

pkgsrc4unix

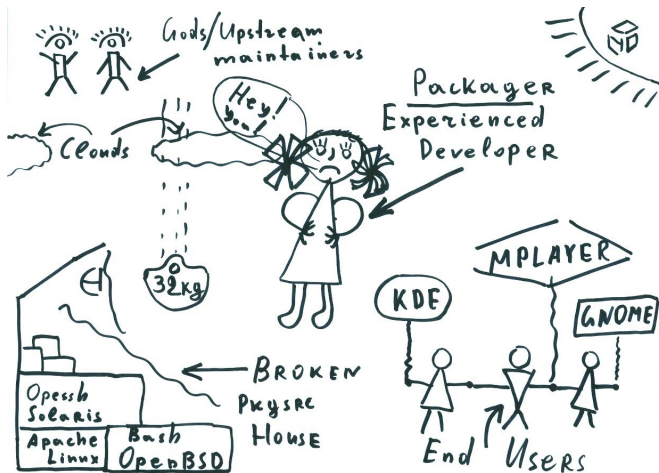
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- $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{packagers}(t)}{\text{packages}(t)} = 0$
- Sometimes we need unpackaged software even in largest distributions
- Packaging is a hard process
- Too many diverse and incompatible packaging systems, it's hard to choose the distribution for entire life
- How many \*BSD/Debian/Gentoo/Fedora/Arch Linux developers are in this room? ;-)
- What is the reason to package the same software again and again for hundreds of Linux distributions, NetBSD, Solaris, and others after all?

- Open Build Service (OBS). Unfortunately it is Linux-specific.
- ABF from ROSA. The same problem as above.
- Korinf. Does AltLinux/Etersoft care about non-Linux portability?

- Cross-platform packaging system. PkgSrc!



- PkgSrc is a parallel world. It has its own package format and binary packages managers, therefore pkgdb.

# Package format. Package managers. Build specifications.

| format        | build spec       | low-level mngr | high-level mngr  |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| .rpm          | RPM spec         | rpm(8)         | yum, zypper, apt |
| .deb          | debian/rules     | dpkg(8)        | apt, aptitude    |
| .tgz (NetBSD) | pkgsrc Makefiles | pkg_*(8)       | nih, pkgin       |
| ...           | ...              | ...            | ...              |

What if we separate package build mechanism from package format and package management?

- Build mechanism: pkgsrc (including bulk builds)
- Package format: native
- Low-level and high-level package management: native (rpm/yum, dpkg/apt etc.)
- Package convertor: EPM (<http://epmhome.org>)

- PkgSrc infrastructure is used for package build
- PkgSrc tools are used for bulk builds
- `epm(1)`: `.tgz` -> `.rpm`
- `createrepo(8)`: `.rpm` -> yum repository
- pkgsrc way is used everywhere: handling configuration files, registering info files, fonts, daemon startup scripts etc.
- pkgsrc4unix doesn't conflict with existing repositories (repoforge, epel, elrepo etc.) because every package has a prefix "nb-" in its name and all files are installed to `"/opt/pkgsrc4unix"`.



System: RHEL-6, .rpm, rpm(8), yum(8)

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Scientific Linux release 6.4 (Carbon)
# cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
# wget http://pkgsrc4unix.mova.org/packages/
  RHEL/6/x86_64/pkgsrc4unix.repo
# yum install nb-mk-configure
...
=====
Package                Arch      Version      Repository
=====
Installing:
  nb-mk-configure       x86_64    0.24.0-1     pkgsrc4unix
Installing for dependencies:
  nb-bmake              x86_64    20110606-1   pkgsrc4unix
  nb-bootstrap-mk-files x86_64    20120415-0   pkgsrc4unix
...
Complete!
#
```

System: RHEL-6, .rpm, rpm(8), yum(8)

```
# rpm -qa | grep ^nb-
nb-bmake-20110606-1.x86_64
nb-bootstrap-mk-files-20120415-0.x86_64
nb-mk-configure-0.24.0-1.x86_64
# rpm -qi nb-mk-configure
Name       : nb-mk-configure
Version    : 0.24.0
Release    : 1
Vendor     : pkgsrc4unix
...
Packager   : Aleksey Cheusov <cheusov@NetBSD.org>
Summary    : Lightweight but powerful replacement
            for GNU autotools
Description :
mk-configure is a lightweight replacement for GNU autoconf,
written in and for bmake (NetBSD make).
...
#
```

System: RHEL-6, .rpm, rpm(8), yum(8)

```
# rpm -ql nb-mk-configure | head -18
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_common.sh
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_compiler
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_custom
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_decl
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_funclib
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_header
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_prog
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_sizeof
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_check_version
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_install
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_test_helper
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkc_which
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin/mkcmake
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/man
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/man/man1
/opt/pkgsrc4unix/man/man1/mkc_check_custom.1
#
```

```
# export PATH=/opt/pkgsrc4unix/bin:$PATH  
#
```