



Linaro
connect
Budapest 2017

Upstreaming 101

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Introduction

- This presentation is focused on upstreaming the Linux code
- What means upstreaming ?
- The Linux kernel development cycle
- The Linux kernel code organization
- Contributions
- Writing one patch
- Writing several patches
- Conclusion
- Introducing Upstreaming 201

What is upstreaming ?

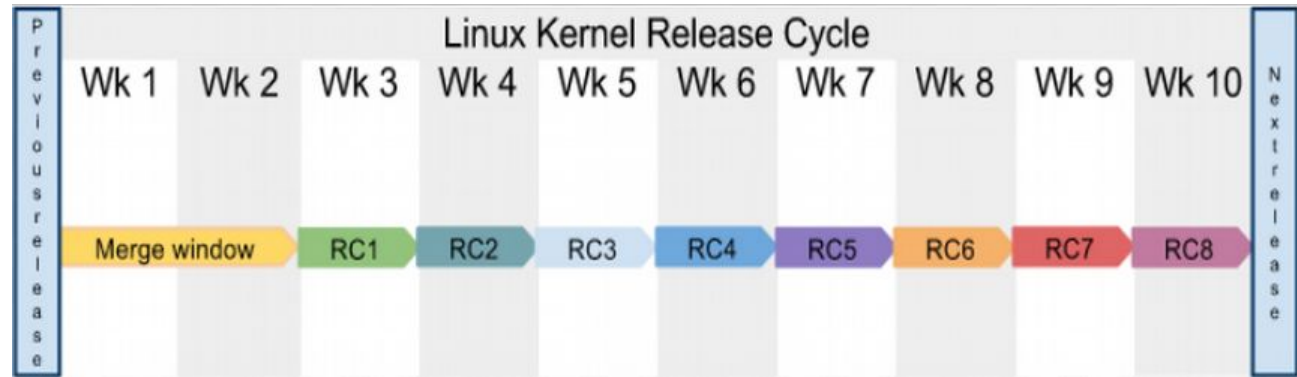
- Bring your private changes to the mainstream kernel
- Be prepared to:
 - restart from scratch
 - change your approach
 - be part of the OSS community
- No deadline, no schedule, no obligation to take a patch
 - Linux is evolution, best proposed solution wins
 - Consensus is the key

Why upstream ?

- The Linux kernel has one rule: no regression
 - The community won't break your code
- The submitted code will be reviewed in detail
 - Better quality
- The community will give support
 - Better knowledge
- Stop porting out of tree code to newer kernel
 - Save money and effort

The Linux kernel development cycle

1. Iterative **release candidates**: v4.10-rcX, up to -rc8
 - Usually every Sunday
2. New release: **v4.10**
3. Merge window
4. New release candidate: v4.11-rc1
5. ... and so on



The Linux kernel development cycle

- A new release every 3 months
- When to send patches?
 - Fixes: anytime
 - New code and cleanup: depend on the maintainer
- How long is the merge window?
 - The merge window lasts two weeks
- How to know if the merge window is happening?
 - As soon as there is a new release
- How to know if the merge window is finished?
 - As soon as there is a -rc1

The Linux kernel development cycle

- Automatic with a RSS feed:
 - <https://www.kernel.org/feeds/kdist.xml>
- Manually by polling:
 - <https://www.kernel.org/>

	Protocol	Location
	HTTP	https://www.kernel.org/pub/
	GIT	https://git.kernel.org/
	RSYNC	rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/

Latest Stable Kernel:
 **4.9.10**

mainline:	4.10-rc8	2017-02-12	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[view diff]	[browse]		
stable:	4.9.10	2017-02-14	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.4.49	2017-02-14	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.1.38	2017-01-18	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.18.48 [EOL]	2017-02-08	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.16.39	2016-11-20	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
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longterm:	3.10.105	2017-02-10	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.4.113	2016-10-26	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.2.84	2016-11-20	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
linux-next:	next-20170216	2017-02-16						[browse]	

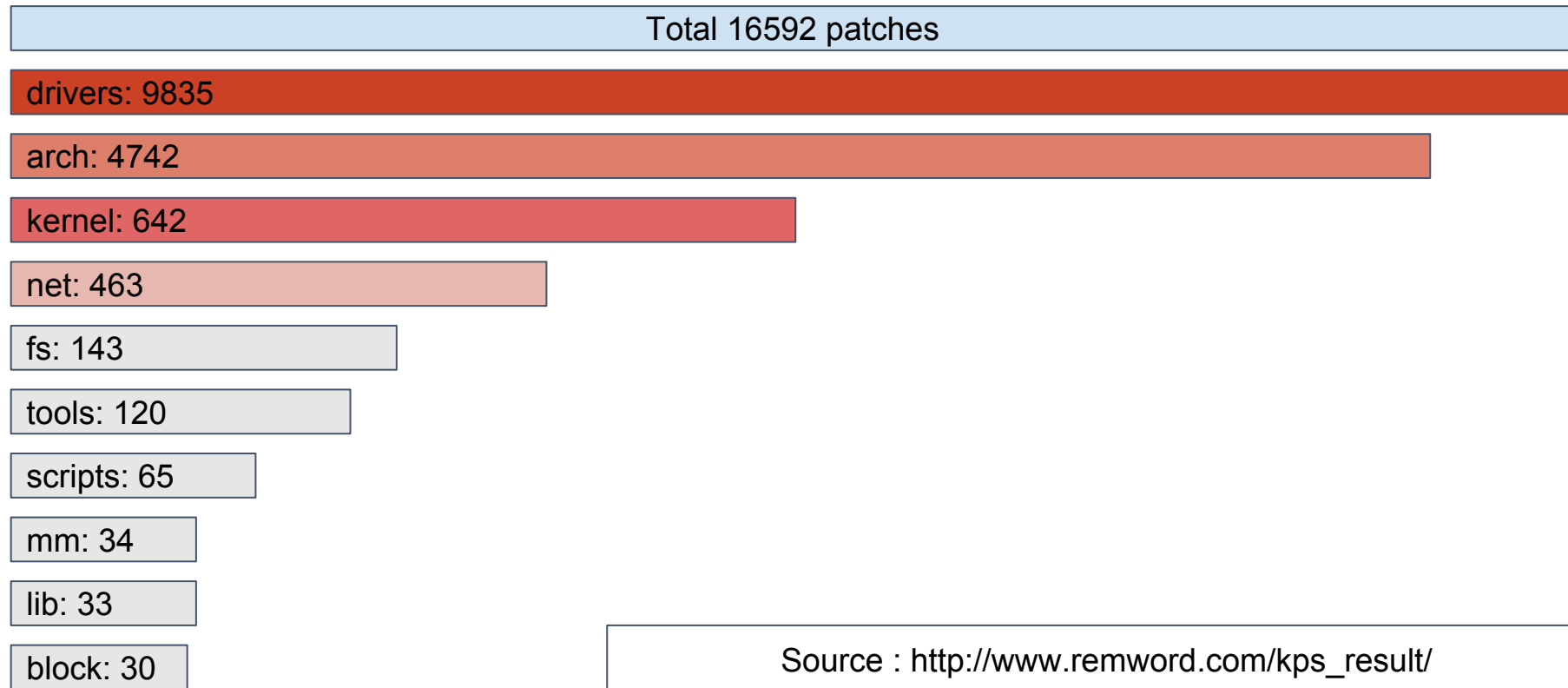
Linux-next : catching the issues early

- Linux-next integrates all the different trees
 - Kudos to Stephen Rothwell
- Image of the future Linux release ahead of the schedule
- Testing with this tree allows to catch the bugs before they hit mainline

How to start contributing ?

- **Code review**
 - Cleanups
 - Trivial fixes
 - Potential issue
- **Compilation test coverage**
 - Cross compile and fix errors / warnings
 - Use rare compilation option (eg. headers_check, sparse, ...)
- **Communicate**
 - Dig into mailing lists to help people
 - Review patches
- **Test linux-next**
 - Boot and fix bugs
 - Report compilation warnings
- **Debug**
 - <https://bugzilla.kernel.org>

Linaro contribution for 4.9



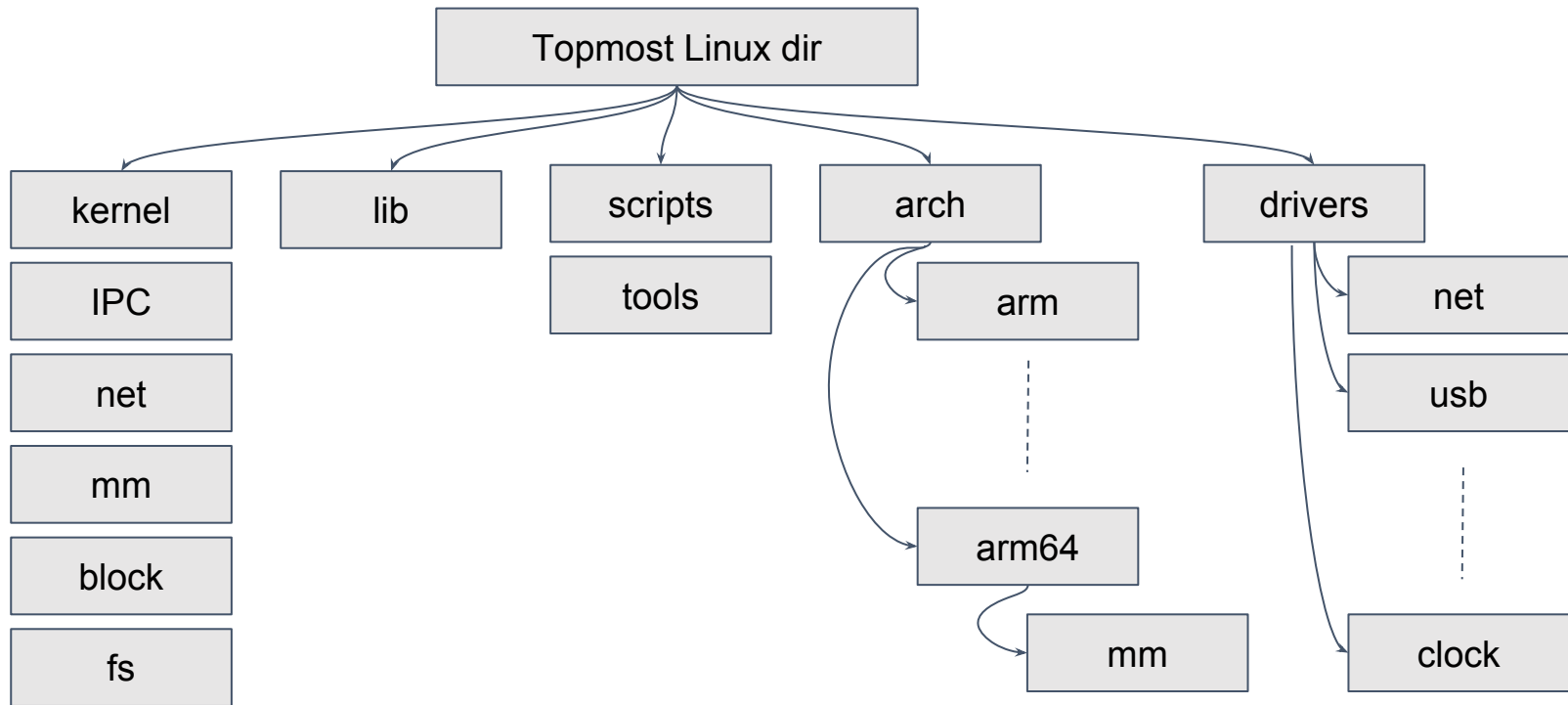
Source : http://www.remword.com/kps_result/



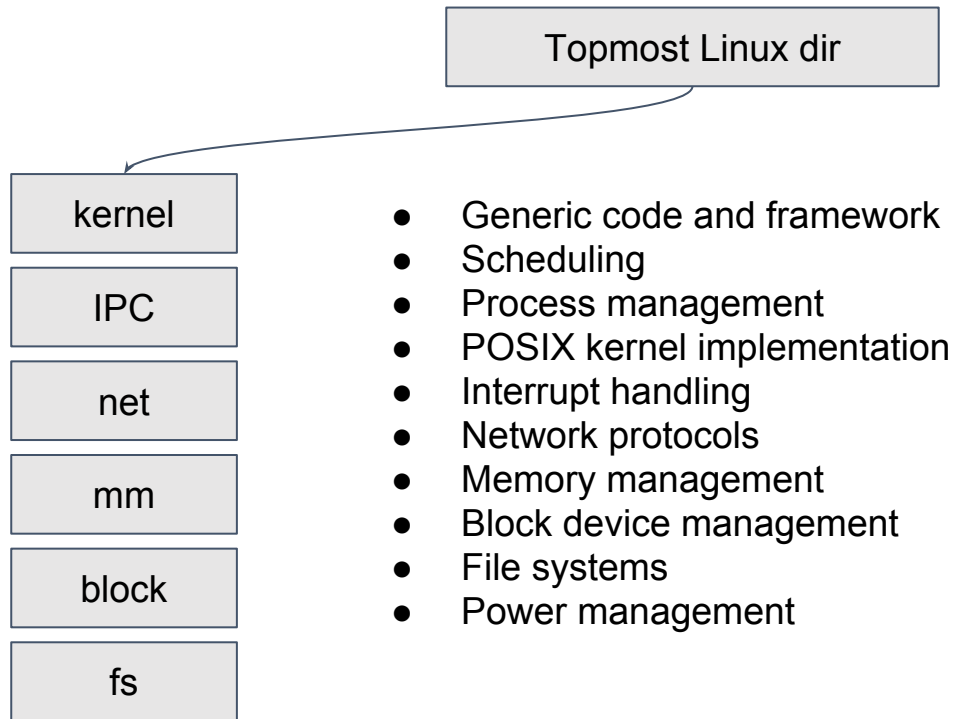
Linux code organization

- Huge number of files, more than 40,000
- Organized in subsystems
- Posix implementation
- Architecture specific
- Frameworks
- Drivers
- Network stack

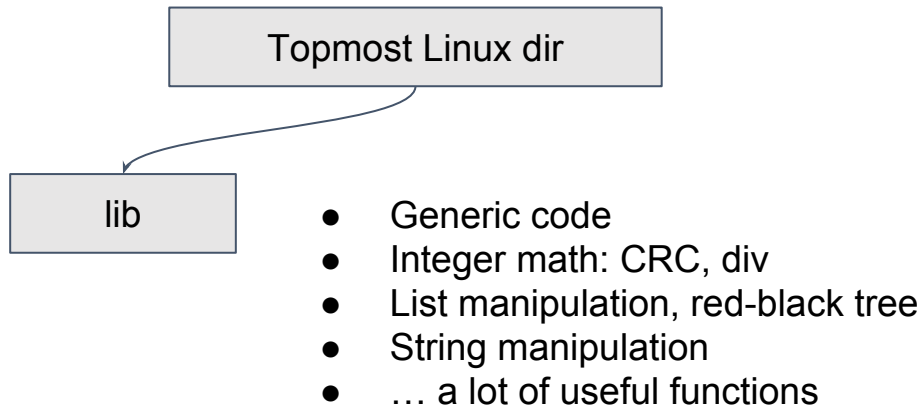
Linux kernel code organization



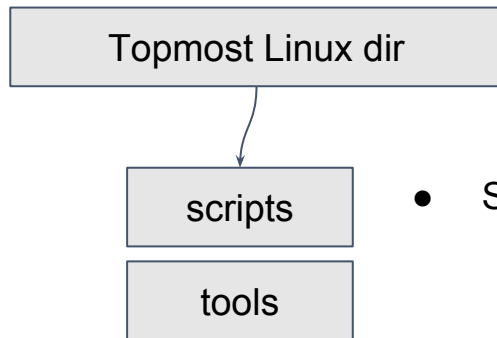
Linux kernel code organization



Linux kernel code organization



Linux kernel code organization

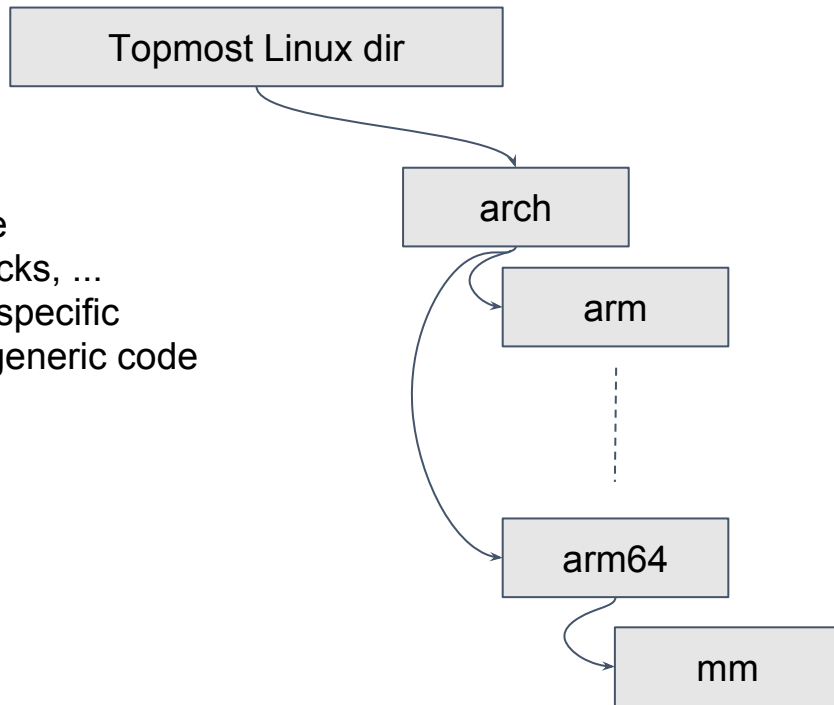


- Scripts to help making Linux better
 - Patch checking, header check
 - Kernel symbol size comparison
 - ...
- Userspace tools with a dependency on the kernel sources

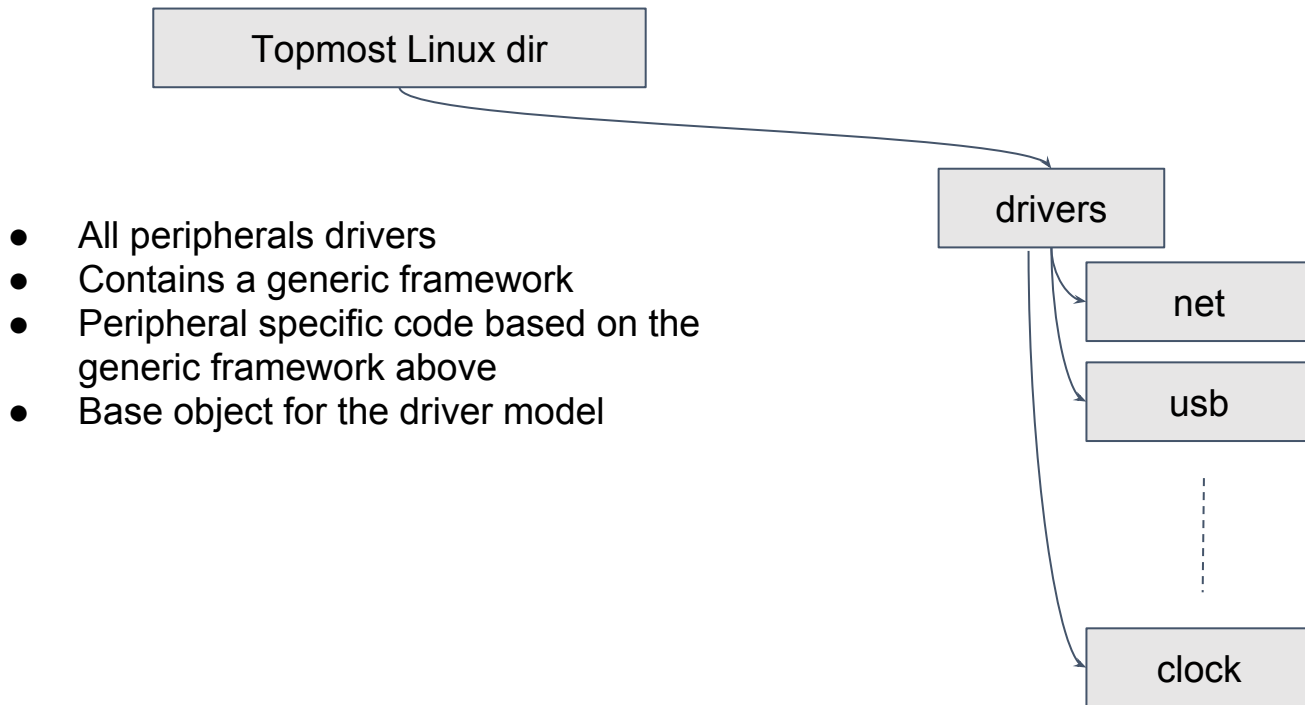


Linux kernel code organization

- Architecture specific code
- Memory management, locks, ...
- Everything which is arch specific
- Fills the gaps left by the generic code



Linux kernel code organization



What is a maintainer ?

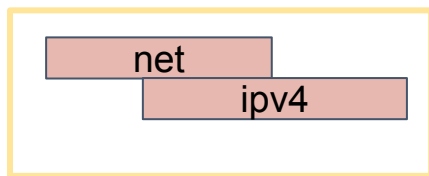
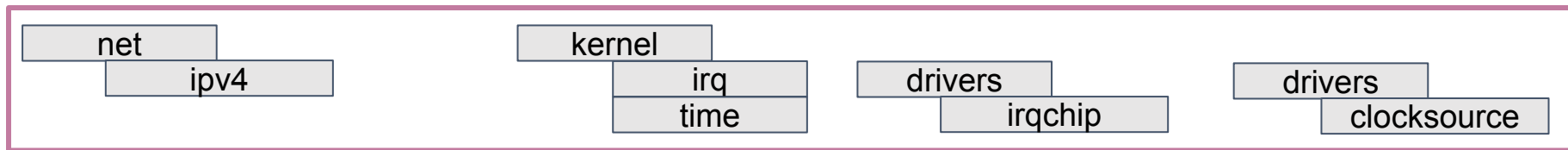
- Responsible of a part of the Linux kernel code
- Ensure the code complies with some rules:
 - Coding style
 - Consistency
 - Consensus
 - Technically relevant
- A maintainer is a gatekeeper

Maintainership

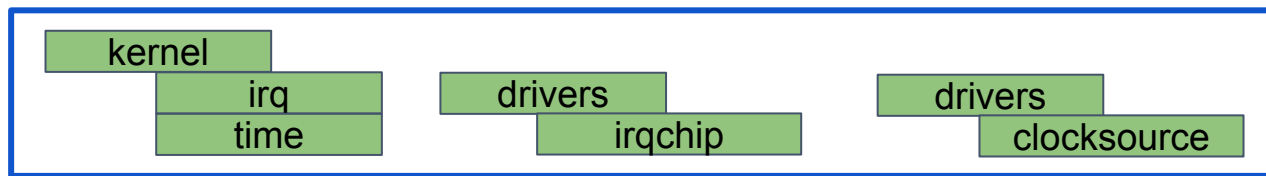
- Each directory falls under the umbrella of a maintainer
- Each maintainer has its own tree
- Each proposed change must stick to the relevant tree
- After a kernel release, all the maintainers' tree are merged together : it is the merge window
- Topmost maintainer is Linus Torvalds
- All maintainers are listed in the MAINTAINERS file

Example of a merge process

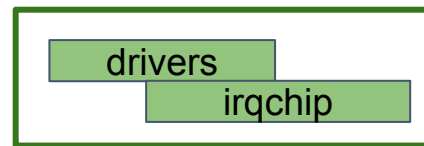
Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10



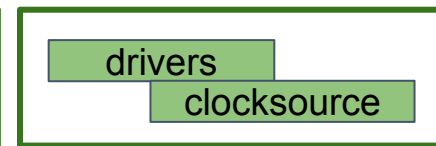
v4.10+net



v4.10+tip



v4.10+tip

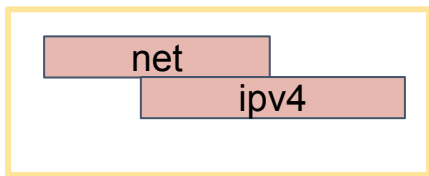
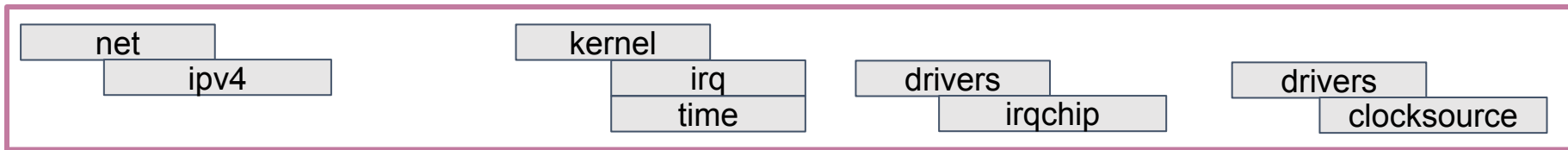


v4.10+tip

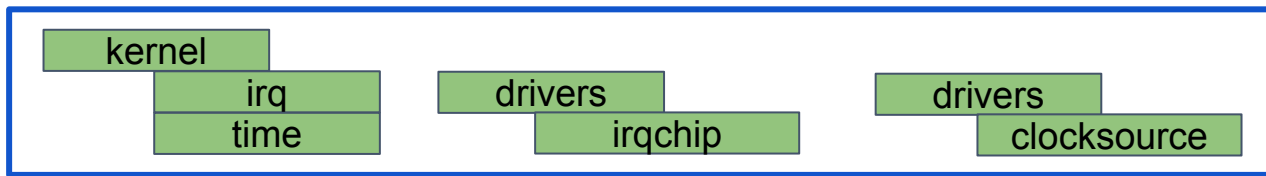


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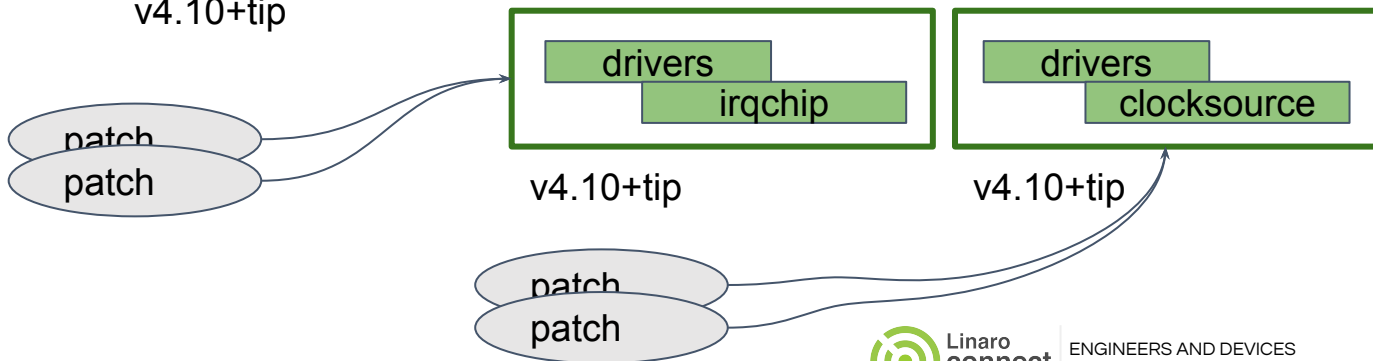
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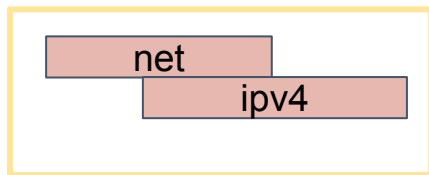
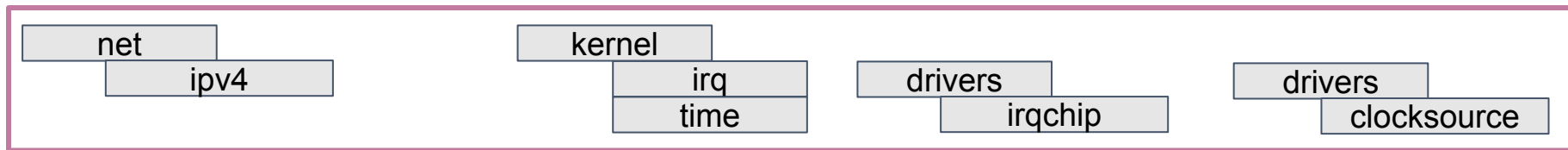


v4.10+tip

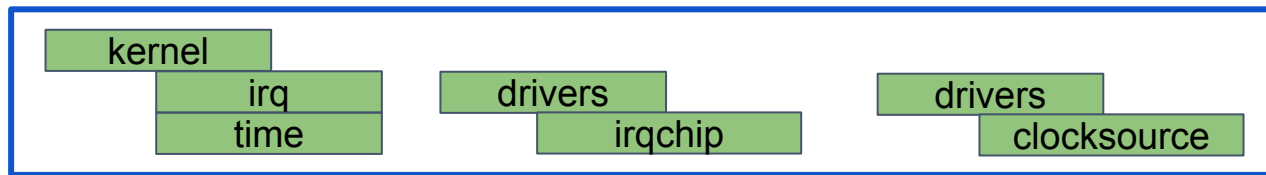


Example of a merge process

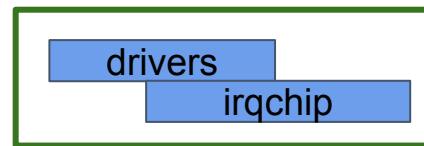
Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10



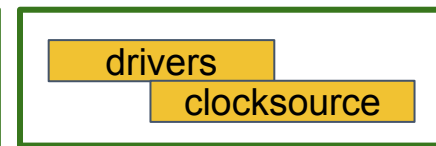
v4.10+net



v4.10+tip



v4.10+tip+irqchip

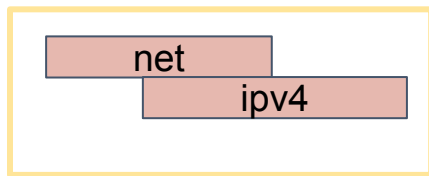
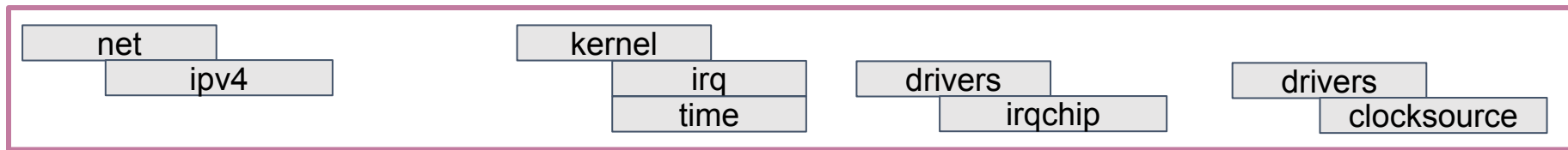


v4.10+tip+clocksource

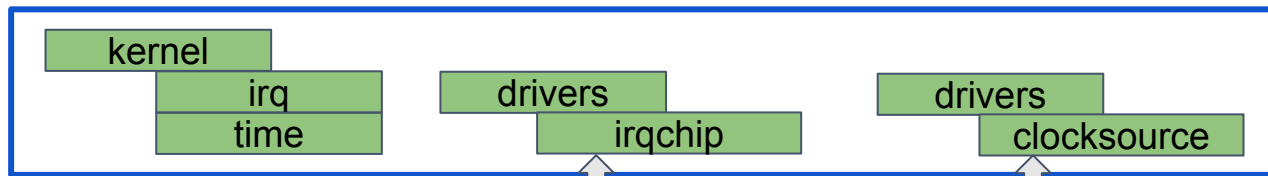


Example of a merge process - step 1

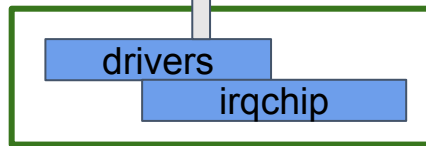
Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10



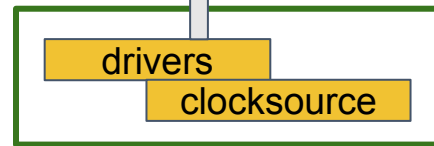
v4.10+net



v4.10+tip



v4.10+tip+irqchip

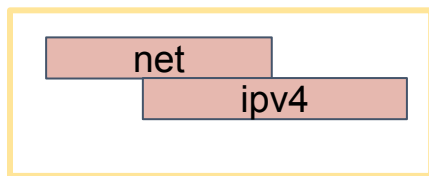
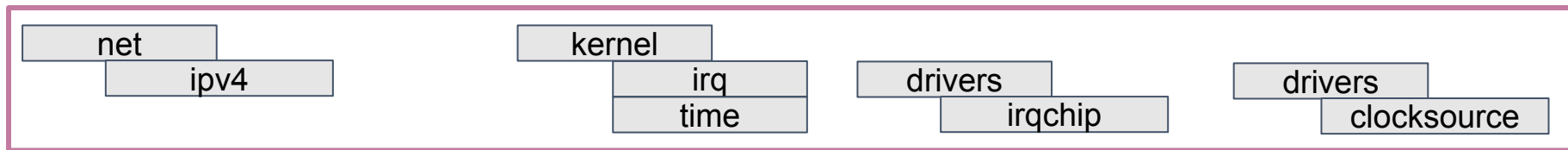


v4.10+tip+clocksource

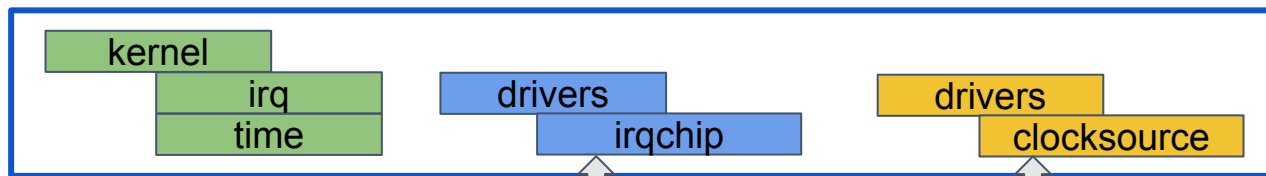


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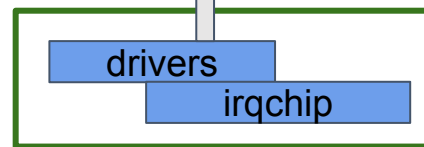
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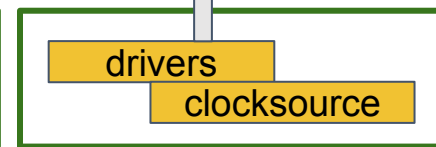
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v4.10+tip



v4.10+tip+irqchip

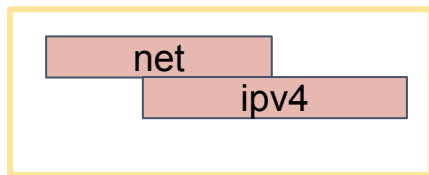
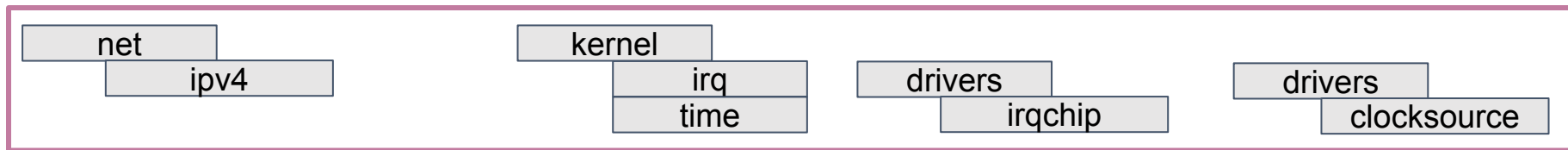


v4.10+tip+clocksource

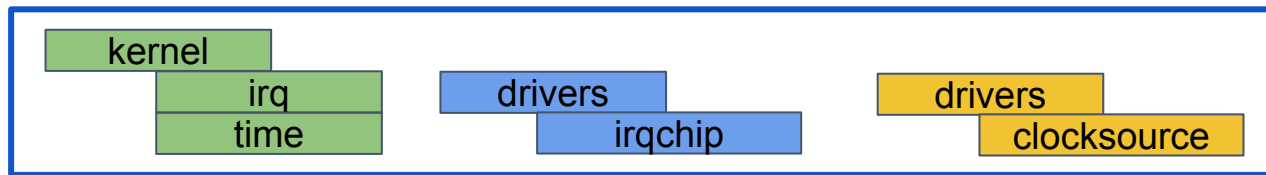


Example of a merge process - step 1

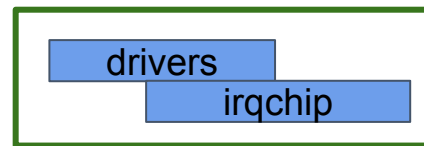
Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10



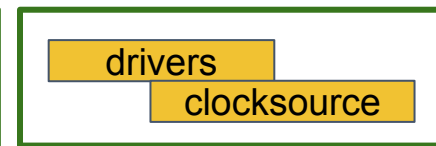
v4.10+net



v4.10+tip++



v4.10+tip+irqchip

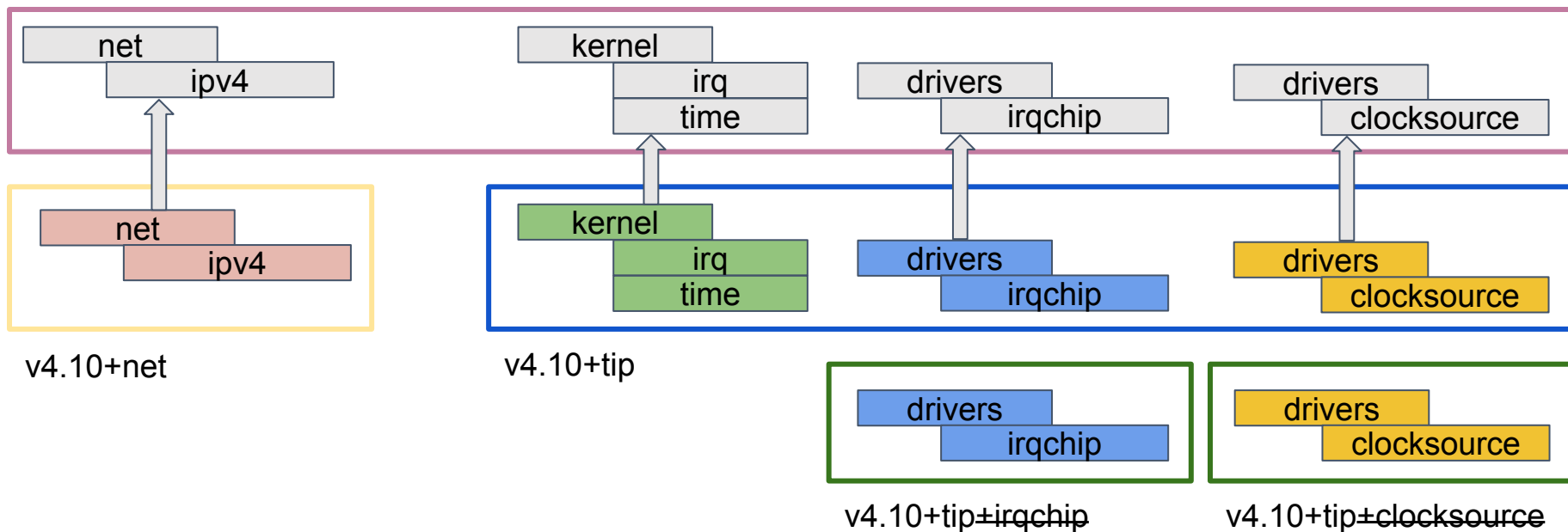


v4.10+tip+clocksource



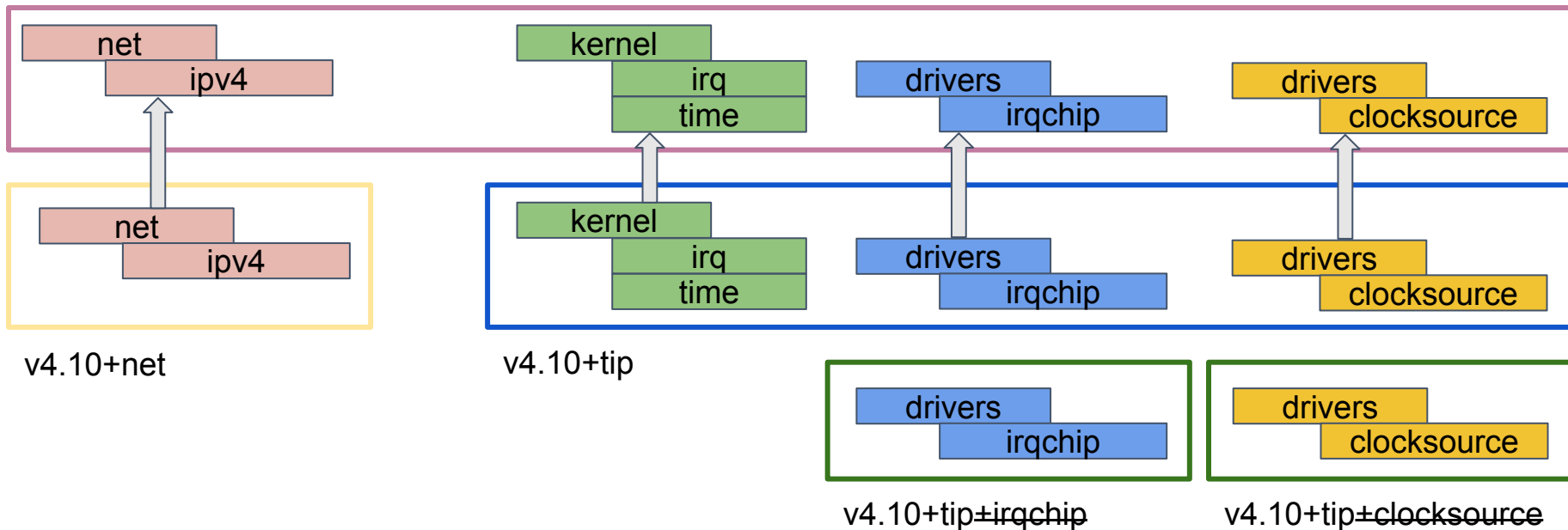
Example of a merge process - step 2

Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10



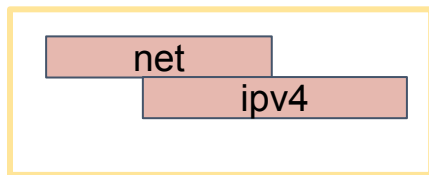
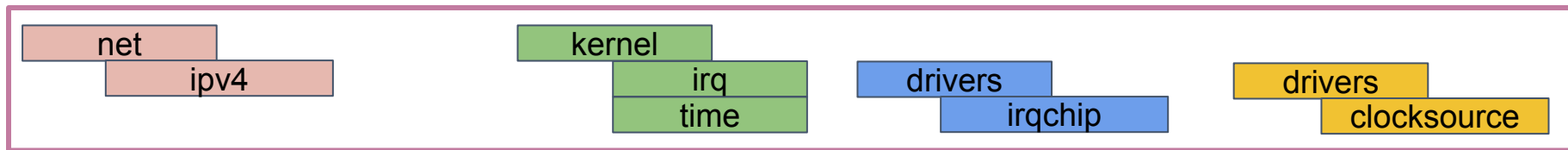
Example of a merge process - step 2

Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10++++

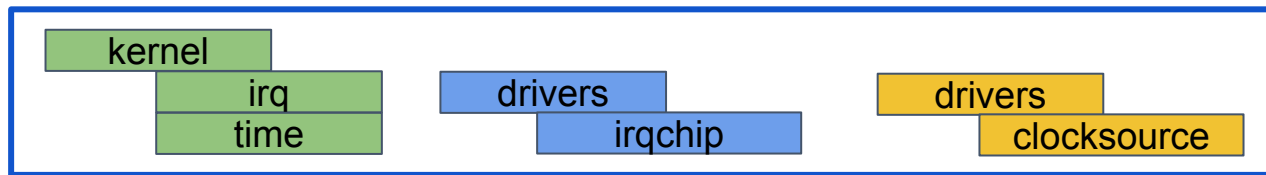


Example of a merge process - step 2

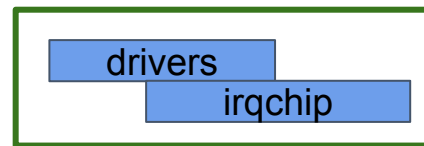
Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10++++



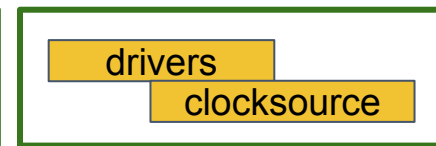
v4.10+net



v4.10+tip



v4.10+tip+irqchip

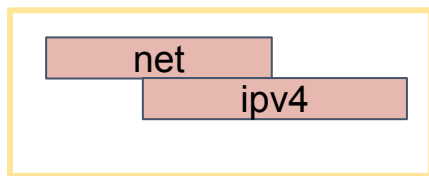
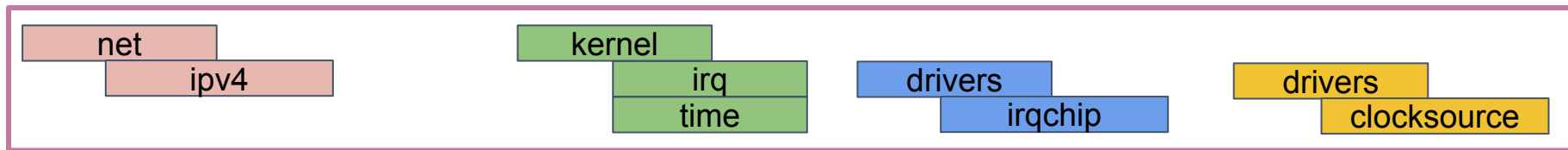


v4.10+tip+clocksource

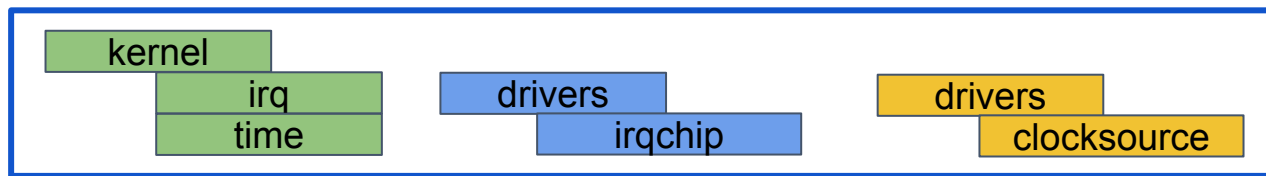


Example of a merge process - step 3

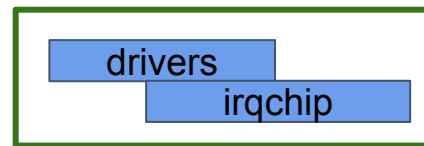
Linus Torvald's tree - v4.10-rc1



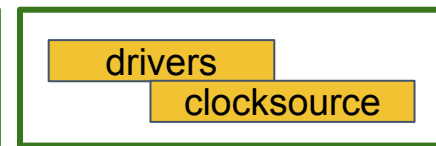
v4.10+net



v4.10+tip



v4.10+tip+irqchip



v4.10+tip+clocksource



Communication

- All development communication through the mailing lists
 - Important mailing lists for Linaro: lkml@, lakml@
 - MAINTAINERS file gives the subsystem <-> mailing list
 - <http://vger.kernel.org/vger-lists.html>
- Public discussion, no point-to-point
 - Reply-all always
- Opensource events: Linux Plumbers Conference, Embedded Linux Conference, Linaro Connect

Where to begin ?

- Send a simple contribution
 - But don't flood with too trivial patches
 - Read trivial@kernel.org rules
- One example with a checkpatch script
 - Run it in a directory where you will be working in the future
 - Eg. drivers/acpi
 - Target one **ERROR** spotted by checkpatch
 - Beware of false positives

```
for i in $(ls drivers/acpi/utils.c); do  
    ./scripts/checkpatch -f $i  
done
```

A simple contribution

- Compile, test first and then commit
 - Even if the change is trivial
- Write a nice description:
 - Why and what
 - One simple sentence prefixed with the subsystem name ...
 - ... followed by a more detailed description

A simple contribution

- Read the **Digital Certificate of Origin:**
 - Documentation/process/submitting-patches.rst
- Make sure you fully understand what that means
 - **You are legally responsible of your changes**
- When committing, add your Signed-off-by
- Don't send more than 2 trivial changes

A simple contribution

- A list of examples:
 - <https://goo.gl/q7NqcZ> : Fixing checkpatch errors
 - <https://goo.gl/JCn2y> : Fixing missing kfree
 - <https://goo.gl/ASrb0U> : Remove unused parameter
 - <https://goo.gl/uiktEV> : Remove pointless code

A more complex contribution

- Split the changes into several patches
- Bring the changes step by step, incremental changes
- Make sure the changes are git-bisect safe
 - Not following this rule will hurt your karma in the community
- Set the scene by cleaning up the place before sending a complex contribution

A more complex contribution

- Some examples:
 - Changing the loopback to be multi-instantiated:
 - <https://goo.gl/q6w1Ay> : Change the static variable to a pointer
 - <https://goo.gl/tdNth4> : Dynamically allocate the loopback
 - A cleanup to catch clocksource initialization error
 - <https://lkml.org/lkml/2016/6/16/781>
 - A very complex change for CPU hotplug:
 - <https://goo.gl/c2NpDY> : A long description of the changes



Before going to Upstreaming 201

Be sure you have the right mindset

ENGINEERS
AND DEVICES
WORKING
TOGETHER

Before going to Upstreaming 201

Be altruist

ENGINEERS
AND DEVICES
WORKING
TOGETHER



Before going to Upstreaming 201

Be polite

Before going to Upstreaming 201

Be patient

ENGINEERS
AND DEVICES
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Before going to Upstreaming 201

Be humble

Before going to Upstreaming 201

Be factual

Before going to Upstreaming 201

Always take into account the comments

ENGINEERS
AND DEVICES
WORKING
TOGETHER



Before going to Upstreaming 201

Always take into account the comments



Before going to Upstreaming 201

**Always take into account the
comments**

Before going to Upstreaming 201

- Read all the documentation Documentation/process/*:
 - Coding style rules
 - Give all the details introduced in this presentation
 - Digital Certificate of Origin
- More material at:
 - <https://kernelnewbies.org>

Before going to Upstreaming 201

- Ready to send patches for review ?
 - No ... I'm scared of what they'll think of my code
- Be sure you have the right mindset:
 - Be altruist
 - Be polite
 - Be patient
 - Be humble
 - Always take into account the comments
 - You can disagree, stick to technical reasons
 - Comments can be harsh, stay polite and factual
 - Stick to technical reasons
 - Don't be afraid, increase self confidence
 - Read the kernel documentation
 - Be altruist to encourage yourself to have a positive attitude



Thank You

#BUD17

For further information: www.linaro.org
BUD17 keynotes and videos on: connect.linaro.org

