Use Case Survey
Results

Survey 553928

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of records in this query</td>
<td>1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total records in survey</td>
<td>1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G1Q00002

What best describes your use of IT?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work/business (SQ001)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home/Hobby (SQ002)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>28.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both (SQ003)</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>41.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G1Q00002

What best describes your use of IT?

[Bar chart showing the distribution of answers with color-coded bars for each category.]
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>41.70%</td>
<td>58.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>16.50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>17.41%</td>
<td>17.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10.88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>13.51%</td>
<td>24.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>10.76%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arithmetic mean: 2.38
Standard deviation: 1.45
Sum (Answers): 1103 (100.00%)
Number of cases: 0%
Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>34.68%</td>
<td>52.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>18.15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>17.34%</td>
<td>17.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>15.99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>13.84%</td>
<td>29.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10.13%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary for G1Q00001(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>30.53%</td>
<td>50.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>20.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>22.22%</td>
<td>22.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>15.31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>11.86%</td>
<td>27.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary for G1Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

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

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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
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<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.27%</td>
<td>4.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>8.98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>81.22%</td>
<td>90.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3.04%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 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)

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

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

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

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers.]
Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>64.34%</td>
<td>76.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>12.28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>10.90%</td>
<td>10.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.71%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6.77%</td>
<td>12.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>20.76%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

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

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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>618</td>
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<td>80.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>11.73%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9.96%</td>
<td>9.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6.19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
<td>9.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>23.35%</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arithmetic mean: 1.65
Standard deviation: 1.12
Sum (Answers): 904 (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)

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers]
Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>64.95%</td>
<td>81.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>16.29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>9.59%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4.54%</td>
<td>9.18%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>303</td>
<td>19.18%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>81.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>13.28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.19%</td>
<td>8.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>18.61%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arithmetic mean 1.63
Standard deviation 1.1
Sum (Answers) 979 100.00% 100.00%
Number of cases 0%
Rate your use of IT 1 through 5? (1 meaning little use and 5 being primary use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>89.00%</td>
<td>94.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5.98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>21.33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

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

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

Summary for G1Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

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

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers]
Summary for G1Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>24.67%</td>
<td>31.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>26.71%</td>
<td>26.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>12.48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (5)</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>28.88%</td>
<td>41.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>36.96%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum (Answers)</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>15.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>8.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>15.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>8.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers](chart.png)
What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>14.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>22.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary for G2Q00001(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>18.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers](chart.png)

- 0 (Yes)
- 1 (No)
- 2 (No answer)
- 3 (Not completed or Not displayed)
### Summary for G2Q00001(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>16.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing the distribution of responses](image-url)
What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>17.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>6.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>16.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>18.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>15.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use for work/business use? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>20.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>19.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00001(SQ013)[Gaming]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>7.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>7.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>11.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>16.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>10.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>11.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ002)[Containerization]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>9.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>12.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ004)[Desktop computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>10.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>11.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>4.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>15.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ005)[Server infrastructure]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>13.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>12.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>16.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>6.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>16.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>15.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>6.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00002(SQ010)[Machine Learning]

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

![Bar chart showing the distribution of responses.]

- 0 (Yes)
- 1 (No)
- 2 (No answer)
- 3 (Not completed or Not displayed)
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ011)[Blockchain]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>19.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>6.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00002(SQ013)[Gaming]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>18.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>6.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you/your company use as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>12.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary for G2Q00003(SQ002)[Containerization]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>5.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>8.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>6.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing satisfaction levels](image-url)
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ003)[Configuration Management]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>11.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>11.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>11.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of responses](chart.png)
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>9.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00003(SQ007)[Virtualization]
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>12.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>9.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00003(SQ009)[IoT applications]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>13.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>8.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>11.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>8.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>16.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>9.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>13.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate how satisfied you are with the IT services you/your company use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Use (AO01)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>6.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfied (AO02)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (AO03)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied (AO04)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>13.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Cloud computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>24.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Open Source provider (based on SCS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>It's unsecure in many ways. We don't trust others computers....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Too expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>faster web apps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>Less expensive options require too much integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Add flexibility to configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Better reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>938</td>
<td>Performance, management, visibility (logs, events etc), availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>KDE Plasma should be able to connect to all kind of clouds, if needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>The costs involved are very high and the eco systems require significant changes to our applications in order for them to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Better upload/download speeds, opening a cloud folder can be painful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>stop putting services in the cloud, where is just doen't make sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Not supporting monopolies and decreasing trust towards them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>Using less Microsoft and Google products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Easier access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2303</td>
<td>Cost and Security are issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>price stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702</td>
<td>Company uses microsoft cloud services wich are horrible. Everything else is self managed so no service deals with external companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825</td>
<td>Having on premise cloud eg kubernetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2957</td>
<td>VMs with true L2 network (running bgp on such vms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3320</td>
<td>Overly complicated to use for simpler tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3512</td>
<td>Faster with better integration with different OS and devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>lack of specialized tech people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3794</td>
<td>Not in use, so it's hard to improve that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>Follow multi-cloud approach, design for cloud, even for existing on-prem applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4148</td>
<td>use floss services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4154</td>
<td>I hate nearly everything about the Google Cloud Platform; not sure where to start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4301</td>
<td>Microsoft is buggy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4466</td>
<td>storing company data with the competitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4787</td>
<td>Often more costly to run than in-house. Less flexibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>reduce costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Cloud computing]

For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Containerization]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>25.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>we are going to migrate to Rancher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Manage docker better/ easier through Yast2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Better support of nested virtualization and physical device access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>938</td>
<td>management, updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>More tools for pipeline building and automation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>More use of containers for services, implementing best practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2150</td>
<td>Don't use it enough, and its done badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>Install software in containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>More awareness of it's benefits for managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Client side management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2303</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>lack of security updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825</td>
<td>Having on premise cloud to host container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2834</td>
<td>better architecture of our systems, with planning for future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>knowledge deficit to implement and manage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3794</td>
<td>Not in use, so it's hard to improve that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4280</td>
<td>is just used on some host, would need a private cloud infrastructure like Rancher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>speed up deployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Containerization]

For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Configuration Management]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>25.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Better management capabilities online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>As we use Salt: there are not many good examples on how to write good Salt statements for a whole infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>yast should allow flatpak and containers management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Make configuration more unrelated to OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>More uyuni automation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Replace git with a better tool instead of comparing it with the likes of cvs and svn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>gitlab sucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2189</td>
<td>Need better tools for user mgmt and security extending yast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>More awareness of it's benefits for managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>too many flakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>could be way better than what we're doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>Simplify configuration management, t=use standard patterns, not half cooked custom solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130</td>
<td>I'd rather prefer not to dependo on M$ AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4148</td>
<td>use floss services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>Ansible and Terraform feel clunky to use, maybe it's just my lack of experience or workflow but it seems like a &quot;best effort&quot; thing that sometimes we still have to fix manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4301</td>
<td>Linux and osx managed by Microsoft windows only bosses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>do not think there is any improvement needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Configuration Management]

For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Desktop computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.91%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>23.99%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Graphical upgrade (i.e. packagekit way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Better/full interop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>use linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Gnome could follow the same configuration style to change into a traditional desktop environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614</td>
<td>Better Linux desktop offering; physical and VDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>On tumbleweed, there should be a option to only install minimal package, but still with full DE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Poor implementation in the current systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>938</td>
<td>management, updates, deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>KDE Plasma and Firefox should have HDR support for displaying videos and images properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Vanilla Windows usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Longer lifecycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Providing a corporate branded openSUSE installation with in-house built binaries which is QA tested and certified to run well on the provided hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>More information for new users and simplify things like upgrading (in Tumbleweed) avoiding console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>need huge improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Accessibility staff should be more included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Google sucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>Use Linux or BSD instead of Microsoft Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Use of Linux (Windows assumed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2300</td>
<td>Need a viable alternative to windows/O365. In the enterprise there are not competitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2381</td>
<td>movit GPU accelerated playback for Kdenlive is non functional on tumbleweed when it is functional on other distros such as fedora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Windows 11, and it sucks. But sadly no linux can integrate with microsoft Intune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>more codecs/hardware acceleration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2429</td>
<td>Standardize to one DE (truly put effort into just one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2495</td>
<td>Bad Linux support, lots of proprietary snake oil security software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2516</td>
<td>By not using linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2834</td>
<td>letting users be more free on their machine (we have tight security)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Less bleeding edge, but not stuck every 6 months; slow roll please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3191</td>
<td>Better Graphics Card support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3248</td>
<td>they could deploy linux workstations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3278</td>
<td>They force me to use Windows. Which is ridiculous considering we develop enterprise/ e commerce software running on Linux servers inside containers ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3332</td>
<td>Wayland support to missing features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3512</td>
<td>Get rid of windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>very few usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3614</td>
<td>Get rid of all the proprietary legacy Windows software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3635</td>
<td>get rid of legacy windows software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3794</td>
<td>Less &quot;fat&quot; packages (ie. flatpack, snap). Better/seemless upgrades between major versions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4061</td>
<td>reliability and stability of the software is rather questionable, too less features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130</td>
<td>I'd rather prefer not to dependo on M$ Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4226</td>
<td>Desktops are Windows...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4301</td>
<td>OSX good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Summary for G2Q00004 [Desktop computing]

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

- switch to Linux
- would be great if Linux was an option
- would be nice to move more tasks from desktop to the cloud
Summary for G2Q00004 [Server infrastructure]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>25.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>We use Windows only, and I think we'd be better off with some Linux servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>Less expensive options require too much integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Add more tools for provision bare metal servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Company could start by not Windows servers, for instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Yast2cli should be improved to enable all modules to execute via yast module subcmds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>self-inflicted Linux mismanagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>Host more services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2255</td>
<td>self service portal would be nice instead of multiple rounds of approvals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>stable base upon which to build long supported applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>being well managed, but some outside inputs will add value and good practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4148</td>
<td>use floss services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4184</td>
<td>Move away from AWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4301</td>
<td>Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4364</td>
<td>Database servers on AVD have poor performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>more predictable performance, access to bare metal machines for performance critical applications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Server infrastructure]

For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Serverless Computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>26.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Summary for G2Q00004 [Serverless Computing]

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

![Bar chart showing counts and percentages for answers to the question about improving serverless computing.](chart.png)
### Summary for G2Q00004 [Virtualization]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
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<td>73.10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Hard to install a Windows 11 machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Better integration of the virtualization hosts. This is something I will work on when I get the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>there should be an easy way to setup virtualisation on immutable opensuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>893</td>
<td>Speed of i/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>Easy to install and use, with good performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>We use VirtualBox on Desktop, but it is a bit slow. On server the number of computation units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is small and also slow. The network firewalls rules are very strict, difficult to get port opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Better management gui tools for multiple kvm host's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>Allow using virtual machines for testing and to not need to install temporarily used tools on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>host os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2303</td>
<td>There is a need for an alternative to VMWare. There are a couple of niche offerings but nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>that can really compete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>better infrastructure management (oVirt++)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825</td>
<td>More flexible vm creation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3332</td>
<td>GPU passthrough with easy switch between using it on host (when vm is offline) or on guest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Even if that requires rebooting, not having to change configurations every time for that)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>without complaints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3659</td>
<td>Better virtualization Management tools for mid sized use cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4148</td>
<td>use floss services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4364</td>
<td>Database servers on AVD have poor performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>my WSL doesn't work properly as the firewall blocks access to OpenSuse Package Mirrors making me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>only capable of updating at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>do not think there is any improvement needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Virtualization]

For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Edge computing]

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

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<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Better automation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Security is horrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Long living, transactional, self-managing systems are rare, and very bad documented, even if they exist (MicroOS, Leap Micro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4286</td>
<td>Better integration with central tools to deploy software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>more compute capability at a lower cost in the same environmental package would be nice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>26.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Summary for G2Q00004 [IoT applications]

For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Machine Learning]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Machine Learning as a Service offerings are too proprietary. We prefer to implement in-house with open-source technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Easier access to machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825</td>
<td>More gpu power, better scheduling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2834</td>
<td>Using up-to-date versions of systems implementing ML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>Run machine learning pipelines at the same level of continuous integration and reliability as is available to developers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Machine Learning]

For those that you are not statified, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00004 [Blockchain]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>419</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Nuking it from orbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>cease to exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4013</td>
<td>removed from the face of the earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>no idea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00004 [Blockchain]

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

![Bar chart showing the distribution of responses]
For those that you are not satisfied, how could it be improved?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>26.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>better gaming support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>openSUSE does not seem to provide a convenient way to use NVIDIA graphics cards under wayland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Linux drivers don't render some games properly, forcing use of Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>Good compatibility, performance and HDR support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1364</td>
<td>Pace of graphics development much slower than windows. (HDR, ray tracing, GPU drivers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1469</td>
<td>Lack of support for modern graphical features, HDR, ray tracing, support for new releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>RegataOS (openSUSE based) is a great spin that openSUSE should take into account to implement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3332</td>
<td>VR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4250</td>
<td>I wish every game worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>no idea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00004 [Gaming]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>26.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ID** | **Response**                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>A proper built-in virtual keyboard for security and other purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>Some corporate apps have no Linux support. Eg. Oracle Content Experience desktop client, Microsoft Outlook desktop, Microsoft Office, Cisco telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3794</td>
<td>Other could maybe mean AI? We're definitely not using that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4148</td>
<td>use free services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00004 [Other]

For those that you are not statified, how could it be improved?
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>13.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G2Q00005(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth foreseen 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>13.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>10.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>8.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>12.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing distribution of answers](chart.png)
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>8.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>7.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>10.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>12.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>10.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>7.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>14.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the following IT services your company uses, is growth forseen in the next five years? (Growth / no growth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>10.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>11.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>6.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>14.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>5.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>7.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>14.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>8.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>12.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ011)[Blockchain]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>10.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>14.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00005(SQ013)[Gaming]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>10.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>14.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (SQ011)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Growth (SQ012)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>18.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00006

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (Y)</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>13.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (N)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>7.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---

Summary for G2Q00006

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---

Summary for G2Q00006

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?

---

---

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (Y)</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>19.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (N)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G2Q00008

What do you believe are the primary factors driving the growth of Linux and open-source technologies in your industry?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>The creation of tools (availability) and the upgrades in existing tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Support, cost, and flexibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779</td>
<td>Ease of development of scientific software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Flexibility: Customizing the OS to better serve the developed applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>The fact that it's not controlled by massive, untrustworthy companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Cost vs Proprietary Vendor Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Low cost and stability of OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Better reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>893</td>
<td>Price and data privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>929</td>
<td>Transparency and security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>stable, no licensing fees, more linux knowledge in IT department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>971</td>
<td>Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>1. Easy of use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Familiarity with Windows and products available for Windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Compatibility with products available for Windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Performance and power efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Possibility to easily and reliably connect and share stuff to other devices in the same network and on the internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>no future for open source technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1040</td>
<td>IT knowledge and capabilities of social scientists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1043</td>
<td>OSS generally is more flexible, more reliable and cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>Ease of use and familiarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Free as beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Vendor Lock in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130</td>
<td>Edge computing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1136</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>security, the appropriate update method, licenses management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>Lackluster and abusive proprietary software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>Just the fact that it has become more and more usable for normal people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1199</td>
<td>- offene Entwicklung von Treibern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>Configurable and improvable easily by the companies needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1253</td>
<td>Privacy and price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Efficient use of resources, mass management capability, security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1343</td>
<td>Security, interoperability, avoiding platform and vendor lock-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1361</td>
<td>security, openness, innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1364</td>
<td>Community knowledge and low cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Cost of Windows servers licenses and poor performance overall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>Highly adaptable, customizable, reliable and stable infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1469</td>
<td>I expect gaming to continue to grow and general desktop use to follow along.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>Better interoperability to existing (Windows) technologies. Linux desktop is becoming a lot more user friendly out of the box. Cost of Linux vs Windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>Long support and stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Ease of use, and seamless use of containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Reliable platform which allows for customization for needed use cases. Able to handle both development and production use cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Works best. Microsoft sucks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1517</td>
<td>Simplicity, agility (faster reaction to changes in requirements) of open source, cost (open source is generally regarded as cheaper than proprietary solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>avoiding lock in by vendors of closed source software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1577</td>
<td>Snowden. NSA. NSO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1739</td>
<td>better control of software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Efficiency, reliability, lower costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1766</td>
<td>Reduction of dependency on uncontrollable external entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>no license costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Adoption of Windows moving forward with such issues as invasive advertising/telemetry, TPM2.0 and general cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Security, stability, reduced cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>No license costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Freebies. You get source code and some integration/testing work done without paying anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>I live in the third world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Support, support and fix issues before implementing new features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Nobody wants to build or buy anything just outsource as much as possible and hope for the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Transparency and cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2039</td>
<td>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!).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081</td>
<td>The GNU/Linux ecosystem is adaptable to new technologies which can been easily integrated. Machine learning is one of such industries where Linux provide the right environment to develop, deploy, manage and secure intelligent systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2099</td>
<td>Transparency and cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2150</td>
<td>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!).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>The GNU/Linux ecosystem is adaptable to new technologies which can been easily integrated. Machine learning is one of such industries where Linux provide the right environment to develop, deploy, manage and secure intelligent systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2189</td>
<td>Cloud, containers, security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2246</td>
<td>Convergent apps, hardware agnostic use cases, desktop and GUI interaction with IT systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2255</td>
<td>Widespread hardware support, open source model, permissive licenses (MIT, BSD) not mandating to share the changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>Monopolisation, stagnation and increasing costs of closed source and proprietary software. And also: trade wars, sanctions, economic stagnation and recession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Training technicians to manage Linux servers instead of Windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2315</td>
<td>Flexibility and reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2333</td>
<td>Windows is becoming less and less usable and more and more constrained. Developers need a reliable stable no bullshit platform to work on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2342</td>
<td>Adaptability, reduced vendor lock-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2345</td>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2381</td>
<td>Compatibility with existing software and adoption of quality open source alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Quality, Free, independent of third party that doesn't fix bugs or similar if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2405</td>
<td>Transparenz und Kosten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>Cost and flexibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2486</td>
<td>Performance, adaptability, leanness, openness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2507</td>
<td>Simple, stable, and secure along with ability to grow with me and OpenSuSe provides a path to an enterprise upgrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2516</td>
<td>Predatory capitalism. Linux being free means that corporations can use it without financial contribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2540</td>
<td>Cost and adoption of virtualization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2567</td>
<td>Subscriptions licensing on all proprietary software, with higher cost, and less control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>Libraries , Containerization of application/service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2648</td>
<td>More interest in freedom and privacy, as well as speed and simplicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2681</td>
<td>Automation Virtualization Containerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2687</td>
<td>Oil and Gas. Aggressive push from M$ and service companies 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>As a nacent HPC cloud supplier, Linux dominates. I can see Azure claiming a little more share, but expect Linux to still dominate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702</td>
<td>Development, server infrastructure 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numerical computation at scale and graphical visualisation (including 3D graphics)

Vendor reliability and trustworthiness.

Ml open source development stack

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.

Open source; privacy

interoperability, transparency, digital sovereignty, privacy, vendor lock-in e.g. the lack of it...

It's free and powerful

Privacy and freedom of Open Source

Cost

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).

peoples' growing awareness and focus on overall security, data they share btw

Desktop ease of use. Application parity with other OSes

It's literally all we use for web hosting

The openness brings a security and stability, proprietary systems cant provide.

Light on resources

Reliability, transparency, familiarity

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.

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.

Lower costs vs licensing a proprietary OS, better performance, privacy

- that it is open source
- fast to deploy
- has no license fee
- it is already the go-to os in that field

Open technology, easy to customize or contribute

More edge computing products will be built on Linux over any other OS

Price, Stability, Microsoft heading wrong direction.

Ready for containerization

My organization is 100% linux for productive work. The remaining non linux opportunities are emails, calendar and virtual meetings.

performance, stability, GNU

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.

Acessibility, flexibility and cost

cost, flexibility/adaptability (like new innovative distributions like nix)

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.

Lack of financial resources

price, community support

Economical isolation and restrictions regarding use of foreign and proprietary software

 economical isolation and government involvement

Performance and Security

Open source

Privacy, cost and configurability

Container Technology

Cost, accessibility, flexibility, diverse options, able to tailor to needs.

open sourcem community

In every layer of complete application infrastructures, open source is dominant and even growing further

os software and community ecosystem

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.

The increment in the license prices and the cost of a "rent" by user
The increasing reliance on (and possibly soon mandatory requirement) on cloud services in Microsoft products
independence if microsoft and/or apple
Use of servers with services, probably in containers. Also Linux desktops are going to grow in my view.
Free. Auditable for GDPR, and security.
it’s accessibility to consumers
Kubernetes and containerisation, and a general growth of open source.
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.

Linux community, how stable it as a kernel and operating system, and the lack of an alternative OS are the primary factors
There are no open-source big players in my industry, so no expectation of growth.
It is the only serious game in town unless you are a Microsoft shop.
Open source can solve many trust and transparency issues that proprietary software can’t.
Robustness and free
best support
Bad decisions of the leading corporations and pushing subscription fees wherever possible
1. cost
2. cost
3. cost
4. being able to inspect and modify source code - crucial for troubleshooting or special cases

There is 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.

Limited management knowledge outside of windows
Interoperability adaptability reproducibility
Available enterprise support, easy to use and develop for
Reliability, performance
Application of AI for education.
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
freedom, independence, diversity, no license
Unfortunately many people are to unwilling to give it a chance
Compatibility. Efficiency and Stability
Developer friendly
Wide available host OS
Reliability and cost saving.
Open nature of Linux
Containerization technologies, and machine learning, and security. Mostly the struggle to reach immutability.
Ease of moving processes to the cloud and back, programming language support, ease of scaling
technology accessibility
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>10.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>16.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ID                  | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>I work in textile industry and all the software is windoze only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Wide use of privative file formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>No native MS Office, no AD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>General lack of knowledge of managers of IT and lack of information for general users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Lack of software options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Complex tech stacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>we are placed in Iran and so many sanction related issue that impact our businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Money in advertising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Yes, Microsoft and the existing IT departments. And the non-existent willingness to change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Main programs not being Linux-compatible (CAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Workflows and solutions rely heavily on Windows and the suite of solutions provided by downstream developers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>* Often enough, the initial driver is the money: as Open Source is seen as &quot;free&quot;, people tend to think that they don't have to pay for 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 &quot;it's free&quot; Mantra of Linux leads to false assumptions that everything is free...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Compatatability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>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 daily 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>people are stubborn to move from windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>Financial/accounting industry, way too much proprietary software that &quot;must be used&quot; to comply with tax authorities, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>Shortage of talented staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Lack of hardware support, apps and work flows within my field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Availability of third party tools of trade necessities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Human resource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of enterprise support in many cases, lack of knowledgeable employees, corporate/management buy-in

Understanding: People learn to use proprietary systems. It takes time and money to retrain employees to understand Linux.

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.

Documentation, as per usual.

Proprietary software

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.

Certain software integration not limited to MS Office (particularly Excel)
people's ignorance, network economy, marketing
IT being conservative
The lack of a stable distribution of linux (see RHEL)
Linux is still being held back by lack of consistency, central management especially for end users and lack of vendor support for apps/services
desktop uses, Microsoft Office
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.

never touch a running system

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.

Microsoft Windows
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.

Old minded people
Fanboysm
Knowin only ONE thing

Legacy
missing will of innovation
no time giving for innovation, experimenting

Open source licensing
Training of IT staff and users, availability of service integrators in the opensource domain
Laptops defaulted to Windows and dependency on Microsoft products. Also there is a good amount for lobbying for using Mac, especially by UX leadership.

Microsoft no
Linux vendors going down the path of their OS being used only for k8 clusters. I'm looking at you Red Hat!

Lack of marketing competition, closed platforms.
Lack of specialized personnel.
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.

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.

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.

Legacy software
Moving everything off-premises and under control of an external service company decreases maintainability and increases vendor lock-in.
lack of imagination by decision makers
Google Microsoft duopoly. People's ignorance of open alternatives. Education sector that mostly teaches and promotes proprietary tools.
Political acceptance, more wide spread use in the public sector, less drowning of open source by proprietary monopolies.

Windows only mindset

Cultural inertia, false beliefs, lobby by big companies

Compatibility issues, exclusive reliability on proprietary softwares (Microsoft IIS...)

fragmentation of platforms (distributions), fragmentation of containerization technologies

The lack of specialist software. (Structural engineering analysis/design and CAD in our case)

Linux use in Canada is still small, so workers with Linux knowledge and experience is low.

Fragmentation of distributions, fragmentation of containerization technologies


User experience and/or documentation can be bad, depending on the project. There are no standard quality criteria.

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.

Support and disposable info (in all languages)

Documentation

OSS applications not being as good as their closed-source counterparts.

Lack of in-depth Linux know-how in coworkers/company management. Most of them are just getting started with automation.

Too much efforts dispersion during design and development.

Traditional environments are keeping the usage of new technologies lower than they should be.

GARTNER.

UNFORTUNATELY, Gartner still controls a lot of the growth of tech where it really matters. FAANG and the like dont 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.

Most people and companies are scared of trying new things and won't change anything if the old thing still works.

compatibility and support from required vendors EX: Epic (Healthcare)

Linux Desktop abilities, commercial app availability.

lack of staff keeping up with the pace of how technology changes leading to people only being specialized in one or two areas.

Huge amount of business critical legacy enterprise software. Software vendor dependency.

No one wants Linux. They just want a deal with Microsoft

Legacy software support

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.

There seems to be a lack of a high quality opensource CMDB/inventory system.

Getting people who really understand cloud-native

Proprietary software that only works with other operating systems

Linux Desktop is hard to integrate in company context. Documentation of most systems is very very very bad (openSUSE wiki as example)

- support for third party vendors

When it comes to servers/cloud/containers, no. But desktop Linux is still difficult due to Windows-centric desktop IT services.

N/a

Complacency. Too easy to do what we've always done.

App availability

 sometime how much the documentation can be spread out on some website

Stability and long term use-case knowledge. Also general ignorance.

Microsoft are seen as the only trusted platform

Connectivity throughput/large file sizes

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.

Shortcut of system administration staff with Linux skills/knowledge

Fear of incompatibility for drivers

Desktop Linux inconsistency.

Linux desktop as always

Tight security in banking sector (and its slow nature)

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End users</th>
<th>2861</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ease of use, desktop adoption</td>
<td>2888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missinformation about Linux and fear of new technologies</td>
<td>2924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stupidity on managers and users</td>
<td>2939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mostly the typical misconception of &quot;the scary/satanic penguin&quot; on both sides, the user and IT dept.</td>
<td>2975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apps still using X11</td>
<td>3020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fear of approaching something new, especially if its not.directly sold by some consultant.</td>
<td>3125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habit and slow adaptation of new workflows</td>
<td>3131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>3167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>3176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The only thing hindering wider adoption would be knowledge of options.</td>
<td>3191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most coworkers just see Linux as a server OS.</td>
<td>3248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft as they tend to make good looking &quot;deals&quot; 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 ...</td>
<td>3278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding how to effectively use it in a variety of different situations</td>
<td>3320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software vendors not supporting Linux.</td>
<td>3329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate deals with Microsoft, I suppose.</td>
<td>3407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disappearance of classic, optimized, stable and not too frequent releases rpm/def distributions without snap</td>
<td>3413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monopolis and closed source licencing</td>
<td>3512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lot of it is just already abstracted away for us, we don't need to deal with it so why should we?</td>
<td>3515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's a chicken and egg problem. Few users means less support and less support means few users. 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.</td>
<td>3520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux preinstalled computers for desktop use available at retailers</td>
<td>3527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are a lot of legacy client and server software that is not portable to linux in any form</td>
<td>3614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legacy proprietary windows software</td>
<td>3635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft / Google / Apple Dominace</td>
<td>3653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application support from third party vendors</td>
<td>3659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rancher is to hard to manage for small IT departments (bugs, complexity)</td>
<td>3710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost.</td>
<td>3737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technology knowledge</td>
<td>3755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I work at a reseller/MSP, that focuses mostly on end-user computing. That space is completely dominated by Microsoft 365, Azure and Windows.</td>
<td>3809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just the resistance to change and what many companies out there just talk the MS language</td>
<td>3836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows desktop applications being unportable</td>
<td>3839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dependence of microsoft and/or apple</td>
<td>3929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cannot think of any</td>
<td>3950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>3986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>3989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance on vendors for mission critical support. Industry regulation. Regional regulation.</td>
<td>3998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cost of self hosting everything.</td>
<td>4082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>4103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As said before, there are no open-source big players in my industry.</td>
<td>4130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of use and interoperability</td>
<td>4184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux being difficult to configure and use for the „normies“ and most of flagship programs not working (look Adobe CC, AutoCAD and much more)</td>
<td>4250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>Well, I haven't heard about Adaptable Linux Platform until now. Is this openSUSE MicroOS but not... open?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4280</td>
<td>primary knowledge of other (microsoft) related technologies and unwillingness, too much respect and/or too less time to learn the respective technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4286</td>
<td>The lack of knowledge of knowledge for Linux application / platform development. Often there is much more knowledge in other platforms and the respective technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4301</td>
<td>Business school management. Scientist staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4307</td>
<td>Security and interoperability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4328</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4364</td>
<td>Inertia of users, and IT staff, who are exclusively familiar with Windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4466</td>
<td>lack of vision and courage of managers and bullying from traditional software providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4472</td>
<td>Corrupt executives who have nothing on open source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>For desktop adoption the business side needs Adobe CC and MS Office, for the people in marketing the world stops otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4589</td>
<td>Lack of familiarity with linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4592</td>
<td>Only the lack of top leading industry softwares such as Adobe line of products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>Lack of personnel bandwidth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4727</td>
<td>Fragmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4781</td>
<td>Nvidia...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4787</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4850</td>
<td>free trainings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>Microsoft and Apple dominance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>104</td>
<td>6.58%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>321</td>
<td>20.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>73.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ID  | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
---  |----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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 for 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. Developers are pushing for Linux adaption. |
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.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
971  | AI                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
986  | 1. Performance and power efficiency.                                                                                                                                                                         |
2. Familiarity and compatibility with products made for Windows
3. Better ease 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
1109 IoT
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 bandwagon 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>10.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>22.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of responses]
What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>18.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>15.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>13.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>18.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>7.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>36.90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.63%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>16.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>17.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
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</table>
What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

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<tr>
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<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>416</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
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</table>
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ007)[Virtualization]

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

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<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>377</td>
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<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>10.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>79</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
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</table>
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ008)[Edge computing]

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

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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>2.97%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>27.78%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>141</td>
<td>8.92%</td>
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<td>953</td>
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</table>
Summary for G3Q00001(SQ009)[IoT applications]

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

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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
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<td>133</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>23.80%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>118</td>
<td>7.47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
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<td>60.32%</td>
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</table>
What of the following do you use at home? (Select all that apply)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
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<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>25.95%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>125</td>
<td>7.91%</td>
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<tr>
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Summary for G3Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

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

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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>476</td>
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<td>8.23%</td>
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Summary for G3Q00001(SQ011)[Blockchain]

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

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<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>131</td>
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### Summary for G3Q00001(SQ012)[Other]

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

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<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16.33%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers to the question.](chart.png)
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ001)[Cloud computing]

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

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<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>281</td>
<td>17.78%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>148</td>
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<tr>
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<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
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</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>361</td>
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<tr>
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<td>158</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
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</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>10.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>12.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>18.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>8.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>20.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>10.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary for G3Q00002(SQ006)[Serverless Computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>25.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>11.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar Chart](chart.png)
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>8.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>21.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>9.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G3Q00002(SQ008)[Edge computing]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>26.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>12.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>24.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>11.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>25.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>11.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>27.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>11.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G3Q00002(SQ011)[Blockchain]
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes  (AO01)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>10.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No   (AO02)</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>19.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>10.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What of the following do you use at home as a service? (Select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>7.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>14.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>18.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary for G3Q00003

Are you interested in the Adaptable Linux Platform?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (Y)</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>18.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (N)</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>10.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>10.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing the distribution of answers](chart.png)
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ001)[Tumbleweed]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>26.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G3Q00004(SQ002)[Leap]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>14.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>17.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>22.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>10.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

What are you using from the below? (Select all that apply)
Summary for G3Q0004(SQ004)[Leap Micro]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>26.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>11.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary for G3Q0004(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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>23.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>13.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>18.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>20.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Internet, Programming, Taking Notes, Listening to Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>WSL for work und private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>General IT applications, development of scientific applications, programming, and evaluation of results from cluster runs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>All my machines run tumbleweed, best rolling available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Servers and desktop both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Daily driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Main work computer, office applications, software development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Browsing, gaming, media consumption, music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>For testing in the container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Desktop operating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>There is nothing special about using Tumbleweed as my main operating system for daily use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Main system, daily driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Laptop and workstation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>I use it as a daily driver at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Laptop os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Daily driver, development, multimedia - laptop, workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Daily driver for desktops (5 total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Constant rolling improvements, cutting edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Current main OS. Mostly stable, though occasion breakage like current AMD VA-API HW video decode broke in the last 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>used as a main desktop os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Work (video calls, client informations, etc.), illustration, gaming and entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>main desktop os: document work, gaming, design, internet browsing, audio processing, file management, media consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Trying experimental features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Desktop system, but Archlinux is currently just better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>Desktop and server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Daily driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>For most &quot;tweaker&quot; needs - a tested/stable system, but updated in a very timely fashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>Recent user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>the new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506</td>
<td>desktop, office apps, remote access (vmware horizon, nomachine), file and printer sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>Easy to setup for gaming and has a good foundation for beginners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>I use for my everyday tasks, Office, Internet, gaming, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>Home use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>the best linux distro but alot of updates and i have a slow computer and not the fastest internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>desktop work and personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Internet, email, document and image manipulation, host to VM (Win 11 guest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Currently my main dev distro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647</td>
<td>Development/home use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 141</td>
<td>Keeps my applications up to date and is incredibly stable for a rolling distro and a great KDE Plasma experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>General computing, gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Development and gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Desktop OS with KDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Work, home office, personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Home desktop for working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>Desktop Environments other than Gnome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>773</td>
<td>Daily personal usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779</td>
<td>Daily use including coding, machine learning and gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797</td>
<td>Desktop computing, productivity applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Laptops / Daily Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Desktop, Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Desktop use, development, light gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>My primary os for my pc. It just works(tm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854</td>
<td>Daily driver, hobby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>For very new hardware when there is no support in Leap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>General Desktop use - web, video, music, gaming, light coding/scripting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>gaming, streaming, surfing, office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Used on a laptop and raspberry pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>complete choice of an variety of software, and with an continuous update of those software programs which has been installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>896</td>
<td>I use my system for general desktop use (watching videos, writing documents, listening to music, surfing the web) and for gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>914</td>
<td>laptop, workstation, development, browsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>929</td>
<td>use it for everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>938</td>
<td>everyday use, browsing, watching videos, music, workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>Desktop / Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Daily driver OS, gaming, music production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1019</td>
<td>Using on my home laptop for gaming, internet browsing and sometimes for design work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Desktop + Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1043</td>
<td>Main desktop OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1055</td>
<td>desktop computing, administration, statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>I use TW on my main (and only) computer as a daily driver. I'm studying CS, so I primarily do coding :)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1091</td>
<td>Main home system for regular day-to-day use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>Home use, covers gaming, digital art production, and other general tasks pertaining to multimedia content creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Desktop PC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Daily Driver, Gaming, Software Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1124</td>
<td>mail, browser, hacking a bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>Desktop, server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Home User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>Candidate for a daily driver instead of Fedora. Currently still not fully replaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Desktop, container virtualization,gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259</td>
<td>Gaming, Flatpaks (containers), Package Building, Multimedia Consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td>everyday use, coding, virtual machines (virtualbox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1283</td>
<td>Desktop, laptop, phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>gaming, general-home use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Office, games, DB access, scripting, image processing, light graphical design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>General desktop use, Gaming, Digital drawing, Software development, Virtualisation (KVM) for work cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>Web browsing, games, chat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>General desktop use and gaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1337</td>
<td>testing new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Gaming, Digital drawing, Main OS, Desktop OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1364</td>
<td>Gaming and occassional development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>General desktop usage, as well as remote server administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1397</td>
<td>Desktop and gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1403</td>
<td>Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1421</td>
<td>Test app with latest software</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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page 141 / 254
<p>| 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 &amp; 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 occasional 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 | Testing of new apps such as flatpak, snap, rpm-based related to screen reader use. |
| 2117 | Gaming, content creation, programming |
| 2126 | Primary PC |
| 2129 | Desktops and servers as VMs. |
| 2165 | Trying out &quot;normal&quot; 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 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2240</td>
<td>desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2243</td>
<td>For my laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2246</td>
<td>desktop workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>Stable desktop distro for advanced user / engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Daily use with Gnome, I use Python for ML and R for statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2309</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2312</td>
<td>Desktop computing on a tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>I prepare the lessons I teach and automate some steps in my lesson preparation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2333</td>
<td>Good daily use OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2339</td>
<td>Primary computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2342</td>
<td>Desktop with recent releases, but still stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2348</td>
<td>Gaming/community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2351</td>
<td>somewhat stable rolling release that doesn't require downtime for in-place migrations to a new point release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2381</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2399</td>
<td>Privat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2405</td>
<td>Primary Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2420</td>
<td>Personal computing, web browsing, gaming, email, some Python and various terminal uses such as connecting to BBSs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2435</td>
<td>For the laptop, cause of the driver situation. It's just for writing mails, sometimes letters or using calc and internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2462</td>
<td>Office tasks, banking, email, browsing, audio editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Primary desktop and WSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2471</td>
<td>Desktop general usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2483</td>
<td>Primarily Programming In Rust when MicroOS makes it a struggle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2495</td>
<td>My primary computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>Desktop Home Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2528</td>
<td>Desktop computing on multiple devices including laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2534</td>
<td>up to date software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2537</td>
<td>Used on the laptop primarily, also in VMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2540</td>
<td>Stable but up to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2543</td>
<td>Desktop computing, Gaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>use it as my main OS I use it for work, school, gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2588</td>
<td>Home and Office Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2597</td>
<td>development system with cutting-edge packages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Home and Office Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2621</td>
<td>concept ok but updated too often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2624</td>
<td>Development, Office IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2648</td>
<td>Bleeding edge updates to maximize gaming and music production performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2654</td>
<td>Virtual server OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2678</td>
<td>Main (desktop) computer with up to date and latest software for my enjoyment and personal projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2681</td>
<td>Occasional Virtualization guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2684</td>
<td>My main computer to enable access to up to date and newest available software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2687</td>
<td>KDE, kernel and NVIDIA is up to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2696</td>
<td>Desktop computing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2699</td>
<td>browsing, office applications, virtualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702</td>
<td>General usage and as a distrobox for quick separate development environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2732</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>Work + Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2798</td>
<td>fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2852</td>
<td>Home use to keep up to day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2855</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2921</td>
<td>Everything, daily use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2975</td>
<td>gaming and homeoffice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2987</td>
<td>Support of older Raspberry PI versions that no longer get Leap releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Web application development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3023</td>
<td>Stable rolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3029</td>
<td>Home desktop use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3053</td>
<td>Multipurpose desktop tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>Main desktop computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3122</td>
<td>Desktop computing, gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3125</td>
<td>My main desktop OS running on my work laptop and Gaming Desktop. Also used as a server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS on multiple SBCs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3131 Web Browsing, Coding, Digital Photography, Gaming, personal administration stuff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3155 multimedia desktop for content creation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3191 Various installations when hardware seems too new or obscure, or to temporarily install to access a disk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3209 Desktop computing, browsing the internet, software development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3248 daily driver, freelance work and gaming machine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3263 Dual boot system of one of my family members for office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3278 Office takes on a family member's PC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3296 Desktop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3311 I like that is not necessary to reinstall the system on new version. Using it as daily driver for me and my family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3320 Personal laptop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3329 Server, user desktop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3332 Desktop, gaming, my only OS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3347 Home Desktop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3362 Programming and mobile application development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3401 Workstations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3404 Testing/gaming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3434 Desktop, gaming, enjoying latest features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3437 Desktop and Home Server</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3452 Desktop environments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3479 Development &amp; programming; Learning new IT skills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3506 I want the latest without losing focus on stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3509 Using it as a main OS for gaming and everyday use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3515 Desktop computing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3533 Use on one 32 bit machine I have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3542 Since its launch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3551 Desktop, daily driver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3605 VM with KDE for testing</td>
<td>MiniPC as backup server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3620 Desktop, Gaming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3626 As a desktop home user, with gaming in mind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3653 Workstation for business financial trading</td>
<td>Workstation for flight simulation X-Plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3656 Laptop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3659 Desktop and test usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3710 My Desktop Computer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3737 Tried once, unstable, so moved to Leap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3740 All-purpose desktop computing (Web, Office, Software-Development,...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3749 workstation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3764 Desktop usage (gaming primarily)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773 main desktop(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3791 main OS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3800 Primary PC for gaming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3809 General desktop use, including gaming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839 desktop; development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3845 Desktop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3857 main laptop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950 I use it as daily driver for my desktop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3983 Desktop OS on four machines. Trying to replace Windows (including for music production).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4037 Desktop computing/gaming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103 Daily driver, primary OS on all my machines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4127 Desktop Computing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130 Desktop and laptop use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4184 Everyday, everything use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4208 OS on my NAS, and Framework laptop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4286 Desktop OS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4307 The latest and greatest whilst rolling, with great QA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4352</td>
<td>gaming, office, 3d modeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4376</td>
<td>Desktop, gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4502</td>
<td>Desktop/Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4505</td>
<td>Daily driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>WSL on one machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4589</td>
<td>primary desktop/laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4646</td>
<td>I like access to the latest software backed by a company that isn't hurting the Linux ecosystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4667</td>
<td>Main distro for my development and home environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>My personal laptop, home lab machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4688</td>
<td>Desktop with transactional-server and Plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4745</td>
<td>as desktop and laptop daily driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4787</td>
<td>Using on my laptop for everyday tasks so I can learn linux better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4808</td>
<td>PC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4826</td>
<td>desktop computing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4868</td>
<td>Gaming, everyday computing, and personal programming projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4889</td>
<td>Desktop computing and data science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>Used it years back and loved it but after a machine melt down I started using Leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4898</td>
<td>Backup machine, sometimes on my Raspberry Pi4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>11.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>27.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Club finance management, personal finance management, photography archive and management, document production, family communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Upgrading is bad, I don’t use it anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Laptop, office applications, software development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>As the main system for everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>“Bread&amp;Butter” distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Desktop os, server os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Various services, such as storage, VM host, home automation - server, workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Used for home server/ Nas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>Provides me with a stable platform for all our household computing uses -- desktop, laptop(s), backup server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Solid, bulletproof, reliable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Not interested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Desktop and servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Virtualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>No usecase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>Stable and reliable system, no need to constant upgrades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Test VM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>I used until the announcement of Slowroll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>stable and maintained unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>i did used it but not as stable as Tumbleweed plus old packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>server(s), work and personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Internet, email, document and image manipulation, host to VM (Win 11 guest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>This should just go away and be replaced with MicroOS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Not often but one computer runs leap simply because I can’t remember to update it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Server, docker and VMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>Immutable &amp; Sandboxed desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Solid and reliable for home server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>857</td>
<td>Desktop computer with applications for office, multimedia, online banking, tax applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Main OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>Dayli Driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>914</td>
<td>server, deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>Having a stable reliable enterprise-grade distribution which doesn't change throughout its supported lifespan and (preferably) all updates are just bugfixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1019</td>
<td>Using on my home laptop for gaming, internet browsing and sometimes for design work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Desktop + Browsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1136</td>
<td>My main OS for my VMs. Easy manageable. Mostly docker hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>(virtual) servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>No intention to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>Excellent stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td>used for relatives where I am the &quot;sysadmin&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271</td>
<td>Steady, always works desktop applications: email, browsing, office applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1283</td>
<td>Homeserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1286</td>
<td>An enterprise grade, stable distribution that can help me learn more about SUSE. Since Leap is almost EOL, I have to use Tumbleweed instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>server, general-home use that needs stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>No use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1343</td>
<td>Desktop, server, laptop, IOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1403</td>
<td>Work and Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1421</td>
<td>Daily use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>Not anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>Mostly for servers in virtualized environments. Also using it for Desktop. Want something reliable due to I use it for work as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>On a VPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Home server use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Home Linux router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1598</td>
<td>...wonderful OS for desktop &amp; connecting safely to Internet ... there are so many bad &amp; ugly over there ... Directory Server, Email Server, Nextcloud, git server anything server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Remote server and home desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1739</td>
<td>As smart TV replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1748</td>
<td>stable builds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1754</td>
<td>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. Writing (text editing), general desktop use(browsing the web, uploading and downloading files...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Server / PC with unchanging interface for grandparents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Hombre Desktop, Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>homelab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>NAS boxes and systems that can get less maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Desktop PC for daily use (internet browsing, libreoffice, ...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Business use - engineering design workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Desktop PC for daily use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>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 &quot;maintain&quot; Ubuntu on my old folks' computers. Maybe I'll install leap or slowroll or microos desktop for them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Academic use. Office use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Full stack development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Server apps and configuration testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>development and testing raw hardware (laptop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Family, Workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>good for Gaming companies for things like.... this game required leap 15 or better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2039</td>
<td>For my home server and laptop (Nvidia graphics, can't update Tumbleweed sometimes due to driver issues. Will switch to Slowroll soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081</td>
<td>Stable platform for design, development, study and play games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2099</td>
<td>home server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2117</td>
<td>No use, because it is boring and stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Desktops and servers as VMs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2183</td>
<td>Stabel Distrikt as a fallback option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2186</td>
<td>living room PC for streaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2189</td>
<td>Desktop and testing and learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>Primary Desktop OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2225</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>This is my main driver at work. For development and management tasks. I needed a older kernel to support older hardware at the office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2234</td>
<td>General purpose desktop (Mail, Internet, Office, etc), Software development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2243</td>
<td>For a Raspberry Pi 3 home server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2255</td>
<td>Stable as a rock, oldschool management, perfect for my desktop needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2351</td>
<td>I need the stability and the parity with SLES/SLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2405</td>
<td>Secondary Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2462</td>
<td>Office tasks, banking, email, browsing, audio editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2495</td>
<td>Used for VMs that I update rarely, also for parents' computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>Desktop Home Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2534</td>
<td>stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2567</td>
<td>Desktop use for all home and business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2597</td>
<td>stable system for everyday use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2606</td>
<td>Second laptop with optical drive, rarely used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2624</td>
<td>multimedia, leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2654</td>
<td>Desktop daily drive, &amp; 1 virtual server OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2681</td>
<td>Primary Desktop, Virtual and Container Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2687</td>
<td>Stable for NAS/servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2696</td>
<td>Server infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2711</td>
<td>General purpose desktop work: productivity, remote desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2732</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2798</td>
<td>stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2801</td>
<td>My use case is I am professional and hobby electronics engineer with minor coding capabilities (and needs). I need stable, usable system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2852</td>
<td>Work laptop for stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2855</td>
<td>Everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2939</td>
<td>desktop pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2987</td>
<td>Desktop for software dev, home office, and Gaming; Homservers and Mail / Webserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>I prefer rolling release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3086</td>
<td>Home Labing, Using Containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3158</td>
<td>embedded development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3191</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3296</td>
<td>Container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3329</td>
<td>Server, user desktop, gaming, video editing and publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3353</td>
<td>Desktop and home automation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3362</td>
<td>Programming and mobile application development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3401</td>
<td>Family computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3413</td>
<td>general client computing, server, cloud, virtualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3416</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3434</td>
<td>server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3446</td>
<td>Leap is my primary desktop and laptop operating system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3452</td>
<td>Servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3467</td>
<td>Normal Computing as an Enduser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3479</td>
<td>Daily dirver for reading articles on the web, you tube videos, light games, office products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3506</td>
<td>Used for a while but endes with really old stuff (i.e. glibc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3533</td>
<td>Use on five machines including a home file server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3542</td>
<td>OpenSUSE, before changing its name to lib, used it until its release Tumbleweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3605</td>
<td>VM with SQL Server ('cause leap is 1:1 compatible with SLES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3614</td>
<td>Primary home OS, also using it for hobby development projects and studying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3635</td>
<td>Primary home OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3656</td>
<td>PC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3659</td>
<td>Server applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3680</td>
<td>desktop, apps, retrogaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3710</td>
<td>The Desktop Computer of my wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3716</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3737</td>
<td>I love Leap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3749</td>
<td>server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3755</td>
<td>everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3758</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773</td>
<td>server/virtualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3791</td>
<td>no use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3806</td>
<td>Development, gaming, home use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839</td>
<td>server systems with few updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3845</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3857</td>
<td>CCTV from an old laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950</td>
<td>I was using it until recently. I know it will be discontinued, that is why I am no using it anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4082</td>
<td>Used this on an old laptop until the (aftermarket) charger died. Will probably run it on my main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>desktop soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130</td>
<td>For containers, using podman and distrobox/toolbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4139</td>
<td>Servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4193</td>
<td>professional photography editing and office backend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4238</td>
<td>ottimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>on every server/desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4376</td>
<td>General-purpose server, VM host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4385</td>
<td>Office applications, development and virtualization for education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4430</td>
<td>Standard desktop installations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4439</td>
<td>cao-draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4502</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4505</td>
<td>Replacement system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4517</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>WSL on the other machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4574</td>
<td>Desktop and Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4667</td>
<td>Distro which I use with commercial applications which expect a longer stable runtime environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>Home lab machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4745</td>
<td>servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4787</td>
<td>Using on virtual machines to learn linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>Previous version still running on my home hobby box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4910</td>
<td>My daily driver for music, internet, documents and some software tools needed for few tasks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>7.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>31.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Desktop, Server, IoT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Low end computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>I do not like and do not want. I also don't see any advantage in these systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Container Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>K8s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Laptop / desktop os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Currently as rolling server for containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>Kids' laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td>work, college study, games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>485</td>
<td>games, study, work, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Ingles I didn't try it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>For test purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>interested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599</td>
<td>I have a main gaming desktop on Kalpa and now my light-work laptop on Kalpa with SlowRoll repos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647</td>
<td>Development/home use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Desktop, Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>As the KDE versions main dev have left ship I haven't really looked in to them server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>ChromeOS Feplacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Desktop and Server usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Sadly unusable for my usecase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>My daily driver on laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>Workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>938</td>
<td>home server, container host, media server/pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Desktop + Browsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>maybe i will try this for my Pi's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>Experimenting as a desktop and server platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Home User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Container, virtualization, single workload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271</td>
<td>Not tried as unable to install Aeon from instructions given, but I did try!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1286</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>general-home use, containers, VM, server, gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>General desktop use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Separate working virtualised environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

page 151 / 254
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1397</td>
<td>Home server running Podman containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1442</td>
<td>Everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>Main Desktop computer and home server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1577</td>
<td>Immutable desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Main Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>Main Laptop, &quot;daily-driver&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1623</td>
<td>Sitting in a trashbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Laptop where newer packages are wanted and where the occasional breakage is acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081</td>
<td>I just tested them once, I not completely comfortable with Flatpaks and Flathub against openSUSE official repos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>Testing technologies and usecases for immutable Linux distributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2204</td>
<td>Raspberry Pi servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>No use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2240</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2246</td>
<td>Laptop with touch screen workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2255</td>
<td>Used it for a while but lacked the level of customization I required. It's a to big &quot;leap&quot; from oldschool management to immutable systems. No transition for DIYs. Businesses are a different story.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>Containers and (in the future) desktop distro for regular user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2282</td>
<td>Server, Edge-Devices, IoT-Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2312</td>
<td>Desktop computing on my primary device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2333</td>
<td>VERY interested in future development. Especially Kalpa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2348</td>
<td>To get work done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2351</td>
<td>Do not like the containerization for home use. Unflexable with software and drivers or both for equipment in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Trying out MicroOS on server vs AlmaLinux and ArchLinux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2483</td>
<td>Primarily Programming In Rust and gaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>Desktop Home Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>I use it for the raspberry pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2588</td>
<td>Home Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2597</td>
<td>Containers for development purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Home Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2606</td>
<td>Main laptop, work computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2654</td>
<td>None (try as I might I just cannot like Gnome, KDE immutable not yet mature enough for me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2687</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702</td>
<td>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...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2732</td>
<td>Nobody asked for this it's literally one guy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3086</td>
<td>Destop, Virtualization, Gaming, Using Containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3125</td>
<td>As a Server System.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3209</td>
<td>Following development of Aeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3248</td>
<td>I'd like to use this for my daily driver, when flatpak and Kalpa are more mature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3251</td>
<td>Desktop (Aeon) and server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3263</td>
<td>Gaming, Content Creation, Office, Software Development, Server (local Game server for me and friends), multimedia consumption eg daily driver for literally anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3278</td>
<td>Daily driver. Hence Gaming, multimedia consumption, software development, content creation, cgi, sfx, voice overs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3296</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3320</td>
<td>IoT devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3380</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3506</td>
<td>I have used it a couple of times, not really satisfied/impressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Game development, gaming ad streaming.
Virtualized, to keep up-to-date with immutable systems
VM for test
Desktop
desktop
Testing Environment for NextCloud on my Home Server
Don’t like it.
laptop
testing
no use
desktop and iot (raspberry pi)
I haven’t tried yet but I prefer to be able to tinker with the OS
Was trying it as an alternative to Silverblue.
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.
Experimenting, want to move to immutable operating systems, trying to resolve the issues, esp. related to work apps like Zoom and Citrix
Containers
Desktop use for software development
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 Fedora's, 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.
Hobby projects
No maintenance with the latest technology embedded
Aeon works flawless
Nothing
I would use MicroOS Desktop for the security benefits of immutable root but it is not yet important enough to me.
"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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>36.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>I do not like and do not want. I also don't see any advantage in these systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Container host - server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Not interested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Currently as rolling server for containers - but packages like netavark and aardvark are missing, therefore not comparable to SLE micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Experiments with containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Inglés I didn't try it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>interested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>No KDE version as above and communication seems clear there is no interest to do one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Same as MicroOS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>No intention to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>containers, VM, server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>No use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Mini server that can be maintained not as often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081</td>
<td>Never used it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>May use as a desktop after they are made GA for desktops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>no use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2282</td>
<td>Server and Edge-Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Trying out Leap Micro on server vs AlmaLinux and ArchLinux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>Desktop Home Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2597</td>
<td>VMs and containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2687</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2732</td>
<td>no idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>Havent used yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>What is that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3086</td>
<td>Home Labing, Using Containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3506</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3605</td>
<td>Temporary VM for Test (but I prefers MicroOS, more packages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3737</td>
<td>Not interested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3755</td>
<td>kubernetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773</td>
<td>edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950</td>
<td>I haven't tried yet but I prefer to be able to tinker with the OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4082</td>
<td>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 short term plan for this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130</td>
<td>Planning to test in containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>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 &quot;a Linux&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G03Q0000456 [Leap Micro]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Use Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4286</td>
<td>Hobby projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4376</td>
<td>k3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4502</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>IoT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4688</td>
<td>Servers/Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4880</td>
<td>Container Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>What?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary for G03Q0000456 [SlowRoll]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>34.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>78 year old mother, does what she needs without bothering her with updates daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Maybe, if it runs stable, an alternative for Leap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Don't use currently. Could use for servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Currently I am not using it, but I am definitely interested in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Laptop os, desktop os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Currently test running in VM to replace Leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Tested &amp; reliable rolling improvements, continually updated over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>I might want to switch to this after the recent breaking of AMD VAAPI that I'm still waiting on fix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Currently no usecase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Inglés I didn't try it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>this is probably the linux distro I was looking for for years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Will consider when it matures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599</td>
<td>See MicroOS entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>When Slowroll is fully up and running I'll make it my main distro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Haven't tried but really want to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755</td>
<td>Main PC gaming/programming/web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Very interesting, currently installer still buggy. Will switch to SlowRoll in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854</td>
<td>Planned more stable Stable daily driver for other family members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Want to use on server, and rarely used pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>No intention to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Interested but not using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259</td>
<td>Interested, waiting for more firm plans / tooling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td>possible future usage as leap replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271</td>
<td>Would like to use but unable to follow instructions to install onan external Bootable USB disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>gaming, general-home use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>No use, yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>Would try if it's 'released'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Secondary Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1718</td>
<td>Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1739</td>
<td>I want to test/use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Home Desktop (New)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>A hopeful mixture between stability and modern, secure packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Desktop usage where newer packages but stability is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Family, Workstation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Perfect rolling release, stable but near to edge, never needing reinstall the computer for the next version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081</td>
<td>Never used it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2096</td>
<td>Daily distro with up to dats Software but not too many updates every time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2117</td>
<td>Gaming, content creation, programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2129</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2150</td>
<td>Stability yet regular enough updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2192</td>
<td>planning to replace tumbleweed on my laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>thinking about switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2246</td>
<td>Virtual machine app testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>Stable desktop distro for regular user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>Too new but likely will be what is migrated to if and when traditional leap is killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2313</td>
<td>Desktop Home Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2354</td>
<td>new, now testing! find tumbleweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2621</td>
<td>want to try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2648</td>
<td>Development, Office IT, multimedia, leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2654</td>
<td>Intend migrating to SlowRoll when migrations come due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2687</td>
<td>N/A but may be a reasonable mid-point for both TW &amp; Leap machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2732</td>
<td>nobody asked for this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>Never heard of it lol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2897</td>
<td>Would be interesting for what I use Leap now: Desktop for software dev, home office, and Gaming; Homeserver and Mail / Webserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>Not using, but interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3075</td>
<td>More desktop only (not much server activity for now)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3304</td>
<td>University laptop work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3347</td>
<td>an option for the server in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3479</td>
<td>Not using, but interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3506</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3605</td>
<td>Not tested yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3697</td>
<td>N/A but may be a reasonable mid-point for both TW &amp; Leap machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3710</td>
<td>Future Production Environment for NextCloud on my Home Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3737</td>
<td>Probably not going to use. When Leap as we know it goes away, I will probably leave the SUSE ecosystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773</td>
<td>testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3794</td>
<td>I think I've read about this on Phoronix, and I remember thinking: no really there's too many distros, from your &quot;brand&quot; of systems not only there's openSUSE vs SUSE, but there's a Debian clone, Arch clone, immutable Fedora 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 &quot;ecosystem&quot; 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4082</td>
<td>Planned to test it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4127</td>
<td>Planned to test it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130</td>
<td>Planned to test it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>I understand why it appeals to people who think &quot;stable&quot; means &quot;almost deprecated&quot; and simultaneously that &quot;leading edge&quot; means &quot;frequently breaking&quot;, but I don't know if it's for me. I will probably try it at some point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4502</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4505</td>
<td>Highly interested in testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>What?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (Y)</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>21.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (N)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>9.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Histogram showing the distribution of responses to the question.
Why are you interested in SlowRoll? Please describe what makes this distribution appealing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>19.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>20.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ID | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
5  | 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". Tumbleweed is due 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, even if I miss versions 11.4 to 13.2. |
8  | I appreciate the stability of Leap. However, some packages are in obsolete versions. I've been using openSUSE since 11.4. Previously I used Mandriva. openSUSE is, in my opinion, very close to what Mandrake/Mandriva was. Tumbleweed is interesting but it updates very quickly and you have to upgrade by distribution. If I compare it to FreeBSD, I would use RELEASE or STABLE but not CURRENT. With Slowroll, I'm hoping for a recent, stable distribution, like versions 11.4 to 13.2, which I kind of miss. |
20 | 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. |
47 | I hope better coupling with nvidia drivers                                                                                                                                                    |
74 | What to use if Leap is discontinued?                                                                                                                                                    |
92 | 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 |
104 | 78 year old mother needs something slow changing and LTS models often break with release-upgrades                                                                 |
110 | I'd rather see the efforts go towards improving CI/CD/QA of Tumbleweed further.                                                                 |
137 | Updates                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
152 | Getting up-to-date versions without having to upgrade every few days.                                                                                                                                   |
182 | 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. |
188 | 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. |
191 | Good mix of new Software and update frequency                                                                                                                                                    |
194 | Rolling update strategies make more sense in my opinion and SlowRoll seams appealing as an Tumbleweed equivalent I would use outside the Desktop                                                                 |
230 | 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. I'll probably wait for slowroll to be officially released before using it, but I might as well stick with tumbleweed. |
278 | 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". |
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 VA-API 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.

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

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 tumbleweed (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 definitly consider it as my new daily
Rolling-release is a very attractive approach to distribution upkeep, and I like the slightly-less-fast pace than TW for a server situation. Hopefully less fragile than Tumbleweed. Less frequent updates than Tumbleweed, but still very current. 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. 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. Tumbleweed Has too fast updates. 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. More stable Tumbleweed, rollover distro. Only necessary updates. Less updates, more stable. 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. Server use. Curiosity. 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. It has the benefits of having updated software faster but with the possibility of a bit more stability than tumbleweed. 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 daily update seems too often to me, for me bi-weekly is best, but monthly is also appealing. 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. More package support than Leap. Less maintenance than Tumbleweed. Possible replacement for Leap. 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. I don't wanna upgrade my system everyday, only 2 or 3 times a month. SlowRoll seems ideal for me. Other family members desktops. I don't see any need to use Slowroll for my use case. I will be interested to see how the implementation is executed. 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. Less amount of updates. * slower update cycle than in Tumbleweed * fresher packages than in Leap * perhaps more stable than Tumbleweed? I'm looking for an alternative to leap. TW need of updating everyday is getting sometimes in the way . A slower release cycle could make this much better. 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. It should to be very stable. 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).
Safer version of TW
Hopefully the right balance between tumbleweed and leap
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.

stable and secure without much updates in a short time span
SlowRoll look like a more stable version of Tumbleweed that I could use on 2nd desktop, laptop and perhaps on a dedicated server
I hope that it will be even more stable than TW.

I have some devices that I rarely use, or need more stability, but still love cutting edge
Promised stability seems interesting.
better management of update cycles

I'm hoping to use slowroll for my servers
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.

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).

Tumbleweed but more stable
It's new so I'll check it out but I've been extremely happy with tumbleweed stability
What the hell is it?
Stable, but more updates than leap
Maybe for some of the server use-cases like web server
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.
Possible future usage as leap replacement. It is interesting because it is a rolling release with not too frequent version updates.

It might (big 'might') enable a better use of Firefox.
No need for upgrading versions.
It could be the new replacement for Leap. I want a stable release OS to use cor my servers.
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/semi-official repos with some specific software (like the Geekos DAW or Hardware or Security repositories with some absent in the main repositories packages available).

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.

Possibly for a server OS that is more current, or a desktop that is a bit more stable (than Tumbleweed).
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.
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.
More stable, but still close enough to the current state of art.
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.

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.

better for servers, not too slow and not too fast
Stable, reliable rolling release without daily updates
I think its update interval would be ideal for regular home users.

Tumbleweed with a reliable, less 'leading edge' well tested updates sounds like a really good thing to me.
I'm hopeful that it can provide quick releases of graphics updates while keeping the number of overall updates manageable.

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.

I'm thinking about migrating my Leap box due to its uncertain future.
Stable base for services without being as locked-down and opinionated as MicroOS.
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.

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. Less updates than Tumbleweed, a better modernism than Leap.

I like to have the most up-to-date software as possible, but without the risk that a system upgrade might break some software.

More up to date than Leap but slower to update than Tumbleweed.

A very stable rolling release seems like a very interesting idea that hasn't really been tried outside of a few niche distros.

I expect stability of Leap but more bleeding edge.

Hoping that it will have better software compatibility than tumbleweed, without the need to do a new install every year or 2 like leap

Possible nearest replacement for Leap

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.

More up to date than leap

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.

The new approach, since Tumbleweed is too much.

N/A

rolling release, with less risks of breaking stuff than tumbleweed

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.

easier to update than Leap, more stable than Tumbleweed

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.

Less frequent updates

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.

I still don't understand what is SlowRoll and what is the point of anything except a rolling distribution like Tumbleweed.

Not as many updates as Tumbleweed.
I think it would work perfectly well for my academic purposes.

I think really is not necessary, cause a Tumbleweed user can decide WHEN to upgrade, not necessarily after each new Snapshot published.

Since there are other rpm-based server distros, I am not interested.

I run Leap as daily driver laptop. When it's gone, I might go to tumbleweed or maybe slow roll.

Replacement for Leap, don't like more frequent UI/UX changes in Tumbleweed.

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.

Stable and never do a release upgrade

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

It is suitable to leap users who don't like frequent updates everyday.

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.

Leap would be my first choice but as its going away, I've 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.

updates less frequently

Because it seems a good mix between Leap and Tumbleweed.

Interesting to see how it would slot in between Fedora's leading edge and Tumbleweed's bleeding edge.

Less Updates but very up to date

Rolling release with montly and important security updates. Great for desktop use.

It just just sounds like lazy Tumbleweed, but without the Enterprise Linux compatibility of Leap.

less hectic update schedule.

Mix of Stability and being regular enough

Tumbleweed is a bit to fast and Leap to slow. SlowRoll seems to fill this gap.

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 don't 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

most fresh bugs are weeded out, less download

Tumbleweed, with it's fast update cycle, always broke for me. Slowroll sounds more reliable.

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.

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.

Less frequent updates

Slower update cycle than Tumbleweed while getting security patches

Description on openSuse site that updates would be processed less frequently (give less data usage on metered connections)

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.

A bit sower release cadence, well balanced between rolling and point releases, more or less actual software packages.

It's a middleground between MicroOS and Leap Micro. Maybe it's good for selfmanaging
I'm not interested but I'm curious to know what it is!

It is a good compromise of the need to support the latest hardware while maintaining stability.

I will be sticking with TW

Possibly switch from Tumbleweed for some desktops that would benefit from additional stability.

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.

Stability

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.

Maybe an even more stable MicroOS alternative for selfmanaging systems, that don't need intervention every half a year (like leap micro)

Ich weiß, nicht was es ist und würde es gerne kennenlernen

More updates than Leap but not as many as Tumbleweed.

If understood, it would offer a more stable experience than Tumbleweed, fewer updates to download, in fact more like Leap.

Stabler use for production facing environments but still updated.

Would probably result in more stability.

Good balance between stability and support for newer things.

It's fast moving but not bleeding edge.

The lower update volume makes it interesting for infrequently used installations.

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.

It seems like a good balance between rolling release like tumbleweed, but for servers where tumbleweed often breaks auto-updates and causes issues.

Just want to check it out

I find tumbleweed updates a bit too frequent

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.

I be keen to try it to compare to Tumbleweed.

It seems Leap will be going away so maybe SlowRoll is my next choice

the fact it will be between leap and tumbleweed so I expect it to very stable as a rolling release distribution

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.

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.

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.

No major reinstalls for my second laptop

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)

less frequent and less heavy updates

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.

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

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.
If leap will not be available anymore, slowrol for me is the next closest thing

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.

May be up to date enough to keep up with KDE/Kernel whilst also slow enough to work well for NAS/File/Admin servers

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.

Seems to update slowly with more testing. I don't like to update every few days if it is not needed.

Rolling distro is very appealing, but Tumbleweed's cadence is too rapid. Similarly for other alternatives like Alpine. SlowRoll's cadence sounds about right.

It is not appealing, it's like settling for bagels when you wanted donuts but nobody actually likes bagels

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

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.


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.

IMO best of both from standard and rolling releases - almost cutting edge but still a stable experience

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.

Kernel changes cause issues with virtualization. GPU updates break hardware acceleration on Electron apps

Point release instead of rolling but being more up to date than leap

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.

Less update fatigue

Tumbleweed updates are too fast

software newer than leap

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.

Good relation between stability and new software packages

I'm using and 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 an slower (in important packages, not regular apps) and even more stable rolling release feels safer.

Less frequent updates. Use case would be laptops.

Only somewhat interested as I prefer Tumbleweed

I use leap. A slow rolling stable distribution sounds like a good fit.

I won't use it myself, but it's a nice option for those who don't want a rolling release

Future projects requiring more stability

I prefer stability, but need relatively recent updates for games

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.

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 noce to only have to compile ones a month.

this is the first time I hear about it

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.

Expecting slight more stability as Tumbleweed, which have small issues, which link to a not running system (3 times, since Tumbleweed exists).
Slightly more stable desktop environments

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

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.

I don't even know what that is.

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!

More stable than tumbleweed

I don't even know what it is

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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.

More frequent than Leap, less like to break like Tumbleweed

Slower rate of updates than Tw

Not interested

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

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

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.

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.

Less frequent updates but up-to-date software.

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

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

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 distributions 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.

Even though Tumbleweed is more than enough for my needs, I appreciate SlowRoll for the choice of the pace of updates on my PC.
Not interested. Don't see the appeal. Tumbleweed has proved to be stable and reliable.

I am not familiar with that distribution.

I would prefer to have Opensuse Leap instead, but since this is the most similar to Leap, I may give it a chance.

No other reason than the sheer amount of updates in Tumbleweed. Computers I don't use as often could maybe use a slower roll.

Possibly next best solution, if Leap is not continued.

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.

I would like latest versions of software but not too frequent updates. Eg 1 per month max.

I'm planning to test it.

Need stable system that doesn't update constantly

I have never heard of it.

Stability for the server side

It's an interesting approach to a rolling release

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.

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.

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

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.

Because the Leap Kernels tends to get very old in time.

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.

The stability it offers

Stability with rolling release and up-to-dated packages are fascinating

Like to try new things

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.

It might strike a good balance between new software and stability.

What is SlowRoll? Your survey uses a lot of jargon that I am not familiar with

Less updating than MicroOS, but providing the same, stable system

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.
Why are you interested in SlowRoll? Please describe what makes this distribution appealing.
In the last three months, have you contributed to an open-source project? (If yes, please specify the project)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes (AO01)</td>
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<td>11.65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No (AO02)</td>
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<td>4.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ID**

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:
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 filling 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
Translation groups

- Xfce, various other small projects
- KDE, Mastodon front-end variants but mostly just usability design and graphic design
- Haiku (https://www.haiku-os.org/)
- No but I want to find the time to do so
- Bug reports
- Colvars, NAMD
- openSUSE Kalpa
- Xubuntu Linux distribution
- With sanctions it became harder to contribute.
- OSM
- (I have my own open-source projects, and I've opened issues on other projects.)
- If recommending it to more people and writing bug reports doesn't count.
- Amass as well as a couple of Go-libraries
- https://github.com/Code-Inspect/flowr
- My own projects
- Trivy
- Rust Cargo Library
- openSUSE itself (translation, bugs report, marketing) and small free software projects
- 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.
- Translated a news mobile application to Finnish and also help in Vivaldi browser translation
- gnome, openvpn, systemd
- OpenWrt, openSUSE
- I ununable to contribute, as I have no coding knowledge.
- OpenSUSE, The Lounge, Dendrite
- Only bug reports and small investigation into bugs
- 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.
- Bug reporting to openwrt.
- Translations for the PCLinuxOS project.
- mtn (movie thumbnailer)
- Void linux
- Only with bug reports (KDE Plasma).
- Did some translation work for an open source music player
- I translated some wiki articles for a videogame wiki. If that counts.
- openSUSE, misc. small projects
- Several miscellaneous.
- 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
- Tests of Fedora 39
- Issues, bug reports and testing only:)
- openSUSE, SaltStack
- ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 174 / 254</th>
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</thead>
</table>

A powerful build simulator for the video game Path of Exile.

<p>| 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 |
| 2190 | Redhat 9.2 SE Linux |
| 2210 | no code skills |
| 2246 | OpenBoard (upstream contributions, openSUSE package maintenance) |
| 2258 | Was on a long vacation |
| 2312 | ChimaeraOS |
| 2342 | Many different projects, primarily with minor commits, testing, bug reporting. |
| 2351 | Opensuse, Damnsmall linux, Lutris and more |
| 2375 | Okd |
| 2397 | 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. |
| 2486 | Vanila OS guides. |
| 2495 | AlmaLinux |
| 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 | cooklang, 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 | SerenioOS |
| 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 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3467</td>
<td>Only in doing surveys like this here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3479</td>
<td>Looking to start increase contributions. I used to actively report and diagnose bugs. Once contributed a line of code to Ubuntu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3506</td>
<td>Multiple projects at SUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3509</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3515</td>
<td>prox2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3524</td>
<td>I would love to be bale to contribute in any way in Linux gaming and thus I'm studying Vulkan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3542</td>
<td>veyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3560</td>
<td>Geldspende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3559</td>
<td>Ubuntu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3737</td>
<td>I am not a programmer. Just an infrastructure guy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773</td>
<td>docs, bugs, github</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3793</td>
<td>Not to any bigger OSS projects. Mostly to my own small git projects. I used to contrib more before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3799</td>
<td>In terms of code, no (I am not a programmer), in terms of translations, yes. Those were MineTest, Mastodon and Battle for Wesnoth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839</td>
<td>openSUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3872</td>
<td>Nothing but my personal project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3929</td>
<td>victron - gui mods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950</td>
<td>Displaycal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3965</td>
<td>I contribute economically to Lichess, and with issue reporting to Libreoffice, taskwarrior, and many others (including opensuse).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3986</td>
<td>Immich, Yunohost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4029</td>
<td>linux kernel</td>
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<tr>
<td>4064</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/streamdeck-linux-gui/streamdeck-linux-gui">https://github.com/streamdeck-linux-gui/streamdeck-linux-gui</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/Danie10/gadgeteerza-homeassistant">https://github.com/Danie10/gadgeteerza-homeassistant</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/Kalmat/PyMonCtl">https://github.com/Kalmat/PyMonCtl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4127</td>
<td>Reported bugs found in software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4130</td>
<td>I'm trying to catch up for testing OBS packages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4132</td>
<td>Packages building, users supports, ... (slackware &amp; alpine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4274</td>
<td>rhai, tor, droidify, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4277</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4286</td>
<td>fotoobo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4289</td>
<td>openSUSE, kubernetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4307</td>
<td>Translation work for Tutanota email &amp; end user testing for nwg-shell. Created my own Ublue Kinoite and Sericea spins, both available on Github</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4364</td>
<td>Several of my own open-source data management tools hosted on PyPI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4376</td>
<td>Apache Sling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4424</td>
<td>Linux kernel, libkdumpfile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4433</td>
<td>libplacebo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4745</td>
<td>contributed to some bunch of cryptography libraries and networking stuffs in c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4781</td>
<td>openSUSE TW, Aeon, Goharbor, bitwarden, Gitlab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4808</td>
<td>librewolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4868</td>
<td>Godot Game Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4925</td>
<td>No dev or programmer. Hobbyist here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>476</td>
<td>30.13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75</td>
<td>4.75%</td>
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<td>953</td>
<td>60.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.                                                                                           |
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    | Mt'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                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
Not recently, however I would given time to do so.

I'd like to contribute, but as a non software developer it's difficult to see how I can.

user support, packaging, bug reporting/fixing for Leap and Tumbleweed

I maintain a small number of packages for the build service.

marketing, I guess: I show off my openSUSE/KDE-desktop to every one, who complains about Windows

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

Infrastructure, documentation, support

Tumbleweed

Later Factory if possible, will submit packages

Would work on OpenSuSE in development

Tumbleweed / Factory

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.

openQA

I do not know where to start

Promotion in Linux gaming Reddit

I filled bugs for Intel Atom as Tumbleweed was not booting properly on some of them because of kernel 6.2 and up

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.

Documentation

Posted review on LinkedIn

yes, if reporting bugs count?

Packaging

I reported a bug, but don't think that counts

don't know how

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.

Have contributed more in the past, lately mostly an occasional bugreport.

Support, Marketing, Bug reporting

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.

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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.

I have contributed to the Tumbleweed Wiki, but it was much earlier in the year than three months ago.

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.

Packaging tools:

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 |
| 3574 | 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. |
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 use case in a few small sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>16.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>20.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>63.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

I use it for everything, surfing, 3d-design and printing, video and audio editing and of course
gaming. Like a lot.

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.

I use Linux for everything.

Occasional gaming.

No

Gaming (wine/proton rules), but basically no game development

N/A

In my rare sparetime I sometime experiment with porting Linux to former Android devices.

Already using Linux for all my use cases.

...sadly, just regular use of computer ( files ... internet ... media ...)

yes, gaming and graphic design

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, gitlab, postfix, nextcloud postgresql.

Use it for construction with openSCAD (3d prints)

Video editing, 3d design

no

No.

no

Trying my best to make (GNU/)Linux-on-phone work

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.

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.

I use Linux for - testing of server apps - apache and such; and a11y testing - using apps with
screen reader.

I use it for gaming, having all my drivers and software up to date makes the experience really
good.

Gaming

I want to use it for animation and video editing.

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.

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...).

Coding, surfing, watching movies, daily usecases

Yes

Possibly for more personal IoT, such as home assistants and a home IDS.

I am already using Linux wherever possible. No Windows, etc.

Not really.

I plan to use Linux for OwnCloud, Hosting a Server with web based Apps and NAS-
Server Management. Since Proton and Steam improved so much I use Gaming on my
Tumbleweed System

I use linux servers in my local network. Proxmox, Redhat, Alma, Debian

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.

I do almost everything on my Linux boxes.

Yes, general it is CAD design and GIS map analysis.

Almost everywhere. Family computers have already switched to Linux more than a
decade ago, even for elderly people. Various use cases, home automation, media servers, self-hosted Nextcloud, etc.
<p>| 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 &amp; 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 passsthrough KVM VM for Affinity since no commercial quality graphics suite on Linux (Inkscape &amp; Gimp UIs are not industry standard) ; Run Leap 15.2 VM (using GPU passsthrough) s for CAE pre &amp; post since vendor hasn’t fixed a dependency that Leap 15.3+ &amp; 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 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2888</td>
<td>AI mainly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2906</td>
<td>Gaming, robotics, 3d modeling/CAD, PCB design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2939</td>
<td>I use Linux for everything, but recently I bought a Linux smartphone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2957</td>
<td>desktop, on apple notebooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2990</td>
<td>I actively use Linux for many things already...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3023</td>
<td>Learn to program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3029</td>
<td>I sometimes play games with my computer. I think that’s all?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>No, Windows is still the platform of choice for the games I play, VR, and music production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3086</td>
<td>No, I use Linux for most everything and what I can’t do with Linux I do in a Windows 11 virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3125</td>
<td>As the Operating system on my (pine)phone. So with a mobile interface like phosh, to receive calls and SMSs and such.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3131</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3155</td>
<td>graphic design, podcast production, video tutorial production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3176</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3191</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3209</td>
<td>I prefer to use Linux for anything I do instead of a proprietary OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3229</td>
<td>Yes, software development &amp; learning new programming languages (Rust, Python, Java, C++)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3278</td>
<td>Yes. As Linux is my daily driver it is very likely I will use it for something I did not yet mentioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3296</td>
<td>Coding with arduino, kpatience, movie editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3317</td>
<td>My use cases vary. (Desktop, writing, audio, music, and video.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3320</td>
<td>Linux all the things :-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3329</td>
<td>Industrial automation, machine monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3347</td>
<td>Yes, I need to learn more first. Server hosting, development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3401</td>
<td>Running Linux on low power devices like Ox64 is planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3404</td>
<td>Monitor Touchscreen (Like a T.V that you interact with at a business)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3407</td>
<td>I am 100% Linux, do not game, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3413</td>
<td>I am 100% Linux user at home and work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3434</td>
<td>more IoT management + AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3437</td>
<td>Smartphone and embedded usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3446</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3449</td>
<td>No, just use it for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3479</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3515</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3524</td>
<td>All my PCs are 100% Linux for all use cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3527</td>
<td>Administrative Office usage, the need to use and incorporate SharePoint into Linux distros, and stop Windows adoption to work in corporate environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3542</td>
<td>I have been using Linux on my personal computer since 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3551</td>
<td>Not at the moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3572</td>
<td>steam gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3590</td>
<td>I use Linux daily (gaming, app and web development, IoT development).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3620</td>
<td>Steam Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3626</td>
<td>Yes, I'm considering it. Aiming at small IoT projects for hobby purposes at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3632</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3635</td>
<td>Studying and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3641</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3653</td>
<td>Yes, using it for TV streaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3737</td>
<td>Growing in containers usage. Video editing/recording moving from windows to Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773</td>
<td>Linux is the default computing OS for me for over 25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3791</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3800</td>
<td>Not really.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3806</td>
<td>Yes, gaming, software development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3830</td>
<td>Arm based general purpose server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3836</td>
<td>Yes, I pretend to use it for any kind of thing what I could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839</td>
<td>already using Linux for everything, in a sense I have no secondary use cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3857</td>
<td>Looking into graphic design and music making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3893</td>
<td>I'm using Linux the smartphone (Ubuntu Touch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3929</td>
<td>no I use Linux on all my computer anyway;-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3986</td>
<td>I use it to self-host things for my family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3998</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4064</td>
<td>No - use it for mostly everything right now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4076</td>
<td>Self-hosting everything, and showing local businesses how to do so as well, reducing their long-term cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>Linux is my daily driver for all use-cases at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4127</td>
<td>Using to beta test software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4139</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4148</td>
<td>I only use Linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4154</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4208</td>
<td>I create podcasts &amp; videos (non-professional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4250</td>
<td>Yes, I like browsing the web, creating websites and tinkering with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4274</td>
<td>I use it everywhere (except in school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4307</td>
<td>In general I think we have to strive to use Linux for everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4328</td>
<td>Yes, I use it wherever I can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4340</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4349</td>
<td>Home cloud NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4352</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4403</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4430</td>
<td>Music production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4439</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4457</td>
<td>Dessin technique (freecad-openscad-librecad) pour imprimer 3D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4472</td>
<td>Use Linux as default desktop for any activity, gaming, graphic design, etc. Also use Linux as a home media server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4517</td>
<td>I just use Linux. I don't use any other operating system. I don't play games, I use Linux for everything I need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>Gaming, browsing listening to music, using chat programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4589</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4592</td>
<td>Gaming, robotics, development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4646</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4727</td>
<td>Home automation appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4745</td>
<td>I use Linux for like everything. Replace Windows in EVERY regard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4769</td>
<td>I primarily use Linux for data science research. I occasionally use Linux to play games through Steam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>Some video editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4830</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4868</td>
<td>I only use Linux, both at my job performing scientific research and for my personal use of gaming and programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4871</td>
<td>I use Linux for everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4889</td>
<td>I mainly use 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4895</td>
<td>Some video editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4898</td>
<td>Ai and Audio Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 use case in a few small sentences.

[Bar chart showing distribution of responses]

- 0 (Answer)
- 1 (No answer)
- 2 (Not completed or Not displayed)
## Summary for G4Q00002

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>16.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>63.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Being able to trust the devices i use, and ease of deploying apps using containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>No particular benefits, it's fun and I enjoy using it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Performance, usability, stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Long time running, adaptive to changing. No license problems when scaling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>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 computer 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Small, simple, just works. Low maintenance effort. Perfect as container host. (podman for server, flatpak for desktop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Always up to date software, open licensing, the ability to help solve software issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Generally very stable, ability to debug and improve, independent of a specific vendor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>As a senior DevOps, It's more easy to use, secure and a Swiss army for me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Each to access front-end solutions for configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Easy to use, good support through community in the Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Better ergonomics, better suited applications, configurability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Privacy, customization and the ability to revive old devices that can't deal with Windows anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>More flexible, faster, more stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Non MS-Environment, runs well on older Hardware, love the command line and Linux tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Stuff (mostly) just work in a straight forward way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>quick development workflow, thought through Desktop (Plasama)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Nothing, just use it normally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Fast working software, great features. Possibility to make an impact by contributing using bug fixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Linux allows adoption on so many levels...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>The Gnu/Linux software library is very rich and it's easy to install software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openSUSE has very complete repositories and it is easy to add semi-official repositories or projects hosted at the OpenBuildService.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I use the KDE repositories in particular to have the latest versions since 12.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Security, Stability, Entertainment, Learning a lot of interesting stuff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Manage system/server easily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>On Linux, I have a variety of powerful tools that enable every part of my workflow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Very low cost, in many cases free. As the years went on, reliability and configurability were key factors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It's stable and secure
Better workflow, security and privacy resources and reliability
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
Linux supports the hardware and is free
Speed and reliability
System performance, interface/workflow customizability
Security, stability
Ease of use and practicality
Learn, use utilities, designs and many more things
Speed and stability
I need a reliable stable desktop, working for years
Privacy.
Stability and adaptability
Actually more stable than windows, better package management, and more fun.
Flexibility and avoidance of Microsoft
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.
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.)
Security, simplicity, enterprise backed
Common technology scales from IoT to desktop to server. This makes staff skilled in Linux particularly valuable.
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.
Not many.
Stability
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
Not being under Microsoft's watch,
it just works, and fully customizable.
Keeping the NVIDIA driver and CUDA up-to-date.
I can customize my own desktop. Linux is smoother and safer than Windows.
freedom.
Stability
Faster development, less headaches
Faster than windows, zsh, customizable
No vendor lockin, no advertising being baked into my operating system
Flexibility, particularly i18n & l10n
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.
Stability and I have full control of my os.
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.
It's stable and not doing anything that you don't ask to do.
Stability, i like learning.
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.
No ads in menus. Freedom of choice.
The system is very stable. Regarding gaming I am amazed how far linux as a hole evolved.
Privacy, transparency, security, convenience, freedom.
Stability, efficiency, privacy, control
much better error reporting, much easier to maintain
Price, stability
Better productivity, ease of use and better performance
Let it roll! a.k.a. less manual intervention in poor computer management processes.
More compatible than the BSDs, much less shit than Windows
It's free and open source, it's less buggy (than windows), it's more customizable, it's just
better for coding

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).

Speed

Im fully aware what's happening

Foss, free as freedom, feeling of safety

Handy Software Updates

Open Source

Control

freedom, pace of mind (no need antiviruss software, licenses, etc), privacy

Freedom of choice

Freedom of choice and diversity of tools

openness of tool sets, flexibility, support across research developers

Freedom of choice, configurability, fast paced software evolution

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.

Linux is the best for servers.

I don't like Microsoft and my computer actually listens to me

gaet community

Packaga availability (osmosis, osmconvert, osmfilter).

It works.


stable platform, low cost, frequent effortless updates

I switched to linux for privacy reasons. At this point it's just more comfortable to use as a daily driver

Stability, security, ease of management and maintenance.

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.

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.

Performance, ease of configuration (lots of documentation).

Speed, no need (mostly) to worry about viruses, and especially privacy.

FOSS, stability

Aeon was awesome, but stops automatically updating as soon AS Nvidia Drivers come into play

It is fast, reliable, inexpensive and independent. In other words, it's not annoying with online accounts, advertising and other things.

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.

Stable, lot's of apps, hardware lasts a lot longer.

I don't. Linux just works and I dunno, that's enough.

Long support cycles, high stability, ease of use (compared to Windows).

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

Reliable & well supported.

Easier to use, wider software support, "hackable"

N/A

the freedom to change, repair and automate just about everything

Open spirit, both in the code and in the warmhearted communities.

Python to streamline my work.

... 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 ... 

Good documentation, communication with upstream is (usually) good, easy to upgrade and to control

Privacy and freedom of choice.

No worries about licenses (fees, where to install and so on). Flexibility and freedom.

Based

Having control of finished product.

openness, flexibility, lower costs

Ease of use; security; cost.
Much higher efficiency regarding all system resources, especially on older hardware, and a higher level of customization and "repairability".

We have largely reduced dependency on external software suppliers and service providers and gained flexibility in IT related business decisions.

Stuff works. I can (mostly) rely on my machine to do exactly what I want it to.

Freedom and ease of use.

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.

proficient development environment, large choice of softwares, supports lots of toolchains by default, easily update everything with zypper.

Getting work done faster.

Full control of my computer.

Faster than Windows.

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.

It's faster, more stable, not so bloated, and it is predictable.

Stability, performance, perfect memory use.

Linux with KDE is the best 🖥️ (laptop) experience.

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".

better performance and more control over my hardware/software.

Windows and apple are disgusting to me.

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).

Having and adaptable and integrated platform FOSS compliant.

Freedom; privacy; security.

Privacy, faster updates.

More privacy, experience tailored to me, not what microsoft wants to do.

Stable, transparent, easy to manage, security-focused.

Stable, easily adaptable, open source.

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.

freedom and data sovereignty

Current versions of the packages I want to use; automated deployments

Security and reliability

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.

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.

- Compatibility with older hardware
- Can keep control of my private data
- Rock solid

Security, stability and low resources consumption.

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.

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.

More privacy. More secure.

Open source, I love Gnome UX, easy configuration.

The ability to own and control my own data.

When everything works, I'm faster in the preparation of my lessons and my work process is more structured.

It works! Windows often break with updates and newer versions are becoming more constrained. I need an OS that just work.

Privacy, security, and community.

Customizability, 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.

smoother workflow which adapts to your needs, great community, personal gain in knowledge

My workflow is simplified and I feel more in-tune with my system

Cheap, performant, compatible, just works

Es ist alles jederzeit und umsonst da, was ich brauche

Es gibt tägliche Aktualisierungen

Es ist opensource

Adaptable, near work

I just love the freedom, openness and privacy that comes with Linux.

- 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

Uptime

I can configure nearly everything what I want, but don't have to. You don't have to donwload applications of driver from vendor websites or other websites. Usually you'll find everything in the repos.

Wealth of software that won't spy on me and won't bankrupt me.

The price and flexiblity of Linux has been wonderful. The light resource usage also makes it a great choice.

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.

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

Knowledge and experience using this platform helps me pave my way for a software IT career.

Stability, privacy, and security. Also enjoyment.

flexibility

I am very comfortable in a Unix like environment and prefer to use it when I can.

None


Stability, more performance , reliability

Stability, security, controlling access to private data.

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.

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.

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.

Privacy, possibility to learn about computers.

Opensource 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.
2680

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 :)
2696

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.
2732

Better OS UI (KDE Plasma) vs any other UI. SUSE sys management (YaST) better than any other distro.
2759

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).
2795

Extreme modification
Liberation
Knowedge of how a computer works
2812

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
2828

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.
2854

customization, privacy, no tracking
2855

Free, fast, open, was to use, no adds
2871

Stability, reliability, development environment
2881

Speed, stability, versatility
2897

Control over my machine
2908

Access to great open source applications
2924

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.
2926

FOSS availability, hardware compatibility.
2932

Be able to know precisely what I'm running; be able to align my computing needs with my ethical stance regarding software.
2934

Access to programming libraries and configuration. Containerized workloads for testing is a game changer b(using tlbox)
2940

Stability, price
2949

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
2955

Privacy, security
2961

similarity to the server infrastructure helps in debugging
2969

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.
2975

free, no ads, customizable
2977

Increased speed in general use
2983

Easily use of different environements to learn with containers or virtualization
3004

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.
3024

Linux environment is just better adapted for development use cases. Mainly because the tools and stuff available are based on it.
3045

Privacy, Stability, Offline Installation, Customizability, I can fix my install if i break it,
3066

Higher reliability. Easy, streamlined management of all my machines. Updates when I want them to happen. More fine grained controled over the whole UX.
3086

Ease of system configuration, low resource use, easy styling of the desktop and adaptation of the workflow to how I like it
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3155</td>
<td>I can re-use my &quot;old&quot; computers (from 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3176</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3191</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3209</td>
<td>Much more reliable, privacy friendly and secure compared to MS Windows. It just works, and updates are so much less intriguing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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
3987 scripts that help me automate many tasks, and so on.
4037 It’s free. I learn a lot about computers. I make use of old hardware that people have thrown
4062 out because it is “too slow for Windows”.
4094 Stability, workflow improvements once I found the right tools, ability to tinker
4127 I have used Linux for 20 years, exclusively for the last 10. I find it easy to use.
4158 stability, dependability,
4180 Freedom
4208 I get to choose when to update, light on resources, multiple options to create a workflow I
4235 need
4250 best performance and flexibility, best security, low virus risk, free to use. No windows bloat,
4274 not mandating use of online account, no spying on users, etc.
4308 I learned a lot about Linux and think that it doesn't collect and sell my data.
4332 Speed, easier installation of programs, no ads
4355 The freedom of choice, with privacy layered on top of it.
4387 Best performance and flexibility, best security, low virus risk, free to use. No windows bloat,
4419 not mandating use of online account, no spying on users, etc.
4451 The best thing about Linux is its flexibility.
4472 It fits perfectly
4496 No forced Updates, the OS doesn't get in my way, doesn't eat resources and doesn't bloat
4520 storage/is easily debloated
4544 Fully able to customize
4569 Global Cost saving
4646 Valve has levelled the playing field when it comes to Linux-Windows gaming. I only use
4679 Windows for one game that has hard ie11 dependencies (imagine that) and even they are
4702 engineering towards a Linux-compatible future.
4733 Its much more flexible then the other OS (especially WIn)
4758 Cost saving and reliability
4773 Easy setup, stability, terminal flexibility
4803 I don't know, I just love it since I was 12 y.o. the community behind the linux taught me a lot.
4833 Ease of bringing together multiple tools in a single environment with processes and pipelines
4863 driven by Python code. Built-in support for containerization, and homogeneous environment
4893 between the host and the containers.
4923 The benefit lies in the workflow - using MacOS or Windows you are constantly reminded that
4953 you are using them. You have to fit your workflow into the way that they work whereas on
4983 Linux - the OS kinda fades into the background and it facilitates the workflow you want. The
5013 software ecosystem is really good and I even game on wayland using nvidia (thanks for the
5043 drivers btw).
5073 Higher pay job
5102 Free, fixable, learnable.
5132 Great ease of use in setting up various data science tooling. A better user-interface than
5162 proprietary competitors.
Freedom to choose the Application of my choice, ability to use existing (often dated) hardware for the same

Going from windows 10 to Tumbleweed is like a breath of fresh air. So lightweight and snappy, no spyware, costumizable 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)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>19.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>17.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>63.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.                                                                                                                              |
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. 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. |
236 | 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 | 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.

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).

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

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.

Compatibility with other OSes and programs has always been an issue; but gotten a lot better over the years.

None

configuring pipewire is confusing. WINE is still clunky and slow, bad and incomplete graphics drivers for intel atom cpus

leap micro is missing packages for podman, so netavark or aardvark. SLE micro contains those packages, but not the openSUSE variant.

None

Very few, other than just understanding what use cases YaST is good for and not good for for none

Just bad in terms of aesthetics, the gnome store lacks dependencies and I would like to have a graphical system update manager

what's new, containers and the system, updates and more things

trouble installing some commercial software packages (e.g. vmware horizon, nomachine)

trouble with using some peripheral devices (e.g. usb camera)

fresh installation every one and half year is too rapid

The first installation uses slow mirrors to download some packages for some unknown reason to me.

A modern Office suite as powerful as MS Office

Not a lot. Maybe the lack of some programs

Need to run Windows in a VM for some purposes.

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.

Hardware support, especially from hardware vendors.

none

Support for games is limited

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.

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

Lack of third party trade necessities. Wine is amazing.

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.

I do not have the same knowledge of Linux as I do of Windows so that makes troubleshooting issues more difficult

Multimedia codecs. Either using flatpak and taking on their downsides or having Packman mess up updates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>773</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779</td>
<td>Occasionally breakage of some packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>794</td>
<td>Sometimes the audio server do not work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Sound. Listen music without cuts. High CPU working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Documentation, almost everything is there but not clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>Codes where a pain, but I now only use flatpaks. Yast is also, in my opinion outdated and should be shipped with Aeon/kalpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>The main challenge is a very new hardware and it's support by Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>Pacman-repo being non-official and resulting issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>893</td>
<td>Missing Software and drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>896</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>Not being able to use certain programs directly within Linux but have to utilize VitrualBox Windows in order to do so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>Some compatibility with propietary software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>The integration with a Windows based work environment (e.g. Active directory, office, samba, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>971</td>
<td>Not easy to do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Lack of documentation beginner guides for Aeon setup guides for hardware accelerated Firefox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>The battery of my laptop does not last as long as with macOs or Windows. Sometimes I'm experiencing freezes or smaller bugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>Lack of developer support, right now as I see it developers tend to either support Red Hat, Ubuntu, Debian or Arch Linux platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Sometimes little things break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Nvidia GPU buggy with Wayland Game Launcher except Steam and Epic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>Mainly not much except perhaps support for certains devises (printers )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>Fragility of toll sets and libraries, fragmentation of the ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>24 hours in a day is too little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>When things break there seems to be no priority to fix them. Very sloppy detail work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Well, there is a bigger learning curve, but otherwise nothing really.

Gaming can be an issue but that's not particularly a Linux issue.

Some times "stuff" does not work and workarounds are known, but not "grandparent usable".

No secondary use case.

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.

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.

Comparability with MS Office, resolving dependency conflicts when using multiple repos with different version of the same software.

Graphics driver updates will occasionally break X, causing me to have to not use my graphics card until a new update fixes it again.

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.

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 (nobar/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.

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.

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).

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.

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).

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.

Lack of applications in main repo or OBS. Need to build from source.

Aeon was awesome, but stops automatically updating as soon as Nvidia Drivers come into play. So it's Debian for me with unattended Updates.

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.

Slow adoption of newer features like HDR and ray tracing. Updates to GPU drivers is slow.

None.

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.

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.

For desktop usage, multiple displays and high-dpi remains a painful experience.

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.
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).

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. 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.

The RPM packages are sometimes missing vs Debian availability. Just some codec packages missing for the media players ... but it's manageable ...

Bad onboarding experience, opensuse Aeon is not promoted on the Website (and is still a rc)

Communication with upstream or downstream, sometimes distributions use outdated solutions or don't have enough resources to keep up.

Missing packages (gbar).

Wayland support could be better (using hyprland).

Better encryption support.

Tumbleweed does not work with davinci resolve :( that forced me to use leap

Fonts seem smaller than in Debian/Red Hat distros.

Almost none, very occasionally a package will not work but that is very seldom a problem as I can always compile myself critical components

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.

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.

Some suppliers of software required by us still do not support Linux (must prominent example: accounting and ERP software)

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.

Generally less

Quality of software

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.

Tumbleweed: too cutting-edge, some updates broke the system.

Leap: some core system components (kernel, python) are obsolete and unmaintained anymore upstream.

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.

Less software available compared to popular distributions like Arch Linux.

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+.

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.

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.

Too much gui interfaces, so apps cannot well interact with screen reader. Heavy compiling of some apps.

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.

Compatibility/software vs Windows

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)

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

I don't like use wine/proton

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.

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?

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.

Finding information (Ubuntu information is EVERYWHERE). Sometimes an update causes problems, but it will eventually get sorted out.

Nvidia's driver support, some apps dont work well

Missing packages of some software. I'm a huge fan of distro-packaged software and do not
Lack of compatibility with applications (not openSUSE’s problem) and some issues with overall fluidity of user experience in the GUI.

Video drivers is the only pain point now a days. That pain point is almost gone.

Interesting Software made for other Linux Systems weren’t available for Open Suse

None so far

MicroOs is still in Alpha so it didn’t work reliably for me

Nothing specific to the distribution.

I some cases it’s a vendor not ready to play nice with Linux or not having the same goal as I do

- 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).

Some software not working

It is not clear if openSUSE will provide a viable alternative for the Leap distribution

Availability of specialized tools for my use cases

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.

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.

Long ago I had trouble using yast to set up an https server, but I haven't tried again lately.

Documentation for Opensuse is limited. The wiki is not deep enough vs something like Debian, Ubuntu, Arch, etc.

None

I haven't been able to set up printing and scanning.

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.

None so far. But, I haven’t screwed around with a printer.

Occasional regressions in Tumbleweed (fairly rare lately, though). Limited usage in business sector, with a lion's share going to RH.

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

I cannot use many RPM or DEB packages I used on previous distros I used

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. keine - alles ist Bestens mit Tumbleweed :-)

Trying to understand certain user configurations in Yast Administrator has been a bit challenging.

- lack of prepackaged software (RHEL)

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!

It's sometimes 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.

Getting the WiFi networking to function properly. Your online manual lies in saying openSuSE will detect the networks. Have yet to get it working.

Lack of documentation and vendor support.

I worry that going to ALP and with the new Enterprise OS is gonna displace Leap which is my primary use case

Materials and mentoring are what I am lacking.

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 andstuffing 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

2547  Nothing significant, it has been an easy transition to Linux via Leap

2550  HDR monitor set by default not working, sometime mesa drive I have some issue updating

2554  with dup (mesa has sometime trouble replacing the older version)

2561  Functions are missing, e.g. HDR. Gaming is not yet competitive. Some hardware only

2564  provides the basic features without the original drivers and does not offer the same comfort

2568  (e.g. noise-canceling). This applies to Linux in general.

2571  Necessity to learn about computers.

2576  None

2591  Stability, the ease with which I can muddy/break my system, the time spent on a learning

2595  curve to master Linux.

2604  Getting my network (Brother) printer going in both Leap & TW was a challenge.

2608  I have experienced Ext4 root partitions (on virtuals) going 'read-only' for reasons I can neither

2612  fathom nor fix - it's good to have backups.

2615  openSUSE distros still struggle to do some things - like 'see' my network scanner.

2618  Sometimes I still have to fire up a Windows machine

2621  Ability to run KVM, VirtualBox and Container platform all on the same host ..... yea I know why

2625  would you want to do that. Because I love all of them and love to play with different setups

2629  etc etc

2634  Overall not an issue as such really ..... just putting it here since you asked

2642  On my main AMD PC box, with AMD graphics card, I have had to roll back to a snapshot a

2645  couple of times in the last year, after an update. I have to be cautious when making changes

2649  or trying out new things, taking the time to research first.

2655  Low visibility in US so all commentaries are about Ubuntu, RedHat/Fedora), ARCH and their

2658  derivatives. It's as though SUSE doesn't exist west of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Makes finding

2662  recent information from non-SUSE sources difficult

2666  SUSE OS's are SLOOOOW. Won't use on Compute nodes. May use for Head and

2669  management nodes. Will depend on which Linux's the Client facing UI's and switches prefer

2672  for management

2675  Occasional issues with media content - fewer problems now than a few years ago.

2680  Lack of software (mainly Office).

2685  Difficulties with the maintange.

2688  (Rarely) difficulties with the installation and dependencies of some packages.

2703  None so far

2706  Not much, Only the usual stuff, with regards to some niche tools rather than mainstream.

2714  if you are super user it is nice and easy, if you are not, it is not so much. I am not a SW

2717  developer thus most of the tutorials are challenging to me, often I am not capable to resolve

2721  all those problems since my output in the console is different and I lack of professional

2725  knowledge. it is implied I am not going to spend more time than a my personal predefined

2732  threshold to learn all the stuff since I am not willing to change my profession, nor hobby.

2737  getting some games to work properly

2742  None

2745  Linux desktop is still hard to use: desktop environment are still unstable, although its most

2748  probably due to hard ware (dell)

2751  drivers graphic card

2754  Occasional breakage but it has got so much better over last 10 years

2758  None for about 10 years now with Leap. Have to change grub config or other configurations

2761  occasionally for compatibility on newer hardware, but that's more a minor nuisance

2764  Closed source software compatibility or viable alternatives for widely used software.

2768  Bleeding-edge software can, very occasionally, bring issues.

2771  Using Fedora, a less popular distro, makes searching for answers harder

2774  Slowdowns when RAM is almost full (OOM Killer slows PC down to a crawl): solved by

2778  buying more RAM :). Nvidia driver weirdness is also never excluded

2781  Sometimes there's lack of documentations/support for some project, and those which are

2784  similar disperse resources instead of sharing / collaborating to provide better products

2787  Disjoin lifecycles of Python runtimes and OS versions lead to issues with softare support.

2790  mainly instability or incompatibility

2793  Bleeding edge brings features, but breaks applications

2796  Some provacy apps like excel because VBA

2799  When I installed openSUSE Tumbleweed, it wiped my entire /home partition despite me

2802  recalling very clearly that I did not select that partition to install openSUSE on. Anyways,

2805  thankfully I have a backup, but that only included documents and stuff, and none of my juicy

2808  .dotfiles were preserved. Other than this, my experience with openSUSE as been really great.
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.

VR/XR support

Lack of support for some software. But these are getting fewer every year.

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.

audio configuration with mixers and audio interfaces is too complicated

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.

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.)

Not everything is always available, e.g. Photoshop.

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.

I've been a Windows user for most of my life. Learning to use Linux has involved relearning many ways of doing things.

My knowledge and my imagination

The installer takes several minutes to load.

None.

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.

Software availability and interoperability

Lack of support from wayland for many things, bad multi screen support on X11

N/a

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.

Multietouch 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.

Old kernels, uncertain future when it come to leap.

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.

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.

Not all HW will be supported, but in many classes there are alternative solutions possible.

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.

Upgrading to the next Leap version is sometimes a bit cumbersome, but there is good support available online.

Installing multiple programming language versions like PHP is much easier on Arch and RHEL with SCL.

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.

Compatibility

without a dedicated sysadmin, management can be hard

Ease of use.
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<td>4889</td>
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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.

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<th>ID</th>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Not yet, but I'd love to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Only benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>not yet, but i am interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>mqtt server for IoT devices, Firmware development, everything was simple to setup and I could sync my configurations between machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>I have no experience in this area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Only dabbled with microchips (Pi pico) a bit. But I use tumbleweed as my main dev platform for all my coding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Very little, almost nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>I have a Raspberry Pi that controls an sshfs file share for multimedia files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>The only iot application i use is cctv with raspberry pi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>896</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>911</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>929</td>
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<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Raspberry Pis used as Pihole and Computer Vision tasks for my Security Cams

No

Yes, but for my use case (battery, long range, low power, agricultural deployment) Linux is too heavy

No

No

Not really.

No

Some, but most have been cloud based service based.

No.

openSUSE ARM support has improved in recent years, but still has some significant shortfalls compared to x86.

Not really.

I haven't.

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.

N/A

... no ...

not so far

Nope

Using Raspberry Pi as video appliance and for surveillance.

No

No

No.

no

Yes, successfully running home automation on FHEM. Knowing everything is in-house is very reassuring.

I use HomeAssistant in a docker container which manages a small amount of IoT devices, switches and sensors.

No

Linux is really the only option for Edge and IoT applications, you can run a server/service on light resources.

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

Doesn't all computers have an edge? Although rounder cases don't have....

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.

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.

I do not use those.

no

Not so far. Although rounder cases don't have....

No.

No.

IoT only in the sense of Homeassistant and Sensors/data aquisition on Raspberry Pi

Yes. I love OpenWRT and pfsense as edge devices.

not yet.

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

No.

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.

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.

No.

I am currently running Home Assistant

No

No.

I have an IOT doorbell running on a Linux server. It works well

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
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.

I don’t know what edge computing is about, and IoT is too gimmicky and dangerous for my taste.

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.

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.

Linux is the first choice for the majority for both edge and IoT scenarios.

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)

Not my area of expertise

Yes bot podman and docker as part of linux is more familiar when run under Linux

Linux is the first choice for the majority for both edge and IoT scenarios.
continually try/upgrade/maintain things and create both the data/model pipelines

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<td>no, not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3800</td>
<td>Not really.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3836</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3845</td>
<td>yes, Raspberry Pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3929</td>
<td>yes I am going to use home assist soon. with victron stuff as the first use case...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3998</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4064</td>
<td>Only around Home Assistant devices</td>
</tr>
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<td>4139</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4274</td>
<td>Raspberry Pi OS</td>
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<td>4328</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4352</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4385</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4439</td>
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<td>4457</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4472</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>Raspberry Pi with home Assist but moved and haven't bothered to set it up again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4589</td>
<td>Almost none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4592</td>
<td>Nope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4613</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4646</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>Faster rebuild processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4727</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4745</td>
<td>yes and no. I was using yocto in my personal embedded Linux project!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4781</td>
<td>IoT is out of my scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4868</td>
<td>What is edge computing? Isn't it just normal computing as in doing stuff on the device? Why do y'all constantly make jargon lol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4880</td>
<td>Yes, and it's working quite well. But I need more &quot;selfmanaging&quot;-capability (like leap-micro, but less updates, and longer living without interferance, like 10years and more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4889</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4898</td>
<td>No</td>
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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.
Are there particular Linux distributions or flavors that you prefer for specific use cases? If so, which ones and why?

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</table>

**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 dissolved I switched to SuSE, initial due to 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 Servers, 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 Raspberry Pi
158 | No
182 | Overall: Tumbleweed Gnome. On a slow PC with 2gb ram: Tumbleweed Sway.
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.
287 | * Raspbian for anything Raspberry related (sorry, openSUSE: but this distro is way more supported by Upstream).
290 | 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.
299 | Debian on server because easy to find tutorial online.
302 | Tumbleweed / Fedora: Daily driver, laptop/workstation
305 | openSUSE 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.
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.

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* Kali for anything security related (always getting the latest security applications seems simply not to be possible with openSUSE)
tumbleweed because new software. debian because community.
The stable and transactional way of Leap Micro or MircoOS is great, but there is like no documentation. The openSUSE wiki is basically unuseable.
openSUSE Tumbleweed for all immutable silverblue fedora

It was made with common users and not servers in mind.

none, only openSUSE plasma
manjaro for stability centos and fedora for better compatibility with rpm packages
opensuse leap Debian as stable servers
opensuse leap for > 20 years
Alpine for containers
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.

Ubuntu or debian for servers, because there are control panels like plesk only supported by them.
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.

I tend to stick to the one.

Arch Linux, for desktop computing.

Open suse Tumbleweed, almost everything. Debian, backup-keep my chops up. Manjaro, testing
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

Ubuntu server for lightweight server deployment at home, though I want to explore OpenSUSE server at some point
RHEL, because in HPC I would like to load modules ("module avail" and "module load") to setup compilation environments.

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.

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

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.

Xubuntu, Linux Mint, and openSUSE. Tumbleweed can all work great for my use cases.

I use microbes kalpa and fedora kinoites for my families, i just lazy to troubleshoot at daily basis.

OpenSUSE - Desktop, Video, Streaming, 3D modeling, Office use case.
Debian - server application. In my opinion, server configuration for Debian better documented.
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.

CentOS was a good basis for servers. Kubuntu is okay for Desktop. Currently we prefer Opensuse a bit.

For PC with Nvidia card - mainly Ubuntu for the sake of avoiding drivers issues.
opensuse tumbleweed => daily driver on desktop and laptop debian => servers @ work and @ home
For desktop computing Opensuse Leap for its stability. For server Ubuntu for its long term support.
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.

Debian 12 because it has good KDE Plasma support and a huge repository.

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)

Tumbleweed for gaming and newer notebooks in general
Aeon for desktop usage on a TV screen

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.

Fedora KDE due to fast updates and better perceived security

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

Debian for servers.

Yes but I still primarily use suse

I prefer something that just works and is simple to update, but have no specific preference for flavors

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.

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.

openSUSE for desktop

Ubuntu for headless servers, particularly in VMs
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.

I just prefer tumbleweed in general.

Leap for servers, desktops, laptops and aarch64 appliances. Openwrt for wireless.

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)

Currently exploring opensuse as a server, Fedora server is a bit more straightforward to setup. Armbian for some ARM SBC's.

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.

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.

I prefer Leap for its stability. No need to fear that something breaks after Update like in TW.
Debian with unattended Updates for reasons I stated before.

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.

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.

Leap for everything

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.

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.

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.

Prefer ones with basic tools packaged and vetted by reputable vendor/community, e.g. enterprise distros, Debian, etc.

Nobara Linux - Gaming

Fedora on desktop. Some of core delevs work for Red Hat.

openSUSE Tumbleweed for desktop use, openSUSE Leap / SLES for any server applications.

... Leap 15.4 is a good & complete one ... works as expected and , very often, more....

Everything that has "just to work" -> immutable distros like Silverblue or Aeon (daily driver)

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.

OpenSUSE Leap for desktop and light server use.

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.

I just use the same distro across all my hardware for consistency

I use openSUSE Tumbleweed in all my computers

No.

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.

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)

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).

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.

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.

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.

For desktop: rolling-releases allow to stay up-to-date, without needing snap/flatpack bloat

Manjaro for Gaming.

I use Debian for anything that doesn't have too many resources and I don't want to give much maintenance.

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.

Debian for servers as it is stable and not as fast moving as other distress

RegataOS (gaming)
MageiaOS (when openSUSE fail again and again to install in some PCs)

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.

I test things under Fedora, rocky, and Debian, sometimes under qemu, sometimes podman.

Debian for servers for stability

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.

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

Ubuntu, in case i want to convert a non-tech savy user(haven't tried yet) to Linuọ

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.

openSUSE, Ubuntu, Fedora.
Q4OS for my old HP laptop
Tumbleweed - Rolling release is always up to date.
Fedora - Up to date, and better than Ubuntu. Plus the Gnome DE is vanilla.
 Debian for my servers, tumbleweed for my pc
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).
I am only using Tumbleweed for all of my Linux needs.
KDE for everything
Fedora Linux plays into Redhat used in production
I like debian on servers and older laptops/ desktops because of slow updates that make it reliable. I like openSUSE leap as my primary desktop OS because of its security. Btrfs snapshots and rollbacks are also a highle appreciated. I like the yast console as well.
I use Arch Linux in my LXC container rather than Tumbleweed because Arch has much better support for Steam.
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)
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.
Solus - all I need for desktop
OpenSuse Aeon - new and interesting.
KDE neon - LTS stability and fresh KDE desktop.
Fedora silverblue - stability for laptop/mobile use, whole system freshness
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.
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.)
Gnome. Because it’s stable, predictable, fast and beautiful.
Debian. Great community support and documentation. I also have the most experience with it (20+ years)
OpenSUSE for almost everything. Debian/OctoPi for running 3d printers
Very interested in immutable distributions and KDE. Mostly use Tumbleweed and Fedora (both with KDE).
OpenSuSE is my preferred. Ubuntu now wants you to to make an active account for updates...?! OS is simple, better community, and stable rolling.
OpenSUSE + KDE for desktop - good integration, great customisability.
CLY YAST on servers as a way to encourage coworkers to stick with the CLI interface.
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.

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.

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.

No, openSuse is meeting all my needs at this time.

Up to date software: Fedora

Long support: AlmaLinux + EPEL

Fedora has tons of packages from various sources. They may or may not work, but there is enough support to problem solve.

For newer hardware I'll use Tumbleweed, if it's a bit older then Leap.


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 distributions, particularly Ubuntu and those based on it.

AlmaLinux pretty much because of the stability and nearly every software vendor supports it.

For now I use Tumblehome 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.

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.

Rolling releases. I like to test out the latest and greatest and help report or fix bugs if I can.

OpenSuse for KDE Plasma desktop

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.

Prefer to use SUSE distributions. SLES or OpenSUSE.

Ubuntu and Ubuntu based distributions have Bette audio defaults for gaming

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.

Leap

No, I do not have preferences based on use cases.

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).

No, assuming use cases as in gaming, web browsing etc.

tried mint, ubuntu, manjaro, stayed on kubuntu as I like Plasma DE. Want to try OpenSuse Slowroll eventually

Ubuntu because of the large user base

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

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.

Currently Leap is my goto for daily drive machines - I love it, & am in awe of the clever people who make it

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.

Clear Linux from Intel - since it is performance optimised when running FEA and CFD simulations

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.
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)

Debian
Ubuntu
Fedora

Arch for Laptop
Tumbleweed for Desktop

I guess I had only temptation to deviate from opensuse occasionsly for better media support of gaming, but did not change anyways.

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

Opensuse Tumbleweed
Ubuntu for desktop and server due to support
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

Leap or SLES for everything. It always works.
Ubuntu for home server. Documentation and software available in repos.
Fedora works for me. Kinoite is an amazing b experience, backed by tbox and podman.
PopOS for engineering
I currently use Fedora but might consider switching to SUSE MicroOS
Debian / Devuan, for stability
ubuntu because it has reasonably well updated packages, never tried suse before
the ones i like is either debian (or based) or slackware
Debian for server infrastructure
Gnome on laptop for the UI and Plasma on desktop because it allows customize my work flow.

No, not really.

Too long to answer this.

Micro OS/ Leap Micro, I really love Transactional style distros
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.

Tumbleweed for everything related to Desktop/GUI use. Leap for server-based VMs with specific use cases.
MX Linux AHS

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.

I use LibreELEC for KODI set-top media boxes. I have an Android phone I'd love to switch for Linux.

Opensuse Tumbleweed as a daily driver
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.

openSUSE is primary choice debian and Ubuntu are second and third.
Ubuntu - linux beginneers
Oracle Linux - free stable distribution (CentOS alternative)
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.
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
Leap, KDE
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)

Opensuse leap being rolling release seems like the perfect platform for gaming. Bleeding edge but still tested well

Tumbleweed for desktops
Leap for users who do not need the latest software
Debian for servers

Most customers prefer Ubuntu, which I only think they do is because they have herd about them.

Leap, centos
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

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.

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.

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

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.

Tumbleweed kde
no

I prefer only immutable systems. Reproducibility also something I look forward to in the future.

Zorin OS, Ubuntu, openSUSE, Fedora

I use opensuse almost exclusively. I do run others as virtual machines just to test them out

I used Mandriva and Fedora but settled on OpenSUSE

Tumbleweed, for daily desktop use
utbu for end points for long LTS support

Debian. Unlike openSUSE, it doesn't do crazy 11 -> 42 -> 15 version switches and there's no weirdness with SlowRoll.

A stable distribution like Debian for stability purposuses on software that I intend to run and not change often.

I prefer all stable distros suitable for home desktop use

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.

Arch for learning

Tumbleweed for business workstation
Debian for software development
Other forks for specific purposes e.g. rescue/recovery systems

OpenSuse user only as far as I remember.

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.

I have primary used Leap and Debian-based distributions at home after Red Hat’s behavior. Still use Red Hat at work.

opensuse. I working with SLES.

By default I use openSUSE, yet even try whatever OS is listed/provided for some small edge devices

Ubuntu Server for general servers. Stable, better community and larger repositories.
TrueNAS and Proxmox for storages and virtualization

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.

OpenSUSE Leap offers a lot of ready to use packages
Alpine Linux. Much faster package management than what RPM can do.

Kubuntu (Desktop, Gaming)
Debian/Raspbian (RPi)
LFS (learning to build your own system including Kernel compiling)
Arch (Steam Deck)

I would most likely use Ubuntu for my home NAS thanks to ZFS support.

Debian for server and nobara for desktop.

Desktop: Arch Linux (up to date and mostly vanilla packages)
i use openSuSE... for all use cases on real hardware... on the raspi: venusOS (victron) and raspbian. and i use a pi-hipe

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.

Silverblue is the best for desktop. It just works, and never gets into an 'unbootable' state.

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.

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.

Manjaro as it is user friendly and closest to Arch, and no need to re-install at all. Also well supported for Steam Games.

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

OpenSuse KDE, Debian XFCE - stability. Don't care about up to date software.

Arch for Desktops

Using Gentoo on my desktop, easiest to setup optimal config for hardware
leap. I'm not fan of rolling releases (too much updates...)

Laptop/Desktop for advanced users - Arch Linux
Laptop/Desktop for begginers - Fedora (Silverblue)
Mobile - Androod (GrapheneOS)
Server - Debian

Work only allows cent os
No, although i tend to prefer rolling distributions (OpenSuse, Arch, Debian Sid). Nix is special, and Fedora pushes the broader topics.

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.

Arch for the availability of codecs
NixOS for everything
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.

Tried AV Linux for music, will be testing out Ubuntu Studio and possibly Spiralinux.
opensuse - opensbsd
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

Working environment: openSuSE Tumbleweed
Multimedia: Ubuntu, Linux Mint
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
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.
Solus for Light desktop usage: I do integration and Solus i fast at setting up and easy at
### Summary for G4Q00005

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

| 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 G4Q00006

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>14.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>22.41%</td>
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<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
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<td>63.54%</td>
</tr>
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**ID**  | **Response**                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>AI, but I'm not using it currently because most technologies like ChatGPT are privacy-invading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Game Streaming (Xbox to Browser on openSUSE). Immutable Desktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>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....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Immutable systems. Containers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Godot game development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>WebAssembly. RNNs for system tuning etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>I think that Security will be the most important concern for next 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Flatpaks and containerized applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>To me, immutable file systems and declarative configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Further containerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Maybe general artificial intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Security might hopefully see a higher priority, especially with all these &quot;everything into the cloud&quot; 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 &quot;moving their data home&quot;. In the end, they run a mixed environment: storing the data one 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>containerization, AI, cloud, games and probably IoT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Generative AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Container, cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>AI/ML, edge computing, and security are important IT trends with promise in the next 3 - 5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Proton and immutable Linux distributions (Aeon, Kalpa, Silverblue, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>Machine learning, Radeon Open Compute, CUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>containerisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>Containerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>485</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>networks, ias, learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506</td>
<td>ML, AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>AI, robotics, extremely secure communication systems, e.g. as Signal and Session, among Tor to browse the internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>No answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>Atomic OS updates, composable software infrastructure (Nix, Guix), cross-distribution user applications (Toolbx, Distrobox, Flatpak), RISC-V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Immutable OS for desktop containerized applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Containerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>&quot;promise&quot; is a complex word. And I prefer not to answer since its out of my skill set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779</td>
<td>Machine learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Linux phones seem promising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>AI, containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Immutable core systems, and Adaptable platforms like ALP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>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?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>I'm interested in immutable filesystems and containerization, as long as they're rolling (MicroOS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Immutable systems show a lot of promise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>896</td>
<td>I don't know, not my field of expertise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>ML and AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>Containerization. Return to on-premise after the cloud proved too expensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>Gaming, blockchain, AI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>Compute - and the standard integration/configuration of that GPU capability in the distro install. AMD particularly - I realise nVidia presents a challenge here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>Don't know if that's really a &quot;trend&quot;, but I think ARM will be more widespread on desktops in the next few years (maybe more like 10 years rather than 3-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Immutable OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>Mobile computing, now that Steam Deck is emerging as a device of its own, bringing about a revolution in how desktop gamers play games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Rust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1124</td>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>Artificial intelligence, blockchains, Wifi 7, IT security strengthening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1193</td>
<td>Encryption and cyber security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271</td>
<td>Unknown to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1283</td>
<td>RISC-V, automobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1286</td>
<td>No comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>Cloud service, containerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Gaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1322</td>
<td>Parallel processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Seamless cross-platform Interoperability / UX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>Immutable and image based distributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>AI technologies. Not in the chatGPT sense. Things like natural text-to-speech. Upscaling (images/videos/gaming). random.org will provide a more accurate prediction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>AI and cloud computing, although the latter might slow down a tad in the next years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1442</td>
<td>Read only distros with atomic updates and flatpak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td>Obviously it AI technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1484</td>
<td>Flatpak for everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

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.

Improvement of IT use for infrastructure - smart infrastructure and monitoring of "dumb" infrastructure for vulnerabilities or updates.

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.

Cloud, Kubernetes et al

... really, I don't see any ... I'm rather wary than anything else ...

I can't think of any tbh

More rust software.

bcachefs

AI

Generative AI, particularly for digital Art and programming purposes.

Frankly, I have no idea (I'm more than 30 years in the business and "emerging IT trends" always surprised me in the past)

AI assistants based on generative language models

AI seems to be the largest invested technology field.

None

There is a move towards auditability, security, zero trust, immutability. I believe these will be important going forward. This addresses the enterprise space.

Flatpak

AI, IoT, Edge, and probably Robotics (especially in the healthcare industry).

IA

The newfound focus on safety: Rust, WUFFS, carbon, cpp2, etc.

Cloud computing and blockchain

na

AI

Datacenters are hungry for compute for more AI-driver workloads.

Machine learning integration, security sandboxing applications.

Immutable OS. Even Windows 12 is rumoured to use an immutable system.

Immutability and containerization

Microsoft is driving users away from their desktop OSes (and other services), and Linux has a chance to shine.

Hosting own Servers/Applications

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.

Web Assembly, AI

Immutable systems using flatpaks for applications.

I don't really speculate.

Machine Learning (IA)

Data analysis

I assume that immutable OS will become a big trend.

containerisation, flatpak, virtualisation (e.g. Android apps on desktop os)

Declarative OS handling is nice and expected at least for businesses.

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)

Phones and cloud services

Machine learning, (as a search aggregator).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2312</td>
<td>A movement towards sustainability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2333</td>
<td>Flatpak and immutable OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2336</td>
<td>Chase the hype and let marketing do the rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2348</td>
<td>Not too bleeding edge of a technology, but containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2381</td>
<td>Flatpak containerisation will dominate package distribution soon. It represents a simplified solution for the end user while reducing development burden on distro maintainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Edge-computing and desktop (as soon as win10 looses support)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2426</td>
<td>software defined networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>Reproducible and Declarative build configuration. NixOS will change the way packaging is done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2534</td>
<td>Immutable OS, virtualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2540</td>
<td>Don't feel I can make an informed comment here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2543</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2567</td>
<td>If I knew this answer I'd be an industry leader, not some rando taking a survey on the toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>Wayland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2578</td>
<td>lightweight containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2624</td>
<td>I am not powerful enough to glimpse them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2633</td>
<td>3D printers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2648</td>
<td>Containerization and heavily repeatable system setup tools like Nix or read-only base file systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2654</td>
<td>While I can't get excited about immutables just yet I think they are the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2681</td>
<td>AI I guess, however I would rather develop my brain power then allow algorithms to tell me what and how 🤔 🤷‍♂️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2684</td>
<td>Open source AI that does not send identifiable data to a company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>Moving away from Infini-band as the ONLY HPC networking fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2753</td>
<td>LLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>Idk if it really is a &quot;trend&quot; but Rust/WebAssembly for web development is something I find very promising. Begone the days of slow and single threadend &quot;script, embrace high performance webassembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2801</td>
<td>No idea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825</td>
<td>Machine learning for end users (LLM integrated in the system, image generation and selection tools hopefully integrated in gimp) Test generation from natural language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2855</td>
<td>AI/ML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2858</td>
<td>Cloud infrastructure for collaboration and networking. SaaS platforms (unfortunately).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2876</td>
<td>Containers; Proton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2888</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2912</td>
<td>basic/easy answer is generative AI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2939</td>
<td>Artificial Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2990</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Wayland adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3023</td>
<td>Immutable can be one of the best trend in a few years mostly for general adoptance in Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3029</td>
<td>This is probably gonna be the most common answer, but I would guess AI?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3062</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3131</td>
<td>Simplification of the Linux use in general, especially for hobby use like gaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3167</td>
<td>I expect growth in the Open Source community, which will lead to better and more reliable/secure software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3176</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I am excited about Linux as a phone OS. I am excited about federated platforms, such as ActivityPub and Veilid.

- AI
- Cloud
- Immutable operating systems with strong encapsulation between user apps and the system. (Just Like MicroOS Desktop)

Edge computing
Gaming, VMs, Sandboxing of apps, CyberSec
Containers in the form of k8s
AI task automation
Eco SW (E.g. blue Engel like for some KDE apps)

The integration of computers in all kinds of things of daily use. And the connections of these things to the internet.

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.

AI assisted desktop and server
unsure
I concern myself with gaming and so I think Desktop Linux is an area that will have immense growth in the future.
Internet of things
Immutable OS, containerization
Containerization: snap vs flatpak for desktop apps. Flatpak FTW! Snap is weird Canonical shit. openSUSE should promote flatpaks.
Machine Learning
Quantum computing will push cryptography fast forward. Blockchain might finally find a real use case.
Immutable distributions
Encryption, security, privacy = protection and preservation each human individual's rights on their personal data
Transparency = open source
Machine Learning  LLM
IA
AI in general
Flatpak
Containers and AI
kubernetes
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

Kubernetes with GPUs, new distributed FS.
FPGAs for general cases.
I don't have enough knowledge to answer that question.
Immutability, AB root, sandbox apps.
IA, blockchains, microservices
PCIe , HBM , ML
Containers. They’ve already shown themselves in a lot of places, e.g. mobile, servers, etc.
Rust
None. Right now pretty much all of them are too often used as short-lived scams and than discarded.
I do not know
 Immutable operating systems. Containerized apps (flatpak etc).
MicroVMs
Quantum-safe cryptography
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).

AI and possibly desktop as a service although I prefer to run my own hardware and control it. 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
Quantum computing becomes more accessible and new use-cases emerge, cases like
Containerization is a hot topic and I think it can really work, the marketing is a bit lacking until now ;-) 

AI-assisted coding and troubleshooting tools.

NixOS

AI integration

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.

I think sandboxing as in Flatpaks are promising, as they remove incompatibility for software and bring convenience for devs and users. Also Large Neural networks are already changing a lot in society.

Easily reproducible systems with something like ansible maybe in conjunction with immutable system. Would be great to see some sort of configuration snapshot instead of building the config by hand.

Cloud, Immutable and Virtualization

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 :)

IA

Hybrid Cloud containerized workloads

Development and gaming

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.

Immutability, the AI boom, and the continued growth of containerization

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.

Handheld gaming like the steam deck

K8, terraform

Linux on the Desktop, Edge Systems

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.

AI and LLM
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>13.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>22.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>63.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 seem 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 |
| 494 | Support is better, safer and cheaper than other solutions |
| 506 | yes |
| 515 | 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. |
| 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 don't 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 don't 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. |
| 986 | 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 run 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 use case (multimedia content creation, come on, make Adobe and other CCS (content creation suits) 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 |
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.

Yes
I have no opinion
No comment.
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
Yes. Both power computing and customized OS are existing strengths of Linux giving it an excellent adaptability.
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.
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.
Yes
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.
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.
Not really
Yes, opensource is and will be the first choice for new technologies imo.
I don't care. It works well enough for me. Everyone has a differnet use case after all.
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.
For new workloads like AI, hardware acceleration is hard to configure and spotty. Inline drivers and open source, freely distributable libraries are a must.
All really needed is a solid base to build our own solutions on. Chasing hype trends is not really useful.
AFAICT
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.
Yes. Because of opensource.
...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.
Yes, open source software will be increasingly relevant as the barrier of entry to development is increasingly lowered
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.
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.
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, ...)
My worry is that (proprietary) generative language models will change computing in a way that open source solutions will struggle to keep up with.
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
Don't know

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.

Toolchains like AMD ROCm or Intel oneAPI need better adoption from all distributions

Sorta, but it needs to move to the immutable distro model first

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.

Is not "desktop user friendly" usually. As I told, not too much help after system is installed on PC.

No, too much fragmentation

Yes, because the potential is limitless and flexible

Yes, because there isn't the licensing fees for everything like Microsoft charges for the OS and the Office software, etc.

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

If properly sourced and backed like openSUSE is, yes. The community can rise to the challenge of meeting user needs.

Better more standardized security is needed to meet the challenges of cloud based applications and better practices and standardization are needed

Yes, Linux is the backbone of modern computing and shows no signs of giving up that position.

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

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.

yes do to the open source nature it can adapt quick

Unfortunately is little bit behind, especially in mobile usage (small/touch-input devices)
In server and cloud is well positioned.

I think so, it's not without a reason why server industry of the world is Linux heavy.

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)

Not really. No large company are developing Linux phones.

Yes, but perhaps via niche distributions designed for specific purposes.

Open source means longer support cycles for devices, so yes.

I hope people will come to value the value of privacy and choice.

Yes. Windows is becoming less and less usable. Developers need and OS that works.

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.

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.

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

Edge more or less.
Desktop... no. KDE does a great job, but the main platform feels a little shakey. Especially without documentation/help.

Ja. Linux ist dynamisch und rasch anpassungsfähig.

Yes, devops automation

I believe it is, the real challenge is just getting other people to try it and making them aware of it.

Access to a C compiler and drivers for most hardware through the Linux kernel is enough to bootstrap any technology.

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 neewbies. They just don't know what to use.

Guess so. I'm a lone user, a humanities scholar.

Yes, it's open and flexible so it can be customized for any need.

Absolutely. It's very adaptable. It's no coincidence that it runs basically most computers outside of the desktop field.

Yes. Linux has slowly become more and more reliable for desktop compute. It's still far away but it's already there.

Yes, as long as it keeps evolving but stays true to it's roots.

It appears so. I think a lot of the time there just is not enough Linux marketing for people to realize other options exist

yes because is quite stable and can be really efficient for iot

Yes.

Yes, It's adaptability and flexibility make it appropriate for adapting/supporting emerging technologies.

yes i think so and i hope so. So much so that the linux communities collaborate closely and that linux remains open.

Yes.

Certainly. There are so many talented & clever people making & maintaining Linux that I think it will always be at the forefront.

Yes.

Yes. People who are looking for solutions that better meet their values will increasing 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.

Was positioned, If there was a convergence onto 1/2 UI's could easaly 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???

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.

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.

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.

Yes.

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

Was positioned, if it can overcome the fractured ecosystem problem

No, primarily because of lack of support. Companies buy proprietary for support and SLA on failures.

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.

Yes, open and flexible

Yes. Flexibility is key

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.
to be on the piece, where it really matters.

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.

3111 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.

3117 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.

3228 Yes, because it is already the go-to platform there

3296 Kernel development is key. Changing their LTS 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 leap and centos

3434 In enterprise segment yes, on desktop no or so much valve is the only thing that keeps it over the water

3437 Yes, due to the big range of supported HW and availability of code, it will be more and more used. Especially in case of a long term use age for business usecases.

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.

3629 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 manufactures only supporting 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 the all the spaces and continually plants offerings to try even newer things.

3800 idk, depends on the area.

3807 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.
I think what are a well positioned but just on server side
sure, Linux is under constant development, and well maintained
No, because too much is still closed source or patented so Linux always lacks in drivers and the like.
Yes. Everything "open" is going to be very helpful these days.
Yes.
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.
Yes, the modular nature and openness of the system means it can be well adapted to new use cases.
Yes but little marketing and governments are a big problem with how Microsoft gets in at senior levels
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
Absolutely, without a question. This is possible because of modular design and general strengths around memory management, possibility of different file systems and containerization
Yes.
Yes. No other operating system is as well evolved as Linux. Apple seems to only care about phones, and Microsoft, well there’s that.
Yes.
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 are pushed out too soon.
Yes. Free, wide range of libraries, backed by various enterprises, and not tied to any particular giant like Microsoft.
No - too unstable
I do, opencv runs smoothly on Linux.
Je ne sais pas
Yes, Linux is running in the biggest servers and it’s not going anywhere.
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.
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...
Absolutely. This is where innovation is and low inertia for fast adaptation
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
Yes
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.
There will be a huge shake up with RedHat's changing policies.
Its open nature is a significant driver and infrastructure for the emerging projects.
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.
Sure, the FOSS community is a lot faster than large enterprises. This is why Leap, or Slowroll are not attractive at all.
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.
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
No, not enough developers. Hard to get involved.
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)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>13.67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>22.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not completed or Not displayed</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>63.54%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Not really. The distributions themselves are fine. The lack of professional apps is Linux' biggest problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Nothing specific - the open source community is continually improving the offered software packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Polish working assistance and support after the installation. Check up, hints for config optimisation, integration of an (ai) assistant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>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 form it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Encryption as first class citizen (systemd-homed, luks, TPM, Fido, ...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Better secure boot integrations and device onboarding. More focus on efficiency - space and CPU and power consumption for greener worlds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Better colour management, overall and in Wayland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Maybe a way to switch between between desktop environment without bloating/ruining my whole system. Declarative configuration, I guess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Less snootiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>I hope openSUSE can speed up or assist desktop environments with native support for wayland, it's time to ditch the old X11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>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 &quot;where&quot; configurations are done, something I still struggle with in Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>If we speak about opensuse, I would like to see some improvements in zypper, for example to support parallel downloading and faster performing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>We still live in a primarily Microsoft world, so program compatibility is always an issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>hdr support, better intel atom graphics drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Better working virtualization of OS/2 on KVM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Maybe too much for remote management? But that's nothing specific to linux distributions, sooo, maybe a stable, trustworthy, longrunning, well documented transactional distribution?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>485</td>
<td>I wish opensuse would invest more in aesthetics, every big company has aesthetically beautiful products with good marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>debugging, speed, organization, less duplicity and more simplicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506</td>
<td>better power management. better suport for ARM64 platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>linux companies think that finance platform are a joke and they do nothing to develop serious desktop distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>Even better desktop environments to appeal more to newcomers that are not well versed into the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>for Tumbleweed it should have better defaults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614</td>
<td>Package management is becoming too complex. Keep RPM simplicity using other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>approaches to solve dependency hell, e.g., immutability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>simple full disk encryption using TPM, same as Windows with Bitlocker</td>
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<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>Better error handling. I have opened bugzilla tickets that are not solved before weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>Free, open, stable distros are essential for development of IoT products that ship to non-IT focused customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Better support for graphic tablet hardware - communicative improvements. Daring to say &quot;Our projects are focused on X, if Y is your thing - you rock but this isn't for you&quot; instead of the platitudes of a project claiming its for everyone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Better audio support (go back to using OSS instead of ALSA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Low latency processing and hardware connections also low latency and of a universal type preferably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779</td>
<td>Easily to manage components with multiple versions, such as multiple CUDA compilers, multiple GGCs and more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Better file drag and drop. Easier entry point for new users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>Easier repo management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>I just need more package in opensuse repository and ports system like Arch's AUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854</td>
<td>Please continue to support KDE on Tumbleweed. Gnome may be fine for Mac people, but is too opinionated for windows refugees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>Linux in general meets my needs very well today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>896</td>
<td>better wayland support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>Even stronger security and isolation of the processes and programs to meet the standards of Mac but preserving the privacy of Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>For desktop computing I'd like to see a new Opensuse leap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>971</td>
<td>Some products should be on Linux: Microsoft Office, GuitarPro, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Wayland default and HDR support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>Nope, my use case if pretty well covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1091</td>
<td>Better out-of-the-box experience (e.g. graphics drivers, gaming settings), high system performance, more system reliability (e.g. Mesa, Kernel), timely updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>Needs more digital artists using Linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>Nvidia drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>Zypper improvements (see dnf5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>A well-established platform and ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Yes. openSUSE could focus on that small issues like WiFi failouts wouldn't happen on any computers. Ridiculous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>Just overall better application availability and desktop environment improvements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No

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.

Better documentation on how to install the OS.

Simpler configuration of security (firewalls / AppArmor)

PHP Version Management

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 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/firewalld integration.

I'd like to see better compartmentalization on the desktop, e.g. restricting app access to only what files and resources are necessary.

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.

aarch64 and ARM GPU support

Running android apps on generic Linux.

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".

Standardized/working FDE + TPM2; systemd-boot + Secure Boot + snapshotting as default.

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 things to become (even) better in the future.

Respecting nvidia owners without bragging about how shitty they are

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-

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.

I would like to see easily installable ROCm

Improved and integrated configuration management at all levels of Linux, not only subscription enterprise services.

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.

Some stability. Avoid what is happening now to SLE. It was already modular. Leap fading out. Reinvent everything again and again.

Better lobbing, earlier education of users and developers. Earlier than users being affected by vendor lock.

Less concentration on containerization.

More snapshot support. Every rolling release distribution should have it at least.
Please just keep davinci resolve users in mind.

Improvements in user comfort are always welcome. Less ‘classical IT’ and more orientation towards a less sophisticated user would be welcome, too.

Improved functionality and standardization of centralized users and rights management & administration.

Maintain Leap as it works at present. We are a small business and as we grow would hope to use SEL hence the choice 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.

Documentation tends to be lacking.

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,...)

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.

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.

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.

To use Linux effectively, blind persons should have as accessible apps as possible.

Simplicity. The modern Linux desktop is a rube Goldberg machine on top of a house of cards. All problems are solved by adding complexity.

Better Windows app support (Wine/Proton...)

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.

Stop asking for root privileges for every little action and properly pre-configure widely use software like kdeconnect.

Be more welcoming to windows and Mac converts. Well, that should be up to the community in that case.

Security sandboxing to improve the basic security posture of desktop Linux distributions.

No.

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.

More work on Game compatatability/ Proton, better driver support from nvidia, but thats not directly the responsibility of the distro.

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.

compatibility for apps from other Linux distributions e.g. Ubuntu.

Anti-virus and security.

So many distributions are available that all my use cases are covered.

I'd like to see ZFS get more love and be less of a hassle for people to use.

Immutability, hardware drivers availability.

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.

Efficient (low bandwith, low latency, high quality) Remote Desktop Solution that works for/with/in Wayland.

Native support for Office 365 and iPhones.

Documentation.

Flatpak and immutable OS.

Too many developers scattered across too many projects that do similar things. A bit of centralization and community warmth wouldn't hurt.

Movit playback GPU acceleration for Kdenlive is broken on Opensuse tumbleweed. It would be great if this was fixed.

In der Hilfe die Stichwortsuche auch mit den Stichworten der opensuse-Foren verknüpfen - gern auf deutsch.
Better Sleep State Support
More monitoring/graphing support out of the box.
Better Wayland support. 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.

Better OCR scanning. PDF production-tools, Unicode support.

They need to stop being greedy. "Cough Red Hat".

A better upgrade path then doing some SED calls should be an easy script to do these upgrades in zypper

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.

More monitoring/graphing support out of the box.

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.

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.

Better documentation and packaging guides. Better support and monetary streams other than donations such as sponsorships.

OpenSuse - easier installation of network printers

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.

Can't think of any.

An easier way to configure audio settings such as power saving

No. Leap has been very very good

more wayland feature

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.

Increased speed. SUSE OS's are SLOOOOW

Personally i would like to see a focus on well optimised code that uses resources efficiently (low ram usage for example)

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.

Better help on containerization, on IT security

Better game support

Apart from the hardware recognition mentioned above, no. Linux does everything I need.

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.

Digital audio and VST plugins.

Better testing in bleeding-edge packages.

Better desktop support and office applications (MS Office Port would be amazing)

PackageKit is a big pain point for me. But this is not really something that is up to distributions to fix

Longer support for old hardware, and more working open source drivers

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...)

Continue around Wayland. Unify around an external package format (Flatpack or Appimage, not snap)

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.

I wish that fractional scaling could be better supported.

Too long to answer this.

i would like to see Cockpit & a few Cockpit Modules in the official repos so i dont have to install them from obs

Nothing comes to mind right now.

a yast panel for pipewire configuration with usb mixer/audio interfaces

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.

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, ....

3413 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 flatpacks

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 a 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.
Not everyone wants rolling or immutable. There needs to still be a traditional LTS model available.

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).

I'm sticking with tumbleweed on my own workstation out of habit. I don't use it for servers or anything like that. Sorry

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).

I'm sticking with tumbleweed on my own workstation out of habit. I don't use it for servers or anything like that. Sorry

Not really. All's fine.

I think what a truly 3D graphic part are necesary and a better point of view for use the desktop

package manager that can install/update/upgrade directly from a git repository

Increase the adoption in people will make those de-facto standards work better with linux and also it will bring more drivers.

Better support of hardware (finger print scanners, bluetooth devices, graphics cards). Better sleep/hibernation. Better support for gaming - that is the gateway drug.

No.

More standardising on Flatpaks and AppImages

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.

Improve desktop experience, which will also change the perspective of "Linux is only for servers"

None at this time.

courses freely available as knowledge needs to be share, not paid

Maybe

No

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.

better support for graphics like hdr or ray tracing

better support for touch screen and stylus

Continued PipeWire improvements with graphical configuration tools.

Oui, je dessin technique, l'électronique,

better virtualization support (GUI), better video conferencing support

I would like to see better multimedia support ffmpeg etc. in openSuSE Tumbleweed. I experienced difficulties installing the packages with VLC...

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

Nope. Opensuse is fantastic

More XFS for reliability user data conservation, i mean openSUSE should propose a default separate partition setup where usertext 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)

Standardize on LSB so that it is easy to develop, build and run applications.

yes. each linux will gonna support the LSB and fallow its principles and standards.

non

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.

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.

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

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

Simpler desktops for older and less educated people.

I am often frustrated by how electron apps render on the wayland compositor.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Response</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Yes, there is no other system matching Linux in modern server workloads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>I don't think I would, because sadly both Windows and macOS offer a more polished experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* System administration is designed to ease the management of large numbers distributed computing instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Desktop applications are responsive and fast, with no unexpected interruptions to either a human being's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tactile speed of input or, the speed with which a human being can read a screen's display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>For back end, yes. Daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For front end? No. Not now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Absolutely, every day I do that openly or use the opportunity to show Linux at work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Yes. It's just the best option if the software application you need is available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>There's no real alternative to Linux as the Open Source kernel yet (the *BSDs just do not have the momentum).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>So yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Definitely yes. I would recommend Linux for all kinds of home usage. Maybe except for gaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>I always do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>For privacy reasons, the ability to learn new things, the ability to really use an operating system the way we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>want to and make it our own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>I would and do again and again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Because I find Linux simply the better system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Whereby that is again on the part of the Linux responsible rather currently destroy. It seems to me that they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are trying to become more and more like MS. (alp, flatpack, reboot after each update, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>No for lack of office support. Libreoffice is great but some things are very Microsoft and there isn't great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>support. Horizon server and Client alleviate the trouble a little, but we need better access to Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>environments. Setting up a Windows VM is also a pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Absolutely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>First of all for this pass from M******** W****** which is a system of exploitation of man by machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Then for the protection of personal data and privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finally, for the pleasure that Linux brings to its users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Absolutely, for anything server related there's not much reason to use windows in my opinion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | For gaming it's a little more complicated but given how fast proton improves I'd say it will be
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 299  | better than windows in a few years  
|      | Yes.  
|      | Because linux very easy to manage as server os & development |
| 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 business or reorganization.  
| 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 .  
| 869  | BTW i use OpenSUSE!!!!  
| 893  | 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.  
| 896  | I do.  
| 911  | 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  
|      | Yes. Still better than Windows and Mac. |
Yes I do recommend Linux

Yes because it works well and the price is not expensive and it is very stable

Better performance, power efficiency, reliability and productivity.

Also Linux is used on most servers, so it's a closer environment to the server environment.

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?

Would recommend

I would as far as they seem to be interested.

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)?"

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

Yes, even actively do

With a bit of learning curve, everything is possible with Linux and its open source.

Of course because I use it myself and I am satisfied with it

Of course. I would even secretly install everywhere, no matter if they want it or not. Shove it
down those throats!

Absolutely. All my circle of associates and family have heard me toot the Linux horn for
decades now.

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.

Yes

Yes, I would.

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

Yes.

Yes. Its stability, security, and ease of management and maintenance as a server.

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.

Yes, emphatically

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...)

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.

Not really

Yes, it's cheap

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.

Yes

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.

Yes, Linux is the only platform that allows users to actually control their own hardware and
future costs.

Yes, it's easier, cheaper, lighter on resource consumption.

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.
1588 ....
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 compatibiliy 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.
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.

Yes, because it's compatible and worth learning. Even though it takes a lot of time.


Yes, Container

Yes, but on the condition that they can hire people familiar with Linux; which is sadly not always a given.

Yes. Once you go containers you never go back

Yes. Why not? The alternatives are pretty grim.

Yes

Absolutely. When compared to Windows, there's better density and security. Unfortunately BSD doesn't have the vendor support.

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.

Yes, I have only used Linux since 2005 in my personal life and also in my enterprise experience

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.

Yes

Yes, preach what you use

Yes, and have done.

Yes. Performance and stability.

Yes because I thing is a OS that make more sense for programming due of it having the same file system architecture of our container, server in production

Yes, as long as there is sufficient knowledge and willingness to contribute to the ecosystem.

Yes, because once you learn a few basics, it's actually a pretty easy and reliable OS.

Yes for its solidity and stability and its opening and I love it

yes

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.

OI Always recommend Linux AND open source because it is truly amazing and not controlled by any one conglomerate 😍

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

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

Sure.

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.

Yes

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.

Yes. It's been my default for two decades, "why would I refer something else?" is a better question.

No, primarily proprietary software required to do my job as a UCaSS consultant being unavailable.

Yes. It's great and works way better than other options (except for office software)

Yes absolutely

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 reccomend. However, is business data analysis Excel is still a king and libreoffice or
only office has been grade 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 its 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
whenever 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 there
configuration on Windows. But due to Linux being a live kernel, updates can happen
automatically without having to rest, 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 Win
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3737</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3755</td>
<td>centralized configuration management, automatic deploy, immutable OS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3773</td>
<td>Yes, of course, to folks in the company, with partners, and with customers to continually evolve and improve things</td>
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<tr>
<td>3791</td>
<td>In my industry there is no alternative to Linux (bioinformatics and computational genomics)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3800</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3836</td>
<td>Yes I recommend it, because it's stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839</td>
<td>Yes -- because I can debug their issues for them :)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3845</td>
<td>Yes, I do! But &quot;people&quot; always say &quot;I would like to but ... &quot;reason&quot; x,y,z ...&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And I don’t know why people like to use Software that &quot;force&quot; you to get &quot;locked in&quot; (e.g. MS Office 365 , Adobe CS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PS : I use Linux every day, and if others don’t I don’t bother anymore ... ;-)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3869</td>
<td>Yes, I always recommend the use of Linux, because of the safety and privacy.</td>
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<td>3883</td>
<td>Yes for general desktop use. No for gaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3929</td>
<td>I always do... I use SuSE since 1995...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950</td>
<td>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,...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3998</td>
<td>Yes, I would always recommend Linux over other operating systems for the reasons described above.</td>
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<td>4037</td>
<td>Yes, it works well for most things that I use it for (exception being gaming, but already being worked on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4064</td>
<td>Yes - for reasons I use it, and freedom from vendor lock-in, better support for open standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4076</td>
<td>Always. Screw Microsoft and Apple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>Desktop use, because of more choice and freedom, ability to make it to exactly suit to your needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4127</td>
<td>Yes. Because it's free and open-source.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4139</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>4208</td>
<td>It depends on what software they need, software availability is a big factor in switching</td>
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<tr>
<td>4274</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4307</td>
<td>Yes of course. The overall usability with likes of Ubuntu, Mint and PopOS has improved tremendously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4328</td>
<td>I recommend it for all use cases where possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4349</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4352</td>
<td>No, the drivers are not reliable, especially for nvidia cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4439</td>
<td>Oui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4472</td>
<td>Desktop in a large company - no (no AD-style management option). Desktop in a small company - yes. As a server - yes.</td>
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<td>4517</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>Absolutely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4589</td>
<td>Yes universally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4592</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4613</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4625</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4646</td>
<td>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 <em>as much</em> about whether they're going to break their system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4667</td>
<td>I do, but it seems Ubuntu is chosen more often by others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4682</td>
<td>Yes is an absolute have changer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4727</td>
<td>I xan, but only if they have specific needs that Linux addressed. If more choices/support is needed, then Windows is the only option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4745</td>
<td>Yes, day by day. because there is no better solution, and I love linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4781</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4796</td>
<td>Sure, exploring Machine Learning is much easier with Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4868</td>
<td>Yes, science on linux is a million times better than macOS or windows. Everything just works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4871</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4880</td>
<td>Linux everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4889</td>
<td>Definitely.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Yes, definitely for media production
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?