

Package management

Deepak Ravi

Overview

- ▶ Package management
 - ▶ Different kinds of package management systems
 - ▶ Lab: Configure client to use a package repository
 - ▶ Lab: What is in a packagename.deb?
 - ▶ Lab: Create your own deb file
 - ▶ Lab: Create your package repository
 - ▶ Lab: Install Samba, cups, and configure them.

Package Management

Need for package?

- ▶ Our software:
 - ▶ bin/workshop
 - ▶ bin/bash
 - ▶ lib/libxyz.so
 - ▶ doc/documentation.txt
 - ▶ etc/workshop.cfg
- ▶ How to distribute the packages?
 - ▶ One simple way: Just zip and ship it!
 - ▶ And client just unzip it to some folder and use it!
- ▶ Issue?

Need for package?

- ▶ Our software:
 - ▶ bin/workshop
 - ▶ bin/bash
 - ▶ lib/libxyz.so
 - ▶ doc/documentation.txt
 - ▶ etc/workshop.cfg
- ▶ How to distribute the packages?
 - ▶ One simple way: Just zip and ship it!
 - ▶ And client just unzip it to some folder and use it!
- ▶ Issue?
 - ▶ Every package has it's own version of libraries, and its dependency
 - ▶ Large file size
- ▶ How to fix this issue?

Need for package?

- ▶ Our software:
 - ▶ bin/workshop
 - ▶ bin/bash
 - ▶ lib/libxyz.so
 - ▶ doc/documentation.txt
 - ▶ etc/workshop.cfg
- ▶ Approach 2:
 - ▶ Don't ship dependencies which are shared.
 - ▶ Only allow one version of package at a time.
 - ▶ Just mention that we need another package in some special file, say control.
 - ▶ Use a tool to ensure that dependencies are met or not.
- ▶ Issue?
 - ▶ We need a tool to ensure dependency are met (dpkg)
 - ▶ To install a package user has to manually download dependency packages
 - ▶ Only one version of package at a time.

Need for package:

- ▶ Issue?
 - ▶ Only one version of package at a time. (ignored by debian. solved by nix)
 - ▶ We need a tool to ensure dependency are met (dpkg)
 - ▶ To install a package user has to manually download dependency packages
- ▶ How to solve issue of manually downloading dependency packages..
 - ▶ New tool which will maintain a list of
 - ▶ all available packages that can be downloaded
 - ▶ and their dependencies
 - ▶ and from where they can be downloaded
 - ▶ If a user wants to install a package:
 - ▶ recursively download the dependencies
 - ▶ download the requested package
 - ▶ ask dpkg to install downloaded files.
- ▶ Issue? Constraints. User wants to say need gcc (≥ 6.0)

Need for package:

- ▶ Issue?
 - ▶ Only one version of package at a time. (ignored by debian. solved by nix)
 - ▶ We need a tool to ensure dependency are met (dpkg)
 - ▶ To install a package user has to manually download dependency packages
- ▶ How to solve issue of manually downloading dependency packages..
 - ▶ New tool which will maintain a list of
 - ▶ all available packages that can be downloaded
 - ▶ and their dependencies
 - ▶ and from where they can be downloaded
 - ▶ If a user wants to install a package:
 - ▶ recursively download the dependencies
 - ▶ download the requested package
 - ▶ ask dpkg to install downloaded files.
- ▶ Issue? Constraints. User wants to say need gcc (≥ 6.0)
- ▶ Implement constraint solving in apt.

Summary so far:

- ▶ deb: file format
 - ▶ Why a new format? We need to specify the dependencies as well.
- ▶ dpkg: tool
 - ▶ To ensure the dependencies are met.
 - ▶ Install the deb
 - ▶ To manage the installed files(so no conflict, and can be uninstalled)
- ▶ apt: tool
 - ▶ Knows a list of all packages
 - ▶ Can download dependencies automatically

How to specify the list of available packages

- ▶ `/etc/apt/sources.list`
 - ▶ format:
 - ▶ `deb uri suite/distribution components`
 - ▶ ex:
 - ▶ `deb http://httpredir.debian.org/debian/ unstable main`
 - ▶ `deb http://localhost/debian unstable main`
 - ▶ doc:
 - ▶ see `man sources.list`

apt

- ▶ To update the list of packages:
 - ▶ `sudo apt update`
- ▶ Search for a package:
 - ▶ `apt search keyword`
- ▶ How to install a package:
 - ▶ `sudo apt install package`
- ▶ Download a deb file:
 - ▶ `apt download package`
 - ▶ `sudo apt -d install package`

Install deb directory

- ▶ `sudo dpkg -i deb_file`

format of deb:

- ▶ deb: ar format (similar to zip)
 - ▶ data.tar.gz
 - ▶ control.tar.gz
 - ▶ debian-binary
- ▶ ar t deb
- ▶ ar x deb

Create your own deb:

- ▶ `usr/bin/workshop` : your software executables
- ▶ `DEBIAN/control` : To mention dependency

Package: workshop

Version: 1.0-1

Section: base

Priority: optional

Architecture: i386

Depends: bash (>= 1.0)

Maintainer: Deepak Ravi <deepak.ravi@gmail.com>

Description: A simple tool to print hello

This is our first debian package.

- ▶ dir:
 - ▶ `workshop-1.0-1/usr/bin/workshop`
 - ▶ `workshop-1.0-1/DEBIAN/control`
- ▶ `dpkg-deb -b ./workshop-1.0-1`

Lab:

- ▶ create different deb files
 - ▶ mention unmet constraints
 - ▶ create two dependency file one depending on another
 - ▶ What if two deb files try to overwrite same file?

Create your own repository:

- ▶ Tool: reprepro
- ▶ create config file for reprepro: conf/distributions

Origin: Debian

Label: Debian-All

Suite: unstable

Codename: sid

Architectures: i386 amd64

Components: main non-free contrib

Description: Debian unstable

SignWith: 59BF40EC1EB1E240A908571577A92009B7A9F876

- ▶ man reprepro for more info
- ▶ reprepro includedeb distribution deb_file
- ▶ serve using an http server

Install samba

- ▶ Install: `sudo apt install samba smbc smbclient`
- ▶ Configure: edit `/etc/samba/smb.conf`

```
[test]
```

```
comment = Test Public
```

```
browseable = yes
```

```
path = /home/deepakravi/Public
```

```
guest ok = yes
```

```
read only = yes
```

- ▶ Restart samba service: `sudo service smbd restart`
- ▶ In your file manager(nautilus),
 - ▶ Click on:connect to server
 - ▶ Enter `smb://localhost`

Install cups:

- ▶ Install: `sudo apt install cups cups-pdf`
- ▶ Print file to PDF printer
- ▶ Printed file will be saved in `$HOME/PDF`