Go through the release notes of yocto upstream releases to which we are looking to upgrade.
At the time of upgrade go to respective layers and manually need to check whether the upgraded version is available or not and make the changes accordingly in resideo layers.
The first layer that needs to sync is resideo's poky layer with the upstream layer then successively meta-resideo-bsp, meta-resideo-core, and application layers.
Once all the compilation errors are resolved, Flash the image on the panel and run the self-test.

OSTree is closely inspired by Git. It operates on commits which refer to filesystem trees. To refer to different commits while maintaining a user-readable name, OSTree provides "references" (analogous to branches in Git), such asexampleos/buildmain/x86_64-runtime.

Secure boot is a security standard developed by members of the PC industry to help make sure that a device boots using only software that is trusted by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). When the PC starts, the firmware checks the signature of each piece of boot software, including UEFI firmware drivers (also known as Option ROMs), EFI applications, and the operating system. If the signatures are valid, the PC boots, and the firmware gives control to the operating system.

The OEM can use instructions from the firmware manufacturer to create Secure boot keys and to store them in the PC firmware. When you add UEFI drivers, you'll also need to make sure these are signed and included in the Secure Boot database.

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