데비안역사
This document may be freely redistributed or modified in any form provided your changes are clearly documented.

이문서는 자유소프트웨어이다; 배포와변형은 자유소프트웨어재단에서만든 GNU General Public License 하에서허용된 다; 이라이센스의버전 2 나그이후의버전에따른다.

Significant contributions were made to this document by

- Javier Fernández-Sanguino jfs@debian.org
- Bdale Garbee bdale@debian.org
- Hartmut Koptein koptein@debian.org
- Nils Lohner lohner@debian.org
- Will Lowe lowe@debian.org
- Bill Mitchell Bill.Mitchell@pobox.com
- Ian Murdock
- Martin Schulze joey@debian.org
- Craig Small csmall@debian.org

This document is primarily maintained by Bdale Garbee bdale@debian.org.

XXXFIXME XXX translator:

- 번역: 양유성 yooseong@debian.org
### COLLABORATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRITTEN BY</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 18, 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REVISION HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Contents

1 개요 -- Debian 프로젝트란?  
1.1 Debian은 어떻게 시작되었나요? .................................................. 1
1.2 Pronouncing Debian .................................................. 1

2 리더십  

3 Debian 리리즈  

4 세부역사  
4.1 0.x 리리즈 ........................................................................ 6
  4.1.1 초기데비안 패키징시스템 ........................................ 7
4.2 1.x 리리즈 ........................................................................ 7
4.3 2.x 리리즈 ........................................................................ 8
4.4 3.x 리리즈 ........................................................................ 8
4.5 The 4.x Releases .................................................. 9
4.6 The 5.x Releases .................................................. 9
4.7 The 6.x Releases .................................................. 10
4.8 The 7.x Releases .................................................. 11
4.9 The 8.x Releases .................................................. 12
4.10 The 9.x Releases .................................................. 13
4.11 The 10.x Releases .................................................. 14
4.12 주요사건들 .................................................. 15
  4.12.1 2000 년 7 월: Joel Klecker 의사 .................................. 15
  4.12.2 2000 년 8 월: 패키지풀구현 .................................. 15
  4.12.3 2001 년 3 월: Christopher Rutter 의사 .................................. 15
  4.12.4 2001 년 3 월: Fabrizio Polacco 의사 .................................. 15
  4.12.5 July 2002: Martin Butterweck died .................................. 15
  4.12.6 2002 년 11 월: 화재로 Debian 서버 불타다 .................................. 15
  4.12.7 November 2003: Several Debian server hacked .................. 16
  4.12.8 May 2004: Manuel Estrada Sainz and Andrés García Solier died .................................. 16
  4.12.9 July 2005: Jens Schmalzing died .................................. 16
4.12.10 December 2008: Thiemo Seufer died ......................................................... 16
4.12.11 July 2009: Steve Greenland died .............................................................. 16
4.12.12 August 2010: Frans Pop died ................................................................. 16
4.12.13 April 2011: Adrian von Bidder died ......................................................... 16
4.12.14 May 2013: Ray Dassen died ................................................................. 16
4.12.15 July 2014: Peter Miller died ................................................................. 17
4.12.16 February 2015: Clytie Siddall died ............................................................ 17
4.12.17 December 2015: Ian Murdock died .......................................................... 17
4.12.18 September 2016: Kristoffer H. Rose died .................................................. 17

4.13 다음은? ........................................................................................................... 17

A 데비안선언문 ....................................................................................................... 18
A.1 무엇이데비안리눅스인가? ............................................................................. 18
A.2 왜데비안프로젝트가시작되었는가? ................................................................. 18
A.3 어떻게해서데비안이이러한문제를해결하게되었는가? ..................................... 19
이 문서는 보안 프로젝트의 역사와 목표를 기술한다.
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.


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


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 Zacchiolo led Debian from April 2010 until April 2013.
Lucas Nussbaum led Debian from April 2013 until April 2015.
Mehdi Dogguy led Debian from April 2016 until April 2017.
Chris Lamb led Debian from April 2017 until April 2019.
Sam Hartman was elected in April 2019 and is our current leader.
Chapter 3

데비안릴리즈

데비안 0.01에서 0.90까지 (1993년 8월부터 12월까지)
데비안 0.91 (1994년 1월): 이릴리즈는 패키지물리우고설치할수있는단순한패키지시스템을포함한다. 이시점에서는 수십명의개발자들이참여하는프로젝트였다.
데비안 0.93R5 (1995년 3월): 각패키지에대한책임은각각의개발자에게돌아갔고패키지관리자 (dpkg) 를이용해서기본시스템을설치한후에새로운패키지를설치한다.
데비안 0.93R6 (1995년 11월): dselect 가등장했다. 이릴리즈가마지막 a.out 데비안릴리즈였다; 대략 60 명의개발자가 있었다. 첫번째 master.debian.org 서버가 0.93R6 밀리즈와함께나오게되었다.

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.

Debian 1.3 Bo (Bo) (1997 년 7 월): Bo Peep 에서따온이름이다. 974 개의패키지와 200 명의개발자들이참여했다.

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 andhppa) were dropped, two architectures of the new *FreeBSD* port (kfreebsd-i386 and kfreebsamd64) 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.

This release introduced for the first time the systemd init system as default. Two new architectures were introduced: arm64 and ppc64le 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, while 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 (July 2019): named for Andy’s pet dog, received as Christmas present in the end of Toy Story.

With this release Debian for the first time included a mandatory access control framework enabled per default (AppArmor). It was also the first Debian release to ship with Rust based programs such as Firefox, ripgrep, fd, exa, etc. and a significant number of Rust based libraries (more than 450).

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


데비안 0.01 부터 0.90 가지는 1993 년 8 월과 12 월 사이에 이루어졌다. Ian Murdock 이 쓴 글에 따르면, "데비안은 1994 년 1월에 시작했다. 사용자들이 패키지를 다룰 수 있는 아주 원시적인 패키지시스템이었지만 거의 제대로 작동하지 않았다 (의존성이나 그밖의 것들은 아무것도 할 수 없었다). 이때 0.01 버전에서는 대부분의 것들이 해체되어 있었다. 0.91 버전은 더이상의 마약생났다.

1994 년 데비안 프로젝트는 리드로纡하여 다른 사람들과 효과적으로 기여할 수 있게 하고 Ian Jackson 이 관리하는 dpkg 이체로 작동하기 시작했다. 1994 년에는 공식적인 릴리즈는 내 기억에는 없고 단지 몇 번의 프로젝트 과정을 거쳐 나가는 것일 뿐이었다. 이때 릴리즈는 dpkg의 마지막 버전이었다.

데비안 0.93 릴리즈 5 는 1995 년 3 월에 처음 나왔고 처음으로 "현대적인" 데비안의 릴리즈로 할 수 있다. 정확한 숫자는 모르지만 훨씬 많은 개발자들이 자신의 패키지를 갖고 있었고 dpkg 를 이용해서 기본 시스템을 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 모토를 metabhy1 m68k 패밀리 방향을 준비하고 있었다. 그는 수많은 패키지를 386 계열에 모두 집중되어 (리플렉터, m486, -O6 와 libc4 을 위한 것) 있어서 본인의 마신인 Atari Medusa 68040, 32 MHz 에 기반적인 시스템을 만든다는 것은 쉬운 일이 아니었다. 석 달 후인 1995 년 11 월에 250 개의 가능한 패키지 중에서 200 개의 패키지를 libc5 용으로 업로드했다!" 이 이후로 데비안 프로젝트는 다른 포트로의 싸움을 하여서 GNU 허드마이크로코일로의 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 다름 없이 Ian (아름다운 Ian), Dan Quinlan 과 다름없이 이들은 기억이 안 나는 사람들이 초기 구성원이었다. Matt Welsh 는 초기 멤버 중에 한명이었으나 그 이전의 멤버였다. 누군가 가메일링리스트를 만들었고가 동을하기 시작했다."
본인이 기억하기로는 계획을 가지고 시작하지 않았고 아주 조직화되어 협력과 프로젝트를 시작하지는 않았다. 시작할 당시에는 매우 무작위적으로 소스를 모아서 페키지화하는 식이었다. 시간이 지남에 따라 목록을 모아서 배포되며, 이 부분은 매우 정리된 형태로 프로젝트를 시작하는 데 필요한 프로그램들과 결과를 유도하려고 했다.

4.1.1 초기 데비안 패키지 시스템

프로젝트의 초기에는 개발자들이 적지소스를 패키지화하는 것만 생각하였다. 각 페키지는 상위 소스코드와 데비안화된 패치 파일로 구성되었고, 사용자들은 소스의 암축을 풀고 패치를 적용한 후에 컴파일하여 바이너리를 만들었다. 하지만 개발자들은 곧 바이너리 형식의 배포도 필요하다고 느꼈다. 이를 위해 Ian Murdock에 의한 dpkg로 페키지를 만들고 나중에 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 구성원들은 이전의 페키지 풀이 어렵다는 데에는 dpkg-deb로 만들어진 데비안만의 특색있는 형태는 ar 프로그램이 만들어내는 형태를 빠르게 해야한다고 주장하였다. 몇 번의 수정된 파일 형식과 이에 해당하는 페키지 형식이 도입되었다. 이러한 변화로 핵심인 데비안 페키지가 어떠한 유닉스 호환 시스템에서 도 몰입이 가는 실행 파일을 실행하지 않고도 압축이 풀린다는 것이다. 다행히, 표준 도구인 ‘ar’ 과 ‘tar’ 와 같은 것이 현재의 모든 유닉스 시스템에서 데비안 바이너리 페키지 풀기 과정을 확인하는 데 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 이야기하기 함:

"Bruce 는 본인이의 위치를 이어받을 자연스러운 기회를 가졌는데 이는 그가 개발하는 엔진 동안 기본 시스템을 유지하는 데 실패했기 때문인데 본인의 역할도 많기로 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.을 만드는데 많은 공헌을 했다. 원래 데비안 프로젝트가 개별적으로 아무리 하지 않아 기부를 받기 하려고 시작했는데 이에 의하면 곧바로 개발자가 되어 인어 기여를 지원하는 내용이 되었다.

다음 데비안 버전은 이때 나타났다:

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

참시동안 1.3 에 몇 가지 버리지가 있었는데 1.3.1R6 가지나왔다.

4.3 2.x 릴리즈

Ian Jackson은 1998년 초에데비안프로젝트리더가되었고 Software Public Interest에 부리티가 된다. Treasurer 인 Tim Sailer와타리인 Bruce Perens, Secretary 인 Ian Murdock이 이전하고난 후에에는 SPI 위원회의리더가되었고 세로운 세명의 임원이 선출되었다. 부리티인 Martin Schulze, Secretary 인 Dale Schecter, Treasurer 인 Nils Lohner.

데비안 2.0 (행 (Hamm))이 인텔 i386 계열과모토롤라 68000 시리즈아키텍처에 맞게되어 나왔다. 이번 릴리즈는 시스템의 새로운 C 라이브러리 (glibc2에 기반한 lib6) 로되었고 1500 개가 넘는 패키지와 400 명이 넘는 개발자들이 참여하였다.

Wichert Akkerman가 1999년 1월부터 Ian Jackson의 자리를 이어받아데비안프로젝트리더가 되었다. 데비안 2.1은 1999년 3월 9일에 릴리즈되었으나, 이는 몇 개의 마지막문제들이 발생해 일주일 동안 릴리즈가 연기된 상태였다.

데비안 2.1은 두 가지 아키텍처를 공식적으로 지원한다: 알파 (Alpha)와 스팬크 (Sparc). 데비안 2.1에 있는 엑스윈도우 패키지는 이전의 릴리즈에서 재정비한 것들이며, 2.1은 차세대 데비안 패키지 관리 인터페이스인 apt를 포함하였다. 

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.

새롭고 독특한 허드 (Hurd)에 대한 데비안 포팅이 이때 구현되었다. 이를 GNU Mach 마이크로커널 기반의 GNU Hurd를 사용하는 리눅스 커널 기반 아침선언 행렬로 제공하였다.

Debian developers joined formally for the first time in an annual meeting called DebConf. The first meeting, called Debconf0, took place in Bordeaux, France from the 5th to the 9th of July 2000. The conference aim was to join developers and advanced users in a single place to talk about Debian and work together developing parts of the distribution.

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 studied thoroughly by a group of interested people in an article called Counting potatoes: The size of Debian 2.2, by Jesús González Barahona, quoting from this article:

"[중략] 우리는 slouch count 시스템을 쓸어서 데비안 2.2 인포테이토의 눈에 보이는 코드의 라인수 (source lines of code: SLOC)를 알아봤다. 데비안은 55,000,000 이상의 SLOC 인데서는 레드햇 7.1 보다무려 두 배가 큰 세상이고 이는 데비안 개발 모델이 전 세계에 퍼져있는 수많은 개발자들이 모여서 작업하는 모델을 보여 준 것이다. 이는 적어도 다른 개발 방법에서 맞먹는 수준이다. 일반 데비안에 이Segoe 개발 방식에 따랐다면 Cocomo 모델은 데비안 2.2 개발 방식에 19억 미터 달래가될 수 있다고 예측했다. 여기 개발 방식에 필요한 70% 차지하는 C 외 10% 는 C++, Lisp 외에 5% 그리고 나머지 아웃래인 어데이터를 담고 있을뿐 아니라 가장 대단한 패키지인 모질라와 리눅스 커널, PM3 와 XFree86 까지 들어있다."

4.4 3.x 릴리즈

우디가 나오기전에 ftp-master에 있는 아카이브시스템에 변화가 왔다. 특정 배포본인 "testing" 이 새롭게 나오게 되었고 이는 2000년 12월 중순에 activated on ftp-master 나왔다. 페키지들은 있는 페키지들을 다른 버전으로 나눠서 재배포하는 시스템으로 현재는 experimental, unstable, testing, stable로 되어있고 각각의 패키지에 맞는 페키지를 마음대로 다룰 수 있다.

testing 이 아인 과정에서 unstable 에 있던 페키지는 몇 주간이 지난고 나서 testing 으로 들어가고 testing 에 있던 페키지는 stable로 들어가게된다. 이는 결국 동일한 패키지를 여러 배포본에 맞춰야 할 경우에만 페키지를 마음대로 다룰 수 있게 되는 것이다.

이기 간동안 세로운 배포본을 가지고 장사할 페키지가 많다는 코델리온도스의 부문을 2001년 1사분기에 발표하였고소토미스는 2001년 1월 17일에 사본산고를 한다. 프로지니는 2001년 10월 1일부터 이상 배포본 개발을 중단한다고 발표한다.

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 architecture 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 (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 joining the annual DebConf meeting. The second meeting Debconf1 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 third conference, Debconf2 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, Debconf3 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, Debconf4, 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 Alioth (formerly 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, Debconf5 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, Debconf6 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, Debconf7, 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, Debconf8, 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, Debconf9, was held in Cáceres, Spain, from July 23th to 30th, 2009 with over two hundred participants. Videos and pictures from this conference are available online.

The eleventh DebConf, Debconf10, 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: glibc 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, Debconf11, 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, Debconf12, 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: glibc 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 Debconf13, 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.

The fifteenth DebConf Debconf14, was held in Portlan, United States of America, from 23 to 31 August 2014. with 301 attendees was the largest Debconf in the Western hemisphere to date.

### 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 developers.

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-ctk9

1In the Debian Project Leader Elections of the previous four years the number of voters had been usually around 40% of the existing Debian Developers
• MariaDB 10.0.16 and MySQL 5.5.42
• Nagios 3.5.1
• OpenJDK 7u75
• 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 25.1
• 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 The 10.x Releases

Debian 10.0 (Buster) was released July 6th, 2019.

New features and updated software packages included:

• Apache 2.4.38
• Bind 9.11
• Calligra 3.1
• Emacs 26.1
• Firefox 60.7
• GNOME desktop environment 3.30
• GNU Compiler Collection 8.3
• GnuPG 2.2
• KDE Plasma Workspaces and KDE Applications 5.14
• LibreOffice 6.1
• Linux 4.19
• MariaDB 10.3
• OpenJDK 11
• OpenSSH 7.9p1
• Perl 5.28
• PHP 7.3
• Postfix 3.3.2
• PostgreSQL 11
• Python 3.7.3
• Rustc 1.34
• Samba 4.9
• the Xfce 4.12 desktop environment
• more than 57,700 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 10.0 chapter of Buster Release Notes.
4.12 주요사건들

4.12.1 2000 년 7 월: Joel Klecker 의죽음

2000 년 7 월 11 일, Espy 라고 알려진 Joel Klecker 가 21 세의 나이로 세상을 떠났다. #mlinux 에서 ‘Espy’ 를 보지 못한 사람
과 데비안리스트와 친해져있던 사람들은 이 젊은이가 Duchenne muscular dystrophy 로 고통받고 있다는 사실을 알았다. 데비안
사람들은 그가 데비안 glibc 와 파워피쉬사나이라고 알고있고 Joel 이 겪고 있던 고통을 몰랐다. 육체가 흔들었지만 그는 그
위한 정신을 다른 사람과 나누어가졌다.

Espy 인 Joel Klecker 가 그리웠다.

4.12.2 2000 년 8 월: 패키지풀구현

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 pools 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.

4.12.3 2001 년 3 월: Christopher Rutter 의죽음

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 그려졌습니다.

4.12.4 2001 년 3 월: Fabrizio Polacco 의죽음

2001 년 3 월 28 일에 Fabrizio Polacco 는 오랜기간병으로 고생하다 세상을 떠났다. 데비안프로젝트는 그의 작업과 데비안
과 자유소프트웨어에 대한 그의 도움을 영광스럽게 생각한다. 그가 했던 일은 많은 개발자들이 계속나아갈 것이다.

Fabrizio Polacco 가 그려졌습니다.

4.12.5 July 2002: Martin Butterweck died

2002 년 7 월 21 일 blendi 로 알려진 Martin Butterweck 이 백혈병으로 세상을 떠났다. 그 당시 데비안프로젝트에 참여했던 린
개발자중에 한 사람이었다.

Martin Butterweck 가 그려졌습니다.

4.12.6 2002 년 11 월: 화재로 데비안서버불타다

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.
4.12.7 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.

4.12.8 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.

4.12.9 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.

4.12.10 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.

4.12.11 July 2009: Steve Greenland died

On July 18th Steve Greenland (stevegr) died of cancer. He was the maintainer of many core packages (such as cron) since he joined Debian in 1999.

Steve Greenland will be missed.

4.12.12 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.

4.12.13 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.
4.12.14 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.

4.12.15 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.

4.12.16 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.

4.12.17 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.

4.12.18 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.

4.13 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 *Bullseye*. 

---

데비안역사

17 / 19
Appendix A

데비안선언문

Ian A. Murdock 작성 1994 년 1 월 6 일개정

A.1 무엇이데비안리눅스인가?

데비안리눅스는 새로운 리눅스 배포본이다. 한사람이나 한 그룹에 의해 만든 배포본과는 달리, 데비안은 리눅스와 GNU 정신에 입각하여 열린 사고에서 만든 운영체제이다. 데비안 프로젝트의 첫 번째 목표는 리눅스라는 이름에 걸맞게 배포본을 만드는 것이다. 데비안은 조심스럽게 만들여졌고 관리되고 세심하게 지원될 것이다.

데비안 프로젝트는 상업적 시장에서 효과적으로 경쟁할 수 있을 수 있는 비상업적인 배포본 만드는 것이 목적이었다. 이는 자 유소프트웨어 재단의 CD-ROM으로 배포되고 데비안 리눅스 Association는 플로피 디스크와 매뉴얼과 기술 지원과 다른 사용자가 필요로 하는 것들을 과제에 제공하는 역할을 제공한다. 위의 것들은 약간의 비용으로 얻을 수 있고 남은 것은 다시 자 유소프트웨어 사용자들에게 돌아간다. 이러한 배포본은 상업적 시장에서 리눅스 운영체제가 성공할 수 있는 필수요건이고 이익이나 돌아오는 것이 아닌 자유소프트웨어를 알면서 가리지 않게 만드는 위치로 만들어야 한다.

A.2 왜 데비안 프로젝트가 시작되었는가?

배포본은 리눅스의 미래에 매우 중요한 역할을 한다. 이 배포본들은 사용자가 리눅스 시스템을 작동시키기로 고로 모아야 하는 여러가지 중요한 도구들을 모아서 받아와서 비로소 만들어야 하는 수고로움을 없앤다. 대신에 시스템을 만들기 위해 주로 사용하는 수많은 다른 사용자들과 함께 만들어진다. 대부분의 리눅스 사용자들은 배포본을 사용하여 시스템을 만드는 사람에게 주어진다. 그들의 작업은 수많은 다른 사용자들과 함께 이루어진다. 대부분의 리눅스 사용자들은 배포본을 가지고 처음으로 리눅스를 접하게 되고 운영체제에 대해 친숙해지고 난 후에도 계속해서 배포본을 사용하게 된다. 그린 다음 배포본은 아주 중요한 역할을 맡게 된다.

이런 중요성에도 불구하고, 배포본은 개발자들에게는 그리 큰 매력이 되지 못했다. 이에 대한 이유가 있는데, 배포본 제작 자로부터 배포본을 버그가 없는 최신의 것으로 업데이트하기 위한 업무가 그리 쉽지 않은 작업이기 때문이다. 시스템을 아주 견고한 발판으로 만드는 일은 다소 어려운 일이다. 다른 이들이 시스템을 업데이트하는 작업을 능숙하게 해야 하는 일은 아니며 그들은 홍보 및 마케팅과 같은 일들을 해야만 한다. 대부분의 리눅스 사용자들은 배포본을 가지고 처음으로 리눅스를 접하게 되고 운영체제에 대해 친숙해지고 난 후에도 계속해서 배포본을 사용하게 된다. 그린 다음 배포본은 아주 중요한 역할을 맡게 된다.

한 가지 예를 들면 Softlanding 리눅스 시스템(SLS로 알려져있었다)은 버그가 없는 관리자가 포함된 리눅스 배포본이었다. 불행히도 그 리눅스는 상업적인 배포자들이 관심을 둔 대표적인 운영체제였다. 이런 배포자들이 자주 홍보를 한 시스템에서 출발했지만 시간이 지남에 따라 시스템을 새로운 배포본으로 독립시킨다는 것은 두 번째의 관심사가 되었다. 한 가지 예를 들면 Softlanding 리눅스 시스템(SLS로 알려져있었다)은 버그가 없는 관리자가 포함된 리눅스 배포본이었다. 불행히도, 그 리눅스는 상업적인 배포자들이 관심을 둔 대표적인 운영체제였다. 이런 배포자들이 시스템을 새롭게 독립시킨다는 것은 두 번째의 관심사가 되었다. 한 가지 예를 들면 Softlanding 리눅스 시스템(SLS로 알려져있었다)은 버그가 없는 관리자가 포함된 리눅스 배포본이었다. 불행히도, 그리눅스는 상업적인 배포자들이 관심을 둔 대표적인 운영체제였다. 이런 배포자들이 시스템을 새롭게 독립시킨다는 것은 두 번째의 관심사가 되었다. 한 가지 예를 들면 Softlanding 리눅스 시스템(SLS로 알려져있었다)은 버그가 없는 관리자가 포함된 리눅스 배포본이었다. 불행히도, 그리눅스는 상업적인 배포자들이 관심을 둔 대표적인 운영체제였다. 이런 배포자들이 시스템을 새롭게 독립시킨다는 것은 두 번째의 관심사가 되었다. 한 가지 예를 들면 Softlanding 리눅스 시스템(SLS로 알려져있었다)은 버그가 없는 관리자가 포함된 리눅스 배포본이었다. 불행히도, 그리눅스는 상업적인 배포자들이 관심을 둔 대표적인 운영체제였다. 이런 배포자들에게 리눅스를 만드는 사람들은 정계에 모여 있는 사람들로 구성되었다. 마치 이러한 계집들이 아주 좋은 것을처럼 이런 계집들이 그들의 꿈을 나름대로 이어받기도 하고 있었다. 이런 꿈과 이들이 상업적인 운영체제가 되는 과정에서 불안한 방향으로 (GPL의 자유 소프트웨어를고 GPL사용을 권고함)에 따르는 것 속에 있기를 바랐다.
A.3 어떻게해서데비안이이러한문제를해결하게되었는가?

데비안의개발과정은시스템이최고의품질과사용자들의욕구를가장잘충족시켜준다는확신을갖게해주고자하는것이었다. 넓은범위의능력들과배경을가진사람들을불러모아서데비안은모듈의형태로계속해서발전할수있었다. 관련분야의데비안각각의패키지를만들고관리하는사람들이그분야의전문가들이기때문에패키지의질을높일수있다. 이와관계된사람들의중요한제안들은개발도중에배포본에포함되게된다; 결국이는개발자들의요구나필요에비해서사용자들의

데비안리눅스는자유소프트웨어재단과데비안리눅스연합에의해여러가지물리적인매체로배포될것이다. 이러한방법으로인터넷이나FTP등의매체에접속하지않는사용자들에게도데비안을사용할수있게되며사용자들의요구나필요가더욱더중요하게된다. 단지개개인이나몇몇사람이모인그룹으로부터직접적인요청이아니라

데비안의개발과배포는이선언문에서알린문제들의대답이될수는없지만이러한문제를해결해답을유도할충분한

이제는전체리눅스공동체의미래에해당요한역할을한다. 자유소프트웨어재단이데비안을배포하는사실만봐도리눅스는상업적인목적으로만이아니라는의미만있지만이것이결코리눅스가상업적으로경쟁이안된다는의미는아닌것이다. 이내용에동의하지않는사람들에게는GNU이맥스와GCC의상용화합방법이있다. 이러한소프트웨어는상업적인소프트웨어가아니고이러한것에무관하게상업적인시장에상당한효과를발휘하고있다.

이제는전체리눅스공동체나미래를희생하여자신의이익을추는일보나리눅스의미래에참여할시간이라고생각한다.