Panduan Pemaketan Debian

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Tentang panduan ini

- Tujuan: **memberikan Anda pengetahuan penting tentang membuat paket Debian**
  - Memodifikasi paket yang telah ada
  - Membuat paket Anda sendiri
  - Berinteraksi dengan komunitas Debian
  - Menjadi pengguna mahir Debian
- Ini mencakup aspek yang paling penting, namun tidaklah lengkap
  - Anda perlu membaca dokumentasi lainnya
- Sebahagian besar dari panduan ini juga berlaku untuk distribusi turunan Debian
  - Termasuk juga Ubuntu

Garis besar

Outline

Debian

- **Distribusi GNU/Linux**
- Mayor distro pertama yang dikembangkan “secara terbuka dalam semangat GNU”
- **Tidak-komersil**, hasil kolaborasi dari 1,000 relawan
- 3 fitur utama:
  - **Kualitas** – budaya dari keunggulan teknis
    Kami rilis setelah selesai
  - **Kebebasan** – pengembang dan pengguna mematuhi *Kontrak Sosial*
    Mempromosikan budaya Perangkat Lunak Bebas sejak tahun 1993
  - **Kemerdekaan** – tidak ada (satupun) perusahaan yang mengawasi Debian
    dan pengambilan keputusan secara terbuka (*do-ocracy* + *demokrasi*)
- **Amatir** dalam artian yang baik: dibuat dengan cinta

Paket Debian

- berkas **.deb** (paket binari)
- Sebuah cara yang ampuh dan mudah untuk mendistribusikan perangkat lunak kepada pengguna
- Salah satu dari dua format paket yang paling umum (dengan RPM)
- Universal:
  - 30,000 paket binari di Debian
    $\rightarrow$ kebanyakan perangkat lunak bebas dikemas dalam Debian!
  - Untuk 12 port (arsitektur), termasuk 2 non-Linux (Hurd; KFreeBSD)
  - Juga digunakan oleh 120 distribusi turunan Debian

Format paket Deb

- berkas `.deb`: sebuah `ar` arsip

```
$ ar tv wget_1.12-2.1_i386.deb
rw-r--r-- 0/0       4 Sep  5 15:43 2010 debian-binary
rw-r--r-- 0/0    2403 Sep  5 15:43 2010 control.tar.gz
rw-r--r-- 0/0  751613 Sep  5 15:43 2010 data.tar.gz
```

  - `debian-binary`: versi format berkas deb, `"2.0\n"`
  - `control.tar.gz`: metadata tentang paket

    `control, md5sums, (pre|post)(rm|inst), triggers, shlibs,...`
  - `data.tar.gz`: berkas data dari paket

- Anda dapat membuat berkas `.deb` secara manual

  `http://tldp.org/HOWTO/html_single/Debian-Binary-Package-Building-HOWTO/`

- Tapi kebanyakan orang tidak melakukannya dengan cara itu

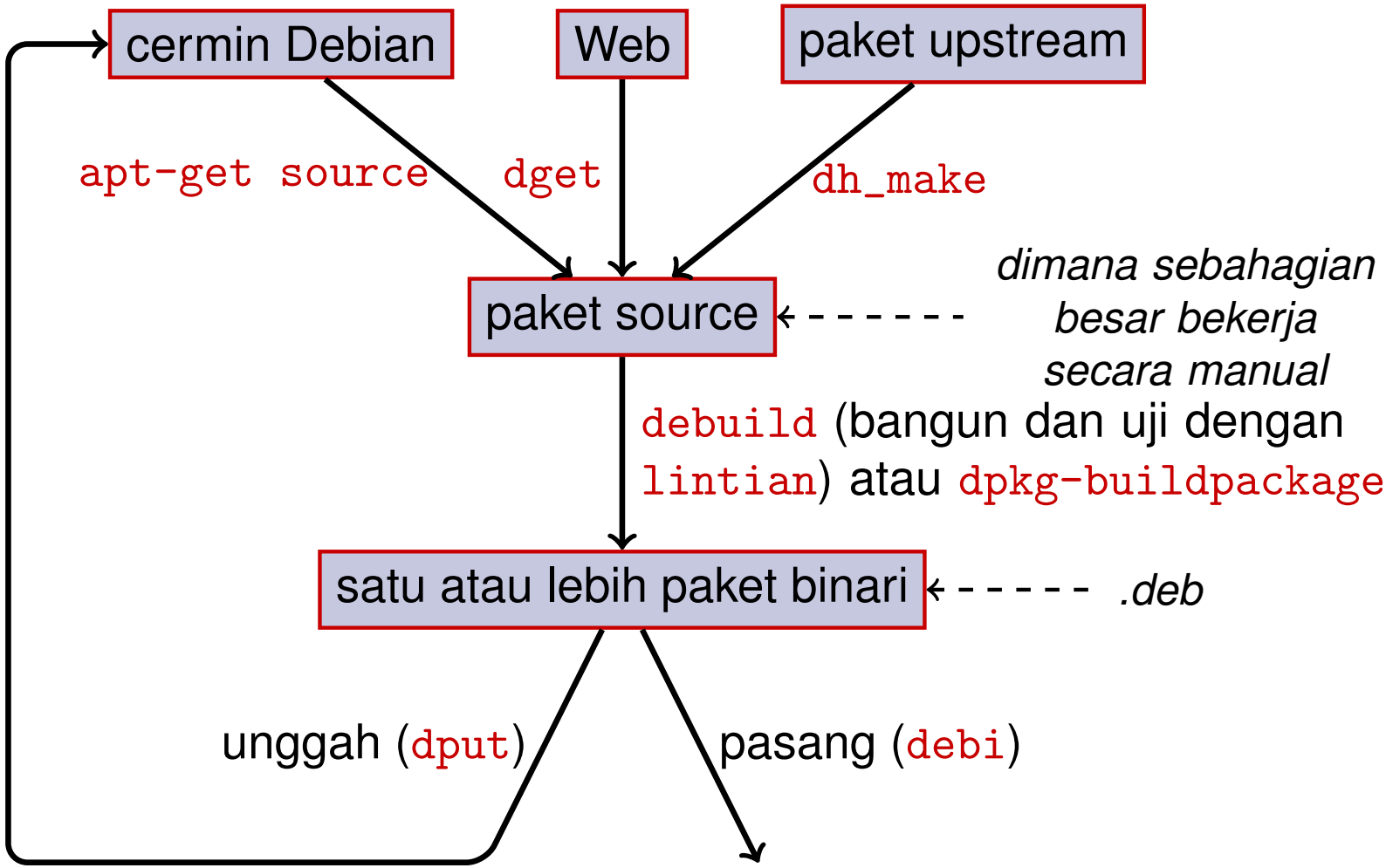
Panduan ini: membuat paket Debian, cara Debian

Perkakas yang Anda perlukan

- Sebuah sistem Debian (atau Ubuntu) (dengan akses root)
- Paket lainnya:
  - **build-essential**: memiliki ketergantungan pada paket yang akan diasumsikan tersedia pada mesin pengembang (tidak perlu menentukan secara spesifik di `Build-Depends:` control field pada paket Anda)
    - termasuk juga ketergantungan pada **dpkg-dev**, yang berisi peralatan dasar khusus untuk membuat paket Debian
  - **devscripts**: berisikan beberapa script yang berguna untuk pengelola paket Debian

Banyak perkakas lain yang akan disebutkan nantinya, seperti **debhelper**, **cdbs**, **quilt**, **pbuilder**, **sbuild**, **lintian**, **svn-buildpackage**, **git-buildpackage**, . . .
Pasang paket tersebut bila Anda menginginkannya.

Workflow pemaketan secara umum



Contoh: membangun kembali paket dash

1. Pasang paket yang dibutuhkan untuk membangun paket dash, dan devscripts
   `sudo apt-get build-dep dash`
   (membutuhkan baris `deb-src` pada `/etc/apt/sources.list`)
   `sudo apt-get install --no-install-recommends devscripts fakeroot`
2. Buat direktori kerja Anda, dan masuk ke direktori tersebut:
   `mkdir /tmp/debian-tutorial ; cd /tmp/debian-tutorial`
3. Ambil paket source `dash`
   `apt-get source dash`
   (Anda memerlukan baris `deb-src` pada `/etc/apt/sources.list`)
4. Bangun paket
   `cd dash-*`
   `debuild -us -uc` (`-us -uc` matikan penandatanganan paket dengan GPG)
5. Periksa apakah berjalan dengan baik
   - Menghasilkan berkas `.deb` baru pada direktori diatasnya
6. Lihat pada direktori `debian/`

Outline

Paket source

- Sebuah paket source dapat menghasilkan beberapa paket binari
  mis. source `libtar` menghasilkan paket binari `libtar0` dan `libtar-dev`
- Dua jenis paket: (bila ragu, gunakan non-native)
  - Paket Native: biasanya digunakan untuk perangkat lunak khusus Debian (*dpkg*, *apt*)
  - Paket Non-native: perangkat lunak yang dikembangkan diluar Debian
- Berkas utama: `.dsc` (meta-data)
- Berkas lain yang tergandung pada versi dari format source
  - 1.0 atau 3.0 (native): `package_version.tar.gz`
  - 1.0 (non-native):
    - `pkg_ver.orig.tar.gz`: source upstream
    - `pkg_debver.diff.gz`: tambalan untuk menambahkan perubahan secara spesifik di Debian
  - 3.0 (quilt):
    - `pkg_ver.orig.tar.gz`: source upstream
    - `pkg_debver.debian.tar.gz`: tarball dengan perubahan di Debian

(Lihat `dpkg-source(1)` untuk detilnya)

Contoh paket source (wget_1.12-2.1.dsc)

```
Format: 3.0 (quilt)
Source: wget
Binary: wget
Architecture: any
Version: 1.12-2.1
Maintainer: Noel Kothe <noel@debian.org>
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/wget/
Standards-Version: 3.8.4
Build-Depends: debhelper (>> 5.0.0), gettext, texinfo,
 libssl-dev (>= 0.9.8), dpatch, info2man
Checksums-Sha1:
 50d4ed2441e67[..]1ee0e94248 2464747 wget_1.12.orig.tar.gz
 d4c1c8bbe431d[..]dd7cef3611 48308 wget_1.12-2.1.debian.tar.gz
Checksums-Sha256:
 7578ed0974e12[..]dcba65b572 2464747 wget_1.12.orig.tar.gz
 1e9b0c4c00eae[..]89c402ad78 48308 wget_1.12-2.1.debian.tar.gz
Files:
 141461b9c04e4[..]9d1f2abf83 2464747 wget_1.12.orig.tar.gz
 e93123c934e3c[..]2f380278c2 48308 wget_1.12-2.1.debian.tar.gz
```

Mengambil paket sumber yang ada

- Dari arsip Debian:
  - `apt-get source` *`package`*
  - `apt-get source` *`package=version`*
  - `apt-get source` *`package/release`*

  (Anda memerlukan baris `deb-src` di `sources.list`)

- Dari Internet:
  - `dget` *`url-to.dsc`*
  - `dget http://snapshot.debian.org/archive/debian-archive/20090802T004153Z/debian/dists/bo/main/source/web/wget_1.4.4-6.dsc`

    (`snapshot.d.o` menyediakan semua paket dari Debian sejak 2005)

- Dari sistem pengontrol versi:
  - `debcheckout` *`package`*

- Setelah diunduh, bongkar dengan `dpkg-source -x` *`file.dsc`*

Membuat sebuah dasar paket source

- Unduh upstream source
  (*upstream source* = salah satu dari perangkat lunak pengembang)
- Ubah nama ke `<source_package>_<upstream_version>.orig.tar.gz`
  (contoh: `simgrid_3.6.orig.tar.gz`)
- Ekstrak
- Ubah nama direktori ke `<source_package>-<upstream_version>`
  (contoh: `simgrid-3.6`)
- `cd <source_package>-<upstream_version> && dh_make`
  (dari paket **dh-make**)
- There are some alternatives to `dh_make` for specific sets of packages:
  dh-make-perl, **dh-make-php**, ...
- direktori `debian/` dibuat, dengan beberapa berkas di dalamnya

Berkas di debian/

All the packaging work should be made by modifying files in `debian/`

- Berkas utama:
  - **control** – meta-data tentang paket (ketergantungan, dsb.)
  - **rules** – bagaimana membangun paket secara spesifik
  - **copyright** – informasi lisensi untuk paket
  - **changelog** – sejarah dari paket Debian
- Berkas-berkas lainnya:
  - compat
  - watch
  - dh_install* targets
    *.dirs, *.docs, *.manpages, . . .
  - maintainer scripts
    *.postinst, *.prerm, . . .
  - source/format
  - patches/ – bila Anda memerlukan modifikasi upstream sources
- Several files use a format based on RFC 822 (mail headers)

debian/changelog

- Daftar Debian packaging changes
- Memberikan versi terkini dari paket

$$\underbrace{1.2.1.1}_{\text{Versi upstream}}\text{-}\underbrace{5}_{\text{Revisi Debian}}$$

- Sunting secara manual atau dengan `dch`
  - Membuat sebuah entri changelog untuk rilis baru: `dch -i`
- Special format to automatically close Debian atau kutu Ubuntu
  Debian: `Closes: #595268`; Ubuntu: `LP: #616929`
- Terpasang sebagai `/usr/share/doc/`*`package`*`/changelog.Debian.gz`

```
mpich2 (1.2.1.1-5) unstable; urgency=low

  * Use /usr/bin/python instead of /usr/bin/python2.5. Allow
    to drop dependency on python2.5.  Closes: #595268
  * Make /usr/bin/mpdroot setuid. This is the default after
    the installation of mpich2 from source, too. LP: #616929
    + Add corresponding lintian override.

 -- Lucas Nussbaum <lucas@debian.org>  Wed, 15 Sep 2010 18:13:44 +0200
```

debian/control

- Paket metadata
  - For the source package itself
  - For each binary package built from this source
- Package name, section, priority, maintainer, uploaders, build-dependencies, dependencies, description, homepage, ...
- Dokumentasi: Debian Policy bagian 5
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-controlfields`

```
Source: wget
Section: web
Priority: important
Maintainer: Noel Kothe <noel@debian.org>
Build-Depends: debhelper (>> 5.0.0), gettext, texinfo,
 libssl-dev (>= 0.9.8), dpatch, info2man
Standards-Version: 3.8.4
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/wget/

Package: wget
Architecture: any
Depends: ${shlibs:Depends}, ${misc:Depends}
Description: retrieves files from the web
 Wget is a network utility to retrieve files from the Web
```

Architecture: all atau any

Two kinds of binary packages:

- Packages with different contents on each Debian architecture
  - Contoh: program C
  - `Architecture: any` di `debian/control`
    - Atau, hanya berjalan pada sebuah arsitektur tertentu:
      `Architecture: amd64 i386 ia64 hurd-i386`
  - buildd.debian.org: builds all the other architectures for you on upload
  - Bernama *package*`_`*version*`_`*architecture*`.deb`
- Paket dengan konten yang sama pada semua arsitektur
  - Contoh: librari Perl
  - `Architecture: all` di `debian/control`
  - Bernama *package*`_`*version*`_all.deb`

A source package can generate a mix of `Architecture: any` and `Architecture: all` binary packages

debian/rules

- Makefile
- Interface digunakan untuk membangun paket Debian
- Di dokumentasikan di Debian Policy, bagian 4.8
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-source#s-debianrules`
- Required targets:
  - `build, build-arch, build-indep`: should perform all the configuration and compilation
  - `binary, binary-arch, binary-indep`: membangun paket binari
    - `dpkg-buildpackage` akan menghubungi `binary` untuk membangun semua paket, atau `binary-arch` hanya untuk membangun paket `Architecture: any`
  - `clean`: membersihkan direktori source

Packaging helpers – debhelper

- You could write shell code in `debian/rules` directly
  - Lihat paket `adduser` sebagai contoh
- Better practice (used by most packages): use a *Packaging helper*
- Terpopuler: **debhelper** (digunakan oleh 98% paket)
- Tujuan:
  - Factor the common tasks in standard tools used by all packages
  - Fix some packaging bugs once for all packages

dh_installdirs, dh_installchangelogs, dh_installdocs, dh_installexamples, dh_install, dh_installdebconf, dh_installinit, dh_link, dh_strip, dh_compress, dh_fixperms, dh_perl, dh_makeshlibs, dh_installdeb, dh_shlibdeps, dh_gencontrol, dh_md5sums, dh_builddeb, ...

  - Dipanggil dari `debian/rules`
  - Configurable using command parameters or files in `debian/`

package`.docs`, *package*`.examples`, *package*`.install`, *package*`.manpages`, ...

- Third-party helpers for sets of packages: **python-support**, **dh_ocaml**, ...
- Gotcha: `debian/compat`: Debhelper compatibility version (use "7")

debian/rules menggunakan debhelper (1/2)

```
#!/usr/bin/make -f

# Uncomment this to turn on verbose mode.
#export DH_VERBOSE=1

build:
        $(MAKE)
        #docbook-to-man debian/packagename.sgml > packagename.1

clean:
        dh_testdir
        dh_testroot
        rm -f build-stamp configure-stamp
        $(MAKE) clean
        dh_clean

install: build
        dh_testdir
        dh_testroot
        dh_clean -k
        dh_installdirs
        # Add here commands to install the package into debian/package
        $(MAKE) DESTDIR=$(CURDIR)/debian/packagename install
```

debian/rules menggunakan debhelper (2/2)

```
# Build architecture-independent files here.
binary-indep: build install

# Build architecture-dependent files here.
binary-arch: build install
        dh_testdir
        dh_testroot
        dh_installchangelogs
        dh_installdocs
        dh_installexamples
        dh_install
        dh_installman
        dh_link
        dh_strip
        dh_compress
        dh_fixperms
        dh_installdeb
        dh_shlibdeps
        dh_gencontrol
        dh_md5sums
        dh_builddeb

binary: binary-indep binary-arch
.PHONY: build clean binary-indep binary-arch binary install configure
```

CDBS

- With debhelper, still a lot of redundancy between packages
- Second-level helpers that factor common functionality
  - E.g. building with `./configure && make && make install` or CMake
- CDBS:
  - Introduced in 2005, based on advanced *GNU make* magic
  - Dokumentasi: `/usr/share/doc/cdbs/`
  - Dukungan untuk Perl, Python, Ruby, GNOME, KDE, Java, Haskell, ...
  - Namun sebagian orang membenci ini:
    - Sometimes difficult to customize package builds: "*twisty maze of makefiles and environment variables*"
    - Slower than plain debhelper (many useless calls to `dh_*`)

```
#!/usr/bin/make -f
include /usr/share/cdbs/1/rules/debhelper.mk
include /usr/share/cdbs/1/class/autotools.mk

# add an action after the build
build/mypackage::
    /bin/bash debian/scripts/foo.sh
```

Dh (alias Debhelper 7, atau dh7)

- Introduced in 2008 as a *CDBS killer*
- **dh** command that calls `dh_*`
- Simple *debian/rules*, listing only overrides
- Easier to customize than CDBS
- Doc: manpages (`debhelper(7)`, `dh(1)`) + slides from DebConf9 talk `http://kitenet.net/~joey/talks/debhelper/debhelper-slides.pdf`

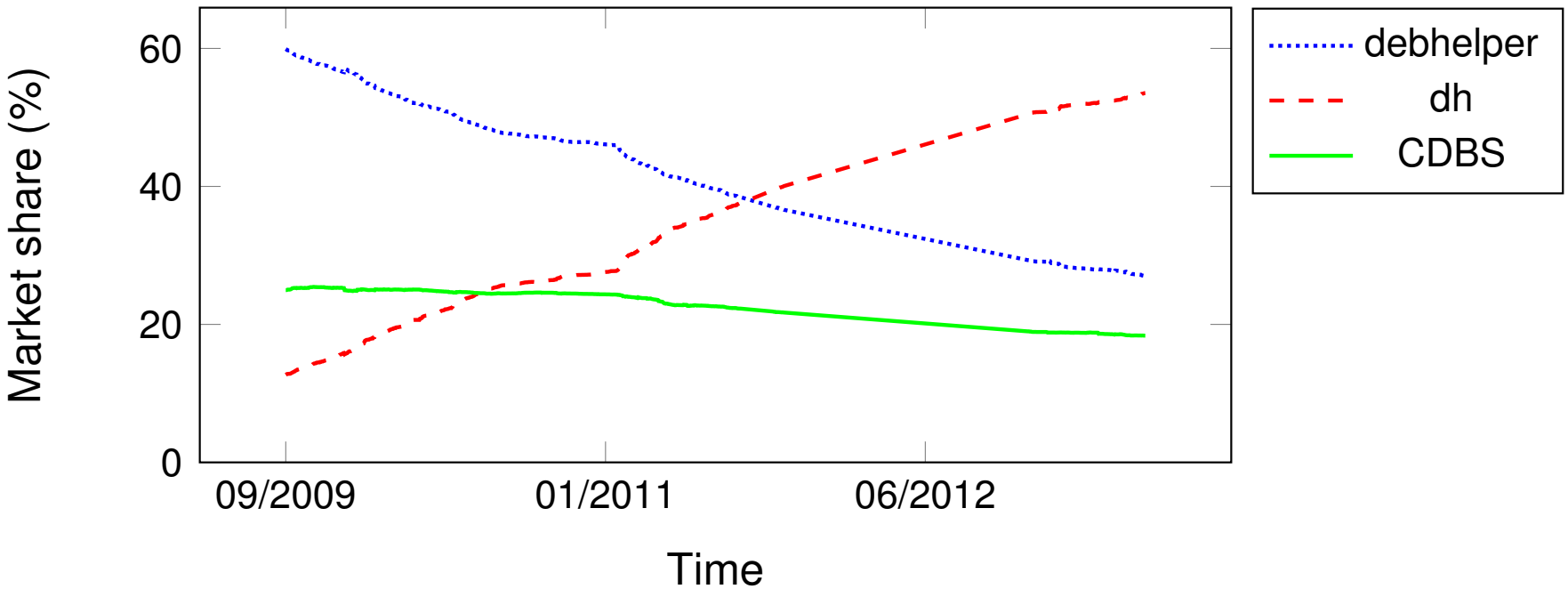
```
#!/usr/bin/make -f
%:
	dh $@

override_dh_auto_configure:
	dh_auto_configure -- --with-kitchen-sink

override_dh_auto_build:
	make world
```

Classic debhelper vs CDBS vs dh

- Mind shares:
  Classic debhelper: 27% CDBS: 18% dh: 54%
- Which one should I learn?
  - Probably a bit of all of them
  - You need to know debhelper to use dh and CDBS
  - You might have to modify CDBS packages
- Which one should I use for a new package?
  - **dh** (only solution with an increasing mind share)



Outline

Membangun paket

- `apt-get build-dep mypackage`
  Installs the *build-dependencies* (for a package already in Debian)
  Or `mk-build-deps -ir` (for a package not uploaded yet)

- `debuild`: bangun, uji dengan `lintian`, tandatangani dengan GPG

- Also possible to call `dpkg-buildpackage` directly
  - Usually with `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc`

- It is better to build packages in a clean & minimal environment
  - `pbuilder` – bantuan untuk membagun paket di sebuah *chroot*
    Dokumentasi yang baik: `https://wiki.ubuntu.com/PbuilderHowto`
    (optimization: `cowbuilder ccache distcc`)
  - `schroot` and `sbuild`: used on the Debian build daemons
    (not as simple as `pbuilder`, but allows LVM snapshots
    see: `https://help.ubuntu.com/community/SbuildLVMHowto`)

- Membuat berkas `.deb` dan sebuah berkas `.changes`
  - `.changes`: describes what was built; used to upload the package

Memasang dan menguji paket

- Install the package locally: `debi` (will use `.changes` to know what to install)
- List the content of the package: `debc ../mypackage<TAB>.changes`
- Membandingkan paket dengan versi sebelumnya:
  `debdiff ../mypackage_1_*.changes ../mypackage_2_*.changes`
  atau untuk membandingkan sources:
  `debdiff ../mypackage_1_*.dsc ../mypackage_2_*.dsc`
- Memeriksa paket dengan `lintian` (static analyzer):
  `lintian ../mypackage<TAB>.changes`
  `lintian -i`: memberikan informasi lainnya tentang galat
  `lintian -EviIL +pedantic`: menampilkan masalah lainnya
- Mengunggah paket ke Debian (`dput`) (memerlukan konfigurasi)
- Membuat sebuah arsip pribadi Debian dengan `reprepro` atau `aptly`
  Dokumentasi:
  `https://wiki.debian.org/HowToSetupADebianRepository`

Outline

Sesi praktek 1: memodifikasi paket grep

1. Pergi ke `http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/g/grep/` dan unduh versi 2.12-2 dari paket
   - Apabila paket source tidak dibongkar secara otomasis, bongkar dengan `dpkg-source -x grep_*.dsc`
2. Lihat berkas-berkas di `debian/`.
   - Berapa banyak paket binari yang dibuat dari paket source?
   - Which packaging helper does this package use?
3. Membangun paket
4. Sekarang kita menuju ke memodifikasi paket. Buat sebuah entri changelog dan tambahkan nomor versi.
5. Now disable perl-regexp support (it is a `./configure` option)
6. Membangun kembali paket
7. Bandingkan paket asli dan paket baru dengan debdiff
8. Pasang paket baru yang telah dibuat
9. Cry if you messed up ;)

Outline

debian/copyright

- Informasi hak cipta dan lisensi untuk paket source dan paket
- Secara tradisional ditulis sebagai berkas text
- New machine-readable format:
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/`

```
Format: https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/
Upstream-Name: X Solitaire
Source: ftp://ftp.example.com/pub/games

Files: *
Copyright: Copyright 1998 John Doe <jdoe@example.com>
License: GPL-2+
 This program is free software; you can redistribute it
 [...]
 .
 On Debian systems, the full text of the GNU General Public
 License version 2 can be found in the file
 ‘/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2’.

Files: debian/*
Copyright: Copyright 1998 Jane Smith <jsmith@example.net>
License:
 [LICENSE TEXT]
```

Memodifikasi paket upstream

Often needed:

- Perbaiki kutu atau menambahkan kostumisasi secara spesifik ke Debian
- Perbaikan Backport dari sebuah rilis upstream terbaru

Beberapa metode untuk melakukannya:

- Modifying the files directly
  - Ringkas
  - Tapi ada cara untuk melacak dan mendokumentasikan perubahan
- Menggunakan sistem penambalan
  - Eases contributing your changes to upstream
  - Helps sharing the fixes with derivatives
  - Gives more exposure to the changes
    `http://patch-tracker.debian.org/` (down currently)

Menambal sistem

- Principle: changes are stored as patches in `debian/patches/`
- Applied and unapplied during build
- Past: several implementations – *simple-patchsys* (*cdbs*), *dpatch*, ***quilt***
  - Each supports two `debian/rules` targets:
    - `debian/rules patch`: apply all patches
    - `debian/rules unpatch`: de-apply all patches
  - Dokumentasi lainnya: `https://wiki.debian.org/debian/patches`
- **New source package format with built-in patch system: 3.0 (quilt)**
  - Solusi yang direkomendasikan
  - Anda perlu mempelajari *quilt*
    `http://pkg-perl.alioth.debian.org/howto/quilt.html`
  - Perkakas patch-system-agnostic di `devscripts`: `edit-patch`

Dokumentasi dari penambalan

- Standard headers at the beginning of the patch
- Documented in DEP-3 - Patch Tagging Guidelines
  `http://dep.debian.net/deps/dep3/`

```
Description: Fix widget frobnication speeds
 Frobnicating widgets too quickly tended to cause explosions.
Forwarded: http://lists.example.com/2010/03/1234.html
Author: John Doe <johndoe-guest@users.alioth.debian.org>
Applied-Upstream: 1.2, http://bzr.foo.com/frobnicator/revision/123
Last-Update: 2010-03-29

--- a/src/widgets.c
+++ b/src/widgets.c
@@ -101,9 +101,6 @@ struct {
```

Melakukan berbagai hal selama instalasi dan pengha

- Decompressing the package is sometimes not enough
- Create/remove system users, start/stop services, manage *alternatives*
- Selesai di *maintainer scripts*
  `preinst, postinst, prerm, postrm`
  - Snippets for common actions can be generated by debhelper
- Dokumentasi:
  - Panduan Debian Policy, bagian 6
    `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-maintainerscripts`
  - Debian Developer's Reference, bagian 6.4
    `https://www.debian.org/doc/developers-reference/best-pkging-practices.html`
  - `https://people.debian.org/~srivasta/MaintainerScripts.html`
- Prompting the user
  - Must be done with **debconf**
  - Dokumentasi: `debconf-devel(7)` (paket `debconf-doc`)

Memantau versi upstream

- Lihat secara spesifik di `debian/watch` (lihat `uscan(1)`)

```
version=3

http://tmrc.mit.edu/mirror/twisted/Twisted/(\d\.\d)/ \
  Twisted-([\d\.]*)\.tar\.bz2
```

- Ini secara otomatis akan memeriksa paket upstream terakhir, that notify the maintainer on various dashboards including `https://tracker.debian.org/` dan `https://udd.debian.org/dmd/`
- `uscan`: jalankan pengecekan manual
- `uupdate`: coba untuk memperbaharui paket Anda ke versi upstream terakhir

Pemaketan dengan Version Control System

- Beberapa alat untuk membantu mengelola cabang dan tag untuk pekerjaan kemasan Anda:
  `svn-buildpackage`, `git-buildpackage`
- Contoh: `git-buildpackage`
  - `upstream` branch to track upstream with `upstream/`*`version`* tags
  - `master` branch tracks the Debian package
  - `debian/`*`version`* tags for each upload
  - `pristine-tar` branch to be able to rebuild the upstream tarball

  Doc: `http://honk.sigxcpu.org/projects/git-buildpackage/manual-html/gbp.html`
- `Vcs-*` fields in `debian/control` to locate the repository
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/Alioth/Git`
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/Alioth/Svn`

```
Vcs-Browser: http://anonscm.debian.org/gitweb/?p=collab-maint/devscripts.git
Vcs-Git: git://anonscm.debian.org/collab-maint/devscripts.git

Vcs-Browser: http://svn.debian.org/viewsvn/pkg-perl/trunk/libwww-perl/
Vcs-Svn: svn://svn.debian.org/pkg-perl/trunk/libwww-perl
```

- VCS-agnostic interface: `debcheckout`, `debcommit`, `debrelease`
  - `debcheckout grep` → checks out the source package from Git

Backporting packages

- Goal: use a newer version of a package on an older system
  e.g. use *mutt* from Debian *unstable* on Debian *stable*
- General idea:
  - Take the source package from Debian unstable
  - Modify it so that it builds and works fine on Debian stable
    - Sometimes trivial (no changes needed)
    - Sometimes difficult
    - Sometimes impossible (many unavailable dependencies)
- Some backports are provided and supported by the Debian project
  `http://backports.debian.org/`

Outline

Beberapa cara untuk berkontribusi ke Debian

- **Worst** way to contribute:
  1. Package your own application
  2. Get it into Debian
  3. Disappear

- **Better** ways to contribute:
  - Get involved in packaging teams
    - Many teams that focus on set of packages, and need help
    - List available at `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams`
    - An excellent way to learn from more experienced contributors
  - Adopt existing unmaintained packages (*orphaned packages*)
  - Bring new software to Debian
    - Only if it's interesting/useful enough, please
    - Are there alternatives already packaged in Debian?

Mengadopsi paket orphaned

- Banyak paket yang belum dikelola di Debian
- Daftar lengkap + proses: `https://www.debian.org/devel/wnpp/`
- Terpasang pada mesin Anda: `wnpp-alert`
- Different states:
  - **O**rphaned: the package is unmaintained
    Feel free to adopt it
  - **RFA**: **R**equest **F**or **A**dopter
    Maintainer looking for adopter, but continues work in the meantime
    Feel free to adopt it. A mail to the current maintainer is polite
  - **ITA**: **I**ntent **T**o **A**dopt
    Someone intends to adopt the package
    You could propose your help!
  - **RFH**: **R**equest **F**or **H**elp
    The maintainer is looking for help
- Some unmaintained packages not detected $\rightarrow$ not orphaned yet
- When in doubt, ask `debian-qa@lists.debian.org`
  or `#debian-qa` on `irc.debian.org`

Adopting a package: example

```
From: You <you@yourdomain>
To: 640454@bugs.debian.org, control@bugs.debian.org
Cc: Francois Marier <francois@debian.org>
Subject: ITA: verbiste -- French conjugator

retitle 640454 ITA: verbiste -- French conjugator
owner 640454 !
thanks

Hi,

I am using verbiste and I am willing to take care of the package.

Cheers,

Anda
```

- Polite to contact the previous maintainer (especially if the package was RFAed, not orphaned)
- Ide yang sangat baik untuk menghubungi proyek upstream

Panel kontrol Debian untuk pengelola

- You do not need any official status to get your package into Debian
  1. Submit an **ITP** bug (**I**ntend **T**o **P**ackage) using `reportbug wnpp`
  2. Prepare a source package
  3. Find a Debian Developer that will sponsor your package
- Official status (when you are an experienced package maintainer):
  - **Debian Maintainer (DM):**
    Permission to upload your own packages
    See `https://wiki.debian.org/DebianMaintainer`
  - **Debian Developer (DD):**
    Debian project member; can vote and upload any package

Things to check before asking for sponsorship

- Debian puts **a lot of focus on quality**
- Generally, **sponsors are hard to find and busy**
  - Make sure your package is ready before asking for sponsorship
- Things to check:
  - Avoid missing build-dependencies: make sure that your package build fine in a clean *sid chroot*
    - Direkomendasikan menggunakan `pbuilder`
  - Jalankan `lintian -EviIL +pedantic` pada paket Anda
    - Errors must be fixed, all other problems should be fixed
  - Do extensive testing of your package, of course
- In doubt, ask for help

Dimana bisa memperoleh bantuan?

Help you will need:

- Advice and answers to your questions, code reviews
- Sponsorship for your uploads, once your package is ready

Anda dapat memperoleh bantuan dari:

- **Anggota lain dari tim pemaketan**
  - Daftar tim: `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams`
- The **Debian Mentors group** (if your package does not fit in a team)
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/DebianMentorsFaq`
  - Mailing list: `debian-mentors@lists.debian.org`
    (also a good way to learn by accident)
  - IRC: `#debian-mentors` on `irc.debian.org`
  - `http://mentors.debian.net/`
  - Dokumentasi: `http://mentors.debian.net/intro-maintainers`
- **Localized mailing lists** (get help in your language)
  - `debian-devel-{french,italian,portuguese,spanish}@lists.d.o`
  - Daftar lengkap: `https://lists.debian.org/devel.html`
  - Atau milis pengguna: `https://lists.debian.org/users.html`

Dokumentasi lainnya

- Debian Developers' Corner
  `https://www.debian.org/devel/`
  Links to many resources about Debian development
- Debian New Maintainers' Guide
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/maint-guide/`
  An introduction to Debian packaging, but could use an update
- Debian Developer's Reference
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/developers-reference/`
  Mostly about Debian procedures, but also some best packaging practices (part 6)
- Debian Policy
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/`
  - All the requirements that every package must satisfy
  - Specific policies for Perl, Java, Python, ...
- Ubuntu Packaging Guide
  `http://developer.ubuntu.com/resources/tools/packaging/`

Panel kontrol Debian untuk pengelola

- **Source package centric**:
  `https://tracker.debian.org/dpkg`
- **Maintainer/team centric**: Developer's Packages Overview (DDPO)
  `https://qa.debian.org/developer.php?login=pkg-ruby-extras-maintainers@lists.alioth.debian.org`
- **TODO-list oriented**: Debian Maintainer Dashboard (DMD)
  `https://udd.debian.org/dmd/`

Menggunakan Debian Bug Tracking System (BTS)

- A quite unique way to manage bugs
  - Antarmuka web untuk melihat kutu
  - Email interface to make changes to bugs
- Menambahkan informasi pada kutu:
  - Write to `123456@bugs.debian.org` (does not include the submitter, you need to add `123456-submitter@bugs.debian.org`)
- Changing bug status:
  - Send commands to `control@bugs.debian.org`
  - Command-line interface: `bts` command in `devscripts`
  - Dokumentasi: `https://www.debian.org/Bugs/server-control`
- Melaporkan kutu: gunakan `reportbug`
  - Normalnya digunakan dengan mail server lokal: install `ssmtp` atau `nullmailer`
  - Atau gunakan `reportbug --template`, kemudian kirim (secara manual) ke `submit@bugs.debian.org`

Menggunakan BTS: contoh

- Sending an email to the bug and the submitter:
  `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=680822#10`
- Tagging and changing the severity:
  `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=680227#10`
- Reassigning, changing the severity, retitling ...:
  `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=680822#93`
  - `notfound`, `found`, `notfixed`, `fixed` are for **version-tracking**
    Lihat `https://wiki.debian.org/HowtoUseBTS#Version_tracking`
- Menggunakan usertags: `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?msg=42;bug=642267`
  Lihat `https://wiki.debian.org/bugs.debian.org/usertags`
- Dokumentasi BTS:
  - `https://www.debian.org/Bugs/`
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/HowtoUseBTS`

Lebih tertarik dengan Ubuntu?

- Ubuntu mainly manages the divergence with Debian
- No real focus on specific packages
  Instead, kolaborasi dengan tim Debian
- Usually recommend uploading new packages to Debian first
  `https://wiki.ubuntu.com/UbuntuDevelopment/NewPackages`
- Possibly a better plan:
  - Get involved in a Debian team and act as a bridge with Ubuntu
  - Help reduce divergence, triage bugs in Launchpad
  - Many Debian tools can help:
    - Ubuntu column on the Developer's packages overview
    - Ubuntu box on the Package Tracking System
    - Receive launchpad bugmail via the PTS

Outline

Kesimpulan

- You now have a full overview of Debian packaging
- Namun Anda perlu membaca dokumentasi lainnya
- Best practices have evolved over the years
  - If not sure, use the **dh** packaging helper, and the **3.0 (quilt)** format
- Things that were not covered in this tutorial:
  - UCF – manage user changes to configuration files when upgrading
  - dpkg triggers – group similar maintainer scripts actions together
  - Debian development organization:
    - Suites: stable, testing, unstable, experimental, security, *-updates, backports, . . .
    - Debian Blends – subsets of Debian targeting specific groups

Feedback: **packaging-tutorial@packages.debian.org**

Legal stuff

Berkontribusi untuk panduan ini

- Contribute:
  - `apt-get source packaging-tutorial`
  - `debcheckout packaging-tutorial`
  - `git clone git://git.debian.org/collab-maint/packaging-tutorial.git`
  - `http://git.debian.org/?p=collab-maint/packaging-tutorial.git`
  - Open bugs: `bugs.debian.org/src:packaging-tutorial`
- Provide feedback:
  - `mailto:packaging-tutorial@packages.debian.org`
    - What should be added to this tutorial?
    - What should be improved?
  - `reportbug packaging-tutorial`

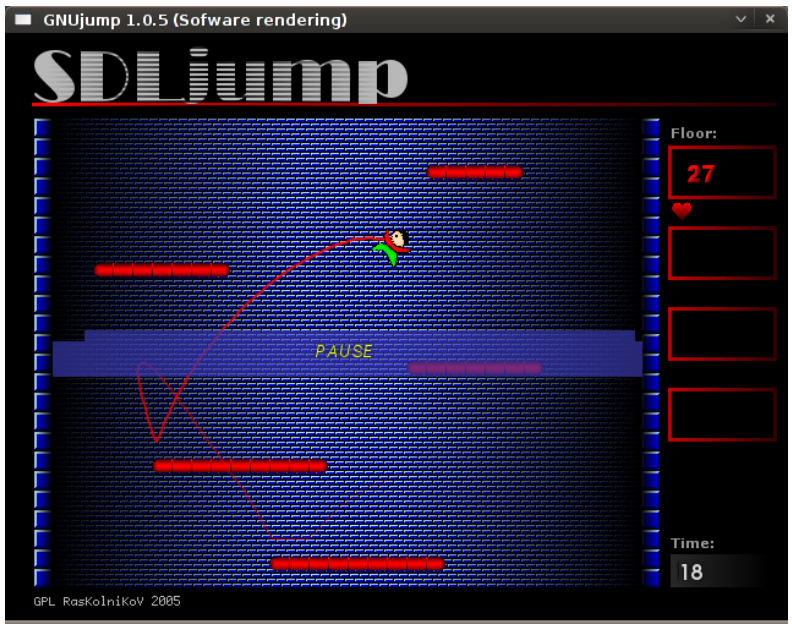
Outline

Sesi praktek 2: memaketkan GNUjump

1. Download GNUjump 1.0.8 from
   `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gnujump/gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`

2. Create a Debian package for it
   - Install build-dependencies so that you can build the package
   - Get a basic working package
   - Finish filling `debian/control` and other files

3. Enjoy



Sesi praktek 3: memaketkan librari Java

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Java packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java/Packaging`
   - `https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/java-policy/`
   - `http://pkg-java.alioth.debian.org/docs/tutorial.html`
   - Paper and slides from a Debconf10 talk about javahelper:
     `http://pkg-java.alioth.debian.org/docs/debconf10-javahelper-paper.pdf`
     `http://pkg-java.alioth.debian.org/docs/debconf10-javahelper-slides.pdf`
2. Download IRClib from `http://moepii.sourceforge.net/`
3. Paketkan

Sesi praktek 4: memaketkan Ruby gem

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Ruby packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby/Packaging`
   - `gem2deb(1)`, `dh_ruby(1)` (in the `gem2deb` package)
2. Create a basic Debian source package from the `peach` gem: `gem2deb peach`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Sesi praktek 5: memaketkan modul Perl

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Perl packaging:
   - `http://pkg-perl.alioth.debian.org/`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/DebianPerlGroup`
   - `dh-make-perl(1)`, `dpt(1)` (in the `pkg-perl-tools` package)
2. Buat sebuah paket source dasar Debian dari distribusi `Acme` CPAN: `dh-make-perl --cpan Acme`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Outline

Jawaban untuk sesi praktek

Sesi praktek 1: memodifikasi paket grep

1. Pergi ke `http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/g/grep/` dan unduh versi 2.12-2 dari paket
2. Lihat berkas-berkas di `debian/`.
   - Berapa banyak paket binari yang dibuat dari paket source?
   - Which packaging helper does this package use?
3. Membangun paket
4. Sekarang kita menuju ke memodifikasi paket. Buat sebuah entri changelog dan tambahkan nomor versi.
5. Now disable perl-regexp support (it is a `./configure` option)
6. Membangun kembali paket
7. Bandingkan paket asli dan paket baru dengan debdiff
8. Pasang paket baru yang telah dibuat
9. Cry if you messed up ;)

Fetching the source

1. Pergi ke `http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/g/grep/` dan unduh versi 2.6.3-3 dari paket

- Gunakan dget untuk mengunduh berkas `.dsc` :
  `dget http://cdn.debian.net/debian/pool/main/g/grep/grep_2.6.3-3.dsc`
- According to `https://tracker.debian.org/grep`, `grep` version 2.12-2 is currently in *stable* (*wheezy*). If you have `deb-src` lines for *squeeze* in your `/etc/apt/sources.list`, you can use:
  `apt-get source grep=2.12-2`
  or `apt-get source grep/stable`
  or, if you feel lucky: `apt-get source grep`
- The `grep` source package is composed of three files:
  - `grep_2.6.3-3.dsc`
  - `grep_2.6.3-3.debian.tar.bz2`
  - `grep_2.6.3.orig.tar.bz2`

  This is typical of the "3.0 (quilt)" format.
- If needed, uncompress the source with
  `dpkg-source -x grep_2.6.3-3.dsc`

Looking around and building the package

2. Lihat berkas-berkas di `debian/`.
   - Berapa banyak paket binari yang dibuat dari paket source?
   - Which packaging helper does this package use?

- According to `debian/control`, this package only generates one binary package, named `grep`.
- According to `debian/rules`, this package is typical of *classic* debhelper packaging, without using *CDBS* or *dh*. One can see the various calls to `dh_*` commands in `debian/rules`.

3. Membangun paket

- Use `apt-get build-dep grep` to fetch the build-dependencies
- Then `debuild` or `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc` (Takes about 1 min)

Editing the changelog

4. Sekarang kita menuju ke memodifikasi paket. Buat sebuah entri changelog dan tambahkan nomor versi.

- `debian/changelog` is a text file. You could edit it and add a new entry manually.
- Atau Anda dapat menggunakan `dch -i`, which will tambahkan sebuah entri dan membuka penyunting berkas
- The name and email can be defined using the `DEBFULLNAME` and `DEBEMAIL` environment variables
- After that, rebuild the package: a new version of the package is built
- Package versioning is detailed in section 5.6.12 of the Debian policy `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-controlfields`

Disabling Perl regexp support and rebuilding

5. Now disable perl-regexp support (it is a `./configure` option)
6. Membangun kembali paket

- Check with `./configure --help`: the option to disable Perl regexp is `--disable-perl-regexp`
- Edit `debian/rules` and find the `./configure` line
- Add `--disable-perl-regexp`
- Rebuild with `debuild` or `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc`

Comparing and testing the packages

7. Bandingkan paket asli dan paket baru dengan debdiff
8. Pasang paket baru yang telah dibuat

- Compare the binary packages: `debdiff ../*changes`
- Compare the source packages: `debdiff ../*dsc`
- Install the newly built package: `debi`
  Or `dpkg -i ../grep_<TAB>`
- `grep -P foo` no longer works!

9. Cry if you messed up ;)

Atau tidak: pasang kembali versi paket sebelumnya:

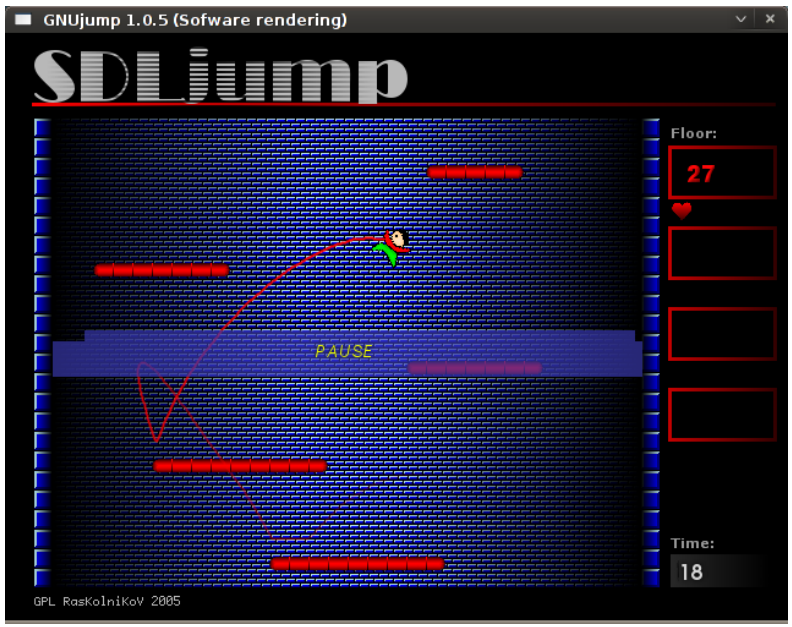
- `apt-get install --reinstall grep=2.6.3-3` *(= previous version)*

Sesi praktek 2: memaketkan GNUjump

1. Download GNUjump 1.0.8 from
   `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gnujump/gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`

2. Create a Debian package for it
   - Install build-dependencies so that you can build the package
   - Get a basic working package
   - Finish filling `debian/control` and other files

3. Enjoy



Langkah-langkah...

- `wget http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gnujump/gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`
- `mv gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz gnujump_1.0.8.orig.tar.gz`
- `tar xf gnujump_1.0.8.orig.tar.gz`
- `cd gnujump-1.0.8/`
- `dh_make`
  - Type of package: single binary (for now)

```
gnujump-1.0.8$ ls debian/
changelog              gnujump.default.ex   preinst.ex
compat                 gnujump.doc-base.EX  prerm.ex
control                init.d.ex            README.Debian
copyright              manpage.1.ex         README.source
docs                   manpage.sgml.ex      rules
emacsen-install.ex     manpage.xml.ex       source
emacsen-remove.ex      menu.ex              watch.ex
emacsen-startup.ex     postinst.ex
gnujump.cron.d.ex      postrm.ex
```

Langkah-langkah. . . (2)

- Look at `debian/changelog`, `debian/rules`, `debian/control` (auto-filled by **dh_make**)
- In `debian/control`:
  `Build-Depends: debhelper (>= 7.0.50 ), autotools-dev`
  Lists the *build-dependencies* = packages needed to build the package
- Try to build the package as-is (thanks to **dh** magic)
  - And add build-dependencies, until it builds
  - Hint: use `apt-cache search` and `apt-file` to find the packages
  - Contoh:

```
checking for sdl-config... no
checking for SDL - version >= 1.2.0... no
[...]
configure: error: *** SDL version 1.2.0 not found!
```

    → Add **libsdl1.2-dev** to Build-Depends and install it.
  - Better: use **pbuilder** to build in a clean environment

Langkah-langkah...(3)

- After installing `libsdl1.2-dev`, `libsdl-image1.2-dev`, `libsdl-mixer1.2-dev`, you probably run into another error:

```
/usr/bin/ld: SDL_rotozoom.o: undefined reference to symbol 'ceil@@GLIBC_2.2.5'
//lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6: error adding symbols: DSO missing from command
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
Makefile:376: recipe for target 'gnujump' failed
```

- This problem is caused by bitrot: gnujump has not been adjusted following linker changes. It requires a patch in the Debian package, which can be created with the following commands:
  - `mkdir debian/patches`
    `quilt new linker-fixes.patch`
    `quilt add src/Makefile.am`
  - Edit `src/Makefile.am` and replace

    ```
    gnujump_LDFLAGS = $(all_libraries)
    ```

    by

    ```
    gnujump_LDFLAGS = -Wl,--as-needed
    gnujump_LDADD = $(all_libraries) -lm
    ```

  - `quilt refresh`

Langkah-langkah. . . (4)

- Since `src/Makefile.am` was changed, autoreconf must be called during the build. To do that automatically with `dh`, change the `dh` call in `debian/rules` from: `dh $ --with autotools-dev`
  to: `dh $ --with autotools-dev --with autoreconf`
- Use `debc` to list the content of the generated package, and `debi` to install it and test it.
- Test the package with `lintian`
  - While not a strict requirement, it is recommended that packages uploaded to Debian are *lintian-clean*
  - More problems can be listed using `lintian -EviIL +pedantic`
  - Some hints:
    - Remove the files that you don't need in `debian/`
    - Fill in `debian/control`
    - Install the executable to `/usr/games` by overriding `dh_auto_configure`
    - Use *hardening* compiler flags to increase security. See `https://wiki.debian.org/Hardening`

Langkah-langkah. . . (4)

- Compare your package with the one already packaged in Debian:
  - It splits the data files to a second package, that is the same across all architectures ($\rightarrow$ saves space in the Debian archive)
  - It installs a .desktop file (for the GNOME/KDE menus) and also integrates into the Debian menu
  - It fixes a few minor problems using patches

Sesi praktek 3: memaketkan librari Java

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Java packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java/Packaging`
   - `https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/java-policy/`
   - `http://pkg-java.alioth.debian.org/docs/tutorial.html`
   - Paper and slides from a Debconf10 talk about javahelper:
     `http://pkg-java.alioth.debian.org/docs/debconf10-javahelper-paper.pdf`
     `http://pkg-java.alioth.debian.org/docs/debconf10-javahelper-slides.pdf`
2. Download IRClib from `http://moepii.sourceforge.net/`
3. Paketkan

Langkah-langkah...

- `apt-get install javahelper`
- Buat sebuah paket dasar source: `jh_makepkg`
  - Librari
  - None
  - Default Free compiler/runtime
- Look at and fix `debian/*`
- `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc` or `debuild`
- `lintian`, `debc`, etc.
- Bandingkan hasil yang Anda dapatkan dengan paket source `libirclib-java`

Sesi praktek 4: memaketkan Ruby gem

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Ruby packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby/Packaging`
   - `gem2deb(1)`, `dh_ruby(1)` (in the `gem2deb` package)
2. Create a basic Debian source package from the `peach` gem: `gem2deb peach`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Langkah-langkah...

`gem2deb peach`:

- Unduh gem dari rubygems.org
- Creates a suitable .orig.tar.gz archive, and untar it
- Initializes a Debian source package based on the gem's metadata
  - Named `ruby-`*`gemname`*
- Tries to build the Debian binary package (this might fail)

`dh_ruby` (included in *gem2deb*) does the Ruby-specific tasks:

- Build C extensions for each Ruby version
- Salin berkas ke direktori tujuan
- Update shebangs in executable scripts
- Run tests defined in `debian/ruby-tests.rb`, `debian/ruby-tests.rake`, or `debian/ruby-test-files.yaml`, as well as various other checks

Langkah-langkah. . . (2)

Improve the generated package:

- Run `debclean` to clean the source tree. Look at `debian/`.
- `changelog` and `compat` should be correct
- Edit `debian/control`: improve `Description`
- Write a proper `copyright` file based on the upstream files
- Membangun paket
- Bandingkan paket Anda dengan paket `ruby-peach` di arsip Debian

Sesi praktek 5: memaketkan modul Perl

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Perl packaging:
   - `http://pkg-perl.alioth.debian.org/`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/DebianPerlGroup`
   - `dh-make-perl(1)`, `dpt(1)` (in the `pkg-perl-tools` package)
2. Buat sebuah paket source dasar Debian dari distribusi `Acme` CPAN: `dh-make-perl --cpan Acme`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Langkah-langkah...

`dh-make-perl --cpan Acme`:

- Unduh berkas tarball dari CPAN
- Creates a suitable .orig.tar.gz archive, and untars it
- Initializes a Debian source package based on the distribution's metadata
  - Named `lib`*`distname`*`-perl`

Langkah-langkah. . . (2)

Improve the generated package:

- `debian/changelog`, `debian/compat`, `debian/libacme-perl.docs`, and `debian/watch` should be correct
- Edit `debian/control`: improve `Description`, and remove boilerplate at the bottom
- Edit `debian/copyright`: remove boilerplate paragraph at the top, add years of copyright to the `Files: *` stanza

Alih Bahasa

Izharul Haq, Nama Anda, dan Dia

Jika Anda menemukan kesalahan pada terjemahan ini, silahkan kirimkan email ke `Tim Penerjemah Debian Indonesia`.