

Fedora 39 announcement, news and known issues

Once a year, we upgrade all the desktop systems to the latest version of Fedora, our Linux desktop operating system.



General information

- [Fedora 39 release notes](#)
- [Common Known Issues and workarounds](#)

Local links:

- [Linux desktop environments](#)
- [Fedora compatibility settings](#)
- [Fedora tips](#)

New in F39, or in our Fedora setup:

- Gnome 45 (see below for details)
 - Various Gnome shell extensions that you can load for yourself from <https://extensions.gnome.org/>
- Cloud integration: you can link your [Google Drive](#), [OwnCloud](#)/SurfDrive and some other cloud storage services the file manager (in addition to [Dropbox](#), which has been there for a couple of years).
Various online calendars can be integrated in the desktop calendar utility.
- **Python is now by default 3.12.** You can still call python2 to get a python 2.7 interpreter, but NO PACKAGES are installed for it any more; so you can just use this to build your own python2 environment if needed.
 - Command python will now invoke python 3.12 so **check your own scripts.**
 - python 3.12 has some important changes, especially in its build infrastructure. Perhaps not all external packages are ready for the migration away from the old setup.py methods.
 - TO BE EXAMINED IN DETAIL !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
 - We also have the interpreters of python 3.8, 3.10 and 3.11 installed, for compatibility and

- in case you need them for your own projects or virtualenvs. These are the bare interpreters, we do not provide a complete stack of modules for these older versions.
- To move your personally installed modules from python 3.11 (Fedora 37) to python 3.12:
 - Setup pip for the old python version: `python3.11 -m ensurepip --user`
 - Make list of installed packages with versions: `python3.11 -m pip freeze > installed.txt`
 - Install the same packages into the current python: `python3 -m pip install --user -r installed.txt`
 - Some 3rd party build and install scripts still don't seem to understand that 3.12 > 3.9, so if something complains our python is too old, the program just doesn't compute.
 - GCC (C, C++, Fortran) is at version 13.2 now. Some older versions are available through environment modules.
 - CLANG /LLVM compilers are now at version 17. If necessary, compatibility packages of older versions can be added.
 - LibreOffice has been upgraded to version 7.6 with lots of improvements and new features. See [Release notes](#)
 - New plugin: LibreOffice-Mendeley for referencer management
 - Java is now available in several versions: The last freely obtainable Oracle Java 8.x release; OpenJDK 8, OpenJDK 11, OpenJDK 17 and OpenJDK latest (currently 19).
 - The bash shell by default uses colors in its prompt.
 - The PCRE library has been replaced with PCRE2. Anything using that library will have to be recompiled.
 - Removed software:
 - Several compatibility libraries were dropped. These were libraries to run programs built with very old versions of the GNU compilers (gcc 3.3, 3.4 and 4.1). If you still have binaries from > 10 years ago, recompiling might be advisable.
 - Also, all compatibility with 32-bit executables was dropped some time ago. Not surprising, since the last 32-bit machines were bought by our institute in 2006. Known fatalities: `acroread`, `supermongo`
 - Please use a native Linux pdf viewer, such as `atril` or `evince` as a replacement for `acroread`.
 - A workaround for (ancient) `supermongo` exists but is not installed by default. If you use this software, please contact us and we can make the workaround available on your desktop. CHECK IF IT STILL WORKS!!!!
 - TeX package `psfig`, which has been obsolete for a long time, has recently been removed. Converting documents to newer packages such as `graphics` or `graphicx` is recommended, and is usually easy.
 - StarDict (dictionary app) is no longer supported; try `goldendict`, `gnome-dictionary` or `mate-dictionary`; for translations, online tools are probably better anyway.

Known issues in Fedora 39

TO BE RE-EXAMINED FOR F39

- VNC issues: Desktop environments that require hardware acceleration (3D desktop effects) are often too heavy to be used inside a virtual desktop (VNC, X2GO). See [VNC desktop issues](#) for details and workarounds.
- X2GO has problems with some desktop environments that try to use “modern” features that are not there on the virtual desktop. For the moment, please use the XFCE or LXDE desktops that are known to work.

- An alternative to VNC and X2GO is [XPRA](#), a tool that can forward a single window or an entire desktop to a remote display.
- Gnome doesn't display *notification area* aka *system tray* icons any more by default. The fix is, to enable the appindicator extension: open `gnome-extensions-app` (Applications - Extensions in the menu) to do that. After that, the icons such as status icons of dropbox, zoom etc, will be in your top panel.
 - Note: in the previous OS versions, there was an extension named `topicons_plus`. If you had that enabled, you will have to enable the new extension now, and possibly remove references to the no longer existing extension.
- The `clipit` clipboard app that is a default part of Gnome, Cinnamon and MATE desktops, sometimes hangs, which blocks all cut, copy and paste actions. Exit the app by right-clicking on the icon (which looks like a clipboard), and choose the quit action. If this happens a lot to you, you might want to disable the app in your startup applications preferences. The app is only needed to maintain a clipboard history; without it, a single cut/copy and paste is still possible.
- Workarounds are in place for some software that was built with older versions of CFITSIO (GILDAS) and/or older GFortran (StarLink). When using these programs from within other programs, this workaround may be bypassed (eg, GILDAS software linked from within CASA). If you run into that issue, let us know so we can provide you with the necessary workaround. Eventually these issues are expected to be solved when new versions of these software packages are released or recompiled using current libraries. GILDAS also has a workaround to use python 3.10 in stead of the system default 3.11, with which it fails to compile.
- Some theme libraries from earlier releases are no longer present. If you get errors when starting graphical applications such as:

```
Gtk-Message: Failed to load module "colorreload-gtk-module"
```

then go to the settings controlling your desktop look & feel and select another theme instead of the one that uses theme libraries that are no longer present.

Some general observations and tips

- Gnome 3. Gnome 3 is a completely different desktop design, which makes the desktop look and behave a bit like a Tablet PC. Some people may like it, but if you don't, "Mate" is available as an alternative, to give you the experience of good old Gnome 2, or "Cinnamon", for a more desktop-like version of the new Gnome, or try "Gnome Classic".
[More on Gnome 3](#)
- Gnome applications: in every new release, more Gnome applications are rewritten in the style of the Gnome 3 desktop. This means: a separate application menu, displayed Mac-style in the top bar on the Gnome desktop, or under the application icon in other desktops, the most important actions displayed as buttons, and everything else in a menu at the top right in the application window.
See [desktop applications](#) for a table listing alternatives, in case you cannot get used to the new look.
- Cinnamon desktop tweaks: While Cinnamon is based on (and compatible with) Gnome 3, there are separate tools for its customization, eg, if you want to modify the programs that start in each session, use `cinnamon-session-properties` for that (also available from the settings overview).
[More on Cinnamon](#) or see the list of available [desktop applications](#)
- Programs that start with each session: A lot of programs are started by default in each desktop

session. many of them are unnecessary; some of them are annoying or can cause problems. users can disable everything they don't need.

[More on session tweaking](#)

- The command `pmount` can be used to mount removable media (cdrom,dvd,usb-disks) from the commandline. E.g.: `pmount /dev/cdrom` mounts the cd/dvd as `/media/cdrom`.

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