Release Notes for Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 ('woody'), Mips

Josip Rodin, Bob Hilliard, Adam Di Carlo, Anne Bezemer, Rob Bradford (current)
`<debian-doc@lists.debian.org>`

Contents

Chapter 1

What's New in Debian GNU/Linux 3.0

[The most recent version of this document is always available at `http://www.debian.org/releases/stable/releasenotes`. If your version is more than a month old, you might wish to download the latest version.]

Previously Debian GNU/Linux 2.2 ('potato') supported six computer architectures. In this release those six are joined by four more indicated by a trailing asterisk [*] below. Here is the full list of architectures for this release:

- Intel x86 ('i386')

- Motorola 680x0 ('m68k')

- Alpha ('alpha')

- SPARC ('sparc')

- PowerPC ('powerpc')

- ARM ('arm')

- MIPS ('mips' (Big endian) and 'mipsel' (Little endian)) [*]

- Intel Itanium ('ia64') [*]

- HP PA-RISC ('hppa') [*]

- S/390 ('s390') [*]

You can read more about port status, and port-specific information for your architecture at the Debian port web pages (`http://www.debian.org/ports/mips/`).

Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 for the Mips architecture ships with kernel version 2.4.16.

1.1   What's New in the Installation System?

The new `debootstrap` tool downloads, unpacks and extracts Debian GNU/Linux packages for the base system installation. This is an improvement over the previous installation system which used a tarball containing the base system. The installation base system can be updated more dynamically with this system.

The task system has been revamped. Tasks in the previous release consisted of meta packages (packages which are simply collections of other packages). The new system uses special headers within the existing package system to designate any tasks to which each package may belong.

This allows greater selection of tasks and it is much easier to only install selected components of tasks, instead of the whole thing.

Almost all configuration at install time and for later reconfiguration is done using Debconf, which comes in a variety of flavours: a non-interactive method, dialog (curses-based), and a new GNOME frontend. Debconf's engine has also been revamped and improved and is now more flexible than ever. In short, Debconf makes the world go around :)

For full details on the Debian installation system, users are advised to read the Debian installation guide included on the first CD or at http://www.debian.org/releases/stable/installmanual

1.2   What's New in the Distribution?

The Debian package management tools apt and dpkg have been improved considerably in this release. Now apt supports "pinning" in which the user can opt to download certain packages from different distributions, e.g. testing or unstable, while still keeping the bulk of packages in the stable distribution. APT will automagically download and install appropriate dependent packages from the advanced distribution as required. An APT "pinning" howto (http://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/apt-howto/ch-apt-get) is available.

Build dependencies have been added to aid the compilation of source packages. The "build-dep" apt-get method can be used to retrieve all packages needed for a build before compilation is commenced.

To replace the aging, much-maligned, yet still popular `dselect`, many apt frontends have been in development during the woody release cycle. Interested users should investigate the `aptitude` package.

This release of Debian GNU/Linux contains the much improved XFree86 4.1 release, which includes support for a greater range of hardware, better autodetection support, and improved support for advanced technologies such as Xinerama and 3D acceleration. XFree86 3.3.6 is available as an option, to support older hardware that is not supported by XFree86 4.1.

Debian 3.0 is much more secure than previous releases. The base installation provides fewer unnecessary services that might be the target of attack. Debian 3.0 includes many more

security-oriented applications such as firewall administration, server hardening, and intrusion detection. The packaging system has also been improved so it can be configured to automatically check digital signatures. When configured, it will refuse to install Debian packages if the digital signature doesn't match. This limits the possibility of trojan horse installation and makes it easier and safer for systems to automatically upgrade themselves over the Internet. Lastly, Debian now provides intensive documentation for the security-aware administrator including the 'Securing Debian Manual' (`http://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/securing-debian-howto/`) from the Debian Documentation Project (also available in the `harden-doc` package).

Debian 3.0 is also much more internationalized (`http://www.debian.org/international/`) than previous releases thanks to the ongoing work of free software translation teams. Debian includes default settings for more languages than previous releases, and more of its programs are international-ready. This includes the boot-floppies installation which has been translated to a number of languages. There is extensive support for French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Catalan and Danish, and there are more than fifteen active translation teams.

For the first time, Debian GNU/Linux includes several full featured free graphical web browsers in the form of Mozilla, Galeon and Konqueror. With the inclusion of KDE 2.2 for the first time, as well as the new GNOME 1.4 release, Debian's desktop provision has been radically improved.

The official Debian GNU/Linux distribution now ships on seven binary CDs with a similar number of source CDs, and a DVD version of the distribution is now also available.

Chapter 2

New Installations

If you are making a new installation of Debian, you should read the installation manual, which is available on the Official CD at:

```
/dists/woody/main/disks-mips/current/doc/install.txt
(or .html)
```

or on the Internet at: http://www.debian.org/releases/stable/installmanual

The Debian installation system, which is called the boot-floppies (even though it supports more than just floppies), has been further streamlined and upgraded for users' convenience.

Chapter 3

More information on Debian GNU/Linux

3.1 Further Reading

Beyond these release notes and the installation guide further documentation on Debian GNU/Linux is available from the Debian Documentation Project (DDP), whose goal is to create high quality documentation for Debian users and developers. Documentation including the Debian Guide, Debian New Maintainers Guide, and Debian FAQ are available, and many more. For full details of the resources available see the DDP website at `http://www.debian.org/doc/ddp`

Documentation for individual packages is installed into `/usr/share/doc/package`, this may include copyright information, Debian specific details and any upstream documentation.

3.2 Getting Help

There are many sources of help, advice and support for Debian users, but these should only be considered if research into documentation of the issue has exhausted all sources. This section provides a short introduction into these which may be helpful for new Debian users.

3.2.1 Mailing lists

The mailing lists of most interest to Debian users are the debian-user (English) and other debian-user-*language* lists (for other languages). For information on these lists and details of how to subscribe see `http://lists.debian.org/`. Please check the archives for answers to your question prior to posting and also adhere to standard list etiquette.

3.2.2   Internet Relay Chat

Debian has an IRC channel dedicated to the support and aid of Debian users located on the Open Projects IRC network which is dedicated to providing collaborative information sharing resources for the Open Source community. To access the channel point your favourite IRC client at irc.openprojects.net and join #debian.

Please follow the channel guidelines, respecting other users fully. For more information on Open Projects please visit the website (`http://www.openprojects.net/`).

3.3   Reporting Bugs

We strive to make Debian GNU/Linux a high quality operating system, however that does not mean that the packages we provide are totally free of bugs. As our service to our users we provide all the information on reported bugs at our own Bug Tracking System (BTS) browseable at bugs.debian.org (`http://bugs.debian.org/`), this is consistent with Debian's open development.

If you find a bug in the distribution or in packaged software that is part of it, please report it so that it can be properly fixed for next releases. Reporting bugs requires a valid email address, we ask for this so that we can trace bugs and developers can get in contact with submitters should they need more information.

You can submit a bug report either using the programs `reportbug` and `bug` (available in their apropriate packages) or manually using email. You can read more about the Bug Tracking System and how to use it by reading the reference cards (available at `/usr/share/doc/debian` in any installed system) or online at the Bug Tracking System (`http://bugs.debian.org/`).

3.4   Contributing to Debian

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

If you can dedicate more time, you could manage a piece of the Free Software collection within Debian. Especially helpful is if people adopt or maintain items that people have requested for inclusion within Debian, the Work Needing and Prospective Packages database (`http://www.debian.org/devel/wnpp/`) details this information. If you have an interest in specific groups then you may find enjoyment in contributing to some of Debian's subprojects which

include ports to particular architectures, Debian Jr. (http://www.debian.org/devel/debian-jr/) and Debian Med (http://www.debian.org/devel/debian-med/).

In any case, if you are working in the free software community in any way, as a user, programmer, writer or translator you are already helping the free software effort. Contributing is rewarding and fun, and as well as allowing you to meet new people it gives you that warm fuzzy feeling inside.

Chapter 4

Appendix

4.1   Renamed Packages

The following packages have been renamed as shown. In most, if not all, cases, Conflicts:, Replaces:, and Provides: fields (or even dummy packages) have been provided so the new package will either get installed automatically, and/or will safely replace or remove the old one. This also includes packages that have been merged into other packages as this gives the same end result as a rename.

```
gimp -> gimp1.2 (GIMP1.2 release only)
sawmill -> sawfish
dict-web1913 -> dictgcide
amcl -> gnome-mud
rstart -> xutils
rstartd -> xutils
xbooks -> xspecs
xfonts-cjk -> xfonts-base
xcontrib -> xbase-clients
xlib6g-static -> xlibs-dev
listar -> ecartis
cln -> libcln2
cln-dev -> libcln-dev
pgp-i, pgp-us -> pgp
cvs-doc -> cvs
acm -> acm4
user-ja -> language-env
expect5.31, expect5.24 -> expect
sgml-tools -> linuxdoc-tools
sgmltools-2 -> sgmltools-lite
bonnie -> bonnie++
```

```
c2ps -> a2ps
camlp4 -> ocaml
corel-util -> nwutil
crossfire-sounds -> crossfire-client-sounds
cslatex, csplain, cstexfonts -> tetex
cspsfonts -> tetex-extra
custom-mule -> mule2-support
docbook2x, cygnus-stylesheets -> docbook-utils
db -> db2
dgs -> xfree86
docbook-stylesheets -> docbook-dsssl
genius, drgeo -> drgenius
egcs1.0 -> egcs1.1
emacs19 -> emacs20
f77reorder -> g77
flim1.13 -> flim
gdict -> gnome-utils
libgmp2, gmp, gmp1 -> libgmp3
gnome-users-guide-en -> gnome-user-docs
gnomehack -> nethack
gpasm -> gputils
gsl-ref-pdf -> gsl-ref-ps
gstep-core -> gnustep-core
gstep-extensions -> gnustep-extensions
gstep-guile -> gnustep-guile
gzilla -> dillo
hanterm -> hanterm-xf
imap -> uw-imap
iplogger -> ippl
jgroff -> groff
lib-sax-java, lib-xp-java, lib-xt-java -> xalan2, libxt-java
libansicolor-perl -> perl
libape -> libcommonc++
libgc4 -> libgc6
libgcj -> libgcj2
libid3 -> id3lib
libmalaga1 -> malaga
libmpeg-mp3info-perl -> libmp3-info-perl
libpth -> pth
libv1.22 -> libv1.25
listar -> ecartis
lvm -> lvm10
mdutils -> raidtools2
mutt-ja -> mutt
myodbc2.50.26 -> libmyodbc
oldncurses, ncurses3.4, ncurses4.2 -> ncurses (5.2)
```

```
nfs-server -> nfs-user-server
palm-doctoolkit -> pyrite-publisher
pbm2ppa -> pnm2ppa
pcre, pcre2 -> pcre3
puzzle -> tree-puzzle
rt -> root-tail
selfhtml -> chaos, t-gnus
sgmlspm -> libsgmls-perl
synaptics -> tpconfig
tknamazu -> namazu2
typist -> gtypist
umich-ldap -> openldap
wanderlust2 -> wl-beta
wdsetup -> nictools-nopci
wnn6-dev -> wnn6-sdk
wxftp -> axyftp
xacc -> gnucash
xjscal -> libjsw
zope-siteaccess -> zope
```

Although we have made every effort to complete this list, it may still not be exhaustive.

4.2   Split Packages

Between releases 2.2 ('potato') and 3.0 ('woody'), a number of packages have been split into two or more packages. The reason for these splits, in general, is that the original package provided a diverse set of functionalities, and that few, if any, users used all of these components.Some packages will display a notice warning of the split during the installation, some mention it in the package description, and some just ignore it.

If you find that a familiar package is lacking some or all of its functionality, check the list below to see if you need to install additional packages to restore the original functionality. Failing that, check the changelog for the package, which can be found in `/usr/share/doc` `/package/changelog.Debian.gz`.

The following is a list of packages that have been split (this list may not be complete):

```
isdnutils -> ipppd, isdnlog, isdnutils-doc, isdnutils-xtools,
isdnvboxserver, isdnvboxclient

xpdf -> xpdf-reader, xpdf-utils, xpdf-chinese-simplified,
xpdf-chinese-traditional, xpdf-cyrillic, xpdf-japanese,
xpdf-korean,xpdf-thai
```

```
cupsys -> cupsys (CUPS daemon), cupsys-client (CUPS client),
cupsys-pstoraster (postscript rasterizer)

groff -> groff-base, groff, groff-x11

xspectemu -> spectemu-common, spectemu-svga, spectemu-x11

ecpg ->  libecpg3 (library), postgresql-dev (development files)

postgresql-pl -> libpgperl, libpgtcl

netbase -> netbase, portmap, ifupdown, ipautofw, ipchains,
ipfwadm, ipmasqadm, iputils, net-tools, netkit-base

uqwk -> uqwk, uqwk-spool

tetex-bin -> tetex-bin, texi2html

xproxy -> lbxproxy, proxymngr, xfwp

xlib6g -> xlibs, libxaw6

xlib6g-dev -> libxaw6-dev, xlibs-dev

xbase-clients, xlib6g-dev, xcontrib -> xutils

xconq -> xconq, xconq-common

python-imaging-doc -> python-imaging-doc,
python-imaging-doc-html, python-imaging-doc-pdf

gnumeric -> gnumeric, gnumeric-doc, gnumeric-python

latex2rtf -> latex2rtf, latex2rtf-doc

glade -> glade, glade-gnome, glade-gnome-db, glade-common,
glade-doc

apmd -> apmd, xapm, libapm1, libapm-dev, powermgmt-base

uudeview -> uudeview, xdeview, libuu-dev

sysklogd -> sysklogd, klogd

xtide -> xtide, xtide-data
```

```
snack -> libsnack2, libsnack2-dev, libsnack2-doc

gnapster -> gnapster, gnapster-gtk

proftpd -> proftpd, proftpd-common, proftpd-doc, proftpd-ldap,
proftpd-mysql, proftpd-pgsql

alsaplayer -> alsaplayer-common, alsaplayer-gtk, alsaplayer-nas,
alsaplayer-text, libalsaplayer-dev, libalsaplayer0
```

4.3   Removed packages

4.3.1   Packages removed because of no maintainer

These are packages which have been removed because no Debian maintainer was interested in maintaining them. The number associated with the bug is included as this provides further information on the reason why the package was removed. To use this number visit the Bug Tracking System (http://bugs.debian.org/) and do a query based on the bugnumber.

The alternatives field lists any packages that might replace the removed package.

```
asclock-gtk
Alternatives: asclock, gnome-applets
Bug: #91943

bridge, bridgex
Bug: #80926

bwnfsd
Bug: #107083

dialdcost
Bug: #90361

dotfile-doc
Bug: #116545

dstool
Bug: #68308

dstool-doc
Bug: #68309

gmasqdialer
```

```
                         Bug: #127196

                         gnats2w
                         Bug: #123544

                         ical
                         Bug: #92286

                         ircd-dalnet
                         Alternatives: ircd, dancer-ircd
                         Bug: #93627

                         ivtools, ivtools-bin, ivtools-dev, ivtools-interviews, ivtools-un

                         jaztool
                         Bug: #91797

                         libggidemos
                         Bug: #111965

                         libliteclue
                         Bug: #95503

                         libtclobjc
                         Bug: #108187

                         mico-2.3.0
                         Bug: #91274

                         pact
                         Bug: #72432

                         ppd-gs
                         Bug: #68081

                         sliplogin
                         Bug: #68104

                         x48
                         Bug: #110944
```

4.3.2 Packages lacking upstream

These are packages which have been removed because they lack an upstream maintainer. The number associated with the bug is included as this provides further information on the reason

why the package was removed. To use this number visit the Bug Tracking System (`http://bugs.debian.org/`) and do a query based on the bugnumber.

The alternatives field lists any packages that might replace the removed package.

```
abacus
Alternatives: gnumeric
Bug: #89715

arena
Alternatives: mozilla, konqueror
Bug: #83867

bezerk
Alternatives: irssi-gtk
Bug: #86611

blackjack
Bug: #110369 110313

cdwrite
Alternatives: cdrecord
Bug: #80353

dejasearch
Bug: #114643

dsc
Bug: #92576

dtm
Bug: #82741

empire-ptkei
Bug: #86230

express
Bug: #80396

fakebo
Bug: #82481

gnome-napster
Alternatives: gnapster, gnapster-gtk, lopster
Bug: #87380
```

```
icl-faq
Bug: #105385

libhtml-ep-perl
Bug: #89376

libtcl-ldap
Bug: #113574

macgate
Bug: #85261

maplay3
Alternatives: madplay, mpg321, xmms
Bug: #132374

pyrite
Bug: #102307

scwm
Bug: #115814

zicq
Alternatives: vicq, gabber, gaim
Bug: #117936
```

4.3.3   Packages removed for other reasons

The reason for the removal of the package is listed below the name of the package. The number associated with the bug is included as this provides further information on the reason why the package was removed. To use this number visit the Bug Tracking System (http://bugs. debian.org/) and do a query based on the bugnumber.

The alternatives field lists any packages that might replace the removed package.

```
ae
Replaced by the more user-friendly editor nano
Alternatives: nano
Bug: #110678

barracuda
Moved to non-US but never appeared there

darxite
Remotely exploitable buffer overflow. Not easy to fix, would
```

```
require full audit
Bug: #87406

dhcpcd
Buggy, insecure, better alternatives are available
Alternatives: dhcp-client, udhcpc
Bug: #81627

dosemu
Moved to contrib

dtlk
Obsolete, now comes with kernel
Bug: #97532

empire-pei
Out of sync with empire server
Bug: #82466

guavac
Old, obsolete, jikes is better
Alternatives: jikes
Bug: #68246

ldp-ligs, ldp-lkmpg, ldp-sag-it
License problems
Bug: #80782

libdnd
Old and unused
Bug: #83565

nextaw
No longer works with XFree86 4
Alternatives: libxaw7
Bug: #105532

omirr
Obsolete; only works with kernel 2.0.11
Bug: #79833

povray-manual
Large, non-free, downloadable from web, non-compliant HTML, non-c
policy
Bug: #82587
```

```
sharc
Obsolete, it was providing relay-filtering for sendmail before
sendmail had this feature.
Alternatives: sendmail
Bug: #92655

dftp

gnuchess

elm-me+
```