Before we begin

This talk contains crude language, and also cats.





Mono packaging in Debian and Ubuntu – why we're always right

Jo Shields FOSDEM 2011 Brussels, Belgium



Your pilot for this flight

- directhex@apebox.org
- directhex on Twitter
- http://apebox.org
- Debian Developer
- Ubuntu MOTU



AND ACT LIKE A HUGE DICK



Stuff in this talk



- dpkg versus RPM (and other constraints)
- What we do that others don't
 - How that stuff makes us
 - super awesome
- Where we suck (and why it's totally not our fault)
- How to write flamebait Collabora

Wibbly-wobbly, timey-wimey stuff

- Mono's been in Debian since April
 2002: version 0.13
- That's longer than openSUSE (0.30 in SuSE Professional 9.1, nothing in 9.0)
- Mono's been in Ubuntu since Oct
 2004: version 1.0.1



A word on Debian packages

- RPM is much more sophisticated in some places
- And pretty dumb in others
- Some of the things we do wouldn't be possible with an RPM distribution



Basic packaging structure feline anatomy





Where RPM is better

- RPM allows sophisticated dependencies
- Not only on packages, but also:
 - Assemblies
 - Files
 - Versioned symbols
 - And more



Where dpkg is better

- debconf configuration system allows packages settings to be altered during install
 - preinst/prerm/postinst/postrm allowscripts on install/removal (e.g.regenerate monodoc search index)



Working around the constraints

- dpkg only has names and versions
 on packages, so we need to handle
 ABI etc in package names, not via
 RPM's sophisticated assembly
 dependencies
- Works for us but needs extra care taken to avoid problems

Is dpkg or RPM inherently better?





What has 9 years told us?

Get it right, or it'll bite you down the line



 All the weird things we do come from Collabora

What "weird stuff?"

- Chop everything into teeny pieces
- Build the world against only ONE classlib
- Override the compiler in the build system
- Use funny package names and install locations
- Strip all your useful things out of source tarballs

mono.tar.bz2 and its 103 children

- Almost one package per assembly
- Only required assemblies ever installed





Does that REALLY help?

- openSUSE 11.3
- GNOME desktop
- Mono removed
- 3.6 gig used

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- Ubuntu 10.10
- GNOME desktop
- Mono removed
- 2.9 gig used

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Does that REALLY help? pt3 3.6 gig used +38.0M for +21.3M for





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Does that REALLY help? pt4• 3.6 gig used• 2.9 gig used• +70.1M for• +41.0M for





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Does that REALLY help? pt5 3.6 gig used 2.9 gig used +76.0M for all 3 +49.8M for all 3





📷 🗈 directhex@directhex-...



Does that REALLY help? Clearly.





33% better? You guys are unbeatable!





Notice how Banshee was huge compared to the others?





What does Banshee need that the others don't?





WCF? System.Web? Bollocks.





Stuff in blue & red? Throw Gabriel Burt at them!





Result?

Banshee:

• All three:

49.8M

41.0M → 31.5M





Building the world against 2.0

- If an app uses 2.0, and a lib uses 1.0, you need two copies of many libs
- So rebuild all 1.0 libs with gmcs
- Works great



Single classlib downsides

- 1.0-only non-distro apps
 need a hug to run
- Can no longer build 1.0
 apps using distro libs (but we keep core Mono 1.0
 libs available)





mcs, gmcs, dmcs, and monocsc

- C apps use "gcc", not "gcc-3.4" or "gcc-4.3"
- Makes it easy to rebuild the world
- Mono didn't have this
- mcs for 1.0, gmcs for 2.0, dmcs for 4.0

Wait, mcs changed?

- It gets I
 "al" wa
 "resger
 An old
 - "resgen" during build will break on 2.8+
- We predicted and avoided this in Coloma Section 1

The Debian solution

- al1, al2, where al is a symlink to default
- resgen1, resgen2, where resgen is a symlink to default
- etc
- mcs, gmcs, where mono-csc is a symlink to default
- Was meant to be just "csc", but Chicken Scheme Compiler took it first

So how does that help rebuilds?

- Update symlinks in "mono" package to be 4.0, not 2.0
- No-change rebuild of, e.g., F-Spot
- Finished. Nap time!



Late breaking news (2011-01-20)

Mono 2.10 now has a master compiler command, "mcs", which can target anything. It's based on IKVM.Reflect Yay



What else?

- Package names include the ABI
- But you compile against an API, not an ABI
- For easy rebuilds, we need unversioned "devel"
 packages





An example

- If FooBarSharp produces FooBar.dll
 2.3, it goes in libfoobar2.3-cil
- If it comes with a pkg-config file foobar-1.0.pc, it goes in libfoobar1.0cil-dev
- Consumer app just build-depends on mono-devel and libfoobar1.0-cfplder

An example pt2

- FooBar.dll goes into /usr/lib/cli/FooBar-2.3/
- GAC links are done at install time by dpkg
- Install-time gacinstall allows installing into multiple runtimes' GAC
- Portable.NET (lulz), or parallel install Mono in /opt. Or a Linux port of .NET Micro! Whatevs. We don't judge.



-cil? Huh?

- .NET[™] is a trademark
 - Non-Mono frameworks **might** happen
- So neutral term
 from ECMA-335



hello im here for the long argument about semantics



Stripping tarballs

Mono deployment guidelines recommend bundling binary copies of 3rd party libs in your source releases





No no no no no no no no no.

- Binary bundles of OSS libs without source or version are no different from closedsource libs
- No guarantee the binary actually even builds, or works
- No way to deal with security issues
- See HtmlAgilityPack in Mono



Bundle things, cause us strife

- Ever seen "+dfsg" in a package version? It means we had to strip non-Free content
- Even source bundles upset Debian
 FTP Masters, due to security burden
- Massive source bundle is the only reason Moonlight 2.x isn't in Debian

... so THAT weird stuff. Still here?





The suck

- We're usually pretty slow at packaging new Mono releases.
 Especially major ones
- Largely a manpower issue and right now, the Debian 6.0 freeze doesn't help
- Also, LOTS of debugging for every bis

The suck pt2

- New packages (including new binary packages
 from existing source) can get blocked by Debian
 FTP Master for over a month
- Just plan around it. There's not much alternative.
 Compromise:





The suck pt3

- Debian releases very rarely, so the included Mono versions need to last years
- Packaging changes can make backports difficult or impossible
- Price of progress!



Contrary to popular belief, we don't...

Split packages based on patents or

other cra





Contrary to popular belief, we don't...

Care about the lunatic fringe's

ramb The Westboro Baptist Church

makes some valid arguments.



We care about just one thing

- Making Mono apps available to our users
- And doing the best damn job we can
- Millions of people have our packages installed, so we're probably doing something right



And above all else

- Ruby packaging in Debian is in deep trouble due to upstream douchiness
- And next door's talk is "The Java Packaging Nightmare"
- Good packages require a responsive and helpful upstream. which we have



Any questions?





