Udgivelsesnoter til Debian 11 (bullseye), ARM EABI

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Udgivelsesnoter til Debian 11 (bullseye), ARM EABI

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Kapitel 1

Introduktion

Dette dokument informerer brugere af Debian-distributionen om større ændringer i version 11 (kodenavn bullseye).

Udgivelsesnoterne har information om, hvordan du sikkert opgraderer fra version 10 (kodenavn buster) til den aktuelle udgave og informerer brugere om kendte problemstillinger, som kan opstå under opgraderingen.

You can get the most recent version of this document from https://www.debian.org/releases/bullseye/releasenotes.

PAS PÅ

Bemærk at det er umuligt at skrive om alle kendte problemstillinger, og at udvælgelsen er baseret på en kombination af forventet forekomst og omfang.


1.1 Rapporter fejl i dette dokument

Vi har forsøgt at teste alle trin i opgraderingen, som beskrives i det her dokument og at forudse alle de mulige problemstillinger, som en bruger kan møde.

Nevertheless, if you think you have found a bug (incorrect information or information that is missing) in this documentation, please file a bug in the bug tracking system (https://bugs.debian.org/) against the release-notes package. You might first want to review the existing bug reports (https://bugs.debian.org/release-notes) in case the issue you've found has already been reported. Feel free to add additional information to existing bug reports if you can contribute content for this document.

Vi er taknemlige for og opfordrer til fejlrettelser til dokumentets kilder, som er vedhæftet fejlrapporten. Du kan finde yderligere information, der beskriver hvordan du kan finde kilderne til dette dokument, i Afsnit 1.3.

1.2 Bidrag med opgraderingsrapporter

Vi er glade for al information fra brugere, som har forbindelse til opgraderinger fra buster til bullseye. Hvis du vil dele din information med os, så kan du sende denne ind via en fejlrapport i fejlrapporteringssystemet (https://bugs.debian.org/) mod pakken upgrade-reports med dine erfaringer.

Vi vil bede dig om, at du komprimerer eventuelle bilag som inkluderes (med gzip).

Inkluder følgende information når duindsender din opgraderingsrapport:

• Sessionslog fra script, læs mere om dette i Afsnit 4.4.1.

• Dine apt-logge, tilgængelige i /var/log/apt/term.log eller dine aptitude-logge tilgængelige i /var/log/aptitude.

BEMÆRK

Du bør gennemgå og fjerne al personlig og/eller fortrolig information fra logge, før du inkluderer dem i en fejlrapport, da informationen vil blive udgivet i en offentlig database.

1.3 Kilder til dette dokument

The source of this document is in DocBook XML format. The HTML version is generated using docbook-xsl and xsltproc. The PDF version is generated using dblatex or xmlroff. Sources for the Release Notes are available in the Git repository of the Debian Documentation Project. You can use the web interface (https://salsa.debian.org/ddp-team/release-notes/) to access its files individually through the web and see their changes. For more information on how to access Git please consult the Debian Documentation Project VCS information pages (https://www.debian.org/doc/vcs).
Kapitel 2

Nyt i Debian 11

The [Wiki](https://wiki.debian.org/NewInBullseye) has more information about this topic.

### 2.1 Understøttede arkitekturer

Følgende er de officielt understøttede arkitekturer i Debian 11:

- 32-bit pc (i386) og 64-bit pc (amd64)
- 64-bit ARM (arm64)
- ARM EABI (armel)
- ARMv7 (EABI hard-float ABI, armhf)
- little-endian MIPS (mipsel)
- 64-bit little-endian MIPS (mips64el)
- 64-bit little-endian PowerPC (ppc64el)
- IBM System z (s390x)

Du kan læse mere om porteringsstatus og porteringsspecifik information om din arkitektur på [Debians websider om porteringer](https://www.debian.org/ports/).

### 2.2 Nyt i distributionen

Denne nye udgave af Debian leveres med mange flere programmer end dens forgænger buster. Distributionen indeholder over 11294 nye pakker, og i alt 59551 pakker. De fleste programmer i distributionen er blevet opdateret: over 42821 softwarepakker (dette svarer til 72 % af alle pakker i buster). Et betydeligt antal pakker (over 9519, 16 % af alle pakker i buster) er af forskellige grunde blevet fjernet fra distributionen. Du vil ikke se opdateringer for disse pakker, og de markeres »forældet« i pakkehåndte-ringsprogrammer; se Afsnit 4.8.

#### 2.2.1 Desktops and well known packages

Debian again ships with several desktop applications and environments. Among others it now includes the desktop environments GNOME 3.38, KDE Plasma 5.20, LXDE 11, LXQt 0.16, MATE 1.24, and Xfce 4.16.

Produktivitetsprogrammer er også blevet opgraderet, inklusive kontorpakkerne:

- LibreOffice is upgraded to version 7.0;
- Calligra is upgraded to 3.2.
- GNUcash is upgraded to 4.4;

Blandt meget andet inkluderer denne udgave følgende opdateringer:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pakker</th>
<th>Version i 10 (buster)</th>
<th>Version i 11 (bullseye)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apache</td>
<td>2.4.38</td>
<td>2.4.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIND DNS-server</td>
<td>9.11</td>
<td>9.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptsetup</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dovecot MTA</td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
<td>2.3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emacs</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exim som standard-e-postserver</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>4.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU Compiler Collection som standardcompiler</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIMP</td>
<td>2.10.8</td>
<td>2.10.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GnuPG</td>
<td>2.2.12</td>
<td>2.2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkscape</td>
<td>0.92.4</td>
<td>1.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU C-programbibliotek</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighttpd</td>
<td>1.4.53</td>
<td>1.4.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux-kerneflyk</td>
<td>4.19 series</td>
<td>5.10 series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLVM/Clang toolchain</td>
<td>6.0.1 and 7.0.1 (default)</td>
<td>9.0.1 and 11.0.1 (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MariaDB</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nginx</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenJDK</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenSSH</td>
<td>7.9p1</td>
<td>8.4p1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perl</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>5.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postfix MTA</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python 3</td>
<td>3.7.3</td>
<td>3.9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustc</td>
<td>1.41 (1.34 for armel)</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samba</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vim</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2.2 Driverless scanning and printing

Both printing with CUPS and scanning with SANE are increasingly likely to be possible without the need for any driver (often non-free) specific to the model of the hardware, especially in the case of devices marketed in the past five years or so.

#### 2.2.2.1 CUPS and driverless printing

Modern printers connected by ethernet or wireless can already use driverless printing ([https://wiki.debian.org/CUPSQuickPrintQueues](https://wiki.debian.org/CUPSQuickPrintQueues)), implemented via CUPS and cups-filters, as was described in the Release Notes for buster ([https://www.debian.org/releases/buster/amd64/release-notes/ch-whats-new.html#driverless-printing](https://www.debian.org/releases/buster/amd64/release-notes/ch-whats-new.html#driverless-printing)). Debian 11 “bullseye” brings the new package ipp-usb, which is recommended by cups-daemon and uses the vendor-neutral IPP-over-USB ([https://wiki.debian.org/CUPSDriverlessPrinting#ipp-overusb](https://wiki.debian.org/CUPSDriverlessPrinting#ipp-overusb)) protocol supported by many modern printers. This allows a USB device to be treated as a network device, extending driverless printing to include USB-connected printers. The specifics are outlined on the wiki ([https://wiki.debian.org/CUPSDriverlessPrinting#ipp-usb](https://wiki.debian.org/CUPSDriverlessPrinting#ipp-usb)).

The systemd service file included in the ipp-usb package starts the ipp-usb daemon when a USB-connected printer is plugged in, thus making it available to print to. By default cups-browsed should configure it automatically, or it can be manually set up with a local driverless print queue ([https://wiki.debian.org/SystemPrinting](https://wiki.debian.org/SystemPrinting)).

#### 2.2.2.2 SANE and driverless scanning

The official SANE driverless backend is provided by sane-escl in libsane1. An independently developed driverless backend is sane-airscan. Both backends understand the eSCL protocol ([https://wiki.debian.org/SaneOverNetwork#escl](https://wiki.debian.org/SaneOverNetwork#escl)) but sane-airscan can also use the WSD ([https://wiki.debian.org/SaneOverNetwork#wsd](https://wiki.debian.org/SaneOverNetwork#wsd)) protocol. Users should consider having both backends on their systems.
eSCL and NSD are network protocols. Consequently they will operate over a USB connection if the device is an IPP-over-USB device (see above). Note that lib sách 1 has ipp-usb as a recommended package. This leads to a suitable device being automatically set up to use a driverless backend driver when it is connected to a USB port.

2.2.3 New generic open command

A new open command is available as a convenience alias to xdg-open (by default) or run-mailcap, managed by the update-alternatives(1) system. It is intended for interactive use at the command line, to open files with their default application, which can be a graphical program when available.

2.2.4 Control groups v2

In bullseye, systemd defaults to using control groups v2 (cgroupv2), which provides a unified resource-control hierarchy. Kernel commandline parameters are available to re-enable the legacy cgroups if necessary; see the notes for OpenStack in Afsnit 5.1.8 section.

2.2.5 Persistent systemd journal

Systemd in bullseye activates its persistent journal functionality by default, storing its files in /var/log/journal/. See systemd-journald.service(8) for details; note that on Debian the journal is readable for members of adm, in addition to the default systemd-journal group.

This should not interfere with any existing traditional logging daemon such as rsyslog, but users who are not relying on special features of such a daemon may wish to uninstall it and switch over to using only the journal.

2.2.6 New Fcitx 5 Input Method

Fcitx 5 is an input method for Chinese, Japanese, Korean and many other languages. It is the successor of the popular Fcitx 4 in buster. The new version supports Wayland and has better addon support. More information including the migration guide can be found on the wiki.

2.2.7 News from Debian Med Blend

The Debian Med team has been taking part in the fight against COVID-19 by packaging software for researching the virus on the sequence level and for fighting the pandemic with the tools used in epidemiology. The effort will be continued in the next release cycle with focus on machine learning tools that are used in both fields.

Besides the addition of new packages in the field of life sciences and medicine, more and more existing packages have gained Continuous Integration support.

A range of performance critical applications now benefit from SIMD Everywhere. This library allows packages to be available on more hardware platforms supported by Debian (notably on arm64) while maintaining the performance benefit brought by processors supporting vector extensions, such as AVX on amd64, or NEON on arm64.

To install packages maintained by the Debian Med team, install the metapackages named med-*, which are at version 3.6.x for Debian bullseye. Feel free to visit the Debian Med tasks pages to see the full range of biological and medical software available in Debian.

2.2.8 Kernel support for exFAT

bullseye is the first release providing a Linux kernel which has support for the exFAT filesystem, and defaults to using it for mounting exFAT filesystems. Consequently it's no longer required to use the filesystem-in-userspace implementation provided via the exfat-fuse package. If you would like to
continue to use the filesystem-in-userspace implementation, you need to invoke the `mount.exfat-fuse` helper directly when mounting an exFAT filesystem.

Tools for creating and checking an exFAT filesystem are provided in the `exfatprogs` package by the authors of the Linux kernel exFAT implementation. The independent implementation of those tools provided via the existing `exfat-utils` package is still available, but cannot be co-installed with the new implementation. It’s recommended to migrate to the `exfatprogs` package, though you must take care of command options, which are most likely incompatible.

### 2.2.9 Improved man page translations

The manual pages for several projects such as systemd, util-linux, OpenSSH, and Mutt in a number of languages, including French, Spanish, and Macedonian, have been substantially improved. To benefit from this, please install `manpages-xx` (where `xx` is the code for your preferred natural language).

During the lifetime of the bullseye release, backports of further translation improvements will be provided via the backports archive.

### 2.2.10 Improved support for alternative init systems

The default init system in Debian is `systemd`. In bullseye, a number of alternative init systems are supported (such as System-V-style init and OpenRC), and most desktop environments now work well on systems running alternative inits. Details on how to switch init system (and where to get help with issues related to running inits other than systemd) are available on the Debian wiki (https://wiki.debian.org/Init).
Kapitel 3

Installeringsystemet


The Installation Guide is also included on the first media of the official Debian DVD (CD/blu-ray) sets, at:

/doc/install/manual/da/index.html


3.1 Hvad er nyt i installeringsystemet?

There has been a lot of development on the Debian Installer since its previous official release with Debian 10, resulting in improved hardware support and some exciting new features or improvements. If you are interested in an overview of the detailed changes since buster, please check the release announcements for the bullseye beta and RC releases available from the Debian Installer's news history (https://www.debian.org/devel/debian-installer/News/).

3.1.1 Help with installation of firmware

More and more, peripheral devices require firmware to be loaded as part of the hardware initialization. To help deal with this problem, the installer has a new feature. If some of the installed hardware requires firmware files to be installed, the installer will try to add them to the system, based on a mapping from hardware ID to firmware file names.

This new functionality is restricted to the unofficial installer images with firmware included (see https://www.debian.org/releases/bullseye/debian-installer/#firmware_nonfree). The firmware is usually not DFSG compliant, so it is not possible to distribute it in Debian's main repository.

If you experience problems related to (missing) firmware, please read the dedicated chapter of the installation-guide (https://www.debian.org/releases/bullseye/amd64/ch06s04#completing-installed-system).

3.1.2 Automatisk installering

Some changes also imply changes in the support in the installer for automated installation using preconfiguration files. This means that if you have existing preconfiguration files that worked with the buster installer, you cannot expect these to work with the new installer without modification.

Installeringsguiden (https://www.debian.org/releases/bullseye/installmanual) har et separat bilag med omfattende dokumentation for, hvordan forindstillinger skal bruges.
3.2 Container and Virtual Machine images

Multi-architecture Debian bullseye container images are available on Docker Hub (https://hub.docker.com/_/debian). In addition to the standard images, a "slim" variant is available that reduces disk usage.

Virtual machine images for the Hashicorp Vagrant VM manager are published to Vagrant Cloud (https://app.vagrantup.com/debian).
Kapitel 4

Opgraderinger fra Debian 10 (buster)

4.1 Forberedelse af opgraderingen

Du bør læse informationen i Kapitel 5, inden du opgraderer. Det kapitel dækker mulige problemer, som ikke er direkte relateret til opgraderingsprocessen, men som stadig kan være vigtige at kende til, inden du begynder.

4.1.1 Sikkerhedskopier alle data og konfigurationsinformation

Inden opgradering af dit system anbefales det kraftigt, at du foretager en fuldstændig sikkerhedskopiering, eller i det mindste laver en sikkerhedskopi af alle de data og den konfigurationsinformation, som du ikke vil risikere at miste. Opgraderingsværktøjerne og -processen er meget pålidelige, men en maskinelf fejl midt i en opgradering kan resultere i et alvorligt skated system.


Selv opgraderingsprocessen ændrer ingenting i mappen /home. Dog er det kendt at visse programmer (for eksempel dele af Mozilla-pakken og skrivebordsmiljøerne GNOME og KDE) overskriver eksisterende brugerindstillinger med nye standardværdier, når en ny version af programmet startes for første gang af en bruger. Som en sikkerhedsforanstaltning bør du foretage en sikkerhedskopiering af de skjulte filer og mapper (såkaldte ”punktum-filer”) i brugernes hjemmemapper. Denne sikkerhedskopiering kan hjælpe til at gendanne eller genoprette de gamle indstillinger. Du ønsker måske også at informere dine brugere om dette.

Alle pakkeinstallationshandlinger skal køres med superbrugerprivilegier, så log ind som root (administrator) eller brug su eller sudo for at få de nødvendige adgangsrettigheder.

Opgraderingen har nogle få forudsætninger; du bør tjekke dem, før du gennemfører opgraderingen.

4.1.2 Informer brugerne i forvejen

Det er klogt at informere alle brugerne i forvejen om eventuelle opgraderinger, du planlægger, også selv om brugere der tilgør dit system via en ssh-forbindelse ikke vil mærke meget under opgraderingen, og bør kunne fortsætte deres arbejde.

Hvis du vil være ekstra omhyggelig, så lav en sikkerhedskopi af eller afmonter /home før opgraderingen.

Du skal udføre en kerneopgradering under opgraderingen til bullseye, så en genstart er nødvendig. Typisk vil dette udføres efter opgraderingen er afsluttet.

4.1.3 Forbered nedetid for tjenester

Under opgraderingsprocessen kan der være tjenester, som er tilknyttet pakker, som er en del af opgraderingen. Hvis dette er tilfældet, vil disse tjenester måske stoppe mens pakkerne, som skal opgraderes bliver omplaceret og konfigureret. I dette tidsrum vil disse tjenester ikke være tilgængelige.
På kraftigst vil jeg anbefale, at du opgraderer din Debian-installation til den nyeste version. Der er flere fordele ved at opgraderede til den nyeste version af Debian:

1. De nyeste versioner af Debian inkluderer de seneste sikkerhedsfixer og forbedringer.
2. De nyeste versioner af Debian inkluderer de seneste software-forandringer og forbedringer.
3. De nyeste versioner af Debian inkluderer de seneste forbedringer af de seneste software-forandringer.
4. De nyeste versioner af Debian inkluderer de seneste forbedringer af de seneste forbedringer af de seneste software-forandringer.

Dette er kun et par af de fordele, der ligger bag for at opgraderede din Debian-installation til den nyeste version. Der er flere fordele ved at opgraderede din Debian-installation til den nyeste version.

If that fails, you will need an alternative way to boot your system so you can access and repair it. One option is to use a special rescue or live install image. After booting from that, you should be able to mount your root file system and chroot into it to investigate and fix the problem.

4.1.4 Fejlsøg på initrd

Pakken initramfs-tools inkluderer en fejlsøgningsskal i initrd's'en den opretter. Hvis for eksempel initrd's'en ikke kan montere dit rodfilesystem, vil du blive placeret i denne fejlsøgningsskal, som har nogle grundlæggende kommandos til at hjælpe med at spore problemet og eventuelt rette det.

Grundlæggende ting der kan kontrolleres: tilstedeværelse af korrekte enhedsfiler i /dev; hvilke moduler indlæses (cat /proc/modules); resultat af dmesg for fejl under indlæsning af drivere. Resultatet af dmesg vil også vise hvilke enhedsfiler, der er blevet tildelt til hvilke diske; du bør kontrollere det imod resultatet af echo $ROOT for at sikre, at rodfilesystemet er på den forventede enhed.

Hvis du lykkes med at rette problemet, vil indtastning af exit afslutte fejlsøgningsskallen og fortsætte opstartsprocessen på det punkt hvor den fejlede. Selvfølgelig skal du også rette det underliggende problem og genoprette initrd's'en så den næste opstart ikke fejler igen.

4.1.4.2 Fejlsøg skal under opstart med systemd

Hvis opstarten fejler under systemd, er det muligt at indhente en fejlsøg root-skal ved at ændre kernens kommandolinje. Hvis standardopstarten lykkes, men nogle tjenester ikke kan starte, så kan det være nyttigt at tilføje systemd.unit= Rescue.target til kernelparametrene.
Ellers vil knapparmeringen systemd.unit=emergency.target tilbyde dig en root-skal på det tidligste mulige punkt. Dette gøres dog før montering af root-filsystemet med læse-skrive rettigheder. Du skal gøre det manuelt med:

```bash
# mount -o remount,rw /
```

More information on debugging a broken boot under systemd can be found in the Diagnosing Boot Problems ([https://freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/Debugging/](https://freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/Debugging/)) article.

### 4.1.5 Forbered et sikkert miljø for opgraderingen

**VIKTIGT**

If you are using some VPN services (such as tinc) consider that they might not be available throughout the upgrade process. Please see Afsnit 4.1.3.

In order to gain extra safety margin when upgrading remotely, we suggest that you run upgrade processes in the virtual console provided by the *screen* program, which enables safe reconnection and ensures the upgrade process is not interrupted even if the remote connection process temporarily fails.

Brugere af watchdog-dæmonen tilbudet af pakken *micro-evtd* bør stoppe dømmen og deaktivere watchdog-timeren før opgraderingen, for at undgå en falsk genstart i midten af opgraderingsprocessen:

```bash
# service micro-evtd stop
# /usr/sbin/microapl -a system_set_watchdog off
```

### 4.2 Start from “pure” Debian

The upgrade process described in this chapter has been designed for “pure” Debian stable systems. APT controls what is installed on your system. If your APT configuration mentions additional sources besides buster, or if you have installed packages from other releases or from third parties, then to ensure a reliable upgrade process you may wish to begin by removing these complicating factors.

The main configuration file that APT uses to decide what sources it should download packages from is `/etc/apt/sources.list`, but it can also use files in the `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/` directory - for details see `sources.list(5)`([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/apt/sources.list.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/apt/sources.list.5.html)). If your system is using multiple source-list files then you will need to ensure they stay consistent.

#### 4.2.1 Upgrade to Debian 10 (buster)

Direct upgrades from Debian releases older than 10 (buster) are not supported. Display your Debian version with:

```bash
$ cat /etc/debian_version
```

Please follow the instructions in the Release Notes for Debian 10([https://www.debian.org/releases/buster/releasenotes](https://www.debian.org/releases/buster/releasenotes)) to upgrade to Debian 10 first.

#### 4.2.2 Remove non-Debian packages

Below there are two methods for finding installed packages that did not come from Debian, using either `aptitude` or `apt-forktracer`. Please note that neither of them are 100% accurate (e.g. the aptitude example will list packages that were once provided by Debian but no longer are, such as old kernel packages).

```bash
$ aptitude search '=?narrow(?installed, ?not(?origin(Debian)))'
$ apt-forktracer | sort
```
KAPITEL 4. OPGRADERINGER FRA DEBIAN 10 ...

4.2. START FROM “PURE” DEBIAN

4.2.3 Upgrade to latest point release

This procedure assumes your system has been updated to the latest point release of buster. If you have not done this or are unsure, follow the instructions in Afsnit A.1.

4.2.4 Prepare the package database

You should make sure the package database is ready before proceeding with the upgrade. If you are a user of another package manager like aptitude or synaptic, review any pending actions. A package scheduled for installation or removal might interfere with the upgrade procedure. Note that correcting this is only possible if your APT source-list files still point to buster and not to stable or bullseye; see Afsnit A.2.

4.2.5 Remove obsolete packages

It is a good idea to remove obsolete packages from your system before upgrading. They may introduce complications during the upgrade process, and can present security risks as they are no longer maintained.

4.2.6 Clean up leftover configuration files

A previous upgrade may have left unused copies of configuration files; old versions of configuration files, versions supplied by the package maintainers, etc. Removing leftover files from previous upgrades can avoid confusion. Find such leftover files with:

```bash
# find /etc -name '*.*dpkg-*' -o -name '*.*ucf-*' -o -name '*.*merge-error'
```

4.2.7 The security section

For APT source lines referencing the security archive, the format has changed slightly along with the release name, going from buster/updates to bullseye-security; see Afsnit 5.1.2.

4.2.8 Afsnittet foreslåede opdateringer (proposed-updates)

If you have listed the proposed-updates section in your APT source-list files, you should remove it before attempting to upgrade your system. This is a precaution to reduce the likelihood of conflicts.

4.2.9 Uofficielle kilder

If you have any non-Debian packages on your system, you should be aware that these may be removed during the upgrade because of conflicting dependencies. If these packages were installed by adding an extra package archive in your APT source-list files, you should check if that archive also offers packages compiled for bullseye and change the source item accordingly at the same time as your source items for Debian packages.

Nogle brugere kan have uofficielle tilbageporterede “nyere” versioner af pakker som i Debian er installeret på deres buster-system. Sådanne pakker vil højst sandsynlig medføre problemer under en opgradering, da de kan resultere i filkonflikter⁴. Afsnit 4.5 har lidt information om hvordan filkonflikter skal håndteres, såfremt de opstår.

4.2.10 Deaktivering af APT-pinning

If you have configured APT to install certain packages from a distribution other than stable (e.g. from testing), you may have to change your APT pinning configuration (stored in /etc/apt/preferences and /etc/apt/preferences.d/) to allow the upgrade of packages to the versions in the new stable release. Further information on APT pinning can be found in apt_preferences(5) (https://manpages.debian.org/bullseye/apt/apt_preferences.5.en.html).

⁴Debians pakkehåndteringssystem tillader normalt ikke at en pakke fjerner en fil ejet af en anden pakke medmindre, at den er blevet defineret til at erstatte denne pakke.
KAPITEL 4. OPRGRADERINGER FRA DEBIAN 10 ...

4.3. PREPARING APT SOURCE-LIST FILES

4.2.11 Check package status

Uanset den anvendte opgraderingsmetode, så anbefales det, at du kontrollerer pakkernes status først, og verificerer at alle pakker er i en opgraderbar tilstand. Den følgende komando vil vise alle pakker, som har en status som halvt installeret (Half-Installed) eller som ikke kunne konfigureres, (Failed-Config) og dem med en eventuel fejlstatus.

```
# dpkg --audit
```

Du kan også inspicere tilstanden for alle pakker på dit system med aptitude, eller med kommandoer såsom

```
# dpkg -l | pager
```

eller

```
# dpkg --get-selections "*" > ~/curr-pkgs.txt
```

Det er ønskværdigt at fjerne alle pakker på hold før en opgradering. Hvis en pakke - som er essentiel for opgraderingen - er på hold, så vil opgraderingen fejl.

Note that aptitude uses a different method for registering packages that are on hold than apt and dselect. You can identify packages on hold for aptitude with

```
# aptitude search "~ahold"
```

If you want to check which packages you had on hold for apt, you should use

```
# dpkg --get-selections | grep 'hold$
```

Hvis du ændrede og genkompliede en pakke lokalt, og ikke omdøbte den eller placerede en epoch i versionen, så skal du sætte den på hold for at forhindre at den bliver opgraderet.

The “hold” package state for apt can be changed using:

```
# echo package_name hold | dpkg --set-selections
```

Erstat hold med install for at fjerne tilstanden “hold”.

If there is anything you need to fix, it is best to make sure your APT source-list files still refer to buster as explained in Afsnit A.2.

4.3 Preparing APT source-list files

Before starting the upgrade you must reconfigure APT source-list files (/etc/apt/sources.list and files under /etc/apt/sources.list.d/) to add sources for bullseye and typically to remove sources for buster.

APT will consider all packages that can be found via any configured archive, and install the package with the highest version number, giving priority to the first entry in the files. Thus, if you have multiple mirror locations, list first the ones on local hard disks, then CD-ROMs, and then remote mirrors.


Debian provides two announcement mailing lists to help you stay up to date on relevant information related to Debian releases:

- By subscribing to the Debian announcement mailing list (https://lists.debian.org/debian-announce), you will receive a notification every time Debian makes a new release. Such as when bullseye changes from e.g. testing to stable.

- By subscribing to the Debian security announcement mailing list (https://lists.debian.org/debian-security-announce/), you will receive a notification every time Debian publishes a security announcement.
4.3.1 Tilføjelse af APT-internetskilder

On new installations the default is for APT to be set up to use the Debian APT CDN service, which should ensure that packages are automatically downloaded from a server near you in network terms. As this is a relatively new service, older installations may have configuration that still points to one of the main Debian Internet servers or one of the mirrors. If you haven’t done so yet, it is recommended to switch over to the use of the CDN service in your APT configuration.

To make use of the CDN service, add a line like this to your APT source configuration (assuming you are using main and contrib):

```
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye main contrib
```

After adding your new sources, disable the previously existing “deb” lines by placing a hash sign (#) in front of them.

However, if you get better results using a specific mirror that is close to you in network terms, this option is still available.

Debian mirror addresses can be found at https://www.debian.org/distrib/ftplist (look at the “list of Debian mirrors” section).

For example, suppose your closest Debian mirror is http://mirrors.kernel.org. If you inspect that mirror with a web browser, you will notice that the main directories are organized like this:

```
http://mirrors.kernel.org/debian/dists/bullseye/contrib/binary-armel/...
```

To configure APT to use a given mirror, add a line like this (again, assuming you are using main and contrib):

```
deb http://mirrors.kernel.org/debian bullseye main contrib
```

Bemærk at “dists” tilføjes implicit, og parametrene efter udgivelsesnavnet bruges til at udvide stien til flere mapper.

Again, after adding your new sources, disable the previously existing archive entries.

4.3.2 Tilføjelse af APT-kilder for et lokalt spejl

Instead of using remote package mirrors, you may wish to modify the APT source-list files to use a mirror on a local disk (possibly mounted over NFS).

For example, your package mirror may be under /var/local/debian/, and have main directories like this:

```
/var/local/debian/dists/bullseye/main/binary-armel/...
/var/local/debian/dists/bullseye/contrib/binary-armel/...
```

For at bruge dette med apt, så tilføj denne linje til din sources.list-fil:

```
deb file:/var/local/debian bullseye main contrib
```

Bemærk at “dists” tilføjes implicit, og parametrene efter udgivelsesnavnet bruges til at udvide stien til flere mapper.

After adding your new sources, disable the previously existing archive entries in the APT source-list files by placing a hash sign (#) in front of them.

4.3.3 Tilføjelse af APT-kilder fra et optisk medie

If you want to use only DVDs (or CDs or Blu-ray Discs), comment out the existing entries in all the APT source-list files by placing a hash sign (#) in front of them.

Sikr dig, at der er en linje i /etc/fstab som aktiverer montering af dit cd-rom-drev på monteringspunktet /media/cdrom. For eksempel hvis /dev/sr0 er dit cd-rom-drev, så skal /etc/fstab indeholde en linje som vist her:

```
/dev/sr0 /media/cdrom auto noauto,ro 0 0
```

Bemærk at der ikke må være mellemrum mellem ordene noauto, ro i det fjerde felt.

For at verificere, at det virker, så indset en cd og prøv igen
4.4 Opgradering af pakker

The recommended way to upgrade from previous Debian releases is to use the package management tool apt.

---

**BEMÆRK**

`apt` is meant for interactive use, and should not be used in scripts. In scripts one should use `apt-get`, which has a stable output better suitable for parsing.

---

Glem ikke at montere alle krævede partitioner (vigtigst partitionerne for root og `/usr` som skrivbare med en kommando såsom:

```
# mount -o remount,rw /mountpoint
```

Next you should double-check that the APT source entries (in `/etc/apt/sources.list` and files under `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/`) refer either to “bullseye” or to “stable”. There should not be any sources entries pointing to buster.

---

**BEMÆRK**

Kildelinjer for en cd-rom kan undertiden referere til “unstable”; selvom dette kan være forvirrende, så skal du ikke ændre det.

---

### 4.4.1 Optagelse af sessionen

Det anbefales at du bruger programmet `/usr/bin/script` til at optage et sammendrag af opgraderings-sessionen. Hvis der så opstår et problem, så vil du have en log over hvad der skete, og hvis krævet, kan give præcis information i en fejlrapport. For at starte registreringen tastes:

```
# script -t 2>/upgrade-bullseyestep.time -a ~/upgrade-bullseyestep.script
```


Typeskriptet vil også give dig mulighed for at gennemse information, som er rullet forbi skærmen. Hvis du er ved systemets konsol, så skift til VT2 (med Alt + F2) og efter at du er logget ind, så brug `less -R ~/root/upgrade-bullseye.script` for at se filen.

Efter at du har færdiggjort opgraderingen, så kan du stoppe `script` ved at taste `exit` i prompten.

`apt` will also log the changed package states in `/var/log/apt/history.log` and the terminal output in `/var/log/apt/term.log`. `dpkg` will, in addition, log all package state changes in `/var/log/dpkg.log`. If you use `aptitude`, it will also log state changes in `/var/log/aptitude`.

Hvis du har brugt tilvalget `-t` for `script` så kan du bruge programmet `scriptreplay` for at afspille hele sessionen:
### 4.4.2 Opdatering af pakkelisten

Først skal listen over tilgængelige pakker for den nye udgivelse hentes. Dette gøres ved at køre:

```
# scriptreplay ~/upgrade-bullseyestep.time ~/upgrade-bullseyestep.script
```

**BEMÆRK**

Users of apt-secure may find issues when using aptitude or apt-get. For apt-get, you can use `apt-get update --allow-releaseinfo-change`.

### 4.4.3 Sikr dig, at du har tilstrækkelig med plads til opgraderingen

Du skal sikre dig, at du har tilstrækkelig med harddiskplads før du opgraderer med den fulde systemopgradering beskrevet i Afsnit 4.4.5. Først, alle pakker krævet for installation som hentes fra netværket gemmes i `/var/cache/apt/archives` (og undermappen `partial/`, under overførsel), så du skal sikre dig, at du har nok plads på partitionen for filsystemet, som indeholder `/var/` til midlertidigt at hente pakkerne, som skal installeres på dit system. Efter overførslen skal du sikkert bruge ekstra plads i andre filsystempartitioner for både at installere opgraderede pakker (som kan indeholder større binære filer eller mere data) og nye pakker, som vil blive hentet ned for opgraderingen. Hvis dit system ikke har tilstrækkelig med plads, kan du ende med en ufuldstændig opgradering, som det kan være svært at fortryde.

`apt` can show you detailed information about the disk space needed for the installation. Before executing the upgrade, you can see this estimate by running:

```
# apt -o APT::Trivial-Only-true full-upgrade
[ ... ]
XXX upgraded, XXX newly installed, XXX to remove and XXX not upgraded.
Need to get xx.xMB of archives.
After this operation, AAAAMB of additional disk space will be used.
```

**BEMÆRK**

Kørsel af denne kommando i begyndelsen af opgraderingsprocessen kan medføre en fejl, på grund af årsagerne beskrevet i de næste afsnit. I disse tilfælde skal du vente indtil du har udført den minimale systemopgradering som i Afsnit 4.4.4 før du kører denne kommando for at estimere diskpladsen.

If you do not have enough space for the upgrade, apt will warn you with a message like this:

```
E: You don't have enough free space in /var/cache/apt/archives/.
```

I denne situation, så skab først ledig plads. Du kan:

- Remove packages that have been previously downloaded for installation (at `/var/cache/apt/archives`). Cleaning up the package cache by running `apt clean` will remove all previously downloaded package files.

- Remove forgotten packages. If you have used aptitude or apt to manually install packages in buster it will have kept track of those packages you manually installed, and will be able to mark as redundant those packages pulled in by dependencies alone which are no longer needed due to
a package being removed. They will not mark for removal packages that you manually installed. To remove automatically installed packages that are no longer used, run:

```bash
# apt autoremove
```

Du kan også deborphan, debfoster eller cruft ti lat finde redundante pakker. Fjern ikke blindt pakkerne disse værktøjer præsenterer, specielt hvis du bruger aggressive indstillinger, der ikke er standard, som er mere udsat for at give falske positive resultater. Det anbefales stærkt, at du manuelt gennemser pakkerne der bliver foreslået for fjernelse (dvs. deres indhold, størrelse og beskrivelse) før du fjerner dem.

- Remove packages that take up too much space and are not currently needed (you can always reinstall them after the upgrade). If you have popularity-contest installed, you can use popcon-largest-unused to list the packages you do not use that occupy the most space. You can find the packages that just take up the most disk space with dpigs (available in the debian-goodies package) or with wajig (running wajig size). They can also be found with aptitude. Start aptitude in full-terminal mode, select Views → New Flat Package List, press l and enter -i, then press S and enter ~installsize. This will give you a handy list to work with.

- Fjern oversættelser og sprogfiler fra system hvis de ikke er krævet. Du kan installere pakken localepurge og konfigurere den så at kun nogle få udvalgte sprog bevares i systemet. Dette vil reducere den forbrugte diskplads i /usr/share/locale.

- Flyt midlertidigt til et andet system, eller fjern permanent, systemlogge under /var/log/.

- Use a temporary /var/cache/apt/archives: You can use a temporary cache directory from another filesystem (USB storage device, temporary hard disk, filesystem already in use, ...).

### BEMÆRK

Brug ikke en NFS-montering da netværksforbindelsen kan blive afbrudt under opgraderingen.

For eksempel hvis du har et USB-drev monteret på /media/usbkey:

1. fjern pakkernes som tidligere er blevet hentet for installation:

```bash
# apt clean
```

2. kopier mappen /var/cache/apt/archives til USB-drevet:

```bash
# cp -ax /var/cache/apt/archives /media/usbkey/
```

3. monter den midlertidige mappe for mellemlageret på den aktuelle:

```bash
# mount --bind /media/usbkey/archives /var/cache/apt/archives
```

4. efter opgraderingen, gendan den originale /var/cache/apt/archives-mappe:

```bash
# umount /var/cache/apt/archives
```

5. fjern den tilbageværende /media/usbkey/archives.

Du kan oprette den midlertidige mappe for mellemlageret på det filsystem som er monteret på dit system.

- Udfør en minimal opgradering af systemet (se Afsnit 4.4.4) eller delvise opgraderinger af systemet efterfulgt af en fuld opgradering. Dette vil gøre det muligt at opgradere systemet delvist, og give dig mulighed for at rydde pakkellemellemageret før den fulde opgradering.

Note that in order to safely remove packages, it is advisable to switch your APT source-list files back to buster as described in Afsnit A.2.
4.4.4 Minimal systemopgradering

**VIGTIGT**

If you are upgrading remotely, be aware of Afsnit 5.1.22.

I nogle tilfælde under udførelse af den fulde opgradering (som beskrevet nedenfor) kan der blive fjernet et stort antal pakker, som du måske ønsker at beholde. Vi anbefaler derfor en todelt opgraderingsproces, først en minimal opgradering til at forbigå disse konflikter, og så en fuld opgradering som beskrevet i Afsnit 4.4.5.

For at gøre dette, så kør først:

```
# apt upgrade --without-new-pkgs
```

Dette medfører en opgradering af de pakker, som kan opgraderes uden at kærve at andre pakker fjernes eller installeres.

Den minimale systemopgradering kan også være nyttig når systemet har lidt ledig plads og en fuld opgradering ikke kan køres på grund af pladsbegrænsninger.

If the apt-listchanges package is installed, it will (in its default configuration) show important information about upgraded packages in a pager after downloading the packages. Press q after reading to exit the pager and continue the upgrade.

4.4.5 Opgradering af systemet

Når du har udført de tidligere trin, er du nu klar til at fortsætte med hoveddelen af opgraderingen. Kør:

```
# apt full-upgrade
```

Dette vil udføre en fuldstændig opgradering af systemet, dvs. installere de nyeste tilgængelige versioner af alle pakker, og løse alle eventuelle afhængighedsændringer mellem pakker i forskellige udgivelser. Hvis nødvendigt vil den installere nogle nye pakker (normalt nye biblioteksversioner, eller omdøbte pakker), og fjerne alle forældede pakker der er i konflikt med andre pakker.

When upgrading from a set of CDs/DVDs/BDs, you will probably be asked to insert specific discs at several points during the upgrade. You might have to insert the same disc multiple times; this is due to inter-related packages that have been spread out over the discs.

New versions of currently installed packages that cannot be upgraded without changing the install status of another package will be left at their current version (displayed as “held back”). This can be resolved by either using aptitude to choose these packages for installation or by trying `apt install package`.

4.5 Mulige problemstillinger under opgradering

De følgende afsnit beskriver kendte problemstillinger, som kan opstå under en opgradering til bullseye.

4.5.1 Dist-upgrade fejler med “Kunne ikke udføre øjeblikkelig konfiguration”

In some cases the apt full-upgrade step can fail after downloading packages with:

```
E: Could not perform immediate configuration on ‘package’. Please see man 5 apt. →
conf under APT::Immediate-Configure for details.
```

If that happens, running `apt full-upgrade -o APT::Immediate-Configure = 0` instead should allow the upgrade to proceed.

Another possible workaround for this problem is to temporarily add both buster and bullseye sources to your APT source-list files and run `apt update`.
4.5.2 Forventede fjernelser

Opgraderingsprocessen for bullseye kan anmode om fjernelse af pakker i systemet. Den præcise liste over disse pakker vil variere afhængigt af det pakkesæt du har installeret. Disse udgivelsesnoter giver generelle råd om disse fjernelser, men hvis du er i tvivl, så anbefales det, at du undersøger pakkefjernelserne foreslået af hver metode før du fortsætter. For yderligere information om pakker, der er blevet forældet i bullseye, se Afsnit 4.8.

4.5.3 Konflikter eller forhåndsafhængige (Pre-Depends) loop

Sometimes it's necessary to enable the APT::Force-LoopBreak option in APT to be able to temporarily remove an essential package due to a Conflicts/Pre-Depends loop. apt will alert you of this and abort the upgrade. You can work around this by specifying the option —o APT::Force-LoopBreak=1 on the apt command line.

It is possible that a system's dependency structure can be so corrupt as to require manual intervention. Usually this means using apt or

```
# dpkg --remove package_name
```

for at eliminere nogle af de stridende pakker, eller

```
# apt -f install
# dpkg --configure --pending
```

I ekstreme tilfælde kan det være nødvendigt at fremtvinge reinstallation med en kommando som

```
# dpkg --install /path/to/package_name.deb
```

4.5.4 Filkonflikter

Filkonflikter bør ikke opstå hvis du opgraderer fra et "rent" buster-system, men kan opstå hvis du har uofficielle backports installeret. En filkonflikt vil resultere i en fejl såsom:

```
Unpacking <package-foo> (from <package-foo-file>) ...
dpkg: error processing <package-foo> (--install):
trying to overwrite '<some-file-name>',
which is also in package <package-bar>
dpkg-deb: subprocess paste killed by signal (Broken pipe)
Errors were encountered while processing:
<package-foo>
```

Du kan forsøge at løse en filkonflikt ved med tvang at fjerne pakken nævnt på den sidste linje i fejlbeskedens:

```
# dpkg --r --force-depends package_name
```

After fixing things up, you should be able to resume the upgrade by repeating the previously described apt commands.

4.5.5 Konfigurationsændringer


Hvis du ikke er sikker på, hvad du skal gøre, så skriv navnet på pakken eller filen ned og udred så problemstillingen senere. Du kan søge i typescript-filen for at gennemgå informationen på skærmen fra opgraderingen.
4.5.6 Ændring af session til konsol

If you are running the upgrade using the system's local console you might find that at some points during the upgrade the console is shifted over to a different view and you lose visibility of the upgrade process. For example, this may happen in systems with a graphical interface when the display manager is restarted.

For at gendanne konsollen hvor opgraderingen var nået til, skal du bruge Ctrl + Alt + F1 (hvis i den grafiske opstartsskærm) eller bruge Alt+F1 (hvis i den lokale konsol for teksttilstand) for at skifte tilbage til den virtuelle terminal 1. Erstat F1 med funktionstasten med det samme antal som den virtuelle terminal opgraderingen kørte i. Du kan også bruge Alt + Venstre piletast eller Alt + Højre piletast for at skifte mellem de forskellige terminaler i teksttilstand.

4.6 Opgradering af din kerne og relaterede pakker

Dette afsnit forklarer hvordan du opgraderer din kerne og identificerer potentielle problemstillinger forbundet med denne opgradering. Du kan enten installere en af `linux-image-*`-pakkerne tilbudt af Debian, eller kompilere en tilpasset kerne fra kilde.

Bemærk at en masse informasjon i dette afsnit er baseret på den antagelse, at du vil bruge en af de modulære Debiankerner, sammen med `initramfs-tools` og `udev`. Hvis du vælger at bruge en tilpasset kerne, som ikke kræver en initrd eller hvis du bruger en anden initrd-opretter, kan noget af informationen være urelevant for dig.

4.6.1 Installation af en kernens metapakke

When you full-upgrade from buster to bullseye, it is strongly recommended that you install a linux-image-* metapackage, if you have not done so before. These metapackages will automatically pull in a newer version of the kernel during upgrades. You can verify whether you have one installed by running:

```
# dpkg -l "linux-image*" | grep ^ii | grep -i meta
```

Hvis du ikke ser et resultat, så skal du installere en ny pakke for linux-image manuelt eller installere en linux-image-metapakke. For at se en liste over tilgængelige metapakker for linux-image, så kør:

```
# apt-cache search linux-image- | grep i meta | grep -v transition
```

If you are unsure about which package to select, run `uname -r` and look for a package with a similar name. For example, if you see "4.9.0-8-amd64", it is recommended that you install `linux-image-amd64`. You may also use `apt` to see a long description of each package in order to help choose the best one available. For example:

```
# apt show linux-image-amd64
```

You should then use `apt install` to install it. Once this new kernel is installed you should reboot at the next available opportunity to get the benefits provided by the new kernel version. However, please have a look at Afsnit 5.1.24 before performing the first reboot after the upgrade.

For the more adventurous there is an easy way to compile your own custom kernel on Debian. Install the kernel sources, provided in the `linux-source` package. You can make use of the `deb-pkg` target available in the sources’ makefile for building a binary package. More information can be found in the Debian Linux Kernel Handbook (https://kernel-team.pages.debian.net/kernel-handbook/), which can also be found as the `debian-kernel-handbook` package.

If possible, it is to your advantage to upgrade the kernel package separately from the main full-upgrade to reduce the chances of a temporarily non-bootable system. Note that this should only be done after the minimal upgrade process described in Afsnit 4.4.4.

4.7 Forberedelse af den næste udgivelse

Efter opgraderingen er der nogle ting, du kan forberede for din næste udgivelse.

4.7.1 Fuldfjernelse af afinstallerede pakker

Det er generelt et godt råd at fjerne afinstallerede pakker. Dette gælder specielt hvis de er blevet afinstallert i en tidligere udgivelsesopgradering f.eks. fra opgraderingen til buster) eller de kom fra en tredjeparts leverandør. Specielt gamle init.d-skripter vides at kunne medføre problemer.

**PAS PÅ**

Fuldfjernelse af en pakke vil generelt også fjerne logfilerne, så du vil skulle lave en sikkerhedskopi af dem først.

Den følgende kommando viser en liste over alle fjernede pakker, som kan have konfigurationsfiler tilbage på systemet (hvis nogen):

```
# dpkg -l | awk '/^rc/ { print $2 }'
```

The packages can be removed by using `apt purge`. Assuming you want to purge all of them in one go, you can use the following command:

```
# apt purge $(dpkg -l | awk '/^rc/ { print $2 }')
```

Hvis du bruger `aptitude`, så kan du også bruge det følgende alternativ til kommandoerne ovenfor:

```
# aptitude search '~c'
# aptitude purge '~c'
```

4.8 Forældede pakker

Introducing lots of new packages, bullseye also retires and omits quite a few old packages that were in buster. It provides no upgrade path for these obsolete packages. While nothing prevents you from continuing to use an obsolete package where desired, the Debian project will usually discontinue security support for it a year after bullseye’s release\(^5\), and will not normally provide other support in the meantime. Replacing them with available alternatives, if any, is recommended.

Der kan være mange årsager til at pakker er blevet fjernet fra distributionen: De bliver ikke længere vedligeholdt opstrøms, der er ikke længere en Debianudvikler interesseret i at vedligeholde pakkerne; funktionaliteten de tilbyder er blevet efterfulgt af andre programmer (eller en ny version); eller de anses ikke længere for at være egnet for bullseye på grund af fejl i dem. I det sidste tilfælde, kan pakker stadig være til stede i distributionen “unstable”.

Some package management front-ends provide easy ways of finding installed packages that are no longer available from any known repository. The `aptitude` textual user interface lists them in the category “Obsolete and Locally Created Packages”, and they can be listed and purged from the commandline with:

```
# aptitude search '~o'
# aptitude purge '~o'
```


For a list of obsolete packages for Bullseye, please refer to Afsnit 5.3.1.

\(^5\)Eller i den periode hvor der endnu ikke er en ny udgivelse. Typisk er kun to stabile udgivelser understøttet på samme tidspunkt.
4.8.1 Transitional dummy packages

Some packages from buster may have been replaced in bullseye by transitional dummy packages, which are empty placeholders designed to simplify upgrades. If for instance an application that was formerly a single package has been split into several, a transitional package may be provided with the same name as the old package and with appropriate dependencies to cause the new ones to be installed. After this has happened the redundant dummy package can be safely removed.

The package descriptions for transitional dummy packages usually indicate their purpose. However, they are not uniform; in particular, some “dummy” packages are designed to be kept installed, in order to pull in a full software suite, or track the current latest version of some program. You might also find deborphan with the --guess-- options (e.g. --guess-dummy) useful to detect transitional dummy packages on your system.
Kapitel 5

Ting man skal være opmærksom på i forbindelse med bullseye

Sometimes, changes introduced in a new release have side-effects we cannot reasonably avoid, or they expose bugs somewhere else. This section documents issues we are aware of. Please also read the errata, the relevant packages' documentation, bug reports, and other information mentioned in Afsnit 6.1.

5.1 Upgrade specific items for bullseye

This section covers items related to the upgrade from buster to bullseye.

5.1.1 The XFS file system no longer supports barrier/nobarrier option

Support for the barrier and nobarrier mount options has been removed from the XFS file system. It is recommended to check /etc/fstab for the presence of either keyword and remove it. Partitions using these options will fail to mount.

5.1.2 Changed security archive layout

For bullseye, the security suite is now named bullseye-security instead of codename/updates and users should adapt their APT source-list files accordingly when upgrading.

The security line in your APT configuration may look like:

deb https://deb.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security main contrib

If your APT configuration also involves pinning or APT::Default-Release, it is likely to require adjustments as the codename of the security archive no longer matches that of the regular archive. An example of a working APT::Default-Release line for bullseye looks like:

APT::Default-Release "^bullseye(|-security|-updates)";

which takes advantage of APT’s support for regular expressions (inside /).

5.1.3 Password hashing uses yescrypt by default

The default password hash for local system accounts has been changed from SHA-512 to yescrypt. This is expected to provide improved security against dictionary-based password guessing attacks, in terms of both the space and time complexity of the attack.

To take advantage of this improved security, change local passwords; for example use the passwd command.

Old passwords will continue to work using whatever password hash was used to create them.

Yescrypt is not supported by Debian 10 (buster). As a result, shadow password files (/etc/shadow) cannot be copied from a bullseye system back to a buster system. If these files are copied, passwords
that have been changed on the bullseye system will not work on the buster system. Similarly, password hashes cannot be cut & pasted from a bullseye to a buster system.

If compatibility is required for password hashes between bullseye and buster, modify /etc/pam.d/common-password. Find the line that looks like:

```
password [success=1 default=ignore] pam_unix.so obscure yescrypt
```

and replace yescrypt with sha512.

5.1.4 NSS NIS and NIS+ support require new packages

NSS NIS and NIS+ support has been moved to separate packages called libnss-nis and libnss-nisplus. Unfortunately, glibc can’t depend on those packages, so they are now only recommended.

On systems using NIS or NIS+, it is therefore recommended to check that those packages are correctly installed after the upgrade.

5.1.5 Config file fragment handling in unbound

The DNS resolver unbound has changed the way it handles configuration file fragments. If you are relying on an include: directive to merge several fragments into a valid configuration, you should read the NEWS file (https://sources.debian.org/src/unbound/bullseye/debian/NEWS/).

5.1.6 rsync parameter deprecation

The rsync parameters --copy-devices and --noatime have been renamed to --write-devices and --open-noatime. The old forms are no longer supported; if you are using them you should see the NEWS file (https://sources.debian.org/src/rsync/bullseye/debian/rsync.NEWS/). Transfer processes between systems running different Debian releases may require the buster side to be upgraded to a version of rsync from the backports (https://backports.debian.org/) repository.

5.1.7 Vim addons handling

The addons for vim historically provided by vim-scripts are now managed by Vim’s native “package” functionality rather than by vim-addon-manager. Vim users should prepare before upgrading by following the instructions in the NEWS file (https://sources.debian.org/src/vim-scripts/bullseye/debian/NEWS/).

5.1.8 OpenStack and cgroups v1

OpenStack Victoria (released in bullseye) requires cgroup v1 for block device QoS. Since bullseye also changes to using cgroupv2 by default (see Afsnit 2.2.4), the sysfs tree in /sys/fs/cgroup will not include cgroup v1 features such as /sys/fs/cgroup/blkio, and as a result cgcreate -g blkio:foo will fail. For OpenStack nodes running nova-compute or cinder-volume, it is strongly advised to add the parameters systemd.unified_cgroup_hierarchy=false and systemd.legacy_systemd_cgroup_controller=true to the kernel command line in order to override the default and restore the old cgroup hierarchy.

5.1.9 OpenStack API policy files

Following upstream’s recommendations, OpenStack Victoria as released in bullseye switches the OpenStack API to use the new YAML format. As a result, most OpenStack services, including Nova, Glance, and Keystone, appear broken with all of the API policies written explicitly in the policy.json files. Therefore, packages now come with a folder /etc/PROJECT/policy.d containing a file 00_default_policy.yaml, with all of the policies commented out by default.

To avoid the old policy.json file staying active, the Debian OpenStack packages now rename that file as disabled.policy.json.old. In some cases where nothing better could be done in time for the release the policy.json is even simply deleted. So before upgrading, it is strongly advised to back up the policy.json files of your deployments.

More details are available in the upstream documentation (https://governance.openstack.org/tc/goals/selected/wallaby/migrate-policy-format-from-json-to-yaml.html).
5.1.10 sendmail downtime during upgrade

In contrast to normal upgrades of sendmail, during the upgrade of buster to bullseye the sendmail service will be stopped, causing more downtime than usual. For generic advice on reducing downtime see Afsnit 4.1.3.

5.1.11 FUSE 3

Some packages including gvfs-fuse, kio-fuse, and sshfs have switched to FUSE 3. During upgrades, this will cause fuse3 to be installed and fuse to be removed.

In some exceptional circumstances, e.g., when performing the upgrade by only running apt-get dist-upgrade instead of the recommended upgrade steps from Kapitel 4, packages depending on fuse3 might be kept back during upgrades. Running the steps discussed in Afsnit 4.4.5 again with bullseye’s apt or upgrading them manually will resolve the situation.

5.1.12 GnuPG options file

Starting with version 2.2.27-1, per-user configuration of the GnuPG suite has completely moved to ~/.gnupg/gpg.conf and ~/.gnupg/options is no longer in use. Please rename the file if necessary, or move its contents to the new location.

5.1.13 Linux enables user namespaces by default

From Linux 5.10, all users are allowed to create user namespaces by default. This will allow programs such as web browsers and container managers to create more restricted sandboxes for untrusted or less-trusted code, without the need to run as root or to use a setuid-root helper.

The previous Debian default was to restrict this feature to processes running as root, because it exposed more security issues in the kernel. However, as the implementation of this feature has matured, we are now confident that the risk of enabling it is outweighed by the security benefits it provides.

If you prefer to keep this feature restricted, set the sysctl:

```
user.max_user_namespaces = 0
```

Note that various desktop and container features will not work with this restriction in place, including web browsers, WebKitGTK, Flatpak and GNOME thumbnailing.

The Debian-specific sysctl kernel.unprivileged_usersns_clone=0 has a similar effect, but is deprecated.

5.1.14 Linux disables unprivileged calls to bpf() by default

From Linux 5.10, Debian disables unprivileged calls to bpf() by default. However, an admin can still change this setting later on, if needed, by writing 0 or 1 to the kernel.unprivileged_bpf_disabled sysctl.

If you prefer to keep unprivileged calls to bpf() enabled, set the sysctl:

```
kernell.unprivileged_bpf_disabled = 0
```

For background on the change as default in Debian see bug 990411 (https://bugs.debian.org/990411) for the change request.

5.1.15 redmine missing in bullseye

The package redmine is not provided in bullseye, as it was too late migrating over from the old version of rails which is at the end of upstream support (receiving fixes for severe security bugs only) to the version which is in bullseye. The Ruby Extras Maintainers are following upstream closely and will be releasing a version via backports (https://backports.debian.org/) as soon as it is released and they have working packages. If you can’t wait for this to happen before upgrading, you can use a VM or container running buster to isolate this specific application.
5.1.16 Exim 4.94

Please consider the version of Exim in bullseye a major Exim upgrade. It introduces the concept of tainted data read from untrusted sources, like e.g. message sender or recipient. This tainted data (e.g. $local_part or $domain) cannot be used among other things as a file or directory name or command name.

This will break configurations which are not updated accordingly. Old Debian Exim configuration files also will not work unmodified; the new configuration needs to be installed with local modifications merged in.

Typical nonworking examples include:

- Delivery to /var/mail/$local_part. Use $local_part_data in combination with check_local_user.

- Using

```plaintext
data = $(lookup{$local_part}lsearch{/some/path/$domain/aliases})
```

instead of

```plaintext
data = $(lookup{$local_part}lsearch{/some/path/$domain_data/aliases})
```

for a virtual domain alias file.

The basic strategy for dealing with this change is to use the result of a lookup in further processing instead of the original (remote provided) value.

To ease upgrading there is a new main configuration option to temporarily downgrade taint errors to warnings, letting the old configuration work with the newer Exim. To make use of this feature add

```plaintext
class define _OPT_MAIN_ALLOW_INSECURE_TAINTED_DATA
allow_insecure_tainted_data = yes
end define
```

to the Exim configuration (e.g. to /etc/exim4/exim4.conf.localmacros) before upgrading and check the log file for taint warnings. This is a temporary workaround which is already marked for removal on introduction.

5.1.17 SCSI device probing is non-deterministic

Due to changes in the Linux kernel, the probing of SCSI devices is no longer deterministic. This could be an issue for installations that rely on the disk probing order. Two possible alternatives using links in /dev/disk/by-path or a udev rule are suggested in this mailing list post (https://lore.kernel.org/lkml/59eedd28-25d4-7899-7c3c-89fe7fdd4b43@acm.org/).

5.1.18 rdiff-backup require lockstep upgrade of server and client

The network protocol of versions 1 and 2 of rdiff-backup are incompatible. This means that you must be running the same version (either 1 or 2) of rdiff-backup locally and remotely. Since buster ships version 1.2.8 and bullseye ships version 2.0.5, upgrading only the local system or only the remote system from buster to bullseye will break rdiff-backup runs between the two.

Version 2.0.5 of rdiff-backup is available in the buster-backports archive, see backports (https://backports.debian.org/). This enables users to first upgrade only the rdiff-backup package on their buster systems, and then independently upgrade systems to bullseye at their convenience.

5.1.19 Intel CPU microcode issues

The intel-microcode package currently in bullseye and buster-security (see DSA-4934-1 (https://www.debian.org/security/2021/dsa-4934)) is known to contain two significant bugs. For some CoffeeLake CPUs this update may break network interfaces (https://github.com/intel/Intel-Linux-Processor-Microcode-Data-Files/issues/56) that use firmware-iwlwifi, and for some Skylake R0/D0 CPUs on systems using a very outdated firmware/BIOS, the system may hang on boot (https://github.com/intel/Intel-Linux-Processor-Microcode-Data-Files/issues/31).
If you held back the update from DSA-4934-1 due to either of these issues, or do not have the security archive enabled, be aware that upgrading to the `intel-microcode` package in bullseye may cause your system to hang on boot or break iwlwifi. In that case, you can recover by disabling microcode loading on boot; see the instructions in the DSA, which are also in the `intel-microcode` README.Debian.

### 5.1.20 Upgrades involving libgc1c2 need two runs

Packages that depend on `libgc1c2` in buster (e.g. `guile-2.2-libs`) may be held back during the first full upgrade run to bullseye. Doing a second upgrade normally solves the issue. The background of the issue can be found in bug #988963 ([https://bugs.debian.org/988963](https://bugs.debian.org/988963)).

### 5.1.21 fail2ban can’t send e-mail using mail from bsd-mailx

The `fail2ban` package can be configured to send out e-mail notifications. It does that using `mail`, which is provided by multiple packages in Debian. A security update (needed on systems that use `mail` from `mailutils`) just before the release of bullseye broke this functionality for systems that have `mail` provided by `bsd-mailx`. Users of `fail2ban` in combination with `bsd-mailx` who wish `fail2ban` to send out e-mail should either switch to a different provider for `mail` or manually unapply the upstream commit ([https://github.com/fail2ban/fail2ban/commit/410a6ce5c80dd981c22752da034f2529b5ee8d/](https://github.com/fail2ban/fail2ban/commit/410a6ce5c80dd981c22752da034f2529b5ee8d/)) (which inserted the string ”-E ‘set escape’”in multiple places under `/etc/fail2ban/action.d/`).

### 5.1.22 No new SSH connections possible during upgrade

Although existing Secure Shell (SSH) connections should continue to work through the upgrade as usual, due to unfortunate circumstances the period when new SSH connections cannot be established is longer than usual. If the upgrade is being carried out over an SSH connection which might be interrupted, it’s recommended to upgrade `openssh-server` before upgrading the full system.

### 5.1.23 Open vSwitch upgrade requires interfaces(5) change

The `openvswitch` upgrade may fail to recover bridges after boot. The workaround is:

```
    sed -i s/`allow-ovs/auto/ /etc/network/interfaces
```

For more info, see bug #989720 ([https://bugs.debian.org/989720](https://bugs.debian.org/989720)).

### 5.1.24 Ting at gøre efter opgradering og før genstart

When `apt full-upgrade` has finished, the “formal” upgrade is complete. For the upgrade to bullseye, there are no special actions needed before performing a reboot.

### 5.2 Items not limited to the upgrade process

#### 5.2.1 Begrænsninger i sikkerhedsunderstøttelse

Der er nogle pakker hvor Debian ikke kan love at tilbyde minimale tilbageporteringer for sikkerheds-mæssige problemstillinger. Disse dækkes i de følgende underafsnit.

---

**BEMÆRK**

The package `debian-security-support` helps to track the security support status of installed packages.
5.2.1.1 Security status of web browsers and their rendering engines

Debian 11 includes several browser engines which are affected by a steady stream of security vulnerabilities. The high rate of vulnerabilities and partial lack of upstream support in the form of long term branches make it very difficult to support these browsers and engines with backported security fixes. Additionally, library interdependencies make it extremely difficult to update to newer upstream releases. Therefore, browsers built upon e.g. the webkit and khtml engines\(^1\) are included in bullseye, but not covered by security support. These browsers should not be used against untrusted websites. The webkit2gtk and wpewebkit engines are covered by security support.

For general web browser use we recommend Firefox or Chromium. They will be kept up-to-date by rebuilding the current ESR releases for stable. The same strategy will be applied for Thunderbird.

5.2.1.2 OpenJDK 17

Debian bullseye comes with an early access version of OpenJDK 17 (the next expected OpenJDK LTS version after OpenJDK 11), to avoid the rather tedious bootstrap process. The plan is for OpenJDK 17 to receive an update in bullseye to the final upstream release announced for October 2021, followed by security updates on a best effort basis, but users should not expect to see updates for every quarterly upstream security update.

5.2.1.3 Go-based packages

The Debian infrastructure currently has problems with rebuilding packages of types that systematically use static linking. Before buster this wasn’t a problem in practice, but with the growth of the Go ecosystem it means that Go-based packages will be covered by limited security support until the infrastructure is improved to deal with them maintainably.

If updates are warranted for Go development libraries, they can only come via regular point releases, which may be slow in arriving.

5.2.2 Accessing GNOME Settings app without mouse

Without a pointing device, there is no direct way to change settings in the GNOME Settings app provided by gnome-control-center. As a work-around, you can navigate from the sidebar to the main content by pressing the Right Arrow twice. To get back to the sidebar, you can start a search with Ctrl+F, type something, then hit Esc to cancel the search. Now you can use the Up Arrow and Down Arrow to navigate the sidebar. It is not possible to select search results with the keyboard.

5.2.3 The rescue boot option is unusable without a root password

With the implementation of sulogin used since buster, booting with the rescue option always requires the root password. If one has not been set, this makes the rescue mode effectively unusable. However it is still possible to boot using the kernel parameter init=/sbin/sulogin --force

To configure systemd to do the equivalent of this whenever it boots into rescue mode (also known as single mode: see systemd(1) (https://manpages.debian.org/bullseye/systemd/systemd.1.html)), run sudo systemctl edit rescue.service and create a file saying just:

```
[Service]
Environment=SYSTEMD_SULOGIN_FORCE=1
```

It might also (or instead) be useful to do this for the emergency.service unit, which is started automatically in the case of certain errors (see systemd.special(7) (https://manpages.debian.org/bullseye/systemd/systemd.special.7.html)), or if emergency is added to the kernel command line (e.g. if the system can’t be recovered by using the rescue mode).

For background and a discussion on the security implications see #802211 (https://bugs.debian.org/802211).

\(^1\)These engines are shipped in a number of different source packages and the concern applies to all packages shipping them. The concern also extends to web rendering engines not explicitly mentioned here, with the exception of webkit2gtk and the new wpewebkit.
5.3 Obsolescence and deprecation

5.3.1 Værd at bemærke forældede pakker

Den følgende liste viser kendte og værd at bemærke forældede pakker (se Afsnit 4.8 for en beskrivelse).

Listen over forældede pakker inkluderer: 

- The lilo package has been removed from bullseye. The successor of lilo as boot loader is grub2.

- The Mailman mailing list manager suite version 3 is the only available version of Mailman in this release. Mailman has been split up into various components; the core is available in the package mailman3 and the full suite can be obtained via the mailman3-full metapackage.

  The legacy Mailman version 2.1 is no longer available (this used to be the package mailman). This branch depends on Python 2 which is no longer available in Debian.

  For upgrading instructions, please see the project’s migration documentation. (https://docs.mailman3.org/en/latest/migration.html)

- The Linux kernel no longer provides isdn4linux (i4l) support. Consequently, the related user-land packages isdnutils, isdnactivecards, drdsl and ibod have been removed from the archives.

- The deprecated libappindicator libraries are no longer provided. As a result, the related packages libappindicator1, libappindicator3-1 and libappindicator-dev are no longer available. This is expected to cause dependency errors for third-party software that still depends on libappindicator to provide system tray and indicator support.

  Debian is using libayatana-appindicator as the successor of libappindicator. For technical background see this announcement (https://lists.debian.org/debian-devel/2018/03/msg00506.html).

- Debian no longer provides chef. If you use Chef for configuration management, the best upgrade path is probably to switch to using the packages provided by Chef Inc (https://www.chef.io/).

  For background on the removal, see the removal request (https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=963750).

- Python 2 is already beyond its End Of Life, and will receive no security updates. It is not supported for running applications, and packages relying on it have either been switched to Python 3 or removed. However, Debian bullseye does still include a version of Python 2.7, as well as a small number of Python 2 build tools such as python-setuptools. These are present only because they are required for a few application build processes that have not yet been converted to Python 3.

- The aufs-dkms package is not part of bullseye. Most aufs-dkms users should be able to switch to overlayfs, which provides similar functionality with kernel support. However, it’s possible to have a Debian installation on a filesystem that is not compatible with overlayfs, e.g. xfs without d_type. Users of aufs-dkms are advised to migrate away from aufs-dkms before upgrading to bullseye.

- The network connection manager wicd will no longer be available after the upgrade, so to avoid the danger of losing connectivity users are recommended to switch before the upgrade to an alternative such as network-manager or connman.

5.3.2 Deprecated components for bullseye

With the next release of Debian 12 (codenamed bookworm) some features will be deprecated. Users will need to migrate to other alternatives to prevent trouble when updating to Debian 12.

Dette inkluderer de følgende funktioner:

- The historical justifications for the filesystem layout with /bin, /sbin, and /lib directories separate from their equivalents under /usr no longer apply today; see the Freedesktop.org summary (https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/TheCaseForTheUsrMerge).
Debian bullseye will be the last Debian release that supports the non-merged/usr layout; for systems with a legacy layout that have been upgraded without a reinstall, the `usrmerge` package exists to do the conversion if desired.

- bullseye is the final Debian release to ship `apt-key`. Keys should be managed by dropping files into `/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d` instead, in binary format as created by `gpg --export` with a `.gpg` extension, or ASCII armored with a `.asc` extension.

A replacement for `apt-key list` to manually investigate the keyring is planned, but work has not started yet.

- The slapd database backends `slapd-bdb(5)` ([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-bdb.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-bdb.5.html)), `slapd-hdb(5)` ([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-hdb.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-hdb.5.html)), and `slapd-shell(5)` ([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-shell.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-shell.5.html)) are being retired and will not be included in Debian 12. LDAP databases using the `bdb` or `hdb` backends should be migrated to the `slapd-mdb(5)` ([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-mdb.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-mdb.5.html)) backend.

Additionally, the `slapd-perl(5)` ([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-perl.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-perl.5.html)) and `slapd-sql(5)` ([https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-sql.5.html](https://manpages.debian.org//bullseye/slapd/slapd-sql.5.html)) backends are deprecated and may be removed in a future release.

The OpenLDAP Project does not support retired or deprecated backends. Support for these backends in Debian 11 is on a best effort basis.

### 5.3.3 No-longer-supported hardware

For a number of armel-based devices that were supported in buster, it is no longer viable for Debian to build the required Linux kernel, due to hardware limitations. The unsupported devices are:

- QNAP Turbo Station (TS-xxx)
- HP Media Vault mv2120

Users of these platforms who wish to upgrade to bullseye nevertheless should keep the buster APT sources enabled. Before upgrading they should add an APT preferences file containing:

```plaintext
Package: linux-image-marvell
Pin: release n=buster
Pin-Priority: 900
```

The security support for this configuration will only last until buster's End Of Life.

### 5.4 Known severe bugs

Although Debian releases when it's ready, that unfortunately doesn’t mean there are no known bugs. As part of the release process all the bugs of severity serious or higher are actively tracked by the Release Team, so an overview of those bugs ([https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/pkgreport.cgi?users=release.debian.org@packages.debian.org;tag=bullseye-can-defer](https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/pkgreport.cgi?users=release.debian.org@packages.debian.org;tag=bullseye-can-defer)) that were tagged to be ignored in the last part of releasing bullseye can be found in the Debian Bug Tracking System ([https://bugs.debian.org/](https://bugs.debian.org/)). The following bugs were affecting bullseye at the time of the release and worth mentioning in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bug number</th>
<th>Package (source or binary)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>922981</td>
<td>ca-certificates-java</td>
<td>ca-certificates-java: <code>/etc/ca-certificates/update.d/jks-keystore doesn't update /etc/ssl/certs/java/cacerts</code></td>
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<tr>
<td>990026</td>
<td>cron</td>
<td>cron: Reduced charset in MAILTO causes breakage</td>
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<tr>
<td>991081</td>
<td>gir1.2-diodon-1.0</td>
<td>gir1.2-diodon-1.0 lacks dependencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bug number</td>
<td>Package (source or binary)</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990318</td>
<td>python-pkg-resources</td>
<td>python-pkg-resources: please add Breaks against the unversioned python packages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991449</td>
<td>fail2ban</td>
<td>fix for CVE-2021-32749 breaks systems with mail from bsdmailx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990708</td>
<td>mariadb-server-10.5,galera</td>
<td>mariadb-server-10.5: upgrade problems due to galera-3 -&gt; galera-4 switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980429</td>
<td>src:gcc-10</td>
<td>g++ + -10: spurious c + +17 mode segmentation fault in append_to_statement_list_1 (tree-iterator.c:65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980609</td>
<td>src:gcc-10</td>
<td>missing i386-cpuinfo.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>984574</td>
<td>gcc-10-base</td>
<td>gcc-10-base: please add Breaks: gcc-8-base (&lt; &lt; 8.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987264</td>
<td>git-el</td>
<td>git-el: fails to install with xemacs21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991082</td>
<td>girl1.2-gtd-1.0</td>
<td>girl1.2-gtd-1.0 has empty Depends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948739</td>
<td>gparted</td>
<td>gparted should not mask .mount units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>984714</td>
<td>gparted</td>
<td>gparted should suggest extfat-progs and backport the commit that rejects extfat-utils</td>
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<tr>
<td>968368</td>
<td>ifenslave</td>
<td>ifenslave: Option bond-master fails to add interface to bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990428</td>
<td>ifenslave</td>
<td>ifenslave: Bonding not working on bullseye (using bond-slaves config)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991113</td>
<td>libpam-chroot</td>
<td>libpam-chroot installs pam_chroot.so into the wrong directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>989545</td>
<td>src:llvm-toolchain-11</td>
<td>llvm.mesa-dri: si.texture.c:1727 si.texture_transfer_map - failed to create temporary texture to hold untitled copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982459</td>
<td>mdadm</td>
<td>mdadm --examine in chroot without /proc/.dev/.sys mounted corrupts host's filesystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>981054</td>
<td>openipmi</td>
<td>openipmi: Missing dependency on kmad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948318</td>
<td>openssh-server</td>
<td>openssh-server: Unable to restart sshd restart after upgrade to version 8.1p1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991151</td>
<td>procps</td>
<td>procps: dropped the reload option from the init script, breaking corekeeper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.4. KNOWN SEVERE BUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bug number</th>
<th>Package (source or binary)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>989103</td>
<td>pulseaudio</td>
<td>pulseaudio regressed on control = Wave configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>984580</td>
<td>libpython3.9-dev</td>
<td>libpython3.9-dev: missing dependency on zlib1g-dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990417</td>
<td>src:qemu</td>
<td>openjdk-11-jre-headless: running java in qemu s390 gives a SIGILL at C [linux-vdso64.so.1 + 0x6f8] _kernel_getcpu+0x8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>859926</td>
<td>speech-dispatcher</td>
<td>breaks with pulse-audio as output when spawned by speechd-up from init system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>932501</td>
<td>src:squid-deb-proxy</td>
<td>squid-deb-proxy: daemon does not start due to the conf file not being allowed by apparmor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991588</td>
<td>tpm2-abrmd</td>
<td>tpm2-abrmd should not use Requires = systemd-udev-settle.service in its unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991822</td>
<td>src:wine</td>
<td>src:wine: dh_auto_clean deletes unrelated files outside of package source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>988477</td>
<td>src:xen</td>
<td>xen-hypervisor-4.14-amd64: xen dmesg shows (XEN) AMD-Vi: IO_PAGE_FAULT on sata pci device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991788</td>
<td>xfce4-settings</td>
<td>xfce4-settings: black screen after suspend when laptop lid is closed and re-opened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kapitel 6

Yderligere oplysninger om Debian

6.1 Yderligere læsning

Beyond these release notes and the installation guide, further documentation on Debian is available from the Debian Documentation Project (DDP), whose goal is to create high-quality documentation for Debian users and developers, such as the Debian Reference, Debian New Maintainers Guide, the Debian FAQ, and many more. For full details of the existing resources see the Debian Documentation website (https://www.debian.org/doc/) and the Debian Wiki (https://wiki.debian.org/).

Dokumentationen for enkelte pakker installeres i /usr/share/doc/pakke. Dette kan omfatte oplysninger om ophavsret, Debian-specifikke detaljer samt dokumentation fra programmets ophavssted.

6.2 På hjælp

There are many sources of help, advice, and support for Debian users, though these should only be considered after researching the issue in available documentation. This section provides a short introduction to these sources which may be helpful for new Debian users.

6.2.1 E-post-lister


6.2.2 Internet Relay Chat

Debian has an IRC channel dedicated to support and aid for Debian users, located on the OFTC IRC network. To access the channel, point your favorite IRC client at irc.debian.org and join #debian.


Yderligere oplysninger om OFTC kan findes på websiden (http://www.oftc.net/).

6.3 Fejlrapportering

We strive to make Debian a high-quality operating system; however that does not mean that the packages we provide are totally free of bugs. Consistent with Debian’s “open development” philosophy and as a service to our users, we provide all the information on reported bugs at our own Bug Tracking System (BTS). The BTS can be browsed at https://bugs.debian.org/.

Hvis du finder en fejl i distributionen eller i de programpakker, som er en del af den, så rapporter dem venligst så de kan blive rettet i fremtidige udgivelser. Fejlrapportering kræver en gyldig e-postadresse. Vi beder om dette for, at vi kan spore fejlrapporterne, og så udviklerne kan kontakte ophavspersonen hvis der kræves flere oplysninger.
You can submit a bug report using the program `reportbug` or manually using e-mail. You can find out more about the Bug Tracking System and how to use it by reading the reference documentation (available at `/usr/share/doc/debian` if you have `doc-debian` installed) or online at the Bug Tracking System (https://bugs.debian.org/).

### 6.4 Bidrag til Debian

You do not need to be an expert to contribute to Debian. By assisting users with problems on the various user support lists (https://lists.debian.org/) you are contributing to the community. Identifying (and also solving) problems related to the development of the distribution by participating on the development lists (https://lists.debian.org/) is also extremely helpful. To maintain Debian’s high-quality distribution, submit bugs (https://bugs.debian.org/) and help developers track them down and fix them. The tool how-can-i-help helps you to find suitable reported bugs to work on. If you have a way with words then you may want to contribute more actively by helping to write documentation (https://www.debian.org/doc/vcs) or translate (https://www.debian.org/international/) existing documentation into your own language.


Under alle omstændigheder: Hvis du på nogen måde arbejder inden for den frie programbevægelse, enten som bruger, programmør, dokumentationsforfatter eller oversætter, hjælper du allerede de frie programmer. At bidrage er både lønsmat og morsomt, lader dig møde nye mennesker, og giver dig en rar fornemmelse indeni.
Kapitel 7

Ordliste

ACPI
Advanced Configuration and Power Interface

ALSA
Advanced Linux Sound Architecture (avanceret lydarkitektur for Linux)

BD
blu-ray-disk

cd
Compact Disc

cd-rom
Compact Disc Read Only Memory

DHCP
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (konfigurationsprotokol for dynamisk vært)

DLBD
Dual Layer Blu-ray Disc

DNS
Domain Name System (domænenavnsystem)

dvd
Digital Versatile Disc

GIMP
GNU Image Manipulation Program (billedbehandlingsprogrammet GIMP)

GNU
GNU’s Not Unix (GNU er ikke Unix)

GPG
GNU Privacy Guard

LDAP
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LSB
Linux Standard Base

LVM
Logical Volume Manager (logisk diskenhedshåndtering)

MTA
Mail Transport Agent (postbehandlingsagent)
KAPITEL 7. ORDLISTE

NBD
Network Block Device (netværksblokenhed)

NFS
Network File System (netværksfilsystem)

NIC
Network Interface Card (netværksgrænsefladekort)

NIS
Network Information Service (netværksinformationstjeneste)

PHP
PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

RAID
Redundant Array of Independent Disks

SATA
Serial Advanced Technology Attachment

SSL
Secure Sockets Layer (sikkert sokkelag)

TLS
Transport Layer Security (sikkerhed for transportlag)

UEFI
Unified Extensible Firmware Interface

USB
Universal Serial Bus

UUID
Universally Unique Identifier

WPA
Wi-Fi Protected Access (Wi-Fi-beskyttet adgang)
Bilag A

Håndter dit buster-system før opgraderingen

Dette bilag indeholder information om, hvordan du kontrollerer, at du kan installere eller opgradere pakker fra buster inden du opgraderer til bullseye. Dette bør kun være nødvendigt i specifikke situationer.

A.1 Opgradering af dit buster-system


Hvis du opgraderer dit system via et Debianspejl, vil systemet automatisk blive opgraderet til den seneste punktudgave (point release) af buster.

A.2 Checking your APT source-list files

If any of the lines in your APT source-list files (see `sources.list(5)` (https://manpages.debian.org/bullseye/apt/sources.list.5.html)) contain references to “stable”, this is effectively pointing to bullseye already. This might not be what you want if you are not yet ready for the upgrade. If you have already run `apt update`, you can still get back without problems by following the procedure below.

Hvis du allerede har installeret pakker fra bullseye, er der ikke længere meget mening i at installere pakker fra buster. I dette tilfælde skal du bestemme dig for, om du vil fortsætte eller ej. Det er muligt at nedgradere pakker, men det beskrives ikke her.

As root, open the relevant APT source-list file (such as `/etc/apt/sources.list`) with your favorite editor, and check all lines beginning with `deb http://`, `deb https://`, `deb tor+http://`, `deb tor+https://`, `URIs: http://`, `URIs: https://`, `URIs: tor+http://` or `URIs: tor+https://` for a reference to “stable”. If you find any, change `stable` to `buster`.

If you have any lines starting with `deb file:` or `URIs: file:`, you will have to check for yourself if the location they refer to contains a buster or bullseye archive.

VIGTIGT

Do not change any lines that begin with `deb cdrom:` or `URIs: cdrom:`. Doing so would invalidate the line and you would have to run `apt-cdrom` again. Do not be alarmed if a `cdrom: source line refers to “unstable”`. Although confusing, this is normal.

Hvis du har foretaget ændringer, så gem filen og kør
A.3 Fjerner forældede konfigurationsfiler

Før du opgraderer dit system til bullseye, så anbefales det at fjerne gamle konfigurationsfiler (såsom *.dpkg-{new,old}-filer under /etc fra systemet.

```bash
# apt update
```

for at opdatere pakkelisten.
Bilag B

Bidragydere til udgivelsesnoterne


Dette dokument er oversat til mange sprog. Mange tak til alle oversætterne!

Oversat til dansk af: Joe Hansen, Torben Grøn Helligsø, Morten Bo Johansen, Ask Hjorth Larsen, Nicky Thomassen.
<table>
<thead>
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