

# Advanced cross-platform packaging with Fyne

<https://github.com/nickjwhite/fyneconf2024-talk>

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Rescribe

Creating a universal binary for Mac

Embedding native binaries

Linux packaging with Flatpak

Graceful fallbacks

## Caveat

I haven't used `fyne-cross` before

Some of the things I discuss may be better solved with that.

Let me know!

## Rescribe

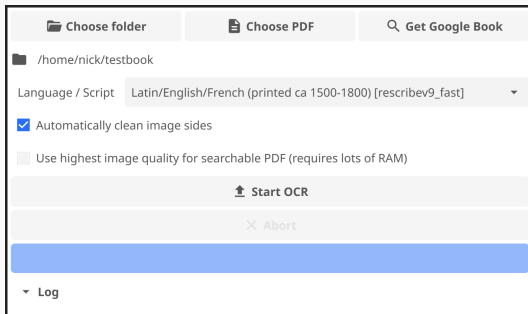
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# Rescribe

OCR software I developed a few years ago, and maintain.

<https://rescribe.xyz/rescribe> | <https://github.com/rescribe/bookpipeline>

Look in the `cmd/rescribe` directory



The screenshot shows the Rescribe web interface with the following elements:

- Three buttons at the top: "Choose folder" (with a folder icon), "Choose PDF" (with a document icon), and "Get Google Book" (with a magnifying glass icon).
- A folder path display: `/home/nick/testbook`.
- A language selection dropdown: "Language / Script" with the value "Latin/English/French (printed ca 1500-1800) [rescribev9\_fast]".
- A checked checkbox: "Automatically clean image sides".
- An unchecked checkbox: "Use highest image quality for searchable PDF (requires lots of RAM)".
- A "Start OCR" button with an upward arrow icon.
- A disabled "Abort" button with a close icon.
- A large blue progress bar.
- A "Log" link with a dropdown arrow.

## Creating a universal binary for Mac

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## Creating a universal binary for Mac

See `cmd/rescribe/makefile`

First compile the amd64 & arm64 versions (`osxcross` / `fyne-cross`)

```
CC="o64-clang" GOOS=darwin GOARCH=amd64 go build -o rescribe-amd64 .
```

```
CC="oa64-clang" GOOS=darwin GOARCH=arm64 go build -o rescribe-arm64 .
```

Then use `lipo` to combine them:

```
lipo -create rescribe-amd64 rescribe-arm64 -output rescribe
```

Then use `fyne` package to create the `.app`, and `codesign` to sign it.

```
fyne package --release --certificate Rescribe --id xyz.rescribe.rescribe \  
  --name Rescribe --exe rescribe --os darwin --icon icon.png --appVersion 1.4.0  
codesign -s MyCert Rescribe.app
```

I don't know how to do this without a Mac, or on the command line.

- Open Keychain Access
- Keychain Access -> Certificate Assistant -> Create Certificate
- Enter a name (you pass this to `-s myname` in the `codesign` command)
- Set “Certificate Type” to “Code Signing”



# Embedding native binaries

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## Embedding native binaries

Can cross-compile other binaries and pick the appropriate one using build constraints.

```
embed_windows.go
```

```
//go:embed tesseract-w32.zip
```

```
var tesszip []byte
```

```
embed_darwin_arm64.go
```

```
//go:embed tesseract-osx-m1.zip
```

```
var tesszip []byte
```

```
embed_other.go
```

```
//go:build (!darwin && !windows)
```

```
var tesszip []byte
```

Can unpack whatever is in `tesszip` into a temporary directory and call the appropriate command, or skip this step if it's empty.

## Downloading the zip files

You can create a small go program to download the zip files to embed.

```
getembeds.go:  
//go:build ignore  
package main  
// download needed files and check checksums...
```

```
main.go:  
package main  
//go:generate go run getembeds.go  
// regular go program continues...
```

Then they can be downloaded by running `go generate`.

## Making these embedded binaries work

Dynamically compiled binaries are can be hard make portable.

Need to make them look in their directory for the libraries they load in.

Windows binaries already do this by default, so just find any .dlls and put them there.

Linux binaries can often be easily rebuild statically.

Mac is a pain. . .

# Making these embedded binaries work on Mac

First find all the .dylib files it needs:

```
otool -L tesseract  
otool -L libname.dylib
```

Then set them to look in the same directory as the parent, for libraries linked to executable and other libraries.

```
install_name_tool -change /usr/local/opt/libpng/lib/libpng16.16.dylib \  
    @executable_path/libpng16.16.dylib libleft.5.dylib
```

Then re-sign the executables and libraries:

```
codesign -f -s - libleft.5.dylib
```

## Making these embedded binaries work

And of course, this has to be done on every architecture you want to support.

Is there an easier way to do this?

# Linux packaging with Flatpak

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# Linux packaging with Flatpak

Need to create a YAML file describing how to build it.

Build environment doesn't have internet access, so need to vendor all modules, upload them, and add it to YAML sources.

```
go mod vendor
tar c vendor | xz > modules-yyyyymmdd-commit.tar.xz
```

sources:

- type: git  
url: <https://github.com/rescribe/bookpipeline>  
tag: v1.3.0  
commit: 6230fc2cf55e2e330caa44f534209c9fba35daa0
- type: archive  
url: <https://rescribe.xyz/rescribe/modules-20240409-1a4506.tar.xz>  
sha256: 0452ec822b9c807d9710ec34ed65169ec342039620f614d483cf91443e7cfc5e  
strip-components: 0



## Useful build tags

Fyne provides several build tags which are useful for flatpaks.

The `flatpak` tag enables desktop portals, so that native file picker is used and the app is better sandboxed.

The `wayland` tag enables wayland rendering, which is better for modern Linux systems.

Not all systems support wayland, so we can build both versions and create a launcher script to pick one. Flatpaks run in a sandbox, so set any working directories or similar in the launcher script too.

Thanks to Jacob Alzén for his work making this all work so well with Fyne.

# YAML extract

build-commands:

- go build -tags flatpak .
- go build -tags flatpak,wayland -o rescribe-wayland .
- install -Dm00755 rescribe \$FLATPAK\_DEST/bin/rescribe-bin
- install -Dm00755 rescribe-wayland \$FLATPAK\_DEST/bin/rescribe-bin-wayland
- printf '(launcher script)' > \$FLATPAK\_DEST/bin/rescribe
- chmod 755 \$FLATPAK\_DEST/bin/rescribe

Launcher script:

```
#!/bin/sh
export TMPDIR=$XDG_RUNTIME_DIR
bin=rescribe-bin
test -n "$WAYLAND_DISPLAY" && bin=rescribe-bin-wayland
"$bin"
```

## Graceful fallbacks

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It is worth making sure that basic tools like `fyne get` and `go run` work well.

Ensure that anything complex to build and optional is behind build tags which you can set in a makefile.

Embedded binaries are optional in `rescribe`, if you don't include the `embed` tag they will not be included, and the code will detect that they aren't included and fall back to other behaviour.

# The end

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`https://github.com/nickjwhite/fyneconf2024-talk`

`https://rescribe.xyz/rescribe`

`https://github.com/rescribe/bookpipeline`