Universally Buildable Extensions





Extension Adoption

Application developers → Production operators

Developer Operating System

according to StackOverflow

45% use Windows
40% use Linux
30% use macOS
15% use WSL

(over 100% means overlapping)

Developer Operating System

according to JetBrains

61% use **Windows**46% use **macOS**45% use **Linux**1% use **other**

(over 100% means overlapping)

Operating Out of a Container

- Mapping resources
 - (cores, memory, disk, networking, env vars, etc.)
- Linux-specific
- Example: No GPU support through Docker Desktop / Colima
- Container as a workaround for compile-time paths?

postgres.pm (PoC)

Simple example

```
:- package(vector(Version), imports([git_tagged_revision_package(Version)])).
git_repo("https://github.com/pgvector/pgvector").
:- end_package.
```

- Infers versions (git tags)
- Infers build system (Makefile + C files)
 - Infers make and C compiler
- Infers metadata from META.json

Slightly more inolved one

- Maps versions to commits
- Specifies a requirement
 - Solved using available "satisfiers" (pkgconfig, apt, homebrew, etc.)

High-level requirements

VS.

highly specific recipes

Build against minor versions?

Perhaps

Build against minor versions?

(and test, too)

$16.0 \rightarrow 16.1 \rightarrow 16.2$

New fields inserted in the middle

New APIs

```
+#define MaxArraySize ((Size) (MaxAllocSize / sizeof(Datum)))
...
+extern Relation try_index_open(Oid relationId, LOCKMODE lockmode);
...
+extern bool contain_mutable_functions_after_planning(Expr *expr);
```

$16.0 \rightarrow 16.1 \rightarrow 16.2$

Changes in inline behaviour

Unless you're going deep, you are probably ok

(but who knows?!)

Distribution-independent binary dependencies

- Static linking
- Bundling with RPATH (\$ORIGIN / @loader_path)

Recap

- macOS/Windows DX
- Containers require resource mapping
- Build inferencing (postgres.pm)
- Static and RPATH dependencies
- PG minor version differences may be tricky