
Use Case Survey

Results

Survey 553928

Number of records in this query:	1580
Total records in survey:	1580
Percentage of total:	100.00%

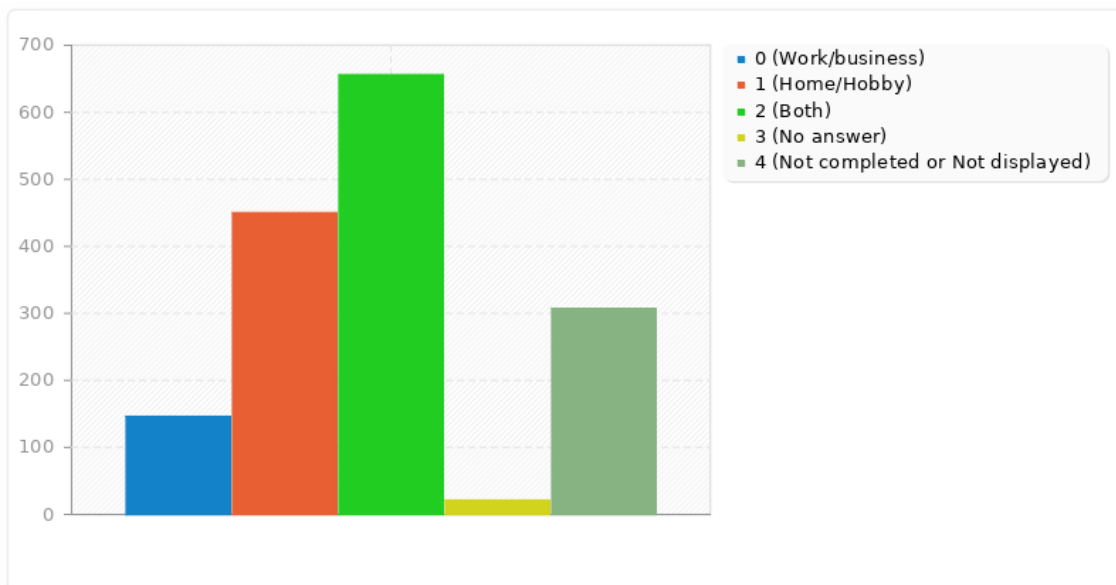
Summary for G1Q00002

What best describes your use of IT?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Work/business (SQ001)	146	9.24%
Home/Hobby (SQ002)	450	28.48%
Both (SQ003)	656	41.52%
No answer	21	1.33%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%

Summary for G1Q00002

What best describes your use of IT?



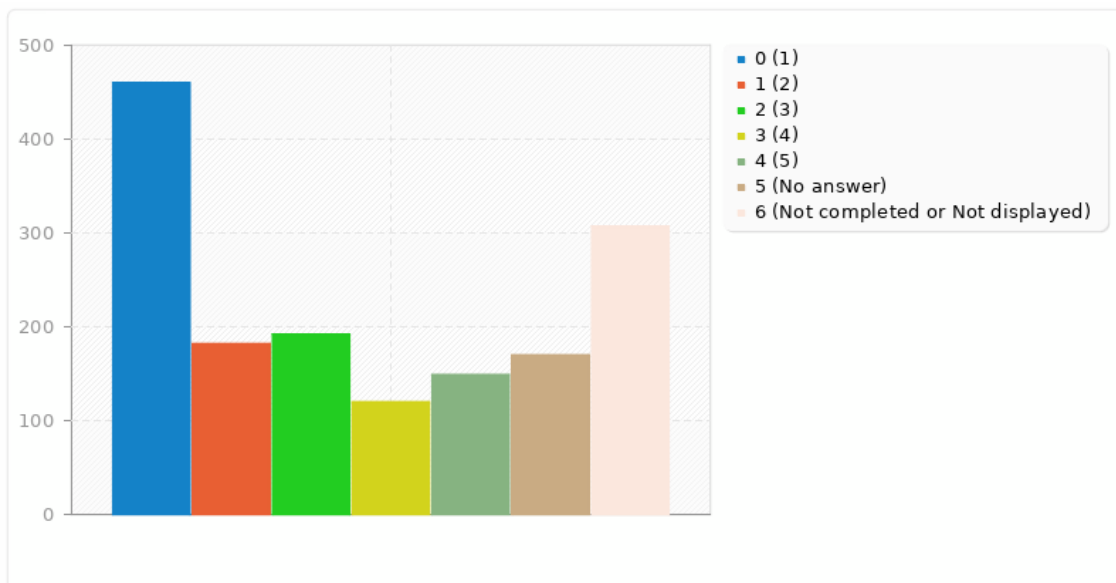
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	460	41.70%	58.20%
2 (2)	182	16.50%	
3 (3)	192	17.41%	17.41%
4 (4)	120	10.88%	
5 (5)	149	13.51%	24.39%
No answer	170	10.76%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.38		
Standard deviation	1.45		
Sum (Answers)	1103	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



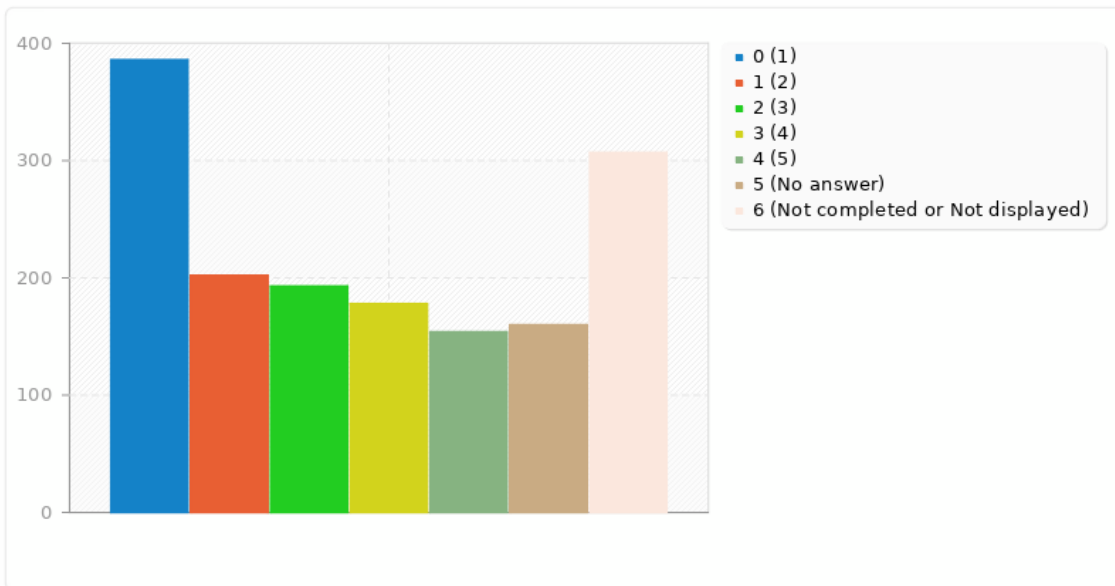
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ002)[Containerization]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	386	34.68%	52.83%
2 (2)	202	18.15%	
3 (3)	193	17.34%	17.34%
4 (4)	178	15.99%	
5 (5)	154	13.84%	29.83%
No answer	160	10.13%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.56		
Standard deviation	1.45		
Sum (Answers)	1113	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ002)[Containerization]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



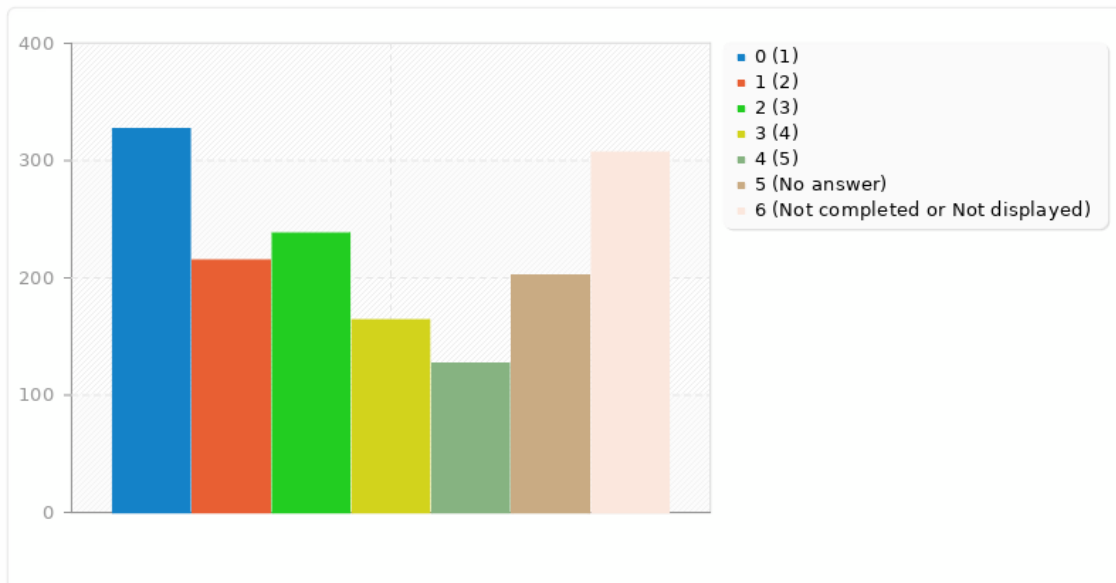
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	327	30.53%	50.61%
2 (2)	215	20.07%	
3 (3)	238	22.22%	22.22%
4 (4)	164	15.31%	
5 (5)	127	11.86%	27.17%
No answer	202	12.78%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.58		
Standard deviation	1.37		
Sum (Answers)	1071	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



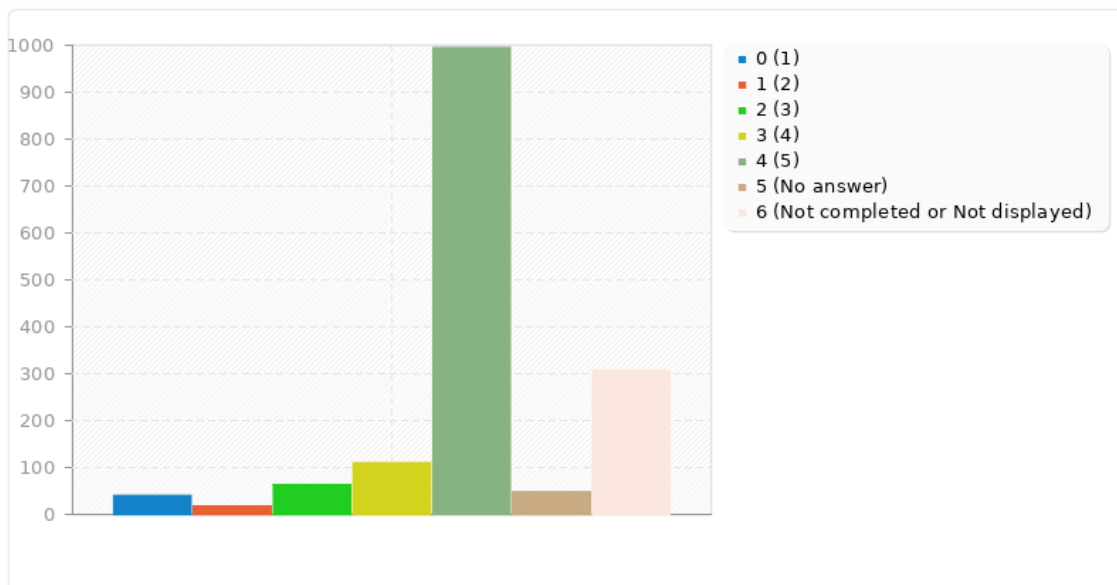
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	40	3.27%	4.65%
2 (2)	17	1.39%	
3 (3)	63	5.14%	5.14%
4 (4)	110	8.98%	
5 (5)	995	81.22%	90.20%
No answer	48	3.04%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	4.64		
Standard deviation	0.9		
Sum (Answers)	1225	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



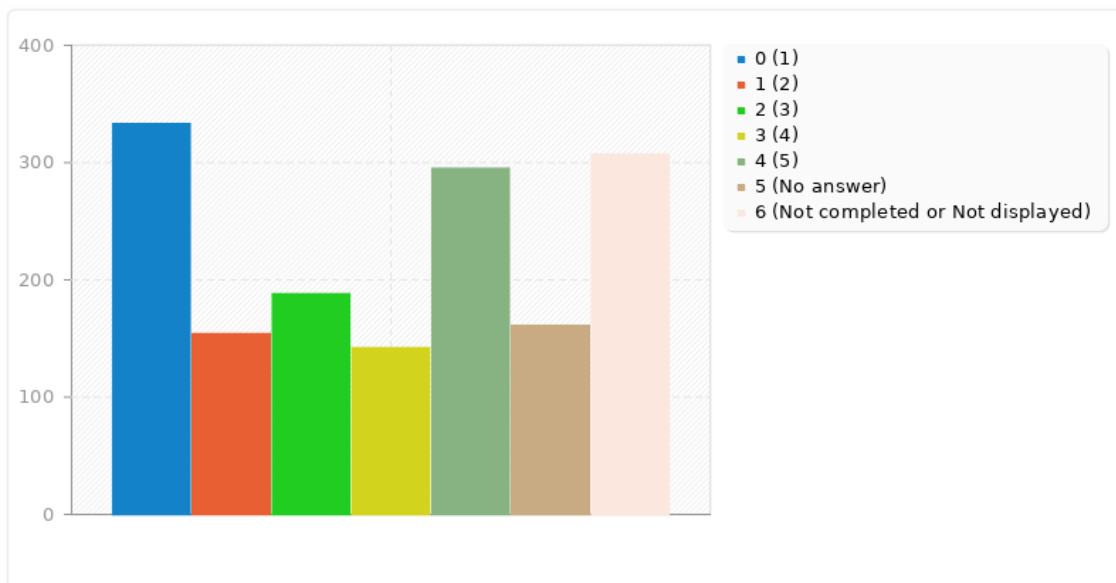
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	333	29.95%	43.79%
2 (2)	154	13.85%	
3 (3)	188	16.91%	16.91%
4 (4)	142	12.77%	
5 (5)	295	26.53%	39.30%
No answer	161	10.19%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.92		
Standard deviation	1.59		
Sum (Answers)	1112	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



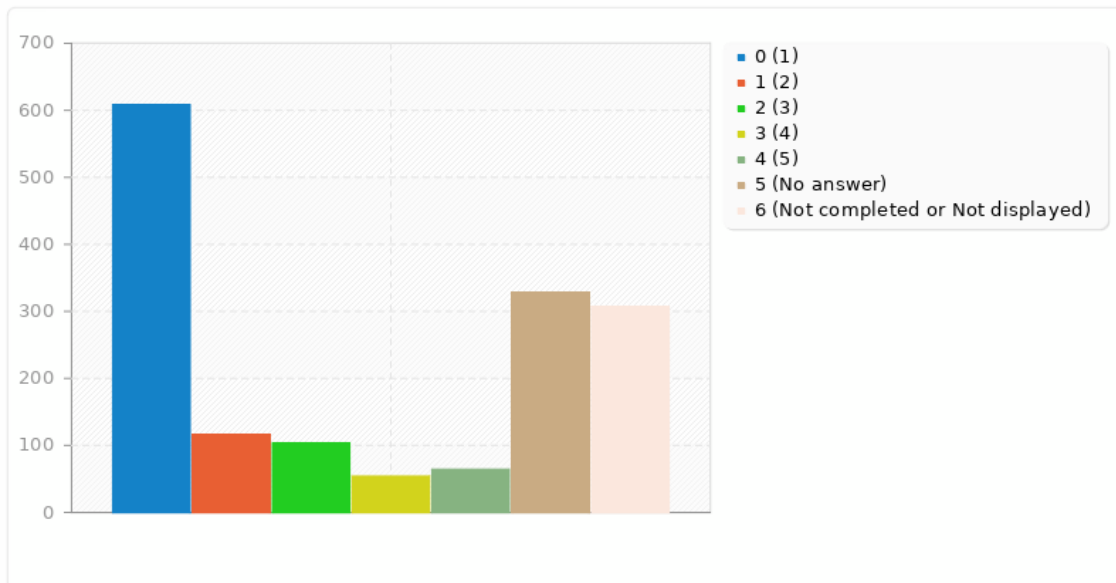
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	608	64.34%	76.61%
2 (2)	116	12.28%	
3 (3)	103	10.90%	10.90%
4 (4)	54	5.71%	
5 (5)	64	6.77%	12.49%
No answer	328	20.76%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.78		
Standard deviation	1.24		
Sum (Answers)	945	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



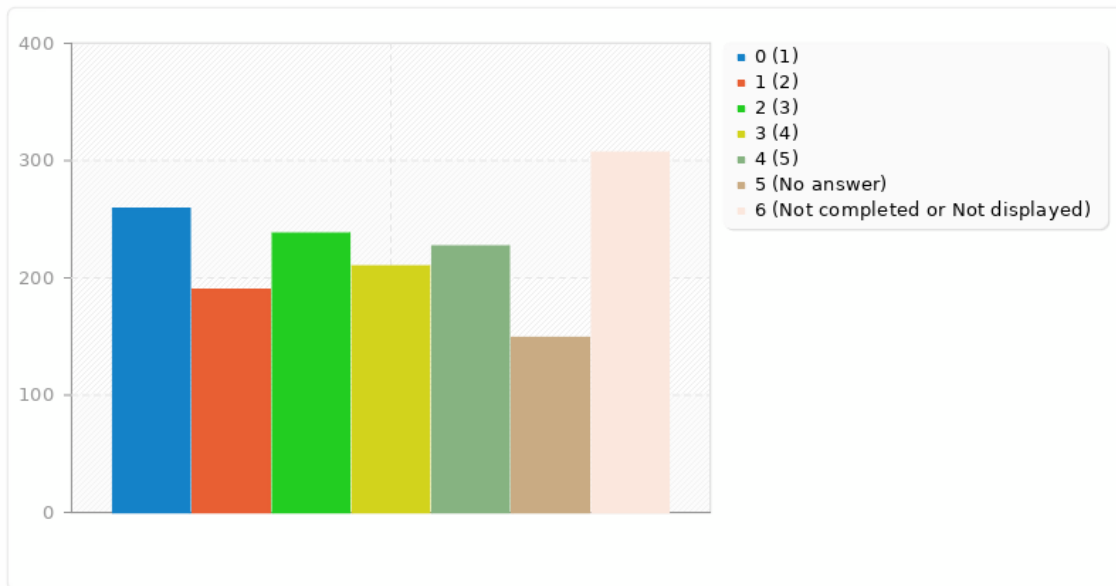
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	259	23.04%	39.95%
2 (2)	190	16.90%	
3 (3)	238	21.17%	21.17%
4 (4)	210	18.68%	
5 (5)	227	20.20%	38.88%
No answer	149	9.43%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.96		
Standard deviation	1.44		
Sum (Answers)	1124	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



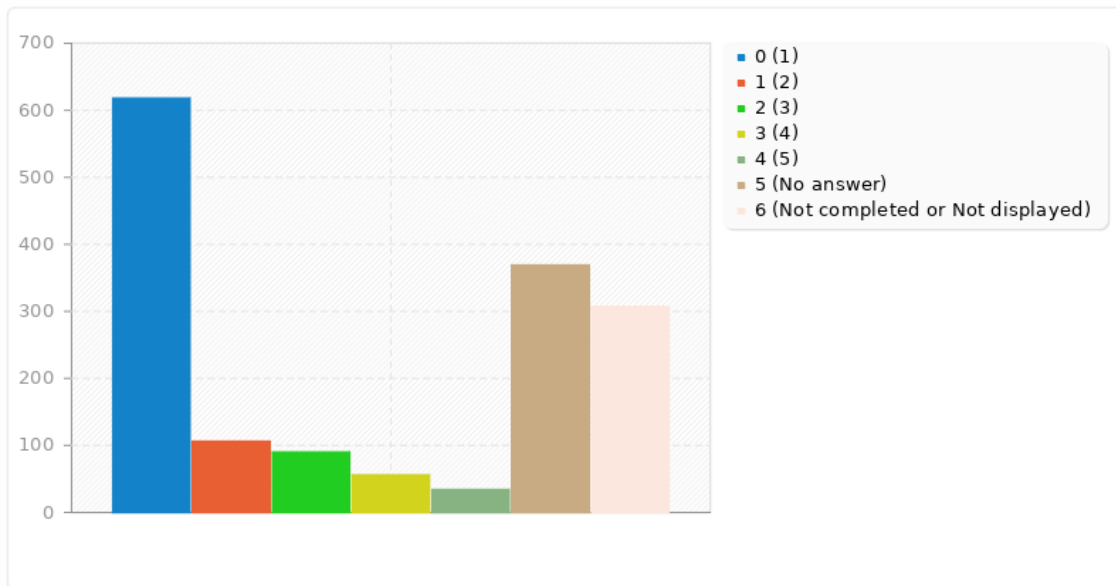
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	618	68.36%	80.09%
2 (2)	106	11.73%	
3 (3)	90	9.96%	9.96%
4 (4)	56	6.19%	
5 (5)	34	3.76%	9.96%
No answer	369	23.35%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.65		
Standard deviation	1.12		
Sum (Answers)	904	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



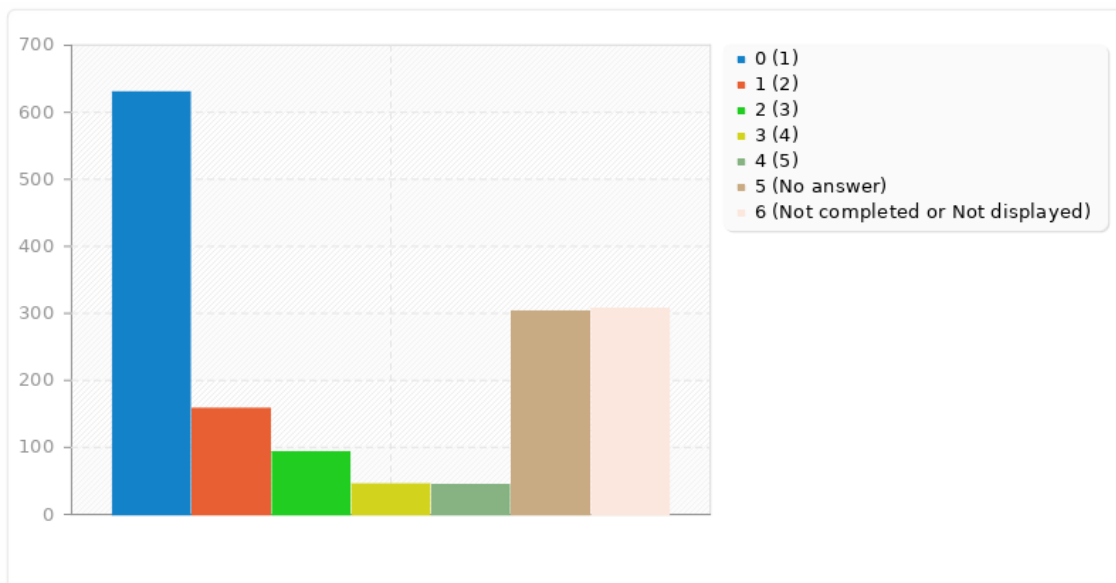
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	630	64.95%	81.24%
2 (2)	158	16.29%	
3 (3)	93	9.59%	9.59%
4 (4)	45	4.64%	
5 (5)	44	4.54%	9.18%
No answer	303	19.18%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.68		
Standard deviation	1.11		
Sum (Answers)	970	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



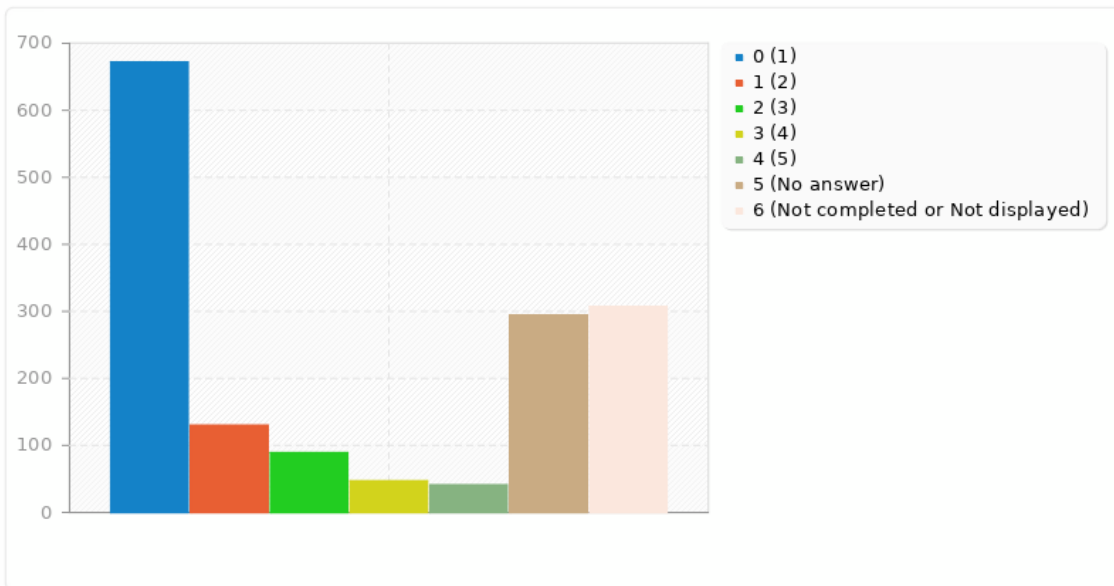
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	672	68.64%	81.92%
2 (2)	130	13.28%	
3 (3)	89	9.09%	9.09%
4 (4)	47	4.80%	
5 (5)	41	4.19%	8.99%
No answer	294	18.61%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.63		
Standard deviation	1.1		
Sum (Answers)	979	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



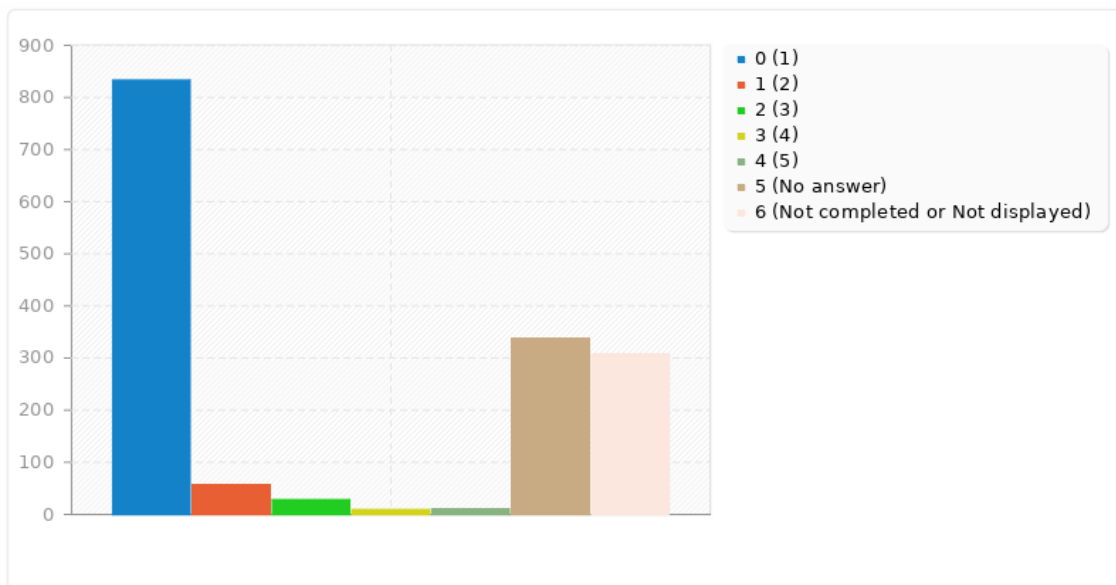
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	833	89.00%	94.98%
2 (2)	56	5.98%	
3 (3)	28	2.99%	2.99%
4 (4)	9	0.96%	
5 (5)	10	1.07%	2.03%
No answer	337	21.33%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.19		
Standard deviation	0.63		
Sum (Answers)	936	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



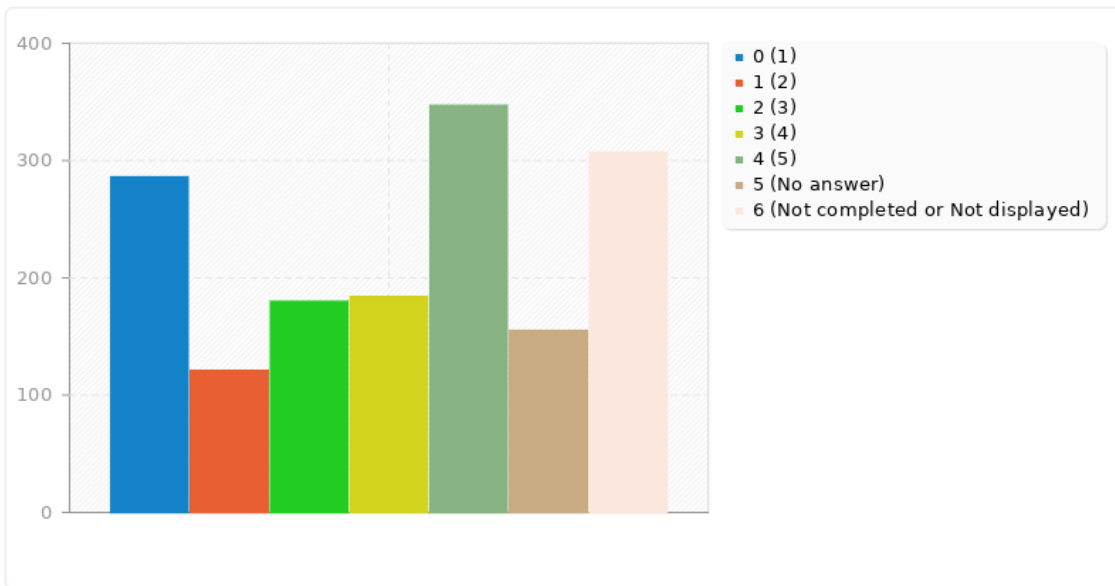
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	286	25.58%	36.40%
2 (2)	121	10.82%	
3 (3)	180	16.10%	16.10%
4 (4)	184	16.46%	
5 (5)	347	31.04%	47.50%
No answer	155	9.81%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	3.17		
Standard deviation	1.59		
Sum (Answers)	1118	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



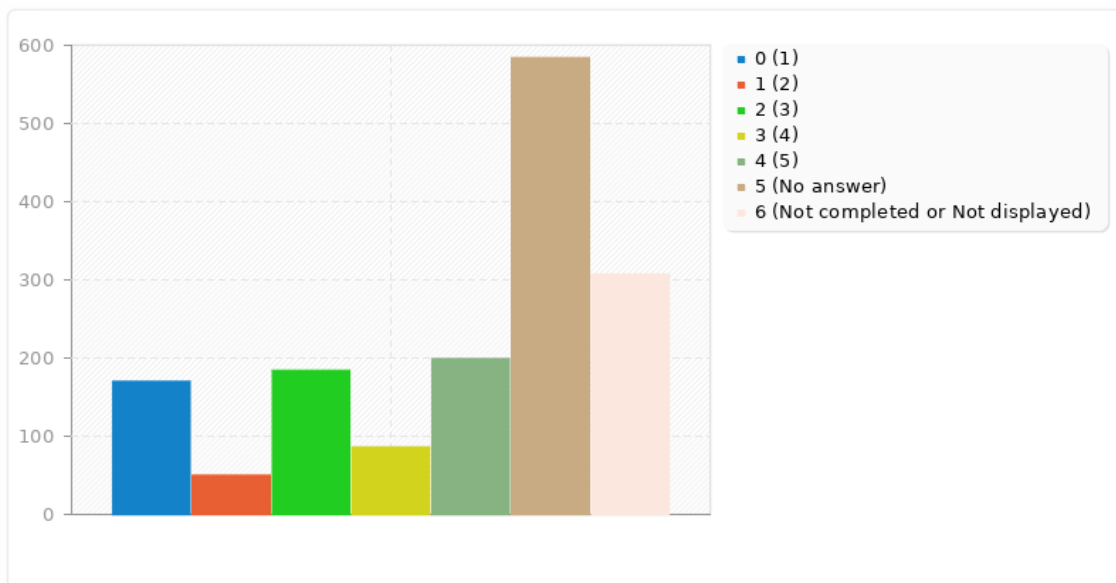
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	170	24.67%	31.93%
2 (2)	50	7.26%	
3 (3)	184	26.71%	26.71%
4 (4)	86	12.48%	
5 (5)	199	28.88%	41.36%
No answer	584	36.96%	0.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	307	19.43%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	3.14		
Standard deviation	1.52		
Sum (Answers)	689	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)



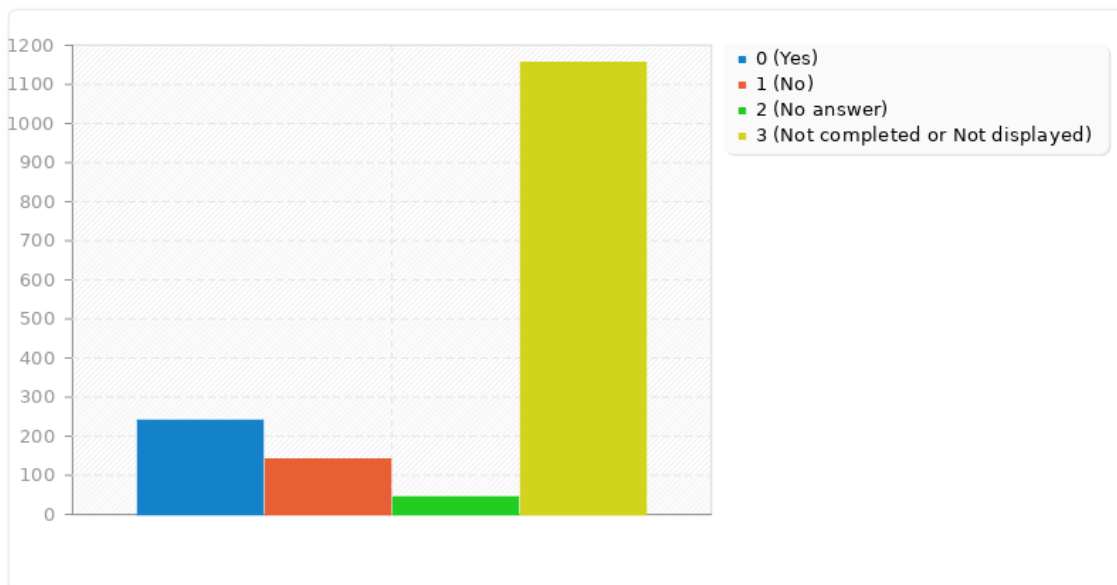
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	240	15.19%
No (AO02)	141	8.92%
No answer	44	2.78%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



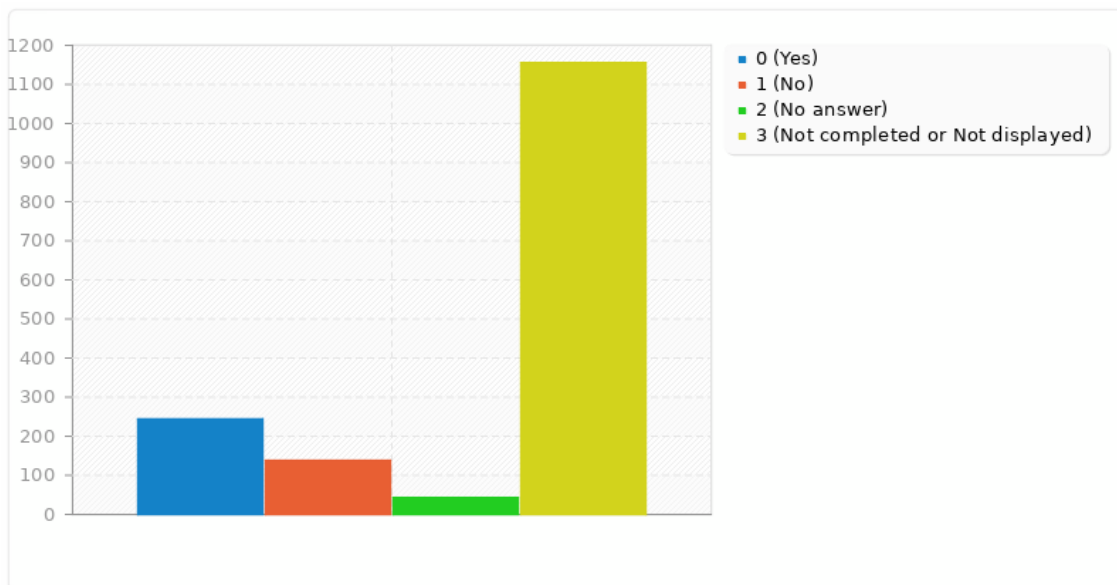
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	244	15.44%
No (AO02)	138	8.73%
No answer	43	2.72%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



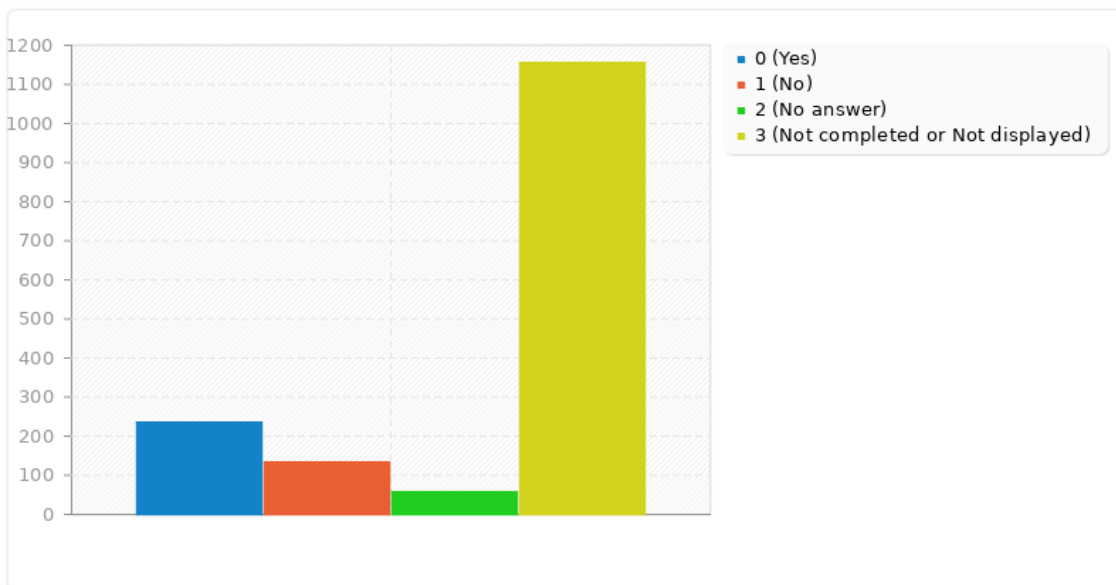
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	235	14.87%
No (AO02)	133	8.42%
No answer	57	3.61%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



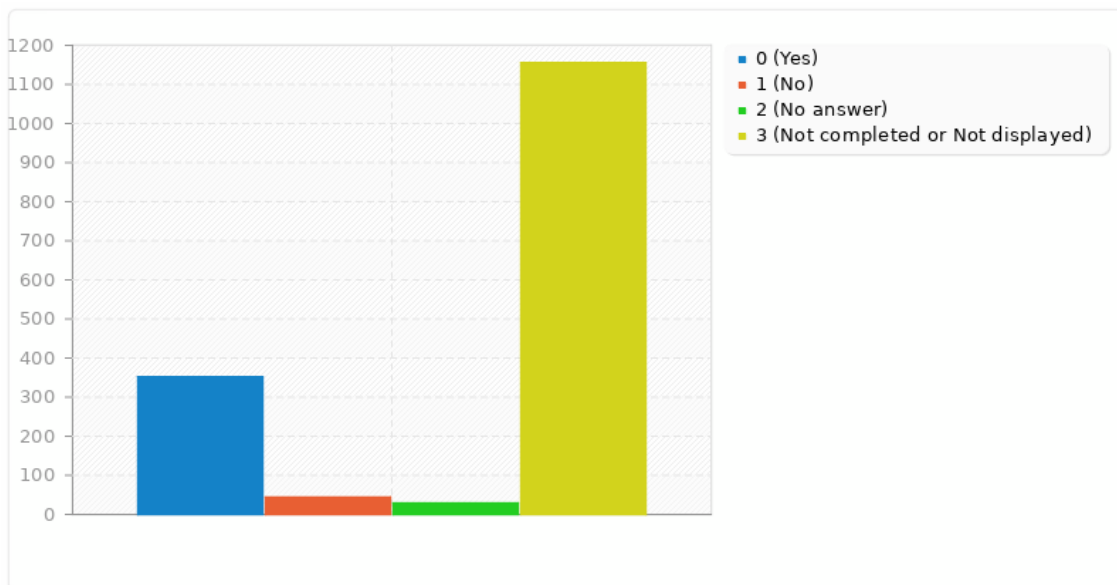
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	352	22.28%
No (AO02)	44	2.78%
No answer	29	1.84%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



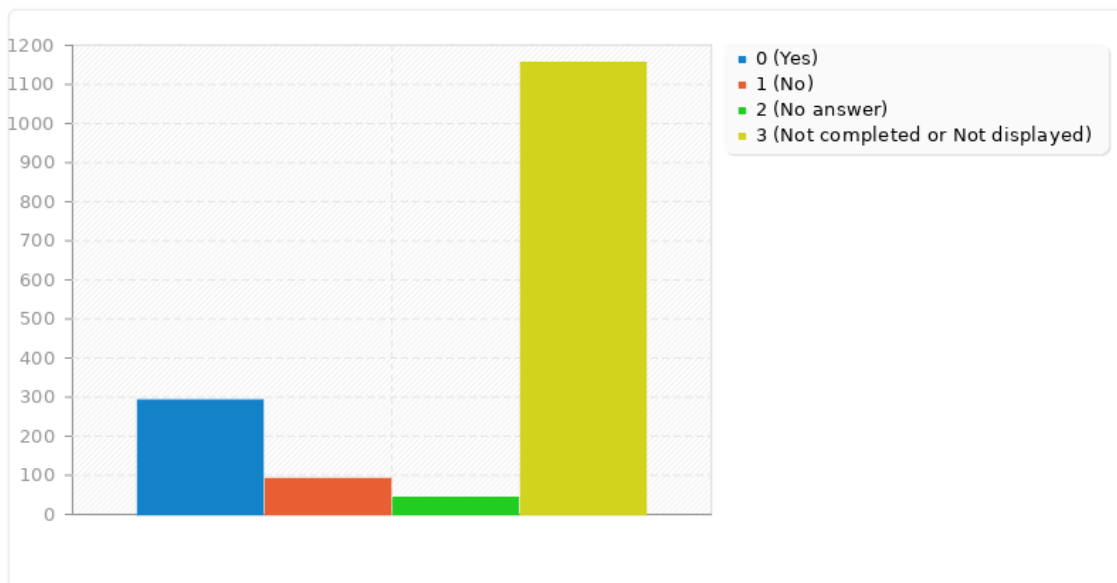
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	292	18.48%
No (AO02)	91	5.76%
No answer	42	2.66%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



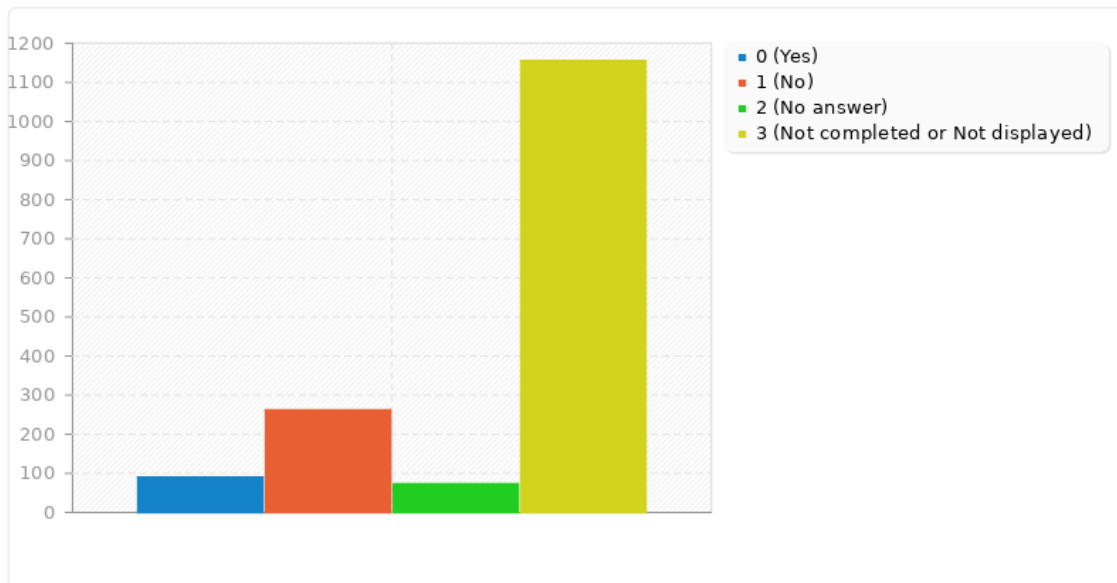
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	90	5.70%
No (AO02)	262	16.58%
No answer	73	4.62%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



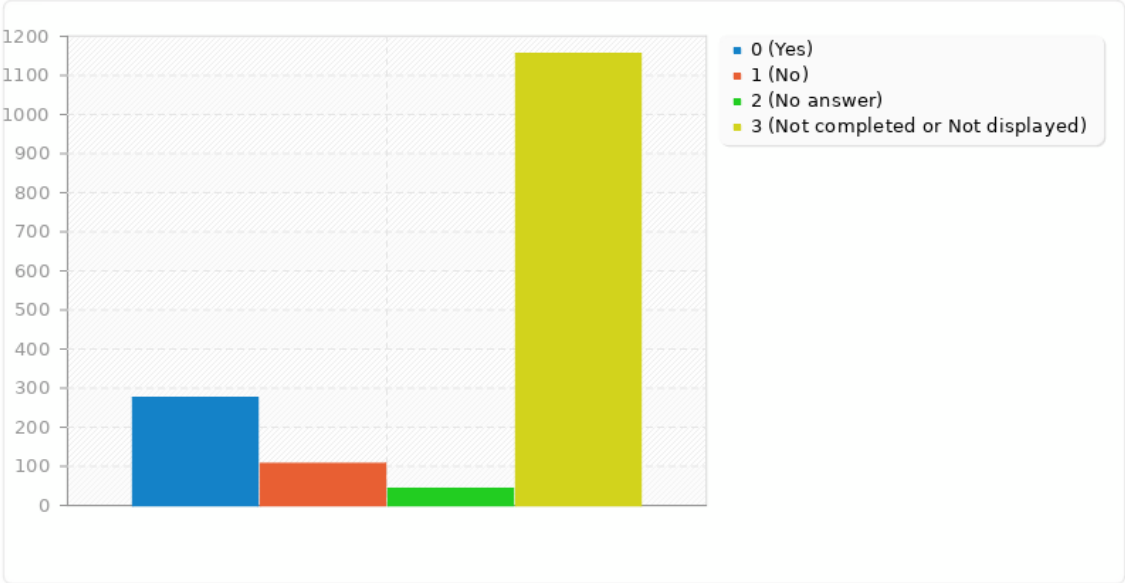
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	275	17.41%
No (AO02)	107	6.77%
No answer	43	2.72%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



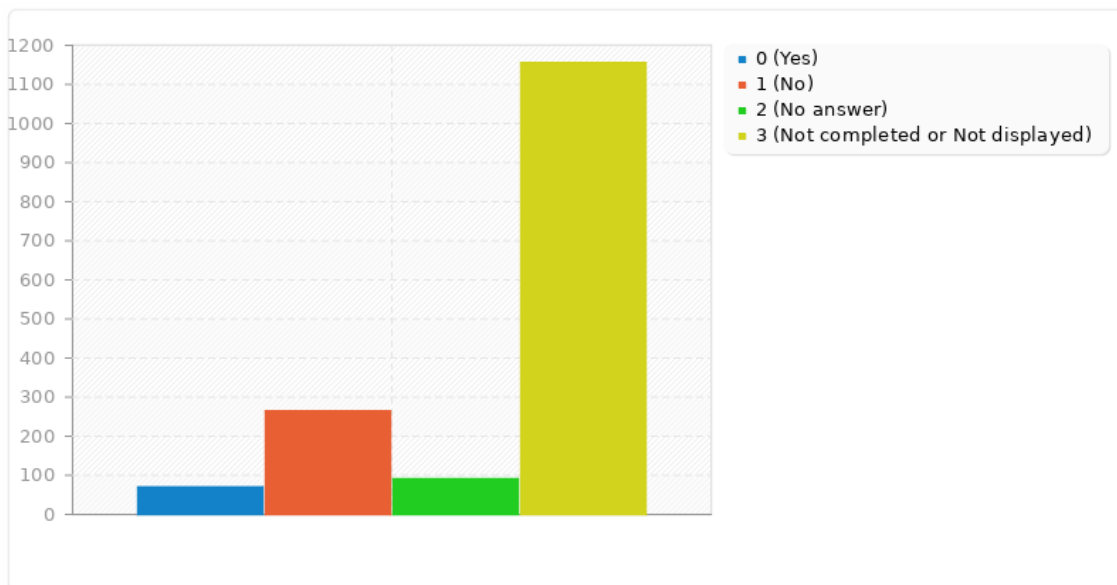
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	70	4.43%
No (AO02)	264	16.71%
No answer	91	5.76%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



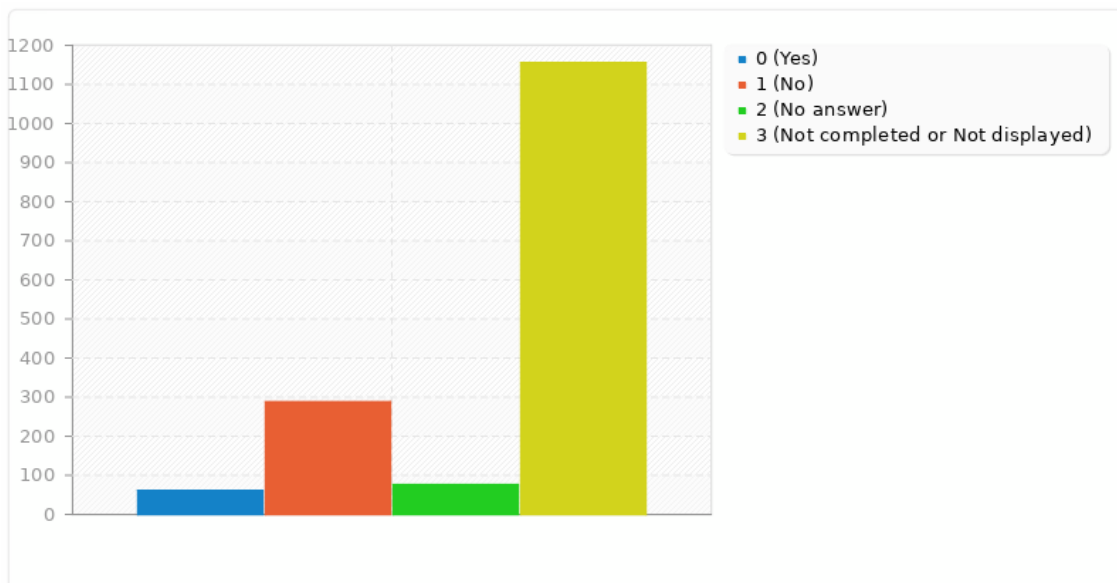
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	61	3.86%
No (AO02)	288	18.23%
No answer	76	4.81%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



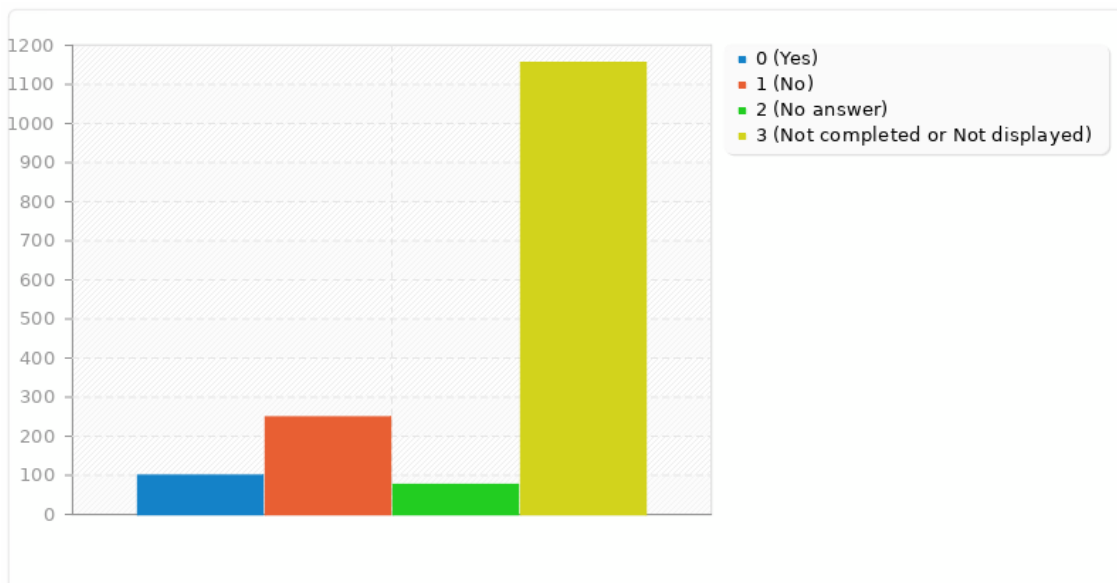
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	100	6.33%
No (AO02)	249	15.76%
No answer	76	4.81%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



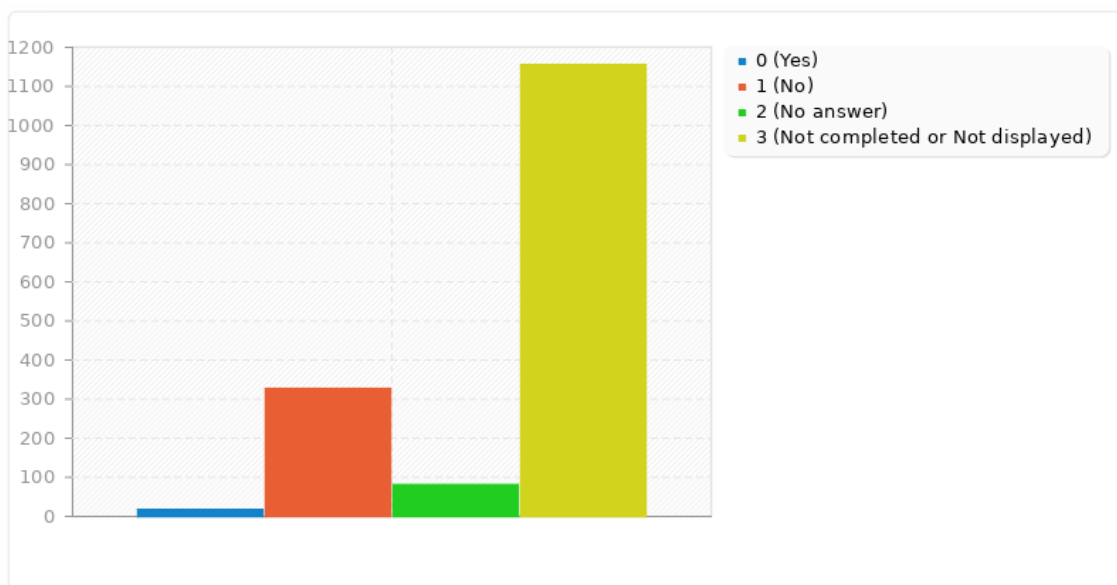
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	17	1.08%
No (AO02)	327	20.70%
No answer	81	5.13%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



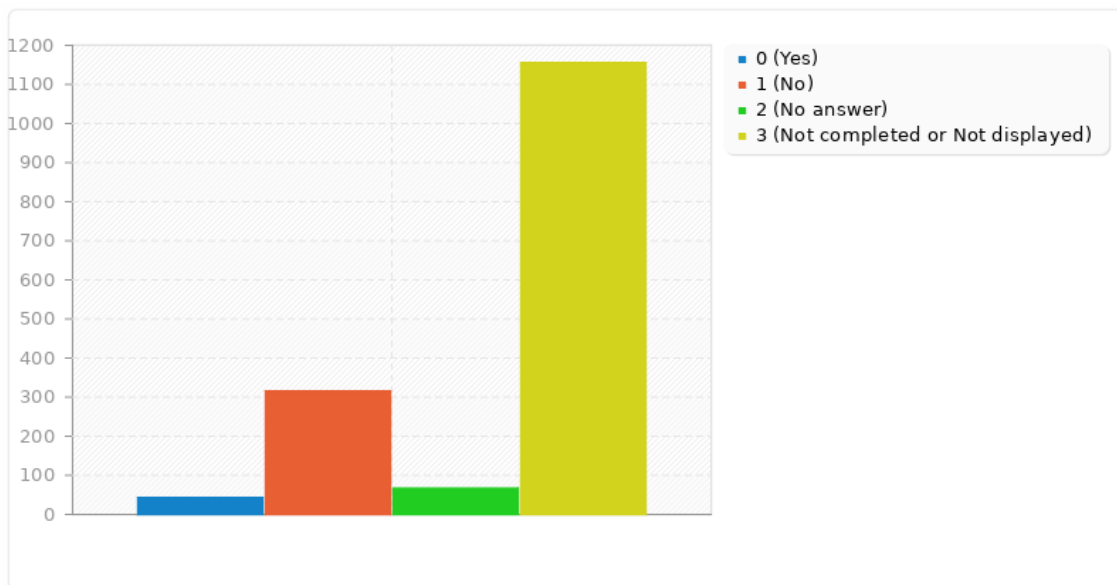
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	43	2.72%
No (AO02)	315	19.94%
No answer	67	4.24%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



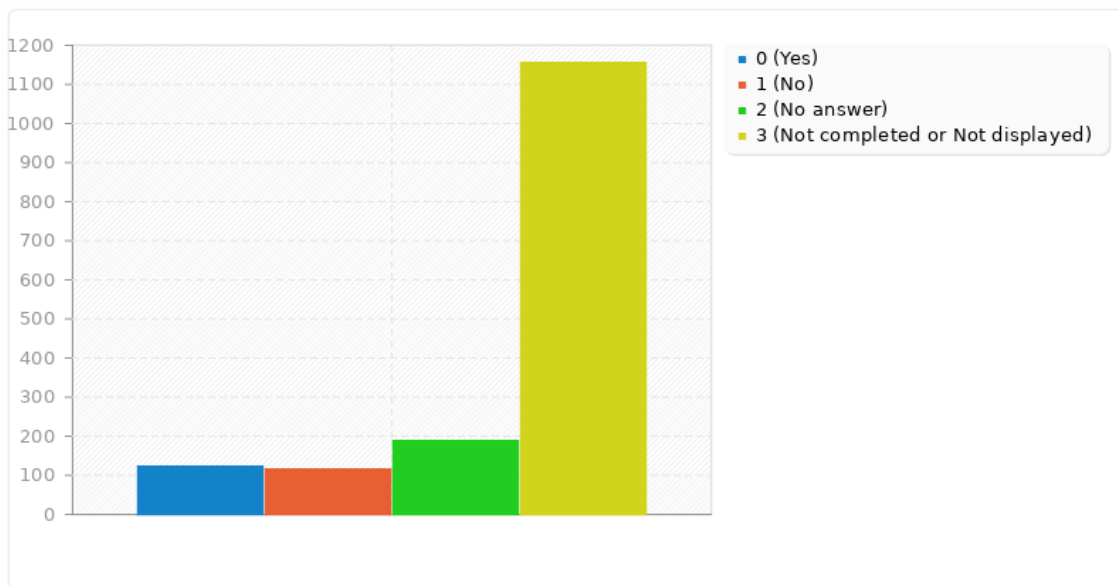
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	122	7.72%
No (AO02)	115	7.28%
No answer	188	11.90%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)



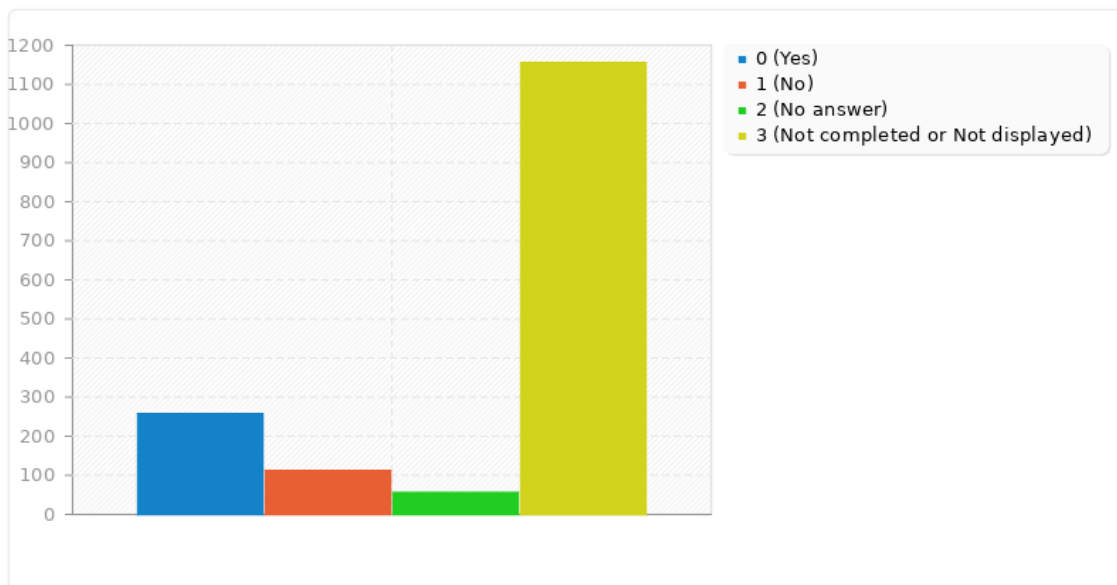
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	257	16.27%
No (AO02)	112	7.09%
No answer	56	3.54%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



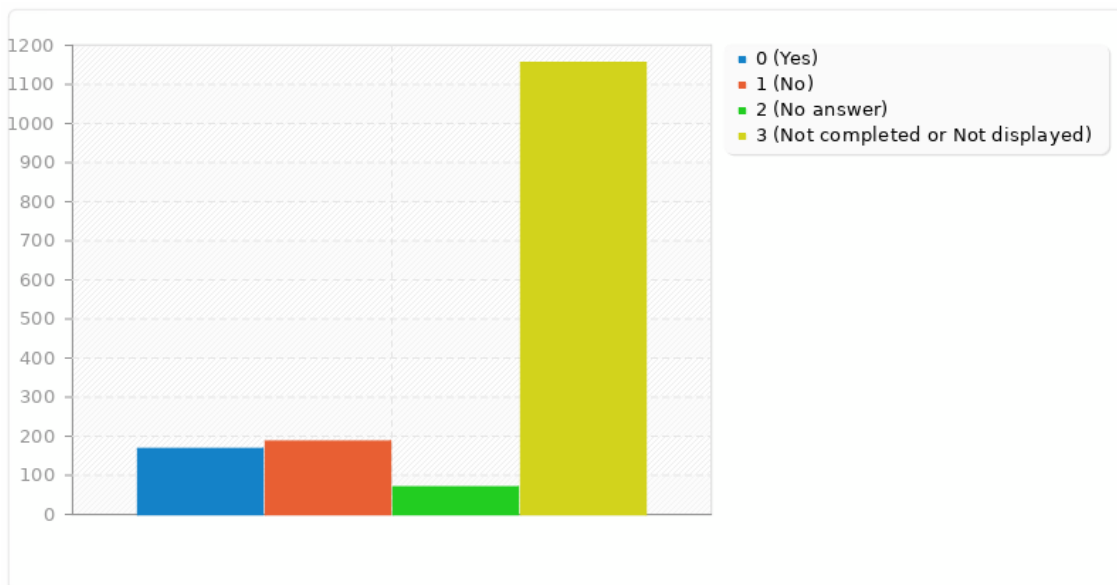
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	168	10.63%
No (AO02)	187	11.84%
No answer	70	4.43%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



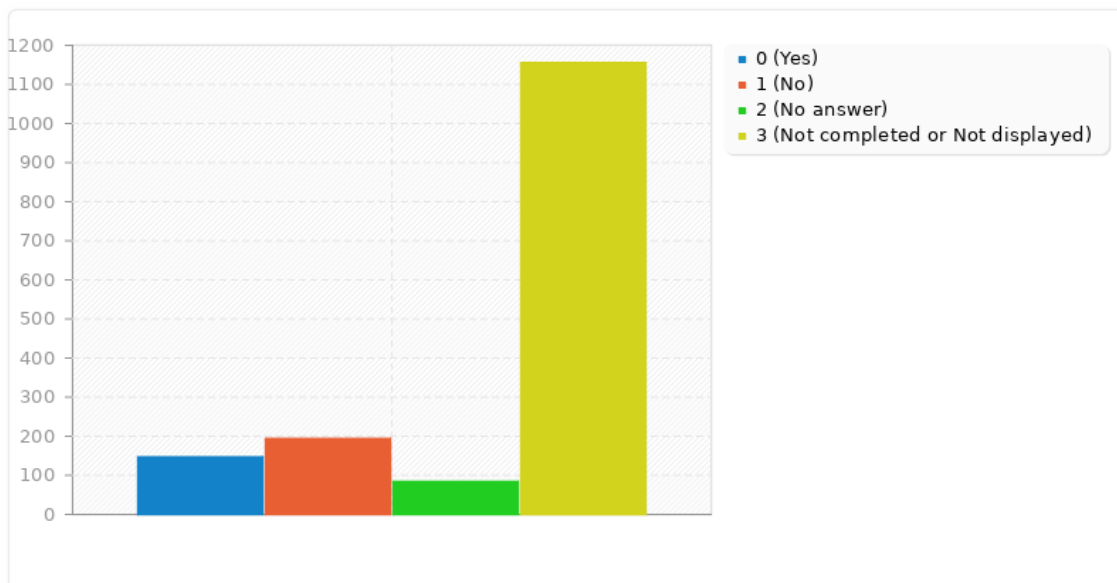
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	147	9.30%
No (AO02)	194	12.28%
No answer	84	5.32%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



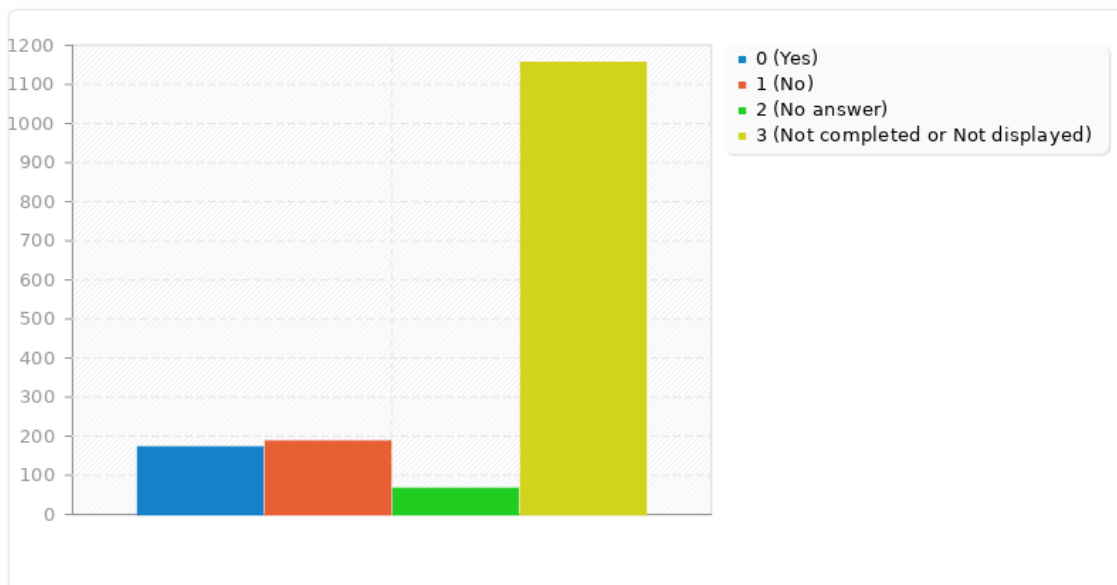
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	172	10.89%
No (AO02)	187	11.84%
No answer	66	4.18%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



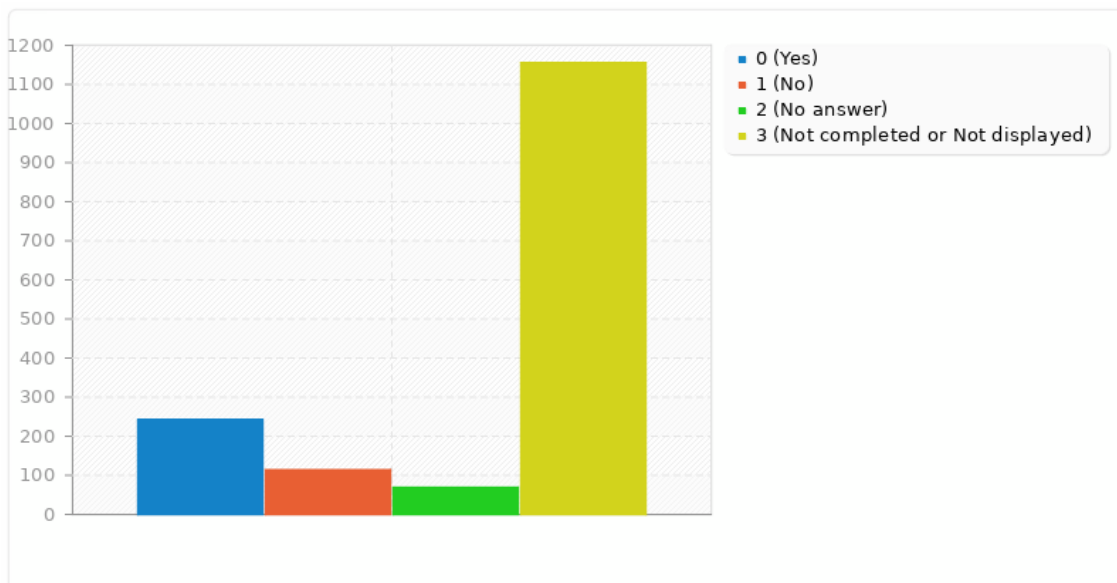
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	242	15.32%
No (AO02)	114	7.22%
No answer	69	4.37%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



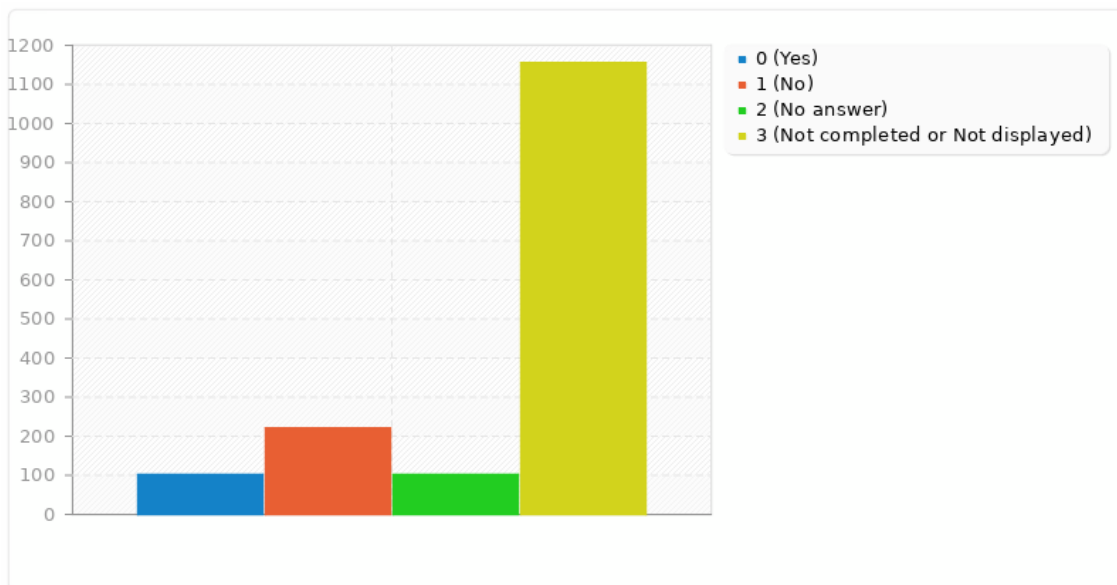
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	102	6.46%
No (AO02)	221	13.99%
No answer	102	6.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



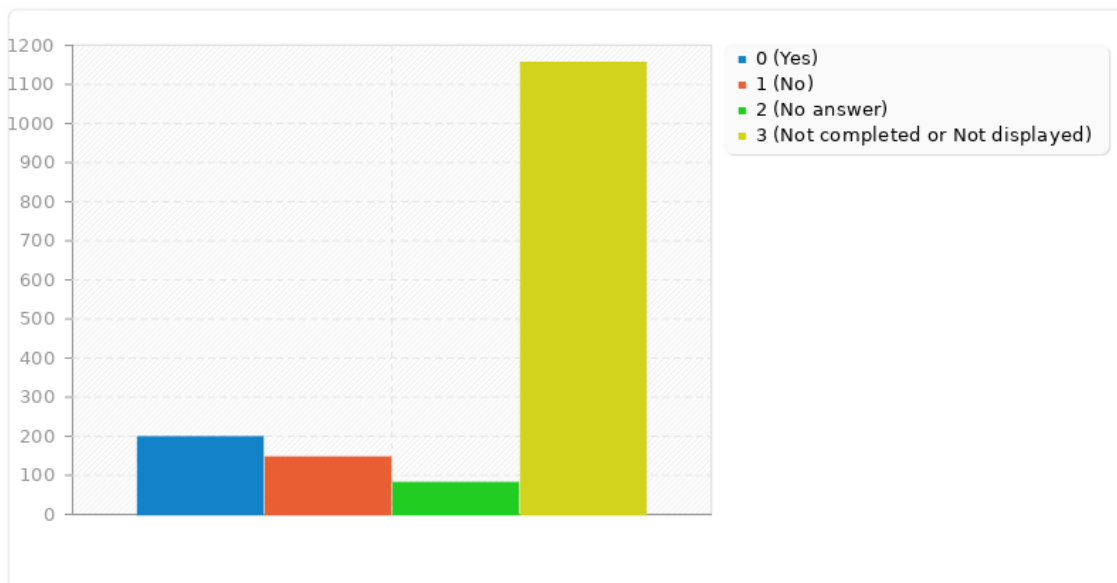
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	198	12.53%
No (AO02)	146	9.24%
No answer	81	5.13%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



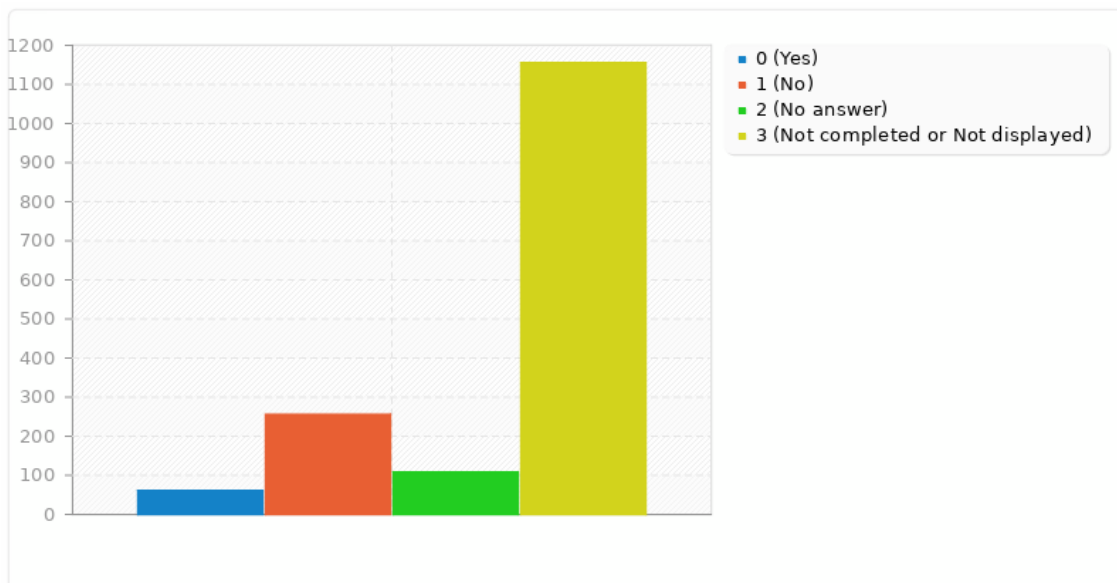
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	61	3.86%
No (AO02)	256	16.20%
No answer	108	6.84%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



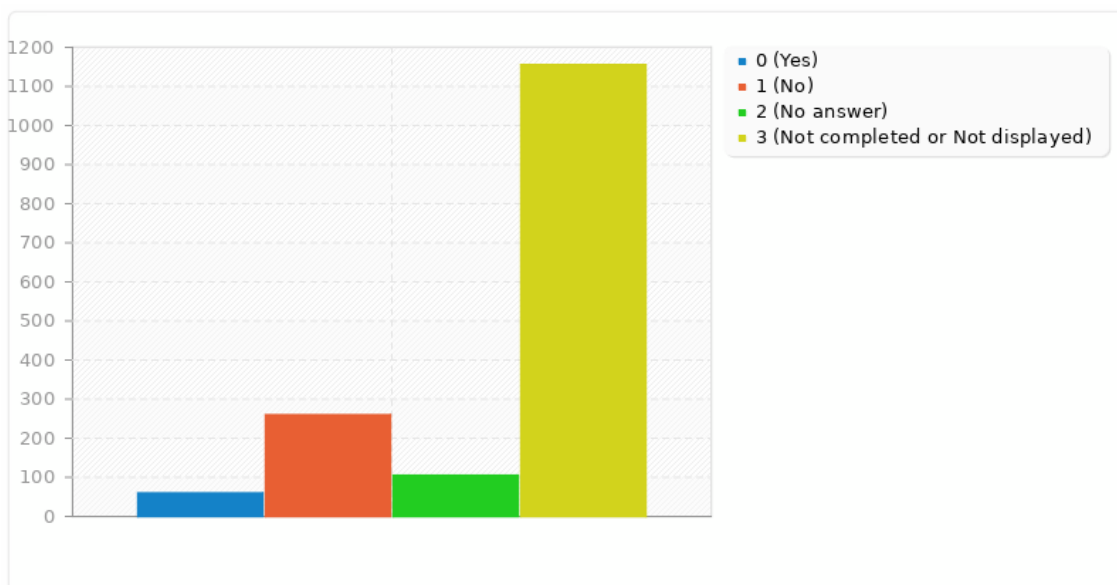
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	60	3.80%
No (AO02)	260	16.46%
No answer	105	6.65%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



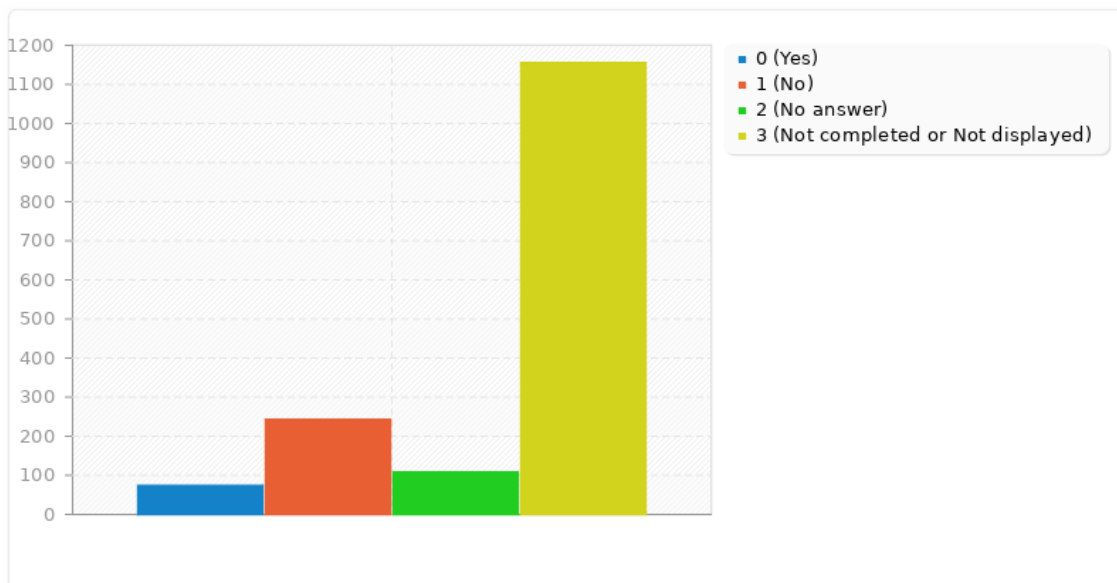
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	74	4.68%
No (AO02)	243	15.38%
No answer	108	6.84%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



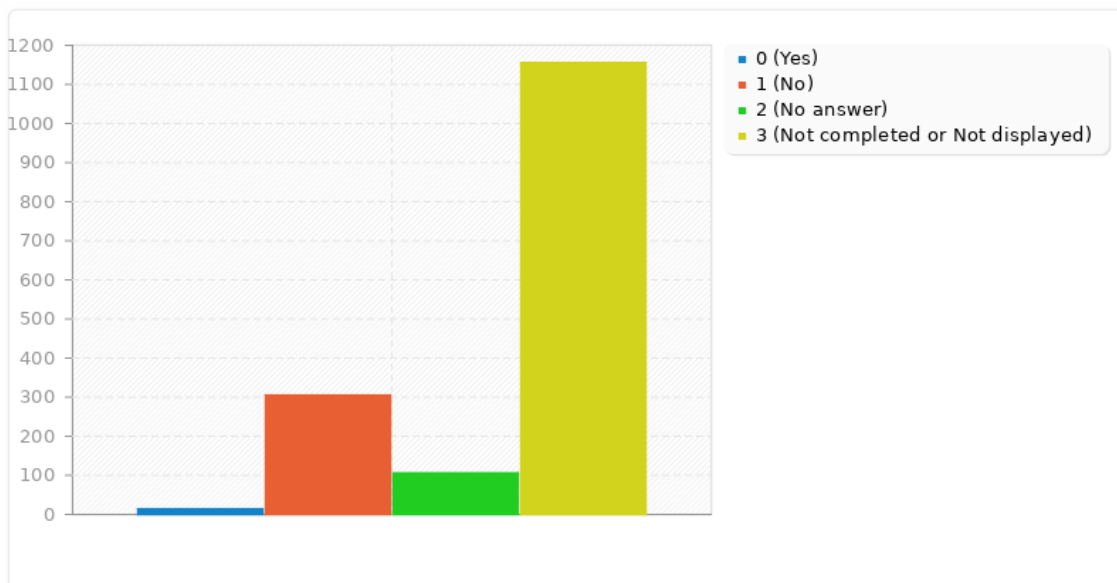
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	14	0.89%
No (AO02)	305	19.30%
No answer	106	6.71%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



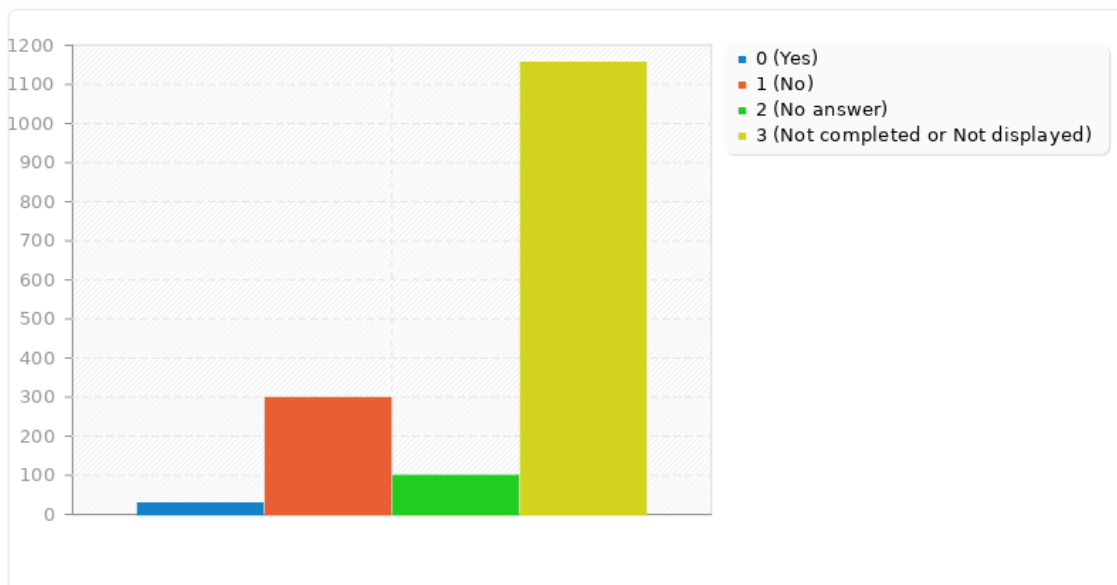
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	28	1.77%
No (AO02)	298	18.86%
No answer	99	6.27%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



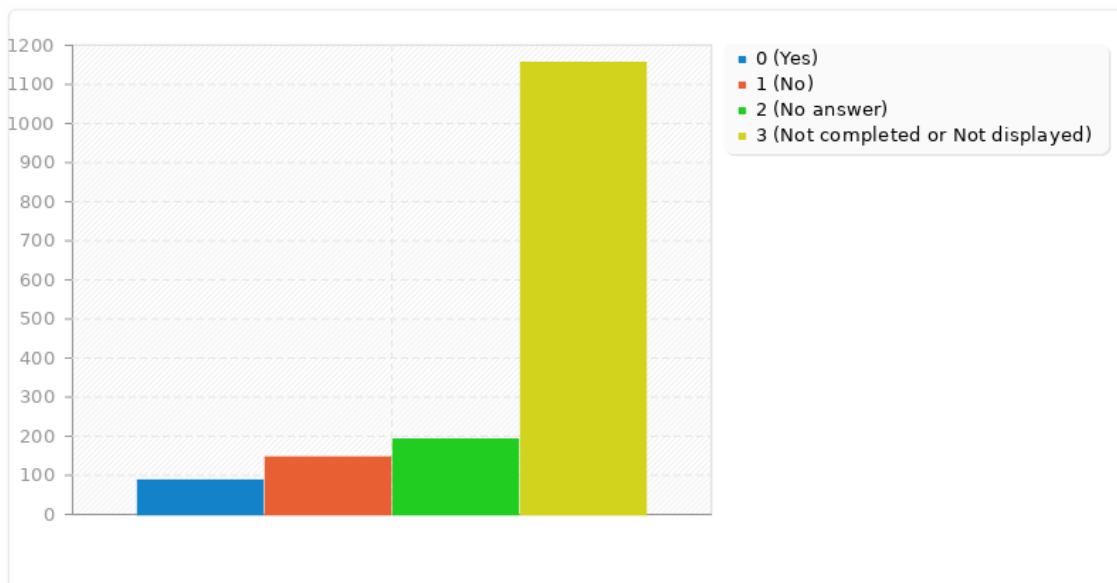
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	87	5.51%
No (AO02)	146	9.24%
No answer	192	12.15%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)



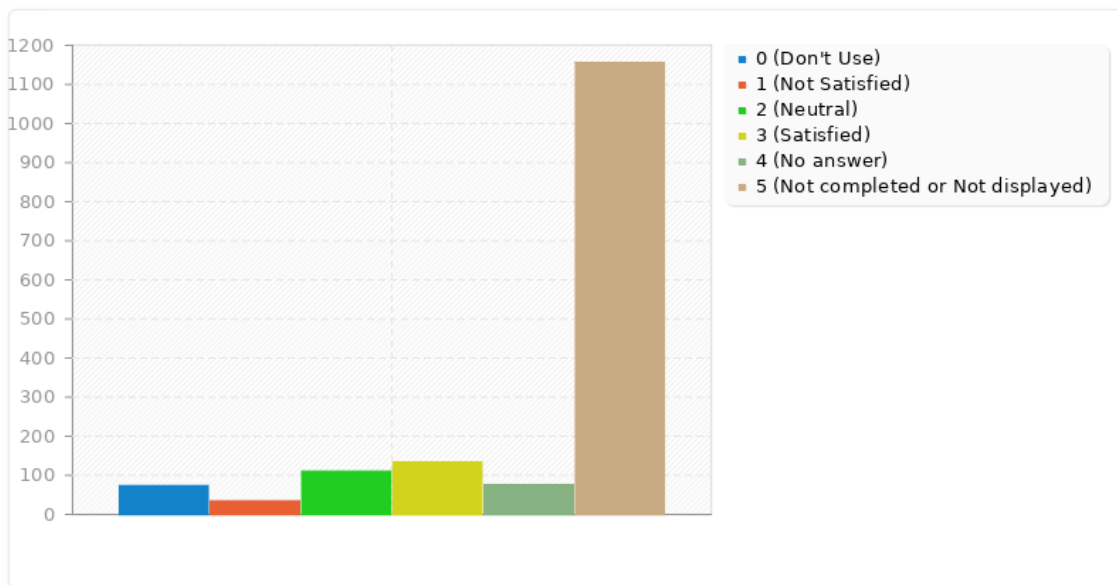
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	73	4.62%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	34	2.15%
Neutral (AO03)	110	6.96%
Satisfied (AO04)	133	8.42%
No answer	75	4.75%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



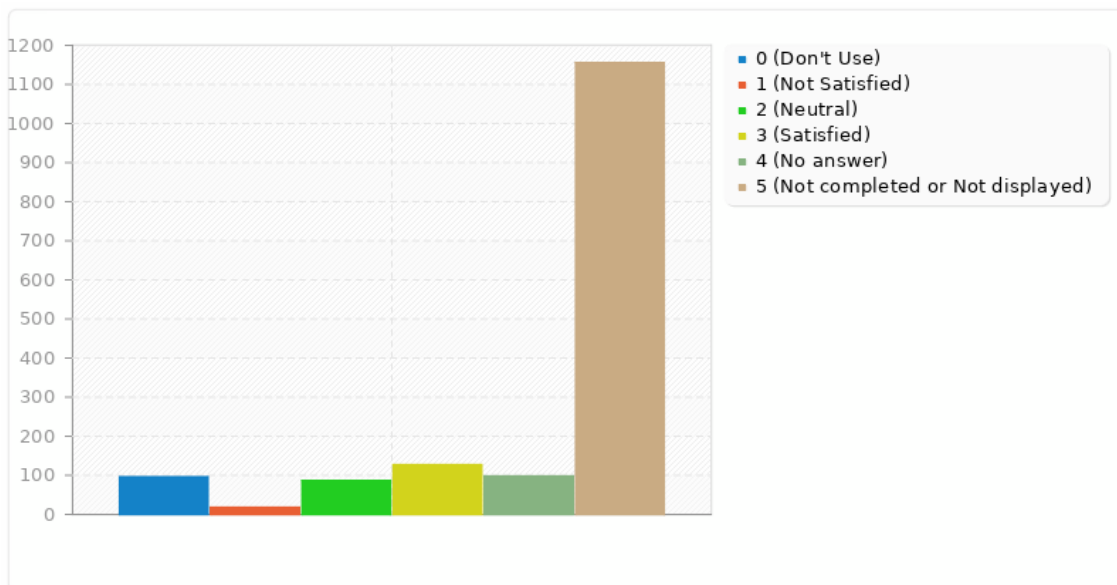
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ002)[Containerization]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	96	6.08%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	18	1.14%
Neutral (AO03)	86	5.44%
Satisfied (AO04)	127	8.04%
No answer	98	6.20%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ002)[Containerization]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



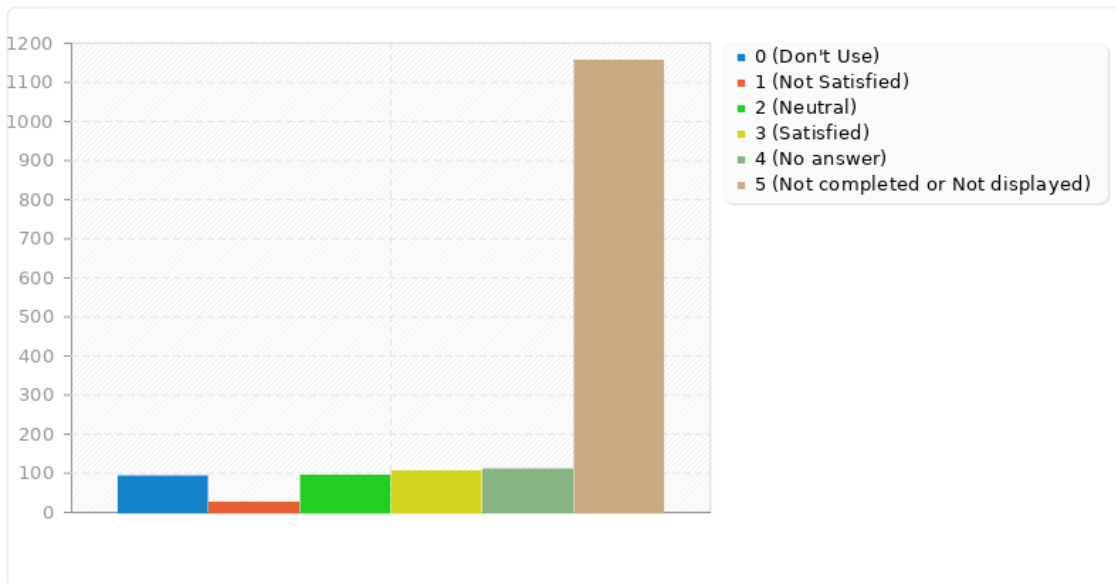
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	92	5.82%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	25	1.58%
Neutral (AO03)	93	5.89%
Satisfied (AO04)	105	6.65%
No answer	110	6.96%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



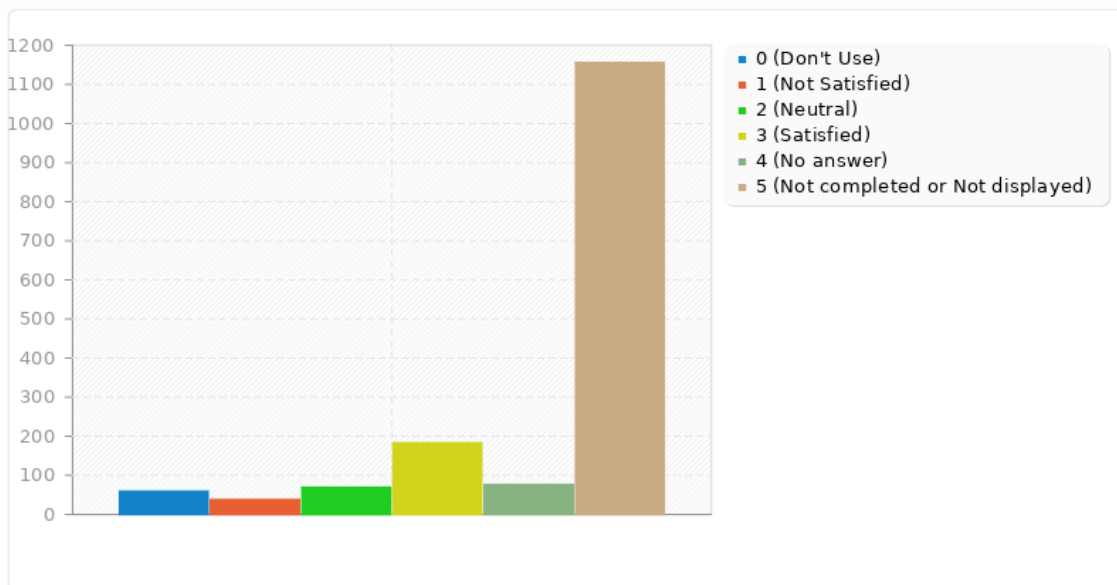
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	59	3.73%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	38	2.41%
Neutral (AO03)	69	4.37%
Satisfied (AO04)	183	11.58%
No answer	76	4.81%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



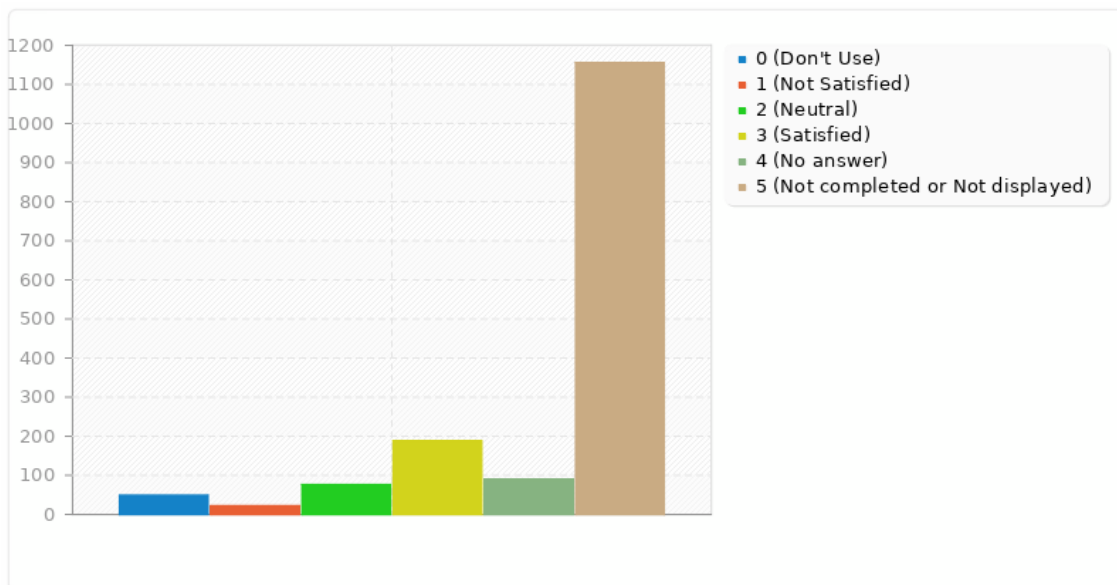
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	49	3.10%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	22	1.39%
Neutral (AO03)	76	4.81%
Satisfied (AO04)	188	11.90%
No answer	90	5.70%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



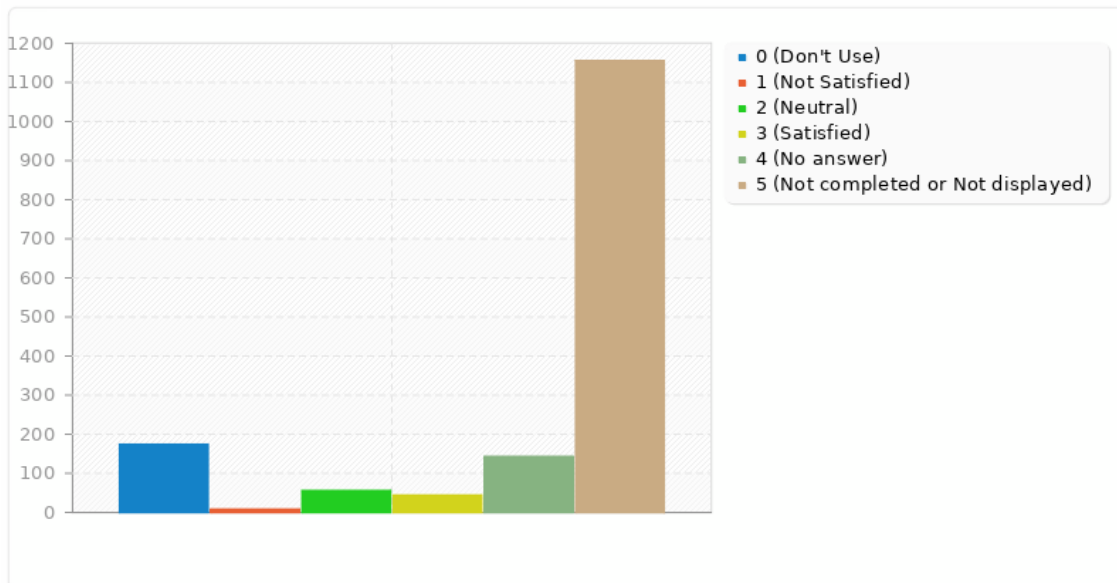
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	174	11.01%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	8	0.51%
Neutral (AO03)	56	3.54%
Satisfied (AO04)	44	2.78%
No answer	143	9.05%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



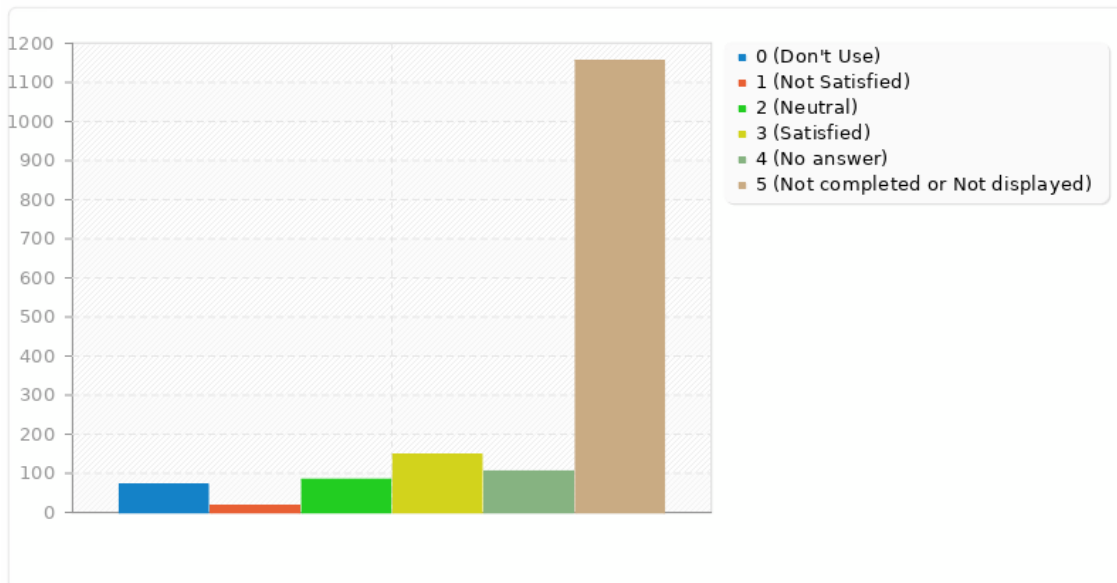
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ007)[Virtualization]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	71	4.49%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	17	1.08%
Neutral (AO03)	84	5.32%
Satisfied (AO04)	148	9.37%
No answer	105	6.65%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ007)[Virtualization]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



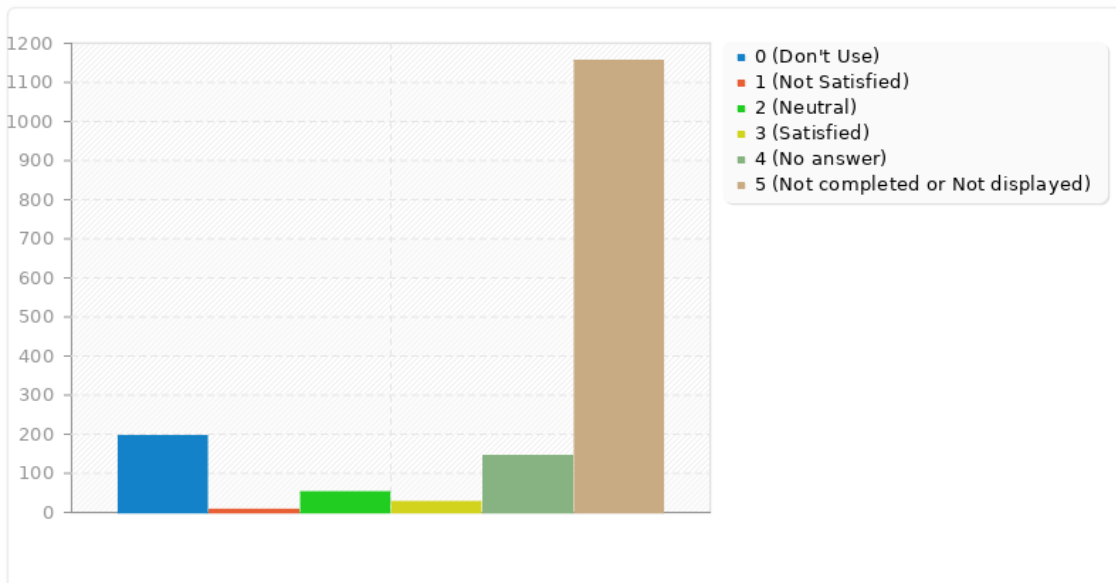
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ008)[Edge computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	195	12.34%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	7	0.44%
Neutral (AO03)	52	3.29%
Satisfied (AO04)	27	1.71%
No answer	144	9.11%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ008)[Edge computing]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



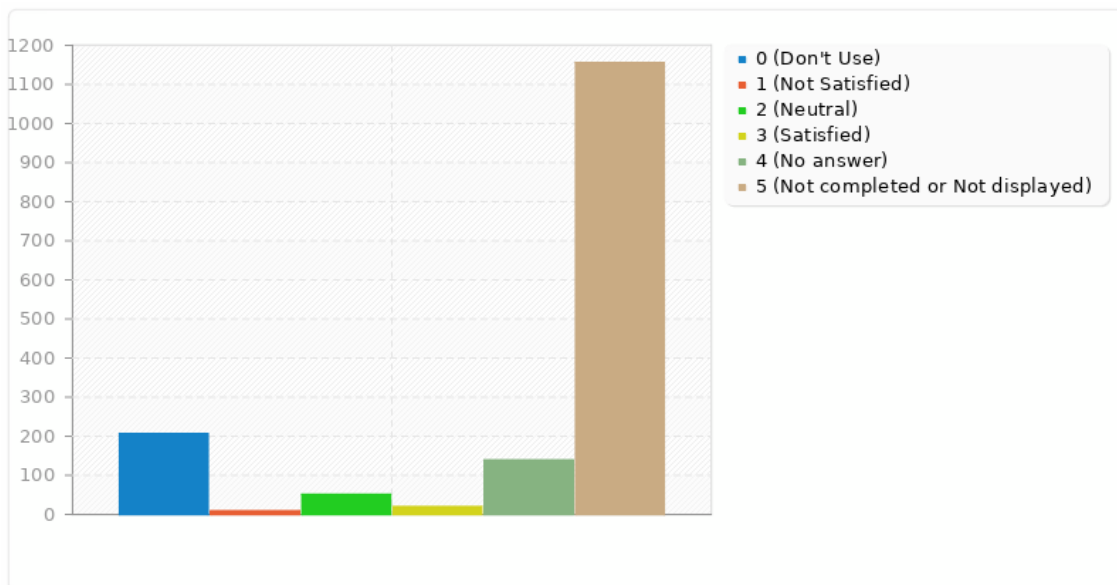
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ009)[IoT applications]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	206	13.04%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	9	0.57%
Neutral (AO03)	51	3.23%
Satisfied (AO04)	20	1.27%
No answer	139	8.80%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ009)[IoT applications]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



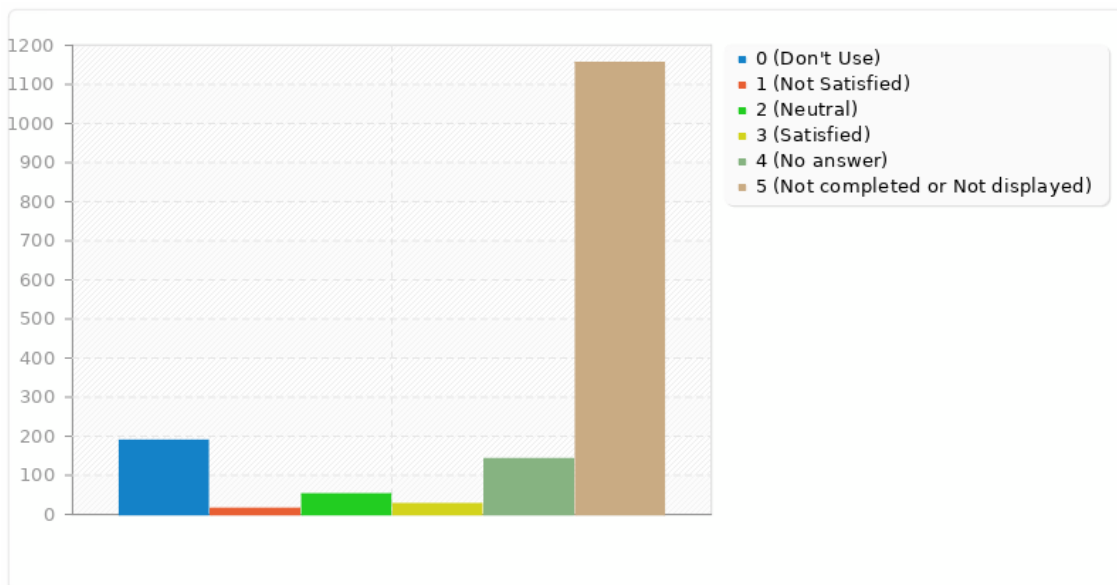
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	189	11.96%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	15	0.95%
Neutral (AO03)	52	3.29%
Satisfied (AO04)	27	1.71%
No answer	142	8.99%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



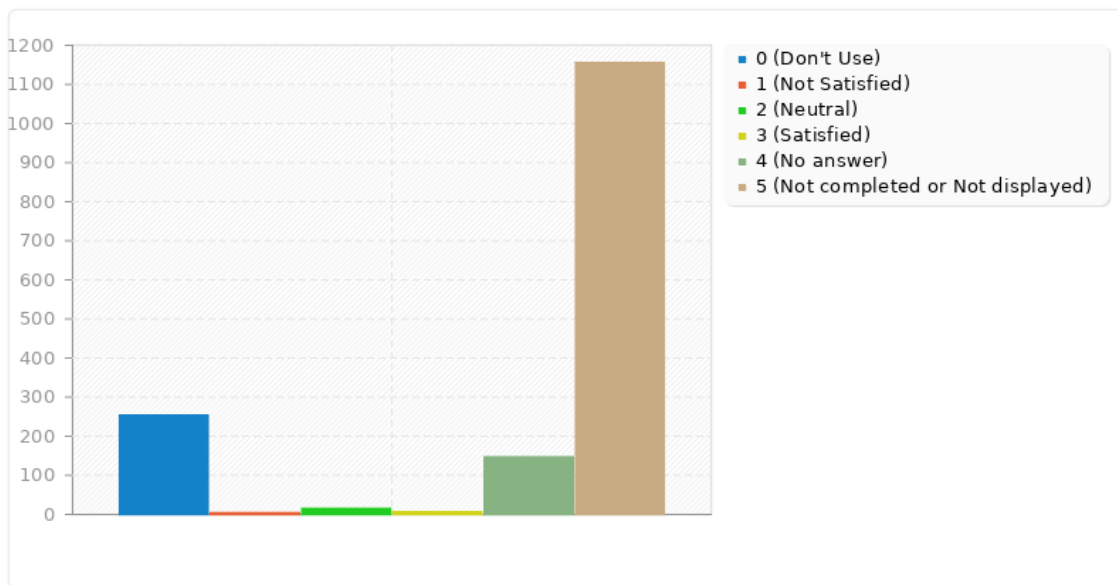
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ011)[Blockchain]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	253	16.01%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	4	0.25%
Neutral (AO03)	15	0.95%
Satisfied (AO04)	6	0.38%
No answer	147	9.30%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ011)[Blockchain]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



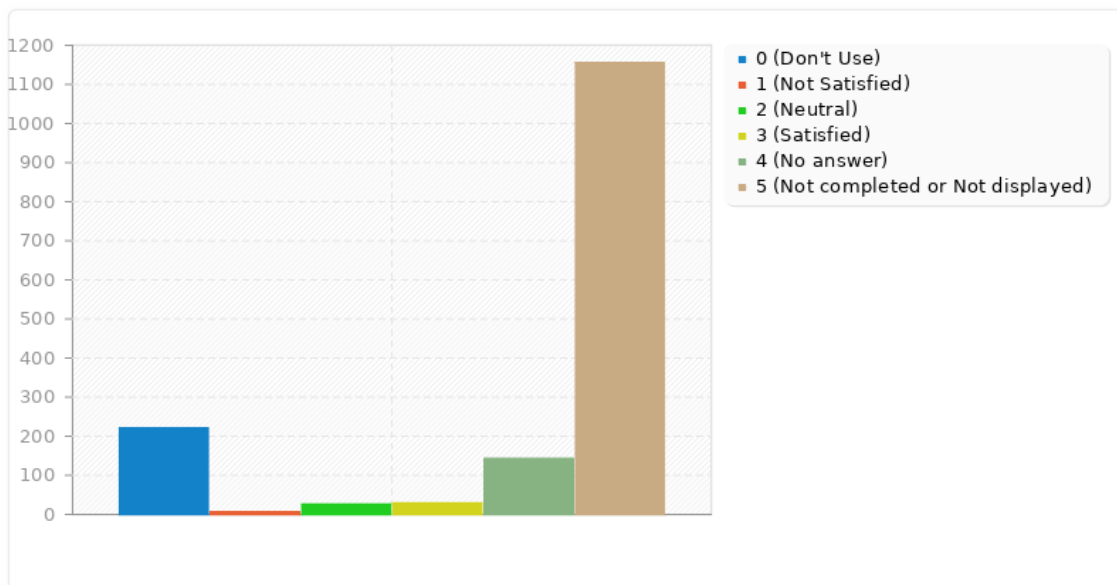
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ013)[Gaming]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	221	13.99%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	6	0.38%
Neutral (AO03)	26	1.65%
Satisfied (AO04)	29	1.84%
No answer	143	9.05%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ013)[Gaming]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



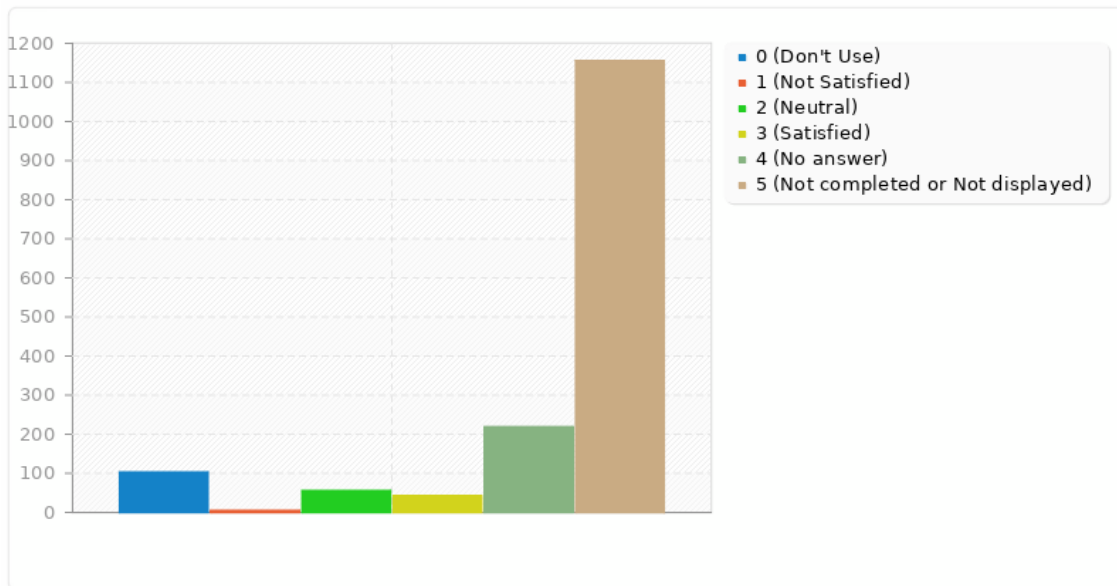
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ012)[Other]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Don't Use (AO01)	103	6.52%
Not Satisfied (AO02)	5	0.32%
Neutral (AO03)	56	3.54%
Satisfied (AO04)	42	2.66%
No answer	219	13.86%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ012)[Other]

Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Cloud computing]

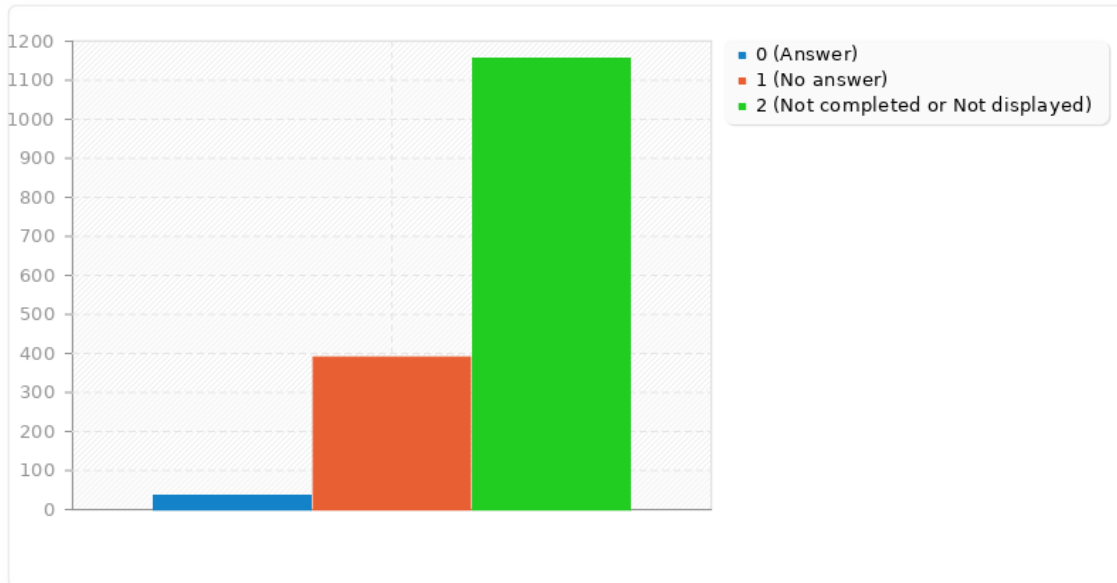
For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	35	2.22%
No answer	390	24.68%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
110	Open Source provider (based on SCS)
275	It's unsecure in many ways. We don't trust others computers....
341	Too expensive
344	faster web apps
671	Less expensive options require too much integration
860	Add flexibility to configuration.
878	Better reliability
938	Performance, management, visibility (logs, events etc), availability
986	KDE Plasma should be able to connect to all kind of clouds, if needed.
1109	Innovation
1316	The costs involved are very high and the eco systems require significant changes to our applications in order for them to work.
1391	Better upload/download speeds, opening a cloud folder can be painful.
1532	stop putting services in the cloud, where is just doesn't make sense
1580	Not supporting monopolies and decreasing trust towards them
2129	Security is horrible.
2165	Using less Microsoft and Google products
2297	Easier access
2303	Cost and Security are issues.
2426	price stability
2690	Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOOW.
2702	Company uses microsoft cloud services wich are horrible. Everything else is self managed so no service deals with external companies.
2825	Having on premise cloud eg kubernetes
2957	VMs with true L2 network (running bgp on such vms)
3320	Overly complicated to use for simpler tasks
3512	Faster with better integration with different OS and devices
3527	lack of specialized tech people
3794	Not in use, so it's hard to improve that.
4103	Follow multi-cloud approach, design for cloud, even for existing on-prem applications
4148	use floss services
4154	I hate nearly everything about the Google Cloud Platform; not sure where to start
4277	Whenever I'm learning to do some convoluted stuff on Azure, it feels like I'm wasting time on learning stuff that's proprietary and applicable to just one vendor. It would be nice if this was all somehow standardized, Openstack comes to mind. It'd be cool to have providers that offer you e.g. Fedramp authorized clouds that you could very smoothly migrate to/from, and you could run the exact same thing on your own baremetal servers.
4301	Microsoft is buggy
4466	storing company data with the competitor
4787	Often more costly to run than in-house. Less flexibility.
4796	reduce costs

Summary for G2Q00004 [Cloud computing]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Containerization]

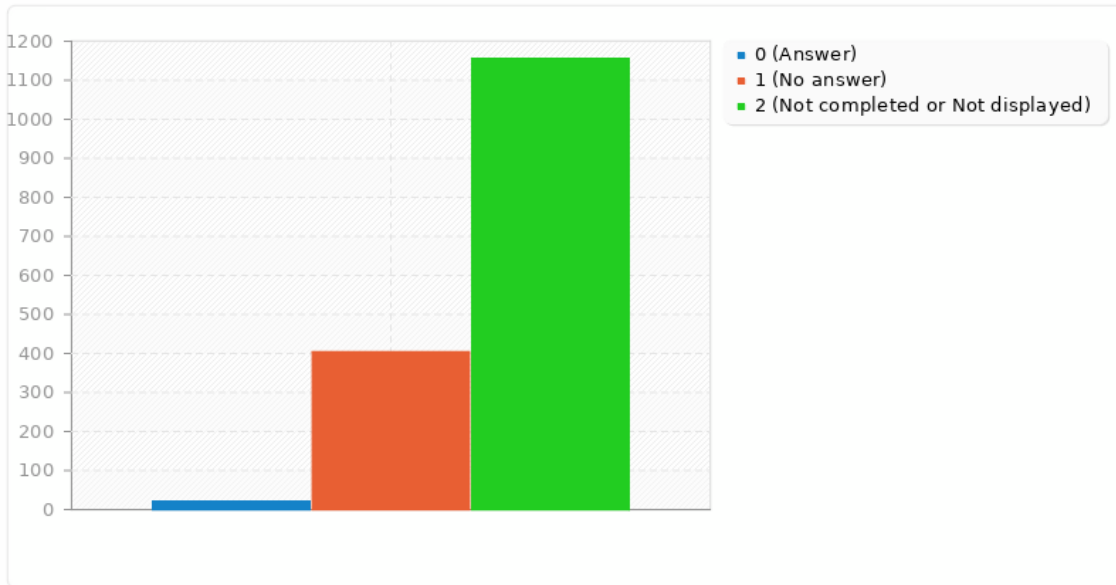
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	21	1.33%
No answer	404	25.57%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
134	we are going to migrate to Rancher
305	Manage docker better/ easier through Yast2.
860	Better support of nested virtualization and physical device access.
938	management, updates
1109	Innovation
1496	More tools for pipeline building and automation
1580	More use of containers for services, implementing best practices
2129	Security is horrible.
2150	Dont use it enough, and its done badly
2165	Install software in containers
2258	More awareness of it's benefits for managers
2297	Client side management
2303	For something like Kubernetes I don't believe its possible for a small IT shop to maintain and run production worthy clusters. There are realistically only 2 vendors providing on prem solutions in this space and both are expensive.
2426	lack of security updates
2690	Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOOW
2825	Having on premise cloud to host container
2834	better architecture of our systems, with planning for future
3527	knowledge deficit to implement and manage
3794	Not in use, so it's hard to improve that.
4280	is just used on some host, would need a private cloud infrastructure like Rancher
4796	speed up deployment

Summary for G2Q00004 [Containerization]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Configuration Management]

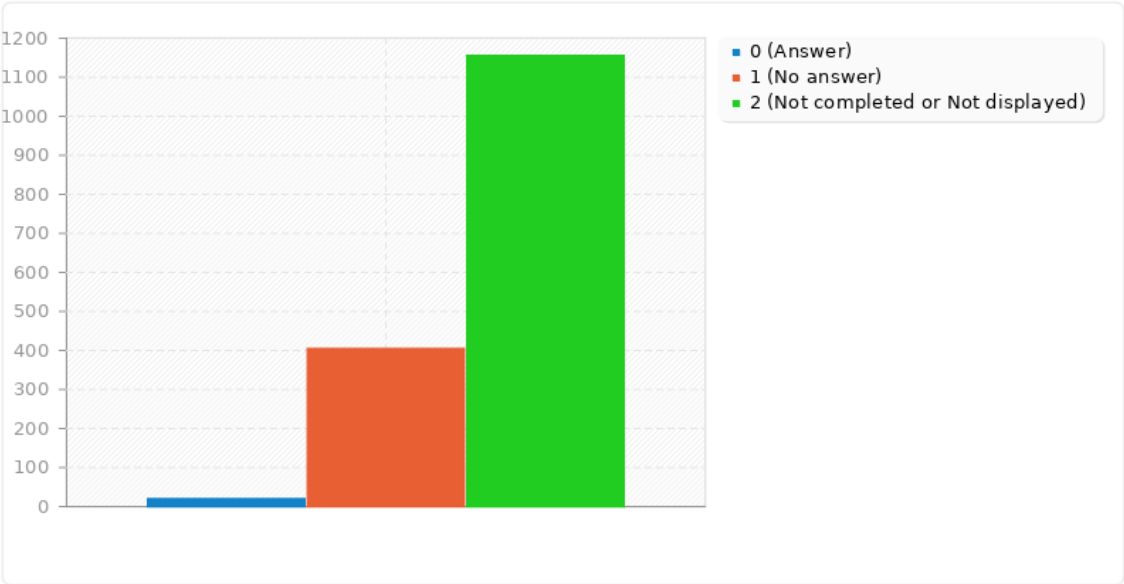
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	20	1.27%
No answer	405	25.63%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
47	Better management capabilities online
275	As we use Salt: there are not many good examples on how to write good Salt statements for a whole infrastructure
815	yast should allow flatpak and containers management.
860	Make configuration more unrelated to OS.
1109	Innovation
1496	More uyuni automation
1580	n/a
1880	Replace git with a better tool instead of comparing it with the likes of cvs and svn
1964	gitlab sucks
2129	Security is horrible.
2189	Need better tools for user mgmt and security extending yast
2258	More awareness of it's benefits for managers
2426	too many flakes
3527	could be way better than what we're doing
4103	Simplify configuration management, t=use standard patterns, not half cooked custom solutions
4130	I'd rather prefeer not to dependo on M\$ AD
4148	use floss services
4277	Ansible and Terraform feel clunky to use, maybe it's just my lack of experience or workflow but it seems like a "best effort" thing that sometimes we still have to fix manually.
4301	Linux and osx managed by Microsoft windows only bosses
4796	do not think there is any improvemnt needed

Summary for G2Q00004 [Configuration Management]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Desktop computing]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

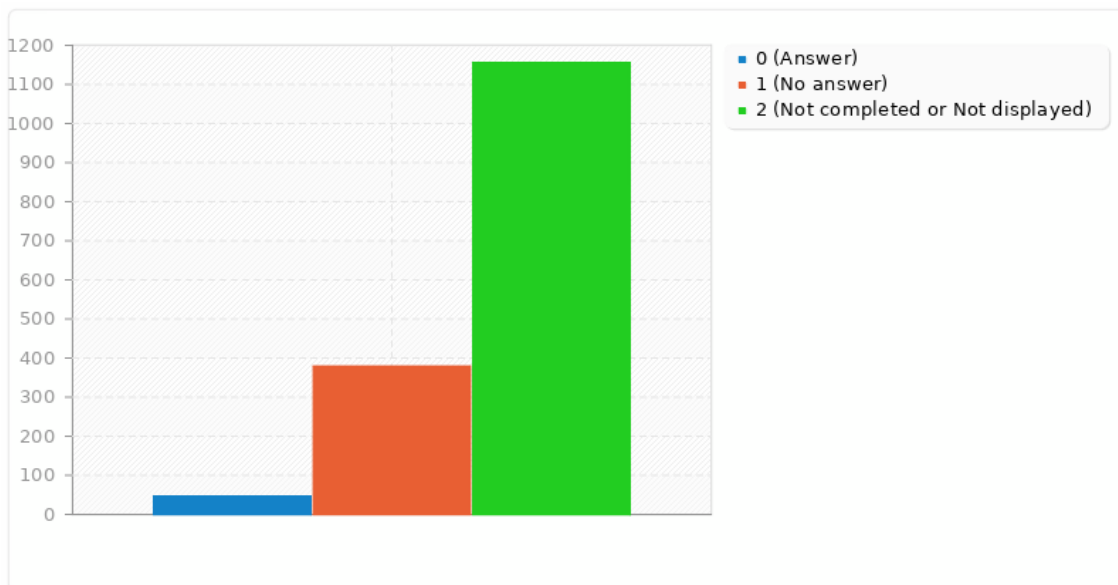
Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	46	2.91%
No answer	379	23.99%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
47	Graphical upgrade (i.e. packagekit way)
110	Better/full interop
344	use linux
536	Gnome could follow the same configuration style to change into a traditional desktop environment.
614	Better Linux desktop offering: physical and VDI
815	On tumbleweed, there should be a option to only install minimal package, but still with full DE.
878	Poor implementation in the current systems
938	management, updates, deployment
986	KDE Plasma and Firefox should have HDR support for displaying videos and images properly.
1109	Innovation
1391	Vanilla Windows usage.
1487	We use Win11, not a fan. I'd prefer openSUSE, but we use a lot of VPNs to connect to client networks. OpenSUSE VPNs are very lacking in ease of setup if I can even get them to work at all.
1496	Longer lifecycle
1580	Providing a corporate branded openSUSE installation with in-house built binaries which is QA tested and certified to run well on the provided hardware.
1916	More information for new users and simplify things like upgrading (in Tumbleweed) avoiding console.
1922	need huge improvements
1931	Accessibility staff should be more included.
1964	Google sucks
2129	Security is horrible.
2165	Use Linux or BSD instead of Microsoft Windows
2297	Use of Linux (Windows assumed)
2303	Need a viable alternative to windows/O365. In the enterprise there are not competitors.
2381	movit GPU accelerated playback for Kdenlive is non functional on tumbleweed when it is functional on other distros such as fedora
2390	Windows 11, and it sucks. But sadly no linux can integrate with microsoft Intune.
2426	more codecs/hardware acceleration
2429	Standardize to one DE (truly put effort into just one)
2495	Bad Linux support, lots of proprietary snake oil security software.
2516	By not using linux.
2834	letting users be more free on their machine (we have tight security)
3020	Less bleeding edge, but not stuck every 6 months; slow roll please
3191	Better Graphics Card support
3248	they could deploy linux workstations
3278	They force me to use Windows. Which is ridiculous considering we develop enterprise/ e commerce software running on Linux servers inside containers ...
3332	Wayland support to missing features
3512	Get rid of windows
3527	very few usage
3614	Get rid of all the proprietary legacy Windows software
3635	get rid of legacy windows software
3794	Less "fat" packages (ie. flatpack, snap). Better/seemless upgrades between major versions.
4061	reliability and stability of the software is rather questionable, too less features
4130	I'd rather prefeer not to dependo on M\$ Win
4226	Desktops are Windows...
4301	OSX good

4466	switch to linux
4556	would be great if Linux was an option
4796	would be nice to move more tasks from desktop to the cloud

Summary for G2Q00004 [Desktop computing]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Server infrastructure]

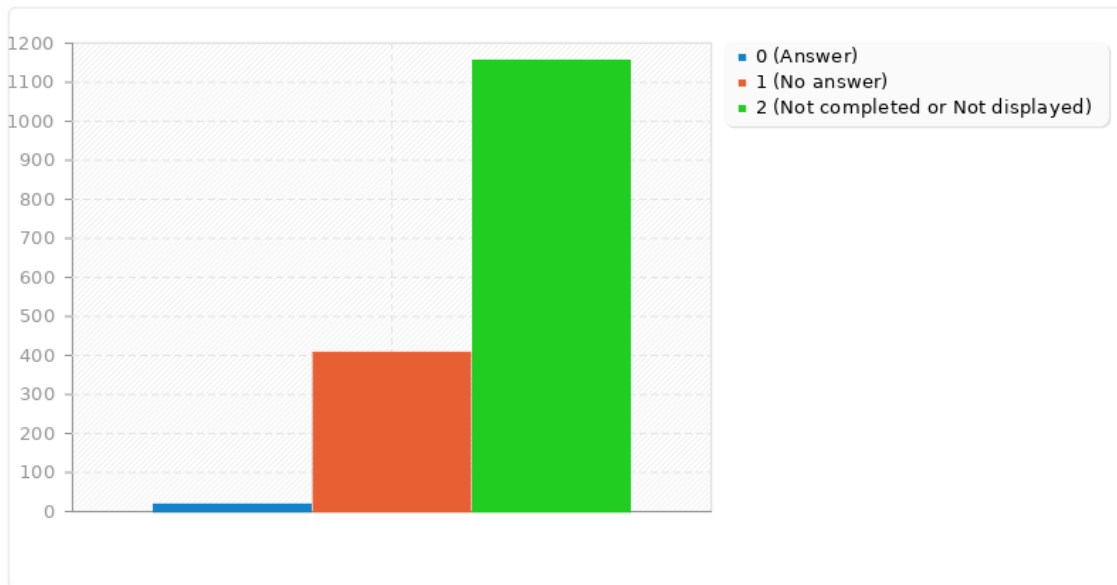
For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	18	1.14%
No answer	407	25.76%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
41	We use Windows only, and I think we'd be better off with some Linux servers
671	Less expensive options require too much integration
860	Add more tools for provision bare metal servers.
1109	Innovation
1391	Company could start by not Windows servers, for instance.
1931	Yast2cli should be improved to enable all modules to execute via yast module subcmds.
1964	self-inflicted Linux mismanagement
2129	Security is horrible.
2165	Host more services
2255	self service portal would be nice instead of multiple rounds of approvals
2426	stable base upon which to build long supported applications
3527	being well managed, but some outside inputs will add value and good practices
4103	Do not over use and over spend resources, even if it's pay as you go, after make it an after thought to reduce cost
4148	use floss services
4184	Move away from AWS
4301	Great
4364	Database servers on AVD have poor performance
4796	more predictable performance, access to bare metal machines for performance critical applications

Summary for G2Q00004 [Server infrastructure]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Serverless Computing]

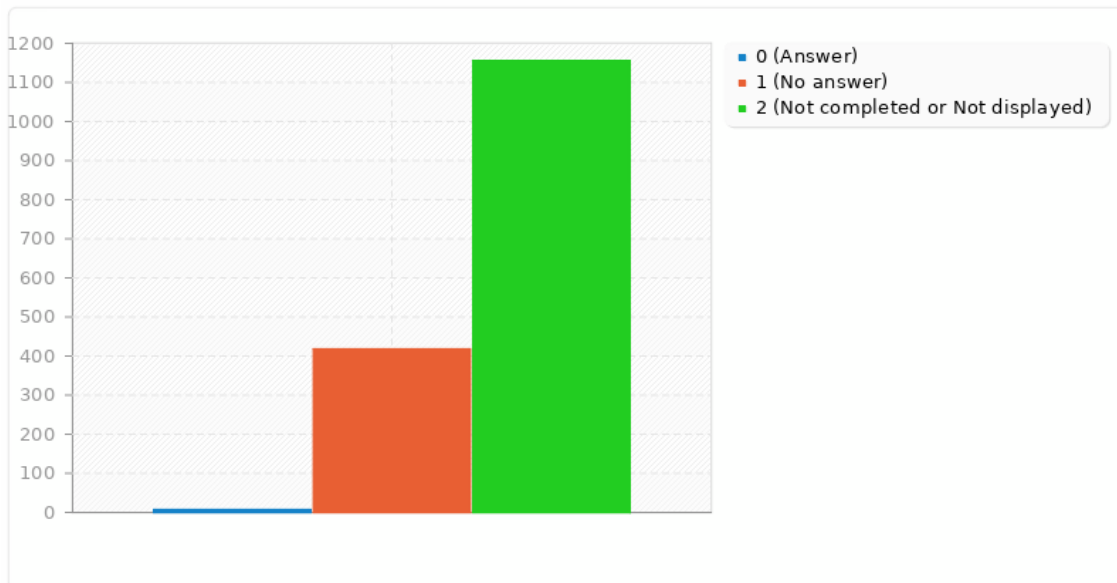
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	0.44%
No answer	418	26.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
1109	Innovation
2129	Security is horrible.
2231	There is no such thing as serverless. You need to run your software samewhere.
3527	an everyday reality.
3794	Not in use, so it's hard to improve that.
4103	Serverless is more expensive, by design. Use if IT is not your primary business and where absolutely needed, do not over use
4796	not sure

Summary for G2Q00004 [Serverless Computing]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Virtualization]

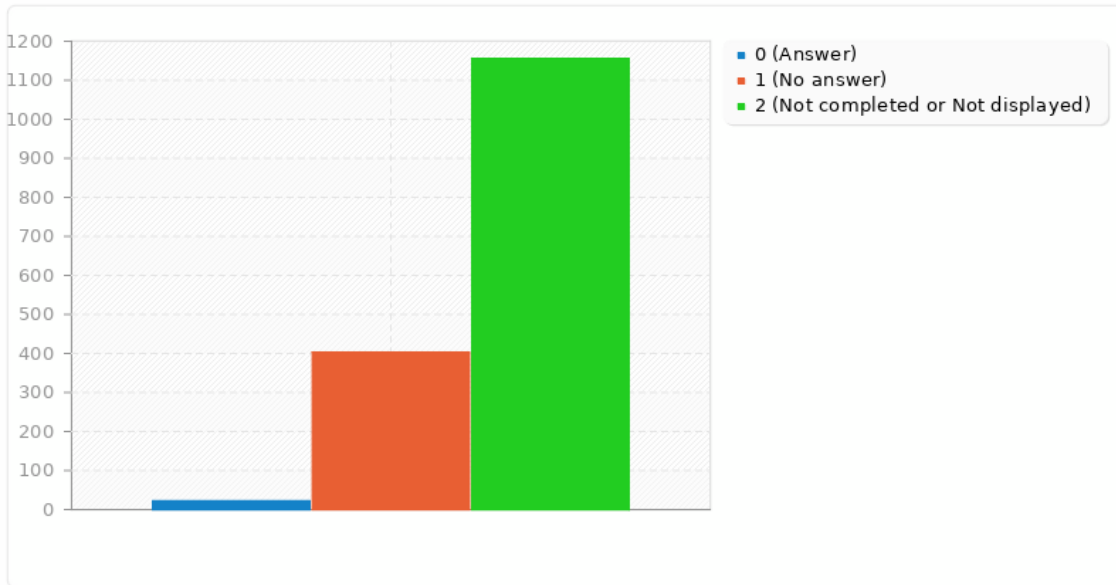
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	22	1.39%
No answer	403	25.51%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
236	Hard to install a Windows 11 machine
281	Better integration of the virtualization hosts. This is something I will work on when I get the time.
536	ok
815	there should be am easy way to setup virtualisation on immutable opensuse
893	Speed of i/o
986	Easy to install and use, with good performance
1109	Innovation
1211	We use VirtualBox on Desktop, but it is a bit slow. On server the number of computation units is small and also slow. The network firawalls rules are very strict, difficult to get port opened.
1496	Better management gui tools for multiple kvm host's
2129	Security is horrible.
2165	Allow using virtual machines for testing and to not need to install temporarily used tools on the host os
2303	There is a need for an alternative to VMWare. There are a couple of niche offerings but nothing that can really compete.
2426	better infrastructure management (oVirt++)
2690	Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOOW
2825	More flexible vm creation
3332	GPU passthrough with easy switch between using it on host (when vm is offline) or on guest. (Even if that requires rebooting, not having to change configurations every time for that)
3527	without complaints
3659	Better virtualization Management tools for mid sized use cases
4148	use floss services
4364	Database servers on AVD have poor performance
4556	my WSL doesn't work properly as the firewall blocks access to OpenSuse Package Mirrors making me only capable of updating at home
4796	do not think there is any improvemnt needed

Summary for G2Q00004 [Virtualization]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Edge computing]

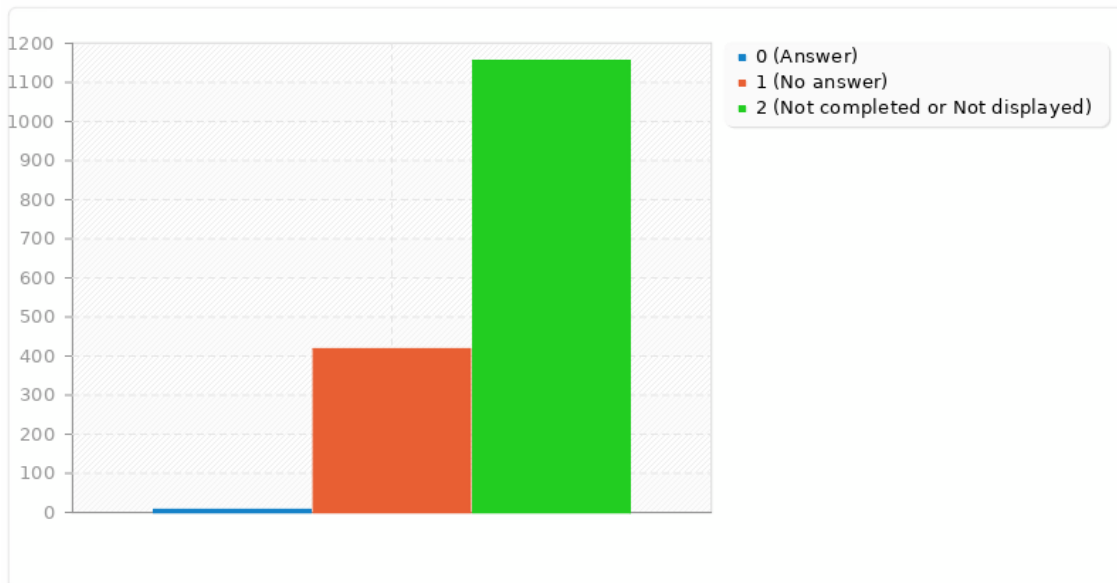
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	0.44%
No answer	418	26.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
1109	Innovation
1496	Better automation
2129	Security is horrible.
2390	Long living, transactional, selfmanaging systems are rare, and very bad documented, even if they exist (MicroOS, Leap Micro)
3527	not implemented
4286	Better integration with central tools to deploy softare
4796	more compute capability at a lower cost in the same environmental package would be nice

Summary for G2Q00004 [Edge computing]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [IoT applications]

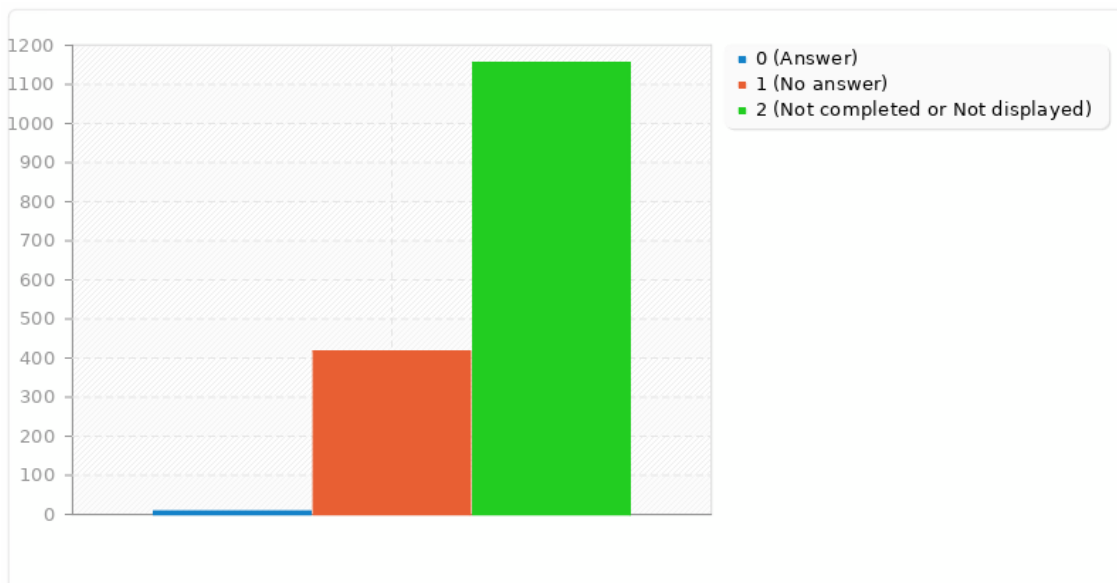
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	8	0.51%
No answer	417	26.39%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
1103	It's very confusing, it expects you to understand way too much about their services
1109	Innovation
2129	N/A
2390	Long living, transactional, selfmanaging systems are rare, and very bad documented, even if they exist (MicroOS, Leap Micro)
3527	very few use
3794	We're not into that.
4286	Better integration with central tools to deploy softare
4796	supporting multiple networking infrastructures at once, i.e. GSM EDGE, NB IoT, LoraWAN, Ethernet, Wi-Fi, etc. is a challenge

Summary for G2Q00004 [IoT applications]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Machine Learning]

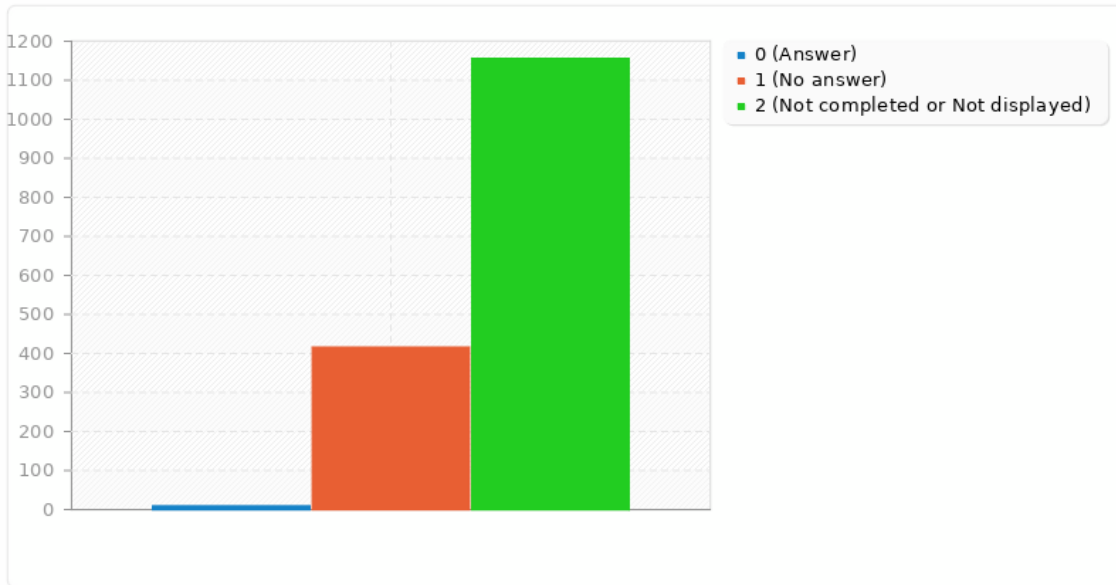
For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	0.57%
No answer	416	26.33%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
302	Machine Learning as a Service offerings are too proprietary. We prefer to implement in-house with open-source technologies.
536	Ok
1109	Innovation
2129	N/A
2297	Easier access to machines
2825	More gpu power, better scheduling
2834	Using up-to-date versions of systems implementing ML
4103	ML is another tool, not a fancy thing. Use when and where needed, before using ML, structure/prepare the data, do not rush and have biased algorithms build to reflect your current understanding, rather, use data and get an understanding/insights from data and ML
4796	Run machine learning pipelines at the same level of continuous integration and reliability as is available to developers

Summary for G2Q00004 [Machine Learning]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Blockchain]

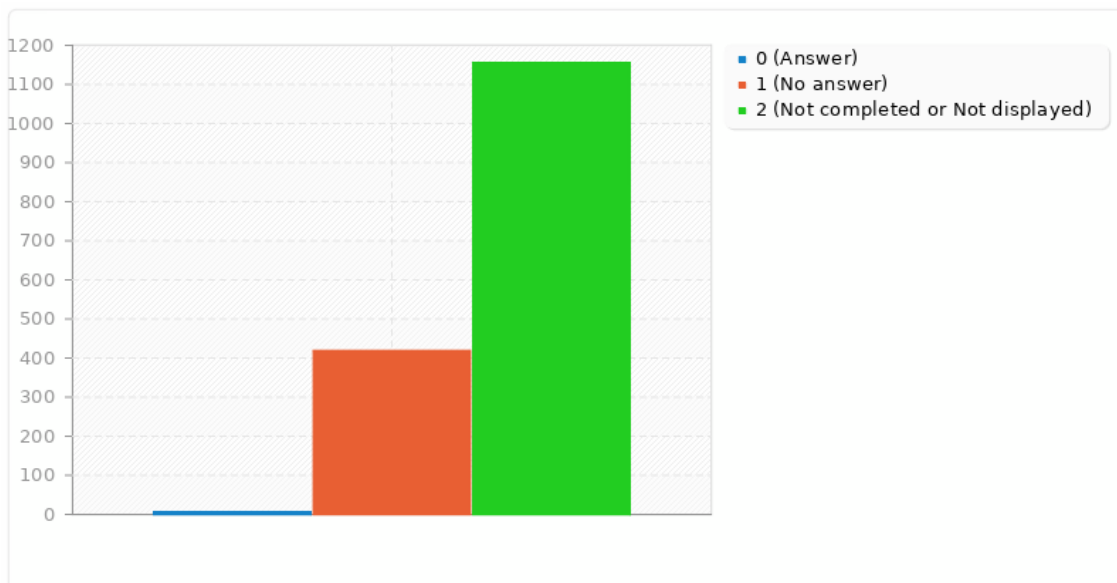
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	6	0.38%
No answer	419	26.52%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
110	Nuking it from orbit
344	cease to exist
1109	Innovation
2129	N/A
4013	removed from the face of the earth
4796	no idea

Summary for G2Q00004 [Blockchain]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Gaming]

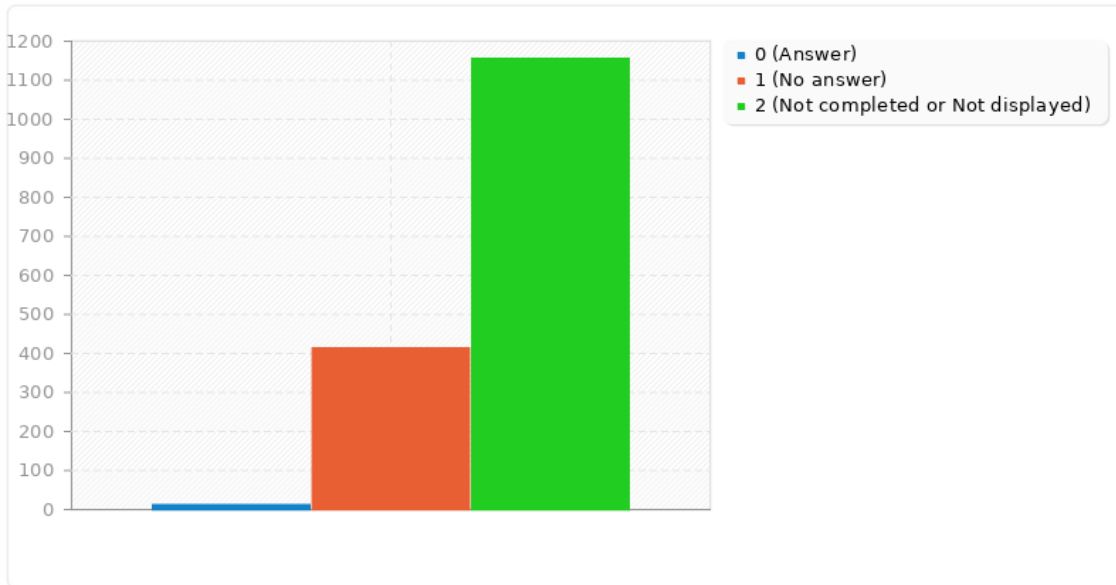
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	12	0.76%
No answer	413	26.14%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
128	better gaming support
230	openSUSE does not seem to provide a convenient way to use NVIDIA graphics cards under wayland
305	Linux drivers don't render some games properly, forcing use of Windows
986	Good compatibility, performance and HDR support
1109	Innovation
1364	Pace of graphics development much slower than windows. (HDR, ray tracing, GPU drivers)
1469	Lack of support for modern graphical features, HDR, ray tracing, support for new releases.
1916	RegataOS (openSUSE based) is a great spin that openSUSE should take into account to implement.
2129	N/A
3332	VR
4250	I wish every game worked
4796	no idea

Summary for G2Q00004 [Gaming]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



Summary for G2Q00004 [Other]

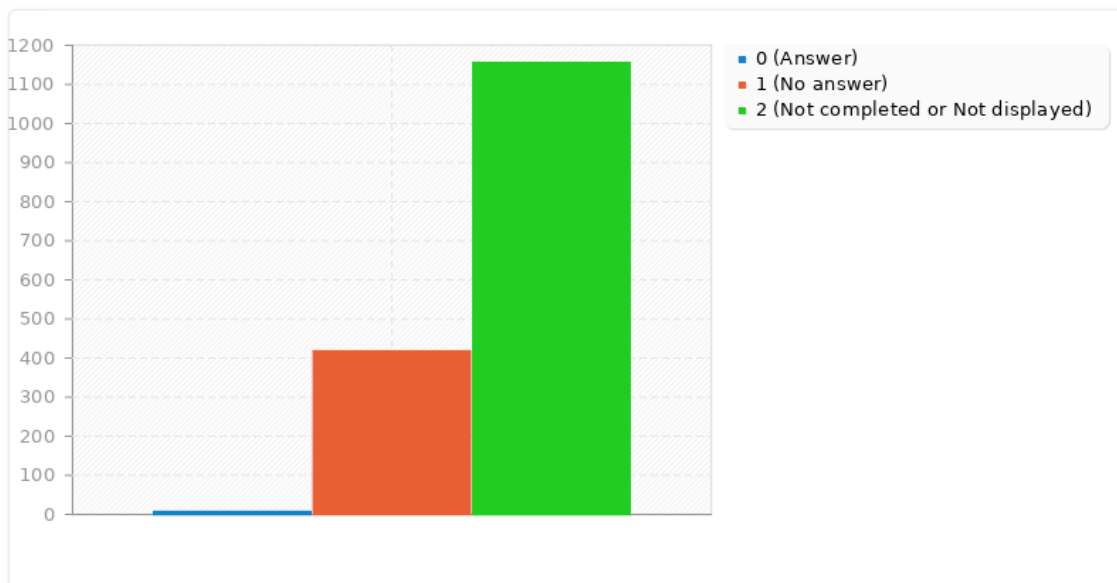
For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	0.44%
No answer	418	26.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
986	A proper built-in virtual keyboard for security and other purposes.
1094	Not an OpenSUSE problem per se, but Linux in general needs more end-users in the multimedia and creative suite sectors, IMO Linux as a platform for digital artists is just plain not attractive enough yet.
1109	Innovation
1211	Some corporate apps have no Linux support. Eg. Oracle Content Experience desktop client, Microsoft Outlook desktop, Microsoft Office, Cisco telephon
2129	N/A
3794	Other could maybe mean AI? We're definitely not using that.
4148	use floss services

Summary for G2Q00004 [Other]

For those that you are not statfied, how could it be improved?



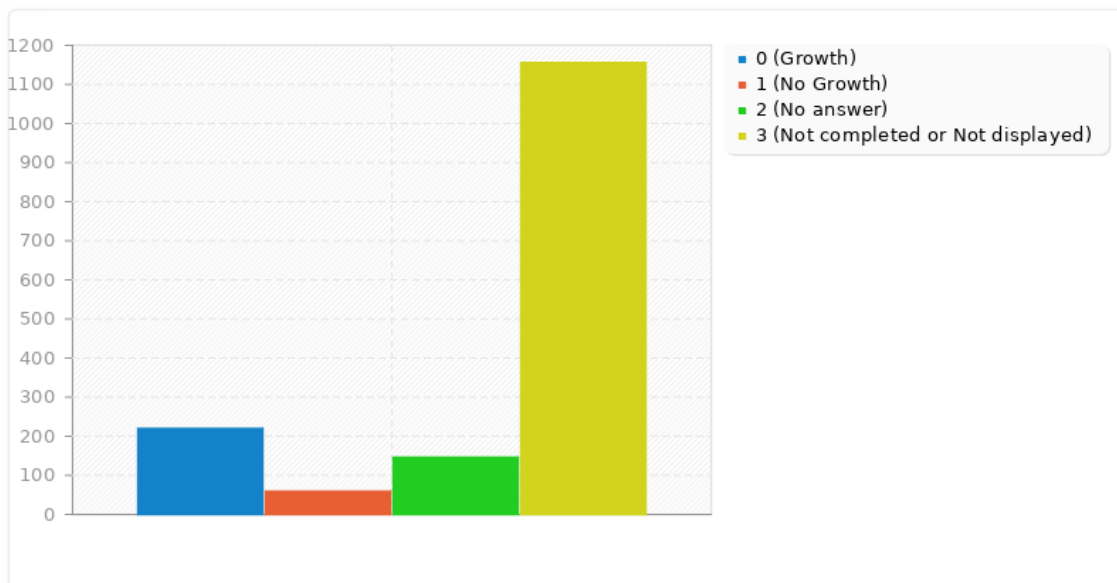
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	220	13.92%
No Growth (SQ012)	59	3.73%
No answer	146	9.24%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



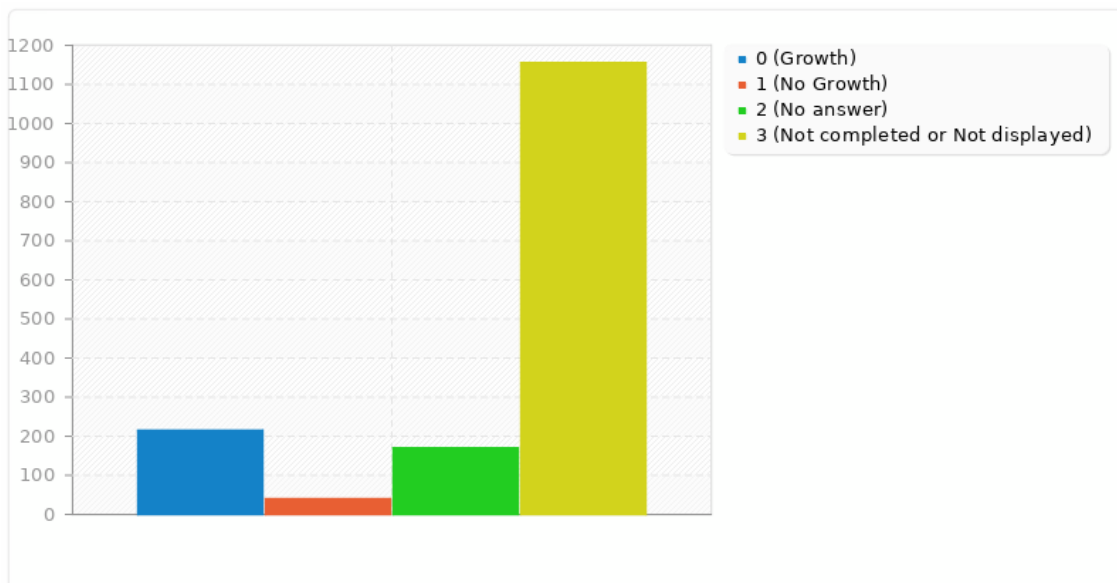
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ002)[Containerization]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	215	13.61%
No Growth (SQ012)	40	2.53%
No answer	170	10.76%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ002)[Containerization]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



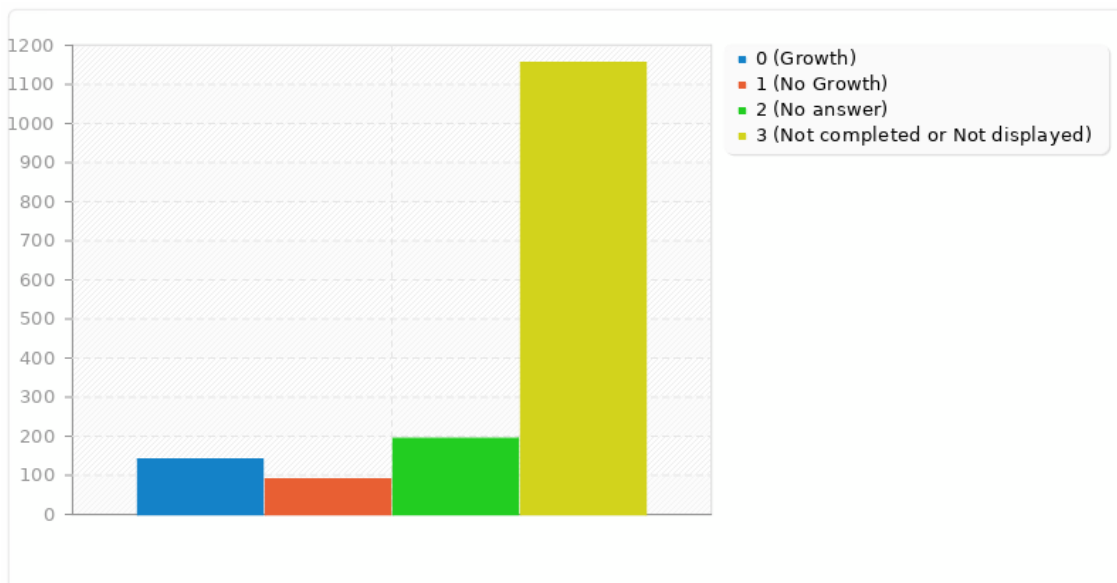
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	141	8.92%
No Growth (SQ012)	90	5.70%
No answer	194	12.28%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



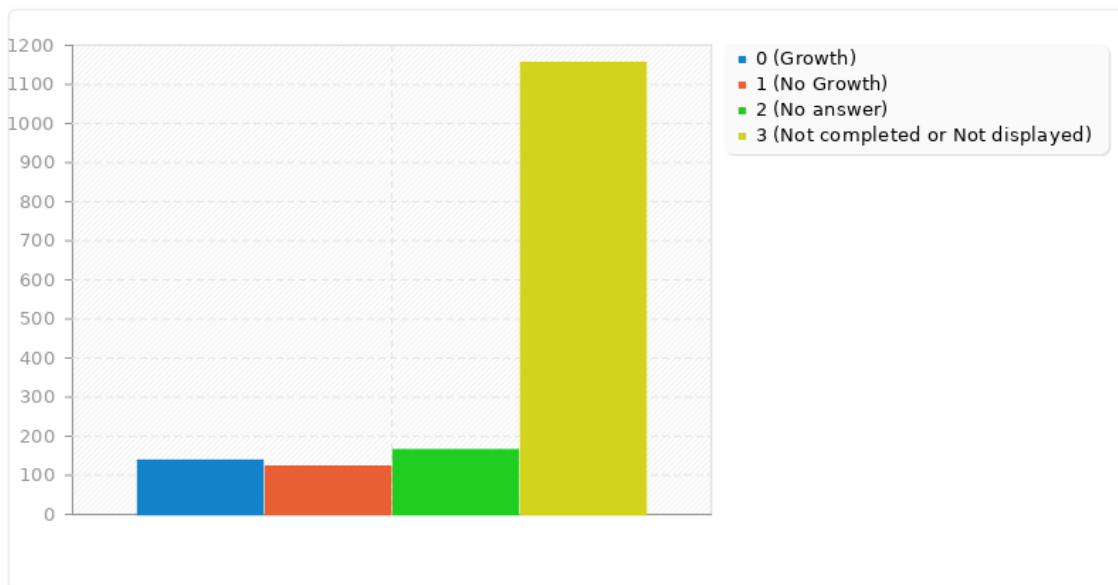
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	138	8.73%
No Growth (SQ012)	122	7.72%
No answer	165	10.44%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



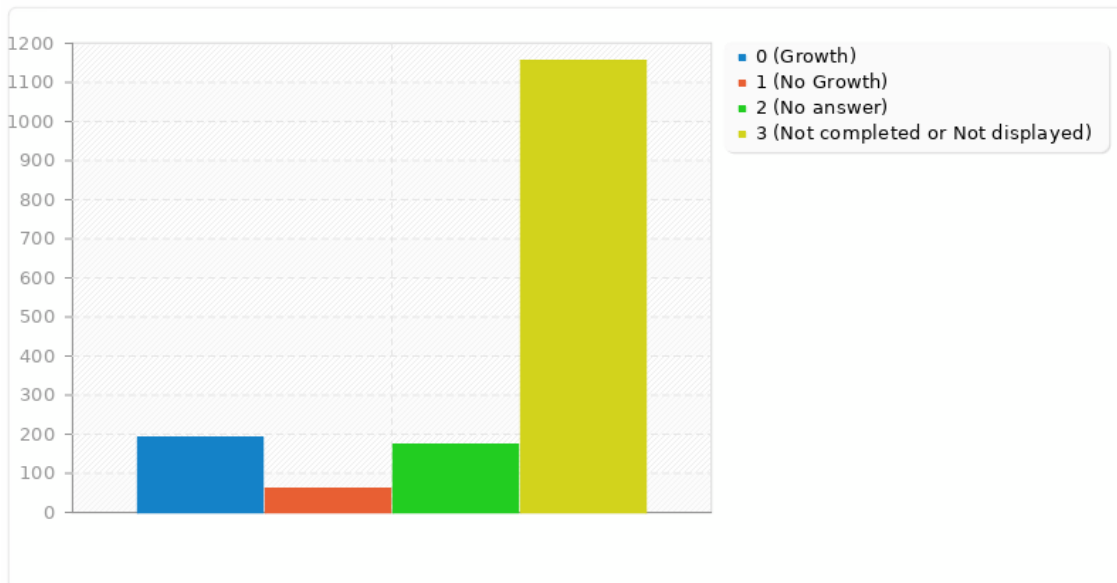
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	191	12.09%
No Growth (SQ012)	61	3.86%
No answer	173	10.95%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



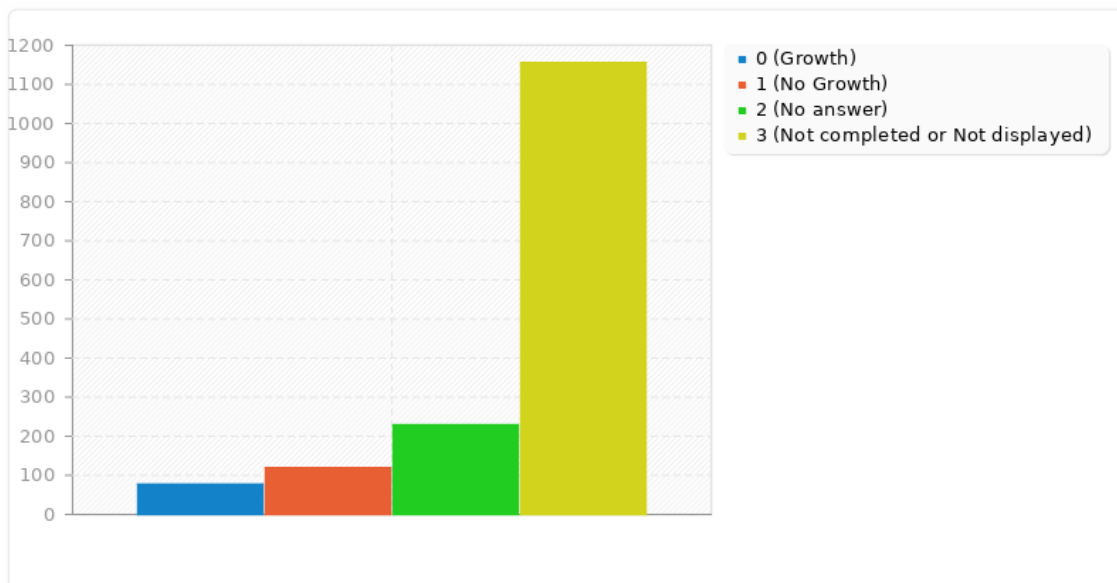
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	77	4.87%
No Growth (SQ012)	119	7.53%
No answer	229	14.49%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



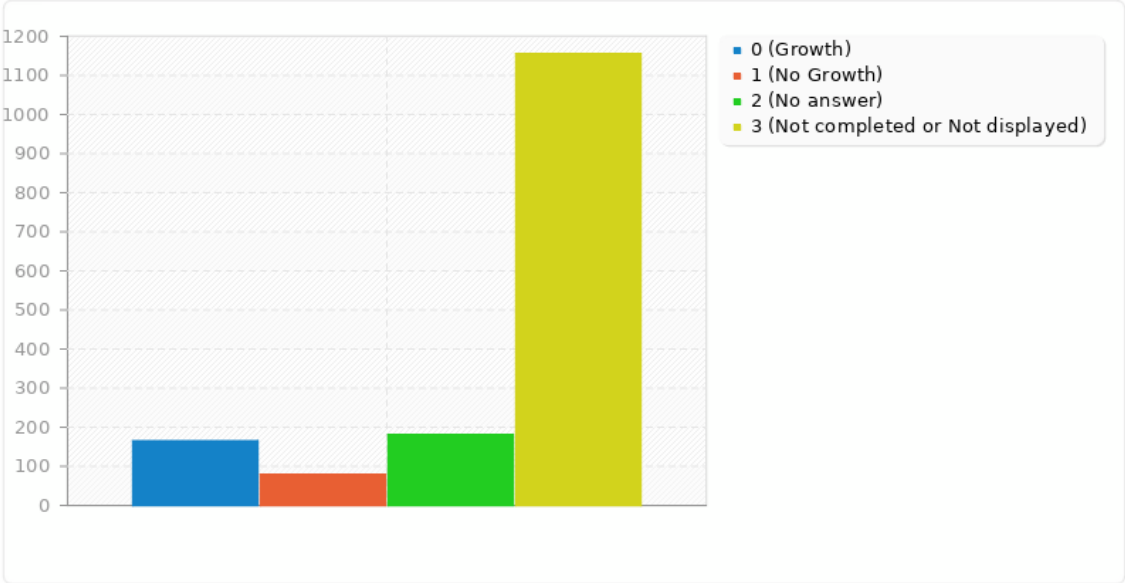
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ007)[Virtualization]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	165	10.44%
No Growth (SQ012)	79	5.00%
No answer	181	11.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ007)[Virtualization]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



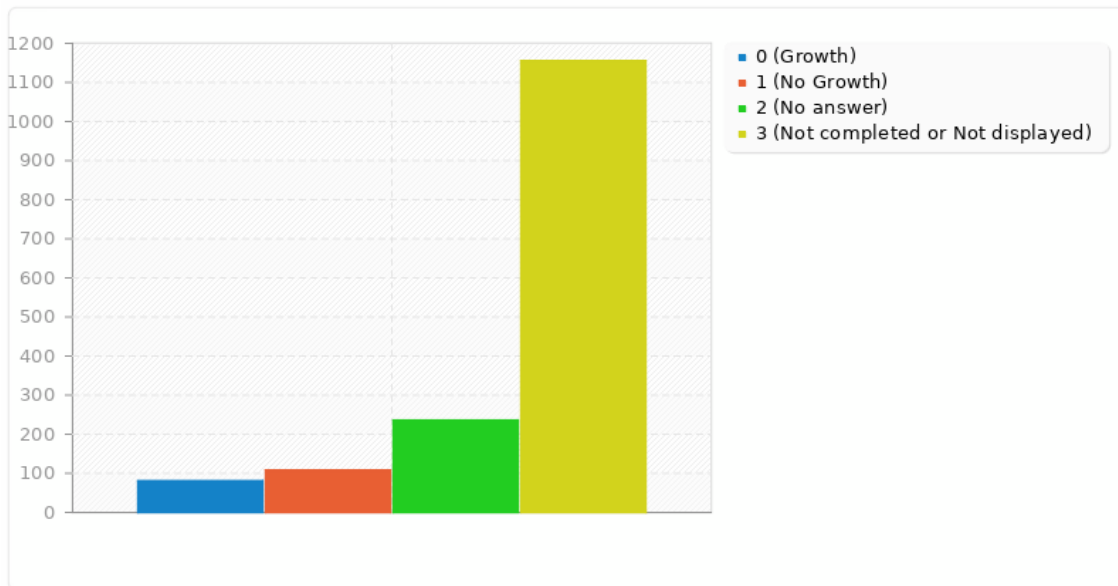
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ008)[Edge computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	81	5.13%
No Growth (SQ012)	108	6.84%
No answer	236	14.94%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ008)[Edge computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



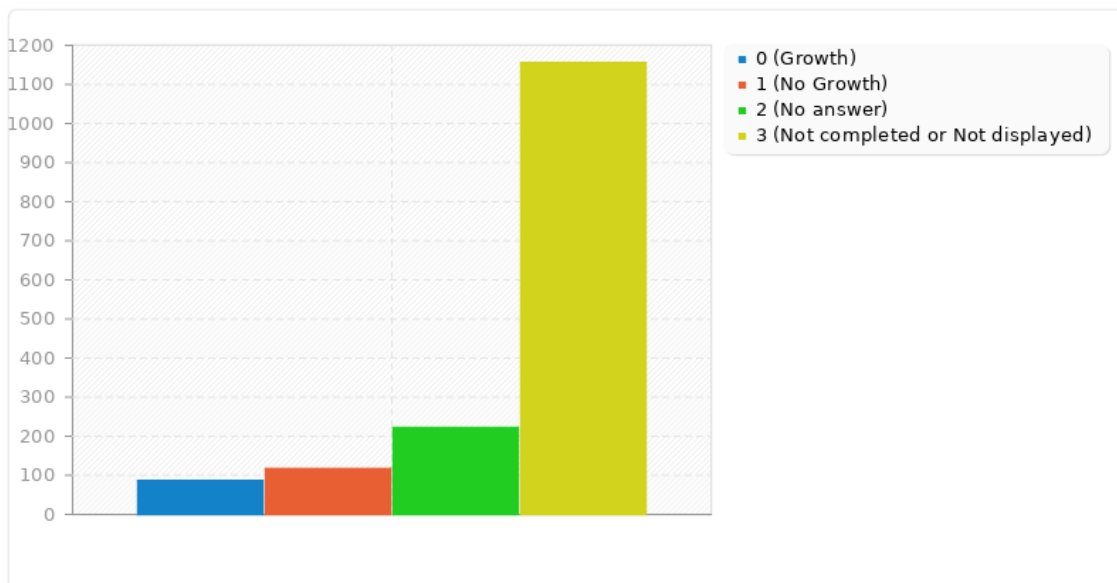
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ009)[IoT applications]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	86	5.44%
No Growth (SQ012)	117	7.41%
No answer	222	14.05%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ009)[IoT applications]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



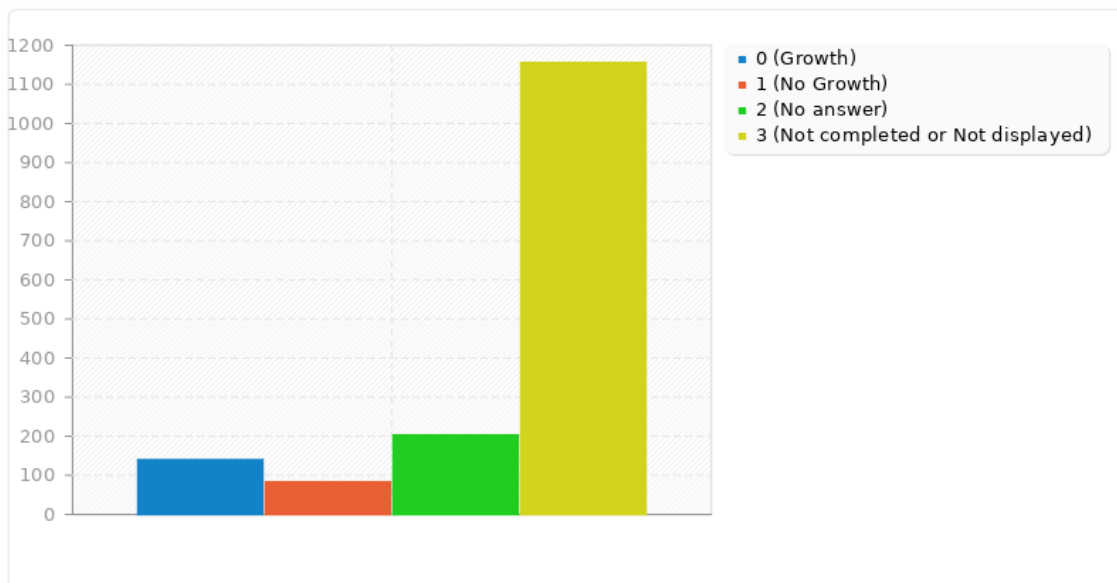
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	140	8.86%
No Growth (SQ012)	83	5.25%
No answer	202	12.78%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



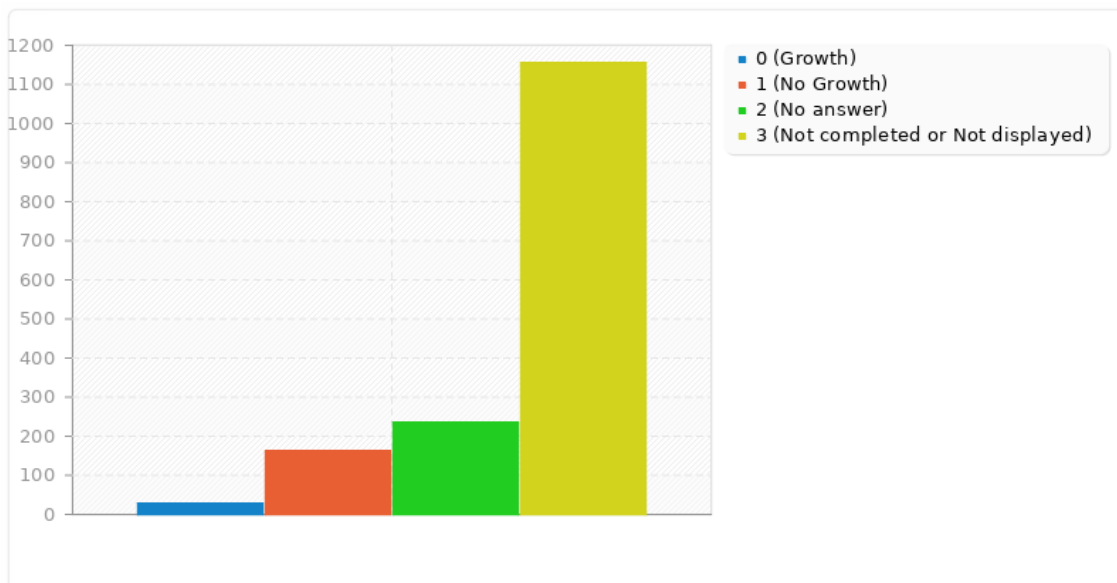
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ011)[Blockchain]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	28	1.77%
No Growth (SQ012)	162	10.25%
No answer	235	14.87%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ011)[Blockchain]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



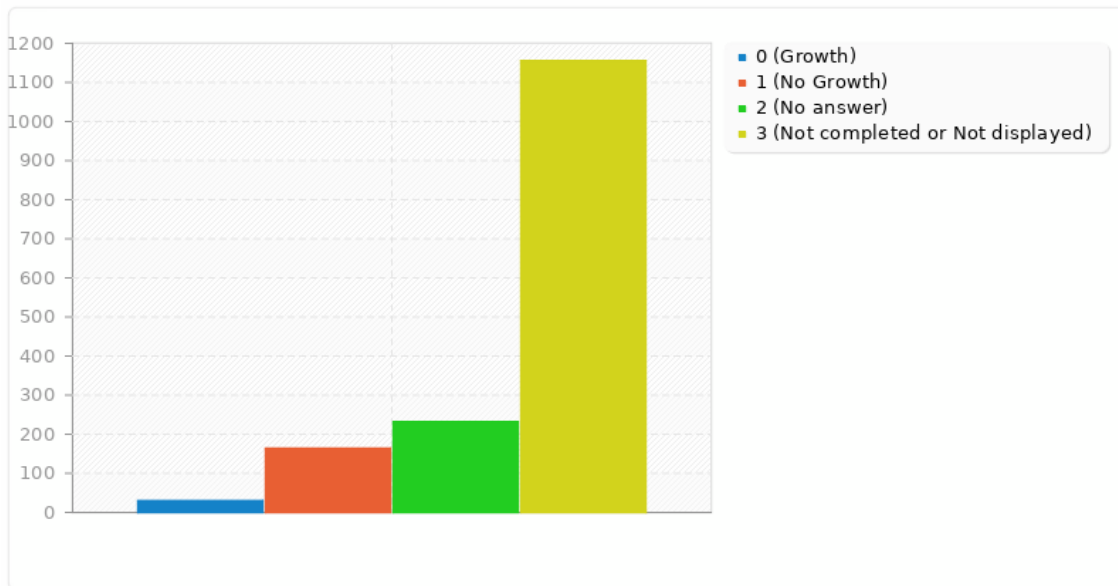
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ013)[Gaming]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	30	1.90%
No Growth (SQ012)	164	10.38%
No answer	231	14.62%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ013)[Gaming]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



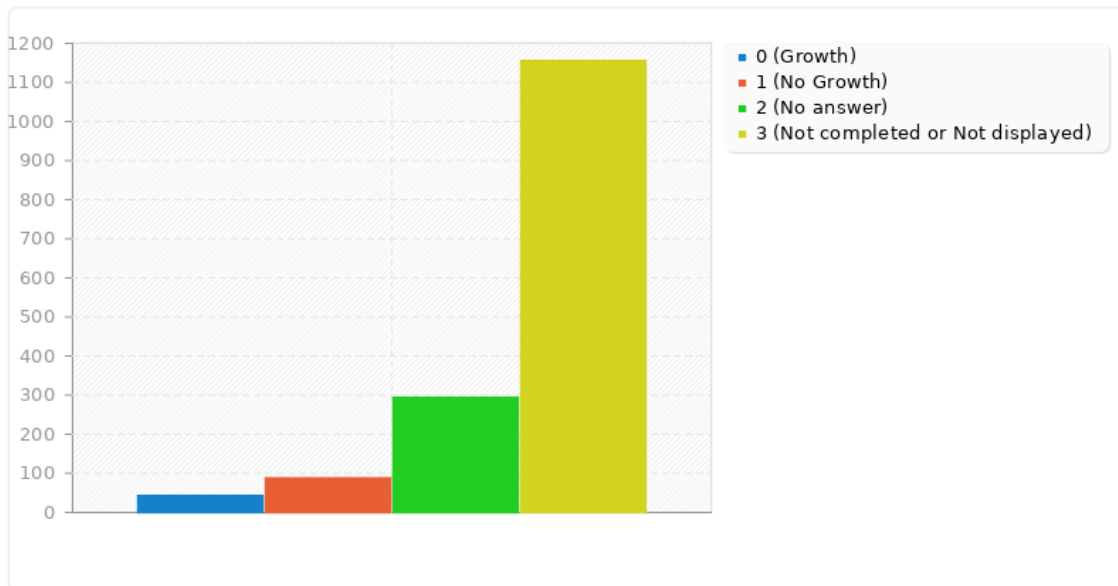
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ012)[Other]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Growth (SQ011)	43	2.72%
No Growth (SQ012)	88	5.57%
No answer	294	18.61%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ012)[Other]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)



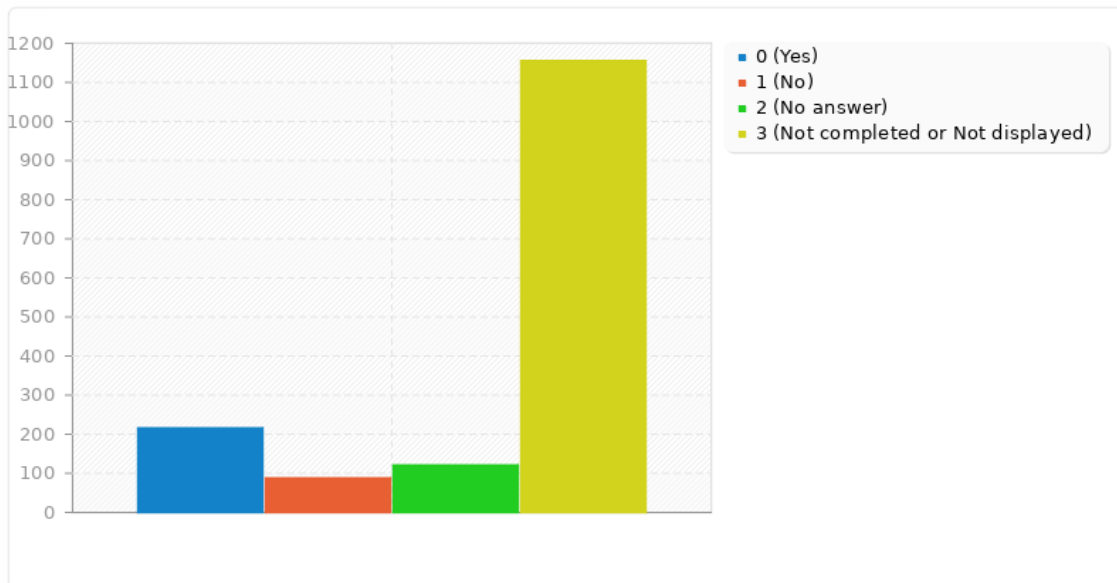
Summary for G2Q00006

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	216	13.67%
No (N)	88	5.57%
No answer	121	7.66%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00006

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?



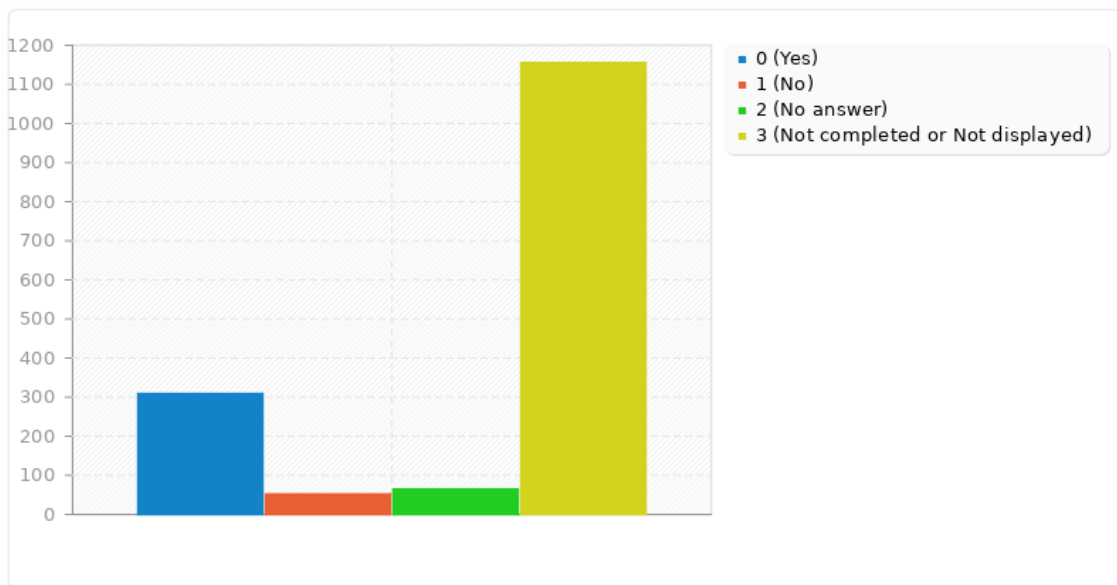
Summary for G2Q00007

In your opinion, do you anticipate an increase in the adoption of Linux and related technologies in your industry over the next five years?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	309	19.56%
No (N)	52	3.29%
No answer	64	4.05%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

Summary for G2Q00007

In your opinion, do you anticipate an increase in the adoption of Linux and related technologies in your industry over the next five years?



Summary for G2Q00008

What do you believe are the primary factors driving the growth of Linux and open-source technologies in your industry?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	192	12.15%
No answer	233	14.75%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
41	Lower cost
47	Fast deployment
92	Need of scientific applications and platform beyond the business oriented MS applications
104	More interest drives more development in software and technology, more software and technology drives more interest
110	Digital sovereignty, regulations/compliance, features, cost.
134	We are telecom and most of our infrastructure is going to migrate to linux and open-source platforms.
140	Open development and contribution. Use of open-source to collectively solve issues and the decentralization of bigger companies are happening due to a world moving away from globalization.
188	Employees who want to use Linux and do the fight.
230	I am in a traditional industry that does not rely on computers, and using Linux is my personal hobby.
236	Windows being much more of a subscription service, also privacy and data protections concerns.
275	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The robustness of the Linux platform itself * The security gained with an Open Source OS * The adaptability and open APIs * Good vendors like SUSE with their helpful support in technical areas
278	<p>Ease of use.</p> <p>The fact that you don't have to use intrusive paid services.</p> <p>Computer security intrinsic to Linux.</p> <p>A highly diversified software offering.</p> <p>The ability to more easily develop software solutions tailored to business needs.</p>
281	Large amount of open source astronomy software that is of high quality.
287	Linux is secure, reliable, stable, opensource, up-to-date and its ecosystem consists huge amount of projects which could satisfied every need.
299	Container, cloud
302	I believe that copy-left licensing, access to source code, and adaptability are primary factors driving growth of Linux and open-source technologies in my industry.
305	Virtualization through dockers to better utilize the actual hardware.
323	Cost, reliability & apps/programs available.
341	Linux has become the standard for high performance computing. There is now greater breadth of and faster inclusion of new hardware.
344	general openness, use of solutions that are already there
422	TCO
449	Unsure
536	The tightening rules of the government in supervising every little detail of companies and private people. The reason why many are leaving the online use of computing - coming back to homemade clouds/storage.
596	linux for server only it's faster and cheaper than windows
614	Transparency. Free open source license spirit should be followed. Red Hat, MongoDB tricks undermine the community and give a bad image to the market
665	Cost (free), rapid access to new technology, transparency / lack of vendor lock in.
671	Much of our business growth is from supporting a niche market, with very few competitors, but we exclusively use Linux and open-source technologies. Therefore, significant growth will correlate to increased infrastructure, new projects, and increased deployment tempo.
677	Further investment in the desktop experience and hardware support as well as applications that focus on design (ui/ux as well as graphical-)

716	The creation of tools (availability) and the upgrades in existing tools
719	Support, cost, and flexibility
779	Ease of development of scientific software
812	Flexibility: Customizing the OS to better serve the developed applications.
815	The fact that it's not controlled by massive, untrustworthy companies.
818	Cost vs Proprietary Vendor Solutions
860	Low cost and stability of OS.
878	Better reliability
893	Price and data privacy
911	Transparency and security.
929	stable, no licensing fees, more linux knowledge in IT department
935	Costs
971	stability, price
986	1. Easy of use. 2. Familiarity with Windows and products available for Windows. 3. Compatibility with products available for Windows. 4. Performance and power efficiency. 5. Possibility to easily and reliably connect and share stuff to other devices in the same network and on the internet
1004	much more compatible than BSD, much less shit than Windows, also security concerns as most widely-used open source software has been audited many times, while using closed source software means to basically just trust the developer
1028	no future for open source technologies
1040	IT knowledge and capabilities of social scientists
1043	OSS generally is more flexible, more reliable and cheaper
1094	Ease of use and familiarity.
1103	Free as beer Standards Containerization
1109	Vendor Lock in Kubernetes
1130	Edge computing
1136	The right tool for the right job. Big databases are still best delivered on Linux and that's the main use case for big players.
1154	security, the appropriate update method, licenses management
1172	Lackluster and abusive proprietary software
1190	Just the fact that it has become more and more usable for normal people.
1199	- offene Entwicklung von Treibern
1211	Configurable and improvable easily by the companies needs
1253	Privacy and price
1316	Efficient use of resources, mass management capability, security.
1343	Security, interoperability, avoiding platform and vendor lock-in
1361	security, openness, innovation
1364	Community knowledge and low cost
1391	Cost of Windows servers licenses and poor performance overall.
1457	Highly adaptable, customizable, reliable and stable infrastructure.
1469	I expect gaming to continue to grow and general desktop use to follow along.
1487	Better interoperability to existing (Windows) technologies. Linux desktop is becoming a lot more user friendly out of the box. Cost of Linux vs Windows.
1490	Long support and stability
1496	Ease of use, and seamless use of containers
1502	Reliable platform which allows for customization for needed use cases. Able to handle both development and production use cases.
1511	Works best. Microsoft sucks.
1517	Simplicity, agility (faster reaction to changes in requirements) of open source, cost (open source is generally regarded as cheaper than proprietary solutions
1532	avoiding lock in by vendors of closed source software
1577	Snowden. NSA. NSO.
1739	better control of software
1757	Efficiency, reliability, lower costs
1766	Reduction of dependency on uncontrollable external entities
1826	no license costs
1832	Adoption of Windows moving forward with such issues as invasive advertising/telemetry, TPM2.0 and general cost.
1835	Security, stability, reduced cost

1847	No license costs
1880	Freebies. You get source code and some integration/testing work done without paying anything.
1910	I live in the third world.
1916	Support, support and fix issues before implementing new features.
1964	Nobody wants to build or buy anything just outsource as much as possible and hope for the best
1991	Transparency and cost
2006	Windows and Mac getting worse everyday with no meaningful changes, and with their arbitrary system requirements, people will look for an alternative. After all, it is the os that some it experts like to use these days.
2039	Being able to self-host and provide in-house support; Linux as ubiquitous platform for product development in the server/storage appliance space. Predictable costs (not necessarily lower TCO compared to proprietary platforms though!).
2081	The GNU/Linux ecosystem is adaptable to new technologies which can be easily integrated. Machine learning is one of such industries where Linux provide the right environment to develop, deploy, manage and secure intelligent systems.
2099	already at 100%
2129	Microsoft is making using its products and services more of a liability than a benefit.
2150	-Cost -Confirmation, Certification & Marketing that it is industry standard to use that technology -Confirmation, Certification & Marketing that the technology is secure -Confirmation, Certification & Marketing that the technology is COMPLIANT to regulatory bodies
2165	More people used or heard of Linux and most colleagues use open source alternatives at home because they are better, don't cost an extreme amount of money and are available for more platforms. Also the proprietary tools used are getting more expensive and are missing a lot of features or do not work as good on modern operating systems and hardware.
2189	Cloud, containers, security
2246	Convergent apps, hardware agnostic use cases, desktop and GUI interaction with IT systems.
2255	widespread hardware support, open source model, permissive licenses (MIT, BSD) not mandating to share the changes
2258	Monopolisation, stagnation and increasing costs of closed source and proprietary software. And also: trade wars, sanctions, economic stagnation and recession.
2297	Training technicians to manage Linux servers instead of Windows.
2315	Flexibility and reliability
2333	Windows is becoming less and less usable and more and more constrained. Developers need a reliable stable no bullshit platform to work on.
2342	Adaptability, reduced vendor lock-in
2345	Kubernetes
2381	Compatibility with existing software and adoption of quality open source alternatives
2390	Quality, Free, independent of third party that doesn't fix bugs or similar if necessary
2405	Transparenz und Kosten
2426	- ease of configuration and stability - stripped down systems that can be easily patched on the OS level and kept up to date
2486	Cost and flexibility
2495	Performance, adaptability, leanness, openness.
2507	Simple, stable, and secure along with ability to grow with me and OpenSuSe provides a path to an enterprise upgrade
2516	Predatory capitalism. Linux being free means that corporations can use it without financial contribution.
2540	Cost and adoption of virtualization.
2567	Subscription licensing on all proprietary software, with higher cost, and less control
2570	Libraries , Containerization of application/service
2648	More interest in freedom and privacy, as well as speed and simplicity.
2681	Automation Virtualization Conternization
2687	Oil and Gas. Aggressive push from M\$ and service comapnies such as Schlumberger to ONLY use Windows on Workstations. Azure a focus for outsourced codes that used to be exclusively Linux but are now force migrated towards windows
2690	As a nacent HPC cloud supplier, Linux dominates. I can see Azure claiming a little more share, but expect Linux to still dominate
2702	Development, serverinfrastructure and security services already rely heavily on Linux and by the looks of it windows in the backend of the systems do not seem feasible. Our organization is working towards reducing other platform dependency in the future too.

2711	Numerical computation at scale and graphical visualisation (including 3D graphics)
2732	Vendor reliability and trustworthiness.
2825	ML open source development stack
2834	Containers, kubernetes, ... We are at our limit of what we can do, and need more instances of our apps to keep the systems running. So hunger for more (and more reliable) services.
2861	Open source; privacy
2873	interoperability, transparency, digital sovereignty, privacy, vendor lock-in e.g. the lack of it...
2888	It's free and powerful
2924	Privacy and freedom of Open Source
2939	Cost
2957	debuggability, ability to combine tools to get what we need above what a vendor intended its system to do, unified config management (everything is a file).
2975	peoples' growing awareness and focus on overall security, data they share btw
3020	Desktop ease of use. Application parity with other OSes
3038	It's literally all we use for web hosting
3125	The openness brings a security and stability, proprietary systems cant provide.
3131	Light on resources
3167	Reliability, transparency, familiarity
3176	More and more apps move from desktop to server/cloud, removing the need for a Windows client. Windows comes with high TCO and reliability and security challenges, on top of the complex licensing. On the server, Linux has long been the #1 platform for technical computing, but on the client side it's ChromeBooks and Macs which take up marketshare from Windows, not Linux, mostly because of the fractured landscape of desktop Linux and the lack of interest by enterprise Linux vendors like RH and SUSE in desktop Linux.
3191	My only Linux use is my personal system, not professional systems. I do see more growth in taking services that are run by others and bringing them in-house so as to avoid services being consolidated in vendor provided services that the original. For example, running a Mastodon server so you don't rely on Twitter.
3248	Lower costs vs licensing a proprietary OS, better performance, privacy
3278	- that it is open source - fast to deploy - has no license fee - it is already the go-to os in that field
3305	Open technology, easy to customize or contribute
3320	More edge computing products will be built on Linux over any other os
3329	Price. Stability, Microsoft heading wright direction.
3401	Ready for containerization
3407	My organization is 100% linux for productive work. The remaining non linux opportunities are emails, calendar and virtual meetings.
3413	performance, stability, GNU
3506	Primarily that it works and that it is in general really advanced technology given as free/libre software. Projects are usually welcoming and people can take them a bit as their own. Plus, thankfully some technologies are getting re-thought, like the audio system (thank God for pipewire), so major issues on fronts that on other OSes were fixed ages ago (i.e. sound, bluetooth), are getting finally polished and ready to use by the mainstream.
3512	Accessibility, flexibility and cost
3515	cost, flexibility/adaptability (like new innovative distributions like nix)
3524	I am a Game Developer. The advent of Proton, NVK, NAK and the quality of the open source drivers Linux is general is guaranteed to influence the growth of Linux in general and specifically the Linux Gaming sector massively.
3527	Lack of financial resources
3572	price, community support
3614	Economical isolation and restrictions regarding use of foreign and proprietary software
3635	economical isolation and government involvement
3653	Performance and Security
3656	Open source
3659	Privacy, cost and configurability
3710	Container Technology
3737	Cost, accessibility, flexibility, diverse options, able to tailor to needs.
3755	open sourcem community
3773	In every layer of complete application infrastructures, open source is dominant and even growing further
3791	os software and community ecosystem
3794	I guess this answer applies to this and the following 2 Q's.

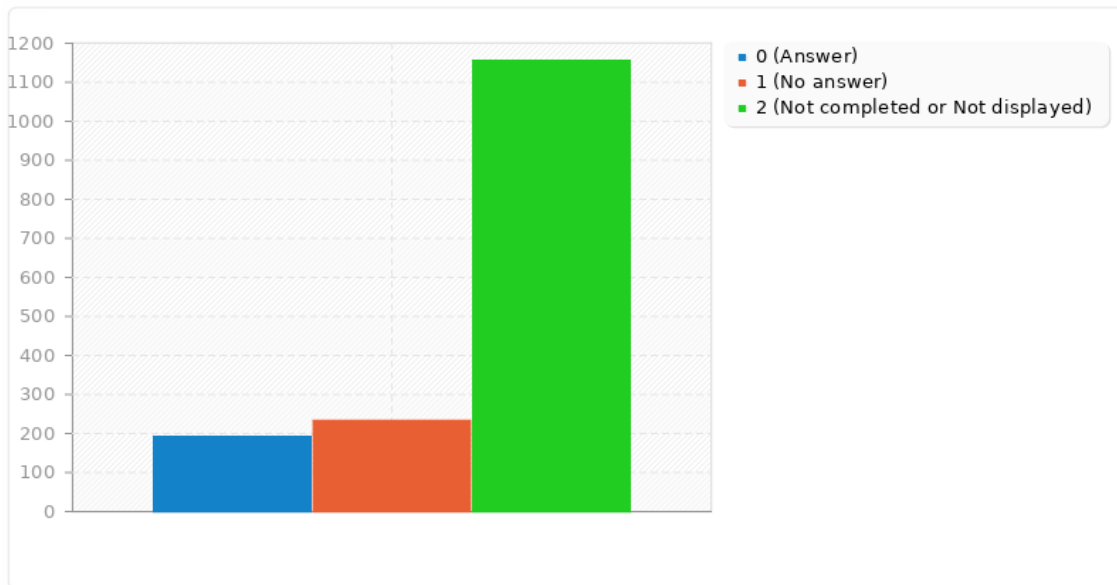
One of the challenges, and what could drive growth (if it was better), is the lack of a complete desktop system on "server" distributions. There are way too many missing programs to have a nice desktop. Primary goal is to have the same distribution for desktops and server, so when you work in your test/dev environment - you have the same build (minus the desktop) on the server. By that you know exactly what the problem are or may be. And that would go for both private use and for workplace.

If that wasn't such a challenge to accomplish (with many distributions), I believe more and more people also would adopt the GNU/Linux platform at home for their daily. There's way too many distribution that are too niched, and may feel experimental, and the ones that are really good and stable, are lacking in programs.

3836	The increment in the license prices and the cost of a "rent" by user
3839	The increasing reliance on (and possibly soon mandatory requirement) on cloud services in Microsoft products
3929	independance if microsoft and/or apple
3950	Use of servers with services, probably in containers. Also Linux desktops are going to grow in my view.
3986	Free. Auditable for GDPR, and security.
3989	it's accessibility to consumers
3998	Kubernetes and containerisation, and a general growth of open source.
4082	More companies will care more about privacy and how their and their users data is handled. Most smaller companies have moved away from self-hosting, and will have to place their trust in a third party.
4103	Linux community, how stable it as a kernel and operating system, and the lack of an alternative OS are the primary factors
4130	There are no open-source big players in my industry, so no expectation of growth.
4154	It is the only serious game in town unless you are a Microsoft shop.
4160	Open sourcecan solve many trust and transparency issues that proprietary software can't.
4184	Robustness and free
4238	best support
4250	Bad decisions of the leading corporations and pushing subscription fees wherever possible
4277	1. cost 2. cost 3. cost 4. being able to inspect and modify source code - crucial for troubleshooting or special cases
4280	Openness, fast results building on solid basis and focusing on business related code/stuff
4286	Its openness and flexibility. I think Microsoft with the creation of the "WSL" adopted this growth potential to (sadly) prevent users from the switch to a Linux desktop for development but (luckily) also thriving the development of software with Linux technologies.
4301	Limited management knowledge outside of windows
4307	Interoperability adaptability reproducibility
4328	Available enterprise support, easy to use and develop for
4364	Reliability, performance
4385	Application of AI for education.
4466	loss in confidence in the closed source traditional products, and the decreasing ability server customers interest with traditional products, and the savings, transparency and flexibility that open source products brings
4472	freedom, independence, diversity, no license
4556	Unfortunately many people are to unwilling to give it a chance
4592	Compatibility, Efficiency and Stability
4667	Developerfriendly Widely available host OS
4682	Reliability and cost saving.
4727	Open nature of Linux
4781	Containerization technologies, and machine learning, and security. Mostly the struggle to reach immutability.
4796	Ease of moving processes to the cloud and back, programming language support, ease of scaling
4850	technology accesibility

Summary for G2Q00008

What do you believe are the primary factors driving the growth of Linux and open-source technologies in your industry?



Summary for G2Q00009

Are there any specific challenges/barriers hindering wider adoption of the technologies cited above in your industry?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	168	10.63%
No answer	257	16.27%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

ID	Response
41	I work in textile industry and all the software is windoze only
47	Wide use of privative file formats
83	No native MS Office, no AD.
92	General lack of knowledge of managers of IT and lack of information for general users
104	Lack of software options
110	Complex tech stacks.
134	we are placed in Iran and so many sanction related issue that impact our businesses
140	Money in advertising
188	Yes, Microsoft and the existing IT departments. And the non-existent willingness to change.
212	Main programs not being Linux-compatible (CAD)
230	Workflows and solutions rely heavily on Windows and the suite of solutions provided by downstream developers.
275	* Often enough, the initial driver is the money: as Open Source is seen as "free", people tend to think that they don't have to pay anything for it. But it should be clear that - while the software is without any fee - the costs are in the human area: developers and administrators need to understand and adjust the software to the needs of their users. This basic principle is accepted already in the closed source world since years - but the "it's free" Mantra of Linux leads to false assumptions that everything is free...
278	The weight of custom. People are used to Microsoft and other multinationals. They don't know Linux and are afraid of change. The weight of custom. People are used to Microsoft and other multinationals. They don't know Linux and are afraid of change. They also believe that Linux isn't as secure as Microsoft Windows or that it's only for servers.
281	No.
287	NO
302	Continued dominance of proprietary technologies in certain areas (such as accelerated computing technologies, like GPUs) and incomplete or non-existent support across the open-source technology spectrum, limits essential agility and adaptability.
323	Compatability.
341	Linux is held back by the GUI desktop aspect. The penetration into other areas is now 50/50. Linux desktop is non-existent in business which is 95% Win and 5% Mac. There is no big company like RedHat or Suse behind a big DE like Gnome or Plasma. Gnome is a combination of the worst aspects of Win and Mac (locked down, bad UI choices, and my way or the highway attitude). Plasma should be the goto, but there are too many usability impacting bugs with not enough developers to squash and they tend to unnecessarily dally in mobile and other products instead of fixing the main DE. Maybe the eventual full adoption of Wayland with added features will help. But I think it needs a company like Steam with what they did for Linux gaming to do the same for linux desktop.
344	people are stubborn to move from windows
449	Financial/accounting industry, way too much proprietary software that "must be used" to comply with tax authorities, etc.
536	Yes, especially with openSuse multiple disks encryption system. Too many passwords to decrypt two or more disks and the fonts are extremely tiny to read on 4k or 8k screens. You should take example on Fedora Plymouth page.
665	Shortage of talented staff.
671	Primary barrier is increasing costs to operate on service infrastructures - we are planning to migrate to a host data center and begin operating our own hardware.
677	Lack of hardware support, apps and work flows within my field.
716	Availability of third party tools of trade necessities.
719	Human resource

746	Lack of enterprise support in many cases, lack of knowledgeable employees, corporate/management buy-in
779	Lack of system administrators
812	Understanding: People learn to use proprietary systems. It takes time and money to retrain employees to understand Linux.
815	Lack of office software (adobe, ms365, etc). Not installed by default on most hardware. Way too much unexplained choice (Distro/DE) which is unclear for regular users.
818	Documentation, as per usual.
878	Proprietary software
893	Teaching only MS in school. Libreoffice and Linux must be forced in all kind of schools. So cheaper for the parents and the kids. Also show them that there is more than Microsoft.
911	Certain software integration not limited to MS Office (particularly Excel)
917	people's ignorance, network economy, marketing
929	IT being conservative
935	The lack of a stable distribution of linux (see RHEL)
938	Linux is still being held back by lack of consistency, central management especially for end users and lack of vendor support for apps/services
971	desktop uses, Microsoft Office
986	1. Adobe products so that our graphic designer cannot use Linux too. 2. Linux desktop environments not having proper color management and HDR support which affects both a graphic designer and a web developer trying to implement videos and images with HDR support. 3. Linux desktop environments not having reliable authentication and connection to online accounts.
1004	never touch a running system
1028	yes. SUSE's competitors have much stronger marketing strategies than use, including training, learning, and reaching the younger generation. The younger generation meets first the Open Source solutions: debian, ubuntu, and red hat in high school, they are much more famous than suse, unfortunately.
1040	Microsoft Windows
1094	Most digital artists are not exactly technically inclined to not be intimidated by the idea of using and configuring a Linux workstation for their needs.
1103	Old minded people Fanboism Knowin only ONE thing
1109	Legacy missing will of innovation no time giving for innovation, experimenting
1130	Open source licensing
1154	Training of IT staff and users, availability of service integrators in the opensource domain
1211	Laptops defaulted to Windows and dependency on Microsoft products. Also there is a good amount for lobbying for using Mac, especially by UX leadership.
1253	Microsoft no
1316	Linux vendors going down the path of their OS being used only for k8 clusters. I'm looking at you Red Hat!
1343	Lack of marketing competition, closed platforms.
1391	Lack of specialized personnel.
1457	The fragmentation, poor or no support for applications and the uncertainty that much of the available software is not being developed further and potentially becomes a security risk without realizing it.
1469	Graphics and gaming features need to gain parity with Windows and consoles. Support for modern features and new releases need to become available more quickly.
1487	Good VPN clients for services like FortiNet. Better RDP clients. The ones I believe I currently use KRDP on OpenSUSE, but it doesn't compare to Microsoft Remote Desktop on Windows concerning ease of use. When I am working, I am already solving problems and fixing things. I don't want to have to to fix more things on my OS to even be able to do my work. If there was great VPN support and RDP client, I could pretty much completely switch to OpenSUSE as a daily driver.
1490	Legacy software
1502	Moving everything off-premises and under control of an external service company decreases maintainability and increases vendor lock-in.
1532	lack of imagination by decision makers
1577	Google Microsoft duopoly. People's ignorance of open alternatives. Education sector that mostly teaches and promotes proprietary tools.

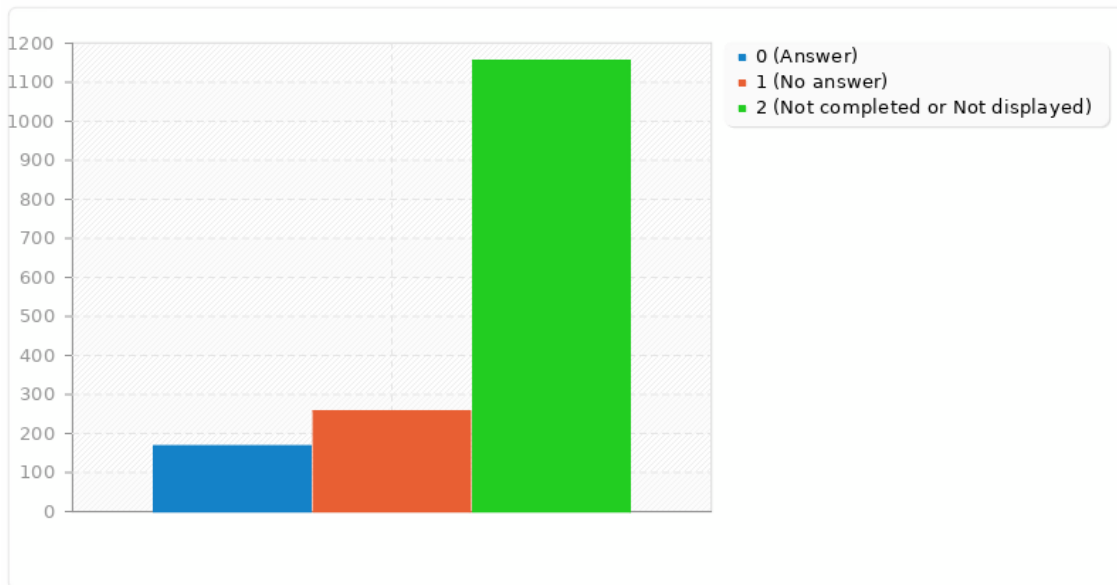
1580	Political acceptance, more wide spread use in the public sector, less drowning of open source by proprietary monopolies.
1739	Windows only mindset
1751	Cultural inertia, false beliefs, lobby by big companies
1757	Compatibility issues, exclusive reliability on proprietary softwares (Microsoft IIS...)
1826	fragmentation of platforms (distributions), fragmentation of containerization technologies
1832	The lack of specialist software. (Structural engineering analysis/design and CAD in our case)
1835	Linux use in Canada is still small, so workers with Linux knowledge and experience is low.
1847	Fragmentation of distributions, fragmentation of containerization technologies
1850	Native Driver Support. Native Hardware Support.
1880	User experience and/or documentation can be bad, depending on the project. There are no standard quality criteria.
1910	A large portion of the population has no idea about technology, and since their primary needs are not satisfied, they do not have time to do some research or figure anything out.
1916	Support and disposable info (in all languages)
1991	Documentation
2006	OSS applications not being as good as their closed-source counterparts.
2039	Lack of in-depth Linux know-how in coworkers/company management. Most of them are just getting started with automation.
2081	Too much efforts dispersion during design and development.
2129	Traditional environments are keeping the usage of new technologies lower than they should be.
2150	GARTNER. UNFORTUNATELY, Gartner still controls a lot of the growth of tech where it really matters. FAANG and the like don't matter. The vast majority of Technology usage and Tech Firms DO NOT & CANNOT follow the needs and preferences of the big companies. Enterprise, even IT Service Provider Enterprises, follow a different route. And unfortunately most of the leadership and people with influence follow Gartner. Open Source needs to get into Gartner quadrants somehow and start demolishing the proprietary options.
2165	Most people and companies are scared of trying new things and won't change anything if the old thing still works.
2189	compatibility and support from required vendors EX: Epic (Healthcare)
2246	Linux Desktop abilities, commercial app availability.
2255	lack of staff keeping up with the pace of how technology changes leading to people only being specialized in one or two areas.
2258	Huge amount of business critical legacy enterprise software. Software vendor dependency.
2297	No one wants Linux. They just want a deal with Microsoft
2315	Legacy software support
2333	Too many applications (both open source and proprietary) are being distributed through PPA or DEB packages. That often makes them difficult to install and unreliable. We need to push for massive adoption of Flatpak as the new standard for application distribution.
2342	There seems to be a lack of a high quality opensource CMDB/inventory system.
2345	Getting people who really understand cloud-native
2381	Proprietary software that only works with other operating systems
2390	Linux Desktop is hard to integrate in company context. Documentation of most systems is very very very bad (openSUSE wiki as example)
2426	- support for third party vendors
2495	When it comes to servers/cloud/containers, no. But desktop Linux is still difficult due to Windows-centric desktop IT services.
2507	N/a
2540	Complacency. Too easy to do what we've always done.
2567	App availability
2570	sometime how much the documentation can be spread out on some website
2648	Stability and long term use-case knowledge. Also general ignorance.
2678	Microsoft are seen as the only trusted platform
2690	Connectivity throughput/large file sizes
2702	In industry, not really. For the end user the experience can still be too foreign to adopt without resistance due to ubiquity of other operating systems and the tendency to hide the inner workings on other platforms.
2711	Shortage of system administration staff with Linux skills/knowledge
2726	Fear of incompatibility for drivers
2732	Desktop Linux inconsistency.
2825	Linux desktop as always
2834	Tight security in banking sector (and its slow nature)
2852	Company IT is a Microsoft shop, everyone is trained in Microsoft and are scared to innovate.

	Linux users are individual researchers or teachers who have a preference for Linux derived from personal desktop use
2861	End users
2888	Ease of use, desktop adoption
2924	Missinformation about Linux and fear of new technologies
2939	Stupidity on managers and users
2975	mostly the typical misconception of "the scary/satanic penguin" on both sides, the user and IT dept.
3020	Apps still using X11
3125	The fear of approaching something new, especially if its not directly sold by some consultant.
3131	Habit and slow adaptation of new workflows
3167	Personell
3176	Cloud as a service is increasingly becoming expensive, so on-prem starts to make more sense in many cases, using the same cloud technologies. For Linux in particular, recent steps taken by Red Hat have visibly damaged trust in open source, and SUSE's activities as a competitor seem half-hearted and chaotic. What is required is a vendor with a strong customer oriented focus to pick up the mantle and make FOSS more accessible as products, but that seems unlikely to happen.
3191	The only thing hindering wider adoption would be knowledge of options.
3248	Most coworkers just see Linux as a server OS,
3278	Microsoft as they tend to make good looking "deals" which actually aren't and force everyone to use their products for X years to come. Then they make everything extra complicated so you need to invest more money and are unlikely to ever switch again as you already put a lot of money on the table. Which could all have been prevent if someone did not got in bed with Microsoft in the first place ...
3320	Understanding how to effectively use it in a variety of different situations
3329	Software vendors not supporting Linux.
3407	Corporate deals with Microsoft, I suppose.
3413	disappearance of classic, optimized, stable and not too frequent releases rpm/def distributions without snap
3512	Monopolis and closed source licencing
3515	a lot of it is just already abstracted away for us, we don't need to deal with it so why should we?
3524	It's a chicken and egg problem. Few users means less support and less support means few users.
3527	People stuck on old believes and processes that creates and habit on them. Without technology, there's open doors to corruption and other crimes. Financial resources lack, and few people with enough knowledge to drive the changes.
3572	Linux preinstalled computers for desktop use available at retailers
3614	There are a lot of legacy client and server software that is not portable to linux in any form
3635	legacy proprietary windows software
3653	Microsoft / Google / Apple Dominance
3659	Application support from third party vendors
3710	Rancher is to hard to manage for small IT departments (bugs, complexity)
3737	Cost.
3755	technology knowledge
3773	n/a
3809	I work at a reseller/MSP, that focuses mostly on end-user computing. That space is completely dominated by Microsoft 365, Azure and Windows.
3836	Just the resistance to change and what many companies out there just talk the MS language
3839	Windows desktop applications being unportable
3929	dependence of microsoft and/or apple
3950	I cannot think of any
3986	Google is all up in the Education space. Linux needs to get in there before kids grow up and only know how to use Google Docs.
3989	knowledge
3998	Reliance on vendors for mission critical support. Industry regulation. Regional regulation.
4082	The cost of self hosting everything.
4103	Lack of understanding of different technologies, rushing themselves and ending up with an immature version, struggle to fix and later tag it as not a great technology.
4130	As said before, there are no open-source big players in my industry.
4184	Ease of use and interoperability
4250	Linux being difficult to configure and use for the „normies“ and most of flagship programs not working (look Adobe CC, AutoCAD and much more)

4277	Well, I haven't heard about Adaptable Linux Platform until now. Is this openSUSE MicroOS but not... open?
4280	primary knowledge of other (microsoft) related technologies and unwillingness, too much respect and/or too less time to learn the respective technologies
4286	The lack of knowledge of knowledge for Linux application / platform development. Often there is much more knowledge in other platforms and the respective technologies.
4301	Business school management. Scientist staff
4307	Security and interoperability
4328	no
4364	Inertia of users, and IT staff, who are exclusively familiar with Windows.
4466	lack of vision and courage of managers and bullying from traditional software providers
4472	Corrupt executives who have nothing on open source.
4556	For desktop adoption the business side needs Adobe CC and MS Office, for the people in marketing the world stops otherwise
4589	Lack of familiarity with linux
4592	Only the lack of top leading industry softwares such as Adobe line of products
4682	Lack of personnel bandwidth.
4727	Fragmentation
4781	Nvidia....
4787	Desktop linux still sucks and that includes SUSE. Not end-user friendly and basic stuff still not working as smoothly as on Windows. Lack of applications still a huge problem. In the enterprise also lack of central management tools that can manage Windows and Linux at the same time.
4796	In environmental sensing Linux is still not very widely adopted at the edge because of very strict power budgets and cost restrictions that favor microcontrollers against full fledged computers supporting Linux.
4850	free trainings
4895	Microsoft and Apple dominance

Summary for G2Q00009

Are there any specific challenges/barriers hindering wider adoption of the technologies cited above in your industry?



Summary for G2Q00010

Are there any emerging technologies/trends pertaining to the IT industry you believe will significantly contribute to business growth in the next three to five years? Please explain.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	104	6.58%
No answer	321	20.32%
Not completed or Not displayed	1155	73.10%

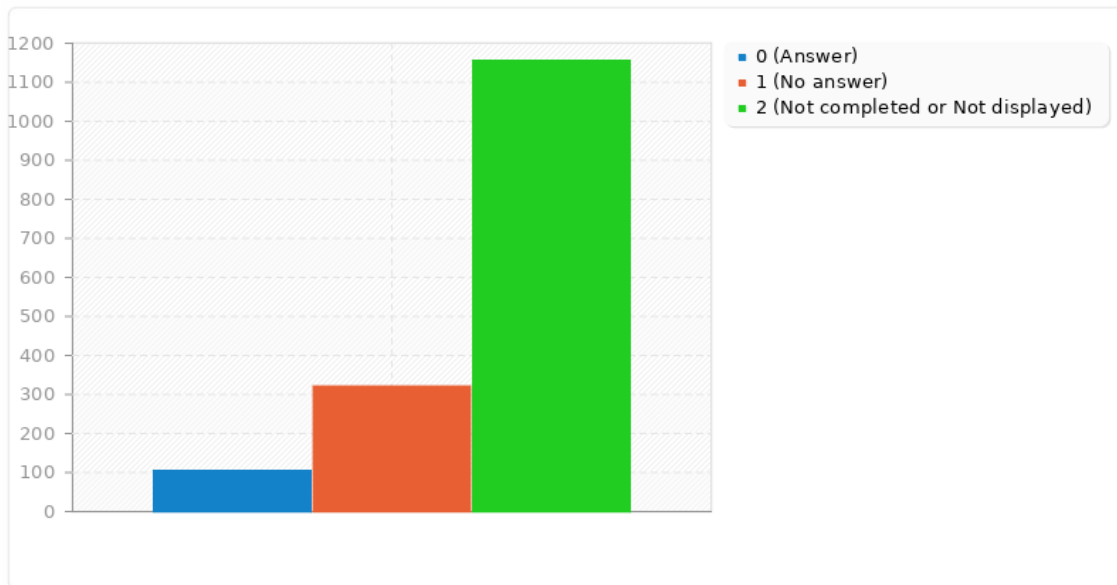
ID	Response
83	Inmutable Systems. More Browser based Domain-specific applications. More use of Python (Excel Py integration).
92	Use of clusters for scientific applications and development thereof
110	CRA will drive a need for more commercialization of Open Source use. Businesses need to offload the legal implications.
134	recently we are widely using Rancher product
140	Blockchain. The use cases are enormous and continue to grow.
188	Not really
230	I don't know much about it
275	More interconnect of open APIs - joined with the ability to combine them with "machine learning" is clearly helpful to build new and interesting applications.
278	The combination of Big Data and artificial intelligence, combined with the capabilities of new-generation processors, is opening up new opportunities in terms of analysis and automated processing. Advances in quantum computing mean that we can now perform calculations that would be impossible either because of their complexity or because of the time currently required. Linux is currently the leader on the 500 largest supercomputers in the world. I see no reason for that to change.
281	AI, in the near future.
287	I am working in autonomous driving area and the following technologies are significant part of our setup - containerization, cloud computing, big data, ML and AI.
302	Artificial Intelligence (AI) will continue to have broad impact across the IT industry. AI at the Edge, data storage and management, and communications technologies will all contribute to growth in IT.
341	I doubt the recent lovefest with AI, as it stands today, will play out in a positive way. Like current Quantum computing, it is too error filled to present a reliable computing paradigm shift in its present form. I expect we will see some form of enhanced security improvements that will get rolled out globally to help combat intrusion and theft. What and how remains to be seen. I see some companies think it will be Passkey but we will see.
449	Unsure
536	Yes, AI assisted software, where Microsoft and Google have the lead. The reason why Linux is slow in adoption.
584	Artificial intelligence
614	Machine learning based automation for increase productivity in IT processes.
662	K8s
671	My current perspective is the IT industry trends are harming business growth and that will likely continue at least into the next three years on a wider scale.
677	This is outside of my skill set.
716	Sound modeling, DAWs
746	AI: the AI market is growing at a rapid pace and businesses are scrambling to find ways to implement it to lower costs and increase business insight, customer satisfaction, and income.
812	ML and AI. They suck on windows. Developers are pushing for Linux adaption.
815	Container based computing (podman/distrobox)
818	Containerization and Trusted Computing platforms
860	AI support for doing anything (write texts, optimise code, photo corrections, etc.
893	Sadly no.
935	Containerization. Security.
971	AI
986	1. Performance and power efficiency.

	2. Familiarity and compatibility with products made for Windows
	3. Better easy of use and productivity.
	4. Color management and HDR support and better multi-monitor, scaling and fractional scaling support.
1004	none I could think of right now
1028	no
1043	I'm not in ML trend but it looks very promising
1094	N/A
1103	AI IoT
1109	Kubernetes
1154	Low maintenance IT systems, advanced automation based on AI
1172	VR, AR
1211	SaaS/PaaS services in the cloud; users will interact with all company assets via Cloud applications and webservices using only their webbrowsers.
1316	Potentially AI, but its hard to say. Likely more containerization of apps and creation of full containers from CI with automated checks and deployments.
1391	Cloud computing is expected to become even more widespread in the next years. I work in a school, and many kids aren't even touching their PCs, they do everything from their tablets and especially their phones. So the most reasonable thing to do is to have cloud-based apps that can easily be accessed from any device, regardless of their specific OS.
1457	AI systems for obvious reasons
1487	As much as I hate to say it, AI will shake things up. I believe it will be more in creative spaces as opposed to IT though. I am sure it will be used to automate tasks better and be more helpful to IT folk, but I don't see it truly replacing them like mainstream media is making people believe. I think barrier to entry in IT fields might change a bit since many JR positions won't be needed anymore. That will be interesting to keep an eye on over the years.
1496	AI tools and solutions on Linux
1577	Local on premise self-hostable tech
1757	Large Language Models will become more prominent in the near future
1832	No
1835	None that I am aware of that that contribute directly to business growth.
1910	Real time imaging/diagnostics, IoT for certain equipment, data privacy and security, EDGE involvement in schedule managing.
1964	Deep, widespread misunderstanding of language models is going to cause widespread carnage
2006	AI. It is getting so progressive these days in terms of automated jobs!
2039	Datacenters continue to grow rapidly. We're targeting local datacenter operators to sell goods and services to.
2081	Machine learning, securing data at rest (specifically, with solutions like homomorphic encryption).
2129	More things becoming connected to the internet (eg.: cars, appliances, furniture, etc.) that will require more storage and processing power driving more businesses to use cloud services.
2189	cloud and containers
2246	Flatpak standard and app contenerisation will provide better apps availability, especially in desktop and mobile use.
2255	Not really have the visibility to answer this.
2333	-> Flatpak. We need to be able to distribute and install third party application easily on any distribution. No more PPA that breaks the system. No more DEB that are not compatible with this or that distribution. -> Immutable OS. Bugs happen. We need a way to easily and reliably roll back the OS in case an update breaks something.
2345	Kubernetes on the edge and risc-v
2381	Containerisation (such as flatpak) is crucial to home and business use, as it simplifies the process of installing packages and can move workload off of distro maintainers.
2390	Edge and IoT
2507	N/A
2648	Containerization is already changing the landscape for providing stable, ready-made software that works everywhere.
2687	Lots of arm wave around AI/Data Mining. Think a lot are on a band wagon and don't recognise the need for underlying understanding (i.e. include physics/chemistry) vs. correlation only approaches
2732	Mobile
2834	Everything seems to be more focused on moving to edge computing. Maybe we will have

	giant cloud farms which we will be sending our lambda functions to...?
2852	Online teaching
2888	AI, RISC-V, digital transportation ... All roads lead to automation and tailorable solutions
2939	Artificial intelligence, privacy and security
2975	with the growth of AI it feels like every few generations we have new "industrial revolution" and with it some elements of the industry are getting mostly more efficient
3020	Wayland use; serverless computing
3176	AI/ML is taking off in all kind of applications, and that is likely to continue.
3191	As providers and vendors consolidate and get larger, I see more people shying away from them to run their own service so as not to rely on a single point of failure. (ex: Instead of running services on Amazon's servers, run it in house.)
3248	Machine Learning, I think more and more organizations that handle sensitive data, will be looking into developing/training their own LLMs, to take advantage of AI without data leaks.
3512	AI
3515	no
3524	Proton and NVK.
3527	Containers and cloud computing. With very old computers and limited financial funds, all the technology that may enable the use of technology where we can abstract from the Hardware will be an added value
3614	Import replacement is an ongoing trend pushed by the government and big local tech, that will contribute some
3710	AI
3737	Plenty. More than can be listed here.
3755	containerization and kubernetes to the edge. the computing breaks out from the datacenters
3773	Somewhat concerned about how AI is becoming so factoring to even replace employees in so many spaces, even though common errors are everywhere. Yet in my humble opinion, using AI along with humans is a requirement to continually improve productivity, get better answers and continually update/upgrade things to become better
3791	ML, AI and cloud computing with GPUs
3836	Just the IA are doing a big change on the future vision of it.
3839	Desire for data sovereignty
3950	I guess containers, IA, and so on.
3998	Edge compute desire for low latency.
4082	The growth of which business? With what's happening with Unity and the recent layoffs by Epic I hope Godot will become the gaming industry's equivalent of Blender. It still has a long way to go, though.
4103	Well, lot of people are going to say AI, but I think new trends will emerge to help the way we handle data for different purposes, cost effective.
4130	For my industry, adoption of containers and kubernetes.
4250	Mostly AI, while it being ethical is debatable it definitely speeds up work for people
4280	containerization will land in many small and medium businesses especially in industry because of its simple and consistent experience from development to deploying to nearly anywhere from cloud to edge and IoT
4286	I think the containerization of applications in general and also to the edge/IoT will reach a much higher adoption in small and medium businesses and the industry. This is in my opinion because of the consistent developer experience and deployment possibilities.
4307	Containerization will a. give enormous opportunity to customization whilst at the same time b. improve maintainability and security
4328	no
4364	Immutable OSs. I wouldn't use one personally, but for IT departments that move to supporting Linux clients, immutable OSs may be attractive.
4472	Open source must keep pace with proprietary software. How can we introduce, for example, Linux desktops to large companies if there is no software similar to active directory? We have no arguments to defend ourselves
4556	LLMs and other gigantic models will change a lot
4592	I have no clear idea on that
4682	Hybrid Cloud
4727	Microservices and citizen developers
4796	Standardization of environmental data access protocols will contribute to growth in the fields of analytics and open new applications, such as the development of digital twins for environmental systems.
4895	AI and LLM

Summary for G2Q00010

Are there any emerging technologies/trends pertaining to the IT industry you believe will significantly contribute to business growth in the next three to five years? Please explain.



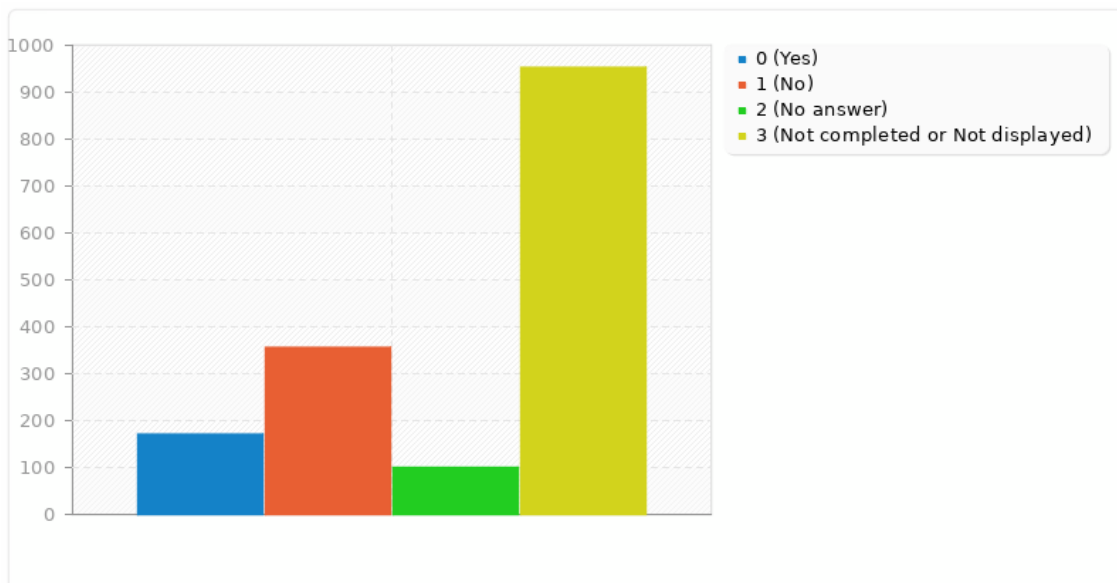
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	171	10.82%
No (AO02)	356	22.53%
No answer	100	6.33%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



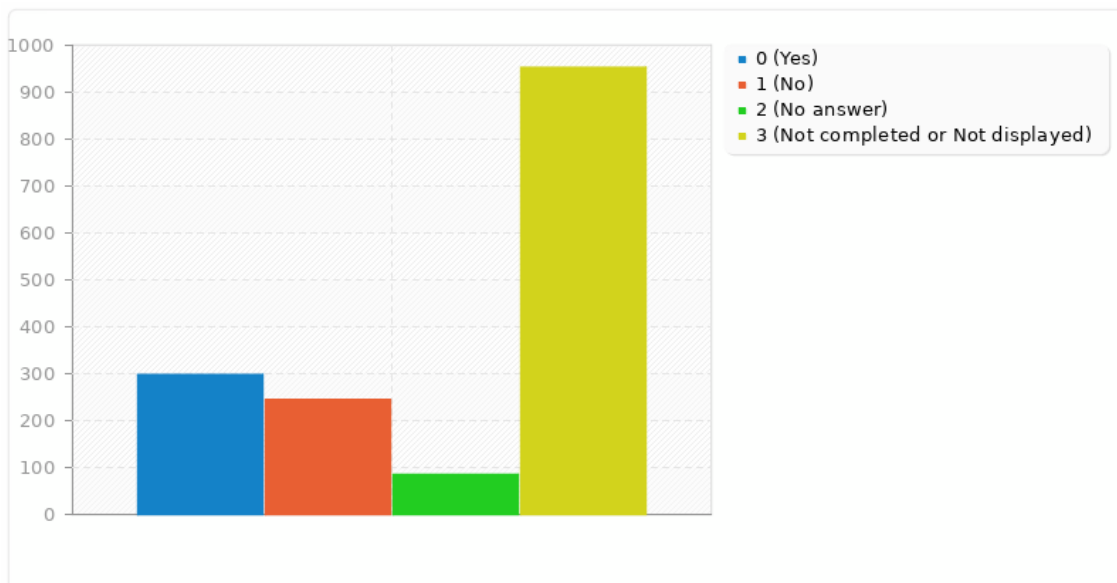
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	298	18.86%
No (AO02)	244	15.44%
No answer	85	5.38%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



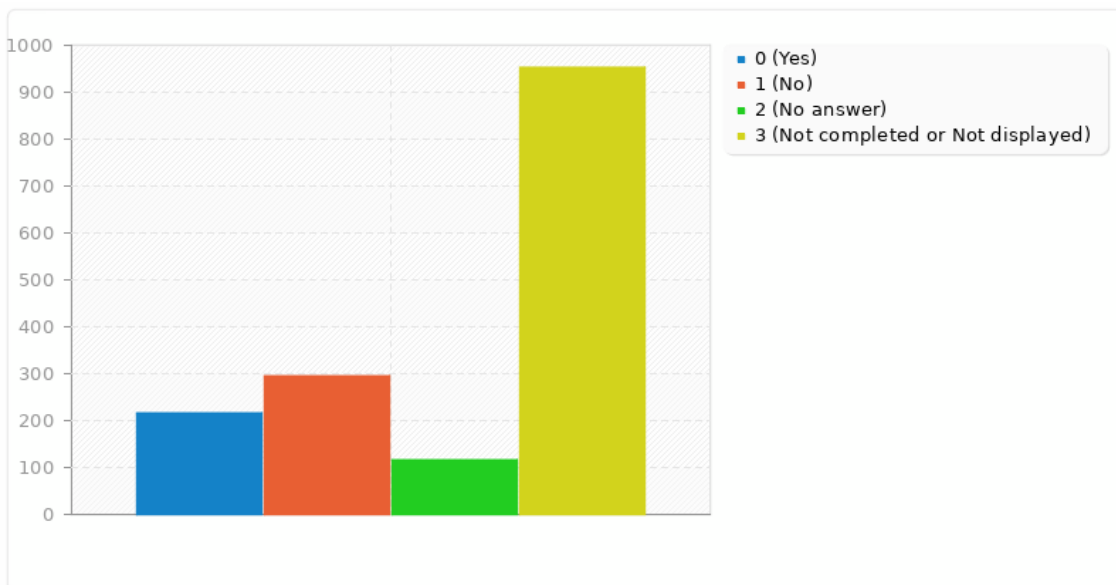
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	216	13.67%
No (AO02)	295	18.67%
No answer	116	7.34%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



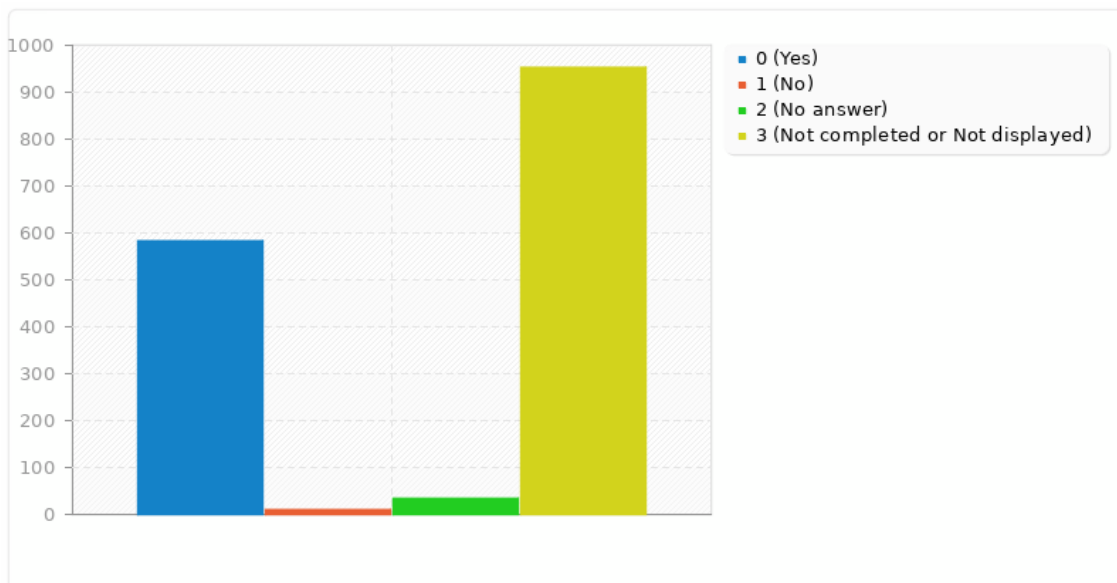
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	583	36.90%
No (AO02)	10	0.63%
No answer	34	2.15%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



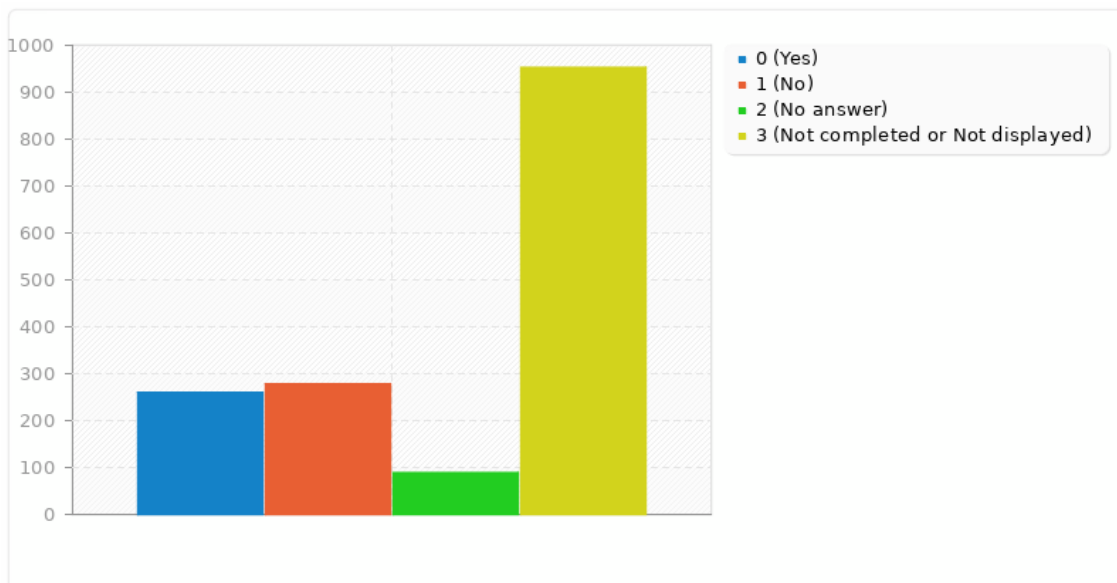
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	260	16.46%
No (AO02)	278	17.59%
No answer	89	5.63%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



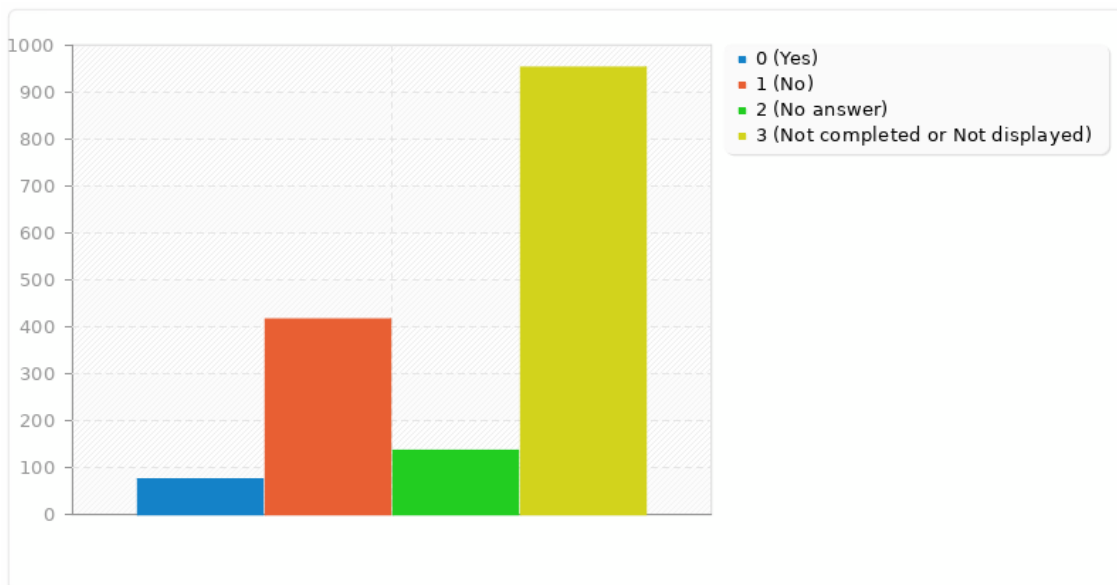
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	75	4.75%
No (AO02)	416	26.33%
No answer	136	8.61%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



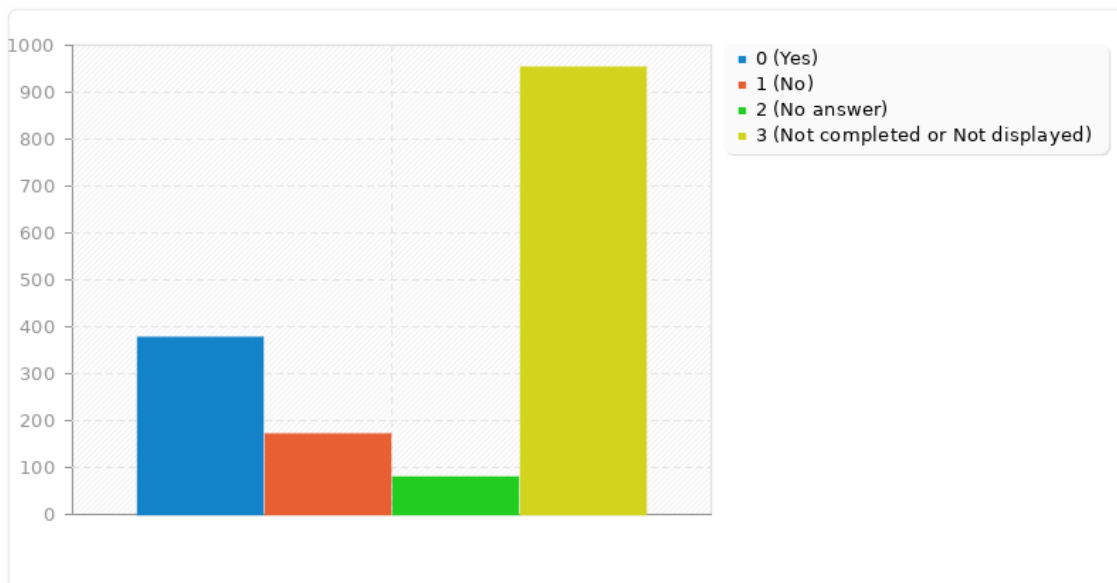
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	377	23.86%
No (AO02)	171	10.82%
No answer	79	5.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



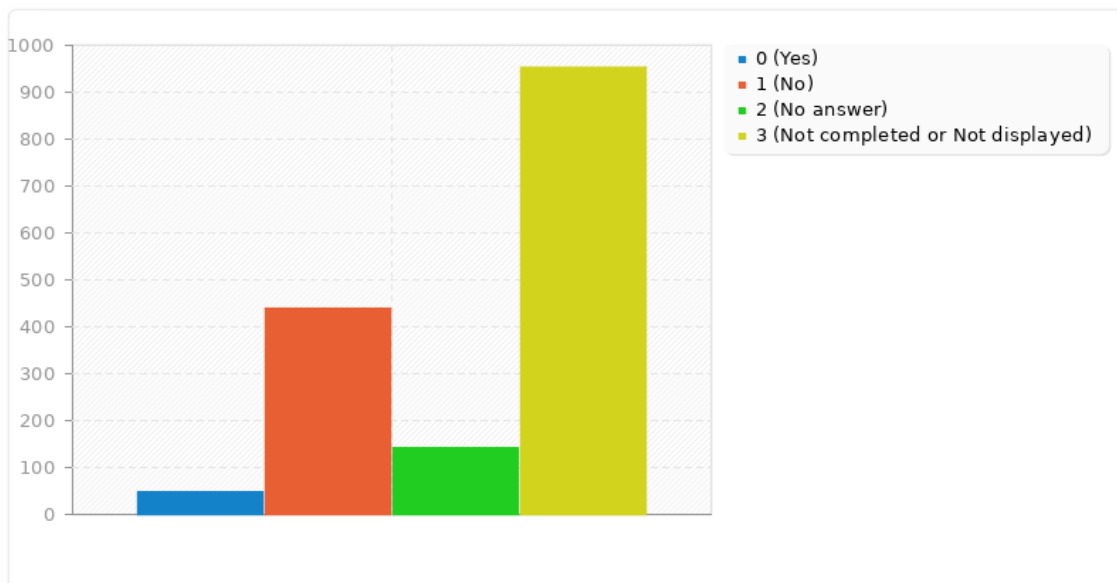
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	47	2.97%
No (AO02)	439	27.78%
No answer	141	8.92%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



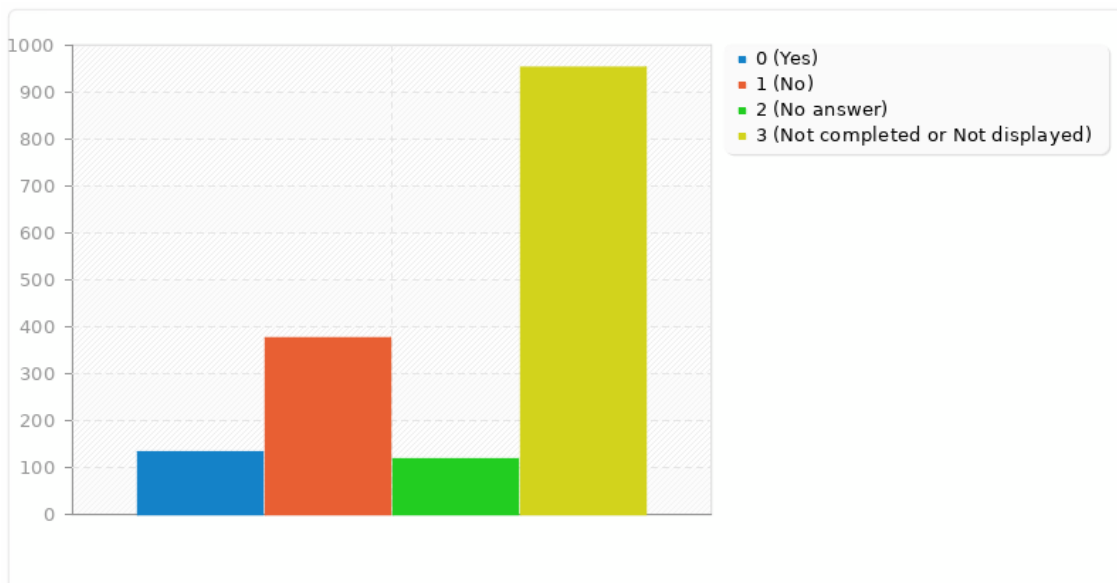
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	133	8.42%
No (AO02)	376	23.80%
No answer	118	7.47%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



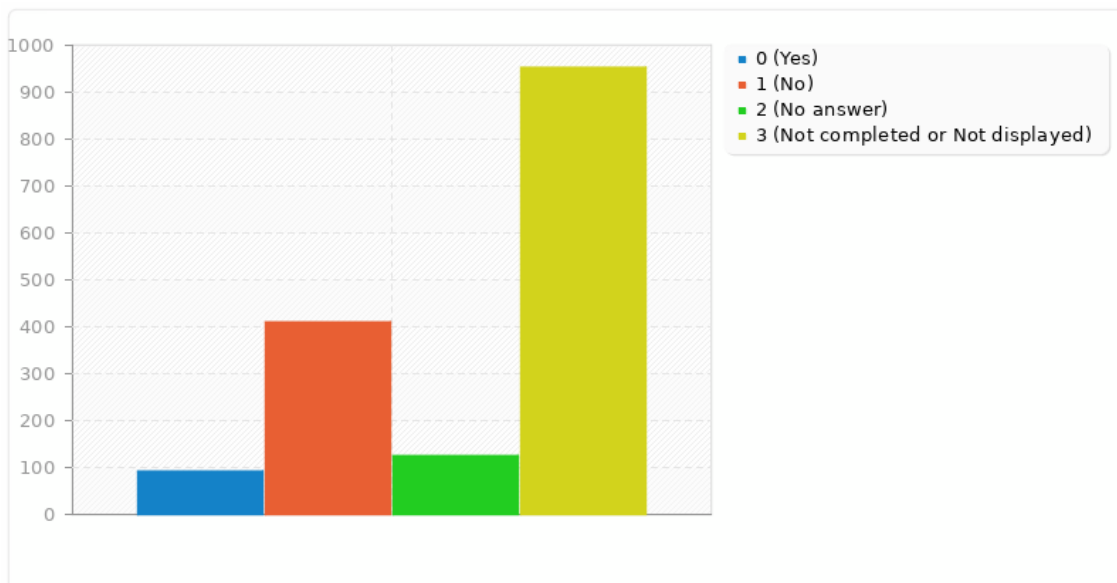
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	92	5.82%
No (AO02)	410	25.95%
No answer	125	7.91%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



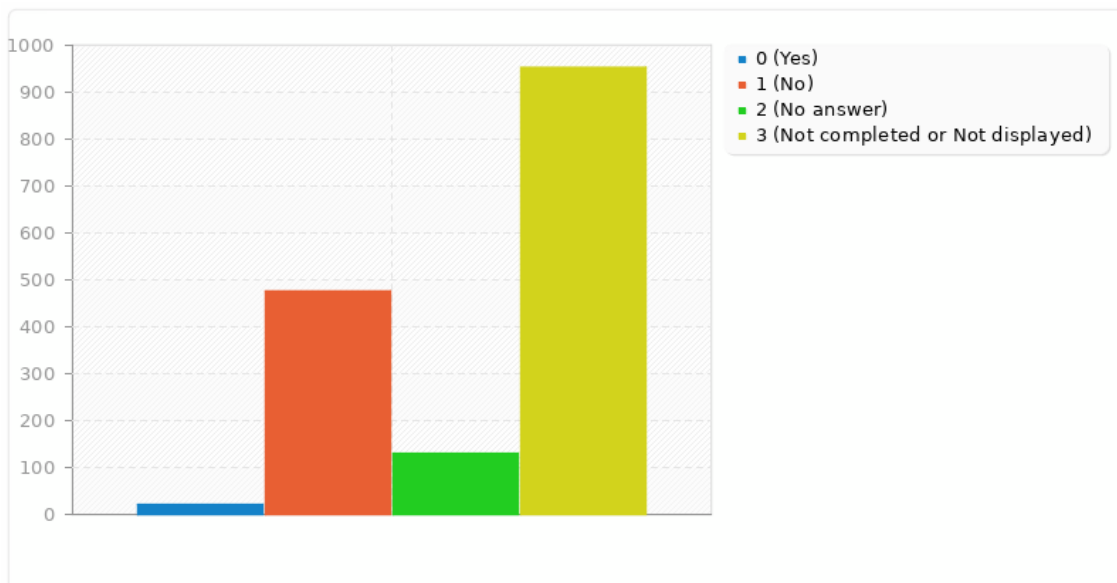
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	21	1.33%
No (AO02)	476	30.13%
No answer	130	8.23%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



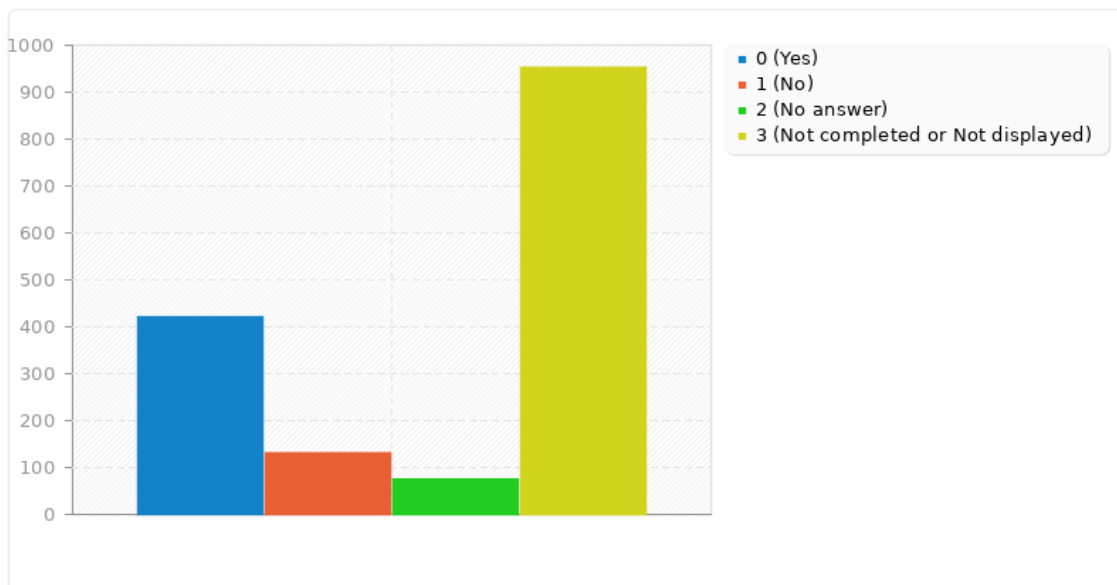
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	421	26.65%
No (AO02)	131	8.29%
No answer	75	4.75%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



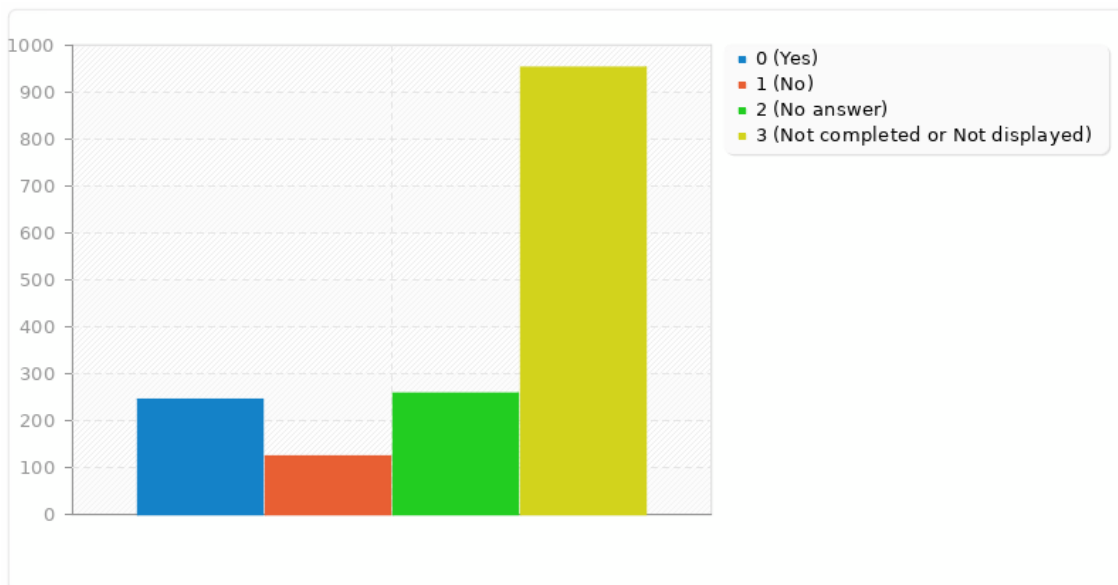
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	245	15.51%
No (AO02)	124	7.85%
No answer	258	16.33%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)



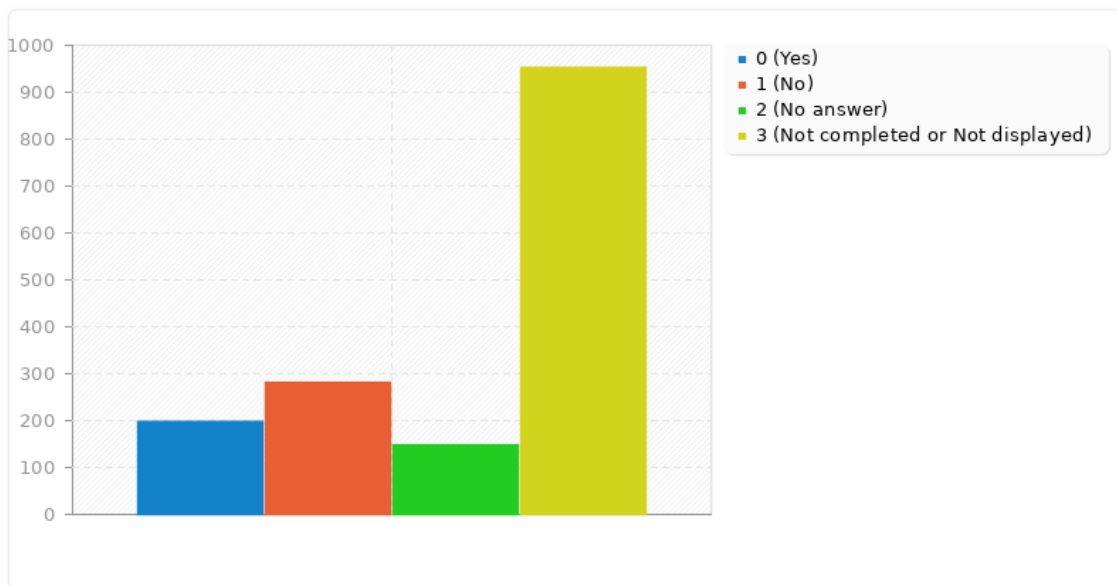
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	198	12.53%
No (AO02)	281	17.78%
No answer	148	9.37%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



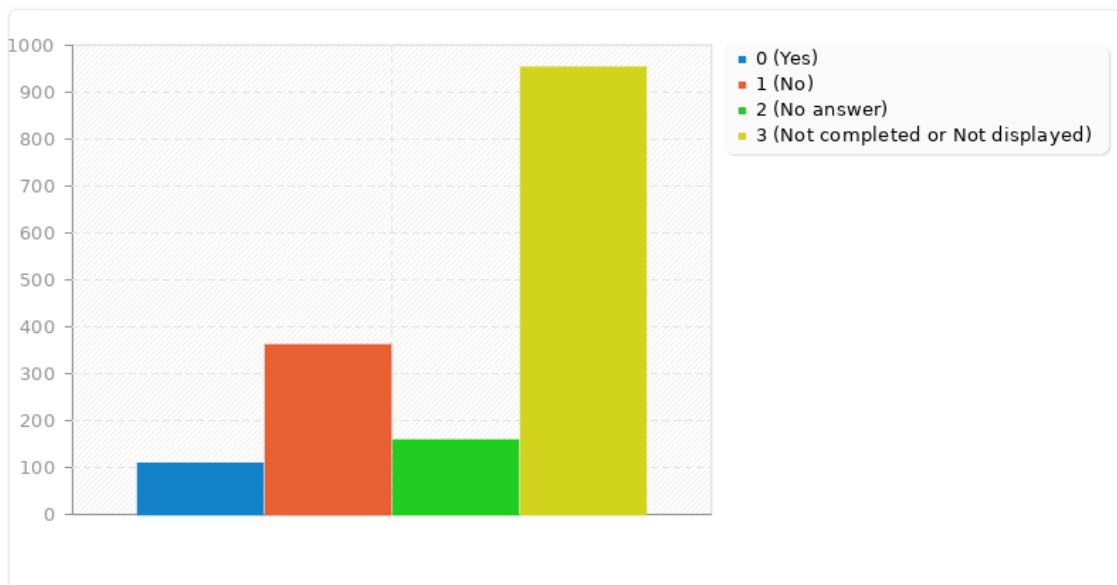
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	108	6.84%
No (AO02)	361	22.85%
No answer	158	10.00%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ002)[Containerization]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



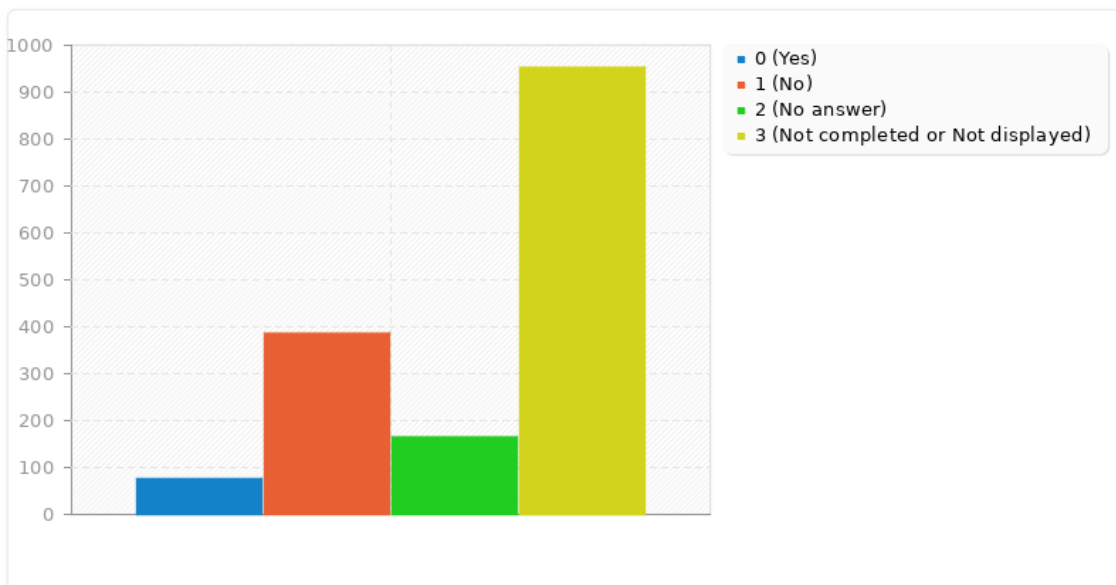
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	76	4.81%
No (AO02)	386	24.43%
No answer	165	10.44%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



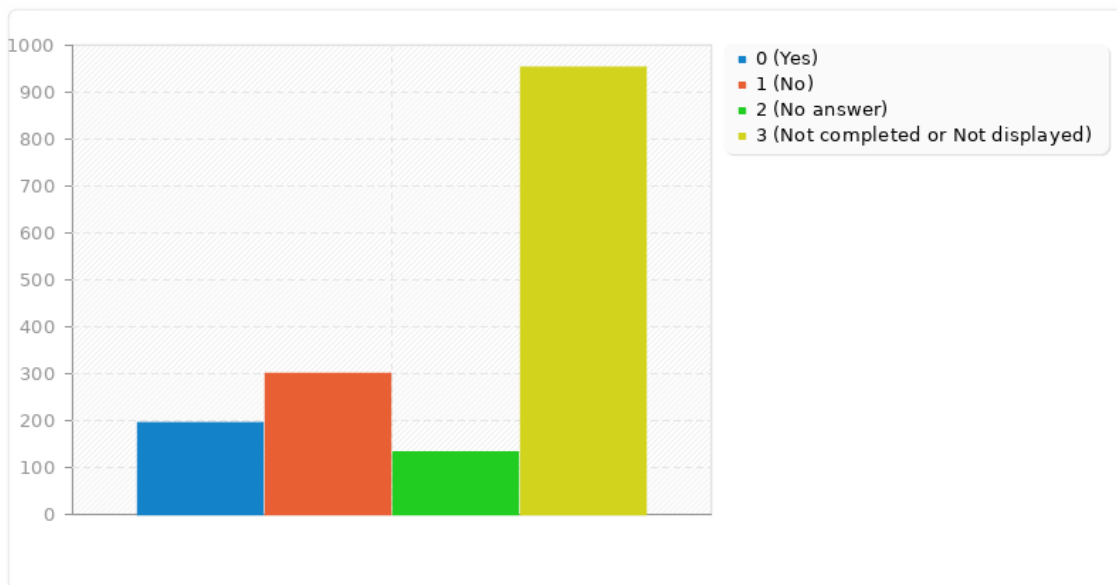
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	195	12.34%
No (AO02)	300	18.99%
No answer	132	8.35%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



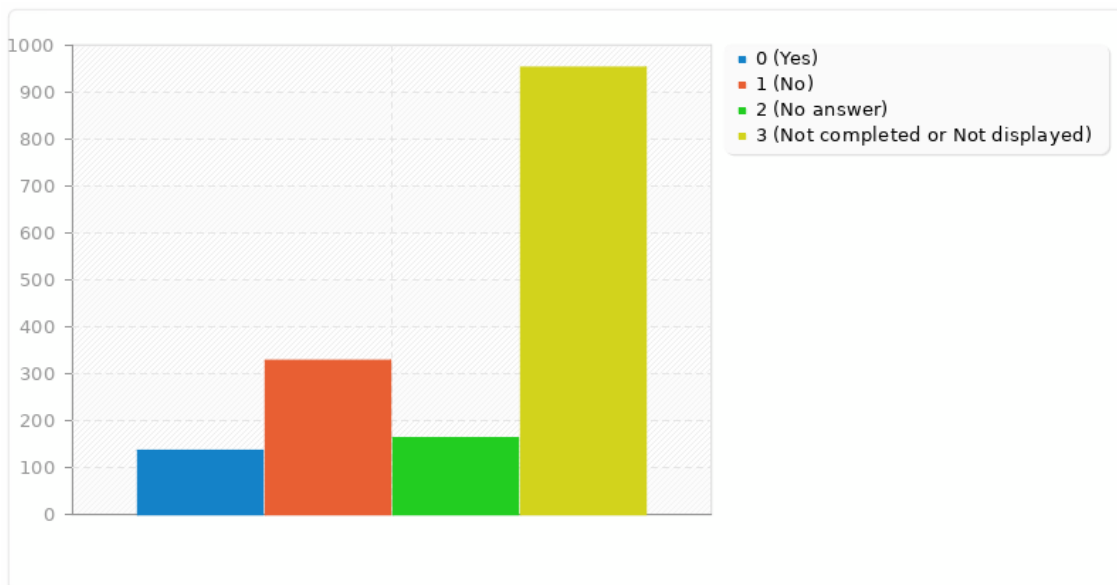
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	136	8.61%
No (AO02)	328	20.76%
No answer	163	10.32%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



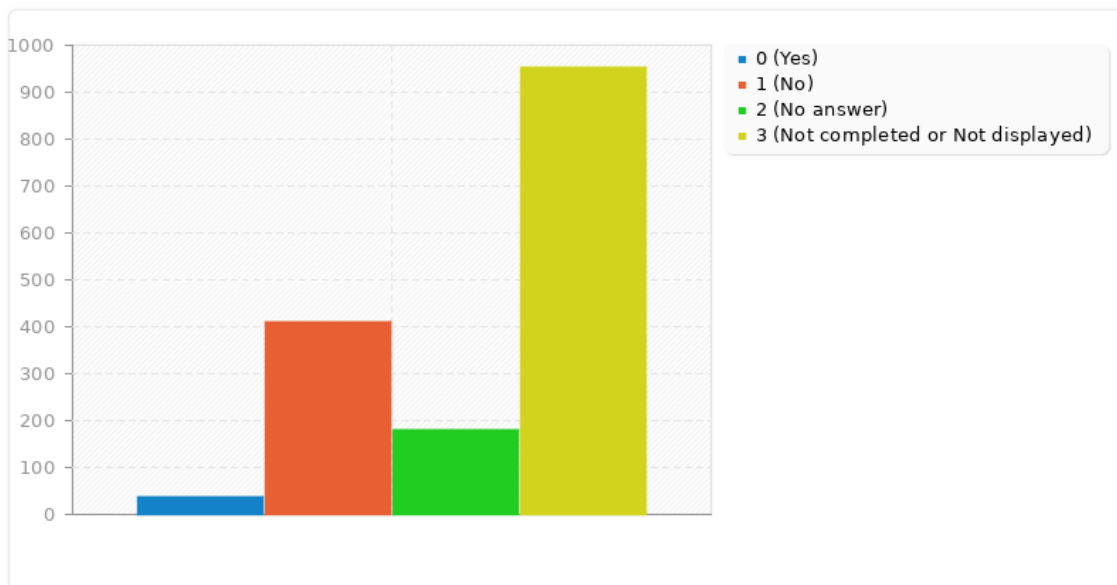
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	37	2.34%
No (AO02)	410	25.95%
No answer	180	11.39%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



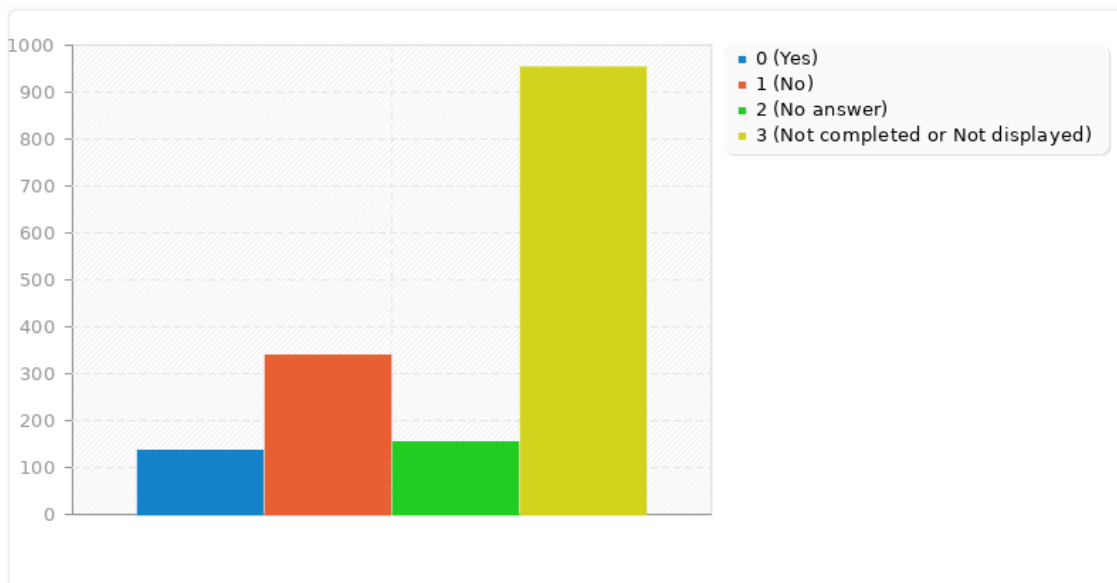
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	135	8.54%
No (AO02)	338	21.39%
No answer	154	9.75%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ007)[Virtualization]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



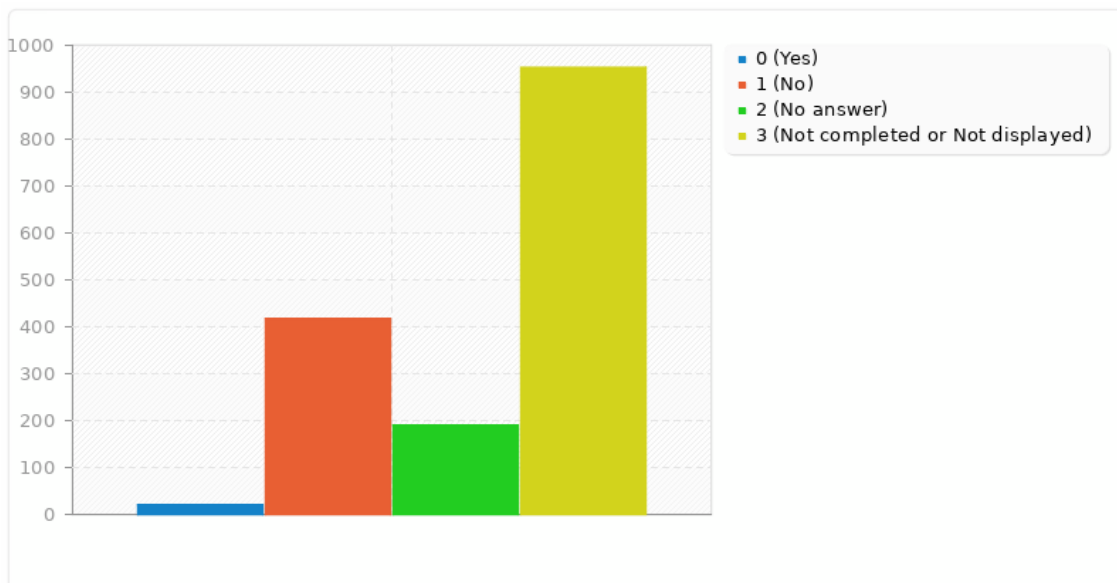
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	20	1.27%
No (AO02)	417	26.39%
No answer	190	12.03%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ008)[Edge computing]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



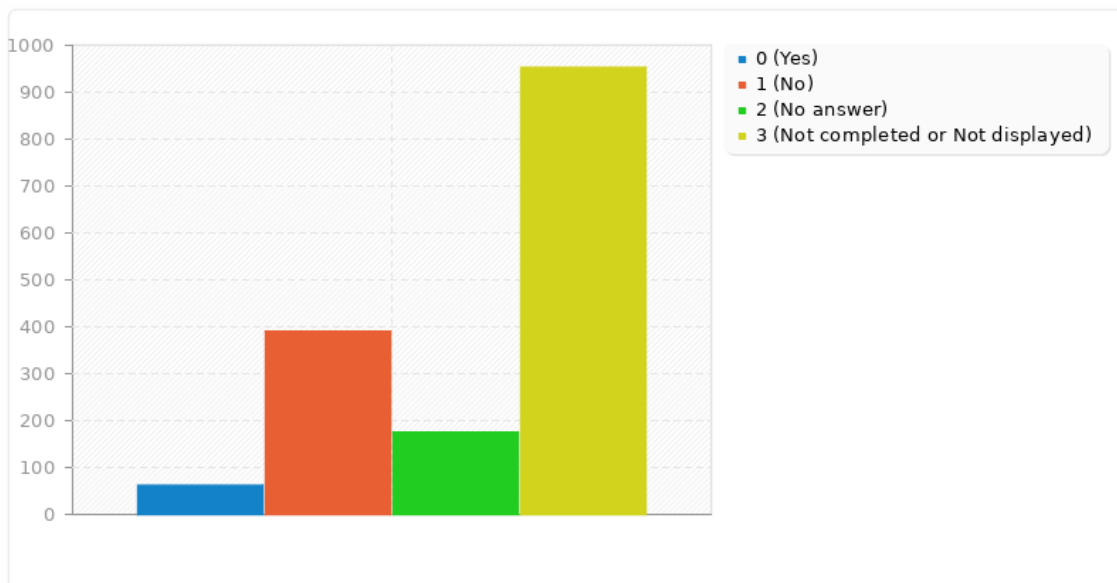
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	62	3.92%
No (AO02)	390	24.68%
No answer	175	11.08%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ009)[IoT applications]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



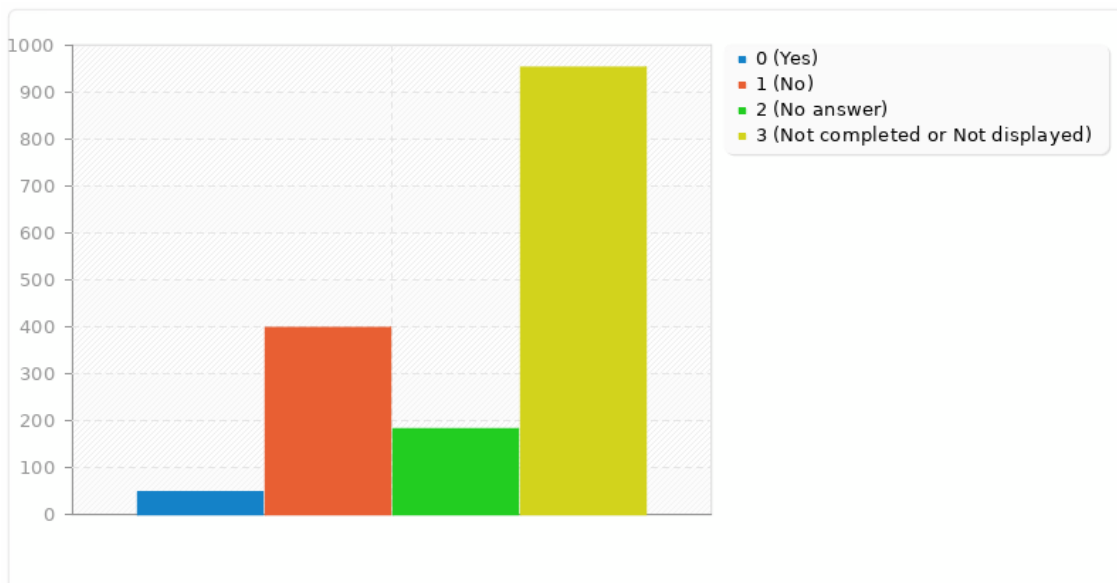
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	47	2.97%
No (AO02)	398	25.19%
No answer	182	11.52%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



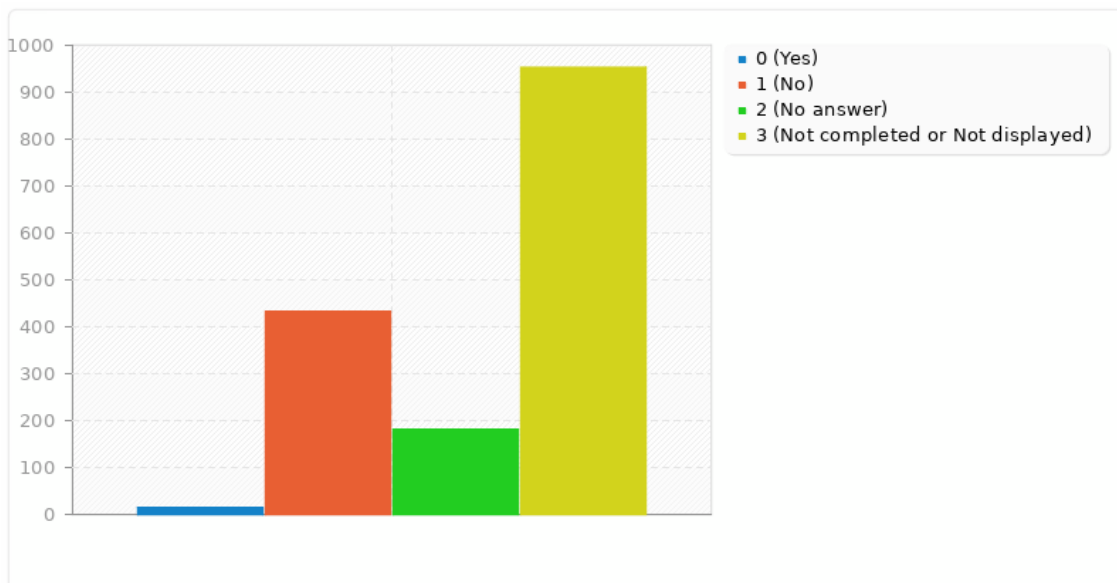
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	14	0.89%
No (AO02)	432	27.34%
No answer	181	11.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ011)[Blockchain]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



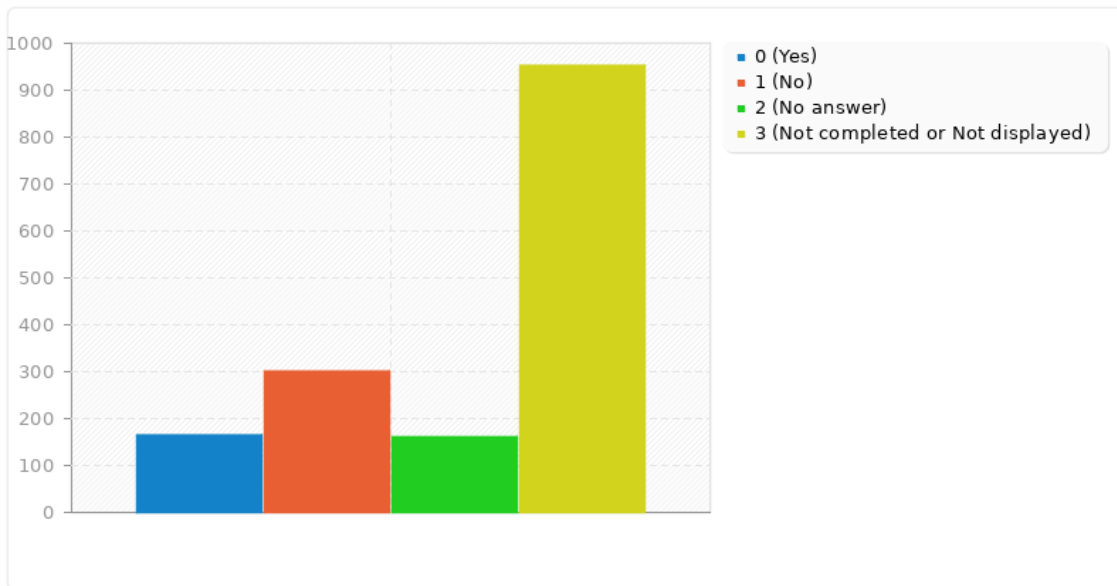
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	165	10.44%
No (AO02)	301	19.05%
No answer	161	10.19%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ013)[Gaming]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



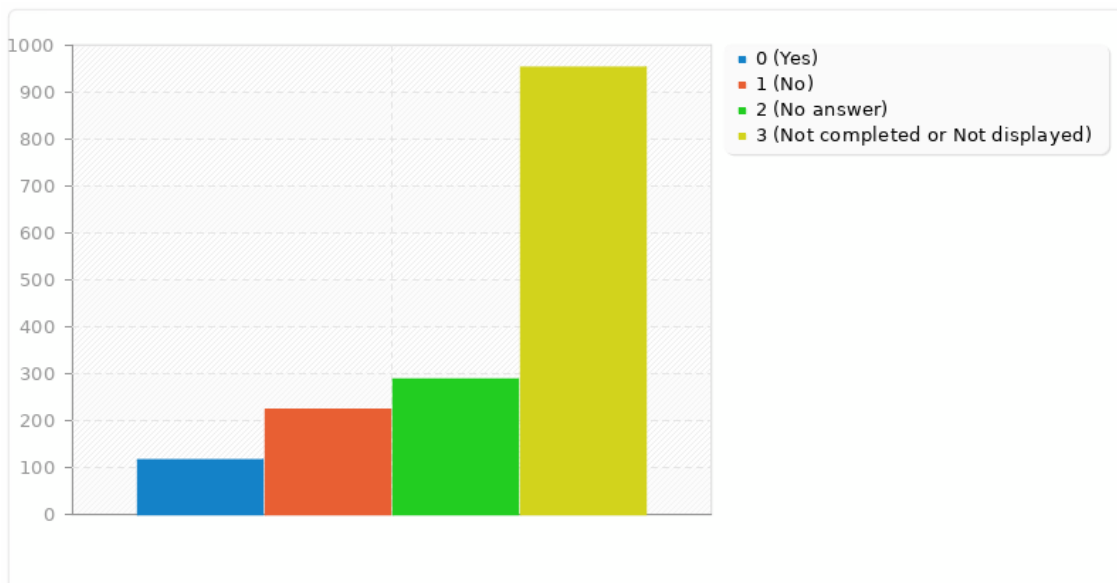
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	116	7.34%
No (AO02)	223	14.11%
No answer	288	18.23%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ012)[Other]

What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)



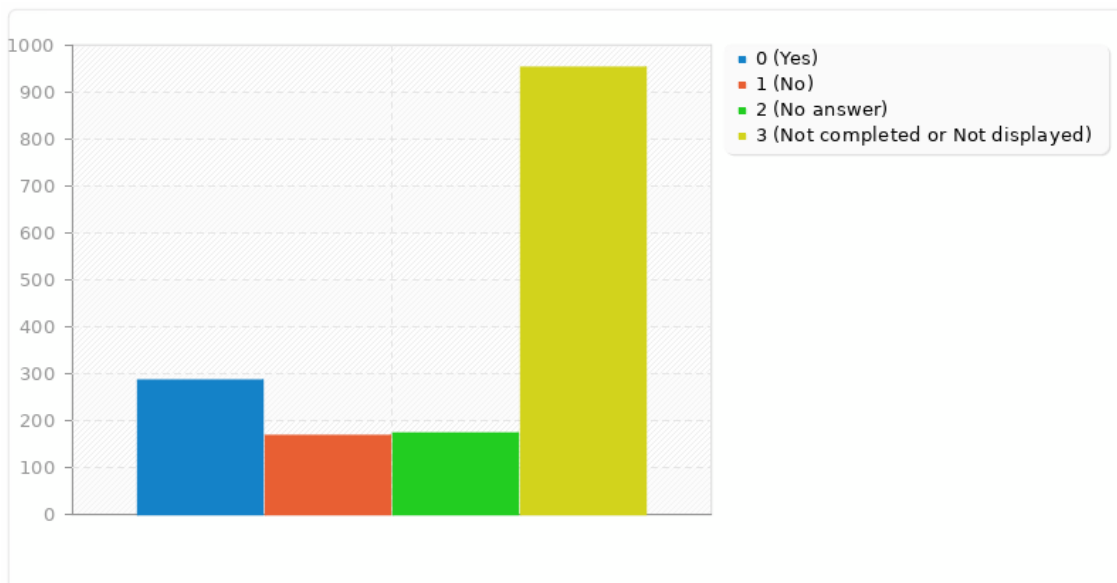
Summary for G3Q00003

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	286	18.10%
No (N)	168	10.63%
No answer	173	10.95%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00003

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?



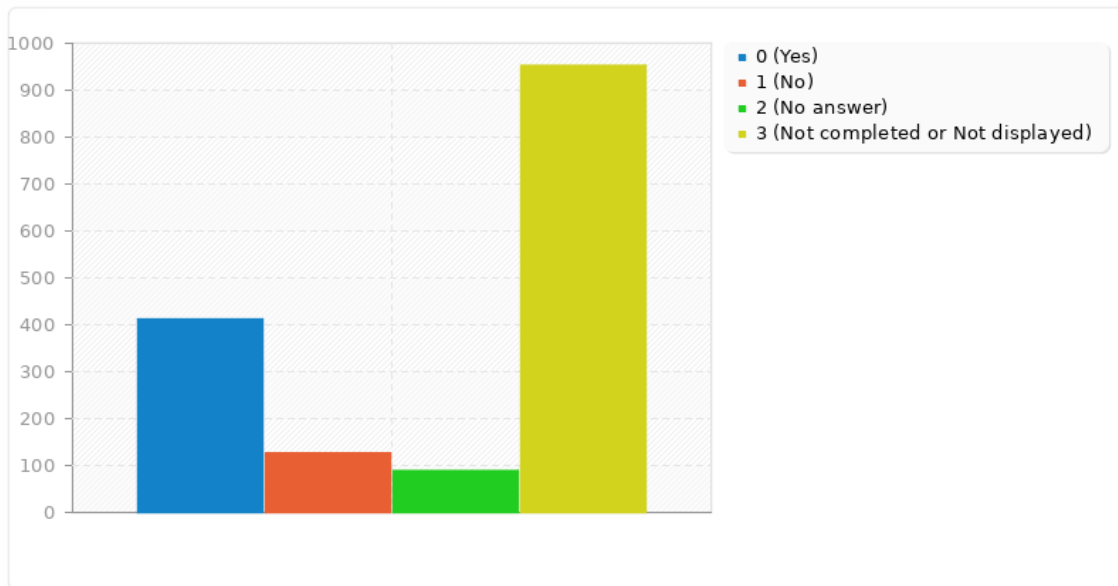
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ001)[Tumbleweed]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	412	26.08%
No (AO02)	126	7.97%
No answer	89	5.63%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00004(SQ001)[Tumbleweed]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)



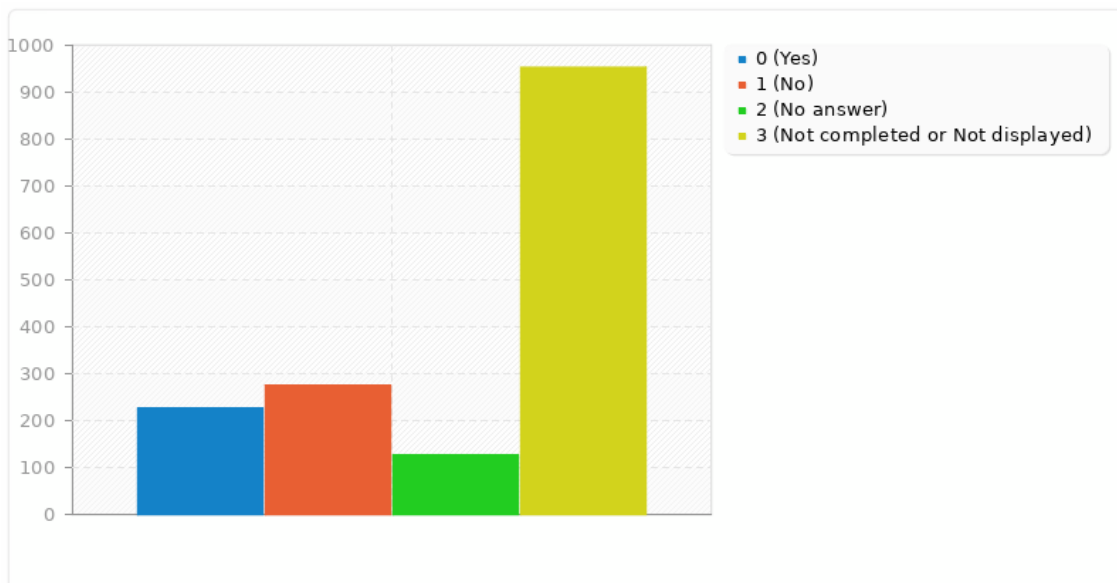
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ002)[Leap]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	226	14.30%
No (AO02)	275	17.41%
No answer	126	7.97%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00004(SQ002)[Leap]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)



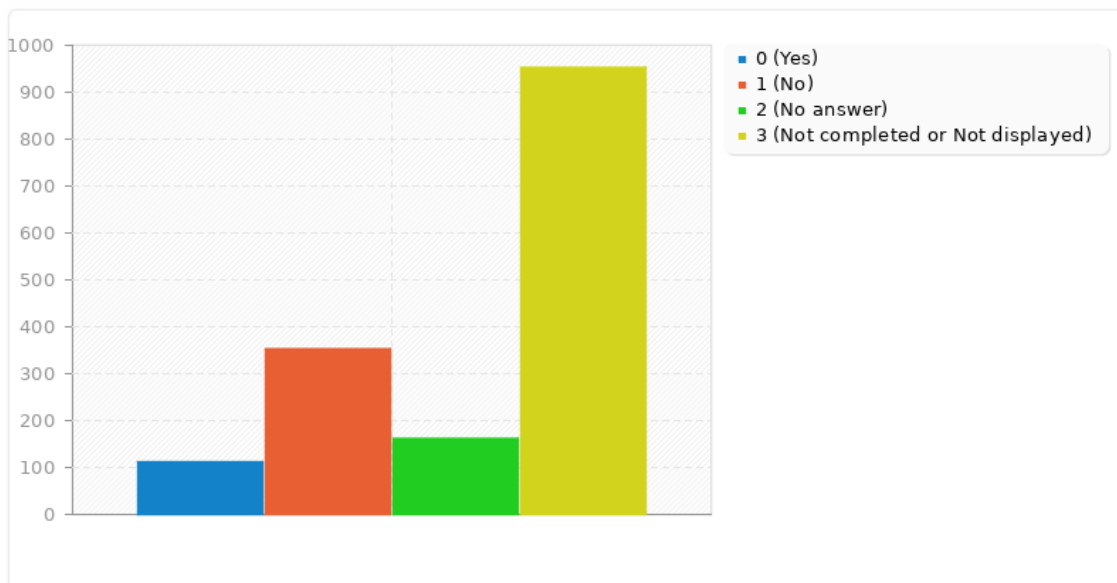
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ003)[MicroOS (Aeon, Kalpa, Server)]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	112	7.09%
No (AO02)	353	22.34%
No answer	162	10.25%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00004(SQ003)[MicroOS (Aeon, Kalpa, Server)]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)



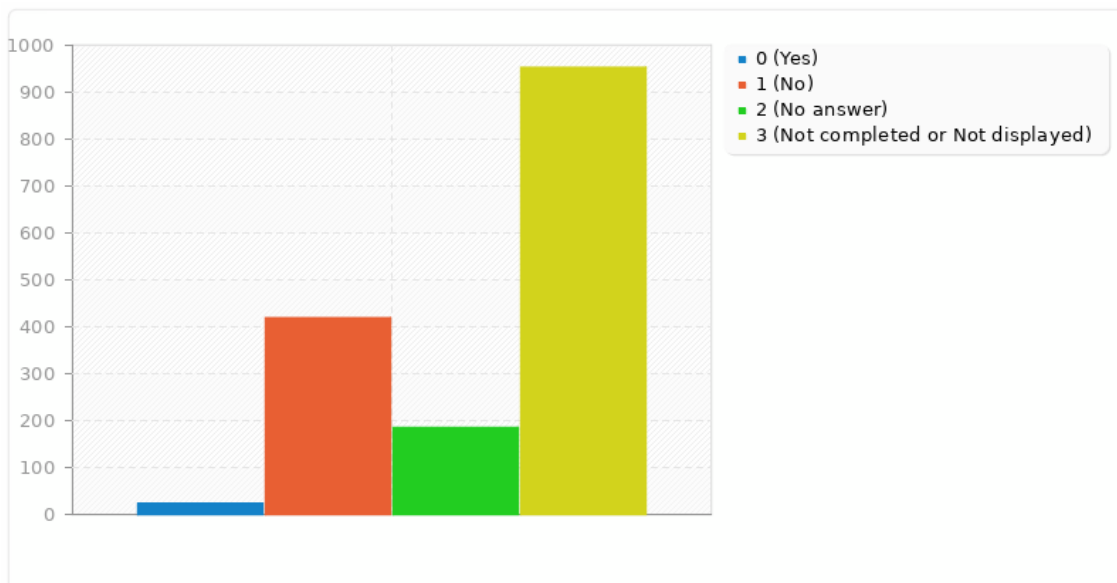
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ004)[Leap Micro]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	23	1.46%
No (AO02)	419	26.52%
No answer	185	11.71%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00004(SQ004)[Leap Micro]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)



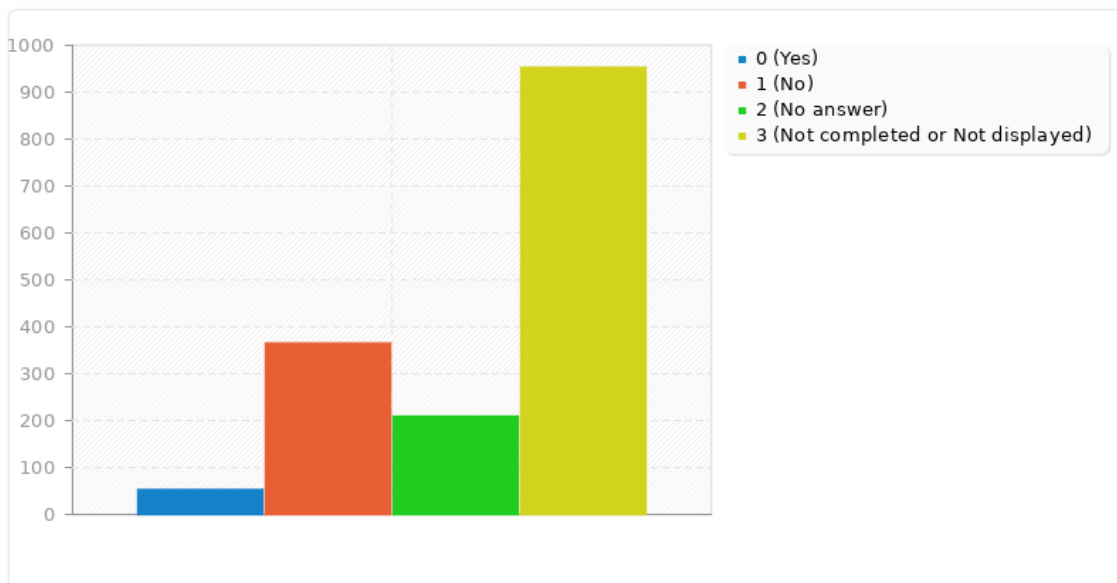
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ005)[SlowRoll]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	53	3.35%
No (AO02)	365	23.10%
No answer	209	13.23%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00004(SQ005)[SlowRoll]

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)



Summary for G03Q0000456 [Tumbleweed]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	296	18.73%
No answer	331	20.95%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

ID	Response
59	Internet, Programming, Taking Notes, Listening to Music
83	WSL for work und private
92	General IT applications, development of scientific applications, programming, and evaluation of results from cluster runs
104	All my machines run tumbleweed, best rolling available
110	Servers and desktop both
137	Daily driver
152	Main work computer. office applications, software development.
158	Everything
182	Browsing, gaming, media consumption, music
188	For testing in the container
191	Desktop
194	Desktop
209	Desktop operating system
230	There is nothing special about using Tumbleweed as my main operating system for daily use.
236	Main system, daily driver.
281	Laptop and workstation.
287	I use it as a daily driver at home.
299	Laptop os
302	Daily driver, development, multimedia - laptop, workstation
305	Daily driver for desktops (5 total)
323	Constant rolling improvements, cutting edge.
341	Current main OS. Mostly stable, though occasion breakage like current AMD VAAP1 HW video decode broke in the last 2 weeks.
344	used as a main desktop os
362	Work (video calls, client informations, etc.), illustration, gaming and entertainment
392	main desktop os: document work, gaming, design, internet browsing, audio processing, file management, media consumption
398	Desktop
401	Trying experimental features
410	Desktop system, but Archlinux is currently just better
422	Desktop and server
440	Daily driver
449	For most "tweaker" needs - a tested/stable system, but updated in a very timely fashion
455	Recent user.
494	the new
506	desktop, office apps, remote access (vmware horizon, nomachine), file and printer sharing
515	Easy to setup for gaming and has a good foundation for beginners.
536	I use for my everyday tasks, Office, Internet, gaming, ...
545	Desktop
548	Home use
551	the best linux distro but alot of updates and i have a slow computer and not the fastest internet.
563	desktop work and personal
569	Internet, email, document and image manipulation, host to VM (Win 11 guest)
605	Currently my main dev distro
623	Using tumbleweed since before Slowroll. Will switch to slowroll as soon as I return to a place where the network allows me to connect with SUSE repositories.
647	Development/home use
650	none
662	Desktop

677	Keeps my applications up to date and is incredibly stable for a rolling distro and a great KDE Plasma experience
704	General computing, gaming
710	Development and gaming
713	Desktop OS with KDE.
716	Work, home office, personal
719	Home desktop for working
743	Desktop Environments other than Gnome
773	daily personal usage
779	Daily use including coding, machine learning and gaming
797	Desktop computing, productivity applications
812	Laptops / Daily Use
821	Desktop, Laptop
833	Desktop use, development, light gaming
848	My primary os for my pc. It just works(tm).
854	Daily driver, hobby development
860	For very new hardware when there is no support in Leap.
869	General Desktop use - web, video, music, gaming, light coding/scripting
872	gaming, streaming, surfing, office
878	Used on a laptop and raspberry pi
890	complete choice of an variety of software, and with an continuous update of those software programs which has been installed.
896	I use my system for general desktop use (watching videos, writing documents, listening to music, surfing the web) and for gaming
911	Workstation
914	laptop, workstation, development, browsing
929	use it for everything
938	everyday use, browsing, watching videos, music, workstation
1001	Desktop / Gaming
1010	Daily driver OS, gaming, music production
1019	Using on my home laptop for gaming, internet browsing and sometimes for design work
1034	Desktop + Gaming
1043	Main desktop OS
1055	desktopcomputing, administration, statistics
1085	I use TW on my main (and only) computer as a daily driver. I'm studying CS, so I primarily do coding :)
1091	Main home system for regular day-to-day use
1094	Home use, covers gaming, digital art production, and other general tasks pertaining to multimedia content creation.
1103	Desktop PC
1109	Daily Driver, Gaming, Software Development
1124	mail, browser, hacking a bit
1151	Desktop
1157	Desktop, server
1184	Home User
1190	Candidate for a daily driver instead of Fedora. Currently still not fully replaced.
1205	Desktop, container virtualization,gaming
1250	Desktop
1259	Gaming, Flatpaks (containers), Package Building, Multimedia Consumption
1265	everyday use, coding, virtual machines (virtualbox)
1283	Desktop, laptop, phone
1289	gaming, general-home use
1292	Office, games, DB access, scripting, image processing, light graphical design
1298	General desktop use, Gaming, Digital drawing, Software development, Virtualisation (KVM) for work cases.
1313	Web browsing, games, chat
1316	Desktop
1334	General desktop use and gaming.
1337	testing new
1349	Gaming, Digital drawing, Main OS, Desktop OS.
1364	Gaming and occassional development
1391	General desktop usage, as well as remote server administration
1397	Desktop and gaming
1403	Work
1421	Test app with latest software

1442	Everything
1454	Main desktop at home.
1457	I install it every now and then to see how it's going. It crashed on me too many times to use it as a daily driver.
1469	Gaming and personal productivity
1484	I just use it as my desktop OS for Gaming. I ain't got any fancy usecases. I just like the stable and up to date Plasma desktop shipped with Tumbleweed
1502	Home desktop/laptop use
1529	Mainly gaming, with use for other applications (remote work, GIS) as appropriate
1532	Desktop/office and scientific/hobby (electronics, HAMradio)
1568	desktop use
1580	Desktop
1646	Desktop Computing, development, Gaming, Server
1652	General home usage
1661	Mostly Gaming
1712	gaming and primary personal computer stuff (content consumption, schoolwork, browsing)
1718	Gaming
1739	Desktop at home and at work
1748	latest compilers for testing
1751	Work, home
1757	Content Creation (Digital art with the use of a graphic tablet, 3d modeling, programming, text editing), general desktop use (libreoffice suite, web browsing, uploading and downloading files...)
1775	Home /hobby
1778	Desktop & laptop computers
1808	Hombre Desktop (Legacy)
1823	Nearly everything
1826	Development, testing latest toolchains/libs before deployment
1832	Home use - general computing such as web browsing, home budgeting/administration and gaming
1835	Newer packages wanted and where the occassional breakage is acceptable
1847	Development and testing on latest versions of toolchains and libraries
1850	Software Development. Having Access to the latest Versions of Compiler, Libraries etc.
1871	Main computer. I use it daily, so don't mind the updates. The computer is fast so I like the optimizations, the distro is stable. I game and do general computer stuff such as editing images, chatting, listening to music, watch videos etc etc.
1880	General computing, software development, learning and experimenting in general
1907	As personal home computer used for gaming, using the browser, streaming, drawing. Also as personal work computer, doing mostly software development for desktop computing
1910	Home use. Academic use.
1916	Full stack development
1922	desktop, server
1931	Testing of new apps such as flatpak, snap, rpm-based related to screen reader use.
1964	development and testing under WSL
1967	Personal
1979	OS for my desktop workstation, on which I also often run VMs with other Linux Distributions and sometimes game on.
1994	Use for an up to date gaming system
2006	Tumbleweed is perfect for gaming and office work.
2033	All of my Desktop Computing, some of my Gaming.
2039	Main workstation for software development and gaming.
2081	Mainly as an evolving platform for design and development
2093	General desktop usage (Gaming, browsing, streaming, etc.)
2099	private laptop
2117	Gaming, content creation, programming
2126	Primary PC
2129	Desktops and servers as VMs.
2165	Trying out "normal" OpenSUSE
2183	Daily Driver, Allround Distribution for Office, Multimedia, Data Management, Gaming
2186	primary desktop computer for emailing, photo editing, music, a little office, python
2189	Desktop and testing and learning
2192	laptops
2204	Desktop and development activities
2225	Desktop
2231	This is my main driver at home. For development and management tasks

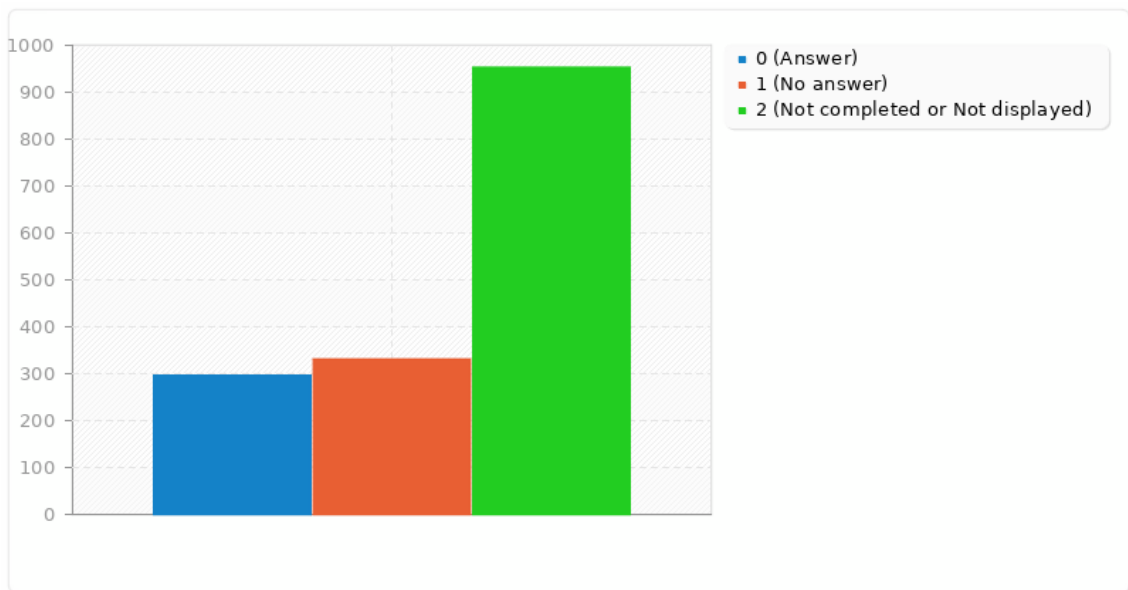
2240	desktop
2243	For my my laptop
2246	desktop workstation
2258	Stable desktop distro for advanced user / engineer
2297	Daily use with Gnome, I use Python for ML and R for statistics
2309	Desktop
2312	Desktop computing on a tablet
2330	I prepare the lessons I teach and automate some steps in my lesson preparation.
2333	Good dayly use OS
2336	Primary computer
2339	Gaming, multimedia, coding
2342	Desktop with recent releases, but still stable
2348	Gaming/community
2351	somewhat stable rolling release that doesnt require downtime for in place migrations to a new point release
2381	pleasant, the only issue being some of my RPM apps such as hotspotshield not working. I've had perfect stability and gaming has been great.
2399	Privat
2405	Primary Laptop
2420	Personal computing, web browsing, gaming, email, some Python and various terminal uses such as connecting to BBSs.
2435	For the laptop, cause of the driver situation. It's just for writing mails, sometimes letters or using calc and internet.
2462	Office tasks, banking, email, browsing, audio editing
2468	Primary desktop and WSL
2471	Desktop general usage
2483	Primarily Programming In Rust when MicroOS makes it a struggle.
2495	My primary computer.
2513	Desktop Home Use
2528	Desktop computing on multiple devices including laptop
2534	up to date software
2537	Used on the laptop primarily, also in VMs
2540	Stable but up to date.
2543	Desktop computing, Gaming.
2570	use it as my main OS I use it for work,school,gaming
2588	Home and Office Desktop
2597	development system with cutting-edge packages
2600	Home and Office Desktop
2621	concept ok but updated too often
2624	Development, Office IT
2648	Bleeding edge updates to maximize gaming and music production performance
2654	Virtual server OS
2678	Main (desktop) computer with up to date and latest software for my enjoyment and personal projects
2681	Occasional Virtualization guest
2684	My main computer to enable access to up to date and newest available software
2687	KDE, kernel and NVIDIA is up to date
2696	Desktop computing
2699	browsing, office applications, virtualization
2702	General usage and as a distrobox for quick separate development invironments.
2732	none
2756	Work + Gaming
2798	fresh
2852	Home use to keep up to day
2855	None
2921	Everything, daily use
2975	gaming and homeoffice
2987	Support of older Raspberry PI versions that no longer get Leap releases.
3020	Web application development
3023	Stable rolling
3029	Home desktop use
3053	Multipurpose desktop tasks
3062	Main desktop computer
3122	Desktop computing, gaming
3125	My main desktop OS running on my work laptop and Gaming Desktop. Also used as a server

	OS on multiple SBCs.
3131	Web Browsing, Coding, Digital Photography, Gaming, personal administration stuff
3155	multimedia desktop for content creation
3191	Various installations when hardware seems too new or obscure, or to temporarily install to access a disk
3209	Desktop computing, browsing the internet, software development
3248	daily driver, freelance work and gaming machine
3263	Dual boot system of one of my family members for office
3278	Office tasks on a family member's PC
3296	Desktop
3311	I like that is not necessary to reinstall the system on new version. Using it as daily driver for me and my family.
3320	Personal laptop
3329	Server, user desktop
3332	Desktop, gaming, my only OS
3347	Home Desktop
3362	Programming and mobile application development.
3380	Desktop/Workstation OS for gaming and software development, has to have easy TPM FDE and being able to run VMs on boot without typing password
3401	Workstations
3404	Testing/gaming
3434	Desktop, gaming, enjoying latest features
3437	Desktop and Home Server
3452	Desktop environments
3479	Development & programming; Learning new IT skills
3506	I want the latest without losing focus on stability
3509	Using it as a main OS for gaming and everyday use.
3515	Desktop computing
3533	Use on one 32 bit machine I have
3542	Since its launch
3551	Desktop, daily driver
3605	VM with KDE for testing MiniPC as backup server
3620	Desktop, Gaming
3626	As a desktop home user, with gaming in mind.
3653	Workstation for business financial trading / Workstation for flight simulation X-Plane
3656	Laptop
3659	Desktop and test usage
3710	My Desktop Computer
3737	Tried once, unstable, so moved to Leap
3740	All-purpose desktop computing (Web, Office, Software-Development,...)
3749	workstation
3764	Desktop usage (gaming primarily)
3773	main desktop(s)
3791	main OS
3800	Primary PC for gaming
3809	General desktop use, including gaming
3839	desktop; development
3845	Desktop
3857	main laptop
3950	I use it as daily driver for my desktop
3983	Desktop OS on four machines. Trying to replace Windows (including for music production).
4037	Desktop computing/gaming
4082	Currently on the laptop I use for going to campus (following a course for fullstack developer). Will probably switch it back to Leap or try RegataOS when the course is over.
4103	Daily driver, primary OS on all my machines
4127	Desktop Computing
4130	Desktop and laptop use
4184	Everyday, everything use
4208	OS on my NAS, and Framework laptop
4277	Like Arch (current personal favorite) but with somehow fewer packages? Every time I want to give it a try, I bounce back due to missing some pkgs that Arch has in repos or AUR. Unfortunately I don't feel confident using it on personal computer, despite otherwise always looking interesting.
4286	Desktop OS
4307	The latest and greatest whilst rolling, with great QA

4352	gaming, office, 3d modeling
4376	Desktop, gaming
4502	Desktop/Home
4505	Daily driver
4556	WSL on one machine
4589	primary desktop/laptop
4646	I like access to the latest software backed by a company that isn't hurting the Linux ecosystem.
4667	Main distro for my development and home environment
4682	My personal laptop, home lab machines
4688	Desktop with transactional-server and Plasma
4745	as desktop and laptop daily driven
4787	Using on my laptop for everyday tasks so I can learn linux better.
4808	PC
4826	desktop computing
4868	Gaming, everyday computing, and personal programming projects
4889	Desktop computing and data science
4895	Used it years back and loved it but after a machine melt down I started using Leap
4898	Backup machine, sometimes on my Raspberry Pi4

Summary for G03Q0000456 [Tumbleweed]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.



Summary for G03Q0000456 [Leap]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	185	11.71%
No answer	442	27.97%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

ID	Response
74	Club finance management, personal finance management, photography archive and management, document production, family communication.
83	Upgrading is bad, I don't use it anymore.
152	Laptop, office applications, software development
188	As the main system for everything.
212	"Bread&Butter" distribution
281	N/A
299	Desktop os, server os
302	Various services, such as storage, VM host, home automation - server, workstation
305	Used for home server/ Nas
308	Provides me with a stable platform for all our household computing uses -- desktop, laptop(s), backup server
323	Solid, bulletproof, reliable.
341	Not interested.
398	Desktop and servers
401	Virtualization
410	No usecase
422	server
434	Stable and reliable system, no need to constant upgrades
440	Test VM
449	None
455	I used until the announcement of Slowroll.
494	stable and maintained unchanged
551	i did used it but not as stable as Tumbleweed plus old packages.
563	server(s), work and personal
569	Internet, email, document and image manipulation, host to VM (Win 11 guest)
623	This should just go away and be replaced with MicroOS.
650	server
677	not often but one computer runs leap simply because I can't remember to update it
710	Server, docker and VMs
716	Testing
743	Immutable & Sandboxed desktop
812	Server
821	Server
848	Solid and reliable for home server.
857	Desktop computer with applications for office, multimedia, online banking, tax applications.
860	Main OS.
866	Dayli Driver
914	server, deployment
1004	Having a stable reliable enterprise-grade distribution which doesn't change throughout its supported lifespan and (preferably) all updates are just bugfixes
1019	Using on my home laptop for gaming, internet browsing and sometimes for design work
1034	Desktop + Browsing
1136	My main OS for my VMs. Easy manageable. Mostly docker hosts.
1151	(virtual) servers
1157	No intention to use
1184	None
1229	Excellent stability
1238	Desktop
1250	Server
1259	N/A

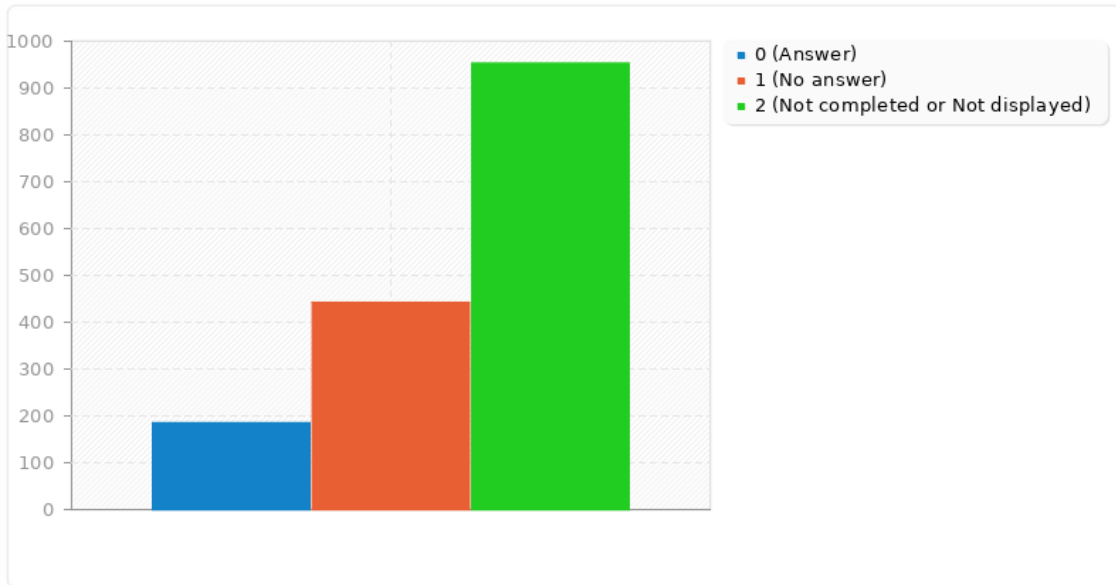
1265	used for relatives where I am the "sysadmin"
1271	Steady, always works desktop applications: email, browsing, office applications.
1283	Homeserver
1286	An enterprise grade, stable distribution that can help me learn more about SUSE. Since Leap is almost EOL, I have to use Tumbleweed instead.
1289	server, general-home use that needs stability
1298	No use.
1316	Server
1343	Desktop, server, laptop, IOT
1403	Work and Home
1421	Daily use
1457	Not anymore.
1472	Home server with full email stack, database, web server. Graphics workstation for photography. Desktop office apps and a laptop.
1487	Mostly for servers in virtualized environments. Also using it for Desktop. Want something reliable due to I use it for work as well.
1490	On a VPS
1502	Home server use
1511	Home Linux router.
1580	Server
1598	...wonderful OS for desktop & connecting safely to Internet ... there are so many bad & ugly over there ...
1646	Directory Server, Email Server, Nextcloud, git server anything server
1700	Remote server and home desktop
1718	Gaming
1739	As smart TV replacement
1748	stable builds
1754	I need a desktop and a system for the things I do. These are: Internet usage, dealing with documents, music and film, various peripheral applications.
1757	Writing (text editing), general desktop use(browsing the web, uploading and downloading files...)
1778	Server / PC with unchanging interface for grandparents
1808	Hombre Desktop, Server
1811	homelab
1823	NAS boxes and systems that can get less maintenance
1826	Desktop PC for daily use (internet browsing, libreoffice, ...)
1832	Business use - engineering design workstation
1847	Desktop PC for daily use
1871	I would use it on my laptop. Last time I distro hopped to Ubuntu LTS, that was an unfortunate decision. This winter I'll hop to either aeon or kalpa. I still "maintain" Ubuntu on my old folks' computers. Maybe I'll install leap or slowroll or microos desktop for them.
1910	Academic use. Office use.
1916	Full stack development
1931	Server apps and configuration testing.
1964	development and testing raw hardware (laptop)
1967	Family, Workstation
1994	na
2000	good for Gaming companies for things like.... this game required leap 15 or better
2039	For my home server and laptop (Nvidia graphics, can't update Tumbleweed sometimes due to driver issues. Will switch to Slowroll soon.
2081	Stable platform for design, development, study and play games
2099	home server
2117	No use, because it is boring and stable
2129	Desktops and servers as VMs.
2183	Stabel Distrikt as a fallback option
2186	living room PC for streaming
2189	Desktop and testing and learning
2210	Primary Desktop OS
2225	Server
2231	This is my main driver at work. For development and management tasks. I needed a older kernel to support older hardware at the office
2234	General purpose desktop (Mail, Internet, Office, etc), Software development
2243	For a Raspberry Pi 3 home server
2255	Stable as a rock, oldschool management, perfect for my desktop needs
2351	I need the stability and the parity with SLES/SLED

2405	Secondary Laptop
2462	Office tasks, banking, email, browsing, audio editing
2495	Used for VMs that I update rarely, also for parents' computer.
2513	Desktop Home Use
2534	stable
2567	Desktop use for all home and business
2597	stable system for everyday use
2606	Second laptop with optical drive, rarely used
2624	multimedia, leisure
2654	Desktop daily drive, & 1 virtual server OS
2681	Primary Desktop, Virtual and Container Host
2687	Stable for NAS/servers
2696	Server infrastructure
2711	General purpose desktop work: productivity, remote desktop
2732	why
2756	Testing
2798	stable
2801	My use case is I am professional and hobby electronics engineer with minor coding capabilities (and needs). I need stable, usable system.
2852	Work laptop for stability
2855	Everything
2939	desktop pc
2987	Desktop for software dev, home office, and Gaming; Homeserver and Mail / Webserver
3062	I prefer rolling release
3086	Home Labing , Using Containers
3158	embedded development
3191	Everyday use for a desktop (Web browser, terminal, chat, podcasts, book reading, etc.) Server use (MP3 broadcast, Samba file server, print server, Mastodon server, Squid proxy)
3296	Container
3329	Server, user desktop, gaming, video editing and publishing
3353	Desktop and home automation
3362	Programming and mobile application development.
3401	Family computers
3413	general client computing, server, cloud, virtualization
3416	Currently, two desktop computers, a home server, and at least two laptops, seldom used, as well. The only OS in the house not on a phone.
3434	server
3446	Leap is my primary desktop and laptop operating system.
3452	Servers
3467	Normal Computing as an Enduser.
3479	Daily driver for reading articles on the web, you tube videos, light games, office products
3506	Used for a while but ended with really old stuff (i.e. glibc)
3533	Use on five machines including a home file server
3542	OpenSUSE, before changing its name to lib, used it until its release Tumbleweed
3605	VM with SQL Server ('cause leap is 1:1 compatible with SLES)
3614	Primary home OS, also using it for hobby development projects and studying
3635	Primary home OS
3656	PC
3659	Server applications
3680	desktop, apps, retrogaming
3710	The Desktop Computer of my wife
3716	Desktop
3737	I love Leap.
3749	server
3755	everything
3758	Desktop
3773	server/virtualization
3791	no use
3806	Development, gaming, home use
3839	server systems with few updates
3845	Server
3857	CCTV from an old laptop
3950	I was using it until recently. I know it will be discontinued, that is why I am no using it anymore.
4082	Used this on an old laptop until the (aftermarket) charger died. Will probably run it on my main

	desktop soon.
4103	For containers, using podman and distrobox/toolbox
4130	Servers
4139	professional photography editing and office backend
4193	ottimo
4238	on every server/desktop
4277	Like Debian but not Debian? No offense, but I just don't see a reason to run it instead of Debian I'm familiar with. At least compared to Ubuntu LTS, Leap somehow seems like a less shitty alternative, maybe because it doesn't push Snap with an oddly monopolistic attitude that Canonical recently exhibits (e.g. no custom store repos unless you pay Canonical, sandbox that works correctly only on Ubuntu iirc - smells like Microsoft).
4376	General-purpose server, VM host
4385	Office applications, development and virtualization for education.
4430	Standard desktop installations
4439	cao-draw
4502	Nothing
4505	Replacement system
4517	Desktop
4556	WSL on the other machine
4574	Desktop and Server
4667	Distro which I use with commercial applications which expect a longer stable runtime environment
4682	Home lab machines
4745	servers
4787	Using on virtual machines to learn linux.
4895	Previous version still running on my home hobby box
4910	My daily driver for music, internet, documents and some software tools needed for few tasks.

Summary for G03Q0000456 [Leap]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.



Summary for G03Q0000456 [MicroOS (Aeon, Kalpa, Server)]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	124	7.85%
No answer	503	31.84%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

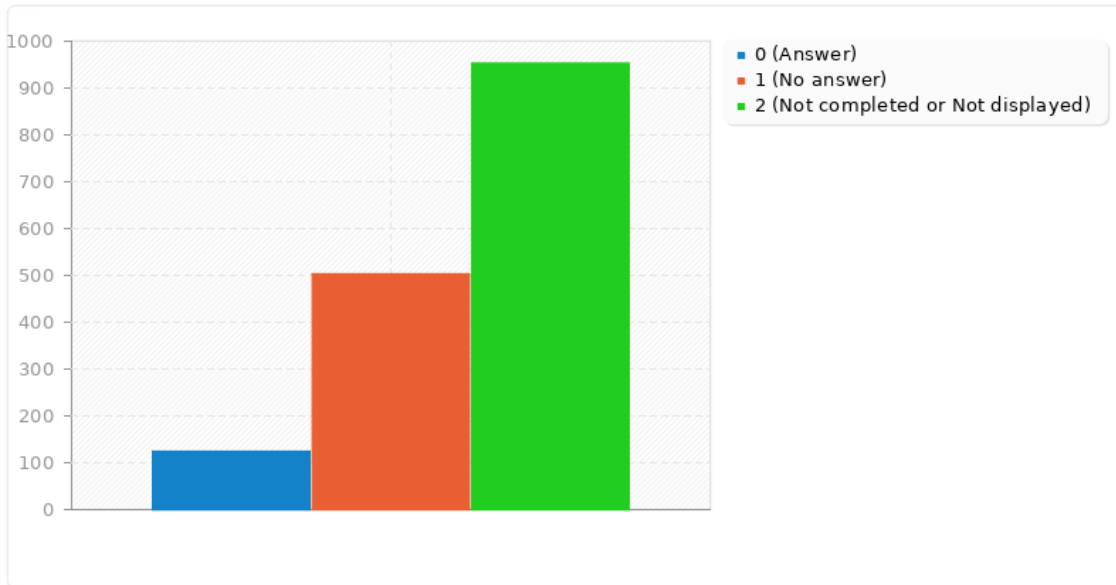
ID	Response
83	Interested
101	Desktop, Server, IoT
137	Low end computers
188	I do not like and do not want. I also don't see any advantage in these systems.
191	Container Host
194	K8s
281	N/A
299	Laptop / desktop os
341	Interested in Kalpa. I currently don't use containers so will need to research. I'm also weary of 3rd party apps on flathub by unaffiliated app maintainers.
410	Currently as rolling server for containers
449	Kids' laptop
461	work, college study, games
482	desktop
485	games, study, work, others
494	Inglés I didn't try it
536	For test purposes
551	interested.
569	Nil
599	I have a main gaming desktop on Kalpa and now my light-work laptop on Kalpa with SlowRoll repos.
623	I really want to switch to MicroOS. But I also want new and I can't have microOS and Tumbleweed/Slowroll at the same time.
647	Development/home use
650	none
662	Desktop, Server
677	As the KDE versions main dev have left ship I haven't really looked in to them
773	server
812	ChromeOS Feplacement
818	Desktop and Server usage
821	None
848	Sadly unusable for my usecase.
878	My daily driver on laptop
911	Workstation
938	home server, container host, media server/pc
1034	Desktop + Browsing
1109	maybe i will try this for my Pi's
1157	Experimenting as a desktop and server platform
1184	Home User
1205	Container, virtualization, single workload
1259	N/A
1271	Not tried as unable to install AEON from instructions given, but I did try!
1286	I wanted to use MicroOS as the container OS for my servers but it's very complicated to install on cloud providers so I switched to Tumbleweed.
1289	general-home use, containers, VM, server, gaming
1298	Work virtual machine as a complete second workspace with GUI, IDEs and other work related stuff. Little server without a clear purpose that may not be maintained as often as a standard (Debian, Leap etc..) OS server.
1316	N/A
1334	General desktop use.
1349	Separate working virtualised environment

1397	Home server running Podman containers
1442	Everything
1457	I used Aeon for a pretty long time until I noticed that the automatic updates no longer worked with installed Nvidia drivers. Which is an infinite pity and annoying.
1481	Main Desktop computer and home server.
1577	immutable desktop
1619	Main Desktop
1628	Main Laptop, "daily-driver"
1823	Sitting in a trashbin
1832	n/a
1835	Laptop where newer packages are wanted and where the occasional breakage is acceptable
1871	Probably what I'll use on my laptop. For the laptop I dislike frequent updates, so setting it to update every couple of weeks and knowing whenever I update it will be invisible and 'just work' is a huge plus.
1994	na
2081	I just tested them once, I not completely comfortable with Flatpaks and Flathub against openSUSE official repos
2129	N/A
2165	Testing technologies and usecases for immutable Linux distributions
2204	Raspberry Pi servers
2231	no use
2240	desktop
2246	laptop with touch screen workstation
2255	Used it for a while but lacked the level of customization I required. It's a too big "leap" from oldschool management to immutable systems. No transition for DIYs. Businesses are a different story.
2258	Containers and (in the future) desktop distro for regular user
2282	Server, Edge-Devices, IoT-Devices
2312	Desktop computing on my primary device.
2333	VERY interested in future development. Especially Kalpa.
2348	to get work done
2351	do not like the containerization for home use. unflexible with software and drivers or both for equipment in use.
2390	Trying out MicroOS on server vs AlmaLinux and ArchLinux
2483	Primarily Programming In Rust and gaming.
2513	Desktop Home Use
2567	Desktop use for home testing
2570	I use it for the raspberry pi
2588	Home Desktop
2597	containers for development purposes
2600	Home Desktop
2606	Main laptop, work computer
2654	None (try as I might I just cannot like Gnome, KDE immutable not yet mature enough for me)
2687	N/A
2702	Work, for now. Containers, development, ease of isolating separate environments, fairly safe with rollbacks. Now if only the grub module and transactional-update snapper interface would work...
2732	nobody asked for this it's literally one guy
2756	Server
3062	no use case
3086	Desktop, Virtualization ,Gaming, Using Containers
3125	As a Server System.
3209	Following development of AEON
3248	I'd like to use this for my daily driver, when flatpak and Kalpa are more mature.
3251	Desktop (Aeon) and server
3263	Gaming, Content Creation, Office, Software Development, Server (local Game server for me and friends), multimedia consumption eg daily driver for literally anything
3278	Daily driver. Hence Gaming, multimedia consumption, software development, content creation, cgi, sfx, voice overs etc.
3296	Server
3320	IoT devices
3380	Desktop/Workstation OS for gaming and software development, has to have easy TPM FDE and being able to run VMs on boot without typing password
3506	I have used it a couple of times, not really satisfied/impressed.

3524	Game development, gaming ad streaming.
3551	Virtualized, to keep up-to-date with immutable systems
3605	VM for test
3620	Desktop
3629	desktop
3710	Testing Environment for NextCloud on my Home Server
3737	Don't like it.
3749	laptop
3773	testing
3791	no use
3821	desktop and iot (raspberry pi)
3950	I haven't tried yet but I prefer to be able to tinker with the OS
3986	Was trying it as an alternative to Silverblue.
4082	For Server: see Leap Micro. Aeon and Kalpa don't feel mature enough yet and I believe they should be one OS with a choice for DE. I know Richard Brown is a Gnome fan, but if we look at subreddit sizes, KDE is clearly the most popular DE, and in r/kde openSUSE is highly lauded, so Kalpa should be the focus of development between the two. Also, besides the technical reason for an immutable OS, for end users there seems to be no real practical reason to choose it above btrfs+snapper.
4103	Experimenting, want to move to immutable operating systems, trying to resolve the issues, esp. related to work apps like Zoom and Citrix
4130	Containers
4262	Desktop use for software development
4277	That's one I want to try for computers of non-IT family members. I don't have a strong preference of this vs immutable Fedoras, well, maybe it seems that Fedora's 6 month release cycle would be a bit less on the rolling edge (imo this should be balanced for normal people's desktops). On the other hand if both those MicroOS and Fedoras give the same experience, I'd be willing to choose openSUSE because of European roots. I don't feel confident about running this on a server tho, reboot to apply updates every day? kinda meh unless I have Kubernetes or some distributed HA stuff, and I don't even know if I'd prefer MicroOS to e.g. Debian as a K8s node system.
4286	Hobby projects
4307	No maintenance with the latest technology embedded
4403	Aeon works flawless
4502	Nothing
4646	I would use MicroOS Desktop for the security benefits of immutable root but it is not yet important enough to me.
4781	"Stable" to me suggests that the system and packages are old, and outdated, in many cases vulnerable, while MicroOS and Aeon is rolling done right with all the safety nets, and flexibility in place, while the host operating system is immutable, and self-maintaining. I don't want to worry about the system not being able to update, or boot, or manage maintenance windows, reminders for updates. MicroOS is what Linux on the server and on the desktop should look like. Not to mention virtualization... running VMs are expensive, while containers do a much better job, a lot more portable, and supported out of the box without additional package installation.
4880	Container Host
4889	IOT on Raspberry Pi
4895	What?

Summary for G03Q0000456 [MicroOS (Aeon, Kalpa, Server)]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.



Summary for G03Q0000456 [Leap Micro]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.

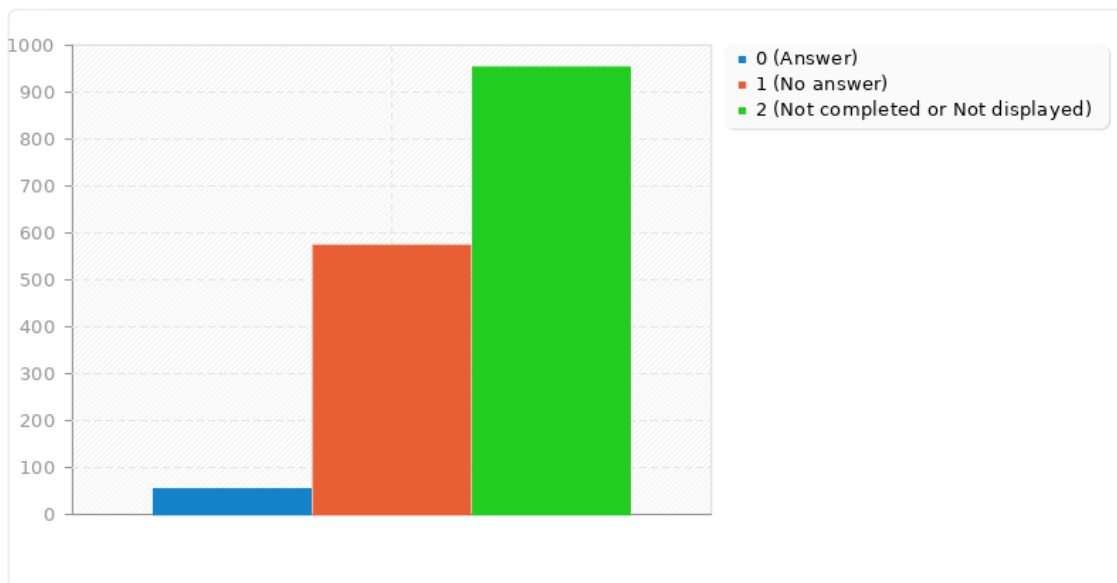
Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	54	3.42%
No answer	573	36.27%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

ID	Response
188	I do not like and do not want. I also don't see any advantage in these systems.
281	N/A
302	Container host - server
341	Not interested.
410	Currently as rolling server for containers - but packages like netavark and aardvark are missing, therefore not compareable to SLE micro
440	Experiments with containers
449	None
494	Inglés I didn't try it
551	interested.
569	Nil
650	none
677	No KDE version as above and communication seems clear there is no interest to do one
821	None
848	Same as MicroOS.
1157	No intention to use
1184	None
1259	N/A
1271	not used
1289	containers, VM, server
1298	No use.
1316	N/A
1349	Mini server that can be mainteinet not as often
1457	-
1823	Landfill
1832	n/a
1994	na
2081	Never used it.
2129	May use as a desktop after they are made GA for desktops.
2231	no use
2282	Server and Edge-Devices
2390	Trying out Leap Micro on server vs AlmaLinux and ArchLinux
2513	Desktop Home Use
2597	VMs and containers
2687	N/A
2732	no idea
2756	Havent used yet
3062	What is that?
3086	Home Labing , Using Contianers
3506	not used
3605	Temporary VM for Test (but I prefers MicroOS, more packages)
3737	Not interested.
3755	kubernetes
3773	edge
3950	I haven't tried yet but I prefer to be able to tinker with the OS
4082	I might put this on a currently unused system and see if I can start self hosting some of my stuff. I do not a shortterm plan for this.
4130	Planning to test in containers
4277	I haven't heard of it. There's too many Linux distros, there's one (consumer) Windows and it just works for people. With Linux it's always weird that you've got to make a 3h lecture when someone's curious about running "a Linux".

4286	Hobby projects
4376	k3s
4502	Nothing
4682	IoT
4688	Servers/Desktop
4880	Container Host
4895	What?

Summary for G03Q0000456 [Leap Micro]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.



Summary for G03Q0000456 [SlowRoll]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.

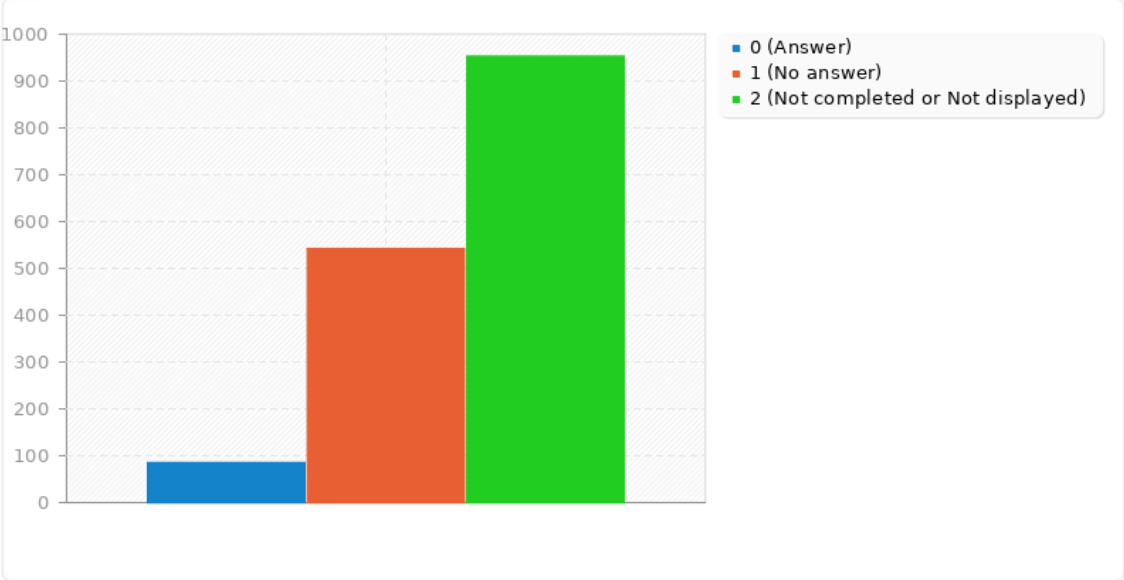
Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	85	5.38%
No answer	542	34.30%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

ID	Response
104	78 year old mother, does what she needs without bothering her with updates daily
188	Maybe, if it runs stable, an alternative for Leap.
281	Don't use currently. Could use for servers.
287	Currently I am not using it, but i am definitely interested in it.
299	Laptop os, desktop os
305	Currently test running in VM to replace Leap
323	Tested & reliable rolling improvements, continually updated over time.
341	I might want to switch to this after the recent breaking of AMD VA-API that I'm still waiting on fix.
410	Currently no usecase
449	None
494	Inglés I didn't try it
551	this is probably the linux distro i was looking for for years.
569	Will consider when it matures
599	See MicroOS entry.
605	When Slowroll is fully up and running I'll make it my main distro
623	60-90 days is about the perfect update cycle for atomic OS base updates. More often for user space applications. I want a MicroOS-Slowroll and Userspace-Tumbleweed.
650	desktop
677	Haven't tried but really want to
716	Testing
755	Main PC gaming/programming/web
812	Server
821	None
848	Very interesting, currently installer still buggy. Will switch to SlowRoll in the future.
854	Planned more stable Stable daily driver for other family members
1103	Want to use on server, and rarely used pcs
1157	No intention to use
1184	Interested but not using
1259	Interested, waiting for more firm plans / tooling.
1265	possible future usage as leap replacement
1271	Would like to use but unable to follow instructions to install on an external Bootable USB disk.
1289	gaming, general-home use
1298	No use, yet.
1316	N/A
1457	Would try if it's 'released'
1619	Secondary Machine
1628	Desktop
1718	Gaming
1739	I want to test/use
1808	Home Desktop (New)
1823	A hopeful mixture between stability and modern, secure packages.
1832	n/a
1835	Desktop usage where newer packages but stability is required
1871	If I wanted my gaming pc to have all of the software availability of tumbleweed but couldn't be bothered by frequent updates, that would be my go to.
1967	Family, Workstation
1994	na
2000	Perfect rolling release, stable but near to edge, never needing reinstall the computer for the next version
2081	Never used it.

2096	Daily distro with up to dats Software but not too many updates every time
2117	Gaming, content creation, programming
2129	N/A
2150	Stability yet regular enough updates
2192	planning to replace tumbleweed on my laptop
2231	thinking about switchiing
2246	Virtual machine app testing
2258	Stable desktop distro for regular user
2351	Too new but likely will be what is migrated to if and when traditional leap is killed.
2513	Desktop Home Use
2534	new, now testing! find tumbleweed
2621	want to try
2624	Development, Office IT, multimedia, leisure
2648	Same reason as tumbleweed but with more stability and less frequent need to update. I love this idea!
2654	Intend migrating to SlowRoll when migrations come due
2687	N/A but may be a reasonable mid-point for both TW & Leap machines
2732	nobody asked for this
2756	Never heard of it lol
2987	Would be interesting for what I use Leap now: Desktop for software dev, home office, and Gaming; Homeserver and Mail / Webserver
3062	Never heard of this
3404	University laptop work
3437	an option for the server in the future
3479	Not using, but interested
3506	not used
3605	Not yet tested
3710	Future Production Environment for NextCloud on my Home Server
3737	Probably not going to use. When Leap as we know it goes away, I will probably leave the SUSE ecosystem.
3773	testing
3794	Haven't looked into this one, but I want to. If slowroll means a more stable rolling realease, not so freq in updates, it's prob what I want/need.
3839	still evaluating
3950	I may try it in the future; I did not have time to try it yet.
4082	I understand why it appeals to people who think "stable" means "almost deprecated" and simultaneously that "leading edge" means "frequently breaking", but I don't know if it's for me. I will probably try it at some point.
4127	Desktop Computing
4130	Planned to test it
4277	I think I've read about this on Phoronix, and I remember thinking: no really there's too many distros, from your "brand" of systems not only there's openSUSE vs SUSE, but there's a Debian clone, Arch clone, immutable Fedoras clone, immutable Fedora but without GUI since that's somehow convenient for a server to require reboot to apply any updates, and now you're also making something between those Arch and Debian clones. Please don't treat this as a harsh critique, but it really seems like something is fucked up in your landscape of distros at this point. If I wasn't already somehow attracted to openSUSE "ecosystem" so to speak, I would've quickly navigated away from any download page, because there's just too much choice and it doesn't feel like it's explained well enough.
4502	Nothing
4505	Highly interested in testing
4895	What?

Summary for G03Q0000456 [SlowRoll]

Please describe your use case for the following if you would like.



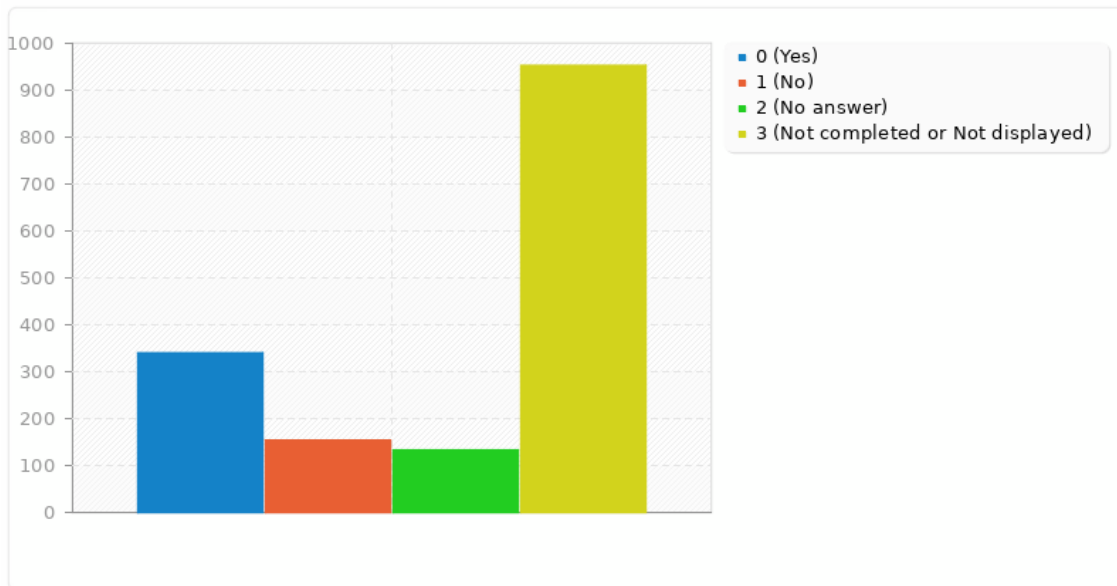
Summary for G3Q00005

Are you interested in the new distribution SlowRoll?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	340	21.52%
No (N)	154	9.75%
No answer	133	8.42%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

Summary for G3Q00005

Are you interested in the new distribution SlowRoll?



Summary for G03Q000055

Why are you interested in SlowRoll? Please describe what makes this distribution appealing.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	303	19.18%
No answer	324	20.51%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

ID	Response
5	<p>Leap is stable but tends to age badly. Especially the kernel, which is now rather old. I wasn't aware of this problem with versions up to "42".</p> <p>Tumbleweed is up to date but you have to upgrade too often.</p> <p>If I compare it to FreeBSD, I would use either RELEASE or STABLE but not CURRENT.</p> <p>With Slowroll, I'm hoping for a recent and stable distribution, even if I miss versions 11.4 to 13.2.</p>
8	<p>I appreciate the stability of Leap. However, some packages are in obsolete versions.</p> <p>I've been using openSUSE since 11.4. Previously I used Mandriva. openSUSE is, in my opinion, very close to what Mandrake/Mandriva was.</p> <p>Tumbleweed is interesting but it updates very quickly and you have to upgrade by distribution.</p> <p>If I compare it to FreeBSD, I would use RELEASE or STABLE but not CURRENT.</p> <p>With Slowroll, I'm hoping for a recent, stable distribution, like versions 11.4 to 13.2, which I kind of miss.</p>
20	<p>Stable but modern OS for servers, if would be great if you can convince the docker devs to add a repo for Opensuse, its a blocker for me, and i don't find podman to be good enough.</p>
47	<p>I hope better coupling with nvidia drivers</p>
74	<p>What to use if Leap is discontinued?</p>
83	<p>More „stable“ than Tumbleweed. Rolling Release. Please release for WSL (with integrations). Better than Arch, Fedora. Not as good as Ubuntu for data science.</p>
92	<p>I intend to stay with Tumbleweed, but I need to know about SlowRoll to answer questions if it is better suited for students and family members</p>
104	<p>78 year old mother needs something slow changing and LTS models often break with release-upgrades</p>
110	<p>I'd rather see the efforts go towards improving CI/CD/QA of Tumbleweed further.</p>
137	<p>Updates</p>
152	<p>Getting up-to-date versions without having to upgrade every few days.</p>
182	<p>I'm interested in this distribution because it closes the gap between Tumbleweed that can update too much and too fast for some and Leap which might not be updated frequently enough. It should bring a lot of new users.</p>
188	<p>A system with current software but in contrast to Tumbleweed with a stable base and significantly fewer updates. So that the system can also be used as a server without fear sweat.</p>
191	<p>Good mix of new Software and update frequency</p>
194	<p>Rolling update strategies make more sense in my opinion and SlowRoll seems appealing as an Tumbelweed equivalent I would use outside the Desktop</p>
230	<p>Yes, I'm interested in slowroll. What attracts me to it is that it is steadily updated on a monthly basis, so users don't have to think about when to update the system. It may attract a new group of users to the openSUSE community.</p> <p>I'll probably wait for slowroll to be officially released before using it, but I might as well stick with tumbleweed.</p> <p>Anyway, I'm looking forward to it.</p>
278	<p>Leap is stable but tends to age badly. Especially the kernel, which is now rather old. I wasn't aware of this problem with versions up to "42".</p>

Tumbleweed is up to date but you have to upgrade too often.

If I compare it to FreeBSD, I would use either RELEASE or STABLE but not CURRENT.

With Slowroll, I'm hoping for a recent and stable distribution. I hope to find a user experience close to the one I had with openSUSE 11.4 to 13.2.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 281 | Good for servers. Good alternative to released based OSes like RHELish. |
| 287 | I like the idea of rolling release version which is not updated several times per week, but at the same time cutting edge linux which is stable to use. |
| 299 | Lower surprise, smaller update downloads, get gnome/KDE faster than leap |
| 302 | SlowRoll may be an interesting alternative to Leap that would provide safer access to newer software (I do, occasionally, run into application software with dependency requirements not available in Leap but which are available in Tumbleweed). |
| 305 | Want to move away from leap because of the "big" update cycle to go through 18 months. Prefer stable environment which stays up-to-date, but not bleeding edge. For my home server that should be doing it's job. When that works as expected I can transfer my server over. |
| 308 | Since it appears that Leap is going away, SlowRoll seems like perhaps my best option going forward if I want to stay with OpenSUSE. I would like to do that; I've been using it since SuSE 5.1, but I do prefer a point-release model and will probably look into other distributions because of that. |
| 311 | Not having to upgrade the system so often. |
| 314 | I am interested because I prefer to get slightly delayed updates in favor of stability, I would prefer to hold off on major version upgrades for a time and get bugfixes and security fixes backported in between, moving to a new major release when they are considered stable as well. SlowRoll seems to fit that exact description, while I have been using Debian to achieve this before. Since first seeing SlowRoll, I've been watching its development closely waiting to eventually switch to it as my primary gaming/daily driver distribution. |
| 323 | Tested & reliable rolling improvements, continually updated over time. Don;t have to wait months for major improvements. |
| 341 | I like to keep my OS updated and patched to resolve current bugs and patch security holes, so I do that every couple of days. I had been using Wayland Plasma but some update earlier in the year broke it so it hard freezes after several hours with a hard power off/on. Within the last couple of weeks I lost the ability to use HW VAAP1 decoding properly (4K stutters every 20-30 sec and after an hour will totally corrupt video in X11). My laptop is powerful enough to use CPU decoding as a workaround as I await an eventual bugfix, but these little nuisances and slow rate of fixes are making me consider a more stable OS that has these little bugs worked out after encountering by other people.
The one thing I worry about is whether Slowroll will gain as much support and use as Tumbleweed. For instance, I have a COPR repo to install JamesDSP as the maintainer offers (among all the Fedore reos) one non-Fedora repo for Tumbleweed. |
| 344 | slower rolling model improves stability; less load on the openSUSE infrastructure from the updates means that this model is more sustainable and environmentally friendly |
| 392 | slower pace means more stability. it also means less load on openSUSE infrastructure because users download new packages much less frequently. |
| 401 | Faster release cycle than Leap. |
| 410 | Maybe it's an alternative for Leap Micro, but not missing containers of SLE Micro (like netavark or aardvark) |
| 422 | Leap substitute |
| 434 | If Leap goes away, SlowRoll is an acceptable compromise, but I still prefer Leap: performing a zypper dup only once a year is a good thing! |
| 449 | Not interested, don't understand why it would perform better/more reliably since it's the same code base as Tumbleweed |
| 482 | none |
| 488 | Better compromise between the loooong spacing updated of Leap and a bleeding edge of Tumbleweed |
| 494 | Inglés I didn't try it |
| 506 | no idea what that is but the name sounds appealing. I guess something a bit more stable with a slower pace of updates than thumbleweed (similar to manjaro for arch) |
| 515 | It might be the best distribution for beginners and also for family members that don't have any expertise with computers and just want to use it for normal stuff (videos, banking, etc.). |
| 536 | Stability and better adoption of more modern software |
| 545 | More stable but rolling distro for less technical users. |
| 551 | Tumbleweed is the most stable and fastest distro i have tried, plus its rolling so you get the latest packages. my only problem is the updates happens a lot and i have a slow computer and not the fastest internet. So if SlowRoll releases i will definitely consider it as my new daily |

	driver.
563	Rolling-release is a very attractive approach to distribution upkeep, and I like the slightly-less-fast pace than TW for a server situation
569	Hopefully less fragile than Tumbleweed
584	Less frequent updates than Tumbleweed, but still very current
599	see above. Tumbleweed is great but sometimes I feel updates come extremely thick, fast and large when they don't necessarily for my usage NEED to do so. Having an intermediate cadence with the same underlying technology and reliability of the Tumbleweed snapshots plus an extra "failsafe" of Slowroll would be amazing on top of MicroOS bases.
605	I like to be close to the cutting edge and I love tumbleweed because of that, but the continual updating is a bit much. Slowroll release cycle is a much better compromise for me.
611	Tumbleweed Has too fast updates
623	Tumbleweed doesn't work very well with my traveling work where I spend weeks at a time on a traveling corporate network that doesn't allow me to connect to software repositories and the connection I do have is metered so small I can't reasonably perform software updates. SLES and LEAP are far too slow and the repositories too bare of interesting software. Flatpak, Distrobox and Nix help, but really cannot compare to distribution packages. Slowroll is a good compromise.
650	More stable Tumbleweed, rollover distro.
656	Only necessary updates
662	Less updates, more stable
677	To replace Leap. From what I've read Tumbleweed get all the developer love and so focusing on that makes sense AND I only use leap on one computer and mostly out of lazyness - so slowroll might fit perfect there. I don't run Opensuse on a server though so that experience might differ wildly.
710	Server use.
716	Curiosity
743	Maybe. I'm unsure of where the value of it will sit versus Tumbleweed.
	I would be more interested in a 'Slowroll' that tracked against 'parent' packages, and held off on updates until a certain criteria was achieved, but unsure how that could work.
746	It has the benefits of having updated software faster but with the possibility of a bit more stability than tumbleweed.
755	Tumbleweed updates far too often, which makes it unusable for a daily use OS for being annoying and cumbersome to maintain while praying things don't break on you. Leap is too outdated, which also makes it unusable. Slowroll hopefully will sit in an ideal spot of more recent updates without constantly bothering the user to update
773	daily update seems too often to me, for me bi-weekly is best, but monthly is also appealing.
779	I don't want to update kernel, boost library, gcc and so on too fast, as some proprietary drivers and software, like the NVIDIA driver and the CUDA compiler, cannot support the latest components.
812	More package support than Leap. Less maintenance than Tumbleweed.
821	Possible replacement for Leap
833	I want to try SlowRoll because of the delayed feature updates. I have a semi-limited Internet connection, and a full rolling release can consume a lot of my data.
848	I don't wanna upgrade my system everyday, only 2 or 3 times a month. SlowRoll seems ideal for me.
854	Other family members desktops
869	I don't see any need to use Slowroll for my use case.
878	I will be interested to see how the implementation is executed
896	It is a more `stable` version of Tumbleweed (which I use). I think its a good compromise between the rolling release model and the staged release model.
911	Less amount of updates
914	* slower update cycle than in Tumbleweed * fresher packages than in Leap * perhaps more stable than Tumbleweed?
935	I'm looking for an alternative to leap
938	TW need of updating everyday is getting sometimes in the way . A slower release cycle could make this much better
956	Hope the Kernel updates will not break NVIDIA drivers. I have a hope that SlowROLL will have some mechanism in place to have latest NVIDIA and kernel updates in sync.
962	It should be very stable
986	Something like Debian 12 with the testing repository is nice to have. Of course it would be better to be able to choose the pace of the repository like in debian with its four repositories (stable, testing, unstable, experimental).

1001	Safer version of TW
1007	Hopefully the right balance between tumbleweed and leap
1019	Due to the fact that Leap didn't have support for my graphics card, I had to switch to Tumbleweed. But it seemed less stable to me, I hope that Slowroll will have the best of both systems.
1034	stable and secure without much updates in a short time span
1043	SlowRoll look like a more stable version of Tumbleweed that I could use on 2nd desktop, laptop and perhaps on a dedicated server
1085	I hope that it will be even more stable than TW.
1094	N/A
1103	I have some devices that I rarely use, or need more stability, but still love cutting edge
1136	Promised stability seems interesting.
1142	better management of update cycles
1151	Im hoping to use slowroll for my servers
1184	I have not been able to boot Tumbleweed for 6 months. Secure Boot is broken. A bug report is collecting cobwebs and has been kicked in the corner. Before that the network installer was broken on Tumbleweed for close to a year. Since OpenSUSE's pattern is to procrastinate for months on end on issues like this, maybe SlowRoll might have a chance to be more reliable.
1190	It is a really nice option if I want to use opensuse on something like my work laptop, so I can get an even more reliable system (as in less of a chance to get issues).
1193	Tumbleweed but more stable
1205	It's new so I'll check it out but I've been extremely happy with tumbleweed stability
1211	What the hell is it?
1238	Stable, but more updates than leap
1250	Maybe for some of the server use-cases like web server
1259	Slower updates, not too slow, not too fast. Not that Tumbleweed is not proof that you can roll and be mostly stable while rolling, but allows more issues to be ironed out.
1265	Possible future usage as leap replacement. It is interesting because it is a rolling release with not too frequent version updates.
1271	It might (big 'might') enable a better use of Firefox.
1283	No need for upgrading versions.
1286	It could be the new replacement for Leap. I want a stable release OS to use cor my servers.
1298	Getting a more stable but still relatively close to the state of art general purpose Desktop OS. Also really hope to get less unresolvable dependencies within the stock repos. Also really hope to get a wide variety of official/semiofficial repos with some specific software (like the Geekos DAW or Hardware or Security repositories with some absent in the main repositories packages available).
1313	A release that is fairly up to date but without as frequent updates as Tumbleweed sounds good. I originally changed from Leap to Tumbleweed to get newer graphics drivers for Proton, but I do not need to be cutting-edge.
1316	Possibly for a server OS that is more current, or a desktop that is a bit more stable (than Tumbleweed).
1334	Relatively up to date packages without the hassle of extra drivers possibly breaking several days per week. Fewer version mismatches with repos like Packman in a given timeframe; meaning I can be up to date with security patches more easily.
1343	It's difficult to manage the many things that break or change between Leap releases, and Tumbleweed is too much of a leap into the unknown for my production platforms.
1349	More stable, but still close enough to the current state of art.
1364	I'm interested in an up to date system that doesn't require large upgrades or frequent small updates. I am hoping that graphical and performance updates move as quickly as possible while other types of updates are a little more infrequent.
1391	I'm a fan of rolling releases, but sometimes they do tend to break things. The type of rolling releases I prefer is the one used by distros like Solus or PCLinuxOS.
1430	better for servers, not too slow and not too fast
1442	Stable, reliable rolling release without daily updates
1454	I think its update interval would be ideal for regular home users.
1457	Tumbleweed with a reliable, less 'leading edge' well tested updates sounds like a really good thing to me.
1469	I'm hopeful that it can provide quick releases of graphics updates while keeping the number of overall updates manageable.
1484	It seems like this perfect middle ground of rolling release, yet with more stability. Even though Tumbleweed is perfectly stable and never fails me, so while I will definitely keep an eye on SlowRoll, I will stay on TW for now.
1490	I'm thinking about migrating my Leap box due to its uncertain future.
1502	Stable base for services without being as locked-down and opinionated as MicroOS

1517	Currently use arch with zfs. But arch moves too fast for the zfs project so I'm blocked on updating linux. Using linux-lts is not acceptable, Its linux is way too slow. But with slow roll, I may keep the benefits of a rolling release (fairly up-to-date apps + no annoying distro updates) but not have to wait for the slower moving zfs project to keep up with linux development.
1529	A slower distribution for older computers would be appreciated to help run on my older devices, as Tumbleweed demands too much from a 15 year old machine.
1553	Less updates than Tumbleweed, a better modernism than Leap.
1604	migrate from leap
1619	Good Leap replacement
1628	Advantages of a RR but with an reasonable number of updates
1646	Usage for server use, not rolling release but also not to slow hard to upgrade distro upgrades.
1658	It seems to be the closest alternative to Leap without using ALP.
1661	I like to have the most up-to-date software as possible, but without the risk that a system upgrade might break some software
1697	Perfect in-between update schedule
1718	More up to date than Leap but slower to update than Tumbleweed.
1736	A very stable rolling release seems like a very interesting idea that hasn't really been tried outside of a few niche distros.
1739	I expect stability of Leap but more bleeding edge.
1742	Hoping that it will have better software compatibility than tumbleweed, without the need to do a new install every year or 2 like leap
1748	Possible nearest replacement for Leap
1757	I'm curious about its use on a device that will not be used as often as a Tumbleweed equipped one, since I find myself very satisfied with the latter.
1775	More up to date then leap
1778	I'm currently using Tumbleweed for all my personal devices. Keeping secondary devices on a slightly slower schedule sounds ideal, as I tend to update these less frequently than I should. With SlowRoll, I would be less worried about breakage. Updating a Leap installation is always a bit more painful, as one has to update all repository links (though with recent scripts, that has gotten much easier). I just prefer the rolling model, so SlowRoll sounds like it will hit my use case exactly. My plan is to keep my primary machine on Tumbleweed, keep my home server on Leap, and migrate all others to SlowRoll.
1808	The new approach, since Tumbleweed is too much.
1823	N/A
1826	rolling release, with less risks of breaking stuff than tumbleweed
1835	Where newer packages are wanted but stability is required. TW occasionally has some breakage that you either endure for a 1-7 days, or roll back and wait. I see Slowroll as skipping that sort of breakage but still having newer packages. For me this is the perfect balance.
1847	easier to update than Leap, more stable than Tumbleweed
1850	Slightly slower updates, which means less write Cycles on my SSDs thanks to the horrible BTRFS FileSystem. But still not more than one wait time for updates (Minor and Major Releases as defined by the Semantic Versioning 2.0 Spec). I will keep my Eyes on Slowroll for the time being. But I have no interest in trying an Alpha Version - I need a stable System. Maybe in 12 to 18 Months - If Slowroll is still alive and not canceled by then.
1868	Less frequent updates
1871	Has the pluses of tumbleweed and leap, software availability and predictable cadence respectively. Sometimes when I update tumbleweed I think to myself that is can be too much, that I'd rather wait, but then I do and all that does is make the next time I update take longer. I'm reminded of an interview with some valve game developer who said "our users want us to port the game to a different engine, but when asked why and what they were expecting, they would reply things like better hitboxes - the new engine wouldn't necessarily change the hitboxes, so we went and improved the hit boxes instead of rebasing everything". I believe that if tumbleweed was easier to update I wouldn't consider slowroll. I don't know what that entails, more servers? Better parallelisation? Not suggesting reboots? I don't know.
1880	I still don't understand what is SlowRoll and what is the point of anything except a rolling distribution like Tumbleweed.
1892	Not as many updates as Tumbleweed.

1910	I think it would work perfectly well for my academic purposes.
1916	I think really is not necessary, cause a Tumbleweed user can decide WHEN to upgrade, not necessarily after each new Snapshot published.
1931	Since there are other rpm-based server distros, I am not interested.
1964	I run Leap as daily driver laptop. When it's gone, I might go to tumbleweed or maybe slow roll.
1967	Replacement for Leap, don't like more frequent UI/UX changes in Tumbleweed
1979	I don't like having to upgrade an OS to a new major version, so naturally, I am interested in rolling releases in general. Since SlowRoll should be even more stable than Tumbleweed, I am considering to run SlowRoll on my home server sometime in the future, instead of Debian.
1991	Stable and never do a release upgrade
1994	na
2000	Perfect rolling release, stable but near to edge, never needing reinstall the computer for the next version
	example
	I don't like things like Fedora 38 and for get the new things, reinstall or change repos for Fedora 39
	i like rolling
2006	It is suitable to leap users who don't like frequent updates everyday.
2039	Tumbleweed without as much churn. For systems that can be kept up to date since they're under my control, but which I don't use every day or week. The lack of large, often breaking "point releases" (like Fedora) was what drew me to Tumbleweed and with that openSUSE in the first place. I will try to use Slowroll everywhere I currently use Leap.
2048	Leap would be my first choice but as its going away, Ive installed SlowRoll on my desktop.
	I only use my laptop occasionally. My desktop is my daily driver, so Tumbleweed's update cycle feels like a burden on it.
2054	updates less frequently
2081	Because it seems a good mix between Leap and Tumbleweed.
2093	Interesting to see how it would slot in between Fedora's leading edge and Tumbleweed's bleeding edge.
2096	Less Updates but very up to date
2117	Rolling release with montly and important security updates. Great for desktop use.
2129	It just just sounds like lazy Tumbleweed, but without the Enterprise Linux compatibility of Leap.
2147	less hectic update schedule.
2150	Mix of Stability and being regular enough
2165	Tumbleweed is a bit to fast and Leap to slow, SlowRoll seems to fill this gap.
2189	Yes and No. The issue I have with Tumbleweed and it is right now is removing software that I don't use then an update happens and it installs that software again on the desktop. Ex. I dont use flatpaks but it keeps getting put on the computer. Other software from Gnome that is installed by default that I don't use during some updates also get added back with an update
2192	most fresh bugs are weeded out, less download
2210	Tumbleweed, with it's fast update cycle, always broke for me. Slowroll sounds more reliable.
2231	I like to have the newest versions but I have a real need for stability. I don; t want to tinker or tweak my system every time an update comes along. every now and then I need to rollback on a tumbleweed release due to the mismatch in driver.
2234	I'm interested, but still do not know whether it fits my use case. I think a good working ALP based desktop with KDE would be my preference and Slowroll would be my second choice.
2240	Less frequent updates
2243	Slower update cycle than Tumbleweed while getting security patches
2246	Description on openSuse site that updates would be processed less frequently (give less data usage on metered connections)
2255	To be honest I am not really interested in it. The requirement of regular updates and the hassle they may causing (see regular reddit posts on r/opensuse) does not worth the effort for me _on desktops_. For the very same reason I abandoned Gentoo Linux and Arch Linux and other rolling releases. And I have never even tried Tumbleweed. I may give it a try for out of curiosity but keeping Debian as a fallback option. It makes me sad as I've been using openSUSE for more than a decade now.
2258	A bit slower release cadence, well balanced between rolling and point releases, more or less actual software packages.
2282	It's a middleground between MicroOS and Leap Micro. Maybe it's good for selfmanaging

	Edge/IoT devices. (for Desktop Tumbleweed is clearly better, or Archlinux)
2297	I'm not interested but I'm curious to know what it is!
2312	It is a good compromise of the need to support the latest hardware while maintaining stability.
2336	I will be sticking with TW
2342	Possibly switch from Tumbleweed for some desktops that would benefit from additional stability.
2351	the slower release without the need for downtime of point release migrations. as long as it has some parity with SLES/SLED i will be satisfied.
2375	Stability
2381	Having a system that I can simply continuously update while having great stability would be highly desirable. Having to update from version-to-version with my stable release distros has always been the largest point of failure
2390	Maybe an even more stable MicroOS alternative for selfmanaging systems, that don't need intervention every half a year (like leap micro)
2399	Ich weiß, nicht was es ist und würde es gerne kennenlernen
2420	More updates than Leap but not as many as Tumbleweed.
2462	If understood, it would offer a more stable experience than Tumbleweed, fewer updates to download, in fact more like Leap.
2468	Stabler use for production facing environments but still updated.
2471	Would probably result in more stability
2483	Good balance between stability and support for newer things.
2486	It's fast moving but not bleeding edge.
2495	The lower update volume makes it interesting for infrequently used installations.
2501	Tumbleweed is pretty stable for me, but if I use an installation once every week and have half a gigabyte of updates every time I boot it up, that doesn't seem worth the effort. Sometimes things get broken in Tumbleweed by an update or something. Back in the day I had issues with my USB mouse on Tumbleweed; it was not recognized some minutes after the system was booted. That didn't happen in Leap. Also, if you don't turn on your computer for a while, there were a lot of updates to download on TW.
2516	It seems like a good balance between rolling release like tumbleweed, but for servers where tumbleweed often breaks auto-updates and causes issues.
2528	Just want to check it out
2534	I find tumbleweed updates a bit too frequent
2537	Could be useful for servers and older systems that don't need as many updates, yet still a fast enough update cadence for games and software development.
2540	I be keen to try it to compare to Tumbleweed.
2567	It seems Leap will be going away so maybe SlowRoll is my next choice
2570	the fact it will be between leap and tumbleweed so I expect it to very stable as a rolling release distribution
2588	Seems like the right amount of rolling to recommend to friends or family that do not know anything about PCs but still wish/need to move away from Windows because of aging hardware. Would try it myself too, even though Tumbleweed is a pretty nice fit for me. It would be pretty nice to have something like Slowroll for my office work.
2597	Maybe an alternative for Leap to get up-to-date packages more easily. The prerequisite is that the basic system is similarly stable and that it is not necessary to constantly adapt to changes.
2600	Seems like the proper amount of rolling to use as an office PC although Tumbleweed has been excellent so far. Slowroll will also be better suited to install on a friend's/family member's PC who does not know much about computers.
2606	No major reinstalls for my second laptop
2621	no need for a major update every 6 months to 2 years, whilst keeping packages new enough, known stability of OpenSuse TW model applied to slowroll, and not too many updates (once to twice a month would be ideal)
2624	less frequent and less heavy updates
2648	One of my few problems with Tumbleweed was update-frequency-exhaustion and the fact that updates had the potential to mess up my system if I didn't keep up with the mailing list. SlowRoll seems to strike a perfect balance between rolling release and the standard 2 year release cycle.
2654	For me it will be a Leap without an EOL date, & won't have the squillions of updates that TW puts me through almost every day
2678	For a backup laptop machine that I can rely on if something goes wrong with my Tumbleweed installation. Also, depending on how stable it turns out to be, I may suggest it to others I provide support to.

2681	If leep will not be available anymore, slowrol for me is the next closest thing
2684	A more stable distro to use on a secondary device. If it proves a good stable solution I may recommend it to others that I provide informal computer support to.
2687	May be up to date enough to keep up with KDE/Kernel whilst also slow enough to work well for NAS/File/Admin servers
2702	Relative perceived stability without the hassle of point releases. Assuming it would be easily configurable and maintained, I might recommend it to people for regular use. I don't know if I would actually use it, I have a limited amount of computers and use cases.
2708	Seems to update slowly with more testing. I don't like to update every few days if it is not needed.
2711	Rolling distro is very appealing, but Tumbleweed's cadence is too rapid. Similarly for other alternatives like Alpine. SlowRoll's cadence sounds about right.
2732	It is not appealing, it's like settling for bagels when you wanted donuts but nobody actually likes bagels
2852	It meets my desire for a rolling release but with less hectic update schedule. Depending on how the project develops I can see myself moving my work machine to slow roll
2855	Because I constantly read about stuff broken in tumbleweed on the mailing list and I can not afford to have a broken desktop while getting work done, and Leap is apparently going away.
2858	Stability on rolling. Not Red Hat.
2921	I like rolling release distributions, but I don't like how unstable a lot of them are. Something like slow roll could keep the pros of rolling release but also reduce my system breaking because the packages aren't bleeding edge.
2975	IMO best of both from standard and rolling releases - almost cutting edge but still a stable experience
2987	I am hoping for much improved support for Python-based applications which is currently a major issue with Leap where we are cut off from applications because they stopped supporting Python 3.6 but Leap doesn't have the required packages on newer Python versions. However, Slowroll won't stomp me, and especially other family members, with the constant stream of upgrades that require giant downloads.
3020	Kernel changes cause issues with virtualization. GPU updates break hardware acceleration on Electron apps
3023	Point release instead of rolling but being more uptodate than leap
3086	Having up to date Hardware enablement & wayland support, But less update anxiety Compared to Tumbleweed, i would really like a "SlowRoll Micro" that would be the best of all words for my desktop usage.
3122	Less update fatigue
3155	Tumbleweed updates are too fast
3158	software newer than leap
3191	For my everyday system, I want the latest and greatest options, but Tumbleweed tended to break something that took a bit to repair. Rolling out a bit slower could solve that.
3209	Good relation between stability and new software packages
3311	I'm using an old machine. Tumbleweed updates the kernel frequently. I haven't had any issues so far. But I'm concerned about an update breaking the system. Rollback is an option, but a slower (in important packages, not regular apps) and even more stable rolling release feels safer.
3317	Less frequent updates. Use case would be laptops.
3320	Only somewhat interested as I prefer Tumbleweed
3329	I use leap. A slow rolling stable distribution sounds like a good fit.
3332	I won't use it myself, but it's a nice option for those who don't want a rolling release
3347	Future projects requiring more stability
3380	I prefer stability, but need relatively recent updates for games
3401	Some workstations that currently run Tumbleweed need less updates because they are used by family members that do not need frequent updates. Tumbleweed sometimes breaks things, so a slower roll would be appreciated as it promises to be more resistant against breakage. Also: No more big updates needed for the installations currently running Leap .
3404	Two main reasons is that it gives me very up to date packages/drivers, while still being very stable. The second reason is that my laptop isn't very powerful, so it is nice to only have to compile once a month.
3413	this is the first time I hear about it
3416	I've avoided Tumbleweed mostly because it seems rolling releases and proprietary graphics (Nvidia) don't get along. If SlowRoll is a compromise that solves that, good. It also is apparently the direction Leap is going, so it's apparently in my future anyway.
3437	Expecting slight more stability as Tumbleweed, which have small issues, which link to a not running system (3 times, since Tumbleweed exists).

3452 Slightly more stable desktop environments

3467 Because as far as i undertand it,Slowroll will be much more „agile" as a system. It is easier to adapt to new circumstances than the old LEAP system.

3479 I'm assuming it will be more up to date than Leap, but more stable than Tumbleweed. My ideal would be a little behind Debian Testing but ahead of Debian Stable, something nearer to Fedora, but maybe one version behind.

3506 I don't even know what that is.

3509 Even though I appreciate the current philosophy of Tumbleweed, I appreciate that with SlowRoll introduction openSUSE gives me even more flexibility in terms of the updates that I am receiving. I really, really appreciate that!

3512 More stable than tumbleweed

3515 I don't know what it is

3524 -

3542 Changes are very rapid, and we need innovation commensurate with their speed

3548 As a tumbleweed user, I like getting recent versions of most packages and I don't mind about frequent updates. But I'll soon migrate all the other computers of my family to OpenSuse and I'm very interested in using slowroll in that use case.

3551 Slightly more stable than TW (even if that is already rock-solid)

3575 Just curious.

3605 Not yet tested ... I'll wait for an official release (the last time I've checked, there was an experimental ISO)

3611 I have no idea what SlowRoll is. openSUSE sucks when it comes to consistency: first you did that crazy 11 -> 42 -> 15 version switch, now it's this weird shit with SlowRoll, I can't keep up with this.

3614 MUCH more frequent updates and new features than Leap, that is substantial for a home PC, but rarer than Tumbleweed so things wouldn't break as much

3626 I've moved from distributions with LTS to Tumbleweed to avoid doing huge upgrades every two years. Tumbleweed provided me enough stability, but I do not require constant upgrades for my use case, and a slower pacing like SlowRoll sounds like a perfect fit for me, providing even more stability than Tumbleweed.

3635 More frequent than Leap, less like to break like Tumbleweed

3641 Slower rate of updates than Tw

3653 Not interested

3659 The appeal of a near bleeding edge distro with some added safe guards for stability. Seems to strike a nice balance.

3710 I think Rolling Release is the best but I want it as stable as possible.

I think a MicroOS Slowroll must be awesome

3716 Seems like it is the future of Leap replacement. I have used tumbleweed and it updates too frequently for me. I know openSUSE and SUSE are moving to ALP and slowroll seems like a way in. Tried micro os and as a hobby not as fun as Leap or Tumbleweed.

3737 I am not at all interested in Slowroll. When Leap moves to Alp, I will move everything currently on Leap to either Rocky or a Debian distribution of some kind.

3740 Less frequent updates but up-to-date software.

3773 Always willing to try something new, to compare to existing and come up with the advantages/disadvantages/tradeoffs

3791 no interest at all. Instead of making new distro, you should devote more man hours to tumbleweed instead and add security updates.

3794 For home usage... I also manage my nephews computers - which means I need a dist that I can use, AND use on their computers. As desktops they should be fairly up2date, but not require too much attention (from my side) - and since I'm a 5hr drive away - it has to be easy to remotely manage in case they run into something. At the moment, for their computers we use Debian, but I'd love to get the SlowRoll on them - if that is what I hope it is (or will be). What I really like about Debian, and why we chose that for their computers - is how easy it is to upgrade up and down between major versions. Debian has other shortcomings though. Been experimenting a bit with other distrubutions for their computers, but: A) I won't put a bleeding/rolling edge on their computers. B) When you find another good dist, but you don't want to go with Gnome or KDE, it's very difficult to get the complete desktop when different distro have different ideas of how complete it needs to be. For example: the difference between EL8 and EL9 with Xfce is just not ok, when you need to use both 8 and 9.

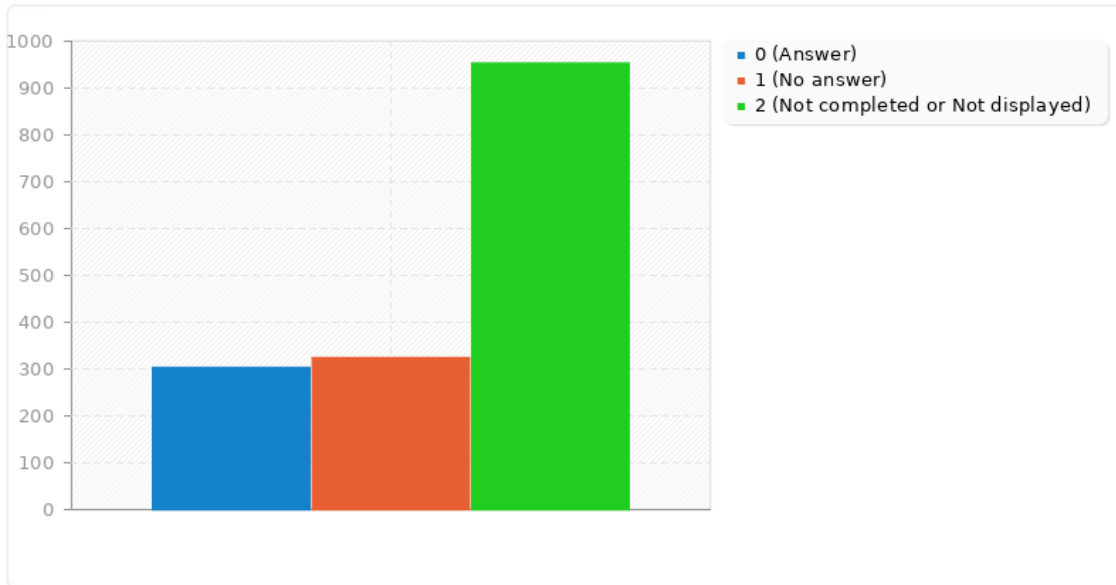
In openSuse we have a great ecosystem, and with SlowRoll (if it is what I hope it will be) would make it a great option for us to solve the upgrades - by being a rolling release.

3800 Even though Tumbleweed is more than enough for my needs, I appreciate SlowRoll for the choise of the pace of updates on my PC.

3809	Not interested. Don't see the appeal. Tumbleweed has proved to be stable and reliable.
3839	reduced cadence
3845	n/a
3869	I am not familiar with that distribution.
3929	better stability as tumbleweed but more up to date than leap...
3950	I would prefer to have Opensuse Leap instead, but since this is the most similar to Leap, I may give it a chance.
3983	No other reason than the sheer amount of updates in Tumbleweed. Computers I don't use as often could maybe use a slower roll.
4046	Possibly next best solution, if Leap is not continued.
4082	I want to see how it evolves, even if just out of curiosity. I hope it will be even more reliable than Tumbleweed and be a good balance between "newest functionality" and "you would trust this to run your child's life support machines". I don't think it's a real replacement for Leap (I'd like to see a point release distro for that), but I do believe it has a place within the openSUSE flavours.
4121	I would like latest versions of software but not too frequent updates. Eg 1 per month max.
4130	I'm planning to test it.
4139	Need stable system that doesn't update constantly
4154	I have never heard of it.
4169	stability
4184	Stability for the server side
4208	It's an interesting approach to a rolling release
4277	oh shit, I've typed an answer for that as well into the previous question about SlowRoll. Honestly - I don't really see a reason to use it, sorry :/ There's just too many distros in the Linux landscape as a whole, and yours seems to be the most confusing out of the bunch.
4286	Tumbleweed sometimes is a bit too cutting ("bleeding") edge. Especially on my business notebook which is based on AMD Ryzen it takes some patch releases after a new kernel minor release until the platform becomes stable again. Also some parts of the software that are currently evolving (pipewire, wayland) cause interesting new effects after every update. So Slow Roll could be a possibility to be "faster" than leap with new software, but still more stable. But then Leap would be no option any more for me.
4385	Don't know what is it.
4430	Only interested if Leap comes to an end and it turns out to be the closest thing to it.
4433	Security updates
4502	rolling release but slower than Tumbleweed
4505	I feel the concept of a continuously updated system sounds very interesting. I like that security bug fixes and updates that mainly include feature updates or new features will be provided separately. This allows for a more conservative and flexible package management. Today, I have to decide between Tumbleweed and Leap. Looking forward to Slowroll.
4589	I would like a faster release cadence than leap but tumbleweed is really to fast for me. But between TW and Leap I go with TW
4646	I am interested because although I like the latest software, updates are pushed everyday and I simply don't want to update that fast. SlowRoll is a compelling alternative. I'd like to give it a try.
4667	Because the Leap Kernels tends to get very old in time.
4688	I've used Tumbleweed for a desktop use on Raspberry PI4. It's not stable as same as x86_64 arch. It sounds like a very much stable for it.
4727	The stability it offers
4745	Stability with rolling release and up-to-dated packages are fascinating
4769	Like to try new things
4787	Tumbleweed updates tend to brake things more often than I like and installing updates every other day is a bit annoying. Hope SlowRoll will fix both.
4808	It might strike a good balance between new software and stability.
4868	What is SlowRoll? Your survey uses a lot of jargon that I am not familiar with
4880	Less updating than MicroOS, but providing the same, stable system
4925	Tumbleweed is awesome, very stable, for desktop use. Slowroll could be cool for server use for less offer kernel updates and therefore less downtime. Another cool server option would be kalpa or Aeon, maybe even better as in less prone for breakage/bugs and therefore downtime.

Summary for G03Q000055

Why are you interested in SlowRoll? Please describe what makes this distribution appealing.



Summary for G3Q00006

In the last three months, have you contributed to an open-source project? (If yes, please specify the project)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	184	11.65%
No (AO02)	365	23.10%
Comments	171	10.82%
No answer	78	4.94%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

ID	Response
20	Few small projects on github
41	I joined Fedora Infrastructure project, still struggle to navigate. Would love to become opensuse contributor if I get better guidance, which I haven't got so far, sorry:)
47	es.opensuse.org
74	openSUSE Leap
95	Kate symbol viewer for Julia code
101	Troubleshoots, Bugreports
104	I test and report issues regularly
110	Longhorn, s3gw, Harvester, Home Assistant
119	- openSUSE Aeon - obs-vkcapture - distrobox - self-written OSS projects for various use cases: -- Elgati Stream Deck utility Software -- Twitch Bot -- various Scripts for easier setup of various podman containers - PRIME Helper Gnome Extension - PRIME GPU Profile Selector Gnome Extension And probably more I do not recall right now
140	StackOS, firstcontributions
188	These are quite a few projects in OBS.
203	https://jami.net/ https://postmarketos.org/
212	No time
230	Mainly the Chinese translation project of openSUSE news, as well as some other scattered documentation projects, as well as my personal documentation station. You can learn more through the following links: https://github.com/poplar-at-twilight https://gitlab.com/Poplar.at.twilight
236	Various rust crates, e.g. tesseract bindings for rust.
302	My contributions are mostly in the form of documentation.
305	KDE
308	Pretty minimal - just responding to a Mozilla survey about the incoming disaster of Google's WEI stupidity.
320	openSUSE and KDE translator
341	Other than filing a couple of bugs, I have not contributed anything. I only just started learning python programming to assist with automation at work. C, rust, and other languages are completely foreign to me. I could probably help with documentation at some point, but I've been using Tumbleweed for less than a year.
344	i make icons for the linux papirus icon theme
392	papirus-icon-theme
398	AppArmor, apparmor.d (> 1500 AppArmor profiles), PostfixAdmin, various small contributions to other projects (so much for anonymity ;-)
434	Bug reports and blogging, bit sure if that counts

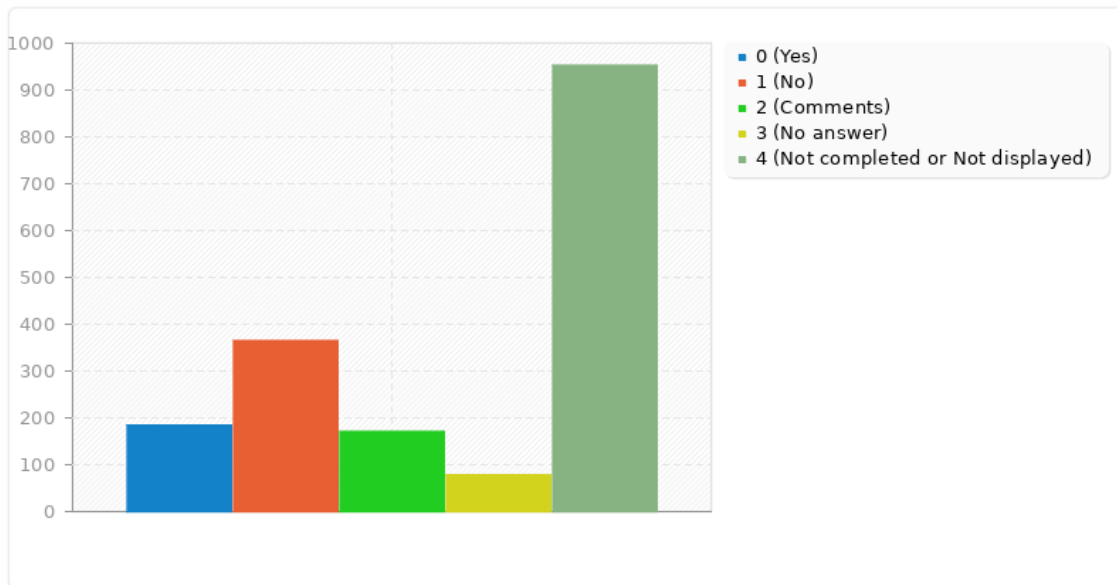
593	Translation groups
662	Xfce, various other small projects
677	KDE, Mastodon front-end variants but mostly just usability design and graphic design
713	Haiku (https://www.haiku-os.org/)
746	No but I want to find the time to do so
749	Bug reports
779	Colvars, NAMD
818	openSUSE Kalpa
833	Xubuntu Linux distribution
860	With sanctions it became harder to contribute.
875	OSM
914	(I have my own open-source projects, and I've opened issues on other projects.)
986	If recommending it to more people and writing bug reports doesn't count.
1004	Amass as well as a couple of Go-libraries
1085	https://github.com/Code-Inspect/flowr
1103	My own projects Trivy
1109	Rust Cargo Library
1124	openSUSE itself (translation, bugs report, marketing) and small free software projects
1184	I'm a retired social worker. No skills or basic talent in this area. As long as it works I can set a Linux desktop up as good as anybody, but I don't have technical knowledge or talent to contribute. If it works I talk it up and publicize as well as anyone. If I occasionally can help someone jump through hoops to set up OpenSUSE, I willingly do so.
1190	Translated a news mobile application to Finnish and also help in Vivaldi browser translation
1235	gnome, openvpn, systemd
1250	OpenWrt, openSUSE
1271	I unable to contribute, as I have no coding knowledge.
1286	OpenSUSE, The Lounge, Dendrite
1292	Only bug reports and small investigation into bugs
1316	I used to contribute to a few but some of them no longer exist and others I have not had time to contribute to recently.
1343	Bug reporting to openwrt.
1391	Translations for the PCLinuxOS project.
1421	mtn (movie thumbnailer)
1442	Void linux
1454	Only with bug reports (KDE Plasma).
1481	Did some translation work for an open source music player
1484	I translated some wiki articles for a videogame wiki. If that counts.
1502	openSUSE, misc. small projects
1511	Several miscellaneous.
1532	I report bugs, when i encounter them and they're not obvious enough to be fixed in the next snapshot (usually happens less than once per quarter). no specific project - mostly package scripts or kernel
1553	Tests of Fedora 39
1577	Issues, bug reports and testing only:)
1580	openSUSE, SaltStack
1598	...
1646	Emacs, Emacs packages outside of Emacs itself, OpenSuSE Sailfish OS
1739	Mostly bug reports: hyprrland, various other open source projects
1748	CPSEIS
1823	openSUSE Factory, some git repos
1826	active contributor of GNOME project (mostly the GTK library)
1832	Purchased QCAD and donated to LibreOffice
1847	active contributor of GNOME (mostly the Gtk library)
1850	Different Compilers as well as GUI Frameworks and Libraries.
1871	I've donated to
1880	SLE (the contribution was in form of testing and code for internal tools)
1892	Auxio
1907	hvm, OldTwitter, osu
1916	I contribute opening bugs, primarily to Plasma, but openSUSE related ones too.
2006	openSUSE. I filed a bug report for Tumbleweed not booting on some systems
2039	www.github.com/PathOfBuildingCommunity/PathOfBuilding

	A powerful build simulator for the video game Path of Exile.
2081	openSUSE
2084	Q4OS
2117	booster initramfs generator
2129	Signal, Tutanota, Mastodon, Tor
2165	I'm developing multiple libraries which are open source, replace proprietary libraries and are more cross platform.
2189	Fedora 39 Beta Redhat 9.2 SELinux
2210	no code skills
2234	OpenBoard (upstream contributions, openSUSE package maintenance)
2258	Was on a long vacation
2312	ChimeraOS
2342	Many different projects, primarily with minor commits, testing, bugreporting.
2351	Opensuse, Damnsmaillinux, Lutris and more
2375	Okd
2435	Donated money, for LibreOffice and KDE
2462	I cannot code; I have contributed to the Tumbleweed Wiki, though it was much earlier in the year than three months ago.
2483	Vanilla OS guides.
2486	AlmaLinux
2495	openSUSE, LLVM
2513	https://github.com/openSUSE/obs-service-cargo_audit and https://github.com/openSUSE/obs-service-cargo_vendor
2516	Decline to comment
2528	Bug reporting
2537	KDE, HaikuPorts, Budgie
2540	I would love to but don't have the time.
2570	Tauri
2597	The prerequisite is that the basic system is similarly stable and that it is not necessary to constantly adapt to changes.
2621	gaming mod on minecraft, bug report
2624	OpenOffice
2654	Don't have the skills needed to make any worthwhile contributions
2681	Money donations
2708	Donations to Firefox, Heroic launcher and Thunderbird. I am an average user.
2732	Kernel, openbsd of, Android
2753	Translation
2765	Kubernetes
2780	Nodau - console note taking program
2819	Manjaro
2876	WolfiOS
2888	I wrote comments and test errors
2912	web app (mastodon client)
2939	Yes ,as translator
2987	Gridcoin
3023	Reporting bugs
3029	I very, very slightly contributed to Flare (a Matrix client for GTK4) by providing a handful (like maybe 10 or so?) of translations (to Chinese (Traditional)) on their Weblate page.
3131	Agent-based simulation packages in Julia and other minor code projects (e.g. publicly available scripts for audio extraction from websites)
3167	cookklang, prometheus community
3191	I don't code.
3248	I'd contributed money but I'm not knowledge enough (yet) to contribute with code.
3263	various FOSS project around the net by either Pull Request or Issue reports as well as maintaining some packages on OBS for Tumbleweed in some development repositories
3278	Some Gnome Extensions, plugins for OBS Studio, Bug reports for various software I personally use and ofc some packages hosted on OBS.
3296	NL translation for Agama. Developing 1st boot wizard for kalpa
3380	SerenityOS
3404	OpenVic
3413	libreoffice, wikipedia
3437	Only some monthly payment (KDE, and other FOSS contributors) and bug reports.
3446	I have open source projects on Github, but I haven't made commits in the last three months.
3452	gnome,mutter,wine

3467	Only in doing surveys like this here.
3479	Looking to start increase contributions. I used to actively report and diagnose bugs. Once contributed a line of code to Ubuntu.
3506	Multiple projects at SUSE
3509	If you mean contribution of the code, then no (I am not programming). If you mean translations, then yes - it was for MineTest and Mastodon. I also have plans for translation of Battle For Wesnoth.
3515	prox2
3524	I would love to be bale to contribute in any way in Linux gaming and thus I'm studying Vulkan.
3542	veyon
3620	Geldspende
3659	Ubuntu
3737	I am not a programmer. Just an infrastructure guy.
3773	docs, bugs, github
3794	Not to any bigger OSS projects. Mostly to my own small git projects. I used to contrib more before.
3800	In terms of code, no (I am not a programmer), in terms of translations, yes. Those were MineTest, Mastodon and Battle for Wesnoth.
3839	openSUSE
3872	Nothing but my personal project
3929	victron - gui mods Displaycal
3950	I contribute economically to Lichess, and with issue reporting to Libreoffice, taskwarrior, and many others (including opensuse).
3986	Immich. Yunohost.
4055	linux kernel
4064	https://github.com/streamdeck-linux-gui/streamdeck-linux-gui https://github.com/Danie10/gadgeteerza-homeassistant https://github.com/Kalimat/PyMonCtl
4127	Reported bugs found in software.
4130	I'm trying to catch up for testing OBS packages
4184	Packages building, users supports, ... (slackware & alpine)
4274	rhai, tor, droidify, etc.
4277	Matrix
4286	fotoobo
4289	openSUSE, kubernetes
4307	Translation work for Tutanota email & end user testing for nwg-shell. Created my own Ublue Kinoite and Sericea spins, both available on Github
4364	Several of my own open-source data management tools hosted on PyPI.
4376	Apache Sling
4424	Linux kernel, libkdumpfile
4433	libplacebo
4745	contributed to some bunch of cryptography libraries and networking stuffs in c
4781	openSUSE TW, Aeon, Goharbor, bitwarden, Gitlab
4808	librewolf
4868	Godot Game Engine
4925	No dev or programmer. Hobbyist here.

Summary for G3Q00006

In the last three months, have you contributed to an open-source project? (If yes, please specify the project)



Summary for G3Q00007

In the last three months, have you contributed to openSUSE? (If yes, please specify the area. E.g. Tumbleweed, documentation, openQA, marketing, etc.)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (AO01)	76	4.81%
No (AO02)	476	30.13%
Comments	105	6.65%
No answer	75	4.75%
Not completed or Not displayed	953	60.32%

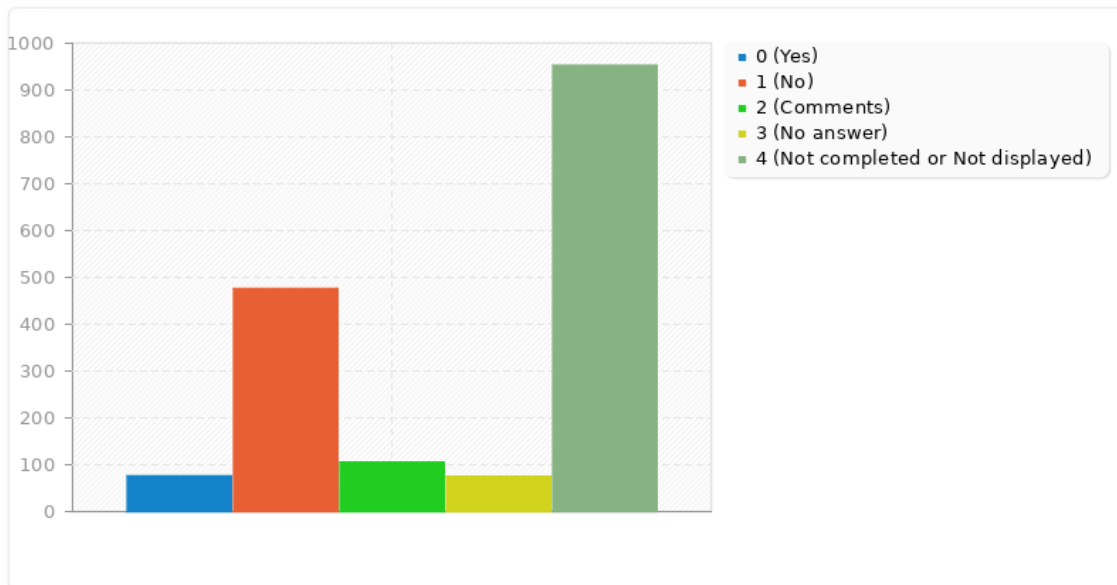
ID	Response
41	Tried to join some, I reached out to openQA community, I got no response or meaningful guidance so I reached out to Fedora community
47	Documentation: es.opensuse.org support: forum.opensuse.org
74	Support via the Forum.
101	Troubleshoots, Bugreports
104	Have only recently engaged in testing and reporting issues with tumbleweed
110	Bug reports
119	- Aeon - Tumbleweed - Leap
140	Tumbleweed, MicroOS, Leap Micro
188	Packaging in OBS
230	I mainly provide Chinese translations for openSUSE official news and maintain entries for the openSUSE Chinese Wiki. https://suse.org.cn
302	openSUSE - documentation, marketing
305	Does filing bugs and interacting on the forums count as contributing?
320	openSUSE translator
344	i participated in a survey...
392	surveys
398	Tumbleweed, Leap, infrastructure/Heroes, bugreports and -fixes, mailinglists, conferences etc.
422	Knowledge Base
434	Bug reports and blogging, bit sure if that counts
440	Packaged the latest version of php-composer2 on OBS. Maintainers haven't reviewed it yet (despite reaching out to them and OBS automatic reminders).
455	Helping in opensuse forums.
647	Documentacion, support, community
650	bug hunting
749	Bug reports
779	Packaging
818	Primary Kalpa Maintainer, Done alot of wiki edits, written a few openQA tests, Dropped some update SR's on various things in OBS, Run the openSUSE kbin magazine, try to be helpful on the Matrix Server and the forums
848	Currently no, but who knows?
860	I think, onboarding for OpenSUSE contribution should be better documented and a bit easier to start.
929	Tumbleweed testing, bug reporting
962	MI'm moderator of the openSUSE's forum
1124	Marketing, translations
1151	I dont know how i could contribute
1184	Probably not. Since it's been broken for 6 months, I mostly complained.
1190	I am planning on translating.
1229	package maintainer
1250	packaging (Tumbleweed and Leap)
1286	Packaging

1316	Not recently, however I would given time to do so.
1343	I'd like to contribute, but as a non software developer it's difficult to see how I can.
1502	user support, packaging, bug reporting/fixing for Leap and Tumbleweed
1511	I maintain a small number of packages for the build service.
1532	marketing, I guess: I show off my openSUSE/KDE-desktop to every one, who complains about Windows
1553	Le flou autour d'openSUSE m'a lassé. Trop de mises à jours concernant Tumbleweed The vagueness around openSUSE tired me. Too many updates regarding Tumbleweed
1580	Infrastructure, documentation, support
1598	...
1646	Tumbleweed Later Factory if possible, will submit packages Would work on OpenSuSE in development
1823	Tumbleweed / Factory
1910	I'm not sure whether answering questions or helping solve some problems/clear doubts, is considered a contribution. If it is, then yes, I have contributed. If it's not, then no, I haven't.
1916	openQA
1991	I do not know where to start
2000	Promotion in Linux gaming Reddit
2006	I filled bugs for Intel Atom as Tumbleweed was not booting properly on some of them because of kernel 6.2 and up
2039	I wanted to contribute to Tumbleweed, but after some research, I've found out that the issue I wanted to fix was already going to be fixed in the next snapshot.
2081	Documentation
2084	Posted review on LinkedIn
2099	yes, if reporting bugs count?
2132	Packaging
2189	I reported a bug, but don't think that counts
2210	don't know how
2234	OpenBoard package maintenance
2243	Tumbleweed package submissions and a couple of submissions for Leap
2282	I wanted to contribute, and openSUSE even looks like a nice project, where I would like to join as a maintainer, but the Wiki (wiki.opensuse.org) is... Very confusing, very outdated, not navigateable... The Wiki tells me, that the project overall is dead, and just reworking the Wiki would take a lifetime. Getting you, dear questionnaire, to delete and reset the wiki would take too much strength. Additionally, the uncertain future of openSUSE makes me feel unsure about a longterm maintainer-commitment. I'd love to use more SUSE and openSUSE, I like some approaches (the transactional-update mechanism is awesome as example), and I'd like to help growing the community, but openSUSE looks, from the outside, like a huge pile of... unorganized stuff...
2342	Have contributed more in the past, lately mostly an occasional bugreport.
2351	Support, Marketing, Bug reporting
2390	openSUSE has a horrific wiki, which tells me the community is dead, and the work needed very huge. It's hard to read up on stuff, making it hard to use the distribution, and help for future. The Bugtracker is pretty full of bugs that are old and won't even get categorized, which looks like a dead project to me. From the outside openSUSE looks quite dead, and with all the confusion around SUSE, SLE, ALP and openSUSEs direction, it's not so easy to go like "yeah, I join that (dying?) community". Even though I would love to join and help out, especially for a stable, transactional server system.
2462	I have contributed to the Tumbleweed Wiki, but it was much earlier in the year than three months ago.
2495	I maintain several packages in Tumbleweed, but also build fixes for Leap. Not in the last three months, but I'm going to contribute to 15.6 again.
2513	Packaging tools: - https://github.com/openSUSE/obs-service-cargo_audit and https://github.com/openSUSE/obs-service-cargo_vendor - https://github.com/openSUSE/obs-service-cargo_audit and https://github.com/openSUSE/obs-service-cargo_audit
2516	tumbleweed, leap.

2540	I would love to but don't have the time.
2597	Maintaining multiple packages in OBS.
2624	documentation
2732	The project lead is not trustworthy and off-putting
2765	Tool proposal
2855	Occasionally I'll add to HCL on Wiki for Leap as I update computers
2987	Packaging
3191	I don't code.
3248	I updated some dropbox related article on the docs
3263	Tumbleweed
3278	Tumbleweed, some community packages as well as some packages in some development repos, primarily games and games:tools
3296	NL translation for Agama. Developing 1st boot wizard for kalpa
3317	I'm a new openSUSE user. So far, I'm impressed and may try to find areas where I could contribute. (Documentation.)
3401	Bug reports
3413	I used to - my account was disabled (not for abuse, likely by some IT snafu on suse side) - no way to contact admins (emails bounce)
3437	Only bugreports.
3446	I have submitted Leap bug reports, but not in the last three months.
3467	Only in doing surveys.
3479	Would like to start contributing. I think openSUSE has a good future.
3509	So far I am considering some translation contributions but for now I didn't check what are the possibilities.
3542	Tumbleweed translation
3620	Geldspende
3737	Not a programmer, just an infrastructure guy.
3773	docs, bugs, and GSoC
3839	Tumbleweed
3950	I try to report bugs if I find them, but I did not in the last three months. I would be open to contribute more.
4127	Participate on the openSUSE Forum.
4130	I'm trying to catch up for testing OBS packages
4289	DE
4376	Packaging
4385	Marketing through social networks.
4424	https://build.opensuse.org/project/show/Kernel:kdump
4433	user support in IRC
4682	Tumbleweed
4688	I'd like to contribute it, especially for openSUSE. However, I have no idea for what and how.
4781	Documentation, community support, advocacy
4880	The wiki sucks and doesn't document how to help. The "do-cracy" system makes it hard to know what happens, who works on what and what to help with. The bugtracker is super complicated, and doesn't even contain MicroOS, but Leap 11? Bugs don't even get comments, it's like the bugtracker is dead.

Summary for G3Q00007

In the last three months, have you contributed to openSUSE? (If yes, please specify the area. E.g. Tumbleweed, documentation, openQA, marketing, etc.)



Summary for G4Q00001

Are you considering or actively using Linux in areas beyond your primary use case (e.g., gaming, blockchain, AI, robotics, graphic design, movie animation or sound creation, etc.)? if yes, please share your the uses case in a few small sentences.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	256	16.20%
No answer	320	20.25%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
20	Linux covers all of my uses cases outside pf creative work. When i want to edit photos i need to go back to windows, as in my experience, creative apps on linux are just lacking.
41	Not really, no.
59	I'd love to use Linux for everything, but I can't because of a lot of apps I rely on are not available for Linux (professional audio, professional design software, MS Office).
74	No.
83	Yes, but on iOS it's not as useable as I would like. iSH works barely.
92	Development of (FORTRAN + OpenMP) programs for condensed matter physics and material science. Running remotely the programs, and analysing date from the runs using gnuplot and all kind of gnu tools. Using TeXalive to prepare manuscript for publication of results
104	I do everything computing in Linux. Finance, video production, graphic design, game dev...
134	I'm a opensuse user for long time and i'm contributing to opensuse translation project for more then 3 years.
152	Embedded Linux for astronomy applications
158	photo editing
182	I use it everywhere I can.
188	I already use Linux at home and at work.
191	No
194	I'm primeraly using Linux on the Desktop (Gaming and normal use) and Servers but I'm considering it for mobile as well ones it matures a bit more
230	I use Linux mainly for daily use, writing open source documents, audio and video entertainment, games and other purposes. I don't use Linux professionally.
236	Yes, I love the variety of open source software. 3D modeling of my home being a recent hobby of mine...
278	I'd like to be able to use Linux on tablets and smartphones, but I have to admit that this is not yet very mature. I'm thinking more seriously of a home server like Yunohost. What's holding me back is having open SUSE on one side and DEBIAN on the other. I'd be open to using a solution based on MicroOS and DOCKER, which would be as easy to use as Yunohost.
290	yes, actually I'm using Linux for everything, I don't use another OS for other use cases
302	I am actively using Linux for graphics, video, and audio creation and editing. I am actively using Linux for home automation and security.
305	Linux all the way for me. Windows only for 1 game and 1 application that does not work under Linux at all.
323	Have been using Linux for 25 years, over that time doing a wide variety of computing and experimenting.
392	actively using for gaming, icon design, writing, software testing, contributing with git, tinkering with hardware and software
410	I want to use linux (potentially leap micro or microos) as edge-device OS in some remote scenarios, where noone can operate the devices, so they have to operate themselves (their location is quite far off, for science purpose).
449	So far limited to personal use

482	yes, gaming, video editing, screencast...
494	graphic , design
506	machine learning, big data (hadoop)
509	i use linux as a trading and analisys platform
515	Yes since I like proگرامing and want to start developing my on game.
536	Yes, I'm considering to teach AI and robotics.
551	Game development , Software engineering.
569	Not really
623	My primary use case is desktop general purpose computing. My laptop is used to virtualization for software testing, containerization, web browsing, gaming, light server duties, some blockchain and machine learning.
650	no
662	Gaming
677	My primary use case is design and communication - as well as gaming and a desktop. Beyond that I've delved in to some very very light programming projects.
713	No.
716	Audio video recording, editing and processing/producing
746	No
773	I do basically every thing in openSUSE! browsing, gaming, coding, netfilx... the list goes on.
779	Yes. I use Linux on HPC clusters, which seems not covered in this survey.
812	I currently use Linux for gaming, AI/ML development, and general computing.
815	Yes, gaming. Mainly on steam deck and my laptop running Kalpa
818	Not at Present
821	N/A
833	I do occasional light gaming, audio production, and some graphic design work.
848	Mainly for multimedia and some programming as hobby.
860	I'm using Linux in 3D printing as a server/controller for my printer and to create 3D models.
866	Gaming , Bureautique,
869	No.
893	I wanted to use it for making music. But the lack of virtual instruments and professional software makes it impossible.
896	No
911	Not really
917	I use Linux in every task that require a computer
935	No
971	AI
986	Yes, besides programming, i actively use Linux for gaming, muxing MKV files with MKVToolnix, editing pictures with Krita and I'm interested in blockchain in the future.
1001	GIS
1004	well... I'm using Linux for most use cases already
1085	Sure, if possible, I would like to use linux for everything I do.
1094	Gaming: yes Movie animation or music production: Maybe
1103	Just for fun
1109	I am all linux
1142	No
1154	I use some of these domains as an amateur and not as a professional (Krita, Gimp, Inkscape)
1157	AI, IoT, software development
1172	We use it in everything.
1190	Yes, I selfhost a search browser on my laptop.
1193	No
1238	I always consider to use free and open software wherever possible, but have no specific plans
1265	Using tumbleweed to process openstreetmap (osm) data files, with packages from an obs user repository.
1271	I put elderly folk onto LEAP, when their old laptops are out of safe update time from Windows. They find it easy to work.
1286	Yes, I use Linux as my daily driver at home, though I use Arch (btw).
1316	Non-k8 container hosting using Docker-CE or Podman (though Podman still seems to be unsupported and not completed).
1334	Not at the moment.
1343	No
1349	Gaming (Steam).

1391	I'm planning to start using Linux for audio edition, in addition to more conventional desktop/network usage.
1457	I use it for everything, surfing, 3d- design and printing, video and audio editing and of course gaming. Like a lot.
1469	I'm hoping to completely replace Windows with Linux. Gaming has proven to be the only real impediment as Linux is often behind on graphical features and support.
1472	I use Lmux for everything.
1502	Occasional gaming.
1511	No
1517	Gaming (wine/proton rules), but basically no game development
1529	N/A
1532	In ma rare sparetime I sometime experiment with porting Linux to former Adroid devices.
1580	Already using Linux for all my use cases.
1598	...sadly, just regular use of computer (files ... internet ... media ...) ...
1604	yes, gaming and graphic design
1646	I'm actively using Linux.for gaming, private server and business sever use. I'm using KDE, Firefox and Emacs for desktop use. For Server I'm using nginx, dovecot, gitea, postfix, nextcloud postgresql.
1739	Use it for construction with openSCAD (3d prints)
1742	Video editing, 3d design
1748	no
1754	No.
1766	no
1778	Trying my best to make (GNU/Linux)-on-phone work
1832	I use and will continue to use Linux for all my computing needs as they develop.
1835	Self hosting applications at home
1847	no
1892	Internet? Gaming? This is really badly worded
1907	I use Linux in all cases that I can. For gaming and streaming. For browser use, watching videos, social media, etc. For software and hardware development. For taking notes and organizing my daily life.
1910	I only use Linux at home, and in University work. I only use other OS when I'm working in offices that do not have a Linux option.
1931	I use Linux for - testing of server apps - apache and such; and a11y testing - using apps with screen reader.
1994	I use it for gaming, having all my drivers and software up to date makes the experience really good.
2000	Gaming
2006	I want to use it for animation and video editing.
2039	I already use Linux everywhere I can. The only use cases where I don't use Linux are for some professional workloads that are only able to run under Windows with vendor support. But I'm also using Linux at work where possible and supported.
2054	
2081	Yes, I'm using Linux for the following use cases: - Study, engineering and development; - Gaming mainly using the Steam platform; - Secure and privacy aware platform (hopefully...).
2084	No
2096	Coding, surfing, watching movies, daily usecases
2123	Yes
2129	Possibly for more personal IoT, such as home assistants and a home IDS.
2132	I am already using Linux wherever possible. No Windows, etc.
2147	Not really.
2183	I plan to use Linux for OwnCloud, Hosting a Server with web webbased Apps and NAS-Server Management. Since Proton and Steam improved so much i use Gaming on my Tumbleweed System
2210	I use linux servers in my local network. Proxmox, Redhat, Alma, Debian
2225	I'm currently gaming in Linux using a KVM virtual machine of Windows 11 with GPU pass through, and an Arch Linux LXC container. I don't have a use case for the other subjects brought up.
2231	I do almost everything on my Linux boxes.
2246	Yes, general it is CAD design and GIS map analysis.
2255	Almost everywhere. Family computers have been already switched to Linux more than a decade ago, even for elderly people. Various use cases, home automation, media servers, self-hosted Nextcloud, etc.

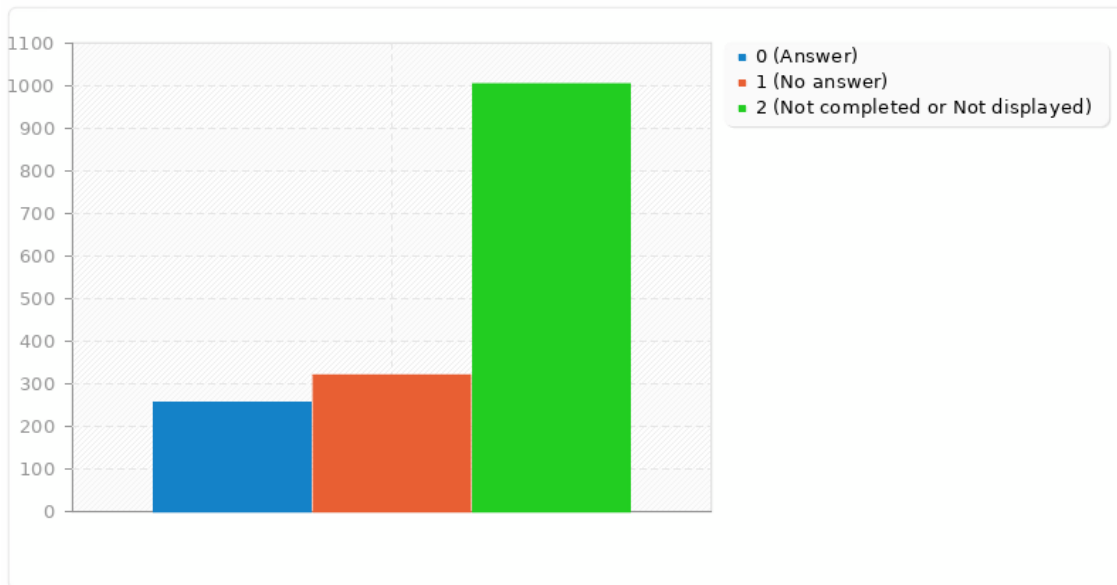
2264	I sometimes use Linux for photo editing (using RawTherapee) and for small graphics projects (mostly Kdenlive and Blender, sometimes Inkscape, hopefully Olive Video Editor in case it will ever reach stable). Also some 3D CAD (FreeCAD) and 3D Printing (Prusa Slicer, Klipper hosted from a Raspberry Pi).
2285	No
2312	Running self hosted services (Nextcloud, Freshrss, etc.)
2315	3d modelling and printing
2333	Game development.
2336	Gaming.
2342	Considering expanded usage in various server solutions, provided there are suitable opensource applications. Expecting more usage in image retouching/editing.
2348	gaming & system set-up
2381	I use Linux for home office tasks, and the experience has been good apart from lackluster PDF support. In particular using e-signatures has been a pain
2390	Edge and IoT would be nice
2399	Filmanimation, Tonerstellung, KI aus Interesse.
2405	Software Development
2420	I do have some Steam games installed which I didn't have on other distributions. They seem to work well with Tumbleweed.
2429	Transfer what I do at work to what I use at home
2453	Might try some animation at some point or play around with sound. Strictly hobbyist.
2486	No, not at this time.
2495	My main use case is software development, but I also play the occasional game, use tools to display and play music scores, look up stars in the sky, write mathematical documents, work on machine-checked proofs.
2513	Yes. For self learning about Linux, programming languages, and other developer tooling.
2528	No
2534	continue virtualization
2540	Yes, looking at wider multi-media capabilities.
2567	Video Editing and sound Editing
2570	yes I use it for gaming, streaming
2573	No
2588	Not for now.
2597	I expect to use Linux for all future use cases. Currently, I am trying to completely switch to Linux for gaming.
2600	Not for now.
2624	graphic design 3D , draw plans and architecture
2627	graphic design, music
2633	In gaming and creating a new language for the metaverse
2648	I've been interested in using Linux as a smart TV hub device, but I haven't seen any compelling programs that integrate with common stream services.
2654	No
2687	Yes. Graphics - run Windows GPU passthrough KVM VM for Affinity since no commercial quality graphics suite on Linux (Inkscape & Gimp UIs are not industry standard) ; Run Leap 15.2 VM (using GPU passthrough) s for CAE pre & post since vendor hasn't fixed a dependency that Leap 15.3+ & TW removed
2711	No
2732	Work yes, home no.
2756	I actively game native indie games and non-native AAA games in my free time. I use blockchain for privacy-focused payments. I do game development from time to time in my free time and for friends and family.
2801	Yes. When looking for a tool, I always look first within Linux ecosystem (including wine), then, if not capable of putting it to work, or not happy i look further and usually try to run Virtualbox, etc. I am interested in engineering in general, if you ask about SW, it is embedded only. I am interested in computing (simulation), capturing the design (HW/SW), interfacing external devices, printing, managing local rdive resourser - design files, notes, media, mailing, etc. I am surely not Linux contributor nor SW application engineer.
2819	learning to code, learning sql
2822	Yes
2825	Yes, for low ressources machine in personal use For scripting and automation For home server
2846	3d model, rendering, animation, product presentation, virtual set, sail navigation
2855	I generally use it for MATLAB and CAD (Ares Commander) at the University on Leap

2888	AI mainly.
2906	Gaming, robotics, 3d modeling/CAD, PCB design
2939	I use Linux for everything, but recently I bought a Linux smartphone
2957	desktop, on apple notebooks
2990	i actively use linux for many things already...
3023	Learn to programm
3029	I sometimes play games with my computer. I think that's all?
3062	No, Windows is still the platform of choice for the games I play, VR, and music production.
3086	No, i use linux for most everything and what i cant do with linux i do in a windows 11 virtual machine .
3125	As the Operating system on my (pine)phone. So with a mobile interface like phosh, to receive calls and SMSs and such.
3131	No
3155	graphic design, podcast production, video tutorial production
3176	We use Linux in one form or another across the board, as do many of our clients. We use ChromeBooks (which are Linux) as desktops/laptops, we use Linux on the server, and we develop software which is based on (embedded) Linux.
3191	Yes. I prefer to use Linux for anything I do instead of a proprietary OS.
3209	Yes, software development & learning new programming languages (Rust, Python, Java, C++)
3278	Yes. As Linux is my daily driver it is very likely I will use it fore something I did not yet mentioned.
3296	Coding with arduino, kpatience, movie editing
3317	My use cases vary. (Desktop, writing, audio, music, and video.
3320	Linux all the things :-)
3329	Industrial automation, machine monitoring
3347	Yes, I need to learn more first. Server hosting, development
3401	Running linux on low power devices like Ox64 is planned
3404	Monitor Touchscreen (Like a T.V that you interact with at a business)
3407	I am 100% linux, do not game, ...
3413	I am 100% linux user at home and work
3434	more IoT management + AI
3437	Smartphone and embedded usage
3446	I have a NAS device that is no longer supported by the manufacture. The hardware is still fully functional. I might try to replace its operating system with Linux.
3449	No, just use it for work.
3479	Yes, would like to get in machine learning and AI, graphics creation, and video editing. Some of this will require saving up for a high-end computer with a GPU.
3515	no
3524	All my PCs are 100% Linux for all use cases.
3527	Administrative Office usage, the need to use and incorporate SharePoint into Linux distros, and stop Windows adoption to work in corporate environment
3542	I have been using Linux on my personal computer since 2006
3551	Not at the moment
3572	steam gaming
3590	I use linux daily (gaming, app and web development, IoT development).
3620	Steam Gaming
3626	Yes, I'm considering it. Aiming at small IoT projects for hobby purposes at home.
3632	No
3635	Studying and development
3641	Yes
3653	Yes, using it for TV streaming
3737	Growing in containers usage. Video editing/recording moving from windows to Linux.
3773	Linux is the default computing OS for me for over 25 years
3791	I've been worked with the Linux ecosystem for over 20 years. So, absolutely, I will use Linux in every possible situation until it is no longer appropriate.
3800	Not really.
3806	Yes, gaming, software development
3830	Arm based general purpose server.
3836	Yes, Im pretend to use it for anykind of thing what I could
3839	already using Linux for everything, in a sense I have no secondary use cases
3857	Looking into graphic design and music making
3893	I'm using Linux the smartphone (Ubuntu Touch)
3929	no i use linux on all my computer anyway;-)

3950	Yes, I try to use Linux for everything. I only use Windows at work for very specific tasks (printing with an old printer that has no linux drivers, and things like that).
3986	I use it to self-host things for my family.
3998	No
4064	No - use it for mostly everything right now
4076	Self-hosting everything, and showing local businesses how to do so as well, reducing their long-term cost
4103	Linux is my daily driver for all use-cases at home.
4127	Using to beta test software.
4139	no
4148	I only use Linux
4154	No
4208	I create podcasts & videos (non-professional)
4250	Yes, I like browsing the web, creating websites and tinkering with it.
4274	I use it everywhere (except in school)
4307	In general i think we have to strive to use Linux for everything.
4328	Yes, I use it wherever I can.
4340	No
4349	Home cloud NAS
4352	no
4403	No
4430	Music production
4439	Yes
	Dessin technique (freecad-openscad-librecad) pour imprimante 3D
4457	Use linux as default desktop for any activity, gaming, graphic design, etc. Also use linux as a home media server.
4472	I just use Linux. I don't use any other operating system. I don't play games, I use Linux for everything I need
4517	No
4556	Gaming, browsing listening to music, using chat programs
4589	No
4592	I'm really considering more use of Linux in Training (kiosk mode) especially
4646	I edit highlight videos as a hobby. I want to try on-computer AI processing for fun - I know there's a few GTK programs for that purpose.
4682	Home automation appliance
4727	Gaming, robotics, development
4745	Yes, for more than 10 years, Linux has been my first choice for everything I do in the tech industry, including my own projects or new pieces of software I make.
4769	No.
4796	I am using Linux for office apps, document manipulation, sound editing, etc. I am considering integrating linux-based Machine learning tools into existing business processes thus shifting balance towards Linux.
4868	I only use linux, both at my job performing scientific research and for my personal use of gaming and programming
4871	I use linux for everything
4880	Yes, use it for like everything. Replace Windows in EVERY regard.
4889	I primarily use Linux for data science research. I occasionally use Linux to play games through Steam.
4895	Some video editing
4898	Ai and Audio Projects

Summary for G4Q00001

Are you considering or actively using Linux in areas beyond your primary use case (e.g., gaming, blockchain, AI, robotics, graphic design, movie animation or sound creation, etc.)? if yes, please share your the uses case in a few small sentences.



Summary for G4Q00002

What specific benefits have you experienced by using Linux in your chosen use case(s)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	316	20.00%
No answer	260	16.46%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
20	Being able to trust the devices i use, and ease of deploying apps using containers
41	No particular benefits, it's fun and I enjoy using it.
59	Privacy
74	Performance, usability, stability.
83	Long time running, adaptive to changing. No license problems when scaling.
92	The openness and the long term maintainance of accumulating software solutions for all kind of models of condensed matter physics. The possibility to early on to build up not so expensive cumputer cluster for parallel processing. The possibility to teach students and collaborators to use these platforms at costs that is not killing for research groups in smaller universities
101	Small, simple, just works. Low maintenance effort. Perfect as container host. (podman for server, flatpak for desktop)
104	Always up to date software, open licensing, the ability to help solve software issues.
110	Generally very stable, ability to debug and improve, independent of a specific vendor.
134	As a senior DevOps, It's more easy to use, secure and a Swiss army for me.
140	Each to access front-end solutions for configuration.
152	Easy to use, good support through community in the Internet
158	Better ergonomics, better suited applications, configurability
182	Privacy, customization and the ability to revive old devices that can't deal with Windows anymore.
188	More flexible, faster, more stable
191	Non MS-Environment, runs well on older Hardware, love the command line and Linux tools
194	Stuff (mostly) just work in a straight forward way
203	quick development workflow, thought through Desktop (Plasama)
230	Nothing, just use it normally
236	Fast working software, great features. Possibility to make an impact by contributing using bug fixes.
275	Linux allows adaption on so many levels... From choosing the "right" distribution over to the right window manager, Email client, Browser and Console application: users have the choice.
278	The Gnu/Linux software library is very rich and it's easy to install software. openSUSE has very complete repositories and it is easy to add semi-official repositories or projects hosted at the OpenBuildService. I use the KDE repositories in particular to have the latest versions since 12.1.
287	I appreciate the flexibility and modularity of the system. It gives me the feeling that my computer is an extension of myself, and not a hindrance like another well-known OS... Security, Stability, Entertainment, Learning a lot of interesting stuff.
290	More freedom and control over the system as a whole, some programs also seem to perform better on Linux compared to windows (although that's my subjective pov, I didn't do benchmarks to verify that)
299	Manage system/server easily.
302	On Linux, I have a variety of powerful tools that enable every part of my workflow.
314	Stability (in terms of crashing and general system reliability) and control over my operating system, as well as simplified package management and trusting fewer sources for packages so not have to worry about security issues as much, and focus on using my computer.
323	Very low cost, in many cases free. As the years went on, reliability and configurability were key factors.

335	It's stable and secure
362	Better workflow, security and privacy resources and reliability
392	efficient resource usage, better support for old hardware, no need to install drivers for anything, easy package management, better security, great performance, ability to rollback changes with zypper, full system control
410	Linux supports the hardware and is free
422	Speed and reliability
449	System performance, interface/workflow customizability
482	security, stability
485	ease of use and practicality
494	learn, use utilities, designs and many more things
506	speed and stability
509	i need a reliable stable desktop, working for years
515	Privacy.
536	Stability and adaptability
551	Actually more stable than windows, better package management, and more fun.
569	Flexibility and avoidance of Microsoft
599	In general gaming has been "better" than on Windows and I am more in control of software on the system, I feel there are ironically less updates to keep on top of as everything is part of the system updates rather than individual programs that may or may not poo themselves on a semi-regular basis ala Windows.
623	I'm not stuck in the Apple's beautiful prison. I don't have to give my money to a convicted monopolist (Microsoft) or criminal organization (Microsoft, Google.)
650	Security, simplicity, enterprise backed
665	Common technology scales from IoT to desktop to server. This makes staff skilled in Linux particularly valuable.
677	Secure, stable, no nonsense isn't fifteen random shady .exe scripts slapped together with duct tape but each project have a very clear focus. And it pushes towards trying new things.
713	Not many.
716	Stability
746	More control over my operating system and computer, less/no spyware or telemetry unless it is opt-in, updates can be installed when I want to install them
755	Not being under Microsoft's watch,
773	it just works, and fully customizable.
779	Keeping the NVIDIA driver and CUDA up-to-date.
794	I can customize my own desktop. Linux is smoother and safer than Windows.
806	freedom. privacy.
812	Faster development, less headaches
815	Faster than windows, zsh, customizable
818	No vendor lockin, no advertising being baked into my operating system
821	Flexibility, particularly i18n & l10n
833	Linux has provided me easy access to the tools and applications I need to complete the tasks I want to accomplish. Software availability is a huge benefit.
848	Stability and I have full control of my os.
854	Better Kubernetes home lab environment than windows. Tumbleweed proved better at Steam games and Good Old Games and general Wine games than Fedora did. windows 11 finally made me switch as daily driver to Linux and really give gaming on Linux a try.
860	It's stable and not doing anything that you don't ask to do.
866	Stability, i like learning.
869	Linux is far more security focused than alternative operating systems (bug fixes, no telemetry), resource usage is significantly lower allowing systems to be useful for longer (less e-waste), I've been using Linux for longer than any other operating system so it's very comfortable.
872	No ads in menus. Freedom of choice.
896	The system is very stable. Regarding gaming I am amazed how far linux as a hole evolved.
911	Privacy, transparency, security, convenience, freedom.
917	stability, efficiency, privacy, control
929	much better error reporting, much easier to maintain
935	Performance. Cost-effectiveness.
971	Price, stability
986	Better productivity, ease of use and better performance
1001	Let it roll! a.k.a. less manual intervention in poor computer management processes.
1004	More compatible than the BSDs, much less shit than Windows
1085	Its free and open source, it's less buggy (than windows), it's more customizable, it's just

	better for coding
1094	The ease of obtaining software, from the base system to the relevant software needed, plug and play compatibility to a degree in some hardware (GPU, drawing tablet)
1103	Speed Im fully aware what's happening Foss, free as freedom, feeling of safety
1109	Handy Software Updates Open Source Control
1124	freedom, pace of mind (no need antivirus software, licenses, etc), privacy
1151	Freedom of choice
1154	Freedom of choice and diversity of tools
1157	openness of tool sets, flexibility, support across research developers
1172	Freedom of choice, configurability, fast paced software evolution
1184	My wife began complaining about Windows 21 years ago. I switched us to Linspire then and have never looked back. Linux distros work. OpenSUSE runs my printer, scanner, and games better than any other distro. I sure wish Secure Boot was fixed so I could use it again.
1190	Linux is the best for servers.
1193	I don't like Microsoft and my computer actually listens to me
1238	a great community
1265	Packaga availability (osmosis, osmconvert, osmfilter).
1271	It works.
1286	Freedom of everything. No shady telemetry collection. No bloatware.
1292	stable platform, low cost, frequent effortless updates
1313	I switched to linux for privacy reasons. At this point it's just more comfortable to use as a daily driver
1316	Stability, security, ease of management and maintenance.
1334	My new system would randomly freeze in Windows so I tried tumbleweed to see if it's purely hardware related or maybe a driver/software issue. I haven't had freezes since using tumbleweed. I also got a small performance bump in gaming. I enjoy the "everything is a file" approach, because it lets me easily fix issues or customize things I don't like. I also don't have to deal with gpu-drivers (amd). I love that flatpak/distrobox let me "containerize" things so I can experiment without affecting my base system.
1349	More stable and predictable if you are lucky to not get screwed by the NOVIDEO or an occasional TW dependencies conflict that can't be resolved.
1361	Performance, ease of configuration (lots of documentation).
1391	Speed, no need (mostly) to worry about viruses, and especially privacy.
1421	FOSS, stability
1442	Aeon was awesome, but stops automatically updating as soon AS Nvidia Drivers come into play
1457	It is fast, reliable, inexpensive and independent. In other words, it's not annoying with online accounts, advertising and other things.
1469	No advertisements baked in to the OS, plenty of choice in configuration, transparent practices and generally feeling like a user instead of a cash cow.
1472	Stable, lot's of apps, hardware lasts a lot longer.
1484	I don't. Linux just works and I dunno, that's enough.
1490	Long support cycles, high stability, ease of use (compared to Windows).
1502	Open ecosystem, allows user to control the system they own. If you want to do something, you have the right & possibility to, even if it is difficult
1511	Reliable & well supported.
1517	Easier to use, wider software support, "hackable"
1529	N/A
1532	the freedom to change, repair and automate just about everything
1580	Open spirit, both in the code and in the warmhearted communities.
1592	Python to streamline my work.
1598	... freedom of use, regular & useful updates, no fees , no restrictions whatsoever ... a real sense of sound & honest computing as we knew it in the good ole days ...
1646	Good documentation, communication with upstream is (usually) good, easy to upgrade and to control
1736	Privacy and freedom of choice.
1739	No worries about licenses (fees, where to install and so on). Flexibility and freedom.
1742	Based
1748	Having control of finished product.
1751	openness, flexibility, lower costs
1754	Ease of use; security; cost.

1757	Much higher efficiency regarding all system resources, especially on older hardware, and a higher level of customization and "repairability".
1766	We have largely reduced dependency on external software suppliers and service providers and gained flexibility in IT related business decisions
1778	Stuff works. I can (mostly) rely on my machine to do exactly what I want it to.
1823	Stability and maintainability
1832	Freedom and ease of use
1835	For me as a hobby Linux user doing self hosting, the benefit is the free cost and the light footprint of each server, this allows me to have more density on my limited resources. In the business setting, the free cost of Linux allows me to introduce Linux with much lower friction.
1847	proficient development environment, large choice of softwares, supports lots of toolchains by default, easily update everything with zypper
1850	Getting work done faster.
1868	Full control of my computer
1892	Faster than Windows
1907	I can fit the tools to my need. The system behaves as I expect it to. I have a lot of variety of tools to use. It's easier to find experienced community members to help with any problems.
1910	It's faster, more stable, not so bloated, and it is predictable.
1931	Stability, performance, perfect memory use.
1964	Linux with KDE is the best [?][?][?] (laptop) experience.
1979	I prefer to use Free and open-source Software over proprietary software whenever possible, because I like the philosophy of FOSS and I find it more trustworthy. I also like that Linux distributions are usually more customizable than Windows. Besides that, I feel like I am even expanding my knowledge about IT through using Linux. Finally, AFAIK, there is no possibility to use Windows in a way that could be called a "rolling release".
1994	better performance and more control over my hardware/software
2000	Windows and apple are disgusting to me
2006	I have gained more insight at what happens when something works and when something does not, i've learned to be more responsible for my system and how it works.
2039	Easy to script and containerise. Doesn't have any anti-user "features" that you need to work around, or worse, accept as is. Fast and performant (especially filesystem performance compared to NTFS/even ReFS).
2081	Having and adaptable and integrated platform FOSS compliant.
2084	Freedom; privacy; security
2093	Privacy, faster updates
2096	More privacy, experience tailored to me, not what microsoft wants to do
2129	Stable, transparent, easy to manage, security-focused.
2132	Stable, easily adaptable, open source.
2147	Gaming is the quickly shrinking reason i have windows install on any device. Linux is on everything else. I use it on my desktop, laptop, tablet, phone, and home server. The Steam Proton project is going to remove the last non-linux system from my life. And i cant be happier.
2183	freedom and data sovereignty
2204	Current versions of the packages I want to use; automated deployments
2210	Security and reliability
2225	Bypassing arbitrary restrictions in games, by abusing poorly done Linux support, and the ability to have some level of extra security for poorly written game code.
2231	Linux (and the companies like SUSE) give me the option to share or not to share data with the vendor. Something Mac and Windows don't offer to home users. And I really like free (as in open) software. I don't mind community editions versions enterprise (paid support editions) I think that's what makes opensource and opensource companies so powerful in this industry
2234	- Compatibility with older hardware - Can keep control of my private data - Rock solid
2246	Security, stability and low resources consumption.
2255	My knowledge got deeper and wider, which I benefit from in my professional work. I can earn a living thanks to that. I am not afraid of looking into source code and locate the problem, sometimes fixing it.
2264	Not as annoying as Windows, very modular (i can choose from lot's of window managers/DEs, etc.), mostly stable, problems can usually be solved without reinstalling everything.
2285	More privacy. More secure.
2297	Open source, I love Gnome UX, easy configuration
2312	The ability to own and control my own data.

2315	Full range of full-featured, free software. Rock solid reliability. Improved performance vs proprietary alternatives. Improved maintenance vs proprietary alternatives.
2330	When everything works, I'm faster in the preparation of my lessons and my work process is more structured.
2333	It works! Windows often break with updates and newer versions are becoming more constrained. I need an OS that just work.
2336	Privacy, security, and community.
2342	Customisability, exposure to technology that is also used professionally, no licencing costs (while support often still available for business use), great community to learn from and get inspired.
2348	smoother workflow which adapts to your needs, great community, personal gain in knowledge
2381	My workflow is simplified and I feel more in-tune with my system
2390	Cheap, performant, compatible, just works
2399	Es ist alles jederzeit und umsonst da, was ich brauche Es gibt tägliche Aktualisierungen Es ist opensource
2405	Adaptable, near work
2420	I just love the freedom, openness and privacy that comes with Linux.
2426	- In general: it's easier to debug problems and drill down the chain from way up high in the application through the (open source) library layers, down to the system calls compared to closed source operating systems (we still run Solaris) - Relative interchangeability of Linux systems: if you can work on a RHEL system, you can familiarize yourself with an OpenSUSE system in a few days. Most of the underlying libraries/configuration tools are similar
2429	Uptime
2435	I can configure nearly everything what I want, but don't have to. You don't have to download applications of driver from vendor websites or other websites. Usually you'll find everything in the repos.
2453	Wealth of software that won't spy on me and won't bankrupt me.
2486	The price and flexibility of Linux has been wonderful. The light resource usage also makes it a great choice.
2495	The open source nature means that I can investigate issues on my own. Linux being quite lean and efficient allows me to continue using my 10-year old notebook productively. The wide variety of ready-to-install packages makes it easy to work with new software, and not worry about being able to remove it again.
2507	I have been a Linux user since 2003 and have seen it grow and thrive over the years because it's free and open source roots
2513	Knowledge and experience using this platform helps me pave my way for a software IT career.
2528	Stability, privacy, and security. Also enjoyment.
2534	flexibility
2540	I am very comfortable in a Unix like environment and prefer to use it when I can.
2543	None
2567	Better performance than Windows10. User configurable. Stability.
2570	Stability, more performance , reliability
2573	Stability, security, controlling access to private data.
2588	Stability and reliability, freedom of choice and no annoying prompts for suggesting a particular service, browser, etc. No unneeded (for me) products or services that i cannot remove from the system and make it leaner. It is easy to adapt the desktop to my workflow, instead of the other way round. No need to worry about licenses and no need to setup an online account to do everything.
2597	No proprietary lock-in. The possibility to check how everything works and to introduce your own changes. No compulsion to update to new degraded versions. The possibility to create forks.
2600	Stability and reliability, freedom of choice and no annoying prompts for suggesting a particular service, browser, etc. No unneeded (for me) products or services that i cannot remove from the system and make it leaner. It is easy to adapt the desktop to my workflow, instead of the other way round. No need to worry about licenses and no need to setup an online account to do everything. It's easy to keep it up to date and secure.
2606	Privacy, possibility to learn about computers.
2624	Openource software, control of system parameters, help and exchange in user communities,

	documentation
2633	easy to work
2639	stability, user friendliness (configuration in files editable with vi, no GUI, no blobs)
2648	Speed, flexibility, customization, privacy, and a cool factor [?][?]
2654	I get to extend the life of aging hardware. There is any amount of learning resources I can use for any aspect of computing I get interested in
2681	Freedom and innovation to chose the best technology for the task at hand. I am still using my 14 year old laptop and it runs Leep like a charm :)
2684	Flexibility, enabling me to create a computing experience to meet my needs. A more enjoyable experience. Privacy and security. Fits better with my personal values.
2687	Better OS UI (KDE Plasma) vs any other UI. SUSE sys management (YaST) better than any other distro
2711	Easier to control privacy. Concerned about security, privacy and lock-in with Windows or macOS. Reducing the number of types of OS that I need to administer (my main job is a developer, not a sysadmin).
2753	Extreme modification Liberation Knowledge of how a computer works
2756	Software compatability (native docket for e.g.), customisation, ease of use, my pc doing what i want not what some random company thinks i want, Security, Privacy
2801	Well, SW is mostly free of charge, obviously. I guess i just trust Linux developers community and usually do not have much second thoughts about well regarded tools (Octave, Kicad, etc). Typically it is a lot of discussion on all the tools available so I find it easy to search and find tools i need.
2819	customization, privacy, no tracking
2822	Free, fast, open, was to use, no adds
2825	Stability, reliability, development environment
2846	Speed, stability, versatility
2852	Control over my machine Access to great open source applications
2855	I've been using openSuSE/SuSE for 20 years, honestly the benefit is I'm not very familiar with Windows anymore, and generally stuff in Leap mostly just works.
2858	FOSS availability, hardware compatibility.
2876	Be able to know precisely what I'm running; be able to align my computing needs with my ethical stance regarding software.
2888	Access to programming libraries and configuration. Containerized workloads for testing is a game changer b(using tlbox)
2906	Stability, price
2912	Stability, does not get in the way of my workflow, ease of use, ease of app/software management, privacy, makes my computer behave like I own it; I choose what it does and when
2939	Privacy, security
2957	similarity to the server infrastructure helps in debugging
2987	High adaptability and reliability. No need to replace functioning hardware due to arbitrarily increased Hardware requirements while old OS versions run out of support as it happens with proprietary OS vendors.
2990	free, no ads, customizable
3020	Increased speed in general use
3023	Easily use of different environements to learn with containers or virtualization
3029	It's lighter on my laptop. When I boot up Windows, the fans start blasting away at full speed a couple minutes after boot, even if I do nothing other than entering my password to log in. With Linux, the temperature is much more under control. Additionally, Windows on my laptop has some issues with screen brightness when running on battery power. With Windows, when my laptop is unplugged, the screen brightness varies depending on how dark the content on my screen is. For example, when I open up the terminal in dark theme, the screen dims itself for some reason. If I open up something in light theme instead, the screen becomes brighter. I know this kind of sounds nonsensical and that this is expected behavior, but I can assure you that this is definitely not normal since it does not happen when on AC power or on Linux.
3062	Linux environment is just better adapted for development use cases. Mainly because the tools and stuff available are based on it.
3086	Privacy, Stability, Offline Installation, Customizability, I can fix my install if i break it,
3125	Higher reliability. Easy, streamlined management of all my machines. Updates when I want them to happen. More fine grained controlled over the whole UX.
3131	Ease of system configuration, low resource use, easy styling of the desktop and adaptation of the workflow to how I like it

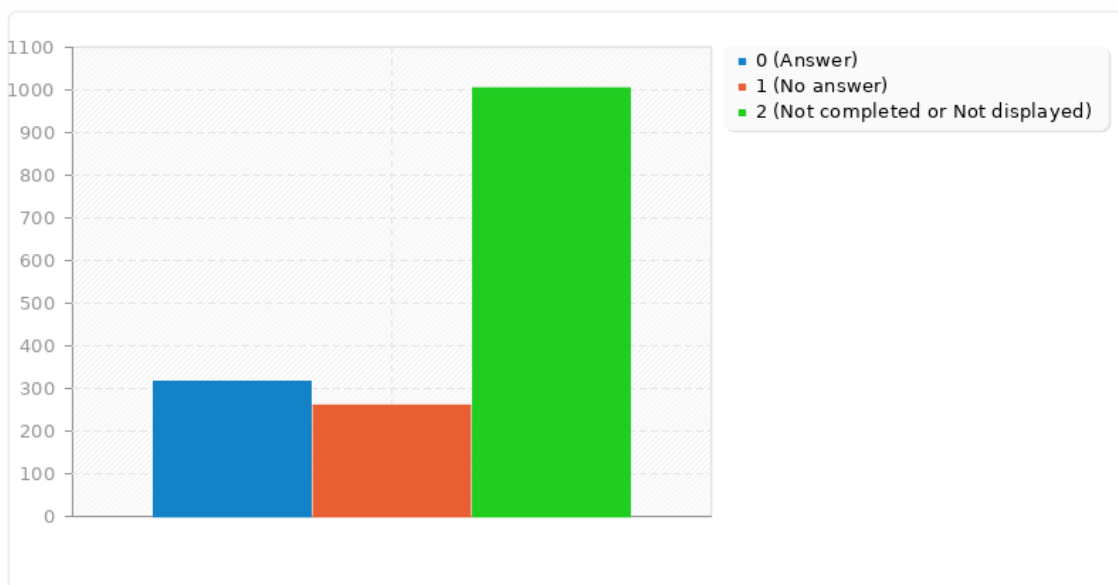
3155	i can re-use my "old" computers (from 2014)
3176	Lower licensing costs and complexity (MS licensing is living insanity), ability to adapt software where we see fit, independence from a specific vendor for business critical software.
3191	When Windows or MacOS doesn't do something the way I want, I have no recourse. With Linux, there are ways to force it do behave the way I would prefer. Everything is customizable.
3209	Much more reliable, privacy friendly and secure compared to MS Windows. It just works, and updates are so much less intriguing.
3278	- openness - compatibility - ease of use - speed
3290	Linux allows me to use old hardware that would otherwise be useless.
3296	Freedom, tinkering and last but not least the community
3311	Security, privacy, more customization, automatization, better performance. Learning.
3317	I've been using Linux since '98. The primary benefit is avoiding proprietary file formats and the simplicity of changing the system to do what I want.
3320	Being open source, I can play/experiment with a lot of different tools, languages, applications, etc. to find a best-fit to a problem without lock-in. It gives the freedom to be creative
3329	Stability,
3332	Been using Linux exclusively for a while now
3347	Freedom and diversity of software
3353	Stability
3401	Firmware for low power devices often does not have proper remote access possibilities (like ssh). Running linux helps with that but also provides more readily available software to run
3404	Runs better on old hardware, more set and forget.
3407	Productivity, performance, GNU
3413	performance, stability, freedom
3434	It is only thing that is usable for the job
3437	Stability, longtime support for available HW, privacy and security.
3446	Using AutoYaST in Leap has made it very easy to do a clean install of the operating system on my desktops and laptops. Much of the configuration/customization is automated. Linux performs well on older hardware, whereas recent versions of Windows do not.
3449	I'm using OpenSUSE Leap as a virtual Linux server to run scientific software. I find it stable and user-friendly.
3452	Xen hypervisor with linux has been stable, bulletproof to host all our appliances and solutions.
3479	I've been using linux for 12 years. Mostly Ubuntu for the first 9 or 10, but now prefer Fedora and openSUSE. The greatest benefit of linux is ability to configure and availability of free software.
3512	Learning, choice, digital sovereignty
3515	industry standard, cheap
3524	Performance, stability, security and workflow.
3527	Speed, safety, possibility to use new interface (DE) to each user and computer needs
3533	Easy updates, can do 5 machines from one keyboard, normally within 30 minutes ago or so
3542	Security, freedom and unique applications
3551	Stable, clean, up-to-date, almost everything can be installed
3557	It works. Updates faster then Windows
3572	free access to gui toolkits
3620	Der Verzicht auf Microsoft
3626	Absolute control of my system. I like to tinker a lot, and Linux fits this perfectly at all levels.
3632	I have learned a lot about IT and computing
3635	tools are generally better and more available
3641	Learning, privacy and speed
3653	Transparency, security, performance and stability
3680	Linux = freedom intended as no limitations
3716	Linux is fun and interesting and I have learned alot about Operating systems and how my computer works and that is interesting.
3737	Freedom to modify the system to my needs.
3773	Open source Linux is the best thing to use and even works on very old systems for long timeframes
3791	We have a hyper-converged computing/storage node that has been functioning for over two years with hot kernel security fixes without a single reboot. (Ubuntu, not Suse)
3800	Independence from Microsoft infrastructure and plenty of opportunities to learn something

	new.
3806	Stability, total control of my computer
3830	Stability and most updated packages.
3836	The security of it provides are a better and it makes me learn everyday
3839	I can debug it
3845	Run well on "older" hardware ...
3857	Snappiness and no irritations
3872	Quality software and not being tracked.
3893	I feel more secure
3929	free an open software and no observation by microsoft.
3950	I have more options for personalization, less problems with licenses, I can easily program scripts that help me automate many tasks, and so on.
3986	It's free. I learn a lot about computers. I make use of old hardware that people have thrown out because it is "too slow for Windows".
4037	Stability, workflow improvements once I found the right tools, ability to tinker
4064	Costs, freedoms, privacy, flexibility, using older hardware
4076	Less creepy folks stealing my data, less money spent on cloud services and software that I can self-host and run for free
4094	Not being forced into specific situations by Microsoft
4103	Choice, adopt to my very specif work flows for different tasks (I use KDE and SWAY) on desktop
4127	I have used Linux for 20 years, exclusively for the last 10. I find it easy to use.
4139	stability, dependability,
4148	Freedom
4208	I get to choose when to update, light on resources, multiple options to create a workflow I need
4238	linux is clean and stable. nothing negative to say
4250	I learned a lot about Linux and think that it doesn't collect and sell my data.
4274	Speed, easier installation of programs, no ads
4307	The freedom of choice, with privacy layered on top of it.
4328	Best performance and flexibility, best security, low virus risk, free to use. No windows bloat, not mandating use of online account, no spying on users, etc.
4340	Better performance than windows
4349	It works and is free and fun
4352	simplicity
4430	None so far, I'm planning to start music production on a new machine with a new setup and see how it goes.
4439	la compréhension des entrées sorties dans tous les domaines
4457	As a Software Engineer I can fix or modify the system so it's more flexible and adaptable. I can also find all the tools that I need as free software.
4472	The best thing about Linux is its flexibility.
4517	It fits perfectly
4556	No forced Updates, the OS doesn't get in my way, doesn't eat resources and doesn't bloat storage/is easily debloated
4589	Fully able to customize
4592	Global Cost saving
4646	Valve has levelled the playing field when it comes to Linux-Windows gaming. I only use Windows for one game that has hard ie11 dependencies (imagine that) and even they are engineering towards a Linux-compatible future.
4667	Its much more flexible then the other OS (especcially WIn)
4682	Cost saving and reliability
4727	Easy setup, stability, terminal flexibility
4745	I don't know, I just love it since I was 12 y.o. the community behind the linux taught me a lot.
4796	Ease of bringing together multiple tools in a single environment with processes and pipelines driven by Python code. Built-in support for containerization, and homogeneous environment between the host and the containers.
4868	The benefit lies in the workflow - using MacOS or Windows you are constantly reminded that you are using them. You have to fit your workflow into the way that they work whereas on linux - the OS kinda fades into the background and it faciliates the workflow you want. The software ecosystem is really good and I even game on wayland using nvidia (thanks for the drivers btw).
4871	Higher pay job
4880	Free, fixable, learnable.
4889	Great ease of use in setting up various data science tooling. A better user-interface than proprietary competitors.

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- 4898 Freedom to choose the Application of my choice, ability to use existing (often dated) hardware for the same
 - 4925 Going from windows 10 to Tumbleweed is like a breath of fresh air. So lightweight and snappy, no spyware, customizable on KDE. Very stable rolling release. Loving it.

Summary for G4Q00002

What specific benefits have you experienced by using Linux in your chosen use case(s)?



Summary for G4Q00003

What challenges or limitations have you encountered when using our distributions for your primary or secondary use case(s)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	302	19.11%
No answer	274	17.34%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
20	Not having latest version of docker is a deal breaker for me, also the repos are pretty slow in my experience. Unfortunately i can't always use opensuse, as many hosts don't provide images for it.
41	Too many distros that do the same thing. This is why I'm a great believer in openSUSE Micro lineup which will bridge that gap and reduce the OS to things that truly matter.
59	I set up hard drive encryption on my first installation. But it didn't work, because on boot there was no way to change the keyboard layout. So I wasn't able to boot into openSuse without reinstalling again without encryption.
74	None.
83	Breaking changes not communicated. Poor documentation for data science on SUSE.
92	No show stoppers. Most students do not enter a university with this knowledge so I have to invest time, but it pays off, for me and them
110	Very occasional glitches in the TW upgrade experience, every 6-9 months or so.
128	graphics card setup. getting help on opensuse. unfriendly community.
134	Less "updated" opensuse mirror in Iran
140	Difficulties on working with podman and other issues related to command line use.
152	Next to no limitations.
158	colour management
182	The lack of some guitar amplifier sim packages for Tumbleweed which devs make it available as debian packages. So I had to convert those packages using Alien or use Distrobox in order to use them. There was a bug with Xwayland solved with Gnome 45 that prevented me using some programs in a Wayland Session for half a year. I had to switch to an X11 session every time I wanted to use it.
188	Sometimes the packages are too old. Debian now has more up-to-date packages than Leap. Unnecessary discussions, overbearance and ignorance of some maintainers in OBS. In the business area of Suse support being treated like a beginner. And also here the fight until the support has to admit a problem.
194	On Desktop I have a driver Issue for my SoundCard but thats upstream and not specific to openSUSE
203	removing hw-codecs (hvec, h264) from vaapi made videos unplayable on my Laptop (they are in my hardware I payed for them)
212	Support for (older Intel) Mac
230	I cannot use the NVIDIA graphics card directly under KDE wayland. The graphics card switching tool provided by openSUSE only supports X11.
236	Bluetooth headset (Sony WH-XB910N) is not really usable as a headset. I use it as a wired headphones. But on my Android phone it works superbly. I also use a Thunderbolt 4 docking for my lenovo laptop (P1 Gen 4) and that gives me headaches when I plug it into a running system.
275	Hardware integration it seems, is a challenge. While openSUSE tries to provide exactly this: giving their customers a choice by providing so many cool stuff - this is overwhelming new users completely. It might be an idea to re-think the options suggested by the installer and ask the user how much guidance (s)he might want in the beginning?
278	I use Texlive native, which I install from the official iso. No problems there.

However, I need to use Rolf Niepraschk's "<https://www.ctan.org/pkg/texlive-dummy->

opensuse" package to resolve the dependencies, in particular with texmaker.

I've had to start packaging. All in all, it's making me progress and that's a good thing. It would be better if spec files only required what was strictly necessary.

The openSUSE documentation is sometimes a bit difficult to understand if you're not a computer engineer.

Especially when new tools are integrated. For example, systemd is very good, but it should have been presented well in advance and allowed users to understand and grasp the change before being confronted with it. Otherwise it can be intimidating and confusing.

- 287 The main limitations are related to our corporate VPNs solutions. We use "appgate sdp vpn" and "pulse secure (ivanti) vpn" which have rpm packages but some of the dependencies are not compatible with suse/opensuse because of different naming conventions. The actual dependencies are available for suse/opensuse but are named differently (compared to the same packages for fedora/redhat).
- 290 Trying to fix windows programs that don't run properly under wine/proton is quite annoying as the cause for them not working is pretty hard to find sometimes
- 302 I have a variety of powerful tools, but not all are easy to use or integrate.
It can be challenging at times with support for various input/output formats and leveraging acceleration technologies (e.g., GPUs).
Fulfilling dependency requirements for certain software can be challenging at times.
- 323 Compatibility with other OSes and programs has always been an issue; but gotten a lot better over the years.
- 335 None
- 392 configuring pipewire is confusing, WINE is still clunky and slow, bad and incomplete graphics drivers for intel atom cpus
- 410 leap micro is missing packages for podman, so netavark or aardvark. SLE micro contains those packages, but not the openSUSE variant.
- 422 None
- 449 Very few, other than just understanding what use cases YaST is good for and not good for
- 482 none
- 485 Just bad in terms of aesthetics, the gnome store lacks dependencies and I would like to have a graphical system update manager
- 494 what's new, containers and the system, updates and more things
- 506 trouble installing some commercial software packages (e.g. vmware horizon, nomachine)
trouble with using some peripheral devices (e.g. usb camera)
- 509 fresh installation every one and half year is too rapid
- 515 The first installation uses slow mirrors to download some packages for some unknown reason to me.
- 536 A modern Office suite as powerful as MS Office
- 551 Not a lot. Maybe the lack of some programs
- 569 Need to run Windows in a VM for some purposes.
- 599 SELinux on MicroOS is not overly kind to gaming etc with anti-cheat engines due to the SELinux config, this doesn't appear to be an issue on Silverblue.
- 623 Hardware support, especially from hardware vendors.
- 650 none
- 662 Support for games is limited
- 665 Questions about the future direction of Leap (16) create uncertainty. We still have time with Leap 15.5 and 15.6 before major change arrives, but would like clarity about the roadmap well ahead of major changes.
- 677 Networking problems and using Yast to solve problems as its very inefficient for my skill level.
A very aggressive firewall that needed some massaging. But nothing much
- 716 Lack of third party trade necessities. Wine is amazing.
- 743 Requiring use of nomodeset to boot installer on Nvidia before Nvidia driver installed.

Nvidia in general

Wayland still lacking in features like HDR.

Proprietary (and problematic) apps like Citrix Receiver not being available as a Flatpak.

- 746 I do not have the same knowledge of Linux as I do of Windows so that makes troubleshooting issues more difficult
- 755 Multimedia codecs. Either using flatpaks and taking on their downsides or having Packman mess up updates

773	kde still have some glitches from time to time, also battery usage and ram usage can sometimes be unreasonable, other than that everything is fine. ah also there's chances that some dependencies are hard to find or only exist on community repo not official repo, that could be some disturbance.
779	Occasionally breakage of some packages.
794	Sometimes the audio server do not work.
806	Sound. Listen music without cuts. High CPU working.
812	Documentation, almost everything is there but not clear.
815	Codecs where a pain, but I now only use flatpaks. Yast is also, in my opinion outdated and should be shipped with Aeon/kalpa
818	On Leap/Tumbleweed, the multimedia codecs are a problem, as always. The NVIDIA driver licensing is still fucking broken as it always has been. Too many vendors of non FOSS software releasing things only as Binary RPMs, but they're intended to work with RHEL, and often break things on anything else.
821	N/A
833	N/A
848	Some packages not available on default repository. I don't wanna use obs. I prefer something like AUR. For missing software is use docker/distrobox with Fedora/Arch/Ubuntu images.
860	The main challenge is a very new hardware and it's support by Linux.
869	I dislike the default patterns. I would really appreciate a minimal install of Tumbleweed that mirrored Aeon/Kalpa installs. I would rather use a traditional Linux system than MicroOS, but the minimal default configurations of Aeon and Kalpa are excellent. Also I find there is more tearing with Tumbleweed in KDE using nvidia than in any other Linux distribution. Neither Fedora or Arch have the tearing issues I experience in Tumbleweed.
872	Packman-repo being non-official and resulting issues.
893	Missing Software and drivers.
896	Not all games run on Linux. For the games that run on linux a few dont run extremely well (which is normal considering the limitations of wine/proton). Regarding general desktop use, some programs dont work very well on wayland (libreoffice for example). On some web browser (not Firefox) there is no hardware acceleration by default.
911	Not being able to use certain programs directly within Linux but have to utilize VitrualBox Windows in order to do so.
917	some compatibility with proprietary software
935	The integration with a Windows based work environment (e.g. Active directory, office, samba, etc.)
971	Not easy to do it
986	Missing HDR support! I cannot watch properly movies, self-made video or Youtube videos that have HDR metadata. No virtual keyboard for security purposes and for the case when the laptop's keys have problems.
1004	Contrary to what most people say, AMD GPUs on Linux are absolute horseshit - at least when trying to use them for anything but gaming. Getting AMF (AMD's hardware-accelerated encoder) to work was an absolute pain which took me a couple of days (yes, days). Doing any kind of computing tasks on them is a futile attempt - ROCm is something that only works in theory, but it practice is absolutely broken most of the time.
1034	lack of documentation beginner guides for Aeon setup guides for hardware accelerated Firefox
1085	The battery of my laptop does not last as long as with macOS or Windows. Sometimes I'm experiencing freezes or smaller bugs.
1094	Lack of developer support, right now as I see it developers tend to either support Red Hat, Ubuntu, Debian or Arch Linux platforms
1103	Sometimes little things break
1109	Nvidia GPU buggy with Wayland Game Launcher except Steam and Epic
1151	For gaming: trouble with some windows games running under wine or proton For servers: choices made to drop support of packages between leap versions and where i can find information about it
1154	Mainly not much except perhaps support for certians devises (printers)
1157	fragility of toll sets and libraries, fragmentation of the ecosystem
1172	24 hours in a day is too little
1184	When things break there seems to be no priority to fix them. Very sloppy detail work.

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- 1190 Well, there is a bigger learning curve, but otherwise nothing really.
- 1193 Gaming can be an issue but that's not particularly a linux issue
- 1238 some times "stuff" does not work and workarounds are known, but not "grandparent-usable"
- 1271 No secondary use case.
- 1286 Very difficult to install MicroOS; the wiki contains very outdated information about mostly everything - for example, I tried packaging a NodeJS application and I found at least 4 different ways to package them and only one was documented in the OpenSUSE wiki.
- There's no guide on how to install MicroOS on cloud providers like Hetzner and it usually starts as "use Combustion or similar to configure your server" but then there's literally no easy to follow guide on how to get started with MicroOS and use the mentioned tools. It feels like the wiki was made for users who are familiar with installing Gentoo and following incomplete and broken instructions.
- 1289 The limitation gap between commercial and FOSS is quite big, sometimes I still need to find another workflow, VM lagging, non-supported video games, mostly have alternatives.
- 1292 Comparability with MS Office, resolving dependency conflicts when using multiple repos with different version of the same software,
- 1313 Graphics driver updates will occasionally break X, causing me to have to not use my graphics card until a new update fixes it again
- 1316 Tumbleweed seems to end up changing and or breaking things because of its fast release, usually things are quickly fixed however there have been some items that have remained broken for a year now. LEAP is decent but as with other "stable" server distro's its packages are often so far out of date that they hinder progress or require staying on older versions of commercial applications.
- 1334 I'm using gnome/mutter, which by default doesn't support VRR. So it would need to be patched in by me manually. Some other distros makes this easy (nobara/arch). I'm not willing to do it myself in a rolling distro so I sadly gave up on VRR for now. Also using an XBox-controller was a hassle to figure out with the xone driver; especially with secure boot. When I tried kde-plasma it took me a while to figure out how to make SDDM use 24 hour time with the system set to english.
- 1343 Stuff keeps breaking when I do upgrades. This can be new bugs, but is often functionality changes or feature regressions I never wanted, which disrupt long established workflows.
- 1349 You may sometimes receive an update that will break your desktop or make it really buggy. Helix editor may be shipped broken (it happens way to often).
- 1361 Full disk encryption with TPM2 - I guess it's in progress but fdectl is not working successfully on the machines I've tried and this it crucial for our use cases/business.
- 1391 At the beginning, I had to go through a lot of hoops in order to have specific Windows, job-required apps working on Linux. But the migration to the cloud has made everything much easier, since practically everything can be done on your browser of choice (Firefox, in my case).
- 1397 Using Podman for the MicroOs server means there is some extra work at times to get containers meant for Docker to work correctly. But all containers attempted on the server have eventually been run successfully.
- 1421 Lack of applications in main repo or OBS. Need to build from source.
- 1442 Aeon was awesome, but stops automatically updating as soon AS Nvidia Drivers come into play. So it's Debian for me with unattended Updates.
- 1457 Some super fancy features like LED control for my keyboard or super special sound filter-effect-stuff for my soundcards aren't available. You know, that fancy softwarestuff you get with every piece of hardware. But I don't need that anyway, I prefer to get shit done.
- 1469 Slow adoption of newer features like HDR and ray tracing. Updates to GPU drivers is slow.
- 1472 None.
- 1484 The general configuration being a bit awkward at times. Maybe this is just because I come from Arch and run Debian on a laptop, but I prefer everything to stay as bare bones as possible.
- 1487 Mostly VPN and RDP support. Also while variety is the spice of life and there are so many open source projects that work in a similar fashion, I think that is also one of the drawbacks of Linux for many users. Having access to those projects are awesome, but having a set of standard products/apps out of the gate would be preferred. For example, having a standard RDP app that works well. If I want to use another one than what is provided, ok, but having a good RDP client preinstalled or easily accessible as a standard OpenSUSE package would be amazing. I think that is where Windows shines above Linux. There are many "standard" apps out there that you can access easily and they just work.
- 1490 For desktop usage, multiple displays and high-dpi remains a painful experience.
- 1502 Community has been distracted lately by high-level concerns (new distributions, ALP, etc.) which has led to reduced attention on fundamental components being as solid as possible.

- 1511 Though things still work pretty well.
The biggest challenge is when I upgrade a system and something breaks. Fortunately it's very rare but it happens. I use openSUSE Leap and standard zypper dup/up to upgrade.
- Occasionally the system will not boot. This is the worst because I maintain several machines remotely. This happened a year ago or so due to a bug where the kernel failed to start under HyperV due to some random bug.
- A long time ago openSUSE upgraded from grub to grub2 but didn't seem to make any plans for migration (or maybe I missed them) and my remote box wouldn't boot anymore. Had to get emergency shell access and install grub2 manually.
- Just the other day I saw a new one, fortunately this machine was running on Linode so I could just reboot it and it booted up the next time. The error was "unknown filesystem type swap". Apparently this is some rare race condition in systemd, which is why rebooting worked.
- This is one reason to use containerization, but my systems are installed on-premise at customers sites using VMWare, HyperV, etc. so that's not an option. I have remote access to the machines once they are booted up, but not during the boot sequence (unless emergency arrangements are made, which is what happens if needed).
- 1529 Tumbleweed rolling updates breaking the machine - it is better to wait at least a week for applying an update via YaST/Zypper than to do so daily
- 1532 sometimes getting or porting yourself a piece of needed/wanted FOS into RPM format, so that it fits neatly into a private repository can be quite time consuming.
- 1592 The RPM packages are sometimes missing vs Debian availability.
- 1598 ... just some codec packages missing for the media players ... but it's manageable ...
- 1628 Bad onboarding experience, Opensuse Aeon is not promoted on the Website (and is still a rc)
- 1646 communication with upstream or downstream, sometimes distributions use outdated solutions or don't have enough resources to keep up.
- 1739 Missing packages (gbar).
Wayland support could be better (using hyprland).
Better encryption support.
- 1742 Tumbleweed does not work with davinci resolve :(that forced me to use leap
- 1748 Fonts seem smaller than in Debian/Red Hat distros.
- 1751 almost none, very occasionally a package will not work but that is very seldom a problem as I can always compile myself critical components
- 1754 Often there have been and still are problems associated with either hardware or (more rarely) software. The learning curve in dealing with the shell is steep, and I don't always want to spend time on that.
- 1757 From time to time, proprietary software is not properly supported, and a lot of FOSS offers support for other popular distributions (Debian/Ubuntu, Fedora/RHEL...) while leaving out OpenSUSE, and universal package formats (flatpaks, appimages...) are not available or as effective/efficient.
- 1766 Some suppliers of software required by us still do not support Linux (most prominent example: accounting and ERP software)
- 1778 In the past, I had a lot of trouble with the proprietary NVidia driver. That was solved by changing my hardware to an open source friendly setup.
- Sometimes, packaging for openSUSE can be quite bad. The `texlive-*` (plus a `texlive-x-doc` for each) package spam, for example, is frustrating.
- Some software isn't officially packaged, like Waydroid. While I understand the reasoning here, it is still a limitation.
- Not to the fault of the openSUSE project at all, but many software projects do not publish binaries or instructions for the distribution, which can at times be annoying.
- 1823 Generally less
- 1832 Quality of software
- 1835 With Leap going away and only having fast moving rolling release distributions, I was not considering OpenSUSE for new servers. With Slowroll that changes things for me where I see a more stable offering to use.
- 1847 Tumbleweed: too cutting-edge, some updates broke the system.
Leap: some core system components (kernel, python) are obsolete and unmaintained anymore upstream.
- 1850 Driver Support is a Mess and most of the time you have to wait 6 or more Months for

	someone to implement even Basic Functions.
1868	Less software available compared to popular distributions like Arch Linux.
1892	There's is no way to get a list of manually installed packages in YaST. This is less functionality than Windows XP.
	How is an user supposed to undo the installation of packages after a couple months passes and he forgot what he did? The system needs to keep track of it, otherwise the user needs to write on a sheet of paper.
	And before you think, no, Zypper list of user installed packages doesn't work. Zypper marks Network Manager, Grub and even the frickin Kernel as i+.
1907	Lack of some packages forces me to use third-party repositories which are always breaking. This is especially annoying for Mesa drivers that I need to fully use the AMD gpu in my work laptop. Managing different sources of programs (normal repos, flatpak, kde store, etc) can get confusing and easy to forget to update some of them. Some of the provided yast tools are not that good and their overall UX is not great.
1910	Some applications do not run well under Linux.
1913	Missing drivers
1916	In my 20 years experience with openSUSE (LEAP and Tumbleweed) I unfortunately find that desktop users are somewhat neglected. Not so much by openSUSE, but more by KDE (Plasma) as it is the only Linux desktop advanced enough to work on corporate intranets next to servers and Windows machines. I have opened threads about bugs in KDE that, despite being reported for more than 8 years in many cases, are not solved. The answer is that they are not a priority. That is, if a "kio" library (kio slaves) fails when accessing for example remote folders on Windows servers, it is not a priority, because most desktop users are not professionals and do not require such functionality that fails. I have already had discussions about this in KDE forums.
1931	Too much gui interfaces, so apps cannot well interact with screen reader. Heavy compiling of some apps.
1964	If it's possible to get zypper to show changelogs I haven't found it. I have to pop up the old yast GUI to see them.
1967	Compatibility/software vs Windows
1979	None, except for the few challenges and limitations one can expect when using GNU/Linux in general. (I have been using Tumbleweed for only about 1.5 months now)
1994	Having to use root for everything made the experiences a lot more miserable and having to add firewall rules for widely use software like kdeconnect made me almost move to something like fedora and flatpak being misconfigure made it getting software not on the official repositories harder
2000	the usual lack of native software
	I don't like use wine/proton
2006	Sometimes Tumbleweed breaks(But that is related to the kernel, but it is related to sound), but it gets fixed quickly. Meanwhile, other distros don't fix the bugs as quickly, making me prefer Tumbleweed over those other distros.
2039	For gaming/multimedia workloads, packman is basically required. The dependency conflicts you have to resolve from time to time can be really puzzling. Usually I try to wait to let someone else on the openSUSE subreddit figure it out. That's not ideal. Maybe incorporate more repos from other vendors directly, like for h.264?
2081	Mainly system hardening for privacy and security in desktop environments. There are multiple things that could be done in my opinion: - AppArmor profiles provided are still too few, and they don't integrate well with the system; - No further sandboxing solutions are integrated with system applications (ideas could be taken into account considering architectures of Qubes OS, Chromium OS or Android); - No application firewall solution is provided making difficult to recognize what is communicating with what; - Wayland support. -
	The most difficult one concerns applying these kind of improvements to an evolving system that support development environments and dependencies.
2084	No
2093	Finding information (Ubuntu information is EVERYWHERE). Sometimes an update causes problems, but it will eventually get sorted out.
2096	Nvidias driver support, some apps dont work well
2099	Missing packages of some software. I'm a huge fan of distro-packaged software and do not

	like all that flatsnappimage stuff
2129	Lack of compatibility with applications (not openSUSE's problem) and some issues with overall fluidity of user experience in the GUI.
2147	Video drivers is the only pain point now a days. That pain point is almost gone.
2183	interesting Software made for other Linux Systems weren't available for Open Suse
2204	None so far
2210	MicroOs is still in Alpha so it didn't work reliably for me
2225	Nothing specific to the distribution.
2231	I some cases it's a vendor not ready to play nice with Linux or not having the same goal as I do
2234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not the distribution's fault, but some software only available for WIndows. Using wine is always a challenge. - Network printer installation with vendor drivers took me some time to work. - Some bugs take very long to be repaired on Leap (e.g. LibreOffice not printing Cantarell font).
2240	Some software not working
2243	It is not clear if openSUSE will provide a viable alternative for the Leap distribution
2246	Availability of specialized tools for my use cases
2255	Some packages are not available in standard repositories and had to be obtained from 3rd party repositories. But frankly there are not many of them to cause really pain to tackle them. Also Devel::Kubic caused many headaches some years ago as I was an early adopter of podman, but that is how things used to work.
2297	Everything related to Microsoft and Apple. My job email/calendars/contact can't be integrated to Thunderbird, it's difficult colleagues work on MS Word, and my iPhone/iCloud is not usable on Linux.
2309	Long ago I had trouble using yast to set up an https server, but I haven't tried again lately.
2312	Documentation for Opensuse is limited. The wiki is not deep enough vs something like Debian, Ubuntu, Arch, etc.
2315	None
2330	I haven't been able to set up printing and scanning.
2333	Third party application installation is too difficult. Too many applications (both open source and proprietary) are distributed as PPA, repo or DEB or RPM packages. They are too difficult to install and often do not work if not installed on the exact version of the exact distribution they were packaged for. We need Flatpak to become the new standard.
2336	None so far. But, I haven't screwed around with a printer.
2342	Occasional regressions in Tumbleweed (fairly rare lately, though). Limited usage in business sector, with a lion's share going to RH.
2348	on install - around a year ago. Some of the yast options (ie wifi connection and software picking) could be a little more intuitive than 'edit' for wifi and an underlined word for software. Nvidia was a bit of an issue but i had no trouble with it since then
2381	I cannot use many RPM or DEB packages I used on previous distros I used
2390	Updating devices or systems for a LONG time (5-10 years, at minimum), and keeping those connected devices secure and stable, even without any IT person interacting with the device.
2399	keine - alles ist Bestens mit Tumbleweed :-)
2420	Trying to understand certain user configurations in Yast Administrator has been a bit challenging.
2426	- lack of prepackaged software (RHEL)
2429	Lack of packages, especially desktop applications for office use. Getting people to build and maintain packages is problematic for opensuse. This is why we get people instead installing Ubuntu and using things like Nexcloud snap!
2435	It's somtimes still challenging with the drivers for some specific chips, like wifi chips or other stuff. It's also still challenging with Nvidia gpus, it's not working very well with the open source drives.
2453	Getting the WiFi networking to function properly. Your online manual lies in saying openSuSE will detect the networks. Have yet to get it working.
2486	Lack of documentation and vendor support.
2507	I worry that going to ALP and with the new Enterprise OS is gonna displace Leap which is my primary use case
2513	Materials and mentoring are what I am lacking.
2534	My primary use case is desktop use, surfing and webdesign. It is not easy to find a desktop environment that pleases me completely. I think the Windows 7 environment was the one I liked best. It has since been degraded continuously by Microsoft with unasked-for changes and stuffing it with intrusive and often paid-for cruft. Open software has advanced to the point I have completely dumped Windows: I can find nearly all the apps I use on Linux. Some

	challenges remain.
2540	None really.
2543	Audio defaults and configuration
2567	Nothing significant, it has been an easy transition to Linux via Leap
2570	HDR monitor set by default not working, sometime mesa drive I have some issue updating with dup (mesa has sometime trouble replacing the older version)
2597	Functions are missing, e.g. HDR. Gaming is not yet competitive. Some hardware only provides the basic features without the original drivers and does not offer the same comfort (e.g. noise-cancelling). This applies to Linux in general.
2606	Necessity to learn about computers.
2633	none
2648	Stability, the ease with which I can muddy/break my system, the time spent on a learning curve to master Linux.
2654	Getting my network (Brother) printer going in both Leap & TW was a challenge. I have experienced Ext4 root partitions (on virtuals) going 'read-only' for reasons I can neither fathom nor fix - it's good to have backups. openSUSE distros still struggle to do some things - like 'see' my network scanner. Sometimes I still have to fire up a Windows machine
2681	Ability to run KVM, VirtualBox and Container platform all on the same host yea I know why would you want to do that. Because I love all of them and love to play with different setups etc etc Overall not an issue as such really just putting it here since you asked
2684	On my main AMD PC box, with AMD graphics card, I have had to roll back to a snapshot a couple of times in the last year, after an update. I have to be cautious when making changes or trying out new things, taking the time to research first.
2687	Low visibility in US so all commentaries are about Ubuntu, RedHat/Fedora), ARCH and their derivatives. It's as though SUSE doesn't exist west of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Makes finding recent information from non-SUSE sources difficult
2690	SUSE OS's are SLOOOOOW. Won't use on Compute nodes. May use for Head and management nodes. Will depend on which Linux's the Client facing UI's and switches prefer for management
2711	Occasional issues with media content - fewer problems now than a few years ago.
2753	Lack of software (mainly Office). Difficulties with the maintange. (Rarely) difficulties with the installation and dependencies of some packages.
2756	None so far
2801	Not much, Only the usual stuff, with regards to some niche tools rather than mainstream. if you are super user it is nice and easy, if you are not, it is not so much. I am not a SW developer thus most of the tutorials are challenging to me, often I am not capable to resolve all those problems since my output in the console is different and I lack of professional knowledge. it is implied I am not going to spend more time than a my personal predefined threshold to learn all the stuff since I am not willing to change my profession, nor hobby.
2819	getting some games to work properly
2822	None
2825	Linux desktop is still hard to use: desktop environment are still unstable, although its most probably due to hard ware (dell)
2846	drivers graphic card
2852	Occasional breakage but it has got so much better over last 10 years
2855	None for about 10 years now with Leap. Have to change grub config or other configurations occasionally for compatibility on newer hardware, but that's more a minor nuisance
2858	Closed source software compatibility or viable alternatives for widely used software.
2876	Bleeding-edge software can, very occasionally, bring issues.
2888	Using Fedora, a less popular distro, makes searching for answers harder
2912	Slowdowns when RAM is almost full (OOM Killer slows PC down to a crawl): solved by buying more RAM :). Nvidia driver weirdness is also never excluded
2939	Sometimes there's lack of documentations/support for some project, and those which are similar disperse resources instead of sharing / collaborating to provide better products
2987	Disjoin lifecycles of Python runtimes and OS versions lead to issues with softare support.
2990	mainly instability or incompatibility
3020	Bleeding edge brings features, but breaks applications
3023	Some provacy apps like excel because VBA
3029	When I installed openSUSE Tumbleweed, it wiped my entire /home partition despite me recalling very clearly that I did not select that partition to install openSUSE on. Anyways, thankfully I have a backup, but that only included documents and stuff, and none of my juicy .dotfiles were preserved. Other than this, my experience with openSUSE as been really great.

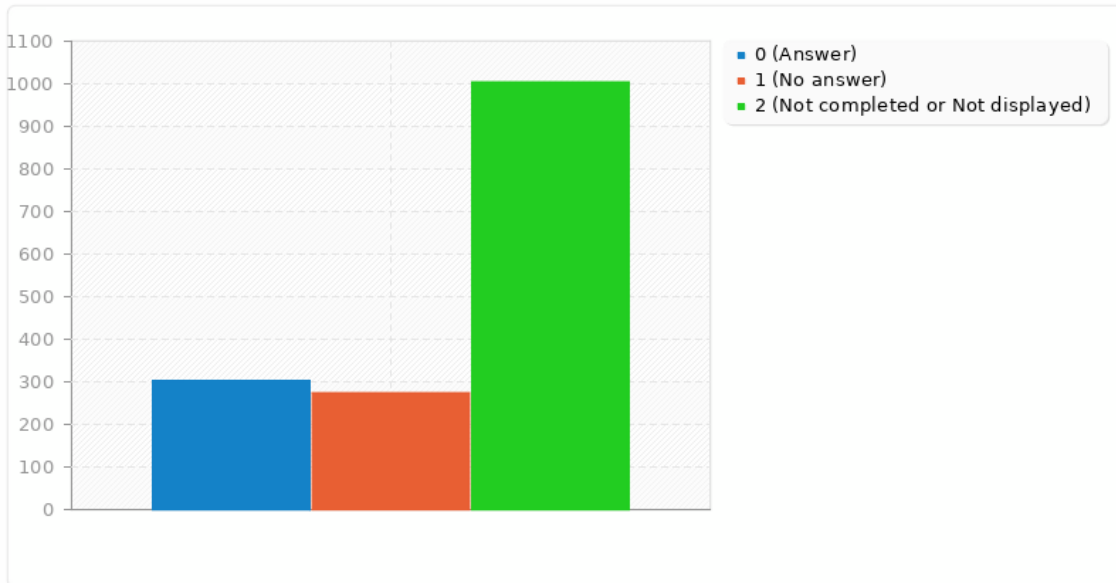
3062	My main issue is the permanent need to learn how to use the system. A top-notch universal documentation and system complexity reduction would help a lot.
3086	VR/XR support
3125	Lack of support for some software. But these are getting fewer every year.
3131	Complicated to fix occurring problems with the graphics stack, e.g. recently when I switched from NVIDIA GPU to AMD GPU. This should have been "plug and play" but it fell back to software rendering all the time.
3155	audio configuration with mixers and audio interfaces is too complicated
3176	SEL has improved a lot from the old SLES 12 days but there often are small issues that shouldn't exist (and which we don't see in our RHEL/Oracle Linux systems). SUSE talks a lot about ALP but with little specifics as to how this fit into the larger SEL/openSUSE landscape. Desktop Linux seems to have been completely forgotten. RancherOS, which was a simple to install Rancher distro, has been killed off with no replacement. Harvester, aimed as a replacement for VMware ESXi, has grown into an resource hogging buggy monster without real purpose. SUSE seems to lack any real direction, and apart from the odd press release there seems to be little progress.
3191	My biggest hurdle is finding that something isn't supported, or learning how to get support, or learning that a kernel update lost support for something previously working. (Currently, I have a ThinkPad dock that lost the network driver.)
3209	Not everything is always available, e.g. Photoshop.
3278	- Anti-Cheat infested video games. Nothing you can fix. - Installing proprietary nvidia drivers requires some manual steps. I'd like to have a fully graphical way to install it.
3290	I've been a Windows user for most of my life. Learning to use Linux has involved relearning many ways of doing things.
3296	My knowledge and my imagination
3311	The installer takes several minutes to load.
3317	None.
3320	Sometimes software and hardware doesn't work as described as drivers/etc. aren't built for Linux as a first-class choice. Applications tend to be created for Windows and MacOS first
3329	Software availability and interoperability
3332	Lack of support from wayland for many things, bad multi screen support on X11
3347	N/a
3380	I was exploring OpenSuse as my main desktop OS for gaming and software development. I just downloaded and setup a VM on HyperV to try out OpenSuse as a desktop OS with a plan to use TPM2 FDE with auto unlock. I should also be able to easily run VMs there that could be run unattended without typing a password after boot. With Tumbleweed unfortunately I could not just select TPM2 encryption easily in the setup process and had to use terminal, and after few hours I could not figure it out and abandoned the idea. Then I was trying to use HyperV enhanced session but it was also not an easy thing to do and after some time of fixing issues and having to use the terminal I also abandoned this idea.
3404	Multitouch support has been hard to verify if working, as well reconfiguring the touch has been hard to do, best thing I have found is ABetterXinput, but with Wayland its unknown if that project will work on it.
3407	Old kernels, uncertain future when it come to leap.
3413	uncertain future, barriers to contributions Reading Richard Brown's posts seems to indicate that leap is dead and there is no way for it to exist. IANAL - contributions are wasted effort.
3434	Slow release of wine, gtk file picker, copy file dialog that closes before IO operations on USB drive are done (they take long time) and the fact that nobody cares about these BFU killers.
3437	Not all HW will be supported, but in many classes there are alternative solutions possible. (Classes: MFC printer and scanner, smart home equipment, smartwatches, smartphones, ...)
3446	One challenge is the default GNU compiler in Leap, which is version 7 and is quite old. When working on open source projects, I try to make sure that the projects build with versions 7 through the latest of the compiler.
3449	Upgrading to the next Leap version is sometimes a bit cumbersome, but there is good support available online.
3452	Installing multiple programming language versions like PHP is much easier on Arch and RHEL with SCL.
3479	In the past, lack of codecs was a problem; but the current documentation has good instructions for installing codecs. openSUSE feels a little non-standard in some ways, but I think has shown real improvement over the past couple of years.
3512	Compatibility
3515	without a dedicated sysadmin, management can be hard
3524	Ease of use.

3527	There's limited or almost unexisting technical support for Linux in my region.
3533	Mostly drivers on occasions , very satisfied otherwise
3542	Limited support. Difficulty solving problems
3551	Zypper was completely new for me at the time, took some time to get used to.
3572	difficult to build simple QT app flatpack and put it in flatpack
3620	Schlechtere Akkulaufzeit, Probleme mit MultimediaCodecs, Skalierung/Darstellung bei 4K Auflösung.
3626	Dealing with a rolling release for the first time. Things sometimes break, and I must be extra careful with what I install and what not.
3632	Some software is not compatible
3635	Current release of Leap is very obsolete, can't even run Wayland on my PC properly
3641	Use of public administration programs. Wifi drivers
3653	Some applications required for business/work unfortunately not available as linux build. Windows only :(
3680	Recently, I couldn't change the brightness. The solution came with an update.
3710	Printers in general are very hard and buggy to use.
3716	I enjoy the challenges so they don't stand out. Sometimes a challenge is a fun puzzle to learn more about Linux from.
3737	Leap is great. Tumbleweed is too fast. Micro/Alp is too rigid.
3773	N/A
3791	Tumbleweed is unstable and without proper security fixes, and Leap is updated too slowly.
3800	Mostly setting up my printer. Besides that, everything was fine.
3806	Missing libraries, workarounds for lib compatibilities with in order to be on par with deb based distros
3836	Many of the programs what are out there wants money for it's better items Many programs are just provided for Ubuntu and say what are for Linux but not support all distributions
3845	Do not run well on bleeding edge hardware, dual graphics setup (Laptop)
3857	MicroOS Desktop feels a bit limiting on my main machine, SELinux configuration is too strict for desktop use, thermal management fix service doesn't work on my laptop.
3893	Less apps
3929	school software ignores linux. at least in germany
3950	Mainly that de-facto standards (MS Office .docx or .pptx) are not always working 100% with my system (libreoffice), but that is a problem caused by the de-facto standards used by most people. Also, the lack of drivers sometimes (old printers, new ones are not problematic in my experience).
3986	I didn't like how MicroOS is just based on snapshots compared to Silverblue using the rpm-ostree method.
3998	I've never used opensuse
4037	Gaming has been difficult. Though much improved, it is still somewhat hit and miss and game updates can break things.
4064	I use Manjaro and Debian
4076	I use Arch, btw
4103	Most of the challenged are sorted out, but window managers like SWAY/Wayland based should become more stable, most importantly, the apps that run on it. Apps wok great on X11 based, but not onWayland
4139	none
4169	finding and installing certain applications/packages,,
4250	Troubles solving things not working and had to search a lot on the net to fix or just accept that something won't work ever.
4274	I use Arch BTW. One day bootloader broke...
4307	I think the community is not alway as forthcoming as could be. I consider myself an eternal noob, so always find my own solutions anyway. But seeing some other conversations and remarks really annoyed me.
4328	One of my opensuse tubeleweed installs is on a VMware VM on an Apple Silicon mac. It was super easy to install and everything works, except the login function of the azure cli (az login command hangs). Interesting because it works fine on a physical machine installation. Not a serious blocker but it just doesn't work. Probably not Linux' failure. Also on Leap I had issues installing kubernetes because of some bogus dependencies.
4340	Lack of proper codec support
4352	nvidia drivers, flatpak updates interruptions
4430	Not used openSUSE for music production, not sure if I will as there will be too much supplementary audio configuration which comes out of the box on some specialist audio

	distros.
4433	lack of security updates for Tumbleweed outside of snapshots
4439	langue Anglaise de partout (même ici pour un sondage ou sur la première page nous choisissons la langue)
4457	No hardware support for some device.
4472	Poor documentation and use cases are common
4517	None
4556	Word, CC and Anti-Cheat
4589	Had some difficulty setting up virt manager
4592	just the missing of industry leading solutions like adobe, serif, corel Line of products
4646	I wouldn't say I've experienced any challenges or limitations linked to openSUSE. I'm generally happy with it except I'm perplexed why Tumbleweed is built on grub2.
4667	Still using X-Server instead of Wayland. Because in my multi Monitor Environment Wayland based Windowmanager still do not work properly.
4682	Lack of trust from partners
4727	Lack of third party support
4745	zypper, the package manager of OpenSUSE is not that well-designed I expected
4769	I need to use Microsoft products for work a lot so I tend to use Linux when I am not working. Some services dint work as well on Linux.
4781	Non
4787	Lack of good training and books.
4796	Some of the apps are hard to get packaged for OpenSUSE. There are some GIS environments that I find hard to set up on OpenSUSE Desktop. Here other distributions work better. The support windows for OpenSUSE now are quite short and I have not yet got up to speed, still writing this on OpenSUSE 15.3 that I have installed only half a year ago. It was a big improvement over 15.2 which has by the time become completely obsolete.
4868	I do have the occasional graphical bug with a window going black or flickering. The only software I have ever had which needed a VM (thanks gnome-boxes for making it easy) was dnSpyEx.
4871	Probably I haven't seen any big limitations. There are some inconveniences as result of my config (boot partitions on md-raid, so I have to run grub-install manually after kernel update) but probably it is too complex to fix
4880	Missing documentation. ArchLinuxWiki is like the only wiki that contains knowledge, and isn't applicable every time, as openSUSE contains special software as example.
4889	It would be great if a more up to date version of Rstudio was in the Tumbleweed repositories - although this is a very small issue.
4898	A tad complex -coming from Debian world (no flame wars!)
4925	I find KDE Plasma is very buggy in certain scenarios. For instance, logging out and logging in freezes the login screen with only solution to reboot. I can't even login to a Wayland session without facing black screen with kwin crashing. I'm using a nVidia video card (1050ti) BTW. So I'm forced to use x11. Hope you guys will keep supporting x11 until Wayland is fully operational on nvidia cards.

Summary for G4Q00003

What challenges or limitations have you encountered when using our distributions for your primary or secondary use case(s)?



Summary for G4Q00004

Have you explored Linux-based solutions for edge computing or IoT applications? If yes, please share your experiences and any notable benefits.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	174	11.01%
No answer	402	25.44%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
41	Not yet, but I'd love to.
59	No
74	No.
83	No.
92	Only benefits
104	No
110	Linux, combined with containers and WASM, is excellent for edge/IoT applications. However, current distributions of Linux and kubernetes are relatively heavy-weight, both in size and power consumption.
134	not yet, but i am intrest
152	--
188	Well. How can one gain experience in the iot area with Suse? To my knowledge, there is nothing here. Maybe we understand two different things under iot. I understand iot as iobroker, humhub, mediaserver, local server and maybe pihole. Things like that.
203	mqtt server for IoT devices, Firmware development, everything was simple to setup and I could sync my configurations between machines
230	I have no experience in this area
236	Only dabbled with microchips (Pi pico) a bit. But I use tumbleweed as my main dev platform for all my coding.
290	No
302	Yes, I have explored Linux-based solutions for edge computing and IoT applications. Proprietary technology and lack of open APIs limits use of Linux in some cases.
323	No.
410	Yes, I tried leap micro, but it's missing packages. Alternatives are MicroOS (which is too fast moving), fedora IoT, or AlmaLinux with a custom automation setup, but none of those work easily.
449	N/A
482	no
494	Very little, almost nothing
536	No
569	No
623	Nope. IoT is the opposite of interesting. Edge compute? The only interesting thing happening there is DD-WRT with Procmox a very distant runner up.
650	no
746	No
779	No
815	Nope
821	N/A
833	I have a Raspberry Pi that controls an sshfs file share for multimedia files.
848	The only iot application i use is cctv with raspberry pi.
869	No.
896	No
911	No
929	no
935	No
971	No
986	No.
1085	No
1094	No
1103	No

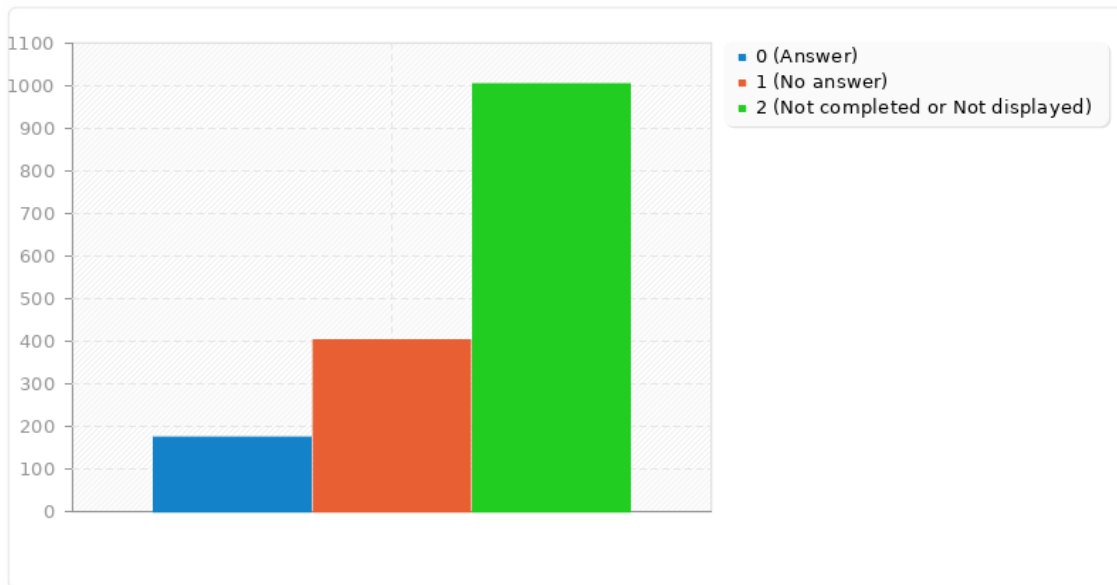
1109	Raspberry Pis used as Pihole and Computer Vision tasks for my Security Cams
1142	No
1151	No
1157	Yes, but for my use case (battery, long range, low power, agricultural deployment) Linux is too heavy
1193	No
1271	No.
1286	Not really.
1289	No
1316	Some, but most have been cloud based service based.
1334	No.
1343	openSUSE ARM support has improved in recent years, but still has some significant shortfalls compared to x86.
1349	Not really.
1391	I haven't.
1457	-
1502	Extensively use Linux as a base for edge computing devices. Full control over what services are running and exposed to the network. Ability to update & adjust where needed. Most important is a solid reliable base with common tools appropriately packaged.
1529	N/A
1598	... no ...
1646	not so far
1736	Nope
1739	Using Raspberry Pi as video appliance and for surveillance.
1742	No
1748	no
1754	No.
1766	no
1778	Yes, successfully running home automation on FHEM. Knowing everything is in-house is very reassuring.
1823	I use HomeAssistant in a docker container which manages a small amount of IoT devices, switches and sensors.
1832	No
1835	Linux is really the only option for Edge and IoT applications, you can run a server/service on light resources.
1847	Used tumbleweed JeOS aarch64 on raspberry pi for a home server. Benefits: received updates continuously Caveats: zypper too compute-expensive for low-end devices, slow updates
1892	Doesn't all computers have an edge? Although rounder cases don't have....
1907	Yes. I used yocto to build custom Linux distros for iot applications. It was easy to maintain and much better to develop for compared to other simple OSes.
1910	Very little. I find them more predictable and stable, but that probably has to do with the fact that I've been using primary (or only) Linux for over 20 years.
1931	I do not use those.
1994	no
2039	No, not interested. If I ever were to use IoT devices, I'd default to Linux though.
2081	No.
2084	No
2096	IoT only in the sense of Homeassistant and Sensors/data aquisition on Raspberry Pi
2129	Yes. I love OpenWRT and pfsense as edge devices.
2147	not yet.
2210	I use coreElec on a tv set top box and Raspian on my raspberry pi devices- security system ftp server, and Mopidy internet radio for the stereo system
2225	No.
2255	No specific solutions tailored for those use cases. I prefer to start from the ground to have better understanding before moving to a off-the-shelf solution.
2264	I hosted an MQTT broker on a Raspberry Pi in my home network for home automation. It worked great and I didn't have to trust some proprietary cloud service with my data.
2285	No
2312	I am currently running Home Assistant
2315	No
2333	No.
2381	I have an IOT doorbell running on a Linux server. It works well
2390	Yes, and it's limited. MicroOS and LeapMicro are a very good start, but the documentation is.... well... it sucks. Is there any recent documentation? Most of it is years old, and doesn't

	apply anymore.
2399	nein
2420	N/A
2426	no
2453	No. Not applicable.
2513	No
2528	No
2534	no
2540	No.
2567	No
2573	No
2588	Not yet.
2597	No.
2600	Not yet.
2624	no
2633	no
2654	No
2687	N/A
2690	N/A
2711	We have used Linux for Edge computing in the past, and may do so again in the future. At the moment our edge computing is BSD-based. Security, minimal attack surface and tractable administration are the main criteria.
2801	lot, i guess Raspberry Pi Pi-hole does not counts.
2819	no
2822	No
2825	No
2852	No
2888	No
2939	no
2990	no
3029	No.
3062	I don't know what edge computing is about, and IoT is too gimmicky and dangerous for my taste.
3086	No.
3131	No
3176	We use Linux (RHEL/Oracle Linux) for edge computing to host smaller localized workloads as containers, which works very well. We also use Embedded Linux (Project Yocto, WindRiver Linux) for specialized systems.
3191	I have used KODI on a small system, but that was LibreElec. The self-contained nature was nice. I would consider MicroOS for that, but haven't had time to experiment.
3209	No
3296	Yes bot podman and docker as part of linux is more familiar when run under Linux
3317	No.
3320	Linux is the first choice for the majority for both edge and IoT scenarios.
3401	Running Linux on Raspberry Pis as servers everywhere works exceptionally well. Easy solution to separate services from each other if container security is not enough. Challenges include stable power supply and reliable storage. Sdcards fail quickly, as do cheap power supplies. Also one service per machine requires a lot of investment into config/automation as base installations explode (one linux installation per service)
3407	Not my area of expertise
3413	yes - sustainability, privacy, freedom from iot platform capture/abandonment
3449	No.
3479	No
3515	no
3524	No.
3533	Not Really
3551	No
3632	No
3641	No
3653	No
3737	I have multiple Raspberry Pi devices deployed with a couple of other IoT devices to be deployed later.
3755	i like elemental.
3773	I play in the Edge/IoT space all the way from SBCs to very small form factor nodes, to

	continually try/upgrade/maintain things and create both the data/model pipelines
3791	no, not applicable
3800	Not really.
3836	No
3845	yes , Raspberry Pi
3929	yes i am going to use home assist soon. with victron stuff as the first use case...
3950	No
3998	No
4064	Only around Home Assistant devices
4139	no
4274	Raspberry Pi OS
4328	Not yet
4340	No
4352	no
4385	I haven't tried it. I'm using Raspbian and Home Assistant but I don't know what alternatives I have with opensuse. If there's friendly solution like Raspbian I'll be happy to use it.
4403	No
4439	Non
4457	No
4472	no
4556	Raspberry PI with home Assist but moved and haven't bothered to set it up again
4589	Almost none
4592	Nope
4613	No
4646	No
4682	Faster rebuild processes
4727	No
4745	yes and no. I was using yocto in my personal embedded Linux project!
4781	IoT is out of my scope
4796	Linux based solutions for edge computing provide much faster development speed and ability to shift compute intensive complex tasks such as machine learning towards the edge, but cost and reliability are still not sufficient.
4868	What is edge computing? Isnt it just normal computing as in doing stuff on the device? Why do y'all constantly make jargon lol
4880	Yes, and it's working quite well. But I need more "selfmanaging"-capability (like leap-micro, but less updates, and longer living without interference, like 10years and more)
4889	I've used MicroOS for use in home IoT devices. The availability and ease of use of network software, as well as abundant documentation for the Linux ecosystem, are the main benefits.
4898	No

Summary for G4Q00004

Have you explored Linux-based solutions for edge computing or IoT applications? If yes, please share your experiences and any notable benefits.



Summary for G4Q00005

Are there particular Linux distributions or flavors that you prefer for specific use cases? If so, which ones and why?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	293	18.54%
No answer	283	17.91%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
20	Debian and ubuntu. Both support auto updates with restarts for kernel updates, and docker provides an official repo for them to get the latest release.
41	Only suse and fedora
59	No.
74	openSUSE.
83	Ubuntu for data science. Ubuntu for WSL (but openSUSE gets better)
92	From the early days I have been very happy with SuSE and OpenSuSE. I started with DLD and when they dissappeared I switched to SuSE, initiall due to me links to Germany, and knowing that SuSE was quicker then many distributions to adopt UTF8 and earlier character sets for European languages.
101	MicroOS for Severs, Aeon for Desktops
104	KDE plasma, everything else is too limiting
134	Opensuse Tumbleweed : Stable, cutting-edge, lovely KDE distro at all
152	openSUSE at home, for historical reasons. I started with Suse Linux 7.x or so and continued with openSUSE. Debian-related Linux for RaspberryPi
158	No
182	Overall: Tumbleweed Gnome. On a slow PC with 2gb ram: Tumbleweed Sway. I gave Aeon a try on a Chromebook with 2gb ram. Sadly it looked like there wasn't enough ram for it to run properly while Tumbleweed Sway flies on it. I really liked what I saw though and consider switching to it on other machines.
188	Manjaro. Always up to date and perceived to be faster. Debian is now more up to date and there is practically all soft ware for debian.
194	Tumbleweed for Desktop, its up to date and that just works
203	rolling release: for simple update path and mostly up to date packages
212	openSUSE :-)
230	I have no such preference. After trying several distributions, I chose openSUSE or fedora for the long term.
236	So far Tumbleweed is great. I might try a different distro to see if my Bluetooth headset works better there...
275	I also have a steam deck, so I use steam os as well for gaming. * Raspbian for anything Raspberry related (sorry, openSUSE: but this distro is way more supported by Upstream). * Kali for anything security related (always getting the latest security applications seems simply not to be possible with openSUSE)
287	I use opensuse tumbleweed for home use, because the upgrade to the next release is very easy and if something goes wrong you can revert the upgrade to the previous version.
290	I use openSUSE tumbleweed for everything as it offers me the best compromise between stability and having the most up to date software
299	Debian on server because easy to find tutorial online.
302	Tumbleweed / Fedora: Daily driver, laptop/workstation Leap/Debian: Server applications, VM host
305	Kali linux for network probing.
314	Debian, because of stability (in terms of crashing and general system reliability)
323	Have been using Suse/openSUSE for quite a few years now.

392	tumbleweed because new software. debian because community.
410	The stable and transactional way of Leap Micro or MircoOS is great, but there is like no documentation. The openSUSE wiki is basically unuseable.
449	openSUSE Tumbleweed for all
482	immutable
485	silverblue fedora
	It was made with common users and not servers in mind.
494	none, only openSUSE plasma
506	manjaro for stability centos and fedora for better compatibility with rpm packages
509	opensuse leap
536	Debian as stable servers
551	
569	openSUSE for > 20 years
605	Alpine for containers
623	The Universal Blue project(s) have been fascinating me recently. Nix and Guix are similarly fascinating. A blend of stable, atomically updated, core OS and bleeding-edge userspace has been my dream since I switched to Linux 20 years ago.
650	Ubuntu or debian for servers, because there are control panels like plesk only supported by them.
665	Hardware specific distros are often provided by chip manufacturers for specific processor (ARM) boards, but these are often include old software. For servers, we're able to use mainstream distros (e.g. openSUSE Leap), which provides access to modern facilities, making product development much easier.
677	I tend to stick to the one.
713	Arch Linux, for desktop computing.
716	Open suse Tumbleweed, almost everything. Debian, backup-keep my chops up. Manjaro, testing
743	Nix for its declarative and atomic configuration and package management BlendOS for its integrated take on integrating multiple application sources on a single immutable system. Unraid for its appliance approach to a NAS/Server
746	Ubuntu server for lightweight server deployment at home, though I want to explore OpenSUSE server at some point
779	RHEL, because in HPC I would like to load modules ("module avail" and "module load") to setup compilation environments.
812	Debian was my previous server OS. The stability and consistency is what is needed for self-hosting services. Leap was close, we will see how slowroll handles.
815	Kalpa for laptop, never breaks, containers based Arch for gaming, all and the latest of software Tumbleweed for PC needing many app with root acces
818	My main workstation and gaming rig run Kalpa, my computer out in my garage runs Aeon, I have a server here running MicroOS that runs a number of federated social media servers via podman containers.
821	N/A
833	Xubuntu, Linux Mint, and openSUSE Tumbleweed can all work great for my use cases.
848	I use microos kalpa and fedora kinoites for my families, i just lazy to troubleshooting at daily basis.
860	OpenSUSE - Desktop, Video, Streaming, 3D modeling, Office use case. Debian - server application. In my opinion, server configuration for Debian better documented.
869	I've started to prefer Arch for the reasons mentioned above: minimal default install, no tearing in KDE using nvidia. I would rather use Tumbleweed, but I'm finding that Arch is meeting my needs by default. Locking packages in openSUSE for smaller installs is a headache, and using ForceCompositionPipeline for nvidia causes the video card to use far more power than necessary as both Arch and Fedora don't need this option enabled.
893	CentOS was a good basis for servers. Kubuntu is okay for Desktop. Currently we prefer Opensuse a bit.
896	No
911	For PC with Nvidia card - mainly Ubuntu for the sake of avoiding drivers issues.
929	opensuse tumbleweed => daily driver on desktop and laptop debian => servers @ work and @ home
935	For desktop computing Opensuse Leap for its stability. For server Ubuntu for its long term support.

938	New users and in general for user endpoints, Ubuntu seems to be a much better candidate. It provides a better out of the box experience.
986	Debian 12 because it has good KDE Plasma support and a huge repository.
1004	Gentoo for my main desktop PC, because it offers lots of flexibility and that machine has the horsepower for a source-based distro openSUSE Leap and Devuan for machines where I want a stable experience (which is most of the time)
1034	Tumbleweed for gaming and newer notebooks in general Aeon for desktop usage on a TV screen
1085	I like to use debian on my server. It's a stable, easy to use, no bloat distro. And as I don't do much on my server (only some automated benchmarks) I don't need anything fancy.
1091	Fedora KDE due to fast updates and better perceived security
1094	Arch Linux for a low-fat installation that you can build and configure from the ground up, but prior to archinstall its installation method is a HUGE turn-off. Have not looked into Archinstall yet because I don't know how it handles partitioning. A GUI to help installing an Arch Linux installation would be VERY preferable - and I'm not talking about going to EndeavourOS to have that QOL and ease of use, because then it'll be about EndeavourOS, Arch Linux has to be more accessible in this regard from the get-go
1103	Desktop - opensuse, kubuntu
1109	TW Gnome Rolling, tested with best DE
1136	OpenSuse Leap at home, SLES at work. Similar tools so similar management
1142	No
1151	Because of support/dependencies i had to use rocky linux
1154	Opensuse as my first use of linux Debian as the most popular distro with its derivatives
1157	I use openSUSE where ever possible.
1172	Fedora Workstation, and for everything. It is the best, most stable distribution with clear focus on the user
1184	Ubuntu because it works with Secure Boot. It's good enough. But for my use cases I like either Tumbleweed or Aeon. Aeon is my favorite because it's so lean and fast.
1190	Debian for servers.
1193	Yes but I still primarily use suse
1238	I prefer something that just works and is simple to update, but have no specific preference for flavors
1271	For some folk, who I cannot support due to distance, I put them on Ubuntu XFCE LST with the auto update at 2 year interval checked. This works.
1286	Debian for servers, because it's stable Arch for general use, specially for gaming since it's a rolling release and AUR is very easy to use and to create packages for.
1292	openSUSE for desktop Ubuntu for headless servers, particularly in VMs
1316	RHEL, SLES/LEAP for servers. It is important to have a stable and reliable OS for servers. Tumbleweed or Debian for desktops. Desktops really need more up-to-date packages to be useful.
1334	I just prefer tumbleweed in general.
1343	Leap for servers, desktops, laptops and aarch64 appliances. Openwrt for wireless.
1349	openSUSE TW - desktop OS (mostly stable, flexible, up to date) openSUSE MicroOS - small server that may not be updated/maintained so often Debian - server OS (stable, predictable)
1361	Currently exploring opensuse as a server, Fedora server is a bit more straightforward to setup. Armbian for some ARM SBC's.
1391	On a previous job I had, the company's servers ran on Debian Stable, and it was really a pleasure to work with. Rock-solid stability, lots of documentation and the many similarities with Ubuntu made finding people for the post a bit easier.
1397	Tumbleweed has been great as a desktop distro thanks to the rolling updates, as having new packages shortly after release is wonderful. It also functions well for gaming and is fairly easy to use with an Nvidia optimus setup. MicroOs has functioned very well as a home server and has given no complaints in its usage. It is simple to update when needed and all services spool up automatically thanks to systemd and Podman.
1421	I prefer Leap for its stability. No need to fear that something breaks after Update like in TW.

1442	Debian with unattended Updates for reasons I stated before.
1457	As stated before I was in love with Aeon as it seemed to be 'the' Distribution for the people. Turns out it's not developed with desktop users in mind.
1469	I tend to favor Debian distros for server use because of it's community focus and stability. I've settled on TumbleWeed because of it's update speed.
1472	Leap for everything
1484	I like Debian on my laptop for school because I don't have to worry about updates. Just update it once every week and that's it. For gaming, I like rolling release.
1487	I have tried several different distros at this point and OpenSUSE with KDE has been my favorite so far. It has a lot of apps available to download that I am familiar with such as Steam and VS Code. Many other distros require a lot of extra work to install that kind of stuff. I was playing with Fedora with KDE yesterday and was majorly turned off by how much extra steps I had to go through to do much of anything. As old as Linux is at this point, there should be no reason I should HAVE to use the terminal. That should be an optional thing.
1490	I used to use CentOS and Fedora, but since CentOS died I have been eyeing OpenSUSE and Debian. On my work we moved everything to Rocky Linux. For my work in particular we prefer long and predictable support cycles, so I have been hesitant to suggest OpenSUSE.
1502	Prefer ones with basic tools packaged and vetted by reputable vendor/community, e.g. enterprise distros, Debian, etc.
1529	Nobara Linux - Gaming
1565	Fedora on desktop. Some of core devels work for Red Hat.
1580	openSUSE Tumbleweed for desktop use, openSUSE Leap / SLES for any server applications.
1598	... Leap 15.4 is a good & complete one ... works as expected and , very often, more
1628	Everything that has "just to work" -> immutable distros like Silverblue or Aeon (dailly driver)
1646	I prefer Rolling Release or Slow Roll/Fast Released distributions because they are easier to maintain, no long running distro upgrades or distributions upgrades being behind.
1658	OpenSUSE Leap for desktop and light server use.
1739	Void linux for old laptops with low specs. openSUSE Tumbleweed for desktop computing because it has snapshot functionality + bleeding edge. dietpi for Raspberry Pi because it is very lightweight and services/software is easy to configure and it has a backup system.
1742	I just use the same distro across all my hardware for consistency
1748	no
1751	I use openSUSE Tumbleweed in all my computers
1754	No.
1757	Aside from OpenSUSE, I tend to use Debian-based distros due to their reliability and the support they receive. I almost exclusively use KDE Plasma as my desktop environment of choice.
1766	Debian for servers (because our admins like the flexibility and transparency) OpenSUSE LEAP for desktops (because user experience is quite good and its easy to administrate)
1778	openSUSE Tumbleweed for desktop computing. I enjoy having a rock solid, very up-to-date distribution there with the latest and shiniest tools available. openSUSE Leap for home server use. Solid base, solid updates, has been reliable since SuSE Linux 8 (I think that was when I started using it).
1823	Tumbleweed, uBlue. Tumbleweed is a project I care about and believe in the quality of and uBlue seems to be the most sanely assembled immutable distro.
1832	Leap for the Workstations primarily running XFCE or KDE as change is unwanted and problematic for production machines. Gnome is a mess and changes too often.
1835	I generally use Debian or a RHEL clone because I want stability, vendor software support, and low amount of new changes to learn or keep track of.
1847	For desktop: rolling-releases allow to stay up-to-date, without needing snap/flatpack bloat
1850	Manjaro for Gaming.
1907	I use Debian for anything that doesn't have too many resources and I don't want to give much maintenance.
1910	Tumbleweed is my favourite. I recommend Leap or Ubuntu for new users. I've considered trying Gentoo on an old notebook. If we combine new user and old computer, I've recently considered Lubuntu, but haven't had much of a chance to check it out.
1913	Debian for servers as it is stable and not as fast moving as other distress
1916	RegataOS (gaming)

	MageiaOS (when openSUSE fail again and again to install in some PCs)
1931	Server-based: debian, rocky - like to use Ubuntu Mate as a somewhat like Win gui server. Desktop - Tumbleweed to test new gnome and mate; arch to assemble my own desktop.
1964	I test things under Fedora, rocky, and Debian, sometimes under qemu, sometimes podman.
1967	Debian for servers for stability
1979	On my workstation, I prefer to use a rolling release distribution and Tumbleweed is my choice. On my home server, I prefer to use a Linux distribution that is considered very stable, which is why I am currently running Debian on that machine. But as I said before, SlowRoll sounds interesting and I might use that sometime in the future.
1994	Fedora for gaming it has a better user experience for non technical users or that don't care about learning how to program or maintain a linux server
2006	Ubuntu, in case i want to convert a non-tech savy user(haven't tried yet) to Linuo
2039	I've tried to standardise on openSUSE as much as possible, with Tumbleweed for desktop and Leap (soon Slowroll) for servers. For bare-metal virtualisation, I use Proxmox, due to ease of use out-of-box. I don't use any clustering though, so you could probably also run my workloads on openSUSE without much trouble. What's missing is a dashboard-like configuration tool for virtualisation servers.
2081	openSUSE, Ubuntu, Fedora.
2084	Q4OS for my old HP laptop
2093	Tumbleweed - Rolling release is always up to date. Fedora - Up to date, and better than Ubuntu. Plus the Gnome DE is vanilla.
2096	Debian for my servers, tumbleweed for my pc
2129	openSUSE Leap and SEL for desktops and servers, Kali for security testing, and the dedicated Oses for single-board computers (eg.: Raspberry Pi OS for Raspberry Pi).
2132	I am only using Tumbleweed for all of my Linux needs.
2183	KDE for everything
2189	Fedora Linux plays into Redhat used in production
2210	I like debian on servers and older laptops/ desktops because of slow updates that make it rreliable. I like openSUSE leap as my primary desktop OS because of its security. Btrfs snapshots and rollbacks are a also highle appreciated. I like the yast console as well.
2225	I use Arch Linux in my LXC container rather than Tumbleweed because Arch has much better support for Steam.
2231	I like opensuse for it's stability and obs. Also Rocky Linux but this is because some some software better runs on a RHEL derivative (IPA for example)
2234	Leap for desktop environments because of its stability. I can install a notebook with Leap for a non-Linux-experienced user and it just works.
2240	Solus - all I need for desktop Opensuse Aeon - new and interesting.
2246	KDE neon - LTS stability and fresh KDE desktop. Fedora silverblue - stability for laptop/mobile use, whole system freshness
2255	openSUSE Leap for desktops - for its long time stability openSUSE Leap for servers - for its long time stability I am too old for bleeding edge stuff at home. I expect it to just work. I prefer zypper over apt / yum.
2264	Arch Linux on the Desktop, because of the Arch Wiki, the (in my opinion) intuitive package manager and the AUR. Nix seems like a good alternative for the AUR that i might explore in the future. Debian for Servers, because it's stable and widely known, so there is a lot of third party documentation available (online forums, blogs, etc.)
2297	Gnome. Because it's stable, predictable, fast and beautiful.
2312	Debian. Great community support and documentation. I also have the most experience with it (20+ years)
2315	OpenSUSE for almost everything. Debian/OctoPi for running 3d printers
2333	Very interested in immutable distributions and KDE. Mostly use Thumbleweed and Fedora (both with KDE).
2336	OpenSuSE is my preferred. Ubuntu now wants you to to make an active account for updates...?! OS is simple, better community, and stable rolling.
2342	OpenSUSE + KDE for desktop - good integration, great customisability. CLI YAST on servers as a way to encourage coworkers to stick with the CLI interface.
2348	Working - MicroOS. It doesn't get in the way. Limits tinkering. Manages itself. You don't need to worry about anything nor getting distracted and just do your work. Tinkering / general computing / gaming: Tumbleweed. Newest and grearest software for gaming and offers the chance - like the other openSUSE distributions - to rollback if anything goes south. Really stable and also manages itself.

	New Users: Pop os. A bit more intuitive of an installer, offers the option of pre-installed nvidia drivers for such cases and makes it all pretty easy to maintain. Also really stable.
2381	Tumbleweed is excellent for a cutting edge yet stable gaming system, as you get modern kernel revisions and Mesa driver versions while still being highly stable
2390	Archlinux for desktop. It just works, and is really well documented.
	Almalinux for Servers, it's stable and works very well. Thanks to RHEL and OL it's well documented.
	Debian if nothing else works. Debian always works.
2420	No, openSuse is meeting all my needs at this time.
2426	Up to date software: Fedora
	Long support: AlmaLinux + EPEL
2429	Fedora has tons of packages from various sources. They may or may not work, but there is enough support to problem solve.
2435	For newer hardware I'll use Tumbleweed, if it's a bit older then Leap.
2453	None. Beside regular home desktop use, I use computer in producing humanities-centered research. Considered openSUSE best for office-related work, esp., in view of its Novell connexions.
2462	Not exactly what you are looking for perhaps, but I have chosen openSUSE for many years because of its enterprise-level standards, look and feel, being perhaps 'more serious' than popular ditributions, particularly Ubuntu and those based on it.
2486	AlmaLinux pretty much because of the stability and nearly every software vendor supports it.
2495	For now I use Tumbleweed at home and Leap at work.
	At home, I can take the risk and want up-to-date software. At work, I don't want to have to deal with changes so much, and our production environment is SLE, so it matches pretty well.
2507	OpenSuSe for just about everything and some Debian here and there when something requires me to which with LXD and Podman mitigate a large part of my problems
2513	Rolling releases. I like to test out the latest and greatest and help report or fix bugs if I can.
2528	OpenSuse for KDE Plasma desktop
2534	I have used Debian, but I find the software (or rather the apps) too old. I am also using Raspian and since I have no need for recent apps on that it is fine.
2540	Prefer to use SUSE distributions. SLES or OpenSUSE.
2543	Ubuntu and Ubuntu based distributions have Bette audio defaults for gaming
2567	Leap for myself, due to stability and SUSE compatibility, as our CAD software from Siemens runs on SUSE (and unofficially on OpenSUSE). Also just personal preference for Leap because of YAST2-GTK, zypper, and other benefits. NixOS on spouses system since they are not tech savvy and need a locked down OS. MicroOS or Silverblue would work also.
2573	Leap
2588	No, I do not have preferences based on use cases.
2597	No, I am used to SUSE and trying to use it when possible. The exception are distributions that are optimised for a specific hardware (Raspberry Pi OS).
2600	No, assuming use cases as in gaming, web browsing etc.
2621	tried mint, ubuntu, manjaro, stayed on kubuntu as I like Plasma DE. Want to try OpenSuse Slowroll eventually
2633	Ubuntu because of the large user base
2639	OpenSUSE LEAP for my personal cloud replacement Raspberry Pi (Owncloud, Dovecot, Postfix, and so on).
	Ubuntu LTS for scientific desktops (preferred by the users)
	Ubuntu LTS for servers housing web services
	currently CentOS 7 for HPC nodes
2648	I like very stable, slow release distros like Debian for my laptop, since I don't have a bleeding edge usecase like Gaming on that. I use Fedora or Tumbleweed for my gaming/programming desktop to keep things up to date and at maximum performance.
2654	Currently Leap is my goto for daily drive machines - I love it, & am in awe of the clever people who make it
2684	KDE Plasma on my main PC box, due to the flexibility and options available.
	Manjaro KDE Plasma on my Pinebook Pro, as that's what it came with and still works well.
2687	Clear Linux from Intel - since it is performance optimised when running FEA and CFD simulations
2690	Clear - fastest . Optimised for HPC throughput, even on AMD hardware (we will be running 1,000's of Genoa-X's it's MUCH faster than other distro's).

2711	Leap for general desktop computing - it has been very stable, easy to support for non-technical users, and upgrades have been getting easier over the years.
	CentOS for servers, but we need to explore other RHEL-like alternatives now (our customers mostly use RHEL, so we have to maintain compatibility with them)
2753	Debian Ubuntu Fedora
2756	Arch for Laptop Tumbleweed for Desktop
2801	I guess I had only temptation to deviate from opensuse occassionly for better media support of gaming, but did not change anyways.
2819	Manjaro or Debian, I like the ease of use and customization features, plus I don't see any behind the scenes politics and racism that I've seen with distributions like opensuse and redhat
2822	Opensuse Tumbleweed
2825	Ubuntu for desktop and server due to support
2852	Leap for work. I have also used Debian and Ubuntu LTS for work. I use work machine for online teaching at a university so I need it to be stable and reliable. Work is pushing Microsoft MDM so may have to shift to Ubuntu as that is only option Microsoft offer for Linux
2855	Leap or SLES for everything. It always works.
2858	Ubuntu for home server. Documentation and software available in repos.
2888	Fedora works for me. Kinoite is an amazing b experience, backed by tlbx and podman.
2906	PopOS for engineering
2912	I currently use Fedora but might consider switching to SUSE MicroOS
2939	Debian / Devuan, for stability
2957	ubuntu because it has reasonably well updated packages, never tried suse before
2990	the ones i like is either debian (or based) or slackware
3020	Debian for server infrastructure
3023	Gnome on laptop for the UI and Plasma on desktop because it allows customize my work flow.
3029	No, not really.
3062	Too long to answer this.
3086	Micro OS/ Leap Micro, I really love Transactional style distros
3125	Rolling release is my preferred model almost everywhere. To me it seems like the more stable approach on long.run systems, because the continuing updates break less than the big version upgrades on release based distros.
3131	Tumbleweed for everything related to Desktop/GUI use. Leap for server-based VMs with specific use cases.
3155	MX Linux AHS
3176	RHEL/Oracle Linux for most server workloads, simply because both have shown superior reliability over other distros. For budget constrained applications, we use Oracle Linux and Alma Linux. On the desktop, we primarily use ChromeOS and ChromeOS Flex because of the easy deployability, simple management and superior user experience. For embedded applications, we use Yocto (self-compiled) and WindRiver Linux.
3191	I use LibreELEC for KODI set-top media boxes. I have an Android phone I'd love to switch for Linux.
3209	Opensuse Tumbleweed as a daily driver
3278	Raspberry Pi OS for my Pi 4 based container host home server. I used MicroOS in the past but that once had a broken u-boot configuration post update and hence it was not possible to recover form that state. As also new images had the same issue I oped-in for Raspberry Pi OS and used podman over there to host my containers. Ultimately I plan on switching back to MicroOS due to it's ease of use and self updates. But not in the foreseeable future.
3296	openSUSE is primary choice debian and Ubuntu are second and third.
3305	Ubuntu - linux beginneers Oracle Linux - free stable distribution (CentOS alternative)
3317	I have primarily used Slackware because it's stable, easy to understand, and easy to adapt when my use cases change. I would still prefer it, but the releases are infrequent and the software becomes stale.
3320	Ubuntu is the preferred Linux desktop for the majority of folks as the documentation for development use cases revolves are instructions for Ubuntu. Packages tend to be easier to find for Ubuntu as well. Personally, I'm doing the most I can on Tumbleweed so I can learn the ecosystem and help out with documentation

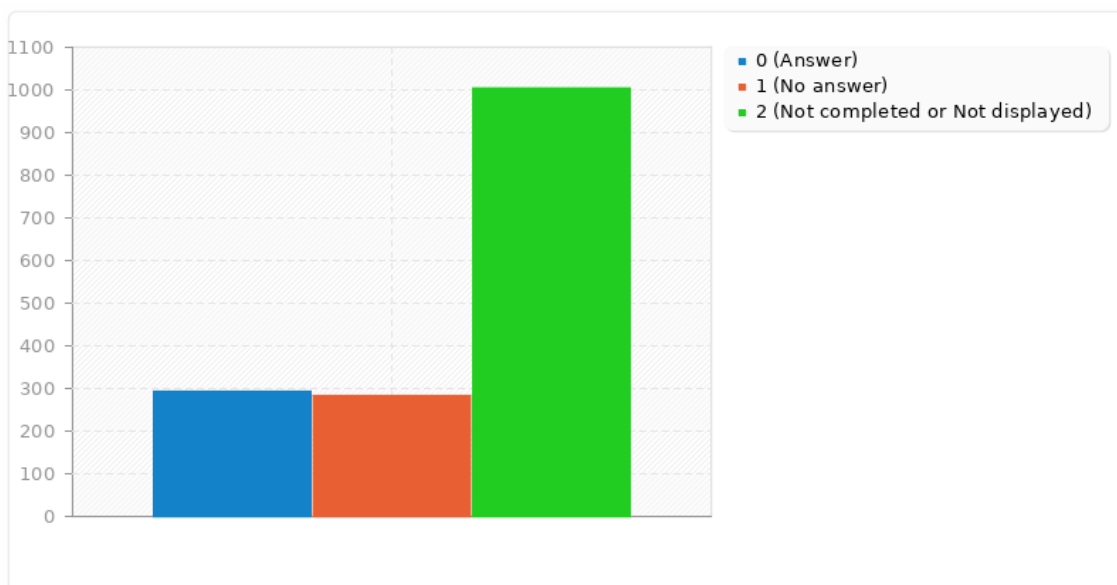
3329	Leap, KDE
3332	openSUSE Tumbleweed, always
	(Actually I do have debian on an old laptop that's always on as a homeserver in here, but that's because I don't update it often)
3347	Opensuse leap being rolling release seems like the perfect platform for gaming. Bleeding edge but still tested well
3401	Tumbleweed for desktops Leap for users who do not need the latest software Debian for servers
3404	Most customers prefer Ubuntu, which I only think they do is because they have herd about them.
3407	Leap, centos
3413	opensuse for older HW and virtual machines; Current/past Ubuntu on new HW (due to modern kernels) - will likely migrate to Debian + Fedora - Leap seems to be dead at least according to Suse/R. Brown, Ubuntu is not suitable for my use due to snaps ... it is going to be change
3434	Linux Mint for desktop
3446	I prefer openSUSE Leap for my desktops and laptops. I find YaST and AutoYaST to be very useful. Tumbleweed seems to undergo major changes frequently, which is something that I try to avoid.
3449	I favour OpenSUSE Leap, currently at version 15.4. Being a scientist rather than an IT guy, I need a trouble-free stable version that reliably does what it is supposed to be.
3452	RHEL/Rocky/Alma - virtual server for hosting - easy to configure php across multiple versions running on FPM CentOS 7 - has been a great Xen Hypervisor host but in need of a replacement distribution with a good support term length
3479	Fedora or Tumbleweed for programming and learning. Both are up to date and Debian Testing, Sid are more likely to have problems with uninstallable packages or conflicts.
3512	Tumbleweed kde
3515	no
3524	I prefer only immutable systems. Reproducibility also something I look forward to in the future.
3527	Zorin OS, Ubuntu, openSUSE, Fedora
3533	I use opensuse almost exclusively. I do run others as virtual machines just to test them out
3542	I used Mandriva and Fedora but settled on OpenSUSE
3551	Tumbleweed, for daily desktop use
3572	ubuntu for end points for long LTS support
3611	Debian. Unlike openSUSE, it doesn't do crazy 11 -> 42 -> 15 version switches and there's no weirdness with SlowRoll.
3626	A stable distribution like Debian for stability purposes on software that I intend to run and not change often.
3632	I prefer all stable distros suitable for home desktop use
3635	Debian for my servers, low profile, very simple. Kali on laptop for studying: great defaults, bleeding edge updates, debian base. Fedora for gaming, pushing desktop forward.
3641	Arch for learning
3653	Tumbleweed for business workstation Debian for software development Other forks for specific purposes e.g. rescue/recovery systems
3680	OpenSuse user only as far as I remember.
3716	Kubuntu, Ubuntu Budgie - Regular Release. openSUSE I come back to all the time because it is well built, best KDE implementation, and I started using openSUSE when I bought it in a box in an office supply store. I would love a semi-rolling release which the closest I can find is in point releases.
3737	I have primary used Leap and Debian-based distributions at home after Red Hat's behavior. Still use Red Hat at work.
3755	opensuse. I working with SLES.
3773	By default I use openSUSE, yet even try whatever OS is listed/provided for some small edge devices
3791	Ubuntu Server for general servers. Stable, better community and larger repositories. TrueNAS and Proxmox for storages and virtualization
3800	I love openSUSE Tumbleweed on my main gaming PC for everyday use. On my secondary laptop I use Fedora Silverblue as I consider immutable distros amazing for secondary devices to have a Chromebook-like experience.
3836	OpenSUSE Leap offers a lot of ready to use packages

3839	Alpine Linux. Much faster package management than what RPM can do.
3845	Kubuntu (Desktop , Gaming) Debian/Rasbian (RPi) LFS (learning to build your own system including Kernel compiling) Arch (Steam Deck)
3857	I would most likely use Ubuntu for my home NAS thanks to ZFS support.
3872	Debian for server and nobara for desktop.
3893	Desktop: Arch Linux (up to date and mostly vanilla packages)
3929	i use openSuSE... for all use cases on real hardware... on the raspis: venusOS (victron) and raspbian. and I use a pi-hipe
3950	I like Opensuse because I find it easy to use and difficult to break the system. The use of snapshots by default is also very good in case something goes wrong.
3986	Silverblue is the best for desktop. It just works, and never gets into an 'unbootable' state.
3998	Fedora / RH for legacy and on-premises workloads due to existing ecosystem for management. Ubuntu for quick development due to wide skills etc. Amazon Linux in AWS due to being from same vendor.
4037	Tumbleweed has been really nice for desktop computing, especially gaming, since it has very up-to-date software which reduces the necessity of acquire it from other sources. It does necessitate a certain level of knowledge of what the packages do (due to occasional conflicts when updating meaning some packages might need to be removed or held, so I need to know what they do and how necessary they are). For servers, I like Debian, because a lot of server software provides up-to-date repositories for it allowing for easy installation and update management. Updates are also painless, don't really have to think about them, and the general "newness" of packages is less important since security updates are still provided.
4064	Manjaro as it is user friendly and closest to Arch, and no need to re-install at all. Also well supported for Steam Games.
4076	Home use: Garuda Their brand of KDE, and specifically the reskin of LibreWolf (Firedragon) is easy on the eyes and is the only probacy-focused browser that doesn't give me a migraine
4139	OpenSuse KDE, Debian XFCE - stability. Don't care about up to date software.
4148	Arch for Desktops
4208	Using Gentoo on my desktop, easiest to setup optimal config for hardware
4238	leap. I'm not fan of rolling releases (too much updates...)
4274	Laptop/Desktop for advanced users - Arch Linux Laptop/Desktop for begginers - Fedora (Silverblue) Mobile - Androod (GrapheneOS) Server - Debian
4301	Work only allows cent os
4307	No, although i tend to prefer rolling distributions (OpenSuse, Arch, Debian Sid). Nix is special, and Fedora pushes the broader topics.
4328	I recently moved back to OpenSuse from Ubuntu and Gentoo. It's just amazing what you have done guys, all installation and configuration is super smooth even on exotic environments like ARM VMs on Apple Silicon Macs. This helps me a lot, thanks for that. Keep up the good work.
4340	Arch for the availability of codecs
4349	NixOS for everything
4385	Raspbian with Home Assistant. There's an image easy to install and use. Raspbian with ownCloud. Same as before but this one I'm using virtualized over an opensuse host.
4430	Tried AV Linux for music, will be testing out Ubuntu Studio and possibly Spiralinix.
4439	opensuse - openbsd
4472	I use Ubuntu and Debian on a daily basis for its large application database and access to documentation and guides. On servers, I use Rocky Linux and Debian and Ubuntu interchangeably
4505	Working environment: openSuSE Tumbleweed Multimedia: Ubuntu, Linux Mint
4556	I really like Yast, but if I am at all uncertain my pick will often fall to Debian/Debian Testing, as it is a known reliable Distro and has a most packages one could wish for without forcing snaps
4589	I have always leaned Debian and specifically antix for low spec hardware. Might be nice to have low resource version of opensuse out of the box.
4592	Solus for Light desktop usage : I do integration and Solus i fast at setting up and easy at

	teaching
	openSUSE for Everything Real World Case
4613	No, I use opensuse
4646	Tumbleweed is compelling. Other rolling-release distributions are generally speaking community-run or development branches which are both not reliable (e.g. EndeavourOS breaking GRUB).
4667	No. I'm happy with OpenSuse based Distros. Love Zypper.
4682	OpenSUSE
4727	Ubuntu for software availability
4745	yes, Kali for testing and researching because there are lots of preinstalled packages.
4769	Opinsuze with KDE is my preference.
4781	MicroOS and Aeon
4787	SUSE for desktop. SUSE+KDE=only linux distribution I can stand for desktop use.
4796	I am using OpenSUSE on my desktop for over a decade. And SUSE Enterprise Linux for HPC, but most of our cloud servers are currently running on Ubuntu.
4868	For people who havent used linux before, something like zorin is much better
4871	Opensuse on desktop
4880	ArchLinux, ArchLinux, Arch, Debian and Oracle Linux
4889	I generally use Raspberry Pi OS for use on Raspberry Pi when there is a specific library or interface most easily available on it.
4898	Debian. Been using for over 12 years, I did use OpenSuse on My RaspberryPi3 for audio recording in 2016/17
4925	I prefer tumbleweed. I have been trying out xubuntu and sparky linux but Tumbleweed made me ditch windows and go linux fulltime.

Summary for G4Q00005

Are there particular Linux distributions or flavors that you prefer for specific use cases? If so, which ones and why?



Summary for G4Q00006

In your opinion, what emerging IT trends or technologies show the most promise in the next three to five years?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	222	14.05%
No answer	354	22.41%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
59	AI, but I'm not using it currently because most technologies like ChatGPT are privacy-invasive.
74	Artificial Intelligence. Advanced connectivity – 5G networks. Web3. Trust architectures. Digital identity. New software development tools.
83	Game Streaming (Xbox to Browser on openSUSE). Immutable Desktop.
92	At the age of 68 I do not want to get absorbed in hypes, but stress the long term support and platform for scientific computing of all sorts, clusters, distributed solutions....
101	Immutable systems. Containers.
104	Godot game development
110	WebAssembly. RNNs for system tuning etc.
134	I think that Security will be the most important concern for next 5 years
140	Flatpaks and containerized applications.
182	To me, immutable file systems and declarative configurations.
188	There where the lobbyists make the most ruckus and the companies can earn the most. And unfortunately also in the user monitoring and persecution. So the dwindling privacy protection and the increasing control mania.
194	Further containerization
230	Maybe general artificial intelligence
275	Security might hopefully see a higher priority, especially with all these "everything into the cloud" buzzing over the last years. Customers in our area slowly realize that moving all their data into the cloud is not (always) the best way. On one side, they don't save any money, on the other side, their (and their customer's) data suddenly is in big danger. We have many small and mid-range customers that wanted support by "moving their data home". In the end, they run a mixed environment: storing the data on their own hardware - and scaling up with renting the needed resources on demand in one or multiple cloud providers. That setup took them (and their software engineering teams) some years - but at least the ones we guided through this process are very happy today.
287	containerization, AI, cloud, games and probably IoT.
290	Generative AI
299	Container, cloud
302	AI/ML, edge computing, and security are important IT trends with promise in the next 3 - 5 years.
314	Proton and immutable Linux distributions (Aeon, Kalpa, Silverblue, etc)
335	Machine learning, Radeon Open Compute, CUDA
392	containerisation
410	Transactional linux systems for autonomous edge systems. Edge computing will be very important, and those systems have to work by themselves, without human interaction over a long period of time, but still super secure.
449	Containerization
482	gaming
485	AI container
494	networks, ias, learning
506	ML, AI

536	AI, robotics, extremely secure communication systems, e.g. as Signal and Session, among Tor to browse the internet
569	No answer
623	Atomic OS updates, composable software infrastructure (Nix, Guix), cross-distribution user applications (Toolbx, Distrobox, Flatpak), RISC-V
629	immutable OS for desktop containerized applications
650	AI
662	Containerization
677	"promise" is a complex word. And I prefer not to answer since its out of my skill set.
746	AI
779	Machine learning
812	Linux phones seem promising.
815	AI, containers
818	Immutable core systems, and Adaptable platforms like ALP
821	N/A
833	N/A
848	I don't have any clue, but every will focusing to AI for next decade so not that much different from today. Also IoT devices will have massive use for human body, maybe something like cyborg?
869	I'm interested in immutable filesystems and containerization, as long as they're rolling (MicroOS).
878	Immutable systems show a lot of promise
896	I dont know, not my field of expertise
911	ML and AI
935	Containerization. Return to on-premise after the cloud proved too expensive.
986	Gaming, blockchain, AI.
1001	Compute - and the standard integration/configuration of that GPU capability in the distro install. AMD particularly - i realise nVidia presents a challenge here.
1004	Don't know if that's really a "trend", but I think ARM will be more widespread on desktops in the next few years (maybe more like 10 years rather than 3-5)
1034	Immutable OS
1094	Mobile computing, now that Steam Deck is emerging as a device of its own, bringing about a revolution in how desktop gamers play games
1109	Rust Kubernetes
1124	really no idea!
1154	Artificial intelligence, blockchains, Wifi 7, IT security strengthening
1184	Of course, AI will affect every nook and cranny of IT. I think the form we use to interface with computers will continue to evolve. As long as it interfaces with ever larger screens, it can take any form we can imagine. IOT will continue to push ever amounts of aggressive attempts to grab money from our pockets and lower the functionality of our appliances, cars, machines, and other devices.
1193	Encryption and cyber security
1271	Unknown to me.
1283	RISC-V, automobile
1286	No comment.
1289	Cloud service, containerization
1292	Gaming Parallel processing AI Seamless cross-platform Interoperability / UX
1322	Immutable and image based distributions
1334	AI technologies. Not in the chatGPT sense. Things like natural text-to-speech. Upscaling (images/videos/gaming).
1349	random.org will provide a more accurate prediction.
1391	AI and cloud computing, although the latter might slow down a tad in the next years.
1442	Read only distros with atomic updates and flatpaks
1457	Obviously it AI technologies.
1484	Flatpaks for everything.
1487	Gaming on Linux. I am hoping Linux distros will start think about desktop environments from a layman user point of view instead of purely a super user point of view. Things should just work instead of me having to go in and tweak things or know how to figure out that there is another package I need to install to get an app running.

1490	AI seems promising, particularly if it starts migrating to the edges and users can easily run it on their own computers, enhancing latency and improving privacy
1502	Containers and virtualization continue to be important. Tools should share libraries and dependencies where possible but parallel, isolated package installation (e.g. flatpak) should also be available.
1517	Maybe arm industry? Hopefully not, but we haven't had a war in a long time. And IoT/Linux could become more important there if it happens.
1529	Improvement of IT use for infrastructure - smart infrastructure and monitoring of "dumb" infrastructure for vulnerabilities or updates
1565	Gaming - if the usability of Linux improves in the gaming space as SteamOS/Steam Deck have shown, you will get more users at least casually using Linux distributions and hopefully moving further into the space outside of the gaming scene Distributed energy saving cloud devices. Federations of them. At homes. Everywhere. Small, distributed, connected.
1580	Cloud, Kubernetes et al
1598	... really, I don't see any ... I'm rather wary than anything else ...
1736	I can't think of any tbh
1739	More rust software. bcachefs
1742	Ai
1757	Generative AI, particularly for digital Art and programming purposes.
1766	Frankly, I have no idea (I'm more than 30 years in the business and "emerging IT trends" always surprised me in the past)
1778	AI assistants based on generative language models
1823	AI seems to be the largest invested technology field.
1832	None
1835	There is a move towards auditability, security, zero trust, immutability. I believe these will be important going forward. This addresses the enterprise space.
1892	Flatpak
1910	AI, IoT, Edge, and probably Robotics (especially in the healthcare industry).
1916	IA
1964	The newfound focus on safety: Rust, WUFS, carbon, cpp2, etc.
1979	Cloud computing and blockchain
1994	na
2006	AI.
2039	Datacenters are hungry for compute for more AI-driver workloads.
2081	Machine learning integration, security sandboxing applications.
2084	AI
2093	Immutable OS. Even Windows 12 is rumoured to use an immutable system.
2096	Immutability and containerization
2129	Microsoft is driving users away from their desktop OSes (and other services), and Linux has a chance to shine.
2183	Hosting own Servers/Applications
2189	Containers. Being able to have multiple sand-boxed containers that don't have an impact with other versions or distros. Ex: using Redhat containers that require older packages and running that in tandem with a newer kernel on the desktop that supports the newer hardware being used
2204	Web Assembly, AI
2210	Immutable systems using flatpaks for applications.
2225	I don't really speculate.
2231	Machine Learning (IA) Data analysis
2234	I assume that immutable OS will become a big trend.
2246	contenerisation, flatpak, virtualisation (e.g. Android apps on desktop os)
2255	Declarative OS handling is nice and expected at least for businesses.
2264	Rollout of completely configured systems using simple configuration files (NixOS seems promising, though i haven't tried it yet) Virtual Desktop Environment / Desktop Streaming / Remote Desktop / Thin Client (there seems to lack of great options for Linux here - low bandwidth and high latency are difficult problems) Machine Learning / AI (lot's of options on Linux, mainly because of python)
2297	Phones and cloud services
2309	Machine learning, (as a search aggregator).

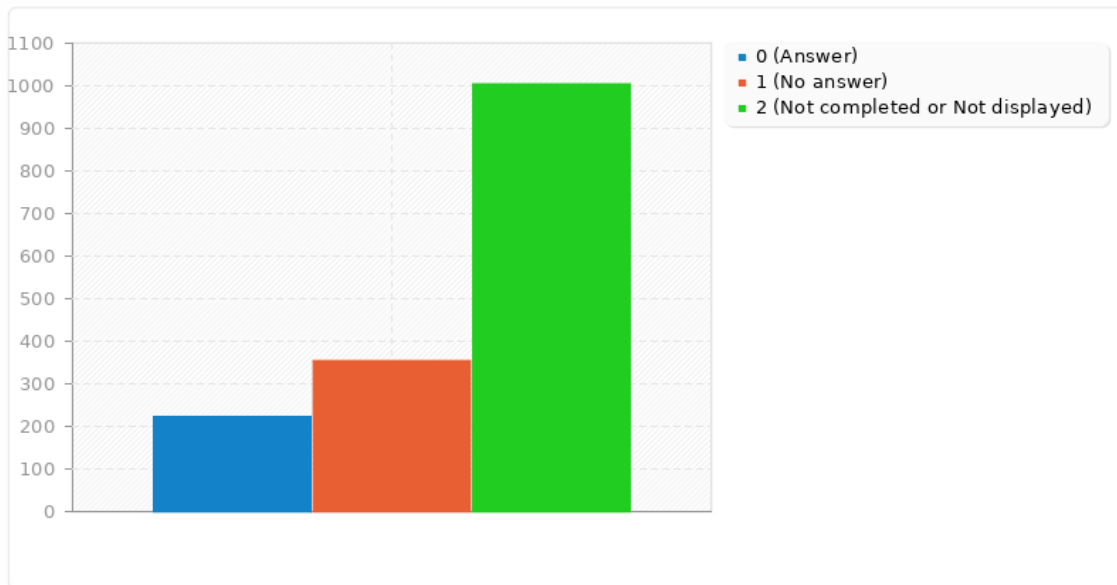
2312	A movement towards sustainability.
2333	Flatpak and immutable OS.
2336	Chase the hype and let marketing do the rest.
2348	Not too bleeding edge of a technology, but containers
2381	Flatpak containerisation will dominate package distribution soon. It represents a simplified solution for the end user while reducing development burden on distro maintainers
2390	Edge-computing and desktop (as soon as win10 loses support)
2426	software defined networking better management and insights tools
2453	Not applicable.
2486	I'm not sure. A lot of trends seem more like fads a not anything that will stick.
2495	Formal verification of software isn't in the spotlight right now, but I can see it growing, and it has definitely gotten more feasible. It's still enormously complicated, but it's the only solution to a number of longstanding issues that become more pronounced with IT encroaching on every corner of our life.
2513	Reproducible and Declarative build configuration. NixOS will change the way packaging is done.
2534	unmutable OS, virtualization
2540	Don't feel I can make an informed comment here.
2543	None
2567	If I knew this answer I'd be an industry leader, not some rando taking a survey on the toilet.
2570	Wayland
2597	lightweight containers
2624	I am not powerful enough to glimpse them
2633	3D printers
2648	Containerization and heavily repeatable system setup tools like Nix or read-only base file systems.
2654	While I can't get excited about immutables just yet I think they are the future
2681	AI I guess, however I would rather develop my brain power then allow algorithms to tell me what and how [?][?] [?][?][?][?]
2684	Open source AI that does not send identifiable data to a company.
2690	Moving away from Infini-band as the ONLY HPC networking fabric.
2753	LLM
2756	Idk if it really is a "trend" but Rust/WebAssembly for web development is something i find very promising. Begone the days of slow and single threaded *script, embrace high performance webassembly
2801	No idea.
2825	Machine learning for end users (LLM integrated in the system, image generation and selection tools hopefully integrated in gimp) Test generation from natural language
2855	AI/ML
2858	Cloud infrastructure for collaboration and networking. SaaS platforms (unfortunately).
2876	Containers; Proton
2888	AI
2912	basic/easy answer is generative AI. My answer is more along the lines of more and more people understanding and finding out the drawbacks of proprietary software and slowly switching to FOSS alternatives. This might not be likely to explode FOSS usage, but just a general acknowledgement that something can be done to products that work against the users is a large step in the right direction.
2939	Artificial Intelligence
2990	none
3020	Wayland adoption
3023	Inmutable can be one of the best trend in a few years mostly for general adoptance in Linux.
3029	This is probably gonna be the most common answer, but I would guess AI?
3062	AI and supercomputing first, gaming next, small business applications later. I would have loved to add Linux-based smartphone but that farce is still too big to be promising in the next years.
3131	Simplification of the Linux use in general, especially for hobby use like gaming.
3167	I expect growth in the Open Source community, which will lead to better and more reliable/secure software
3176	AI is a big topic, and this will likely continue for a long time. Repatriation of cloud services to on-prem solutions is also an emerging trend, driven by the increase in cloud costs and the end of the honeymoon period in regards of what level of resilience and safety can be expected.

3191	I am excited about Linux as a phone OS. I am excited about federated platforms, such as ActivityPub and Veilid.
3209	Immutable operating systems.
3278	- AI - Cloud - Immutable operating systems with strong encapsulation between user apps and the system. (Just Like MicroOS Desktop)
3320	Edge computing
3380	Gaming, VMs, Sandboxing of apps, CyberSec
3401	Containers in the form of k8s
3434	AI task automation
3437	Eco SW (E.g. blue Engel like for some KDE apps)
3449	No idea...
3467	The integration of computers in all kinds of things of daily use. And the connections of these things to the internet.
3479	Containerization, VMs, and easily switching between platforms or OS's on a running computer. Desktop AI. I think less expensive but somewhat more limited cloud services will emerge.
3512	AI assisted desktop and server
3515	unsure
3524	I concern myself with gaming and so I think Desktop Linux is an area that will have immense growth in the future.
3542	Internet of things
3551	Immutable OS, containerization
3611	Containerization: snap vs flatpak for desktop apps. Flatpak FTW! Snap is weird Canonical shit. openSUSE should promote flatpaks.
3632	Machine Learning
3635	Quantum computing will push cryptography fast forward. Blockchain might finally find a real use case.
3641	Immutable distributions
3653	Encryption, security, privacy = protection and preservation each human individual's rights on their personal data Transparency = open source
3656	Machine Learning LLM
3680	IA
3710	AI in general
3716	Flatpak
3737	Containers and AI
3755	kubernetes
3773	The digital transformation of the past to even more focusing on cloud-native containerization, even though both some baremetal services and virtual machines are not yet completely migrated
3791	Kubernetes with GPUs, new distributed FS. FPGAs for general cases.
3800	I don't have enough knowledge to answer that question.
3830	Immutability, AB root, sandbox apps.
3836	IA, blockchains, microservices
3845	PCIe , HBM , ML
3857	Containers. They've already shown themselves in a lot of places, e.g. mobile, servers, etc.
3872	Rust
3893	None. Right now pretty much all of them are too often used as short-lived scams and then discarded.
3950	I do not know
3986	Immutable operating systems. Containerized apps (flatpak etc).
3998	MicroVMs Quantum-safe cryptography
4037	AI if we can somehow improve the cost and power use, along with actually improving its performance (too liable to providing false information at the moment).
4064	AI and possibly desktop as a service although I prefer to run my own hardware and control it.
4076	Oxide seems promising: bringing cloud computing on-premises with FLOSS firmware seems better than trusting outside entities with company data, and easier to set up than server racks designed for datacenters and home-labs
4103	Quantum computing becomes more accessible and new use-cases emerge, cases like

	security aspects
4139	AI, Machine learning
4208	Self-hosting, as enshitification increases
4274	Rewrite it in Rust Immutable distro (Almost) NO JS on the web Monero
4307	Containerization is a hot topic and I think it can really work, the marketing is a bit lacking until now ;-)
4328	AI-assisted coding and troubleshooting tools.
4349	NixOS
4352	AI intergration
4385	Biometrics with computer vision for end users (login in websites for example)
4403	AI
4439	Robots-Electronique
4472	Systems with modern filesystems such as openzfs or btrfs, perhaps containerization, but for it to be common, it must not be so complicated on the admin side. I hope that LXD technology will develop even more
4556	I think sandboxing as in Flatpaks are promising, as they remove incompatibility for software and bring convenience for devs and users. Also Large Nural networks are already changing a lot in society
4589	Easily reproducible systems with something like ansible maybe in conjunction with immutable system. Would be great to see some sort of cofiguration snapshot instead of building the config by hand
4592	Cloud, Immutable and Virtualization
4646	I think artificial intelligence is going to develop in a massive way soon. With the average person's reliance on non-custodial computing I think services like OpenAI will start to make a lot of money. A lot to be done yet though - if I tell Bing it's wrong, it shuts itself down so it doesn't go on a psycho rant. ARM as well in the search for power efficiency (sadly). I think, however, adoptability may be harmed with current *Linux* trends towards Wayland given the dominance of Nvidia. We'll have to see how it goes, maybe they'll finally wake up :)
4655	IA
4682	Hybrid Cloud containerized workloads
4727	Development and gaming
4745	most of the people may tell that A.I. gonna take over the world but I don't think so and I can't foresee that.
4781	Immutability, the AI boom, and the continued growth of containerization
4796	I am interested in the prospects of VR and AR in the next few years. Also I notice a trend towards integrating multiple systems into Digital Twins. Machine Learning will continue to evolve at a high pace.
4868	Handheld gaming like the steam deck
4871	K8, terraform
4880	Linux on the Desktop, Edge Systems
4889	I am curious about the use of generative AI for personal computing use cases (although not yet convinced it is the future!) Containerization and reproducibility of development environments has proven very useful to me, and I look forward to seeing technologies in that area (e.g. distrobox, etc.) advance.
4895	AI and LLM

Summary for G4Q00006

In your opinion, what emerging IT trends or technologies show the most promise in the next three to five years?



Summary for G4Q00007

Do you believe Linux is well-positioned to meet the evolving needs of the market, including emerging technologies? Please explain.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	218	13.80%
No answer	358	22.66%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
20	Yes, all new server technologies are targeting linux.
41	Yes
59	No idea, I'm not an expert with these things.
74	Yes. * Stable. * High performance. * System administration is inherently easier for the case of having to manage large numbers of distributed computing instances (nodes).
83	Nope. AI for end users isn't existing. End user experience und coherent system experience is not really a concern on desktop (steam get's it slowly). Linux on the back end for power users works. Not for normal end users it's not.
92	Yes, I see no other platform having the versatility of Linux, the openness, and flexibility. MS is busy "hiding" the filesystem from the user and does not offer the flexibility, security, and power needed for scientific applications. Linux is a real multiuser platform, that is not hiding this aspect from the user. It is geared towards users with some knowledge of IT.
104	Yes, it's growing in popularity regularly. The more people that use it the better it can be
110	Yes.
134	Linux Desktop OS Market share is less then 10% !
140	More growth continues with Linux supporting open platforms.
182	More than ever. It draws attention like never before with devices such as the Steam Deck and supports more and more technologies.
188	-
194	Yes, windows containers don't really make sense outside of very specific use cases and developments like MicroOS, ALP or RHCOS seam very promising in that regard
203	Yes for Server, No for Desktop
230	I feel that Linux has a good grasp of market needs in its dedicated areas, but I belong to the minority of Linux use cases (i.e., desktop Linux users). My assessment of Linux's performance in keeping up with the market demand for desktop operating systems is terrible, and far from commercial operating systems.
236	Not quite. If something goes wrong (mostly with hardware), average PC users are out of options. And if they don't use Linux as their daily driver, they are hesitant to adopt it for other use. Be more user-friendly!
278	Yes, because Linux distributions are developed in a way that allows them to adapt quite naturally to the needs of their users. In the worst case, those who are not satisfied with the existing offer and who have the appropriate skills can forge an existing distribution to meet their specific needs. This is the story of tumbleweed.
287	yes, linux is everywhere, but you already know that. Everyone or every company which wants to do business use linux or linux technologies.
290	Linux is already in a good position for everything server and cloud related, the only market it's lagging behind in is the desktop market, but I don't think Linux is in a good position to take it over considering the monopoly that microsoft and apple have over that market
302	Yes, Linux is very well positioned to meet the evolving needs of the market.
314	Yes, I believe that Linux will move as fast as developer interest does so I believe that most emerging technologies, once proven, can and will be supported by Linux.
323	I think Linux (& Android) have continued to improve and rise over the years, and will continue to do so and remain relevant.
410	Yes and no. MicroOS and LeapMicro are great systems, but the documentation is lacking.

	Fedora IoT is too limited. AlmaLinux needs a lot more automation, and might fail a lot simpler.
449	I think the biggest risk is underfunding/undersupporting of upstream development
485	Yes
	Support is better, safer and cheaper than other solutions
494	its security, stability, but needs to debug and improve subroutines
506	yes
515	Yes, linux it is the backbone of the entire internet.
536	Yes it is. The only drawback is how slowly things are developed and adopted. some software should be simplified. A pity I don't have enough time because there would be a huge transformation in the usability.
569	Probably; though it needs a greater share of the desktop market
623	No. Linux's failure to command an early lead (or even parity) in touch capable -hardware and -software support has doomed it to the ashbin of future-history for pretty much everything user-facing. It's failure to adopt easy-to-use FIDO2 will simply hasten that demise. No desktop environment offers anything even remotely close to what's available in Windows or MacOS for persons with visual or digital (hands/fingers) impairment.
650	Yes, it is modular and powerful.
677	Yes. The issues are often communicative instead of technical.
716	Yes, the only sustainable option. All other options eventually cease at their peak.
746	Yes, Linux has always been a very adaptable operating system/platform and the general excitement around it by enthusiasts and hobbyists will keep that momentum going for many years. Take the Steam Deck for example. It is putting Linux in the hands of millions of users that may have never used or heard of Linux before. With any luck, this will inspire some of those users to start exploring it and possible use it as their daily driver.
779	Yes.
794	No, I don't, desktop Linux is good enough to meet the entertainment needs, but according to the market share, most users aren't using Linux.
812	Yes, the developing technologies don't work well on Windows.
815	Not for AI, not enough data is collected to compete with MS copilot. But I dont want AI on my desktop anyway.
818	Yes, but it always has been.
821	N/A
833	Yes. Linux has the software availability to fit in just about any market or use case.
848	Of course, i believe in the year of linux desktop XD
869	Yes. I am fascinated by ALP and how this can be tailored to specific needs.
896	I dont know, not my field of expertise
917	yes it is. however, this will not happen due to the total absence of marketing and advertising campaigns
935	Yes, but it needs a new distribution with long term support like RHEL.
938	No. Lack of consistency among all the distros Lack of vendor support for apps/services Packaging format inconsistency
986	No. Too much fragmentation. No desktop environment that can do everything, even though KDE Plasma is trying to do that, but it doesn't have enough money. No HDR support so working with or at least displaying HDR videos and pictures cannot be done. Missing Adobe products or a way to rund them is a big problem for many people
1004	Yes, there are lots of contributors who have an interest to have it meet these ever-evolving needs and submit patches in order to ensure that.
1085	Linux is a good fit for the changing tech world. It's open-source, so lots of people work together to make it better and keep up with new tech. It can be used in many different ways, like on servers or in the cloud. Linux is important for cloud tech like Docker and Kubernetes, which are getting more popular. It's also safe and works well, which is important for important stuff like healthcare and new tech in the future. So, Linux is ready for the future of technology.
1094	Linux needs to expand more outside of catering to what it does best (computing solutions) and cover a wider usecase (multimedia content creation, come on, make Adobe and other CCS (content creation suites) budge, challenge MacOS in this regard please)
1103	Yes, only education of population that Linux is not scary is needed
1109	yes
1124	Yes. Free software gives the hackers the tools to create what the need/want.
1154	Yes, but on condition of finding a solution to the defragmentation of its ecosystem without stifling the principle of freedom which is in its origins

1184	It is the big dog in town and will be even more in the future. Windows, I think, will be primarily cloud based soon. It has to run on some back end. Nobody wants to create OS' anymore and would be happy to delegate that to the Linux creation machine.
1193	Yes
1271	I have no opinion
1286	No comment.
1289	Yes. I believe that FOSSes might be not as good as commercial one, but FOSS is a base of commercial, and there are many things like servers will be easier to setup on Linux
1292	Yes. Both power computing and customized OS are existing strengths of Linux giving it an excellent adaptability.
1316	In many ways yes, but in a few I think there is room for improvement. It seems like some distributions are suffering from a lack of a road map for where they are going and are kind of floundering around, or have decided on a single narrow use case and are throwing out general purpose computing.
1334	As someone who tried linux for off and on for over 20 years I was very surprised when I gave it a shot again a few months ago. It improved a lot and it feels like it is finally in a spot where I will answer your question with yes. I do think it severely lacks behind on the natural text-to-speech part that smartphones and browsers like ms edge (this feature only exists on windows) offer, though.
1343	Yes
1349	I guess yes, but who knows what king of system recourse management will be needed in future. Linux seems to be flexible enough for now, but some folks still use BSD for some specific use cases.
1391	I think it is. It is highly adaptable, and its open source nature means that most IT tools will be developed with Linux in mind.
1442	Not really
1457	Yes, opensource is and will be the first choice for new technologies imo.
1484	I don't care. It works well enough for me. Everyone has a differnet use case after all.
1487	Honestly, no, but I think it is close to and I think it could be. As previously stated, Linux distros are more geared to power users, they need to focus more on providing quality of life improvements such as standard apps for people to use without having to go research what is compatible with Windows or Mac equivalent software. I think gaming consoles like the Steam Deck are majorly increasing awareness and use of Linux. I think Linux could be more widespread if there were more native apps. I am hoping with more users using Linux due to things like Steam, that more companies will port apps and games over to Linux as well. I think the Linux community should embrace this more than they have the last decade or so.
1490	For new workloads like AI, hardware acceleration is hard to configure and spotty. Inline drivers and open source, freely distributable libraries are a must.
1502	All really needed is a solid base to build our own solutions on. Chasing hype trends is not really useful.
1511	AFAICT
1529	It depends on the future growth and trends of other fields (e.g. edge computing, IoT, AI/ML, etc.) and what becomes the "next hottest thing" that people obsess over.
1565	Yes. Because of opensource.
1598	...
1646	I think Linux is well positioned, the issues are in vendor lock or politics. Most issues are not technical but in documentation, education and unwillingness to adapt.
1742	Yes, open source software will be increasingly relevant as the barrier of entry to development is increasingly lowered
1754	It is, but not the market for desktop users necessarily. If the large markets are considered, no problem. But the small desktop segment could be expanded. This would necessitate some change in orientation, and since most Linux in this area is not commercial nor commercially guided, this change may not be possible.
1757	I believe it's already in a good spot for enterprise/professional IT use, but it still needs more accessibility and compatibility with popular software to better serve the average user or professionals from other fields.
1766	I'm currently afraid of two things threatening open source software:
	1) this current "KI thing" which all major software players are trying to integrate in their products (as useless as it might be in the first place) 2) political decisions (cryptography, software security rules, ...)
1778	My worry is that (proprietary) generative language models will change computing in a way that open source solutions will struggle to keep up with.
1823	Yes, strongly. I would be surprised to hear that AI models weren't already running on Linux. Even open / available models such as LLaMA run on standard desktops and will likely

	improve substantially.
1832	Don't know
1835	Yes, because companies like SUSE and Red Hat survey and anticipate business needs and develop needed technologies. Other individuals and groups develop emerging technologies on a Linux first basis, and then the idea spreads. Everything is available in Linux, but project longevity and documentation are important for uptake of new tools and technology by SMB and Enterprise users.
1847	Toolchains like AMD ROCm or Intel oneAPI need better adoption from all distributions
1892	Sorta, but it needs to move to the immutable distro model first
1910	Yes, in a handful of aspects, it is. (Flexibility, its position regarding Edge computing, cybersecurity, and a few others), however it's lack of commercial advertisement and promotion as well as software compatibility may play against it.
1916	No. Is not "desktop user friendly" usually. As I told, not too much help after system is installed on PC.
1967	No, too much fragmentation
1994	na
2000	Not exactly this question but i want a comercial Linux phone,.if possible from SUSE
2006	Yes. Linux requires little maintainance(if you use a stable distribution) and is getting easier and easier to maintain these days. Plus, you do not need to reboot except for kernel updates, which is good for critical IT infrastructure
2081	Yes, but it is difficult to maintain a good position considering that Microsoft Windows environment has evolved dramatically fixing old know UX bugs.
2084	Yes because the potential is limitless and flexible
2093	Yes, because there isn't the licensing fees for everything like Microsoft charges for the OS and the Office software, etc.
2096	IT wise yes, for Home use only for people who have very basic needs ie web browsing or people who can solve their problems. With the right hardware it can work nicely (mostly gaming focused) but there are still problems
2129	If properly sourced and backed like openSUSE is, yes. The community can rise to the challenge of meeting user needs.
2189	Better more standardized security is needed to meet the challenges of cloud based applications and better practices and standardization are needed
2204	Yes, Linux is the backbone of modern computing and shows no signs of giving up that position.
2210	Linux is the best positioned OS in internet servers because of its superior technology and security. It could do well in the desktop pc marketplace if a mainstream immutable OS with a flatpak appstore and yast configuration system were developed
2225	Yes, it appears to me that Linux can continue to be expanded to support all use cases. I see less and less activity on any other kernel/OS development.
2231	yes do to the open source nature it can adapt quick
2246	Unfortunately is little bit behind, especially in mobile usage (small/touch-input devices) In server and cloud is well positioned.
2255	I think so, it's not without a reason why server industry of the world is Linux heavy.
2264	Probably: Rollout of completely configured systems using simple configuration files (NixOS seems promising, though i haven't tried it yet) No: Virtual Desktop Environment / Desktop Streaming / Remote Desktop / Thin Client (there seems to lack of great options for Linux here - low bandwidth and high latency are difficult problems) Yes: Machine Learning / AI (lot's of options on Linux, mainly because of python)
2297	Not really. No large company are developing Linux phones.
2309	Yes, but perhaps via niche distributions designed for specific purposes.
2312	Open source means longer support cycles for devices, so yes.
2330	I hope people will come to value the value of privacy and choice.
2333	Yes. Windows is becoming less and less usable. Developers need and OS that works.
2336	Linux will be absolutely fine. Standard positioning companies will too. There will always need an option for stronger competition and Linux is champion in that.
2348	On the server side - yes, absolutely. On the general computing side, not so much, no. Everything being catered around windows does not help at all with development. Hopefully it'll get better with time, and with more support, hopefully more hardware sellers that give the linux option.
2381	Linux is decently positioned, but it needs to focus on meeting the workflows which people who use PCs for work need. In particular support for or good FOSS alternatives to commercial/business/engineering software
2390	Edge more or less.

	Desktop... no. KDE does a great job, but the main platform feels a little shakey. Especially without documentation/help.
2399	Ja. Linux ist dynamisch und rasch anpassungsfähig.
2405	Yes, devops automation
2420	I believe it is, the real challenge is just getting other people to try it and making them aware of it.
2426	Access to a C compiler and drivers for most hardware through the Linux kernel is enough to bootstrap any technology.
2435	It's unfortunately still behind Windows and MacOS. On the one side, when you buy a PC you get Windows. At work they use Windows, maybe MacOS. There are really many Linux distros, what is on the one side good, but also difficult for newbies. They just don't know what to use.
2453	Guess so. I'm a lone user, a humanities scholar.
2486	Yes, it's open and flexible so it can be customized for any need.
2495	Absolutely, it's very adaptable. It's no coincidence that it runs basically most computers outside of the desktop field.
2513	Yes. Linux has slowly become more and more reliable for desktop compute. It's still far away but it's already there.
2540	Yes, as long as it keeps evolving but stays true to it's roots.
2567	It appears so. I think a lot of the time there just is not enough Linux marketing for people to realize other options exist
2570	yes because is quite stable and can be really efficient for iot
2597	Yes.
2600	Yes, It's adaptability and flexibility make it appropriate for adapting/supporting emerging technologies.
2624	yes i think so and i hope so. So much so that the linux communities collaborate closely and that linux remains open.
2633	yes
2654	Certainly. There are so many talented & clever people making & maintaining Linux that I think it will always be at the forefront.
2681	Yes
2684	Yes. People who are looking for solutions that better meet their values will increasingly see it as a good quality alternative to relying on large companies that are motivated by profit. Also, open source software has that innovative potential.
2687	Was positioned, If there was a convergence onto 1/2 UI's could easily displace Windows (esp with Microsoft payment directions) if there was a more unified (i.e. many fewer) options. Would need SUSE, RedHat and Ubuntu to treat the workstation/desktop as a serious market rather than an afterthought. Not sure SUSE even releases SLED any more???
2756	Yes, the only thing it's missing is devices that only ship with linux preinstalled so more people are going to use it instead of windows.
2801	No idea. I guess there is no better alternate in this price range, but if this would change I suppose economical calculation will decide as always.
2819	No, I don't think that GNU/Linux will ever become main stream or popular as long as it is giving an image of being an operating system for nerds and the tech savvy. As long as there are users out there that keep insisting that all users need to learn the command line interface, this will turn off any user who just wants to simply use a computer.
2822	Yes
2825	Yes, there is an effort to develop open source ML models and I believe Linux and open source can keep up the pace, particularly with federated learning in a similar manner as the folding at home project
2855	Yes, if it can overcome the fractured ecosystem problem
2858	No, primarily because of lack of support. Companies buy proprietary for support and SLA on failures.
2876	Yes. Free software is an ever-ending adaptable "beast," Linux has repeatedly proven that it can be used for whatever needs. That is one of the main advantages of FOSS.
2888	Yes, open and flexible
2906	Yes. Flexibility is key
2912	I believe Linux is very well positioned to keep up with time, just like it has in the past 30 years.

For the Desktop Linux, the big thing that needs improvement is better support for mobile-style APIs, such as the freedesktop portals. This will allow for a wider use of Flatpaks and will enable the use of immutable distros. Desktop Linux also needs better hardware support for new products such as CPUs or GPUs.

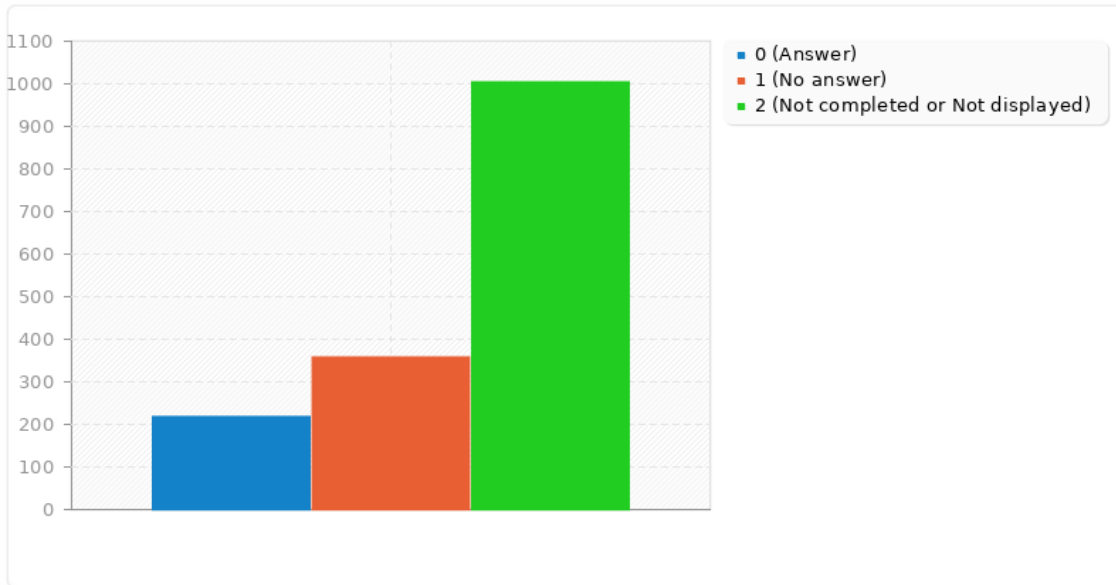
2939	I'm not so in that aspect to express an opinion. However in the past Linux has always shown
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	to be on the piece, where it really matters.
2990	yeah
3020	Yes, it just needs to keep being easier and easier to use for everyday individuals
3023	Linux can be as much as they want. However, sometimes difficult because it doesn't have the same resources as a private company. On the other side, the lack of limitations allows Linux to meet the evolving needs of the market, and create new technologies, this is the reason Linux is in almost every cloud and mobile.
3029	Sorry, not quite sure about this one.
3062	No, can't beat well founded and established companies that produce both software and hardware solutions quicker and more efficiently than independent open-source software-only developers.
3131	No idea. Don't think it matters all too much which OS is used for "the evolving needs of the market". Everything works if you know how to handle it.
3167	Yes, it adapts itself through its needs
3176	Linux is at the forefront of pretty much all emerging technologies in one form or another, and adoption will only increase.
3191	From a commercial view, no. From a communal, public service view, yes. I see Linux being a resource for people who aren't trying to exploit systems, but actually use them and make it easier for others to do that as well.
3209	Yes, but it could use more marketing for the average user to convince them that Linux is a great alternative for MS Windows.
3278	Yes, because it is already the go-to platform there
3296	kernel development is key. Changing their license policy is a good thing
3317	Yes, because the source code is available and is adaptable. You're not held hostage to a proprietary solution.
3320	Absolutely. Linux can be used in the vast majority of new use cases
3401	Yes, because container technology is basically just Linux
3407	Probably not in my industry due to trends from traditional distributions such as Ubuntu and CentOS
3434	In Enterprise segment yes, on desktop no not so much value is the only thing that keeps it over the water
3437	Yes, due to the big range of supported hardware and availability of code, it will be more and more used. Especially in case of a long term use age for business use cases
3449	Linux is perfectly suited for my needs (running scientific software, data management, visualising data, ...).
3479	Yes, but Linux needs to regain leadership in the convergence of desktop, mobile, and cloud.
3512	Yes
3515	I think it feels a bit bloated sometimes and I wouldn't be surprised if micro/unikernels gain popularity (and related, targeting WASM/WASI instead of a specific OS-level platform)
3524	If there were more noteworthy distributions that didn't require terminal I think nothing would be able to stop Linux from dominating every IT market.
3542	I don't think so
3551	Fully, everything is there. Serverside, it's already leading. On desktop, installation and maintenance could be more streamlined and easy to use to win the average (MS Windows) user.
3626	Yes, I find Linux usually provides everything needed for new technologies that appear.
3632	Don't really know how to answer
3635	Absolutely, but not for the desktop, until there is a better hardware support from manufacturers.
3641	Yes, but it needs the collaboration of manufacturers
3653	Theoretically yes, however big data=big business, market will decide on operating systems dominance...
3656	Yes, it is flexible
3680	Absolutely yes, but it is required that the regular Windows-Mac user approaches Linux-distros without fear and openminded. This can be achieved with marketing campaigns, something that Linux never does.
3710	No, the biggest pain points are missing or crappy drivers. Even if you buy specific Linux hardware you can have problems with drivers because hardware manufacturers only support Ubuntu and their old kernel.
3737	I think they were. Red Hat's behavior has damaged trust in Open Source ecosystem stability.
3773	Indeed, it does work along all the spaces and continually plants offerings to try even newer things.
3791	idk, depends on the area.
3800	I guess it does but still there are some big challenges to overcome, like successful transition to Wayland and better GPU driver support from Nvidia.

3836	I think what are a well positionated but just on server side
3845	sure , Linux is under constant development, and well maintained
3893	No, because too much is still closed source or patented so Linux always lacks in drivers and the like.
3950	Yes. Everything "open" is going to be very helpful these days.
3986	Yes.
3998	Yes, primarily down to the wide and varied open source communities that develop and extend the Linux kernel. From vested interests to hobbyists, this allows most use cases to gain a foothold if they are popular.
4037	Yes, the modular nature and openness of the system means it can be well adapted to new use cases.
4064	Yes but little marketing and governments are a big problem with how Microsoft gets in at senior levels
4076	I think Linux is in the best position over other kernels/OSs, because it's free, Microsoft is considering going subscription, and most people will be looking for alternatives once that happens. That, and it already dominates embedded systems and server markets
4103	Absolutely, without a question. This is possible because of modular design and general strengths around memory management, possibility of different file systems and containerization
4127	Yes.
4139	Yes. No other operating system is as well evolved as Linux. Apple seems to only care about phones, and Microsoft, well there's that.
4274	Yes
4307	The enormous amount of choices and the vocally very loud minority that sticks to the paradigms of 30 years ago can be a challenge. On the other hand some technologies sre pushed out too soon.
4328	Yes. Free, wide range of libraries, backed by various enterprises, and not tied to any particular giant like Microsoft.
4349	No - too unstable
4385	I do, opencv runs smoothly on Linux.
4439	Je ne sais pas
4457	Yes, Linux is running in the biggest servers and it's not going anywhere.
4472	Linux is great but. Entities such as Microsoft are taking over an increasingly larger area of the market by concentrating their services into subscriptions. This is deadly for companies with one or two services. Services based on open source cannot cost the same as comprehensive services from Microsoft.
4556	Honestly yes, windows somehow makes itself less and less attractive while Linux gains further ground (Proton, Flatpaks, Hardware Support) still remember when I had to go TTY only on fedora to install Nvidia drivers...
4589	Absolutely. This is where innovation is and low inertia for fast adaptation
4592	Yes, Linux in general is meeting most of the needs for anything modern OS and the fact of going immutable is a serious deal and offers unprecedented opportunities to integrators of all sizes. by the past we had to deal with continuous return of goods for reinstallation etc. but now it is even easy, setup once and it works always
4613	Yes
4646	It seems like Linux is growing like never before. I've converted two friends over who don't even dualboot anymore. OpenSUSE's Yast system configuration tool is really an easy pull in and converter, it helps get people in gently.
4682	There will be a huge shake up with RedHat's changing policies.
4727	Its open nature is a significant driver and infrastructure for the emerging projects.
4745	The answer depends on what it is. Linux has a great marketplace and community in the tech industry, but it's not perfect (as in great for perfectionist engineers) and it's not well-positioned, however it works for many people and use cases.
4781	Sure, the FOSS community is a lot faster than large enterprises. This is why Leap, or Slowroll are not attractive at all.
4796	I think that Linux has advantage in the areas of Machine Learning. But AR and VR at the moment rely a lot on proprietary software and drivers.
4868	Yes, every programmer and research scientist I know worth thier salt uses linux - thus the people who make those technologies will automatically ensure it uses linux
4880	No, not enough developers. Hard to get involved.
4889	I do!

Summary for G4Q00007

Do you believe Linux is well-positioned to meet the evolving needs of the market, including emerging technologies? Please explain.



Summary for G4Q00008

Are there any specific features or improvements you would like to see in Linux distributions to better support your use case(s)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	216	13.67%
No answer	360	22.78%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
59	Not really. The distributions themselves are fine. The lack of professional apps is Linux' biggest problem.
74	Nothing specific – the open source community is continually improving the offered software packages.
83	Polish working assistance and support after the installation. Check up, hints for config optimisation, integration of an (ai) assistant.
92	I am extremely happy as is. Most of my scientific achievements in the 30 years would not have been possible without the Linux revolution and all that has followed from it
101	Encryption as first class citizen (systemd-homed, luks, TPM, Fido, ...)
110	Better secure boot integrations and device onboarding. More focus on efficiency - space and CPU and power consumption for greener worlds.
158	Better colour management, overall and in Wayland
182	Maybe a way to switch between desktop environment without bloating/ruining my whole system. Declarative configuration, I guess.
188	Less snootiness
203	not needing root to add a printer, edit files as admin in GUI a Editor, more integration into the desktop, never patch out or break desktop features, use the tools that the desktops provide
230	I hope openSUSE can speed up or assist desktop environments with native support for wayland, it's time to ditch the old X11
236	Yes, as worthless as it may seem, but the Windows troubleshooting guide which leads you through a couple of options is a good thing. It at least shows users *where* configurations are done, something I still struggle with in Linux.
287	If we speak about opensuse, i would like to see some improvements in zypper, for example to support parallel downloading and faster performing. Yast is very cool, but it is very slow and looks very outdated, it will be very pleasant to me to see some improvements in these ways. Also it will be good if there is better compatibility with redhat family distributions in terms of package naming convention and structures/package location.
314	I would like to see more Linux distributions take the path of distributions such as Tumbleweed and SlowRolls relationship that they will have with eachother.
320	graphic card setting
323	We still live in a primarily Microsoft world, so program compatibility is always an issue.
392	hdr support, better intel atom graphics drivers
401	Better working virtualization of OS/2 on KVM.
410	Maybe tooling for remote management? But that's nothing specific to linux distributions, soooo, maybe a stable, trustworthy, longrunning, well documented transactional distribution?
449	N/A
485	I wish Opensuse would invest more in aesthetics, every big company has aesthetically beautiful products with good marketing
494	debugging, speed, organization, less duplicity and more simplicity
506	better power management. better suport for ARM64 platform.
509	linux companies think that finance platform are a joke and they do nothing to develop serious desktop distribution
515	Even better desktop environments to appeal more to newcomers that are not well versed into the command line.
551	for Tumbleweed it should have better defaults.
569	I worry the the devs are about to take openSUSE to places I don't need or want to go - eg terminating Leap as we have known it in favour of Micro and containerization, neither of which I understand.
614	Package management is becoming too complex. Keep RPM simplicity using other

	approaches to solve dependency hell, e. g., inmutabilit
623	FIDO2. Touch support. Hardware enablement. Mobility improvements. Accessibility.
629	simple full disk encryption using TPM, same as Windows with Bitlocker
650	Better error handling. I have opened bugzilla tickets that are not solved before weeks.
665	Free, open, stable distros are essential for development of IoT products that ship to non-IT focused customers.
677	Better support for graphic tablet hardware - communicative improvements. Daring to say "Our projects are focused on X, if Y is your thing - you rock but this isn't for you" instead of the platitude of a project claimings its for everyone.
713	Better audio support (go back to using OSS instead of ALSA).
716	Low latency processing and hardware connections also low latetecy and of a universal type preferably
746	The ability to run proprietary software. While there is generally an open source alternative to most applications, there are cases where a proprietary application would be better suited, at least in an enterprise setting. Several Adobe applications come to mind. Wider adoption of Linux might help get us closer to that reality.
755	Handling updates better. The choice between being hassled by near daily updates (rolling releases) or being very out of date (point releases) has always sucked. Slowroll, if handled well, can hopefully solve this problem.
779	Easily to manage components with multiple versions, such as multiple CUDA compilers, multiple GCCs and more.
812	Better file drag and drop. Easier entry point for new users.
815	Easier repo management
818	I'd like to see a ready to roll openSUSE based NAS distribution like TrueNAS Scale. But I'm too lazy to build it, so it's probably never going to happen
821	N/A
833	N/A
848	I just need more package in opensuse repository and ports system like Arch's AUR
854	Please continue to support KDE on Tumbleweed. Gnome may be fine for Mac people, but is too opinionated for windows refugees.
869	Linux in general meets my needs very well today.
896	better wayland support
911	Even stronger security and isolation of the processes and programs to meed the standards of Mac but preserving the privacy of Linux.
935	For desktop computing I'd like to see a new Opensuse leap.
971	Some products should be on Linux: Microsoft Office, GuitarPro, ...
986	HDR support. PipeWire installed by default and working for all video and audio cases, including multi-channel audio. Virtual keyboard support. KDE Connect with more features, screen mirroring, use phone's camera as webcam
1004	Many distributions are now trying to push container-based solutions for application deployment from the server environment (where they make sense) to desktop Linux where they don't make sense (like Canonical's snap, Red Hat's Flatpak, etc). This makes the system much more complex to understand - especially for the average desktop user as well as come with increased hardware requirements which don't really matter that much on a server, cause they usually have lots of resources to spare, but do matter a lot for the desktop experience. Also I would greatly like an alternative to systemd as an init system being offered.
1034	Wayland default and HDR support
1085	Nope, my use case if pretty well covered.
1091	Better out-of-the-box experience (e.g. graphics drivers, gaming settings), high system performance, more system reliability (e.g. Mesa, Kernel), timely updates
1094	Needs more digital artists using Linux
1103	No
1109	Nvidia drivers Zypper improvements (see dnf5)
1154	A well-established platform and ecosystem
1172	Yes. openSUSE could focus on that small issues like WiFi fallouts wouldn't happen on any computers. Ridiculous.
1184	Not direct answer, but I think more than anything we have to create easy pay options for the open source apps. Better manufacturer support. But if the support is there, Linux support gets in the kernel pretty quickly. Distributions just have to make sure they work as often for as many as possible.
1190	Just overall better application availability and desktop environment improvements.

1193	No
1271	YES, all should be capable of auto update over internet and not require a bootable set up USB download to install. Regret I have not tried openSUSE minimum install .
1286	Better documentation on how to install the OS.
1292	Simpler configuration of security (firewalls / AppArmor) PHP Version Management
1316	Desktops really need a more solid driver management experience especially when it comes to video cards and other devices that can break the system in ways that make diagnosing and fixing the issues by non-experts very difficult. Tumbleweed is nice but sometimes I think the extreme speed of the updates works against it. Not a distribution but Podman really needs to figure out what it is and what it is trying to do and stop having having so much overlap between commands. It also needs to implement the missing features/toolsets to bring it up to real parity with Docker-CE but with good system/firewall integration.
1322	I'd like to see better compartmentalization on the desktop, e.g. restricting app access to only what files and resources are necessary.
1334	Yes, patching in VRR support for Gnome. In case of openSUSE maybe something like voting on OBS packages or showing amount of downloads. I've had situations where I wasn't sure which private OBS repo is good or bad.
1343	aarch64 and ARM GPU support Running android apps on generic Linux.
1349	Better desktop experience. You can't expect every user to deal with their NOVIDEO driver not loading with secure boot enabled. You can't expect user to perform some CLI shenanigans in order for their Bluetooth keyboard to report F keys correctly. You can't expect every single user to know how to install driver for X or Y on every Linux distro, just ask them if they need one with some kind of a "first launch helper".
1361	Standardized/working FDE + TPM2; systemd-boot + Secure Boot + snapshotting as default.
1391	Gaming, basically. While there have been lots of progress in the last years thanks to Wine and Steam, it feels like it's still "almost there". But the trend is highly positive, so I expected expect things to become (even) better in the future.
1442	Respecting nvidia owners without bragging about how shitty they are
1457	Oh my god yes. Fragmentation should be reduced, but that is certainly the case at the moment. Flatpak is a very good thing for the Linux scene as well as the establishment of a "standard desktop" namely Gnome which is currently offered in the largest and most distributions as standard. I still wish things were a little easier to have at hand from installation on. Especially the eternal howling about Nvidia drivers on the part of distributors, contributors and developers. Of course, the drivers are inferior and closed source, but you can use the hardware properly with them. And the vast majority of desktop and gaming computers have an Nvidia card, I can not understand why the entire Linux scene is so much against it. The only thing that is achieved is to exclude a huge user group. -Rant over-
1487	1. VPN clients that natively work with OpenSUSE/Linux in general. 2. A better RDP client. Some exist, but they all are ok at best. 3. Why can I not use the "Home" key in any terminal in OpenSUSE? Having to arrow over to fix something at the beginning of a command is flat out annoying. 4. Turn on "Num Lock" by default. Why is this an option I have to go hunt down and manually change? 5. More Linux native apps for business apps such as Teams, Visual Studio, Office, etc. While I understand it is Microsoft products, they are major apps in the corporate office space even if they aren't used much in IT. RHEL did a partnership with MS to push Linux in the MS domain, I would love to see companies like OpenSUSE do the same.
1490	I would like to see easily installable ROCm
1502	Improved and integrated configuration management at all levels of Linux, not only subscription enterprise services.
1529	Not necessarily, I use Linux personally to teach myself more about the ins and outs of computing and having things break and trying to fix them helps with that, no matter how irritating it may be.
1565	Some stability. Avoid what is happening now to SLE. It was already modular. Leap fading out. Reinvent everything again and again.
1598
1646	Better lobbying, earlier education of users and developers. Earlier than users being affected by vendor lock.
1658	Less concentration on containerization.
1739	More snapshot support. Every rolling release distribution should have it at least.

1742	Please just keep davinci resolve users in minif
1754	Improvements in user comfort are always welcome. Less 'classical IT' and more orientation towards a less sophisticated user would be welcome, too.
1766	improved functionality and standardization of centralized users and rights management & administration
1832	Maintain Leap as it works at present. We are a small business and as we grow would hope to use SEL hence the chose for Leap as this would enable a trouble free transition, ALP has no appeal for us and we will change from Leap to another distro when/if this is introduced.
1835	Documentation tends to be lacking.
1847	- Toolchains like AMD ROCm or Intel oneAPI need better adoption from all distributions - non-rolling distros must provide (optional) major updates of core components (kernel, mesa, gnome/kde, python, ...)
1850	Manjaro has an GUI Tool, which lets you install multiple Kernel Versions at the same time and switch between them easily. It requires one restart to use another Kernel Version. Nice to test things, fall back to working Kernels etc. It is a shame that YaST still has no way to do this. It is a Feature I miss everytime I am trying an Distribution.
1892	Can you please make it easier to manage installed packages without having to wonder if it is important? There should be a list that separates "System" and "User" packages, without having to use an immutable solution
1910	Software compatibility is the main feature I'd love to see an improvement in, especially considering DICOM. While I admit a lot has improved during the last few years, there are new applications that emerge and Linux users are left a bit behind.
1931	To use Linux effectively, blind persons should have as accessible apps as possible.
1964	Simplicity. The modern Linux desktop is a rube Goldberg machine on top of a house of cards. All problems are solved by adding complexity.
1967	Better Windows app support (Wine/Proton...)
1979	It would be nice, if even more Games would run flawlessly on Linux, especially older and very new ones. Furthermore, support for more, rather obscure, hardware would be great.
1994	Stop asking for root privileges for every little action and properly pre-configure widely use software like kdeconnect
2006	Be more welcoming to windows and Mac converts. Well, that should be up to the community in that case.
2081	Security sandboxing to improve the basic security posture of desktop Linux distributions.
2084	No
2093	There's the "If it's free, it's garbage" train of thought that some people still have. That needs to change, as well as having more people checking the code since "Open source means more eyes on the code", yet there are vulnerabilities years old. Also the amount of forking the same project because someone doesn't like something about the way it's going. The whole Snaps/FlatPak/App Image debate.
2096	More work on Game compatability/ Proton, better driver support from nvidia, but thats not directly the responsibility of the distro
2129	More cohesion and polish within the openSUSE desktop. Eg.: with the KDE desktop, updates in Leap using the taskbar icon only updates system components; Discover has to be opened for Flatpaks to be updated. In Leap, the GUI isn't even recommended to use for updates. These little things can be polished to make the system more user-friendly.
2183	compatibility for apps from other Linux distributions e.g. Ubuntu
2189	Anti-virus and security
2210	So many distributions are available that all my ude cases are covered
2225	I'd like to see ZFS get more love and be less of a hassle for people to use.
2246	immutability, hardware drivers availability.
2255	Usability improvements for non-technical / elderly people. Ubuntu (not a big fan of it) does it quite good OOB, although they introduce too much breaking changes in every 6 months or so. openSUSE however lacks a bit behind, although Yast is great and quite easy to use, adding Packman repo every time is not something non-technical people will do.
2264	Efficient (low bandwidth, low latency, high quality) Remote Desktop Solution that works for/with/in Wayland
2297	Native support for Office 365 and iPhones.
2312	Documentation.
2333	Flatpak and immutable OS.
2348	Too many developers scattered across too many projects that do similar things. A bit of centralization and community warmth wouldn't hurt
2381	Movit playback GPU acceleration for Kdenlive is broken on Opensuse tumbleweed. It would be great if this was fixed.
2399	In der Hilfe die Stichwortsuche auch mit den Stichworten der opensuse-Foren verknüpfen - gern auf deutsch.

2405	Better Sleep State Support
2426	Better Wayland support. More monitoring/graphing support out of the box.
2435	A better recover system. I tried it two times, to save a wrong configured or updated pc, but with snapper it just did not work to roll back. Something more handy, so with a better UI and something that really rolls back your system to a specific date would help.
2453	Better OCR scanning. PDF production-tools, Unicode support.
2486	They need to stop being greedy. *Cough Red Hat*.
2507	A better upgrade path then doing some SED calls should be an easy script to do these upgrades in zypper
2513	Better documentation and packaging guides. Better support and monetary streams other than donations such as sponsorships.
2528	OpenSuse - easier installation of network printers
2534	With an editor (XEmacs and Sublime Text), Libreoffice, digikam, Musescore, perl and Firefox/Thunderbird combo I am pretty happy. I would like a KDE without the mail/agenda/addressbook to make it less intrusive.
2540	Can't think of any.
2543	An easier way to configure audio settings such as power saving
2567	No. Leap has been very very good
2570	more wayland feature
2597	Greater stability in interfaces and packages. Constant adaptation to changes is very unproductive and requires a lot of time. More focus on longer-term goals instead of current trends.
2624	Better help on containerization, on IT security
2633	Better game support
2654	Apart from the hardware recognition mentioned above, no. Linux does everything I need.
2684	A software package, installed by default on mainstream distros, that can advise on the privacy and security of the installation based on different risk profiles. It should have the ability to suggest changes and then provide the ability to easily make those changes via a GUI without having to use the CLI.
2690	Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOOW
2756	Personally i would like to see a focus on well optimised code that uses resources efficiently (low ram usage for example)
2801	No really
2819	Make it easy for the ordinary user to install and use. Right now the only distributions that I see even remotely going in this direction is Linux Mint and Elementary.
2825	Desktop environment Linux server is already amazing but there are still bugs on the desktop particularly with nvidia driver (hybrid) and fractional scaling Battery life could also be improve Coherence in the overall desktop experience Other than that Linux already fits my needs
2855	Continued support for KDE in something that isn't going to break on update. As similar to Leap as is possible given the burden posed by the change in direction at SUSE
2858	Digital audio and VST plugins.
2876	Better testing in bleeding-edge packages.
2888	Better desktop support and office applications (MS Office Port would be amazing)
2912	PackageKit is a big pain point for me. But this is not really something that is up to distributions to fix
2939	Longer support for old hardware, and more working open source drivers
2990	for example visual tutorials of some cli programs if you run it for first time (eg. some desktop environments or text editors) and better user support of distributions (i look at you, arch...)
3020	Unify around Wayland. Unify around an external package format (Flatpack or Appimage, not snap)
3023	More hardware out of the box with linux to improve the reach of the desktop to users... More share market will probably allow some apps that are difficult to substitute for foss alternatives.
3029	I wish that fractional scaling could be better supported.
3062	Too long to answer this.
3086	i would like to see Cockpit & a few Cockpit Modules in the official repos so i dont have to install them from obs
3131	Nothing comes to mind right now.
3155	a yast panel for pipewire configuration with usb mixer/audio interfaces
3176	Desktop/Client use. The current mess of multiple horrible desktops on Linux is what holds it back for wider desktop use. Ideally, a Linux vendor would adopt the ChromeOS model by using the ChromiumOS parts (which are FOSS) to bring the ChromeOS desktop to their Linux

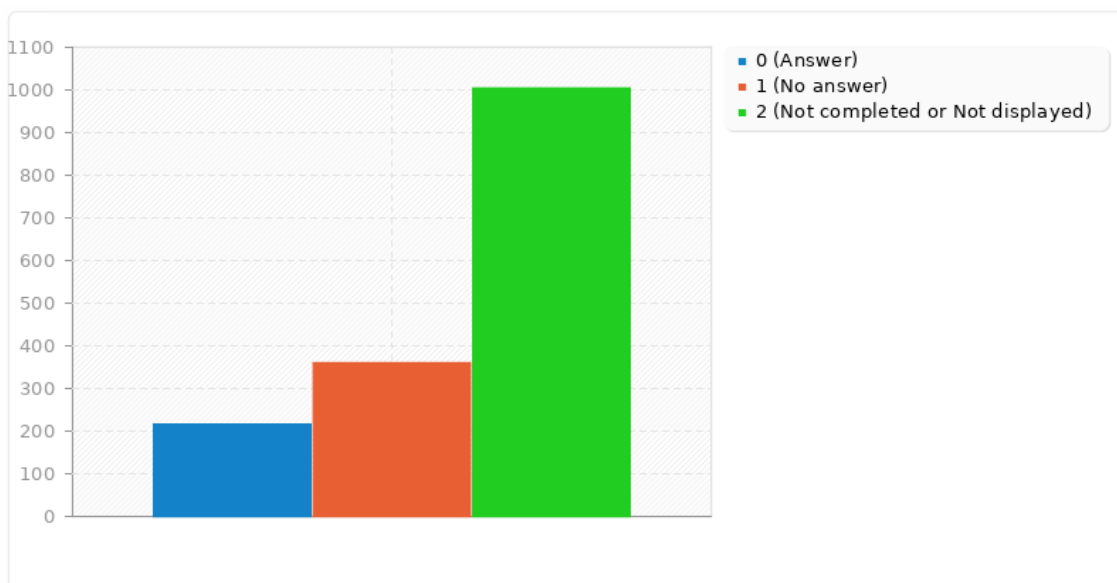
	distro and turn it into a simple to install, vendor agnostic distribution which can be managed as easily as ChromeOS.
3191	better graphics drivers and support for multiple monitors, or for displaying different zoom to different monitors.
3209	For me personally, no. For the average user, installation and maintenance could improve.
3278	- feature complete open source nvidia drivers - faster video editors - TPM 2.0 support so maybe streaming platforms such as Netflix or Prime Video might open up better streaming quality to Linux users if they can make use of TPM 2.0 based DRM
3317	No.
3320	Linux drivers for the latest hardware becoming a first class OS that is supported by manufacturers
3380	User-centric desktop OS for gaming, VMs, software development with good security defaults. TPM1/2 FDE encryption should be a default.
3401	A default monitoring endpoint of outstanding package updates, logs and services
3404	A touchscreens configuration gui for Wayland would be the best.
3407	My engineering computing (large computing clusters) needs classic rpm/deb based not too frequently upgraded linux distributions such as leap/centos.
3413	There does not seem to be future in leap, Fedora is too fast changing for use in engineering computing, Ubuntu is not suitable due to snaps, certainty - there doesn't seem to be much future in classic, slow release and stable distributions such as Leap and Centos
3434	If you want to deploy Linux on desktop it must work in this way >click install > program works. Not flatseal tinkering, no wayland "security" etc.. For example you cant say to bfu user that he needs to fix his flatpak installation by default with flat seal if he wants to open files on other partition in that application, this is broken system application must work immediately after installation!
3437	More integration from security like TPM, FIDO, HW security token support for disk encryption, login and wallet management.
3446	I wish I could perform Intel Management Engine firmware updates from Linux instead of having to use Windows. Some SSD firmware updates also need to be done from Windows rather than Linux. I wish that I could run income tax software (like Intuit's TurboTax or HR&Block's Tax software) on my Linux desktop instead of having to use Windows.
3449	Continue providing stable desktop releases. For my specific use, a lot of software that comes with Leap is actually not required (such as LibreOffice, etc.). A "thin" release to which specific software can be added upon necessity would suit my needs well.
3452	NVIDIA support for reverse prime on wayland for multiple monitor support on desktop environments
3479	I think SUSE is on the right track with forking RHEL. I would like to see a distro with the stability of EL, but with the ability to run newest tech easily in containers. Maybe this is already possible, but I haven't looked into it much yet. But making this easy for users would be very good.
3524	Perhaps the ability to install bleeding edge git packages in an immutable distribution would make sense for game developers as Linux is growing by the minute. More GUI application like a Troubleshooting application would also be very helpful for Desktop users. Reproducibility to easily have the same system on multiple machines while not being too complicated would also be of great benefit.
3542	The Linux world is dispersed, but focused efforts would be better.
3551	No
3572	easier submission to flatpaks
3632	Not really
3635	Drop X11 entirely. Make more software available via universal distribution formats like flatpak, with more options.
3641	More intuitive installer
3653	Better support for BIOS/Firmware update on machines traditionally maintained through Windows OS.
3656	GPU acceleration for machine learning
3710	- I wish I can use openSUSE/MicroOS like NixOS in an declarative way. For example, when I do something in zypper, YaST or Cockpit the distribution would generate state files. - I wish there would be a list of Laptops (Framework, Tuxedo, ...) which are supported by SLED and when I have a broken driver I can get a fixed driver, even with a self supporting licence.

3737	Not everyone wants rolling or immutable. There needs to still be a traditional LTS model available.
3773	Continually allowing some levels (even as a sliding tray) of backward compatibility and future technologies is a given (vs. just drawing a line in the sand and now being able to allow slow adjustments/movements forward).
3791	I'm sticking with tumbleweed on my own workstation out of habit. I don't use it for servers or anything like that. Sorry
3800	Not really. All's fine.
3836	I think what a trully 3D graphic part are necessary and a better point of view for use the desktop
3845	package manager that can install/update/upgrade directly from a git repository
3950	Increase the adoption in people will make those de-facto standards work better with linux and also it will bring more drivers.
3986	Better support of hardware (finger print scanners, bluetooth devices, graphics cards). Better sleep/hibernation. Better support for gaming - that is the gateway drug.
3998	No.
4064	More standardising on Flatpaks and Applimages
4076	I want Gnome's new "tiling-like" window management feature to plug into all Desktop environments. It's better than rigid tiling for most use-cases.
4103	Improve desktop experience, which will also change the perspective of "Linux is only for servers"
4139	None at this time.
4238	courses freely available as knowledge needs to be share, not paid
4274	Maybe
4307	No
4328	Vendors need to take Linux seriously (Microsoft Teams is a painful experience on Linux, Palo Alto Networks GPS is death by thousand cuts). Likely a stable kernel API and user APIs would help the developers a lot in supporting Linux at all. Also it is sometimes a bit difficult to pick a Linux-compatible laptop because of the lack of tests and only a few compatibility lists being available, but nothing impossible. Also one painful thing is that many vendors only know about the existence of ubuntu and fedora. OpenSuse needs more love from vendors.
4352	better support for graphics like hdr or ray tracing better support for touch screen and stylus
4430	Continued PipeWire improvements with graphical configuration tools.
4439	Oui ,le dessin technique , l'électronique ,
4472	better virtualization support (GUI), better video conferencing support
4505	I would like to see better multimedia support ffmpeg etc. in openSuSE Tumbleweed. I experienced difficulties installing the packages with VLC...
4556	I think it's mostly Game devs, Microsoft and Adobe that need to be waited for in the meantime we can of course try to make up for their shortcomings
4589	Nope. Opensuse is fantastic
4592	More XFS for reliabillity user data conservation, i mean openSUSE should propose a default separate partition setup where userdata will auto be stored on an XFS partition while the system itself will be installed on BTRFS with all the benefit it can bring of offer to the user, i mean as a default partitioning choice (even though we can go for it manually at current)
4727	Standardize on LSB so that it is easy to develop, build and run applications.
4745	yes. each linux will gonna support the LSB and fallow its principles and standards.
4781	non
4787	Lack of SUSE books and training is a big issue. Reading through a documentation pages is not that inspiring. There's a ton of material on Ubuntu and Red Hat.
4796	I feel OpenSUSE is lacking support in the area of tools for Geoinformatics. Also incompatibilities in office tools still hinder Linux adoption in Science and Research.
4868	The fact that nvidia refuses to work on linux is going to sink them soon - the nvidia experience needs to improve much more esp. as wayland takes over
4871	It is not directly linux issue, but hardware support often is not good enough, wifi dongle - checkout and build your driver, Logitech ergo keyboard - no support for some keys, fingerprint device in hp notebook not supported
4880	Simpler desktops for older and less educated people.
4889	I am often frustrated by how electron apps render on the wayland compositor.
4925	Ease of use for people coming from windows while being able to tinker to your liking. Hardware compatible and bug squashing. Tumbleweed is in the forefront on all these. Although KDE is too buggy especially logins and logouts. Linux also need more marketing to open the benefits enough to leave Windows or at least valid alternative. Regular population don't even know what linux is. They thing the only

option is windows.

Summary for G4Q00008

Are there any specific features or improvements you would like to see in Linux distributions to better support your use case(s)?



Summary for G4Q00009

Would you recommend Linux to others in your industry for the use cases you've explored? Why or why not?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	254	16.08%
No answer	322	20.38%
Not completed or Not displayed	1004	63.54%

ID	Response
20	Yes, there is no other system matching linux in modern server workloads.
59	I don't think I would, because sadly both Windows and macOS offer a more polished experience.
74	Yes. * Stability. * Performance. * System administration is designed to ease the management of large numbers distributed computing instances. * Desktop applications are responsive and fast, with no unexpected interruptions to either a human being's tactile speed of input or, the speed with which a human being can read a screen's display.
83	For back end, yes. Daily. For front end? No. Not now.
92	Absolutely, every day I do that openly or use the opportunity to show Linux at work
101	Yes
104	Yes. It's just the best option if the software application you need is available
110	There's no real alternative to Linux as the Open Source kernel yet (the *BSDs just do not have the momentum). So yes.
152	Definitely yes. I would recommend Linux for all kinds of home usage. Maybe except for gaming.
182	I always do. For privacy reasons, the ability to learn new things, the ability to really use an operating system the way we want to and make it our own.
188	I would and do again and again. Because I find Linux simply the better system. Whereby that is again on the part of the Linux responsible rather currently destroy. It seems to me that they are trying to become more and more like MS. (alp, flatpack, reboot after each update, etc.)
194	Yes, it's the best OS for the Job
203	Mostly yes depending on their skills and needs
230	I might recommend it to friends, but they generally focus on windows.
236	Yes for being the superior dev platform (coding). No for lack of office support. Libreoffice is great but some things are very Microsoft and there isn't great support. Horizon server and Client alleviate the trouble a little, but we need better access to Windows environments. Setting up a Windows VM is also a pain.
278	Absolutely. First of all for this pass from M***** W***** which is a system of exploitation of man by machine. Then for the protection of personal data and privacy. Finally, for the pleasure that Linux brings to its users.
287	Personally, I have learnt a lot and continue to learn thanks to Linux. yes, i already did that many times. Linux can be used everywhere and from everyone for whatever you want.
290	Absolutely, for anything server related there's not much reason to use windows in my opinion. For gaming it's a little more complicated but given how fast proton improves I'd say it will be

	better than windows in a few years
299	Yes. Because linux very easy to manage as server os & deveopment
302	Yes, I would recommend Linux to others in my industry for my use cases due to broad support, adaptability, and code auditability.
305	Yes. There is too much negatives around Linux. Majority of the people don't game and thus Linux will do just fine. I express that always, but past experiences of not good enough support puts people off.
314	Yes, I would recommend it to others who also want control, reliability, and security in their systems.
323	Absolutely!
401	Yes, I would. GNU/Linux is superior over MS Windows in any use case.
410	Yes. There is a distribution for everyone, and it usually works quite well.
449	Industry for work is tough because of proprietary requirements, for personal uses yes as the flexibility and performance has been unmatched
485	Linux is no longer for people who know a lot about technology, anyone can use it
494	It does the same as other systems and with greater security. There is a lack of quality in many things and lack in many devices. customizing the applications yes in everything, and in security too.
506	yes. commercial support needed. currently using redhat at work.
509	i recommend because window is not an operating system
515	Yes because it gives you freedom.
536	Yes.
569	Yes
614	Linux is open source, so its an excellent IT asset that protect your businnes or rorganization.
623	Yes. It's already used extensively in my industry (education, transportation, STEM --- Yes, all three are my industry)
629	yes
650	Yes, of course. Because of the security.
665	100%. Open access to technology is crucial for exploring options and prototyping new products.
677	Yes, and have. People in my field (which isn't directly technical but technical in nature) have often learned to use one specific set of things (Apple) but the second they see the width of projects, applications, and also how welcoming projects can be to designers - that switch is comparatively easy. The fact that many of the old standards (like Photoshop or Illustrator) are becoming less relevance (things like Figma or Penpot for example replacing a lot of it) now cost more than freelance graphic designers can afford makes them also look for alternatives.
713	Not really, no.
716	Oh yes. Stability. Not always easy to get set up for my case use but once done is done.
746	Yes. As a system admin that's burning out and getting frustrated/tired of Windows, Linux brings a better user experience and greater stability and deserves a place in the enterprise. Getting corporate and/or upper management buy-in is often very difficult if not impossible in many cases though.
755	Yes because it's not microsoft
779	Yes. It's hackable.
794	Yes, but people around me usually use Ubuntu or CentOS, they know nothing about openSUSE.
812	Absolutely, the ease of use for development.
815	Yes, work well
818	I always recommend it. And it pretty much always gets poo-pooed whenever the desktop comes up.
821	N/A
833	Yes. I recommend Linux for the cost of entry, software availability, security, and stability of the OS.
848	Yes. If it's fit for usecase.
860	Definitely yes.
866	Yes , ofc . BTW i use OpenSUSE!!!!
869	Yes. Desktop Linux has matured tremendously in the last several years to the point I would be comfortable recommending it to anyone with basic IT knowledge.
893	I do.
896	I use Linux for hobby not industry, but I do recommend Linux to other people. Why? Because I agree with the philosophy of the project
911	Yes. Still better than Windows and Mac.

917	yes I do recommend Linux
935	Yes.
971	Yes because it works well and the price is not expensive and it is very stable
986	Better performance, power efficiency, reliability and productivity.
	Also Linux is used on most servers, so it's a closer environment to the server environment.
1004	Let's be honest - most of the industry is already using Linux for the most part. Everyone who isn't has their own reasons for using whatever they are using and that is fair - why would I talk them out of that?
1034	Would recommend
1040	I would as far as they seem to be interested.
1085	Yeah, absolutely. i love linux as a daily driver and I have already recommended it to my peers. Why: see "What specific benefits have you experienced by using Linux in your chosen use case(s)?"
1094	Yes and no Yes if others are open to change and can adapt to a change in their toolset and expansion of their skillset No if they REALLY need very specific tools with VERY SPECIFIC WORKFLOWS to work with a 1:1 ability for replication in Linux as they do on other operating systems that are compatible with their preferred tools and workflow
1103	Yes, even actively do
1109	yes With a bit of learning curve, everything is possible with Linux and its open source.
1154	Of course because I use it myself and I am satisfied with it
1172	Of course. I would even secretly install everywhere, no matter if they want it or not. Shove it down those throats!🔪🔪
1184	Absolutely. All my circle of associates and family have heard me toot the Linux horn for decades now.
1190	As a game developer, it really depends on the engine, but if the person hasn't used Linux, there really is no benefit it just makes things a little bit harder.
1193	Yes
1271	Yes
1286	Yes, I would.
1289	Yes. I believe that Linux isn't the best, but it has a wider range of support, which is really suitable for insdustry, at least you can use your machine longer with Linux, thus, saves a lot of money
1292	Yes.
1316	Yes. Its stability, security, and ease of management and maintenance as a server.
1334	Absolutely yes. In general it reached the point of "it just works". It gives you a lot of alternatives if you don't like something. As example the desktop environments. By doing so it makes you feel more in charge and less of a passenger that can't influence the route or destination.
1343	Yes, emphatically
1349	For server use - yes (it's stable and reliable). For desktop use no - desktop experience is still rough as a 400 grid sandpaper (what is Wayland, why is my desktop sharing not working, why do I see a command line after an update, what are the GPS/PGP keys and why do I need them for my KDE wallet etc...)
1391	I would, and certainly have already. Many friends and relatives are now using one or another Linux distro on their home PCs, and all of them seem to have "acclimated" just fine.
1442	Not really
1457	Yes, it's cheap
1469	I always recommend Linux for development and servers. I'm very close to being able to recommend Linux for desktop and gaming uses, compatibility & new features are still behind Windows.
1472	Yes
1487	For my industry, possibly, for my office/team, no. We work on Microsoft and non-Microsoft databases and other technologies. There is just not the compatibility there yet for making a full switch over to Linux/OpenSUSE. I hope there will be some day because I really want to ditch Windows. OpenSUSE on the most part is a fantastic OS and I would love to daily drive it.
1502	Yes, Linux is the only platform that allows users to actually control their own hardware and future costs.
1517	Yes, it's easier, cheaper, lighter on resource consumption.
1529	Cautiously yes, though for specific items I think there needs to be better growth and work to

	determine whether the use cases will be adequately handled by the flavors or types of distributions/versions available (e.g. immutable distros for hardened infrastructure/transportation systems, etc.) and I don't know if that is something that will be easily tackled in the near future, what with the ubiquity of Windows OS and lack of funding and labor to innovate in the space.
1532	Closed source software vendors never can (or want to) help you as well, as you can help yourself when gaining knowledge and running Linux/FOS.
1577	Yes
1580	Yes, advocate open source for all the use cases.
1598
1736	I would. Unless the person is reliant on very niche hardware and specific software, they have nothing to lose
1739	Not sure because IT specialists lack of linux knowledge.
1742	Yes
1748	Yes, found BSD was lacking some components needed.
1751	Yes because of openness, flexibility and the freedom it gives the user, also power
1754	Caveat: I work as a scientist (in the humanities) and not in an industry. I would recommend Linux, have done so and continue to do so, because everything we need is offered and the cost is low to non-existent. Also security on- and offline is considerable.
1757	I would still recommend it as an option (and even encourage it), provided that they would be able to cope with or not be affected by the limitations listed above.
1766	yes
1778	The only reason I have not to recommend Linux is if the required programs are not available there. If they are, I would always recommend it.
1823	As a photographer, likely not. The open-source software is competitive, but not quite 100%. Immutable distros come closer to the ease-of-use I'd like to see. I'm not convinced the average Windows user would be able to get comfortable in the current desktop linux environment.
1832	Yes due to the freedom, flexibility and cost savings unless their software use case requires specialist Windows applications.
1835	Yes I would, Linux excels at server usage.
1892	Yes, it's free you dingus
1910	Yes, I would. In fact, I have. Because it's flexible and not as bloated as Windows (the OS the vast majority of my industry uses) is.
1916	No. As I wrote before, support is not easy and fast, and time is money.
1931	Definitely not to newbies, but to intermediate and advanced users.
1964	Yes. It's the least worst by far.
1967	Yes, but only because Windows post 7 is unusable
1994	na
2006	Yes. It will ease work for others in the IT industry depending on the use case.
2081	Yes, because it simply works and is Free and Open Source.
2084	Yes, because it is fulfilling and adaptive
2093	Yes, because of the savings in software licenses.
2096	For home and casual use sure, but for work, there are to many unsupported tools that are needed as of yet
2129	I would. It's consistently more stable, reliable, dependable, and easy to administrate than alternative options from Microsoft and Apple.
2210	I always want to recommend Linux but hesitate to because it is relatively unknown and it would fall on me to support it.
2225	No, there's to many things to understand to recommend gaming on Linux at current.
2231	Yes, One of my main goals as a consultant is to make companies aware of the fact something as opensource exists and could be adapted by them
2246	Yes, generally we need to get rid of big tech solutions for better privacy and low-end devices support.
2255	Absolutely but I am biased towards Linux over MS or Apple products.
2264	Yes, if they are not yet brainwashed by microsoft and somewhat tech savvy or have someone to help them with operating a Linux machine and troubleshooting Linux issues
2285	Yes.
2297	Yes, but only if they are willing to face its compatibility limitations
2312	NA
2315	Yes
2330	Yes. It allows a great deal of automation.
2333	Yes. Because it works.
2336	Yes. Sadly most won't because MS marketing and lobbying is stronger.
2342	Yes because of highly satisfactory long-term experience.

2348	Yes and no, depending on their use cases and what they need done. Some tools are still not available on linux. If yes, my go-to suggestion would probably land on MicroOS.
2381	If the software they use works, then yes.
2390	Yes, because it's compatible and worth learning. Even though it takes a lot of time.
2399	Immer. Mache ich. Und es gibt viele Menschen, die bereits wegen meiner Empfehlungen, Einrichtung und Schulung Tumbleweed oder ein anderes LinuxOS nutzen.
2405	Yes, Container
2426	Yes, but on the condition that they can hire people familiar with Linux; which is sadly not always a given.
2429	Yes. Once you go containers you never go back
2453	Yes. Why not? The alternatives are pretty grim.
2468	Yes
2486	Absolutely. When compared to Windows, there's better density and security. Unfortunately BSD doesn't have the vendor support.
2495	Yes. Linux is very developer-centric and makes it much easier to understand how things work than proprietary operating systems. On the other hand, it runs on more hardware than e.g. the BSDs.
2507	Yes, I have only used Linux since 2005 in my personal life and also in my enterprise experience
2513	Yes and no. Because Linux is not everything in compute. There are other technologies and OS that are more reliable on a specific area than Linux.
2528	Yes
2534	yes, preach what you use
2540	Yes, and have done.
2567	Yes. Performance and stability.
2570	Yes because I think it is a OS that make more sense for programming due of it having the same file system architecture of our container, server in production
2597	Yes, as long as there is sufficient knowledge and willingness to contribute to the ecosystem.
2600	Yes, because once you learn a few basics, it's actually a pretty easy and reliable OS.
2624	Yes for its solidity and stability and its opening and I love it
2633	yes
2654	Yes, but, only where the person I was recommending to recognised that Linux is not Windows, it is different. I have re-birthed some old laptops for friends/relatives, but only where the use case is simple, i.e. email, browsing, docs & spreadsheets.
2681	OI Always recommend Linux AND open source because it is truly amazing and not controlled by any one conglomerate [?][?]
2687	Yes, but needs easier to implement VM/Emulation of Win10/11 so Win only applications can be run seamlessly. Wine and other technologies are close, but still a real pain to actually make work. They are performant, just tricky/namy steps to get going. If simpler to configure and resulted in a, to coin a VirtualBox thing, "seamless" display that would be disruptive to Windows
2756	Yes i have and going to. I recommend it because it's open source, community driven (mostly), free (xD), works with you not against you like windows, everything is customisable, errors are much easier to debug and also much less frequent, no need for online account to use your pc, there is software for every use case and most of them are open source, etc
2801	Sure.
2819	I happily assists anyone who wants to explore Linux, but I do not recommend it to anyone unless I think they are technically inclined and are unhappy with the windows and/or mac world. Even then, if they have little knowledge or Linux or have never tried it, I recommend Linux Mint Debian Edition.
2822	Yes
2825	For ml development yes, even if it's limited to using wsl (some company do not allow installing Linux as main os and it's also an easier transition for users) For every day use of lambda user, I think the desktop still misses a few app although the gap is closing thanks to web apps.
2855	Yes. It's been my default for two decades, "why would I refer something else?" is a better question.
2858	No, primarily proprietary software required to do my job as a UCaaS consultant being unavailable.
2888	Yes. It's great and works way better than other options (except for office software)
2906	Yes absolutely
2912	Yes, absolutely. I use Linux for various dev work (web, mobile, python, etc. for school and personal projects). It has been very helpful to me being immersed in a computer that tells you what is wrong by giving an actual error message. Linux has also helped me better understand

	how computers work as there is almost no effort to hide and abstract the computer into a big "magic machine that reacts to key presses"
2939	Of course I would. Open source is better.
2990	always. What for wasting money?
3020	Yes, for my use cases Linux has more pros and fewer cons than the alternatives
3023	I would recommend. However, in business data analysis Excel is still a king and LibreOffice or only Office has been graded in development still there are not reaching the advanced place like Office Suite.
3029	I would definitely preach about Linux. It's just a better overall experience.
3062	No, there is no place to Linux in my industry. Windows is the king there.
3086	Yes, it's all a lot of people need. & perfect for servers.
3125	Absolutely. Especially in the IT industry it's the easiest to use with most toolchains.
3131	Yes. It's lighter on resources than for example Windows and provides an easy way to manage your system via package managers.
3155	yes
3167	Yes. Reliability, transparency, and overall design
3176	Yes, definitely. Maybe not necessarily from SUSE, but Linux is already superior to the Microsoft environment in pretty much every aspect. Linux + ChromeOS is a winner.
3191	I prefer it, but the level of configuration can be a barrier to entry. Windows/macOS can be installed and can choke a system into only doing what was intended, but that makes it easier for those who aren't tech savvy. It takes away choices, but in doing so also removes places for it to be difficult.
3209	Certainly! It just feels so much better when developing software.
3278	Yes. Because using Windows is very exhausting over time.
3290	Yes. If they had any use for it.
3296	Wholeheartedly yes!
3305	Yes, extensibility, customization, it's free,
3317	Yes. It's stable and it works.
3320	Definitely. You can make Linux do just about anything you want if you put the time into learning it
3332	Yes. At this point I'm confident that anything can be done and is better on Linux, and that whoever still uses Windows does so simply because they want to or don't know that Linux is better.
3404	I would, but only in cases where they don't have to reset up, people still struggle setting up their configuration on Windows. But due to Linux being a live kernel, updates can happen automatically without having to restart, most of the time.
3407	Yes
3413	yes
3449	I have recommended openSUSE Leap to several colleagues in science and they're quite happy about it.
3452	Easiest to setup for software engineering and to be similar or the same as live environments.
3467	Yes, because it is easier as ever before and because it can give you a greater flexibility.
3479	Yes. Less expensive than Windows, more powerful, and less complicated than Windows management.
3515	yes, because there's really no other option
3524	I already convinced my company to switch to Godot for their games. It's light, powerful and easy to use.
3542	no I think most need to learn computer again
3551	Definitely! Lots of software engineers are forced to use MS Windows, where Linux would make their lives easier. Or they are not aware of the benefits of Linux.
3611	Sure, Linux FTW.
3626	Yes, because it offered me a lot of flexibility on what and how I can do everything. I value this in the context of having an use case where tinkering and hobby projects are the main things.
3632	All the work environment uses Windows Servers, so no.
3635	It is generally better to develop for Linux first, since it is more simple and portable and sometimes more secure and private.
3641	Yes, for privacy
3653	Sure! Running Linux on your desktop is best use of all hardware components, resource efficient, secure, highly configurable in detail, transparent about all processes running on your machine!
3680	Already had (In my case, for home-users, arguing about the stability, the freedom and the multiple choice of software that there is)
3710	I recommend Linux only Tech Enthusiast or Experts. For the most of the people I didn't think Linux is the right choice.

3737	Yes.
3755	centralized configuration management, automatic deploy, immutable os.
3773	Yes, of course, to folks in the company, with partners, and with customers to continually evolve and improve things
3791	In my industry there is no alternative to Linux (bioinformatics and computational genomics)
3800	For everyday use and gaming, I can't see any reasons why shouldn't anyone use Linux. Still it requires a lot of work to talk about this OS.
3836	Yes I recommend it, because it's stability
3839	Yes -- because I can debug their issues for them ;)
3845	Yes , I do! But "people" always say "I would like to but ... "reason" x,y,z ..." And I don't know why people like to use Software that "force" you to get "locked in" (e.g. MS Office 365 , Adobe CS) PS : I use Linux every day, and if others don't I don't bother anymore ... ;-)
3869	Yes, I always recommend the use of Linux, because of the safety and privacy.
3893	Yes for general desktop use. No for gaming.
3929	I always do... I use SuSE since 1995...
3950	Yes, because I am happy with my experience. I would not recommend it only to people who need very specific software not running on linux (MS Office, Photoshop,...)
3998	Yes, I would always recommend Linux over other operating systems for the reasons described above.
4037	Yes, it works well for most things that I use it for (exception being gaming, but already being worked on).
4064	Yes - for reasons i use it, and freedom from vendor lock-in, better support for open standards.
4076	Always. Screw Microsoft and Apple.
4103	Desktop use, because of more choice and freedom, ability to make it to exactly suit to your needs
4127	Yes. Because it's free and open-source.
4139	I have suggested to others who are in the photography world to try and use Linux instead, given the current direction that Microsoft is taking. With Linux, everything you could possibly ever need is there, it's just different.
4208	It depends on what software they need, software availability is a big factor in switching
4274	Yes
4307	Yes of course. The overall usability with likes of Ubuntu, Mint and PopOS has improved tremendously.
4328	I recommend it for all use cases where possible.
4349	Yes.
4352	no, the drivers are not reliable, especially for nvidia cards
4439	Oui
4472	Desktop in a large company - no (no AD-style management option). Desktop in a small company - yes. As a server - yes.
4517	Yes
4556	Absolutely
4589	Yes univerrally
4592	I always recommend Linux and advice people to keep windows only for their crucial usecase that cannot be easily ported to Linux but for anything server, workstation and even 3D, I recommend Linux and openSUSE to be precise
4613	Yes
4625	Yes.
4646	From what I've looked at, professional solutions generally seem to be there for Linux. I recommend Tumbleweed as a solid option for new people who want rolling release and advanced system configuration tools without having to worry *as much* about whether they're going to break their system.
4667	I do, but it seems Ubuntu is chosen more often by others.
4682	Yes is an absolute have changer
4727	I xan, but only if they have specific needs that Linux addressed. If more choices/support is needed, then Windows is the only option.
4745	yes, day by day. because there is no better solution, and I love linux.
4781	100%
4796	Sure, exploring Machine Learning is much easier with Linux.
4868	Yes, science on linux is a million times better than macOS or windows. Everything just works.
4871	Yes
4880	Linux everywhere
4889	Definitely.

4898

Yes, definitely for media production

4925

To tech savvy and privacy driven friends.

Maybe to family members with old hardware to bring more life to the devices.

Summary for G4Q00009

Would you recommend Linux to others in your industry for the use cases you've explored? Why or why not?

