

Universal Packages

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Introduction

What are packages?

A **package** is an archive containing a collection of executable files or source code, along with metadata, which represent a computer program.

What is a package format?

A **package format** is an organizational structure for delivering packages to users.

Why do we need package formats?

- They provide a common way to bundle executables, libraries, assets, etc. for deployment on user machines.
- They provide metadata about programs for use in package managers.
- It would suck if we had to go find the source code for every single program we want to use and compile from source.¹

¹Actually, some package formats do require compilation from source (for example some AUR packages) but at least it helps automate this process.

A bit of history

- 1994 `dpkg` — the package format behind `apt` and `apt-get`. Used by Debian-based systems.
- 1997 `RPM` — the package format behind `yum` and `dnf`. Used by RHEL-like systems.
- 2002 `pacman` — the package manager for Arch Linux. It just uses tar files.
- 2004 `klik/PortableLinuxApps` (2011)/`AppImage` (2013) — a package format built to be Linux-distro agnostic.
- 2006 `nix` — a purely functional package format. Primarily used by NixOS.
- June 2016 `snapd` — the Canonical-backed universal package format is ported to a wide range of Linux distros.
- June 2016 `Flatpak` — the Red Hat-backed universal package format becomes generally available.

Universal Package Formats

Common objectives

- Linux distro agnosticism
- Solve the “dependency hell”
- Create a “single” deployment target for all of Linux

ApplImage

Why is ApplImage cool?

- **ApplImage does not require installation.** The ApplImage file is just its compressed image that is mounted with FUSE when it runs.
- **ApplImage does not require root permission.** The application is run as the user and the base system is left untouched.
- **The ApplImage itself is executable.** Just `chmod +x the .AppImage` file and run.
- **Linus says so**

"This is just very cool."

~ Linus Torvalds

How does ApplImage work?

Application developers use the `appimagetool` converts an `AppDir` into a self-mounting filesystem image.

ApplImages can be integrated with the system via menu entries, icons, MIME types, etc. The `appimaged` daemon handles this registering and unregistering process.

How to create an AppImage

Create an AppDir with the following files (totally copied from their documentation):

- The files of the original application.
- A `.desktop` file that tells `appimagetool` about the name of the application, and the icon it should use.
- A PNG, SVG or an XPM icon with the name given in the `.desktop` file with the `Icon` entry.
- An `AppRun` file, which is used to start up the application inside the filesystem. Once the AppImage ELF has mounted the filesystem, it invokes this file. In the `AppRun` file, you can run some initialization procedures (such as setting environment variables), and then start up the real application.
- Optionally, you should also add AppStream metadata in `usr/share/metainfo`.

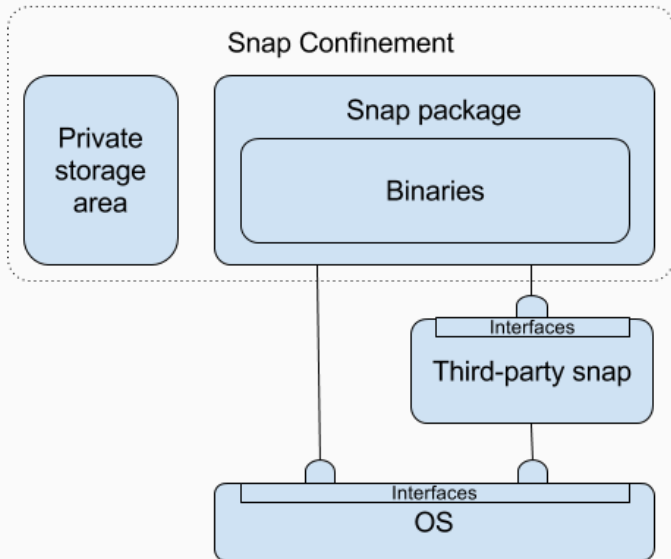
Live Demo: Running an ApplImage

Snaps & snapd

Why are Snaps cool?

- **Snaps are squashFS filesystems.** They contain your app code and a `snap.yaml` file with metadata.
- **Snaps are self-contained.** The necessary libraries and runtimes are bundled in the snap. This allows you to have different library versions in your application than exist on your base system.
- **Snaps can have different levels confinement.**
 - `strict` is the default policy. The snap has read and/or write rights only in its own install space and selected areas.
 - `devmode` is for development of Snaps.
 - `classic` confinement behaves as a traditionally packaged application, with full access to the system.
- **Snaps can communicate with one another via *interfaces*.**

How do Snaps work?



How to create a Snap

- Make your application.
- Make a `snapcraft.yaml` with a bunch of stuff.
 - name
 - version
 - summary
 - description
 - grade
 - confinement
 - ...
- Run `snapcraft`.

Live Demo: Running an ApplImage

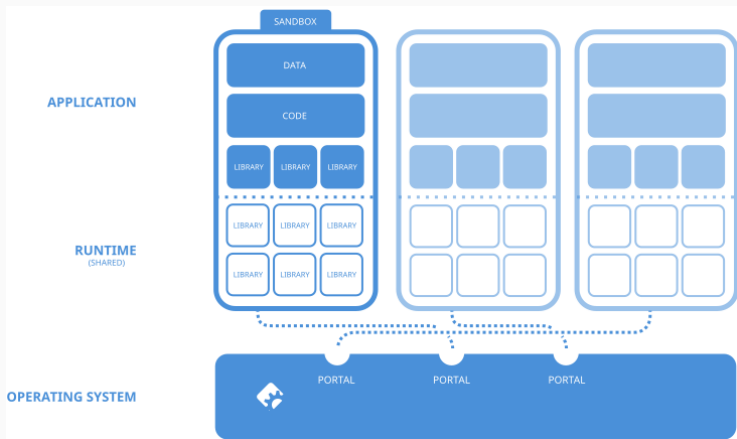
flatpak

- Flatpak is a system for building, distributing and running sandboxed desktop applications on Linux.
(<https://github.com/flatpak/flatpak>)

Why is flatpak cool?

- Flatpak includes a system of runtimes that allow developers to build their application against a stable base.
- Runtimes allow deduplication of dependencies between packages
- Flatpak makes use of bubblewrap for sandboxing
- Flatpak supports a system of Appstream metadata to allow packages to show up nicely in various package managers

flatpak Overview



- `org.freedesktop.Platform`
 - D-Bus
 - GLib
 - PulseAudio
 - X11
 - Wayland
- `org.gnome.Platform` (based on freedesktop)
 - GStreamer
 - PyGObject
 - Vala
 - GVFS
 - other stuff to make Gnome work...

- org.kde.Platform
 - Qt Frameworks
 - KDE Frameworks

- All processes run as the user with no capabilities
- All processes run in a transient systemd user scope with the name `flatpak-$appid-$pid`
- `/` is a private tmpfs not visible anywhere else. This is `pivot_root`:ed into so it is the new and all other mounts from the host are unmounted from the namespace.

How to build a flatpak package

- Install the flatpak-builder package
- See <https://flatpak.org/getting.html> for instructions

- Add the repository hosting your runtime
- `$ flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo`
- Install the runtime and corresponding SDK
- `$ flatpak install flathub org.freedesktop.Platform//1.6`
`org.freedesktop.Sdk//1.6`

nix

Comparison

Advantages of each of these universal package formats

- Snaps are good for deploying single applications.
- Flatpak is good for distributing a set of applications. For example Gnome development builds are in a Flatpak repository.

Love to Hate Them

Proprietary enterprise applications are coming to Linux

Currently, when enterprises want to make a cross-platform application, they see this:

macOS .dmg

Windows .exe

Linux .deb and .rpm and PKGBUILD and ..., then deal with the dependency hell²

However, when companies like Canonical come in and say “just target snaps”, all of a sudden, it may tip the scale at enterprises for them to start targeting Linux. If they create a snap, then they capture all of the Linux market, not just the subset that uses a particular format.

²Yes, you have to deal with dependency hell on other platforms too, but every platform has a different type of dependency hell. Coming to Linux is an expensive prospect for many enterprises.

Pros and cons

Pros

- More application availability.
- More abstraction! No more dealing with a bunch of different packaging formats.

Cons

- The applications are going to be crap. Bloated, Electron, enterprise crap.
- More abstraction! Not much improvement on ease of deployment in comparison to deploying to `.deb`.

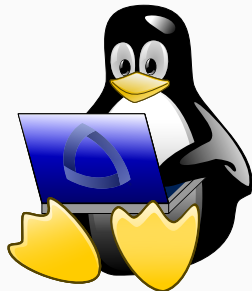
Questions?

- `https://`

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