

데비안역사

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Abstract

이문서는데비안프로젝트의역사와목표를기술한다.

Chapter 1

개요 -- 데비안프로젝트란?

[The Debian Project](#) is a worldwide group of volunteers who endeavor to produce an operating system distribution that is composed entirely of free software. The principle product of the project to date is the Debian GNU/Linux software distribution, which includes the Linux operating system kernel, and thousands of prepackaged applications. Various processor types are supported to one extent or another, including 32 and 64 bit x86, ARM, MIPS, PowerPC and IBM S/390.

Debian motivated the formation of [Software in the Public Interest, Inc.](#), a New York-based non-profit organization. SPI was founded to help Debian and other similar organizations develop and distribute open hardware and software. Among other things, SPI provides a mechanism by which The Debian Project may accept contributions that are tax deductible in the United States.

자유소프트웨어에관한더자세한정보는 [Debian Social Contract](#)와이와관련된데비안자유소프트웨어지침 [데비안에서자유란무슨의미인가요?](#) 에서확인할수있다.

1.1 데비안은어떻게시작되었나요?

The Debian Project was officially founded by Ian Murdock on [August 16th, 1993](#). (There is also a [scanned printout](#) of that announcement.) At that time, the whole concept of a "distribution" of Linux was new. Ian intended Debian to be a distribution which would be made openly, in the spirit of Linux and GNU (read his manifesto provided as an appendix to this document for more details). The creation of Debian was sponsored by the FSF's GNU project for one year (November 1994 to November 1995).

Debian was meant to be carefully and conscientiously put together, and to be maintained and supported with similar care. It started as a small, tightly-knit group of Free Software hackers, and gradually grew to become a large, well-organized community of developers and users.

When it began, Debian was the only distribution that was open for every developer and user to contribute their work. It remains the most significant distributor of Linux that is not a commercial entity. It is the only large project with a constitution, social contract, and policy documents to organize the project. Debian is also the only distribution which is "micro packaged" using detailed dependency information regarding inter-package relationships to ensure system consistency across upgrades.

높은수준을유지하고달성하기위해데비안은확장된정책과패키징과소프트웨어를다루는과정을적용하고있다. 이러한기준은투명한방식으로데비안의주요요소인도구와자동화와문서를통해만들어가고있다.

1.2 Pronouncing Debian

The official pronunciation of Debian is 'deb ee n'. The name comes from the names of the creator of Debian, Ian Murdock, and his wife, Debra.

Chapter 2

리더쉽

데비안은 1993 년 이래로 몇몇 리더가 있었다.

이안머독은 1993 년 8 월에 프로젝트를 만들었고 1996 년 3 월까지 이끌었다.

부르스페렌스가 그 뒤를 이어 1996 년 4 월부터 1997 년 12 월까지 이끌었다.

이안잭슨이 1998 년 12 월부터 1998 년 12 월까지 맡았다.

위커드애커만이 1999 년 1 월부터 2001 년 3 월까지 맡았다.

벤콜린스는 2001 년 4 월부터 2002 년 4 월까지 맡았다.

브데일가비가 2002 년 4 월부터 2003 년 4 월까지 이끌었다.

Martin Michlmayr led Debian from March 2003 until March 2005.

Branden Robinson led Debian from April 2005 until April 2006.

Anthony Towns led Debian from April 2006 until April 2007.

Sam Hocevar led Debian from April 2007 until April 2008.

Steve McIntyre led Debian from April 2008 until April 2010.

Stefano Zacchiroli led Debian from April 2010 until April 2013.

Lucas Nussbaum led Debian from April 2013 until April 2015.

Neil McGovern led Debian from April 2015 until April 2016.

Mehdi Dogguy led Debian from April 2016 until April 2017.

Chris Lamb was elected in April 2017 and is our current leader.

Chapter 3

데비안릴리즈

데비안 0.01 에서 0.90 까지 (1993 년 8 월부터 12 월까지)

데비안 0.91 (1994 년 1 월): 이 릴리즈는 패키지를 지우고 설치할 수 있는 단순한 패키지 시스템을 포함한다. 이 시점에서는 수십 명의 개발자들이 참여하는 프로젝트였다.

데비안 0.93R5 (1995 년 3 월): 각 패키지에 대한 책임은 각각의 개발자에게 돌아갔고 패키지 관리자 (**dpkg**) 를 이용해서 기본 시스템을 설치한 후에 새로운 패키지를 설치한다.

데비안 0.93R6 (1995 년 11 월): **dselect** 가 등장했다. 이 릴리즈가 마지막 a.out 데비안 릴리즈였다; 대략 60 명의 개발자가 있었다. 첫 번째 master.debian.org 서버가 0.93R6 릴리즈와 함께 나오게 되었다.

Debian 1.0 was never released: InfoMagic, a CD vendor, accidentally shipped a development release of Debian and entitled it 1.0. On December 11th 1995, Debian and InfoMagic jointly announced that this release was screwed. Bruce Perens explains that the data placed on the "InfoMagic Linux Developer's Resource 5-CD Set November 1995" as "Debian 1.0" is not the Debian 1.0 release, but an early development version which is only partially in the ELF format, will probably not boot or run correctly, and does not represent the quality of a released Debian system. To prevent confusion between the premature CD version and the actual Debian release, the Debian Project has renamed its next release to "Debian 1.1". The premature Debian 1.0 on CD is deprecated and should not be used.

The hosting of master.debian.org moved from HP to i-Connect.Net around the end of 1995. Michael Neuffer and Shimon Shapiro, founders of i-Connect.Net, hosted master on their own hardware for a little more than a year. During this time, they provided many services to Debian, including running what was essentially the New Maintainer process of the day, and significantly aiding the growth of the early Debian mirror network.

Debian 1.1 *Buzz* (June 17th, 1996): This was the first Debian release with a code name. It was taken, like all others so far, from a character in one of the *Toy Story* movies... in this case, Buzz Lightyear. By this time, Bruce Perens had taken over leadership of the Project from Ian Murdock, and Bruce was working at Pixar, the company that produced the movies. This release was fully ELF, used Linux kernel 2.0, and contained 474 packages.

Debian 1.2 *Rex* (December 12th, 1996): Named for the plastic dinosaur in the *Toy Story* movies. This release consisted of 848 packages maintained by 120 developers

데비안 1.3 보 (*Bo*) (1997 년 7 월): Bo Peep 에서 따온 이름이다. 974 개의 패키지와 200 명의 개발자들이 참여했다.

Debian 2.0 *Hamm* (July 24th, 1998): Named for the piggy-bank in the *Toy Story* movies. This was the first multi-architecture release of Debian, adding support for the Motorola 68000 series architectures. With Ian Jackson as Project Leader, this release made the transition to libc6, and consisted of over 1500 packages maintained by over 400 developers.

Debian 2.1 *Slink* (March 9th, 1999): Named for the slinky-dog in the movie. Two more architectures were added, [Alpha](#) and [SPARC](#). With Wichert Akkerman as Project Leader, this release consisted of about 2250 packages and required 2 CDs in the official set. The key technical innovation was the introduction of apt, a new package management interface. Widely emulated, apt addressed issues resulting from Debian's continuing growth, and established a new paradigm for package acquisition and installation on Open Source operating systems.

Debian 2.2 *Potato* (15 August 2000): Named for "Mr Potato Head" in the *Toy Story* movies. This release added support for the [PowerPC](#) and [ARM](#) architectures. With Wichert still serving as Project Leader, this release consisted of more than 3900 binary packages derived from over 2600 source packages maintained by more than 450 Debian developers.

Debian 3.0 *Woody* (19 July 2002): Named for the main character the *Toy Story* movies: "Woody" the cowboy. Even more architectures were added in this release: [IA-64](#), [HP PA-RISC](#), [MIPS \(big endian\)](#), [MIPS \(little endian\)](#) and [S/390](#). This is also the first release to include cryptographic software due to the restrictions for exportation being *lightened* in the US, and also the first one to include KDE, now that the license issues with QT were resolved. With Bdale Garbee recently appointed Project Leader, and more than 900 Debian developers, this release contained around 8,500 binary packages and 7 binary CDs in the official set.

Debian 3.1 *Sarge* (6 June 2005): named for the sergeant of the Green Plastic Army Men. No new architectures were added to the release, although an unofficial AMD64 port was published at the same time and distributed through the new [Alioth project hosting site](#). This release features a new installer: *debian-installer*, a modular piece of software that feature automatic hardware detection, unattended installation features and was released fully translated to over thirty languages. It was also the first release to include a full office suite: OpenOffice.org. Branden Robinson had just been appointed as Project Leader. This release was made by more than nine hundred Debian developers, and contained around 15,400 binary packages and 14 binary CDs in the official set.

Debian 4.0 *Etch* (8 April 2007): named for the sketch toy in the movie. One architecture was added in this release: [AMD64](#), and official support for [m68k](#) was dropped. This release continued using the *debian-installer*, but featuring in this release a graphical installer, cryptographic verification of downloaded packages, more flexible partitioning (with support for encrypted partitions), simplified mail configuration, a more flexible desktop selection, simplified but improved localization and new modes, including a *rescue* mode. New installations would not need to reboot through the installation process as the previous two phases of installation were now integrated. This new installer provided support for scripts using composed characters and complex languages in its graphical version, increasing the number of available translations to over fifty. Sam Hocevar was appointed Project Leader the very same day, and the project included more than one thousand and thirty Debian developers. The release contained around 18,000 binary packages over 20 binary CDs (3 DVDs) in the official set. There were also two binary CDs available to install the system with alternate desktop environments different to the default one.

Debian 5.0 *Lenny* (February 2009): named for the wind up binoculars in the *Toy Story* movies. One architecture was added in this release: [ARM EABI](#) (or *armel*), providing support for newer ARM processors and deprecating the old ARM port (*arm*). The [m68k](#) port was not included in this release, although it was still provided in the *unstable* distribution. This release did not feature the [FreeBSD port](#), although much work on the port had been done to make it qualify it did not meet yet the [qualification requirements](#) for this release.

Support of small factor devices in this release was increased by the added support for Marvell's Orion platform which was used in many storage devices and also provided supported several Netbooks. Some new build tools were added which allowed Debian packages to be cross-built and shrunk for embedded ARM systems. Also, netbooks of varied vendors were now supported and the distribution provided software more suitable for computers with relatively low performance.

It was also the first release to provide free versions of Sun's Java technology, making it possible to provide Java applications in the *main* section.

Debian 6.0 *Squeeze* (February 2011): named for the green three-eyed aliens.

The release was frozen on August 6, 2010, with many of the Debian developers gathered at the 10th DebConf at New York City.

While two architectures (alpha and hppa) were dropped, two architectures of the new [FreeBSD port](#) (kfreebsd-i386 and kfreebsd-amd64) were made available as *technology preview*, including the kernel and userland tools as well as common server software (though not advanced desktop features yet). This was the first time a Linux distribution has been extended to also allow use of a non-Linux kernel.

The new release introduced a dependency based boot sequence, which allowed for parallel init script processing, speeding system startup.

Debian 7.0 *Wheezy* (May 2013): named for the rubber toy penguin with a red bow tie.

The release was frozen on June 30, 2012, very close to the Debian developers gathering in the 12th DebConf at Managua, Nicaragua.

One architecture was included in this release (armhf) and this release introduced multi-arch support, which allowed users to install packages from multiple architectures on the same machine. Improvements in the installation process allowed visually impaired people to install the system using software speech for the first time.

This was also the first release that supported the installation and booting in devices using UEFI firmware.

Debian 8 *Jessie* (April 2015): named for the cow girl doll who first appeared in Toy Story 2.

This release introduced for the first time the systemd init system as default. Two new architectures were introduced: arm64 and ppc64el and three architectures were dropped: s390 (replaced by s390x), ia64 and sparc. The Sparc architecture had been present in Debian for 16 years, but lacked developer support to make it maintainable in the distribution.

The release included many security improvements such as a new kernel that nullified a whole set of security vulnerabilities (symlink attacks), a new way to detect packages which were under security support, more packages built with hardened compiler flags and a new mechanism (needrestart) to detect sub-systems which had to be restarted in order to propagate security updates after an upgrade.

Debian 9 *Stretch* (June 2017): named for the toy rubber octopus with suckers on her eight long arms that appeared in Toy Story 3.

The release was frozen on February 7th, 2017.

Support for the powerpc architecture was dropped in this release, whileas the mips64el architecture was introduced. This release introduced debug packages with a new repository in the archive, packages from this repository provided debug symbols automatically for packages.

Debian 10 *Buster* (no release date yet): named for Andy's pet dog, received as Christmas present in the end of Toy Story.

Debian 11 *Bullseye* (no release date yet): named for Woody's wooden toyhorse that appeared in Toy Story 2.

Chapter 4

세부역사

4.1 0.x 릴리즈

데비안은 Ian Murdock 에 의해 1993 년 8 월에 시작된 프로젝트이다. 그 당시 Ian 은 퍼듀 대학의 학부생이었다. 데비안은 리처드 스톨만과 General Public Licence (GPL) 와 함께 하는 GNU 프로젝트 [자유 소프트웨어 재단](#)에 의해 1994 년 11 월부터 1995 년 11 월까지 지원되었다.

데비안 0.01 부터 0.90 까지는 1993 년 8 월과 12 월 사이에 이루어졌다. Ian Murdock 이 쓰길:

” 데비안 0.91 은 1994 년 1 월에 나왔다. 사용자들이 패키지를 다룰 수 있는 아주 원시적인 패키지 시스템이었지만 거의 제대로 작동하지 않았다 (의존성이나 그밖의 것은 아무것도 할 수 없었다). 이때 처음에 데비안을 개발하는 사람은 불과 몇 십명이었고 이 릴리즈 또한 내 자신이 직접했다. 0.91 은 이런 형태의 마지막 배포였다.

1994 년은 데비안 프로젝트를 정비하여 다른 사람들이 효과적으로 기여할 수 있게 하고 Ian Jackson 이 관리하는 **dpkg** 이 제대로 작동하기 시작했다. 1994 년에는 공식적인 릴리즈는 내 기억에는 없고 단지 몇 번의 프로젝트 과정을 제대로 나가는지 확인하는 겸 내부적인 릴리즈는 있었다.

데비안 0.93 릴리즈 5 는 1995 년 3 월에 처음 나왔고 처음으로 ” 현대적인 ” 데비안의 릴리즈라고 할 수 있다: 정확한 숫자는 모르지만 더욱더 많은 개발자들이 자신의 패키지를 갖고 있었고 **dpkg** 를 이용해서 기본 시스템이 설치된 후 모든 패키지를 설치하고 관리할 수 있었다.

”Debian 0.93 Release 6 happened in November 1995 and was the last a.out release. There were about sixty developers maintaining packages in 0.93R6. If I remember correctly, **dselect** first appeared in 0.93R6.”

Ian Murdock also notes that Debian 0.93R6 ”... has always been my favorite release of Debian”, although he admits to the possibility of some personal bias, as he stopped actively working on the project in March 1996 during the pre-production of Debian 1.0, which was actually released as Debian 1.1 to avoid confusion after a CD-ROM manufacturer mistakenly labelled an unreleased version as Debian 1.0. That incident led to the concept of ”official” CD-ROM images, as a way for the project to help vendors avoid this kind of mistake.

1995 년 8 월 동안 (데비안 0.93 릴리즈 5 와 데비안 0.93 릴리즈 6 사이) 에 Hartmut Koptein 는 데비안의 모토롤라 m68k 패밀리를 포팅을 준비하고 있었다. 그는 ” 수많은 패키지들이 386 계열에 너무 집중되어 (리틀엔디안, -m486, -O6 와 libc4 를 위한 모든 것) 있어서 본인의 머신인 Atari Medusa 68040, 32 MHz 에 기반적인 시스템을 만든다는 것은 쉬운 일이 아니었다. 석 달 후인 1995 년 11 월에 250 개의 가용한 패키지 중에서 200 개의 패키지를 libc5 용으로 업로드했다!” 이 이후로 데비안 프로젝트는 다른 [포트](#)로의 의식을 하는데 GNU 허드마이크로 커널로의 포팅도 한다.

Since this time, the Debian Project has grown to include several [ports](#) to other architectures, a port to a new (non-Linux) kernel, the GNU Hurd microkernel, and at least one flavor of BSD kernel.

프로젝트의 초기 멤버인 Bill Mitchell 은 리눅스 커널을 다음과 같이 기억한다.

”... being between 0.99r8 and 0.99r15 when we got started. For a long time, I could build the kernel in less than 30 minutes on a 20 MHz 386-based machine, and could also do a Debian install in that same amount of time in under 10Mb of disk space.

” ... Ian Murdock, 본인, Ian Jackson 과 다른 Ian (이름이 기억 안남), Dan Quinlan 과 다른 몇몇 이름이 기억이 안나는 사람들이 초기 구성원이었다. Matt Welsh 는 초기 멤버 중의 한명이었거나 그 이전의 멤버였다. 누군가가 메일링 리스트를 만들었고 공동 작업을 하기 시작했다.

본인이 기억하기로는 계획을 가지고 시작하지 않았고 아주 조직화되는 형태로 프로젝트를 시작하지는 않았다. 시작할 당시에는 매우 무작위적으로 소스를 모아서 패키징을 하는 식이었다. 시간이 지남에 따라서 목록을 모으고 이 부분을 모아서 배포본의 핵심으로 묶었다: 커널, 쉘, update, getty 와 다양한 형태의 프로그램들, 그리고 시스템을 시작하는데 필요한 프로그램들과 필수 유틸리티들.”

4.1.1 초기 데비안 패키징 시스템

프로젝트의 초기에는 개발자들이 오직 소스 패키지만 제공하는 것만 생각하였다. 각 패키지는 상위 소스 코드와 데비안화된 패치 파일로 구성되어 있고 사용자들은 소스의 압축을 풀고 패치를 적용한 후에 컴파일하여 바이너리를 얻었다. 하지만 개발자들은 곧 바이너리 형태의 배포도 필요하다고 느꼈고 이리하여 Ian Murdock 에 의해 만들어진 **dpkg** 에 의해 데비안화된 바이너리 형태의 패키지를 만들고 나중에 이 프로그램을 이용해서 파일을 풀고 패키지의 파일을 설치한다.

Ian Jackson soon took over the development of the packaging tool, renaming the tool itself **dpkg-deb** and writing a front-end program he named **dpkg** to facilitate the use of **dpkg-deb** and provide the *Dependencies* and *Conflicts* of today's Debian system. The packages produced by these tools had a header listing the version of the tool used to create the package and an offset within the file to a **tar**-produced archive, which was separated from the header by some control information.

이 시점에서 프로젝트의 구성원들 사이에는 쟁이 일어났는데 일부는 **dpkg-deb** 로 만들어진 데비안만의 특색 있는 형태는 **ar** 프로그램이 만들어내는 형태를 위하여 없어야 한다고 주장하였다. 몇 번의 수정된 파일 형태와 이에 해당하는 패키징 도구가 나온 후에 **ar** 형태가 도입되었다. 이러한 변화의 핵심은 데비안 패키지가 어떠한 유닉스 호환 시스템에서도 불신이가는 실행 파일을 실행하지 않고도 압축이 풀린다는 것이다. 달리 말해서, 표준 도구인 'ar' 과 'tar' 와 같은 것이 현재의 모든 유닉스 시스템에서 데비안 바이너리 패키지를 풀고 내용을 확인하는데 필요하다는 것이다.

4.2 1.x 릴리즈

When Ian Murdock left Debian, he appointed Bruce Perens as the next leader of the project. Bruce first became interested in Debian while he was attempting to create a Linux distribution CD to be called "Linux for Hams", which would include all of the Linux software useful to ham radio operators. Finding that the Debian core system would require much further work to support his project, Bruce ended up working heavily on the base Linux system and related installation tools, postponing his ham radio distribution, including organizing (with Ian Murdock) the first set of Debian install scripts, eventually resulting in the Debian Rescue Floppy that was a core component of the Debian installation toolset for several releases.

Murdock 씨가 이야기하길:

"Bruce 는 본인의 위치를 이어받을 자 연스러운 기회를 가졌는데 이는 그가 거의 일 년 동안 기본 시스템을 유지하는데 신경을 썼기 때문이고 본인이 데비안 쪽으로 가는 시간 동안 그는 슬랙을 선택했다."

He initiated several important facets of the project, including coordinating the effort to produce the Debian Free Software Guidelines and the Debian Social Contract, and initiating an Open Hardware Project. During his time as Project Leader, Debian gained market share and a reputation as a platform for serious, technically-capable Linux users.

Bruce Perens 씨는 물론 [Software in the Public Interest, Inc.](#) 를 만드는 데 많은 공헌을 했다. 원래 데비안 프로젝트가 법적으로 아무 하자 없이 기부를 받게 하려고 시작했는데 이 목적은 곧 빠르게 확장되어 데비안 프로젝트는 물론이고 그 밖의 자유 소프트웨어를 지원하는 내용까지 되었다.

다음 데비안의 버전은 이때 나왔다:

- 1.1 *Buzz* 는 1996 년 6 월에 나왔다 (474 개의 패키지와 2.0 커널, 완전한 ELF, **dpkg**)
- 1.2 *Rex* 는 1996 년 12 월에 나왔다. (848 패키지, 120 명의 개발자)
- 1.3 *Bo* 는 1997 년 7 월에 나왔다. (974 패키지, 200 명 개발자)

잠시 동안 1.3 에 몇 가지 릴리즈가 있었는데 1.3.1R6 까지 나왔다.

<http://www.debian.org/News/1999/19990309> Bruce Perens 가 물러나고 Ian Jackson 이 1998 년 1 월 초에 2.0 릴리즈 준비의 리더로서 나오면서 데비안 프로젝트의 리더가 되었다.

4.3 2.x 릴리즈

Ian Jackson 은 1998 년초에데비안프로젝트리더가되었고 Software Public Interest 에부리더가된다. Treasurer 인 Tim Sailer 와리더인 Bruce Perens, Secretary 인 Ian Murdock 이은퇴하고난후에그는 SPI 위원회의리더가되었고새로운세명의임원이선출되었다: 부리더인 Martin Schulze, Sceretary 인 Dale Scheetz, Treasurer 인 Nils Lohner.

데비안 2.0 (햄 (*Hamm*)) 이인텔 i386 계열과모토롤라 68000 시리즈아키텍처에맞게되어나왔다. 이번릴리즈는시스템의 새로운 C 라이브러리 (glibc2 에기반한 lib6) 로되었고 1500 개가넘는패키지와 400 명이넘는개발자들이참여하였다.

Wichert Akkerman 가 1999 년 1 월부터 Ian Jackson 의자리를이어받아데비안프로젝트리더가되었다. **데비안 2.1**은 1999 년 3 월 9 일에 **릴리즈**되었다. 이는몇개의마지막작은문제들이생겨일주일동안릴리즈가연기된상황이었다.

데비안 2.1 은두가지아키텍처를공식적으로지원한다: **알파 (Alpha)** 와 **스팍 (Sparc)**. 데비안 2.1 에있는엑스윈도우패키지들은이전의릴리즈에서재정비한것이며 2.1 은차세대데비안패키지관리인터페이스인 **apt** 를포함하였다. 데비안의이번릴리즈는” 공식적인데비안시디세트” 로두장의시디도릴리즈되었다; 2250 개의패키지를포함하고있었다.

On 21 April 1999, [Corel Corporation](#) and the [K Desktop Project](#) effectively formed an alliance with Debian when Corel announced its intentions to release a Linux distribution based on Debian and the desktop environment produced by the KDE group. During the following spring and summer months, another Debian-based distribution, Storm Linux, appeared, and the Debian Project chose a new [logo](#), featuring both an Official version for use on Debian-sanctioned materials such as CD-ROMs and official Project web sites, and an Unofficial logo for use on material mentioning or derived from Debian.

새롭고독특한 **허드 (Hurd)**에대한데비안포팅이이때즈음에서작되었다. 이는 GNU Mach 마이크로커널기반의 **GNU Hurd**를사용하는리눅스커널기반이아닌첫번째포팅이다.

Debian 2.2 (*Potato*) was released August 15th, 2000 for the Intel i386, Motorola 68000 series, alpha, SUN Sparc, PowerPC and ARM architectures. This was the first release including PowerPC and ARM ports. At the time of release, there were 3900+ binary and 2600+ source packages maintained by more than 450 Debian developers.

An interesting fact about Debian 2.2 is that it showed how an free software effort could lead to a modern operating system despite all the issues around it. This was studied¹ thoroughly by a group of interested people in an article called [Counting potatoes](#) quoting from this article:

”[중략] 우리는 *sloccount* 시스템을써서데비안 2.2 인포테이토의눈에보이는코드의라인수 (*source lines of code: SLOC*) 를알아보았다. 데비안은 55,000,000 이상의 *SLOC* 인데이는레드햇 7.1 보다무려두배가큰셈이고이는데비안개발모델이전세계에퍼져있는수많은개발자들이모여작업하는모델을보여준셈이다. 이는적어도다른개발방법에맞먹는수준이다. 만일데비안이독점개발방식을따랐다면 *COCOMO* 모델은데비안 2.2 를개발하기에 19 억미국달러가들수있다고예측했다. 거기에개발에필요한 70% 차지하는 C 와 10% 의 C++, *LISP* 와셸이 5% 그리고나머지인데이런언어를담고있을뿐아니라가장커다란패키지인모질라와리눅스커널, *PM3* 와 *XFree86* 까지들어있다”

4.4 3.x 릴리즈

우디가나오기전에 ftp-master 에있는아카이브시스템에변화가왔다. 특정배포본인”testing” 이새롭게나오게되었고이는 2000 년 12 월중순에 [activated on ftp-master](#) 나왔다. 패키지풀은있는패키지를다른버전으로나눠서묶는시스템으로현재는 experimental, unstable, testing, stable 로되어있고각배포본에알맞는패키지를마음대로가져다쓸수있다.

testing 이나옴과동시에 unstable 에있던패키지는몇주시간이지나고나서 testing 으로들어가고 testing 에있던패키지는 stable 로들어가게된다. 이는결국동결과정을줄이고언제나새로운릴리즈를준비하게해주는데도움을준다.

이기간동안새로운버전을가지고장사를했던회사가문을닫는다. 코렐은리눅스부분을 2001 년 1 사분기에팔아버렸고스토믹스는 2001 년 1 월 17 일에파산선고를한다. 프로지니는 2001 년 10 월 1 일부터더이상배포본개발을중단한다고발표한다.

The freeze for the next release started on July 1st 2001. However, it took the project a little more than a year to get to the next release, due to [problems in boot-floppies](#), because of the introduction of cryptographic software in the main archive and due to the changes in the underlying architecture (the incoming archive and the security architecture). In that time, however, the stable release (Debian 2.2) was revised up to seven times, and two Project Leaders were elected: Ben Collins (in 2001) and Bdale Garbee. Also, work in many areas of Debian besides packaging kept growing, including internationalization, Debian’s web site

¹The raw statistics data for Potato are also available at [Debian counting site](#), as well as papers analyzing later releases.

(over a thousand web pages) was translated into over 20 different languages, and installation for the next release was ready in 23 languages. Two internal projects: Debian Junior (for children) and Debian Med (for medical practice and research) started during the woody release time frame providing the project with different focuses to make Debian suitable for those tasks.

The work around Debian didn't stop the developers from organizing an annual meeting called [DebConf](#). The first meeting was held from the 2nd to the 5th of July together with the Libre Software Meeting (LSM) at Bordeaux (France) gathered around forty Debian developers. The second conference took place in Toronto (Canada) July 5th 2002 with over eighty participants.

Debian 3.0 (*woody*) was released July 19th, 2002 for the Intel i386, Motorola 68000 series, alpha, SUN Sparc, PowerPC, ARM, HP PA-RISC, IA-64, MIPS, MIPS (DEC) and IBM s/390 architectures. This is the first release including HP PA-RISC, IA-64, MIPS, MIPS (DEC) and IBM s/390 ports. At the time of release, there were around 8500 binary packages maintained by over nine hundred Debian developers, becoming the first release to be available on DVD media as well as CD-ROMs.

Before the next release the *DebConf* annual meeting continued with the fourth conference taking place in Oslo from July 18th to July 20th 2003 with over one hundred and twenty participants, with a *DebCamp* preceding it, from July 12th to July 17th. The fifth conference took place from May 26th to June 2nd 2004 in Porto Alegre, Brazil with over one hundred and sixty participants from twenty six different countries.

Debian 3.1 (*sarge*) was released June 6th, 2005 for the same architectures as *woody*, although an unofficial AMD64 port was released at the same time using the project hosting infrastructure provided for the distribution and available at <https://alioth.debian.org>. There were around 15,000 binary packages maintained by more than one thousand and five hundred Debian developers.

There were many major changes in the *sarge* release, mostly due to the large time it took to freeze and release the distribution. Not only did this release update over 73% of the software shipped in the previous version, but it also included much more software than previous releases almost doubling in size with 9,000 new packages including the OpenOffice suite, the Firefox web browser and the Thunderbird e-mail client.

This release shipped with the 2.4 and 2.6 Linux kernel series, XFree86 4.3, GNOME 2.8 and KDE 3.3 and with a brand new installer. This new installer replaced the aging boot-floppies installer with a modular design with provided for more advanced installations (with RAID, XFS and LVM support) including hardware detections and making installations easier for novice users of all the architectures. It also switched to **aptitude** as the selected tool for package management. But the installation system also boasted full internationalization support as the software was translated into almost forty languages. The supporting documentation: installation manual and release notes, were made available with the release in ten and fifteen different languages respectively.

This release included the efforts of the Debian-Edu/Skolelinux, Debian-Med and Debian-Accessibility sub-projects which boosted the number of educational packages and those with a medical affiliation as well as packages designed especially for people with disabilities.

The sixth *DebConf* was held in Espoo, Finland, from July 10th to July 17th, 2005 with over three hundred participants. [Videos](#) from this conference are available online.

The seventh *DebConf* was held in Oaxtepec, Mexico, from May 14th to May 22nd, 2006 with around [two hundred](#) participants. [Videos](#) and [pictures](#) from this conference are available online.

4.5 The 4.x Releases

Debian 4.0 (*etch*) was [released](#) April 8th, 2007 for the same number of architectures as in *sarge*. This included the AMD64 port but dropped support for m68k. The m68k port was, however, still available in the *unstable* distribution. There were around 18,200 binary packages maintained by more than one thousand and thirty Debian developers.

4.6 The 5.x Releases

Debian 5.0 (*lenny*) was [released](#) February 14th, 2009 for one more architecture than its predecessor, *etch*. This included the port for newer ARM processors. As with the previous release, support for the m68k architecture was still available in *unstable*. There were around 23,000 binary packages (built from over 12,000 source packages) maintained by more than one thousand and ten Debian developers.

With the release of Debian lenny, the naming scheme for point releases was [changed](#): point releases will use a true micro version number, so the first point release of Debian lenny will be 5.0.1. In the past point releases were named by an r plus the number appended to major and minor number, e.g. 4.0r1.

The eighth *DebConf* was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, from June 17th to 23th, 2007 with over four hundred participants. [Videos](#) and [pictures](#) from this conference are available online.

The ninth *DebConf* was held in Mar de Plata, Argentina, from August 10th to 16th, 2008 with over [two hundred](#) participants. [Videos](#) and [pictures](#) from this conference are available online.

The tenth *DebConf* was held in Caceres, Spain, from July 23th to 30th, 2009 with over [two hundred](#) participants. [Videos](#) and [pictures](#) from this conference are available online.

The eleventh *DebConf* was held in New York City, United States of America, from August 1st to 7th, 2010 with DebCamp preceding it from July 25th to 31st. Over [200 people](#) including Debian developers, maintainers, users gathered at the Columbia Campus to participate in the conference. [Videos](#) and [pictures](#) from this conference are available online.

4.7 The 6.x Releases

Debian 6.0 (*squeeze*) was released February 6th, 2011.

After the project decided, the 29th of July 2009, to [adopt time-based freezes](#) so that new releases would be published the first half of every even year. Squeeze was a one-time exception to the two-year policy in order to get into the new time schedule.

This policy was adopted in order to provide better predictability of releases for users of the Debian distribution, and also allow Debian developers to do better long-term planning. A two-year release cycle provided more time for disruptive changes, reducing inconveniences caused for users. Having predictable freezes was expected also to reduce overall freeze time.

However, even though the freeze was expected in December 2009, the [announcement that squeeze had frozen](#) came in August 2010, coinciding with the celebration of the 10th annual DebConf meeting in New York.

New features include:

- Linux Kernel 2.6.32, now completely free and without problematic firmware files.
 - libc: eglibc 2.11
 - GNOME 2.30.0 with some pieces of 2.32
 - KDE 4.4.5
 - X.org 7.5
 - Xfce 4.6
 - OpenOffice.org 3.2.1
 - Apache 2.2.16
 - PHP 5.3.3
 - MySQL 5.1.49
 - PostgreSQL 8.4.6
 - Samba 3.5.6
 - GCC 4.4
 - Perl 5.10
 - Python 2.6 and 3.1
 - 10,000 new packages, for more than 29,000 binary packages built from nearly 15,000 source packages.
-

- DKMS, a framework to generate Linux kernel modules whose sources do not reside in the Linux kernel source tree.
- Dependency-based ordering of init scripts using insserv, allowing parallel execution to shorten the time needed to boot the system.
- Two new ports, kfreebsd-i386 and kfreebsd-amd64.

Many packages started using a new source package format based on quilt. This [new format](#), called "3.0 (quilt)" for non-native packages, separates Debian patches from the distributed source code. A new format, "3.0 (native)", was also introduced for native packages. New features in these formats include support for multiple upstream tarballs, support for bzip2 and lzma compressed tarballs and the inclusion of binary files.

The twelfth *DebConf* was held in Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 24 to 30 July 2011, with DebCamp preceding it from 17 to 23 July.

The thirteenth *DebConf* was held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 8 to 14 July 2012, with DebCamp preceding it from 1 to 6 July, and a Debian Day on 7 July.

4.8 The 7.x Releases

Debian 7.0 (*wheezy*) was released May 4th, 2013. This new version of Debian included various interesting features such as [multiarch support](#), several [specific tools to deploy private clouds](#), an improved installer, and a complete set of multimedia codecs and front-ends which removed the need for third-party repositories.

After the release of Debian wheezy, the naming scheme for point releases was [changed once again](#): point releases will be named by the minor version number, e.g. 7.1. In the past point releases were named by the micro number appended to major and minor number, e.g. 6.0.1.

During the Debian Conference DebConf11, in July 2011, the "multiarch support" was introduced. This feature was a release goal for this release. Multiarch is a radical rethinking of the filesystem hierarchy with respect to library and header paths, to make programs and libraries of different hardware architectures easily installable in parallel on the very same system. This allows users to install packages from multiple architectures on the same machine. This is useful in various ways, but the most common is installing both 64 and 32-bit software on the same machine and having dependencies correctly resolved automatically. This feature is described extensively in the [Multiarch manual](#).

The installation process was greatly improved. The system could be installed using software speech, above all by visually impaired people who do not use a Braille device. Thanks to the combined efforts of a huge number of translators, the installation system was available in 73 languages, and more than a dozen of them were available for speech synthesis too. In addition, for the first time, Debian supported installation and booting using UEFI for new 64-bit PCs, although there was no support for *Secure Boot* yet.

Other new features and updated software packages included:

- Linux Kernel 3.2
- kFreeBSD kernel 8.3 and 9.0
- libc: eglibc 2.13
- the GNOME 3.4 desktop environment
- KDE Plasma Workspaces and KDE Applications 4.8.4
- the Xfce 4.8 desktop environment
- X.org 7.7
- LibreOffice 3.5.4 (replacing OpenOffice)
- Xen Hypervisor 4.1.4

- Apache 2.2.22
- Tomcat 6.0.35 and 7.0.28
- PHP 5.4
- MySQL 5.5.30
- PostgreSQL 9.1
- Samba 3.6.6
- GCC 4.7 on PCs (4.6 elsewhere)
- Perl 5.14
- Python 2.7
- 12,800 new packages, for more than 37,400 binary packages built from nearly 17,500 source packages.

For more information on the new features introduced in this release, see the *What's new in Debian 7.0* chapter of *Wheezy Release Notes*.

The fourteenth *DebConf* was held in Vaumarcus, Switzerland, from 11 to 18 August 2013, with DebCamp preceding it from 6 to 10 August, and a Debian Day on 11 August.

4.9 The 8.x Releases

Debian 8.0 (*Jessie*) was released April 25th, 2015.

A major change in this release was the replacement of the init system: systemd replaced sysvinit. This new init system featured many improvements and faster boot times. Its inclusion, however, sparked a lot of debate in the different mailing lists and even led to a General Resolution titled [init system coupling](#), which was voted by close to half of the developers².

Other new features and updated software packages included:

- Apache 2.4.10
- Asterisk 11.13.1
- GIMP 2.8.14
- an updated version of the GNOME desktop environment 3.14
- GNU Compiler Collection 4.9.2
- Icedove 31.6.0 (an unbranded version of Mozilla Thunderbird)
- Iceweasel 31.6.0esr (an unbranded version of Mozilla Firefox)
- KDE Plasma Workspaces and KDE Applications 4.11.13
- LibreOffice 4.3.3
- Linux 3.16.7-ckt9
- MariaDB 10.0.16 and MySQL 5.5.42
- Nagios 3.5.1
- OpenJDK 7u75

²In the Debian Project Leader Elections of the previous four years the number of voters had been usually around 40% of the existing Debian Developers

- Perl 5.20.2
- PHP 5.6.7
- PostgreSQL 9.4.1
- Python 2.7.9 and 3.4.2
- Samba 4.1.17
- Tomcat 7.0.56 and 8.0.14
- Xen Hypervisor 4.4.1
- the Xfce 4.10 desktop environment
- more than 43,000 other ready-to-use software packages, built from nearly 20,100 source packages.

For more information on the new features introduced in this release, see the *What's new in Debian 8.0* chapter of *Jessie Release Notes*.

4.10 The 9.x Releases

Debian 9.0 (*Stretch*) was released June 17th, 2017.

New features and updated software packages included:

- Apache 2.4.23
 - Bind 9.10
 - Calligra 2.9
 - Emacs 4.88
 - Firefox 50.0
 - GNOME desktop environment 3.22
 - GNU Compiler Collection 6.3
 - GnuPG 2.1
 - KDE Plasma Workspaces and KDE Applications 5.8
 - LibreOffice 5.2.7
 - Linux 4.9
 - MariaDB 10.1
 - OpenJDK 8
 - OpenSSH 7.4p1
 - Perl 5.24
 - PHP 7.0
 - Postfix 3.1
 - PostgreSQL 9.6
 - Python 3.5
-

- Samba 4.5.8
- Xen Hypervisor 4.8.1
- the Xfce 4.12 desktop environment
- more than 51,000 other ready-to-use software packages, built from nearly 25,000 source packages.

For more information on the new features introduced in this release, see the *What's new in Debian 9.0* chapter of *Stretch Release Notes*.

4.11 주요사건들

4.11.1 2000 년 7 월: Joel Klecker 의 죽음

2000 년 7 월 11 일, Espy 라고 알려진 Joel Klecker 가 21 세의 나이로 세상을 떠났다. #mklinux 에서 'Espy' 를 보지 못한 사람과 데비안 리스트와 채널에 있던 사람들은 이 젊은이가 [Duchenne muscular dystrophy](#) 로 고통받고 있다는 사실을 알았다. 데비안 사람들은 그가 데비안 glibc 와 파워피시사나이 라고 알고 있고 Joel 이 겪고 있던 고통을 몰랐다. 육체가 힘들었지만 그는 그 위대한 정신을 다른 사람과 나뉘게 했다.

Espy 인 Joel Klecker 가 그리울 것이다.

4.11.2 2000 년 8 월: 패키지 풀 구현

James Troup [reported](#) that he has been working on re-implementing the archive maintenance tools and switching to package pools. From this date, files are stored in a directory named after the corresponding source package inside of the pool's directory. The distribution directories will only contain Packages files that contain references to the pool. This simplifies overlapping distributions such as testing and unstable. The archive is also database-driven using PostgreSQL which also speeds up lookups.

This concept of managing Debian's archives sort of like a package cache was first introduced by Bdale Garbee in [this email](#) to the debian-devel list in May of 1998.

4.11.3 2001 년 3 월: Christopher Rutter 의 죽음

On March 1st, 2001, Christopher Matthew Rutter (also known as cmr) was killed after he was struck by a car at the age of 19. Christopher was a young and well known member of the Debian project helping the ARM port. The [buildd.debian.org](#) site is dedicated to his memory.

Chris Rutter 가 그리울 것이다.

4.11.4 2001 년 3 월: Fabrizio Polacco 의 죽음

2001 년 3 월 28 일에 Fabrizio Polacco 는 오랜 기간 병으로 고통하다 세상을 떠났다. 데비안 프로젝트는 그의 작업과 데비안과 자유 소프트웨어에 대한 그의 도움을 영광스럽게 생각한다. 그가 했던 일을 받아 많은 개발자들이 계속 나아갈 것이다.

Fabrizio Polacco 가 그리울 것이다.

4.11.5 July 2002: Martin Butterweck died

2002 년 7 월 21 일 blendi 로 알려진 Martin Butterweck 이 백혈병으로 세상을 떠났다. 그 당시 데비안 프로젝트에 참여했던 어린 개발자 중 한 사람이었다.

Martin Butterweck 가 그리울 것이다.

4.11.6 2002 년 11 월: 화재로데비안서버불타다

Around 08:00 CET on November 20th, 2002, the University of Twente Network Operations Center (NOC) caught fire. The building burnt to the ground. The fire department gave up hope on protecting the server area. Among other things the NOC hosted satie.debian.org which contained both the security and non-US archive as well as the new-maintainer (nm) and quality assurance (qa) databases. Debian rebuilt these services on the host klecker, which was recently moved from the U.S.A. to the Netherlands.

4.11.7 November 2003: Several Debian server hacked

Starting 17:00 UTC on November 19th, 2003, four of the project's main Web servers for bug tracking, mailing lists, security and Web searches [have been compromised](#). The services were taken down for inspection and fortunately it could be confirmed, that the package archive was not affected by this compromise. On November 25th, all services were recovered and back online.

4.11.8 May 2004: Manuel Estrada Sainz and Andrés García Solier died

On May 9th Manuel Estrada Sainz (ranty) and Andrés García Solier (ErConde) were killed in a tragic car accident while returning from the Free Software conference held at Valencia, Spain.

Manuel Estrada Sainz and Andrés García Solier will be missed.

4.11.9 July 2005: Jens Schmalzing died

On July 30th Jens Schmalzing (jensen) died in a tragic accident at his workplace in Munich, Germany. He was involved in Debian as a maintainer of several packages, as supporter of the PowerPC port, as a member of the kernel team, and was instrumental in taking the PowerPC kernel package to version 2.6. He also maintained the Mac-on-Linux emulator and its kernel modules, helped with the installer and with local Munich activities.

Jens Schmalzing will be missed.

4.11.10 December 2008: Thiemo Seufer died

On December 26th Thiemo Seufer (ths) died in a car accident. He was the lead maintainer of the MIPS and MIPSEL port and he had also contributed at length in the debian-installer long before [he became a Debian developer](#) in 2004. As a member of the QEMU team he wrote most of the MIPS emulation layer.

Thiemo Seufer will be missed.

4.11.11 August 2010: Frans Pop died

Frans Pop (fjp) died on August 20th. Frans was involved in Debian as a maintainer of several packages, a supporter of the S/390 port, and one of the most involved members of the Debian Installer team. He was a Debian listmaster, editor and release manager of the Installation Guide and the release notes, as well as a Dutch translator.

Frans Pop will be missed.

4.11.12 April 2011: Adrian von Bidder died

Adrian von Bidder (cmot) died on April 17th. Adrian was one of the founding members and secretary of debian.ch, he sparked many ideas that made Debian Switzerland be what it is today. Adrian also actively maintained software in the Debian package archive, and represented the project at numerous events.

Adrian von Bidder will be missed.

4.11.13 May 2013: Ray Dassen died

Ray Dassen (jdassen) died on May 18th. Ray was a Debian Developer for incredible 19 years. He joined the project in 1994, and continued to be an active contributor until his passing. Ray was one of the founding members of the Debian GNOME team, his friendliness and willingness to help fostered a spirit of collaboration within the GNOME team. He continued his involvement within Debian as the maintainer of several packages, most notably the Gnumeric spreadsheet.

Ray Dassen will be missed.

4.11.14 July 2014: Peter Miller died

Peter Miller died on July 27th. Peter was a relative newcomer to the Debian project, but his contributions to Free and Open Source Software go back to the late 1980s. Peter was significant contributor to GNU gettext as well as being the main upstream author and maintainer of other projects that ship as part of Debian, including, but not limited to srecord, aegis and cook. Peter was also the author of the paper *Recursive Make Considered Harmful*.

Peter Miller will be missed.

4.11.15 February 2015: Clytie Siddall died

Clytie Siddall died in February 2015. Clytie was a contributor of Vietnamese translations to Debian and other projects for many years. Within Debian she worked on translations for the installer, dpkg, apt and various documentation. She also contributed translations within the GNOME community and many other projects. Clytie was also a GNOME foundation member between 2005 and 2007.

Clytie Siddall will be missed.

4.11.16 December 2015: Ian Murdock died

Ian Murdock, the founder of the Debian Project and its community, died in December 2015. Ian was introduced to computers early in his life, he started actively programming at nine years of age. With the idea and the opportunity to make something better, he started the Debian Project in August of 1993. At that time, the whole concept of a "distribution" of Linux was new. Inspired as he said by Linus Torvalds' own sharing of Linux, he released Debian with the intention that this distribution should be made openly, in the spirit of Linux and GNU. Ian's dream lives on: Debian is made up of a strong community that has fostered development, growth, and wonder. It remains incredibly active with thousands of developers working untold hours to bring the world a reliable and secure operating system. Debian has sparked the interest, curiosity, and passion of those who want to make something better. Then, now, and far into the future.

The Debian 9 *Stretch* release was dedicated in his memory.

Ian Murdock will be missed.

4.11.17 September 2016: Kristoffer H. Rose died

Kristoffer H. Rose died on September 17th 2016 after a long battle with myelofibrosis. Kristoffer was a Debian contributor from the very early days of the project, and the upstream author of several packages, such as the LaTeX package Xy-pic and FlexML. On his return to the project after several years' absence, many of us had the pleasure of meeting Kristoffer during DebConf15 in Heidelberg.

Kristoffer H. Rose will be missed.

4.12 다음은?

The Debian Project continues to work on the *unstable* distribution (codenamed *sid*, after the evil and "unstable" kid next door from the *Toy Story 1* who should never be let out into the world). Sid is the permanent name for the unstable distribution and is always 'Still In Development'. Most new or updated packages are uploaded into this distribution.

The *testing* release is intended to become the next stable release and is currently codenamed *buster*.

Appendix A

데비안선언문

Ian A. Murdock 작성 1994 년 1 월 6 일 개정

A.1 무엇이데비안리눅스인가?

데비안리눅스는새로운리눅스배포본이다. 한사람이나한그룹에의해만들어진배포본과는달리데비안은리눅스와 GNU 정신에입각하여열린사고에서만들어진운영체제이다. 데비안프로젝트의첫번째목표는리눅스라는이름에걸맞게배포본을만들자는것이다. 데비안은조심스럽게만들어졌고관리되고세심하게지원될것이다.

데비안프로젝트는상업적시장에서효과적으로경쟁할수있을수있는비상업적인배포본을만드는것이목적이다. 이는자유소프트웨어재단에의해 CD-ROM 으로배포되고데비안리눅스 Association 은플로피디스크와매뉴얼과기술지원과다른사용자가필요로하는것들과함께제공되는데입을제공한다. 위의것들은약간의비용으로얻을수있고남은것은다시자유소프트웨어사용자들에게돌아간다. 이러한배포본은상업적시장에서리눅스운영체제가성공할수있는필수조건이고이익이나돌아오는것없이자유소프트웨어를앞서가고지지하게만드는위치로만들게해주는위치에서데비안프로젝트와그이외의자유소프트웨어진영에서해주어야한다.

A.2 왜데비안프로젝트가시작되었는가?

배포본은리눅스의미래에아주중요한역할을한다. 이배포본들은사용자가리눅스시스템을작동시키려고모아야하는여러가지중요한아주많은도구들을모아서내려받고컴과일하고해야하는수고로움을없애준다. 대신에시스템을만들어주는부담은배포본을만드는사람에게주어지고그의작업은수많은다른사용자들과함께이루어진다. 대부분의리눅스사용자들은배포본을가지고처음으로리눅스를접하게되고운영체제에대해친숙해지고난이후에도계속해서편함때문에배포본을사용하게된다. 그리하여배포본은아주중요한역할을맡게된다.

이러한중요성에도불구하고, 배포본은개발자들에게는그리큰매력이되지못했다. 이에대한이유가있는데: 배포본제작자로부터배포본을버그가없고최신의것으로업데이트하기위한엄청난노력이그리쉽지않은작업이기때문이다. 시스템을아주기본부터만들어가는일은다른일이다; 다른이들이시스템을쉽게설치하게하는일은또다른작업이고수많은하드웨어에서작동하게만드는일과다른사람들이유용하게생각하는소프트웨어를포함하게하는작업또한그리쉬운작업이아니고그안의소프트웨어가계속해서업데이트될때마다계속해서업데이트해야하는것은상당한작업이필요하다.

수많은배포본이아주훌륭한시스템에서출발했지만시간이지남에따라서시스템을새롭게계속유지한다는것은두번째의관심사가되었다. 한가지예를들면 Softlanding 리눅스시스템 (SLS 로알려져있다) 은버그가있고관리가잘안된리눅스배포본이었다; 불행히도그래도가장인기있는배포본이었다. 의심의여지없이많은상업적인배포자들의관심을끌었는데운영체제를따라서이러한배포자들이수면위로떠오르는상황이었다.

이러한배포자들에게서리눅스를얻은사람들과실제로는그리좋지않은협동이였다. 마치이러한제품들이아주좋은것처럼이배포자들은그들제품의나쁜점을오도하고있었다. 이러한광고와이것이상업적인운영체제라는점과맞물려서 (물론리눅스가자유소프트웨어이고 GPL (GNU General Public Lidence) 에따른다는것을전혀밝히지않았다) 광고가되었다. 이보다도우선은이러한배포자들이잡지에광고를널정도로그들이돈을투자해서광고하는노력은정말엄청났다; 이는우리가잘알고있는사람들에게있어서는쉽게용납이되는점이아니었다. 이러한상황을타계할무엇인가가필요했다.

A.3 어떻게해서데비안이이러한문제를해결하게되었는가?

데비안의개발과정은시스템이최고의품질과사용자들의욕구를가장잘충족시켜준다는확신을갖게해주고자하는것이였다. 넓은범위의능력들과배경을가진사람들을불러모아서데비안은모듈의형태로계속해서발전할수있었다. 관련된분야의데비안각각의패키지를만들고관리하는사람들이그분야의전문가들이기때문에패키지의질을높일수있다. 이와관계된사람들의중요한제안들은개발도중에배포본에포함되게된다; 결국이는개발자들의요구나필요에비해서사용자들의요구나필요가더욱더중요하게된다. 단지개개인이나몇몇사람이모인그룹은다른사람들로부터직접적인내용없이이미러한요구와필요를예측한다는것은매우힘든일이다.

데비안리눅스는자유소프트웨어재단과데비안리눅스연합에의해여러가지물리적인매체로배포될것이다. 이러한방법으로인터넷이나FTP등의매체에접속하지않는사용자들에게유용하고또한데비안을사용하는사용자들에게제품과서비스를제공해줄수있게되는것이다. 이러한식으로수많은개개인과단체가더많이사용할수있게되고최고의품질의패키지를이익을바라지않고제공되며제품을팔아서얻은마진은사용자들이사용할소프트웨어를향상시키는데사용된다.

자유소프트웨어재단은데비안의미래에아주중요한역할을한다. 자유소프트웨어재단이데비안을배포하는사실만봐도리눅스는상업적인목적으로된것이아니라는의미를알수있지만이것이결코리눅스가상업적으로경쟁이안된다는의미는아닌것이다. 이내용에동의하지않는사람들에게는GNU 이맥스와GCC의성공을합리화할방법이없다. 이러한소프트웨어는상업적인소프트웨어가아니고이러한사실에무관하게상업적인시장에서상당한효과를발휘하고있다.

이제는전체리눅스공동체나미래를희생하여자신의이익을챙기는일보다리눅스의미래에집중할시간이라고생각한다. 데비안의개발과배포는이선언문에서알린문제들의대답이될수는없지만이것이이런문제를해결할해답을유도할충분한매력은갖기를바라는바이다.