, add 3 to the kernel CLI. This will boot into runlevel 3, skipping the graphical system and thus the installer.

Any of these methods will give you a root shell that should allow you to access your root partition. Many of the tools needed to repair or recover a potentially broken installation should be available inside the Agama live media.

## 2 Migration from previous SLE releases

For migration from SLE 15 to SUSE Linux 16, we use a new approach to migration based on a technology called *SUSE Migration Services*.

This technology uses a special medium that attempts the migration in several steps after booting. The first, pre-migration step analyzes the existing installation to identify problematic settings that cannot be converted automatically, such as AppArmor profiles. Such issues are flagged, and you are given the option to either accept an incomplete migration or cancel the process. In the second step, the system boots into a special medium that performs the actual migration. After that, the system boots into the migrated system and performs optional final tasks.

Migration of a running system is no longer provided.

SUSE Linux 16.1 is the target release for delivering full migration support. 16.0 provides limited migration capabilities, supporting only migrations from SLE 15 SP7. Furthermore, the tools in 16.0 do not cover all aspects of migration.

## 3 Changes in the base system and the boot process

Let us dive into the foundational changes affecting system services, core libraries, and essential utilities.

### 3.1 Are there any changes to the boot loader in SLE 16?

The boot loader in SUSE Linux 16 is GRUB 2 2.12. BLS and `systemd-boot` are not used now, but may be added in the future.

On AMD64/Intel 64, full disk encryption is supported using PCR to unlock the disk if the TPM chip supports TPM v2.1 and later.

### 3.2 Where have the configuration files from `/etc` been moved?

SUSE continues to move configuration files delivered by SUSE from `/etc` to `/usr`. This solution enables you to maintain your settings in `/etc` without worrying about maintenance updates overwriting them. Even though many packages follow the paradigm, certain tools are still shipped with regular configuration files located in `/etc`. The process is still ongoing, and we expect that the other tools will be adapted in a future SUSE Linux release.

You have three options for how to modify the configuration of a service or tool. For example, the tool `frobicator` usually has configuration files in `/etc/frob.conf`. Starting with SUSE Linux 16.0, the default configuration file of the tool is `/usr/etc/frob.conf`. Do not modify this file as it may be overwritten by future maintenance updates. To apply your custom changes, you have the following options:

- Place your own copy of the configuration file into `/etc/frob.conf`, which has a precedence and the configuration file supplied by SUSE is then ignored.
- You can place drop-in files into `/etc/frob.d`. The tool first loads the configuration from `/usr/etc/frob.conf` and then updates it using the drop-in files in `/etc/frob.d`.



#### Important: Possible unexpected errors

This solution can lead to unexpected results if you have tools that try to update configuration files in `/etc` blindly. In particular, creating an empty `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file may result in getting locked out of your system.

For more information and a list of affected packages, refer to [configuration split details \(https://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Packaging\\_UsrEtc\)](https://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Packaging_UsrEtc).

### 3.3 Are there any changes in the way the base system works in general?

Yes, `/tmp` is no longer persistent on reboot but uses `tmpfs`.

### 3.4 Do you support transactional updates in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server?

Currently, transactional updates are not supported on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. The transactional update is supported by another product—SUSE Linux Micro.

### 3.5 Deprecated technologies in the base system

The following technologies have been deprecated:

- NIS aka Yellow Pages
- `nscd`: The name service caching daemon
- `wicked`: Replaced by NetworkManager for managing network connections
- AppArmor: SELinux is used exclusively as the security framework
- SystemV init support

### 3.6 What architecture level sets are supported?

The following table summarizes supported architecture level sets.

TABLE 1: SUPPORTED ARCHITECTURE LEVEL SETS

Architecture	Supported version	Notes
AMD64/Intel 64	AMD64/Intel 64-v2	Optimized v3 versions of certain shared libraries are now available. These libraries, which follow the naming scheme <code>libfoo-x86-64-v3</code> , are installed automatically

Architecture	Supported version	Notes
		on systems that support the new instruction set.
Intel 32-bit	Not supported	A 32-bit runtime is no longer supported, and SUSE does not provide any 32-bit libraries anymore.
IBM POWER	POWER 9 and higher	SUSE Linux 16.0 is supported on POWER 10 and POWER 11. Even though SUSE Linux 16.0 continues to work on POWER 9 (except for KVM), this is not supported by IBM.
IBM POWER 32-bit	Not supported	Support for a 32-bit runtime has been discontinued since SLES 15 SP3.
IBM IBM Z	IBM Z14	
AArch64	Armv8.0-A	No change from SLE 15.

### 3.7 Do you still support legacy BIOS on AMD64/Intel 64?

The default for fresh installations of SUSE Linux 16.0 is UEFI. Support for legacy BIOS is deprecated and will be removed in a future version of the product. However, support for legacy BIOS is provided for backward compatibility in the following scenarios:

- migration of VMs that use Legacy BIOS
- certain instances in public clouds
- systems upgraded from SLE 15

Some features may not be available when using Legacy BIOS, such as full disk encryption with TPM.

## 4 Changes in security

This section covers the most critical security updates and changes.

### 4.1 What is the status of SELinux?

In standard installations, SELinux is enabled by default and set to enforcing mode. When configuring a SLES or SLES for SAP applications system to run SAP, SELinux is changed to permissive mode transparently.

For details on SELinux, refer to the [Understanding SELinux Basics \(https://documentation.suse.com/sles/16.0/html/SLES-SELinux/\)](https://documentation.suse.com/sles/16.0/html/SLES-SELinux/)  article.

### 4.2 Are you changing the rules for root access?

Starting with SUSE Linux 16, root access is modified to be more secure by default. For users with physical access to the system (that is, text console, serial, graphical desktop), login as root is still allowed by default. There is no change in behavior compared to SLE 15. However, for remote access via SSH, root login is **disabled** when trying to use password authentication. To allow it, install the `openssh-server-config-rootlogin` package. Also, root login is still possible when you configure SSH keys in `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys*`.

### 4.3 What about sudo?

In SLE (15 and older), sudo is configured to prompt for the password of the target user (the account you want to switch to). In SUSE Linux 16, we have strengthened the security of the default setup:

- The first user created by the installer is now added to the wheel group.
- When using sudo -i, kexec or polkit for authentication, the following rules apply:
  - If the user is part of the wheel group, they are prompted for their own password, rather than the root password.
  - If the user is **not** part of the wheel group, they are prompted for the root password.



This new policy is implemented with the `sudo-policy-wheel-auth-self` package, which is installed by default on new SUSE Linux 16.0 systems.

## 5 Changes in kernel and storage

Explore the updates at the core of the system, from the Linux kernel to the storage stack.

### 5.1 Kernel version and kernel subsystem changes

Support of the following core kernel subsystems has been dropped:

- quota v1
- cgroups v1 interface

SUSE Linux 16.0 is delivered with kernel version 6.12.

### 5.2 Support status of file systems

The following table provides an overview of the file system status in SUSE Linux 16:

TABLE 2: SUPPORTED ARCHITECTURE LEVEL SETS

File system	Status
reiserfs	Dropped
hfsplus	Dropped
UFS	Dropped
quota v1	Dropped
ocfs2	Dropped. Use gfs2 instead (available only on SLE HA).
btrfs	Supported and set as the default file system

File system	Status
xfs	Supported
ext	Supported
gfs2	Supported—both read and write operations. Available on SLE HA only.

### 5.3 How do I configure Kdump?

On SLE 15 you could configure Kdump using YaST. However, with YaST not available on SUSE Linux 16, the **kdumptool** tool is now used to configure Kdump. You can control settings using the following variables in `/etc/sysconfig/kdump`:

- `KDUMP_CRASHKERNEL`
- `KDUMP_UPDATE_BOOTLOADER`

Using **kdumptool**, you can perform the following tasks:

- Check whether the running kernel has the expected crashkernel settings
- Update the bootloader configuration to enforce the expected settings on next reboot
- Disable kdump by removing crashkernel settings from your boot loader configuration

## 6 Changes in virtualization

SUSE Linux 16 continues to support KVM. Support for Xen has been dropped.

## 7 Changes in the desktop environment

The desktop product has been discontinued. SUSE Linux 16 is available with a minimal desktop environment based on GNOME 48, including essential applications such as the Firefox Web browser, file browser, viewers for PDFs and images, and so on.

Changes in desktop technologies:

- X11 is no longer shipped. Desktop sessions now use Wayland.
- The VNC server is no longer shipped. Remote desktop and sharing are now provided using RDP.
- The GTK2, Qt5 and wxWidgets widget libraries have been dropped.

## 8 Changes in the system management

Here, we answer your questions about the changes to system administration tools and automation frameworks.

### 8.1 Which management frameworks are available?

The YaST management tool is not shipped anymore, so for general 1:1 management tasks you can use the delivered Cockpit. However, Cockpit does not provide a full replacement, and some modules YaST used are missing in it. For details regarding Cockpit, refer to the [Cockpit guide \(https://documentation.suse.com/sles/16.0/html/SLES-cockpit/\)](https://documentation.suse.com/sles/16.0/html/SLES-cockpit/) [↗](#).

For management automation, SUSE Linux 16 supports Ansible. SUSE Multi-Linux Manager is another option for managing SUSE Linux 16 installations that use Salt internally. However, SUSE Linux 16 itself does not contain Salt packages.

Support of WBEM has been dropped (in SLE 15 it was provided by the SBLIM packages).

### 8.2 What has changed in the update stack and package management?

In SUSE Linux 16, there are no modules anymore to distinguish between, for example, the base system, server applications or development packages. There are also no longer separate channels for pool and update. These changes, together with improvements to zypper, should result in better performance when applying updates. SUSE Linux minor releases (aka 16.1, 16.2 and so on) will continue to have separate repositories.

SUSE Linux 16 instances can register against (and receive updates from) an RMT server. Currently, the RMT service has to run on a SLE 15 instance as we do not support the RMT service on SUSE Linux 16 yet. RMT on SUSE Linux 16 is expected to be delivered with SUSE Linux 16.1.

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