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# Apertis

## Open Source Reference Linux Distribution

Open First





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Open First











## Open Source is ...

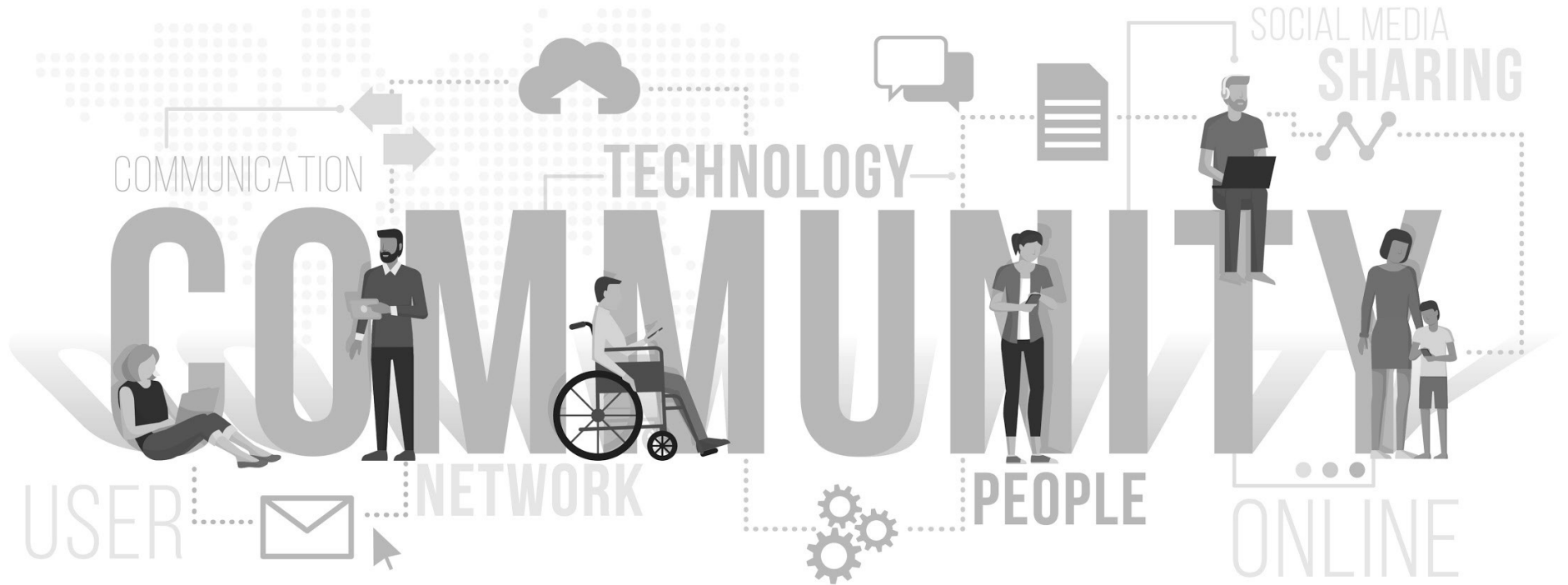
- Transparency.
- Reliability.
- Faster time to market.
- Better security.
- Cost effective.





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## Open Source is ...





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## Debian

- The oldest and largest OSS community
- >24 architectures
- Long Term Support (LTS) extends lifetime at least 5 years
- Solid stable baseline (high robustness)

## Apertis

- Collabora supported
- Rebased on Ubuntu 16.04 LTS (“Xenial Xerus”)
- GPLv3 free runtime



## Apertis

Versatile **open source** infrastructure tailored to the automotive needs, fit for a wide variety of **electronic devices**.

- **Security** and **modularity** are two of its primary strengths.
- Provides a **feature-rich framework** for add-on software and **resilient upgrade** capabilities.
- Beyond an operating system, it offers new APIs, tools and cloud services.





## Apertis scope

- Free and open source middleware ...

- ... for infotainment in vehicles (IVI)
- ... for internet of things (IoT)
- ... with long term security support (LTS)
- ... over the air updates (OTA)

- Apertis could easily be adapted ...

- ... for cloud services (Cloud)
- ... for virtual reality (VR, AR, xR)
- ... for machine learning, artificial intelligence (ML, AI)
- ... big data analysis (big data)



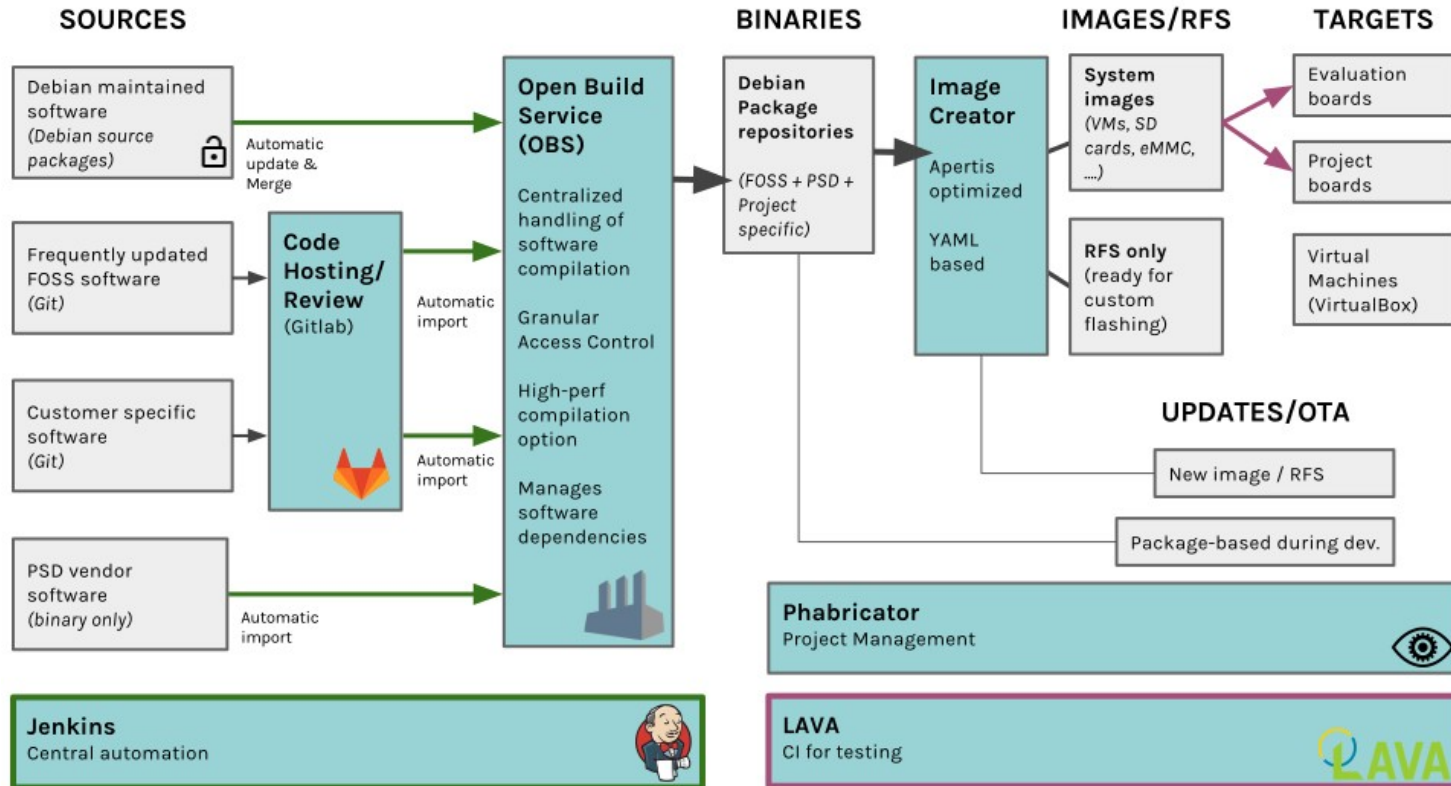


## Apertis infrastructure

- Code review system (**Phabricator**, GitLab)
- Application build system (**Jenkins**)
- Package build system – eases integration in OS (**OBS**)
- Image build system (Jenkins, **debos** in **Docker** containers)
- Test system
  - Unit tests (at application build time)
  - System tests (**LAVA**)
- License check system (FOSSology, BlackDuck)



# Apertis infrastructure





# Hands-on!





## Apertis SDK

- Download SDK from Apertis images site:
  - <https://images.apertis.org/>
  - Look for amd64 > SDK > VDI
- Uncompress the downloaded VM image
- Workshop will be based on the following tutorial:
  - <https://people.collabora.com/~zumbi/bosch-linux-days/>
  - <https://gitlab.apertis.org/zumbi/apertis-bld-workshop>



## Apertis workshop materials

- Workshop will be based on the following tutorial:
  - <https://people.collabora.com/~zumbi/bosch-linux-days/>
- Workshop source materials:
  - <https://gitlab.apertis.org/zumbi/apertis-bld-workshop>
  - <https://gitlab.apertis.org/zumbi/apertis-bld-image-recipes>



## Apertis SDK

- Add training repository with extra packages (overlay repository)

```
$ echo "deb https://repositories.apertis.org/apertis 18.09 demo" \  
| sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/demo.list
```





# Apertis SDK

- Install and configure software

```
$ sudo apt install qtcreator weston qt5-default nano geany
```



## Apertis SDK

- SDK image can be easily customized and tuned for your needs following standard procedures to create Apertis images
  - Modifying image recipes



## Apertis SDK

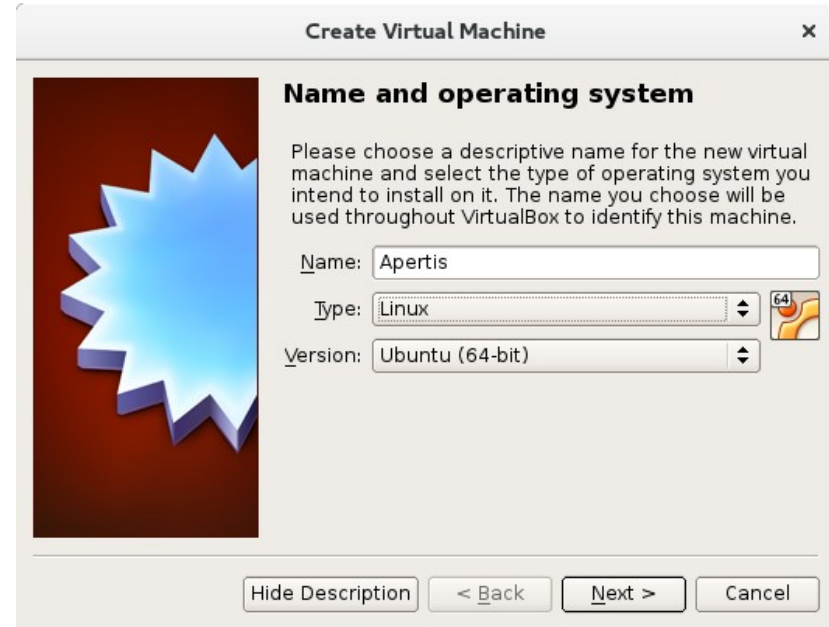
- SDK can be used for:
  - Platform application development
  - Development toolkit (toolchain, debuggers, emulators)
    - GCC, GDB, autotools, cmake, weston, etc.
  - Package creation and upload to main archive
  - Generating images
  - Interfacing to the Apertis infrastructure





## Apertis SDK

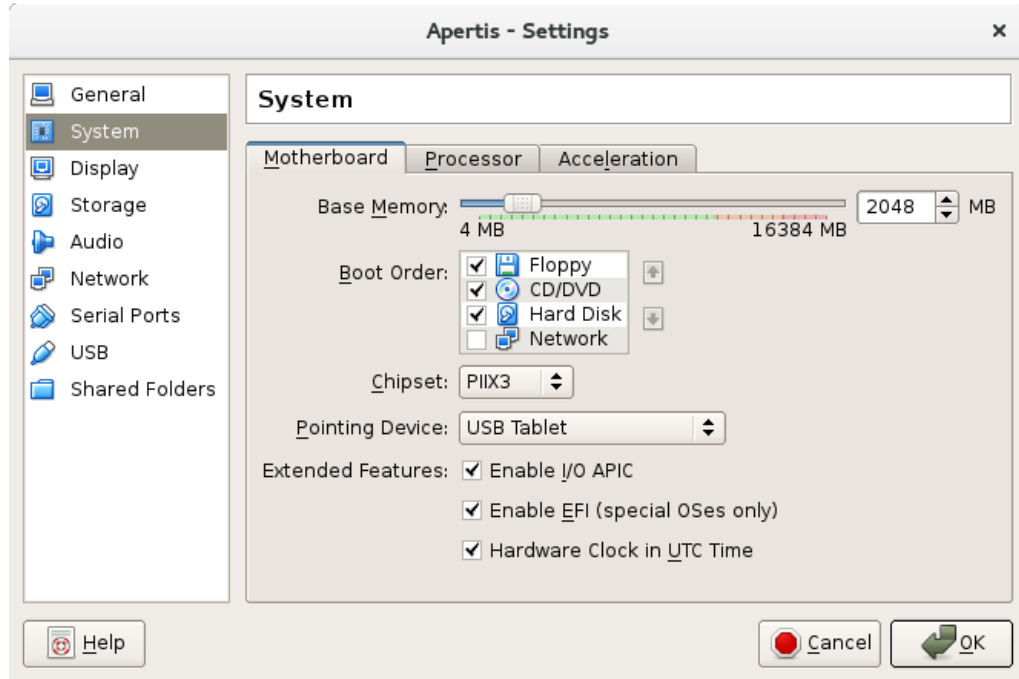
- Download and install VirtualBox
- Download online
- Add image to VirtualBox
  - Type: Linux
  - Version: Ubuntu (64-bit)





# Apertis SDK

- Update your VM settings
  - More RAM
  - Enable I/O APIC
  - Enable EFI





## Apertis SDK

- Install Guest Additions for the virtual machine
- Devices > Insert Guest Additions CD image...
- In the SDK, open desktop shortcut (VBOXADDITIONS...)
- Right click in file browser and open terminal
- In the terminal, run

```
$ sudo ./VboxLinuxAdditions.run
```
- Reboot the SDK

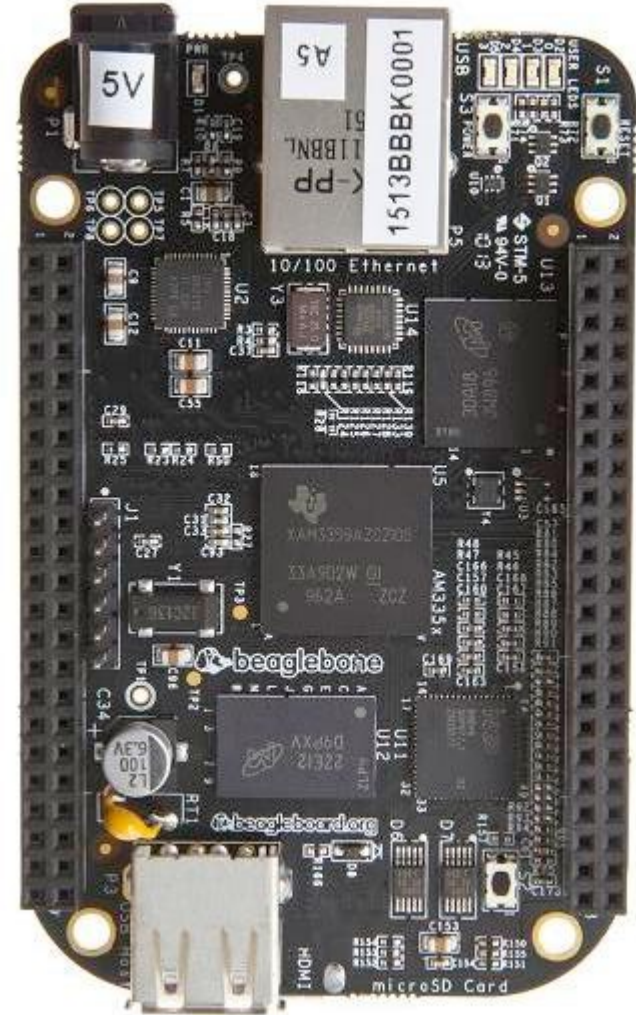




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## Reference hardware

BeagleBone Black (BBB) - Rev C



# Agenda

- Apertis application development

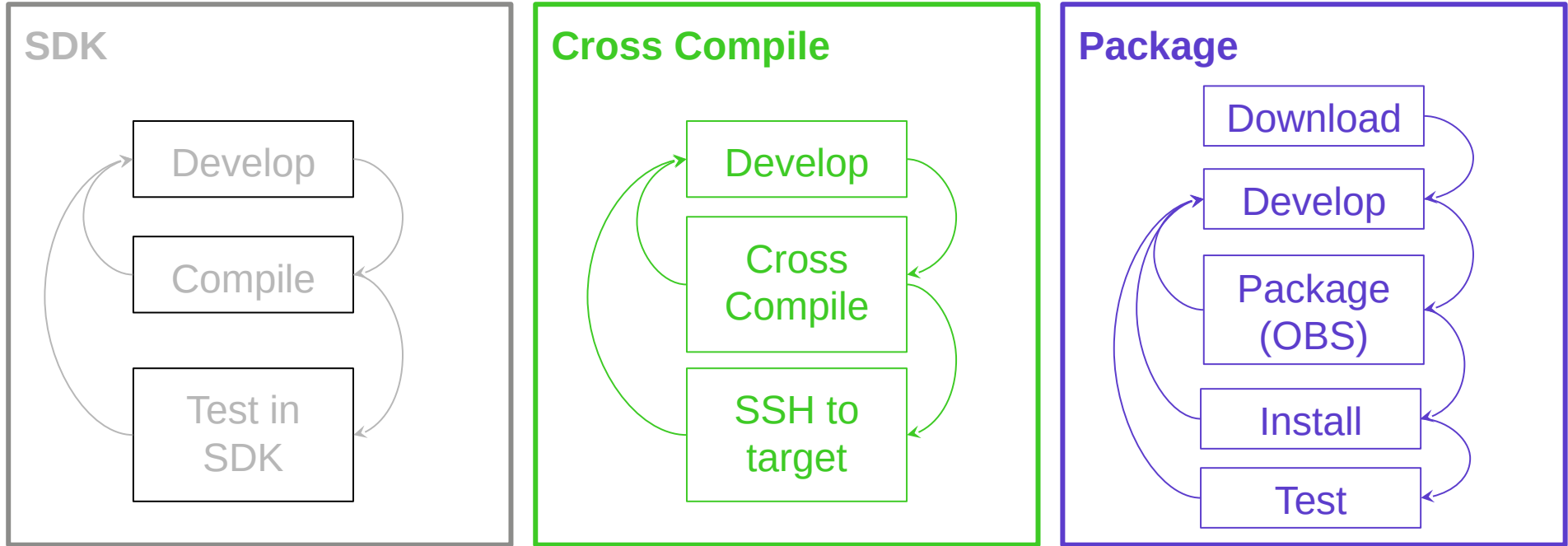


## Apertis application development

- Application development can be done from SDK
- SDK is built using the same libraries and applications as the target image.
  - Additional packages provided to aid development.
- A number of editors and IDEs available:
  - Eclipse
  - QT Creator
  - Vim
  - Emacs...

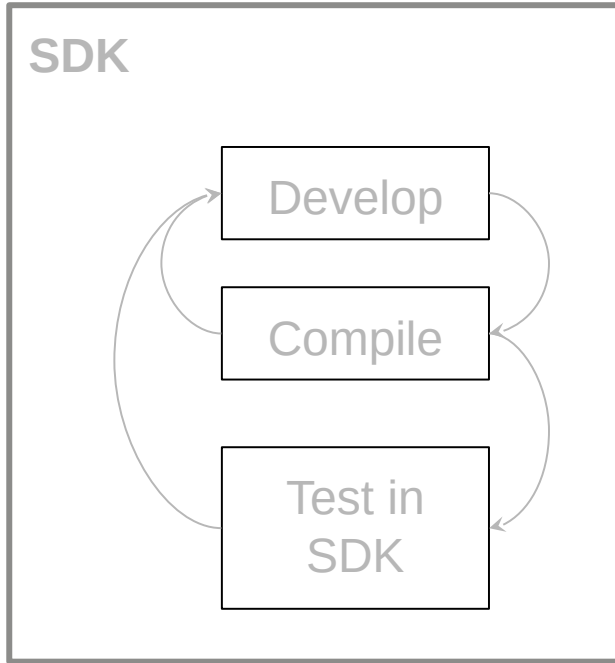


# Apertis application development





# Apertis application development



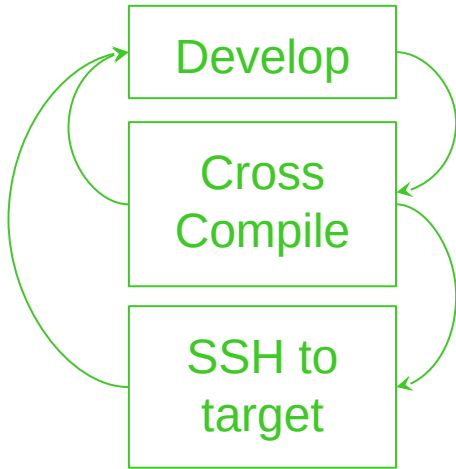
- Get application source for *debconsolepkg*
- Build application using own tooling
  - CMake
- Debug application
  - Using GDB





# Apertis application development

## Cross Compile

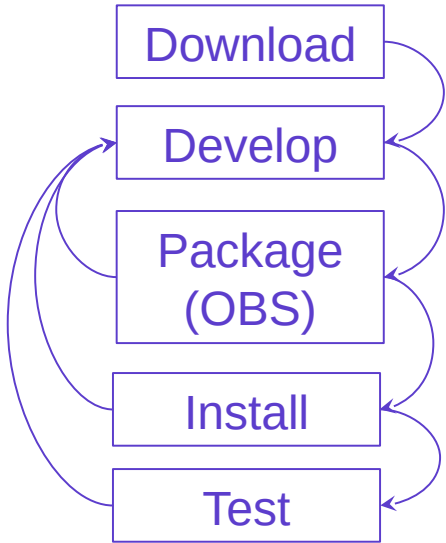


- Get application source for *debconsolepkg*
- Generate cross building configuration
- Build application using own tooling
  - CMake
- Deploy application to target
  - Using secure copy (scp) command



# Apertis application development

## Package



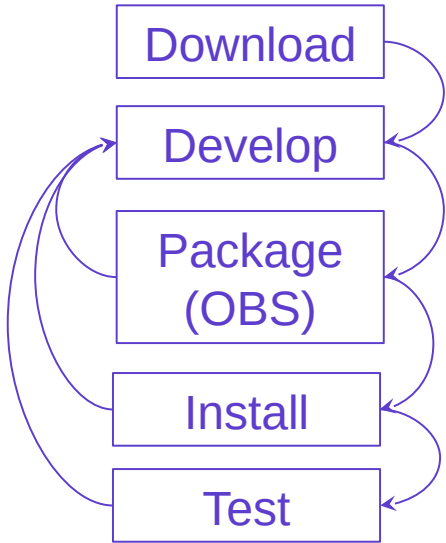
- Build application the Debian way

```
$ apt source debconsolepkg
$ cd debconsole-1.0
$ dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc
```



# Apertis application development

## Package



- Upload to OBS using osc
- Copy orig, debian meta and dsc file in application directory

# Agenda

- Introduction to Debian packaging
- Apertis documentation resources



# Introduction to Debian packaging

- Packaging
  - structure
  - versioning
  - workflow
- Building packages
- Installation and testing





# Introduction to Debian packaging

The three central concepts are:

- upstream tarball
- source package
- binary package



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● upstream tarball

- Usually, people package software that someone else, called the **upstream developer**, has written
- The upstream developers will make a release of their software in the "**upstream source** archive file" or tarball
- A **tarball** is the `.tar.gz` or `.tgz` file upstream makes (*tarball* is a bit of computer jargon), and it can also be compressed to `.tar.bz2`, `.tb2` or `.tar.xz`. The tarball is exactly what Debian takes and builds a package out



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● source package:

- Add **debian directory** to the unpacked compressed tarball
- **Essential** to have:
  - *debian/control* - package relationships with other packages, list of binary packages, software description, etc.
  - *debian/rules* - set of rules to configure, build and install software
  - *debian/copyright* - list of licenses used (see [DEP5](#) recommendation)
  - *debian/changelog* - list of changes, it is usually good to explain why changes are being made
- Review [Debian Policy](#) for further details



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● binary package:

- From source package build the Debian **binary package** which is what actually gets installed:

```
$ dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc -rfakeroot
```

- [DEB\\_BUILD\\_OPTIONS](#)

- environment variables can be set to allow different build behaviours, such as avoid running tests, setting parallel build jobs, etc.



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● debian/control

```
Source: hello
Section: devel
Priority: optional
Maintainer: Santiago Vila <sanvila@debian.org>
Standards-Version: 3.9.6
Build-Depends: debhelper (>= 9.20120311)
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/hello/
```

```
Package: hello
Architecture: any
Depends: ${shlibs:Depends}, ${misc:Depends}
Conflicts: hello-traditional
Replaces: hello-traditional, hello-debhelper (<< 2.9)
Breaks: hello-debhelper (<< 2.9)
Description: example package based on GNU hello
 The GNU hello program produces a familiar, friendly greeting. It
 allows non-programmers to use a classic computer science tool which
 would otherwise be unavailable to them.
.
 Seriously, though: this is an example of how to do a Debian package.
 It is the Debian version of the GNU Project's 'hello world' program
 (which is itself an example for the GNU Project).
```



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● debian/rules

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

override_dh_auto_clean:
    [ ! -f Makefile ] || $(MAKE) distclean

override_dh_installdocs:
    dh_installdocs NEWS
```





# Introduction to Debian packaging

● debian/copyright

○ DEP5

```
Upstream-Name: wayland
Upstream-Contact: Kristian Høgsberg <krh@bitplanet.net>
Source: https://wayland.freedesktop.org/releases/
```

```
Files: debian/*
Copyright: © 2011 Cyril Brulebois <kibi@debian.org>
License: X11
```

```
Files: *
Copyright: © 2008-2012 Kristian Høgsberg
          © 2010-2012 Intel Corporation
          © 2011 Benjamin Franzke
          © 2012 Collabora, Ltd.
          © 2012 Jonas Ådahl
          © 2002 Keith Packard
          © 1999 SuSE, Inc.
```

```
License: X11
```

```
License: X11
```

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TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE
OF THIS SOFTWARE.
```



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● debian/changelog

```
hello (2.10-1) unstable; urgency=low
```

- \* New upstream release.
- \* debian/patches: Drop 01-fix-il8n-of-default-message, no longer needed.
- \* debian/patches: Drop 99-config-guess-config-sub, no longer needed.
- \* debian/rules: Drop override\_dh\_auto\_build hack, no longer needed.
- \* Standards-Version: 3.9.6 (no changes for this).

```
-- Santiago Vila <sanvila@debian.org> Sun, 22 Mar 2015 11:56:00 +0100
```

```
hello (2.9-2) unstable; urgency=low
```

- \* Apply patch from Reuben Thomas to fix il8n of default message.  
This is upstream commit c4aed00. Closes: #767172.
- \* The previous change in src/hello.c trigger a rebuild of man/hello.1  
that we don't need. Add a "touch man/hello.1" to avoid it.
- \* Use Breaks: hello-debhelper (<< 2.9), not Conflicts,  
as hello-debhelper is deprecated.
- \* Restore simple watch file from old hello package that was lost  
when the packages were renamed.
- \* Update 99-config-guess-config-sub patch.

```
-- Santiago Vila <sanvila@debian.org> Thu, 06 Nov 2014 12:03:40 +0100
```

```
hello (2.9-1) unstable; urgency=low
```

- \* New upstream release. Closes: #744195.
- \* Source now contains README-dev. Closes: #621716.
- \* Reworded short description.
- \* Renamed source and binary from "hello-debhelper" to "hello".



# Introduction to Debian packaging

## ● Package installation

```
$ sudo dpkg -i ../foobar_1.0-1_amd64.deb  
$ sudo apt install ../foobar_1.0-1_amd64.deb
```

## ● Package testing

- Run the application
- List package contents  
\$ dpkg -L foobar

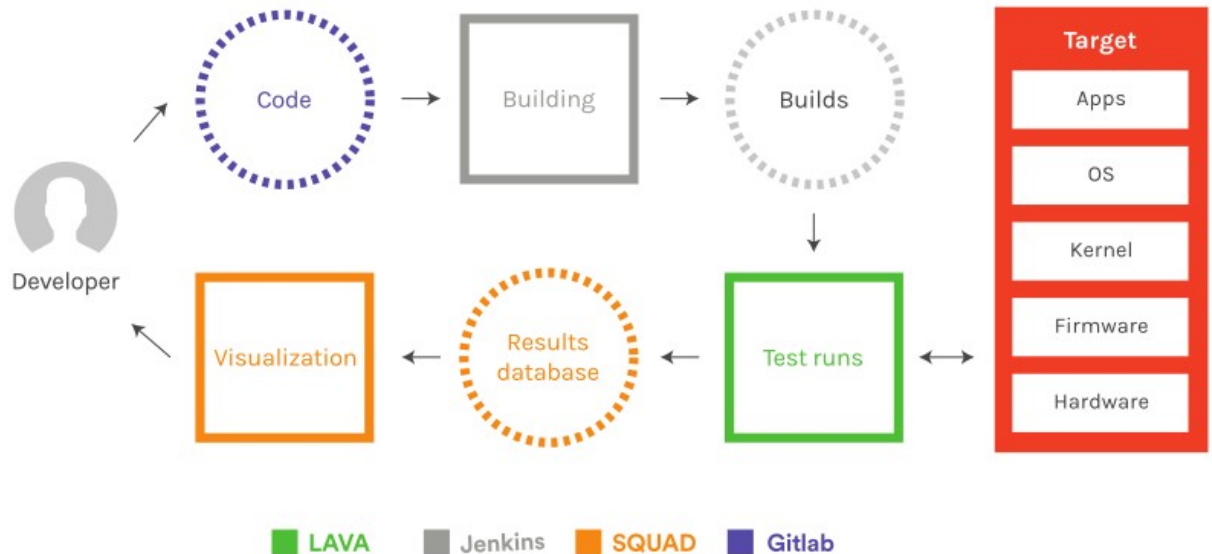


# Continuous Integration

## Increasing productivity and quality control

Continuous integration (CI)  
is the practice of **merging**  
all developer working copies  
**to a shared mainline**  
several times a day

### Complete Continuous Integration loop





## Continuous Integration – best practices

- **Maintain** a code repository & **automate** the build
- Make the build **self-testing** & keep it **fast**
- Everyone **commits** to the baseline **every day** & every commit should be **built**
- **Test** in a clone of the **production environment**
- Make it easy to get the latest **deliverables**
- **Results** of the latest build visible to everyone
- Automate **deployment**



# Apertis documentation resources

## ● Apertis provides documentation in:

- devhelp: offline documentation in SDK
- Apertis [documentation portal](https://designs.apertis.org) - designs.apertis.org
  - Apertis work-in-progress and obsolete [documentation portal](https://designs.apertis.org)
- Apertis [wiki](https://wiki.apertis.org) - wiki.apertis.org





# Debian documentation resources

## ● Debian documentation and useful sites

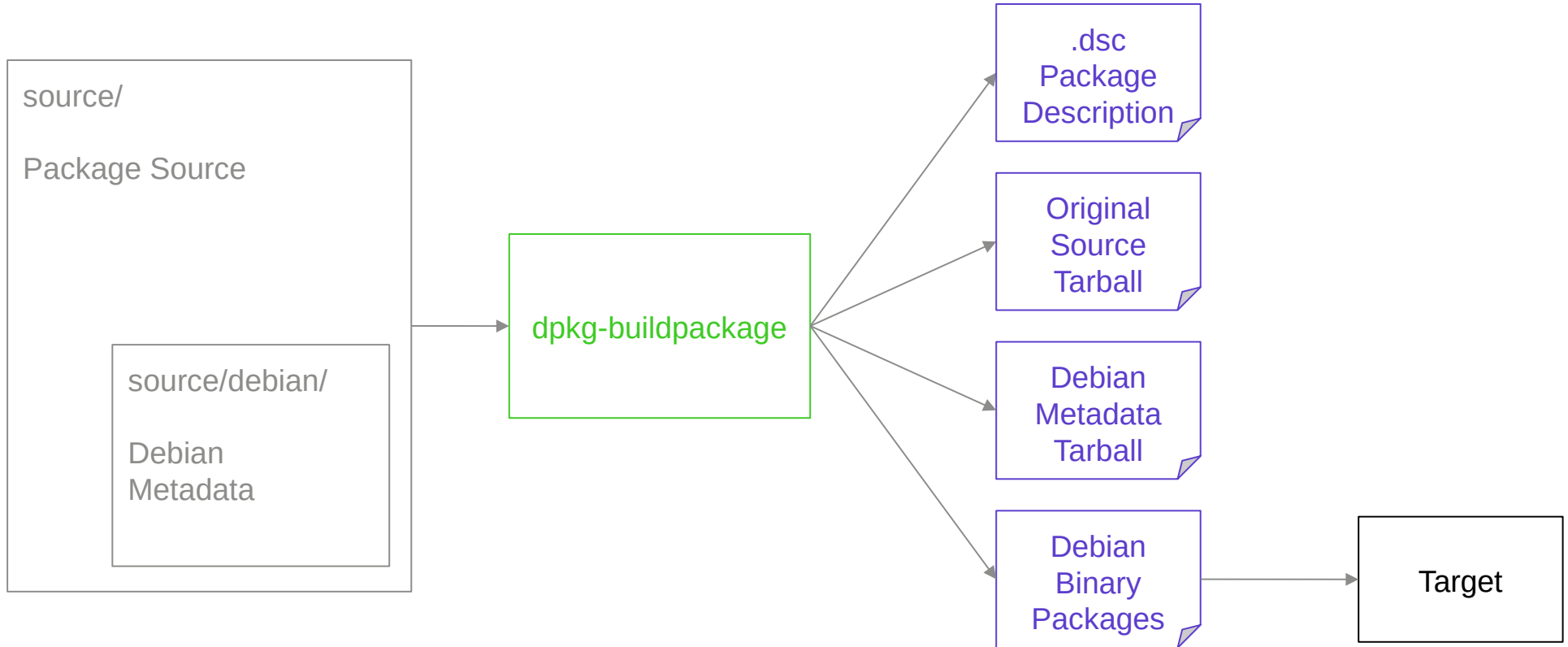
- <https://www.debian.org/doc/devel-manuals>
- <http://snapshot.debian.org/>
- <https://tracker.debian.org/>
- <https://sources.debian.org/>

# Agenda

- Apertis application integration
- Modifying existing packages

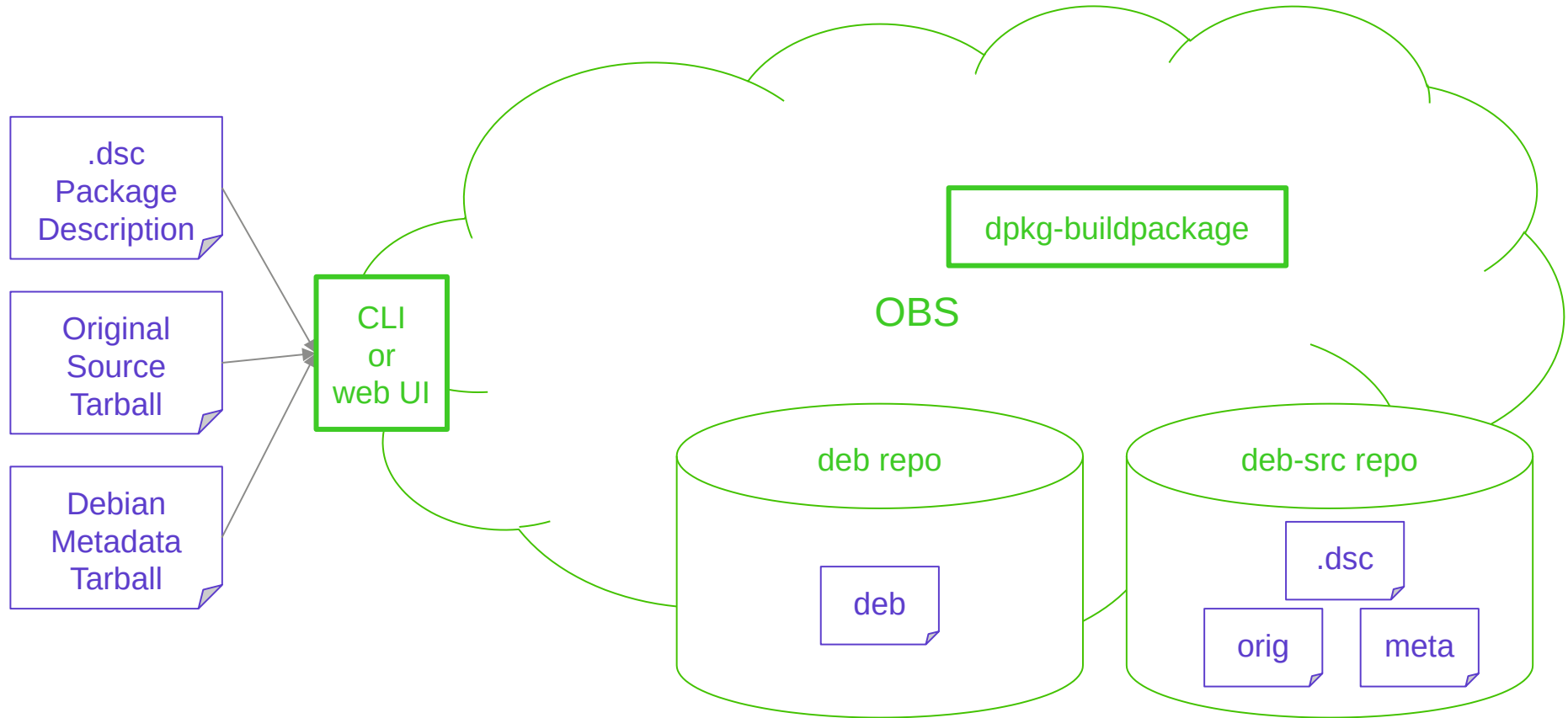


# Apertis application integration





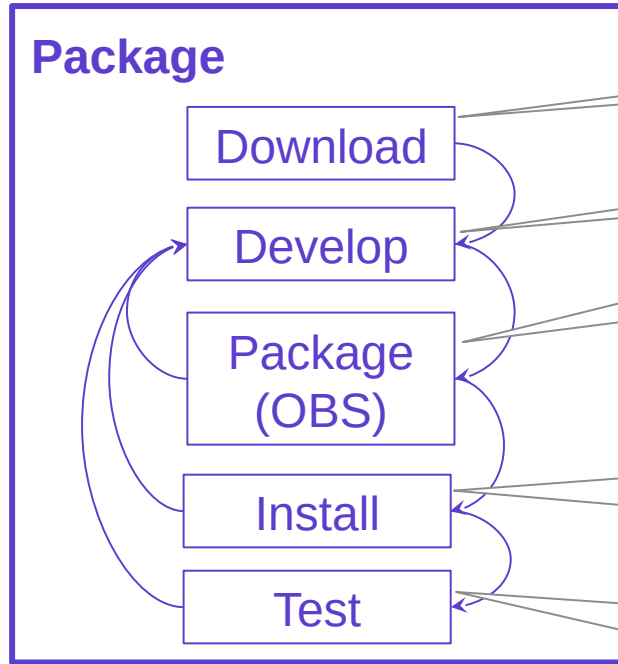
# Apertis application integration





# Modifying existing packages

Cover:



- Existing source packaging can be pulled from OBS
- In house projects and frequently updated packages will be in git

- Use SDK

- Upload new source packaging to OBS
- OBS will build the official binary package.

- “deb” package pulled from repo and installed
- apt update / apt install from target
- Baked into new version of the image

- Automated testing via LAVA
- Manual testing on target

# Agenda

- Apertis images

- Apertis reference images
- Apertis adding features (ospack)
- Apertis cross build support (sysroot)
- Apertis hardware enablement (hwpack)



## Apertis reference images

- Images are built from:
  - **ospack**: hardware, but not architecture, independent
  - **hwpack**: hardware dependent software
- Images are built using debos and the process is controlled via a debos yaml recipe



## Adding features (ospack)

- ospack is effectively a root filesystem that contains unpacked packages
- ospacks are generated using debos
  - Debos controlled via yaml recipes
  - Modifications like adding new repositories, running certain commands or installing extra packages can be done describing in the yaml file
- Automating ospack builds can be done using Jenkins service





## Cross build support (sysroot)

- For cross building purposes, a directory containing libraries and headers for target system must be populated
- A pre-built sysroot is provided, but is likely to need to be extended as development progresses to include extra headers
- Extended sysroots can be assembled in the SDK using debos
- Extensions should be added to jenkins so that the sysroots can be automatically rebuilt as components are updated



## Hardware enablement (hwpack)

- A hwpack provides hardware-specific packages and settings that can be combined with ospacks
  - Multiple ospacks can be combined with an hwpack to implement different feature sets on the same hardware
  - An ospack can be combined with multiple hwpacks to implement the same feature set on different hardware
- Typically such components are:
  - Bootloader
  - Linux kernel
  - Graphic stack

# Agenda

- Apertis images
  - Apertis image creation
  - Customizing images during development



## Apertis image creation

- Create partitions and filesystems
- Deploy ospack on the image
- Combine the deployed ospack with the hwpack packages
- Prepare the bootloader
- List empty blocks for more efficient flash writes
- Compress the image



# Partitions and filesystems

```
- action: image-partition
  imagename: {{ $image }}
  imagesize: 3G
  partitiontype: gpt
  mountpoints:
    - mountpoint: /
      partition: root
      flags: [ boot ]
  partitions:
    - name: root
      fs: ext4
      start: 8MB
      end: 100%
```



## Deploying the ospack on the image

- action: unpack  
compression: gz  
file: {{ \$ospack }}
- [...]
- action: filesystem-deploy  
description: Deploying filesystem onto image



## Combining the hwpack

- action: apt
- description: Install hardware support packages
- packages:
  - linux-image-armmp
  - u-boot-omap



## Preparing the bootloader

- action: raw  
description: Flash ML0  
offset: {{ sector 256 }}  
origin: filesystem  
source: /usr/lib/u-boot/am335x\_boneblack/ML0
- action: raw  
description: Flash u-boot  
origin: filesystem  
offset: {{ sector 768 }}  
source: /usr/lib/u-boot/am335x\_boneblack/u-boot.img





## Listing empty blocks

```
- action: run
  description: Create bmap file
  postprocess: true
  command: bmaptool create {{ $image }} > {{ $image }}.bmap
```



## Compressing the image

```
- action: run
  description: Compress image
  postprocess: true
  command: gzip -f {{ $image }}
```



## Customizing images during development

- Create new overlay for packages:

```
$ mkdir -p overlay/packages
```

- Copy linux and u-boot binary packages into overlay

```
$ cp ~/linux-image-*_armhf.deb \ ~/u-boot-omap*_armhf.deb  
overlay/packages
```

- Copy overlay into build environment

```
- action: overlay  
  source: overlays/packages
```



# Customizing images during development

- Install packages into image

- `action: run`  
`chroot: true`  
`description: Install hardware support packages`  
`command: apt -y install ./*.deb`

- Remove packages from image, after installed

- `action: run`  
`chroot: true`  
`description: Remove hardware support packages`  
`command: rm -f ./*.deb`



## Apertis image creation

- Create partitions and filesystems
- Deploy ospack on the image
- Combine the deployed ospack with the hwpack packages
- Prepare the bootloader
- List empty blocks for more efficient flash writes
- Compress the image

```
$ sudo debos apertis-image.yaml
```



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**Vielen Dank!**  
(Thank you!)

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[www.collabora.com](http://www.collabora.com)