Debian Packaging Tutorial

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About this tutorial

- Goal: **tell you what you really need to know about Debian packaging**
  - Modify existing packages
  - Create your own packages
  - Interact with the Debian community
  - Become a Debian power-user
- Covers the most important points, but is not complete
  - You will need to read more documentation
- Most of the content also applies to Debian derivative distributions
  - That includes Ubuntu

Outline

Outline

Debian

- **GNU/Linux distribution**
- 1st major distro developed “openly in the spirit of GNU”
- **Non-commercial**, built collaboratively by over 1,000 volunteers
- 3 main features:
  - **Quality** – culture of technical excellence
    We release when it’s ready
  - **Freedom** – devs and users bound by the *Social Contract*
    Promoting the culture of Free Software since 1993
  - **Independence** – no (single) company babysitting Debian
    And open decision-making process (*do-ocracy* + *democracy*)
- **Amateur** in the best sense: done for the love of it

Debian packages

- **.deb** files (binary packages)
- A very powerful and convenient way to distribute software to users
- One of the two most common package formats (with RPM)
- Universal:
  - 30,000 binary packages in Debian
    $\rightarrow$ most of the available free software is packaged in Debian!
  - For 12 ports (architectures), including 2 non-Linux (Hurd; KFreeBSD)
  - Also used by 120 Debian derivative distributions

The Deb package format

- `.deb` file: an `ar` archive

```
$ ar tv wget_1.12-2.1_i386.deb
rw-r--r-- 0/0       4 Sep  5 15:43 2010 debian-binary
rw-r--r-- 0/0    2403 Sep  5 15:43 2010 control.tar.gz
rw-r--r-- 0/0  751613 Sep  5 15:43 2010 data.tar.gz
```

  - `debian-binary`: version of the deb file format, `"2.0\n"`
  - `control.tar.gz`: metadata about the package

    `control, md5sums, (pre|post)(rm|inst), triggers, shlibs,...`
  - `data.tar.gz`: data files of the package

- You could create your `.deb` files manually

  `http://tldp.org/HOWTO/html_single/Debian-Binary-Package-Building-HOWTO/`

- But most people don't do it that way

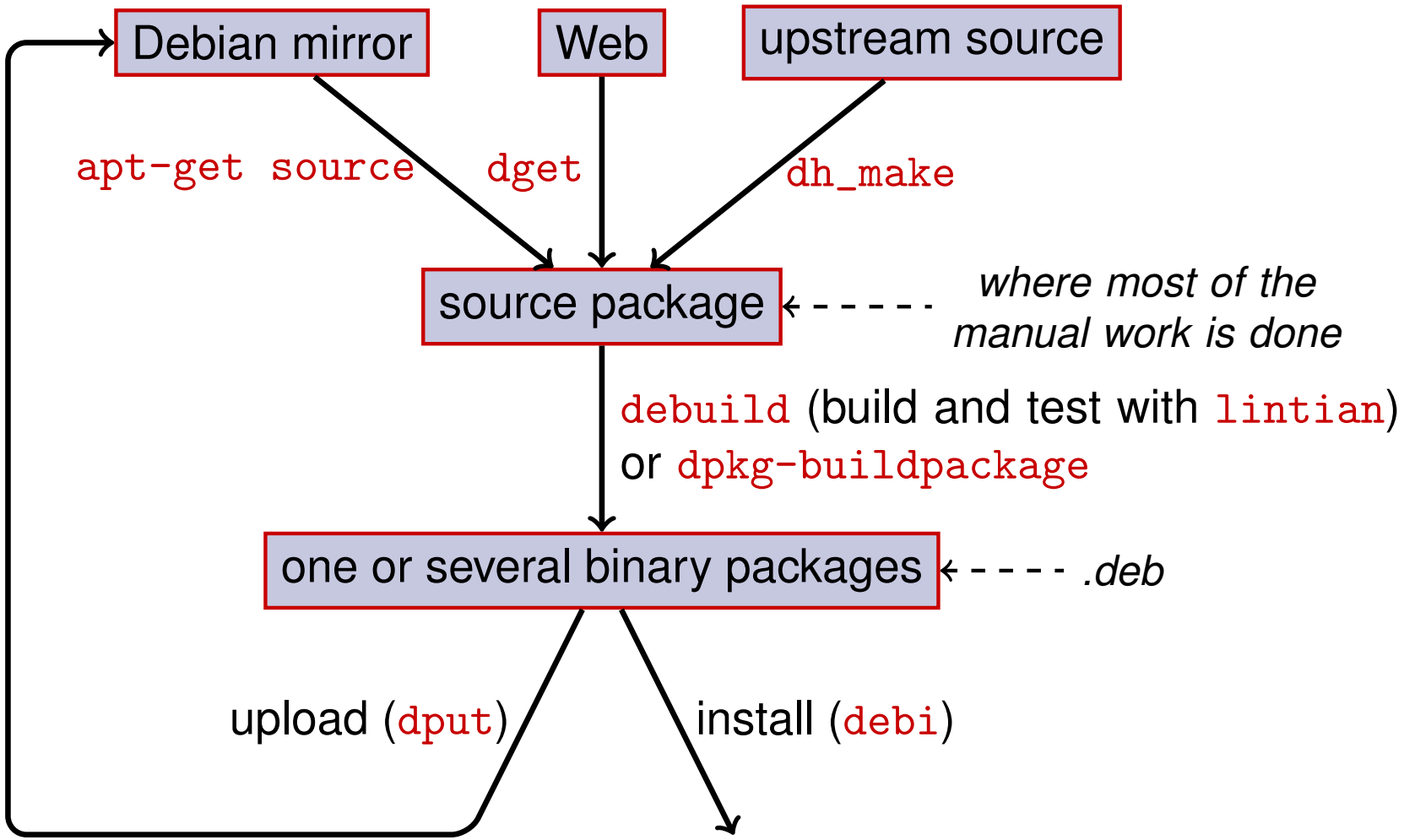
This tutorial: create Debian packages, the Debian way

Tools you will need

- A Debian (or Ubuntu) system (with root access)
- Some packages:
  - **build-essential**: has dependencies on the packages that will be assumed to be available on the developer's machine (no need to specify them in the `Build-Depends:` control field of your package)
    - includes a dependency on **dpkg-dev**, which contains basic Debian-specific tools to create packages
  - **devscripts**: contains many useful scripts for Debian maintainers

Many other tools will also be mentioned later, such as **debhelper**, **cdbs**, **quilt**, **pbuilder**, **sbuild**, **lintian**, **svn-buildpackage**, **git-buildpackage**, ...
Install them when you need them.

General packaging workflow



Example: rebuilding dash

1. Install packages needed to build dash, and devscripts
   `sudo apt-get build-dep dash`
   (requires `deb-src` lines in `/etc/apt/sources.list`)
   `sudo apt-get install --no-install-recommends devscripts fakeroot`
2. Create a working directory, and get in it:
   `mkdir /tmp/debian-tutorial ; cd /tmp/debian-tutorial`
3. Grab the `dash` source package
   `apt-get source dash`
   (This needs you to have `deb-src` lines in your `/etc/apt/sources.list`)
4. Build the package
   `cd dash-*`
   `debuild -us -uc` (`-us -uc` disables signing the package with GPG)
5. Check that it worked
   - There are some new `.deb` files in the parent directory
6. Look at the `debian/` directory
   - That's where the packaging work is done

Outline

Source package

- One source package can generate several binary packages
  e.g. the `libtar` source generates the `libtar0` and `libtar-dev` binary packages
- Two kinds of packages: (if unsure, use non-native)
  - Native packages: normally for Debian specific software (*dpkg*, *apt*)
  - Non-native packages: software developed outside Debian
- Main file: `.dsc` (meta-data)
- Other files depending on the version of the source format
  - 1.0 or 3.0 (native): `package_version.tar.gz`
  - 1.0 (non-native):
    - `pkg_ver.orig.tar.gz`: upstream source
    - `pkg_debver.diff.gz`: patch to add Debian-specific changes
  - 3.0 (quilt):
    - `pkg_ver.orig.tar.gz`: upstream source
    - `pkg_debver.debian.tar.gz`: tarball with the Debian changes

(See `dpkg-source(1)` for exact details)

Source package example (wget_1.12-2.1.dsc)

```
Format: 3.0 (quilt)
Source: wget
Binary: wget
Architecture: any
Version: 1.12-2.1
Maintainer: Noel Kothe <noel@debian.org>
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/wget/
Standards-Version: 3.8.4
Build-Depends: debhelper (>> 5.0.0), gettext, texinfo,
 libssl-dev (>= 0.9.8), dpatch, info2man
Checksums-Sha1:
 50d4ed2441e67[..]1ee0e94248 2464747 wget_1.12.orig.tar.gz
 d4c1c8bbe431d[..]dd7cef3611 48308 wget_1.12-2.1.debian.tar.gz
Checksums-Sha256:
 7578ed0974e12[..]dcba65b572 2464747 wget_1.12.orig.tar.gz
 1e9b0c4c00eae[..]89c402ad78 48308 wget_1.12-2.1.debian.tar.gz
Files:
 141461b9c04e4[..]9d1f2abf83 2464747 wget_1.12.orig.tar.gz
 e93123c934e3c[..]2f380278c2 48308 wget_1.12-2.1.debian.tar.gz
```

Retrieving an existing source package

- From the Debian archive:
  - `apt-get source` *`package`*
  - `apt-get source` *`package=version`*
  - `apt-get source` *`package/release`*

  (You need `deb-src` lines in `sources.list`)

- From the Internet:
  - `dget` *`url-to.dsc`*
  - `dget http://snapshot.debian.org/archive/debian-archive/20090802T004153Z/debian/dists/bo/main/source/web/wget_1.4.4-6.dsc`

    (`snapshot.d.o` provides all packages from Debian since 2005)

- From the (declared) version control system:
  - `debcheckout` *`package`*

- Once downloaded, extract with `dpkg-source -x` *`file.dsc`*

Creating a basic source package

- Download the upstream source
  (*upstream source* = the one from the software's original developers)
- Rename to `<source_package>_<upstream_version>.orig.tar.gz`
  (example: `simgrid_3.6.orig.tar.gz`)
- Untar it
- Rename the directory to `<source_package>-<upstream_version>`
  (example: `simgrid-3.6`)
- `cd <source_package>-<upstream_version> && dh_make`
  (from the **dh-make** package)
- There are some alternatives to `dh_make` for specific sets of packages:
  dh-make-perl, **dh-make-php**, ...
- `debian/` directory created, with a lot of files in it

Files in debian/

All the packaging work should be made by modifying files in `debian/`

- Main files:
  - **control** – meta-data about the package (dependencies, etc.)
  - **rules** – specifies how to build the package
  - **copyright** – copyright information for the package
  - **changelog** – history of the Debian package
- Other files:
  - compat
  - watch
  - dh_install* targets
    *.dirs, *.docs, *.manpages, . . .
  - maintainer scripts
    *.postinst, *.prerm, . . .
  - source/format
  - patches/ – if you need to modify the upstream sources
- Several files use a format based on RFC 822 (mail headers)

debian/changelog

- Lists the Debian packaging changes
- Gives the current version of the package

$$\underbrace{1.2.1.1}_{\text{Upstream version}}\text{-}\underbrace{5}_{\text{Debian revision}}$$

- Edited manually or with `dch`
  - Create a changelog entry for a new release: `dch -i`
- Special format to automatically close Debian or Ubuntu bugs
  Debian: `Closes: #595268`; Ubuntu: `LP: #616929`
- Installed as `/usr/share/doc/`*`package`*`/changelog.Debian.gz`

```
mpich2 (1.2.1.1-5) unstable; urgency=low

  * Use /usr/bin/python instead of /usr/bin/python2.5. Allow
    to drop dependency on python2.5.  Closes: #595268
  * Make /usr/bin/mpdroot setuid. This is the default after
    the installation of mpich2 from source, too. LP: #616929
    + Add corresponding lintian override.

 -- Lucas Nussbaum <lucas@debian.org>  Wed, 15 Sep 2010 18:13:44 +0200
```

debian/control

- Package metadata
  - For the source package itself
  - For each binary package built from this source
- Package name, section, priority, maintainer, uploaders, build-dependencies, dependencies, description, homepage, ...
- Documentation: Debian Policy chapter 5
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-controlfields`

```
Source: wget
Section: web
Priority: important
Maintainer: Noel Kothe <noel@debian.org>
Build-Depends: debhelper (>> 5.0.0), gettext, texinfo,
 libssl-dev (>= 0.9.8), dpatch, info2man
Standards-Version: 3.8.4
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/wget/

Package: wget
Architecture: any
Depends: ${shlibs:Depends}, ${misc:Depends}
Description: retrieves files from the web
 Wget is a network utility to retrieve files from the Web
```

Architecture: all or any

Two kinds of binary packages:

- Packages with different contents on each Debian architecture
  - Example: C program
  - `Architecture: any` in `debian/control`
    - Or, if it only works on a subset of architectures:
      `Architecture: amd64 i386 ia64 hurd-i386`
  - buildd.debian.org: builds all the other architectures for you on upload
  - Named *package*`_`*version*`_`*architecture*`.deb`

- Packages with the same content on all architectures
  - Example: Perl library
  - `Architecture: all` in `debian/control`
  - Named *package*`_`*version*`_all.deb`

A source package can generate a mix of `Architecture: any` and `Architecture: all` binary packages

debian/rules

- Makefile
- Interface used to build Debian packages
- Documented in Debian Policy, chapter 4.8
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-source#s-debianrules`
- Required targets:
  - `build`, `build-arch`, `build-indep`: should perform all the configuration and compilation
  - `binary`, `binary-arch`, `binary-indep`: build the binary packages
    - `dpkg-buildpackage` will call `binary` to build all the packages, or `binary-arch` to build only the `Architecture: any` packages
  - `clean`: clean up the source directory

Packaging helpers – debhelper

- You could write shell code in `debian/rules` directly
- Better practice (used by most packages): use a *Packaging helper*
- Most popular one: **debhelper** (used by 98% of packages)
- Goals:
  - Factor the common tasks in standard tools used by all packages
  - Fix some packaging bugs once for all packages

dh_installdirs, dh_installchangelogs, dh_installdocs, dh_install, dh_installdebconf, dh_installinit, dh_link, dh_strip, dh_compress, dh_fixperms, dh_perl, dh_makeshlibs, dh_installdeb, dh_shlibdeps, dh_gencontrol, dh_md5sums, dh_builddeb, ...

  - Called from `debian/rules`
  - Configurable using command parameters or files in `debian/`

package`.docs`, *package*`.examples`, *package*`.install`, *package*`.manpages`, ...

- Third-party helpers for sets of packages: **python-support**, **dh_ocaml**, ...
- `debian/compat`: Debhelper compatibility version
  - Defines precise behaviour of dh_*
  - New syntax: `Build-Depends: debhelper-compat (= 13)`

debian/rules using debhelper (1/2)

```
#!/usr/bin/make -f

# Uncomment this to turn on verbose mode.
#export DH_VERBOSE=1

build:
        $(MAKE)
        #docbook-to-man debian/packagename.sgml > packagename.1

clean:
        dh_testdir
        dh_testroot
        rm -f build-stamp configure-stamp
        $(MAKE) clean
        dh_clean

install: build
        dh_testdir
        dh_testroot
        dh_clean -k
        dh_installdirs
        # Add here commands to install the package into debian/package
        $(MAKE) DESTDIR=$(CURDIR)/debian/packagename install
```

debian/rules using debhelper (2/2)

```
# Build architecture-independent files here.
binary-indep: build install

# Build architecture-dependent files here.
binary-arch: build install
        dh_testdir
        dh_testroot
        dh_installchangelogs
        dh_installdocs
        dh_installexamples
        dh_install
        dh_installman
        dh_link
        dh_strip
        dh_compress
        dh_fixperms
        dh_installdeb
        dh_shlibdeps
        dh_gencontrol
        dh_md5sums
        dh_builddeb

binary: binary-indep binary-arch
.PHONY: build clean binary-indep binary-arch binary install configure
```

CDBS

- With debhelper, still a lot of redundancy between packages
- Second-level helpers that factor common functionality
  - E.g. building with `./configure && make && make install` or CMake
- CDBS:
  - Introduced in 2005, based on advanced *GNU make* magic
  - Documentation: `/usr/share/doc/cdbs/`
  - Support for Perl, Python, Ruby, GNOME, KDE, Java, Haskell, ...
  - But some people hate it:
    - Sometimes difficult to customize package builds: "*twisty maze of makefiles and environment variables*"
    - Slower than plain debhelper (many useless calls to `dh_*`)

```
#!/usr/bin/make -f
include /usr/share/cdbs/1/rules/debhelper.mk
include /usr/share/cdbs/1/class/autotools.mk

# add an action after the build
build/mypackage::
    /bin/bash debian/scripts/foo.sh
```

Dh (aka Debhelper 7, or dh7)

- Introduced in 2008 as a *CDBS killer*
- **dh** command that calls `dh_*`
- Simple *debian/rules*, listing only overrides
- Easier to customize than CDBS
- Doc: manpages (`debhelper(7)`, `dh(1)`) + slides from DebConf9 talk
  `http://kitenet.net/~joey/talks/debhelper/debhelper-slides.pdf`

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

override_dh_auto_configure:
	dh_auto_configure -- --with-kitchen-sink

override_dh_auto_build:
	make world
```

Classic debhelper vs CDBS vs dh

- Mind shares:
  Classic debhelper: 15% CDBS: 15% dh: 68%
- Which one should I learn?
  - Probably a bit of all of them
  - You need to know debhelper to use dh and CDBS
  - You might have to modify CDBS packages
- Which one should I use for a new package?
  - **dh** (only solution with an increasing mind share)
  - See `https://trends.debian.net/#build-systems`

Outline

Building packages

- `apt-get build-dep mypackage`
  Installs the *build-dependencies* (for a package already in Debian)
  Or `mk-build-deps -ir` (for a package not uploaded yet)

- `debuild`: build, test with `lintian`, sign with GPG

- Also possible to call `dpkg-buildpackage` directly
  - Usually with `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc`

- It is better to build packages in a clean & minimal environment
  - `pbuilder` – helper to build packages in a *chroot*
    Good documentation: `https://wiki.ubuntu.com/PbuilderHowto`
    (optimization: `cowbuilder ccache distcc`)
  - `schroot` and `sbuild`: used on the Debian build daemons
    (not as simple as `pbuilder`, but allows LVM snapshots
    see: `https://help.ubuntu.com/community/SbuildLVMHowto`)

- Generates `.deb` files and a `.changes` file
  - `.changes`: describes what was built; used to upload the package

Installing and testing packages

- Install the package locally: `debi` (will use `.changes` to know what to install)
- List the content of the package: `debc ../mypackage<TAB>.changes`
- Compare the package with a previous version:
  `debdiff ../mypackage_1_*.changes ../mypackage_2_*.changes`
  or to compare the sources:
  `debdiff ../mypackage_1_*.dsc ../mypackage_2_*.dsc`
- Check the package with `lintian` (static analyzer):
  `lintian ../mypackage<TAB>.changes`
  `lintian -i`: gives more information about the errors
  `lintian -EviIL +pedantic`: shows more problems
- Upload the package to Debian (`dput`) (needs configuration)
- Manage a private Debian archive with `reprepro` or `aptly`
  Documentation:
  `https://wiki.debian.org/HowToSetupADebianRepository`

Outline

Practical session 1: modifying the grep package

1. Go to `http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/g/grep/` and download version 2.12-2 of the package
   - If the source package is not unpacked automatically, unpack it with `dpkg-source -x grep_*.dsc`
2. Look at the files in `debian/`.
   - How many binary packages are generated by this source package?
   - Which packaging helper does this package use?
3. Build the package
4. We are now going to modify the package. Add a changelog entry and increase the version number.
5. Now disable perl-regexp support (it is a `./configure` option)
6. Rebuild the package
7. Compare the original and the new package with debdiff
8. Install the newly built package

Outline

debian/copyright

- Copyright and license information for the source and the packaging
- Traditionally written as a text file
- New machine-readable format:
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/`

```
Format: https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/
Upstream-Name: X Solitaire
Source: ftp://ftp.example.com/pub/games

Files: *
Copyright: Copyright 1998 John Doe <jdoe@example.com>
License: GPL-2+
 This program is free software; you can redistribute it
 [...]
 .
 On Debian systems, the full text of the GNU General Public
 License version 2 can be found in the file
 '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

Files: debian/*
Copyright: Copyright 1998 Jane Smith <jsmith@example.net>
License:
 [LICENSE TEXT]
```

Modifying the upstream source

Often needed:

- Fix bugs or add customizations that are specific to Debian
- Backport fixes from a newer upstream release

Several methods to do it:

- Modifying the files directly
  - Simple
  - But no way to track and document the changes
- Using patch systems
  - Eases contributing your changes to upstream
  - Helps sharing the fixes with derivatives
  - Gives more exposure to the changes
    `http://patch-tracker.debian.org/` (down currently)

Patch systems

- Principle: changes are stored as patches in `debian/patches/`
- Applied and unapplied during build
- Past: several implementations – *simple-patchsys* (*cdbs*), *dpatch*, ***quilt***
  - Each supports two `debian/rules` targets:
    - `debian/rules patch`: apply all patches
    - `debian/rules unpatch`: de-apply all patches
  - More documentation: `https://wiki.debian.org/debian/patches`
- **New source package format with built-in patch system: 3.0 (quilt)**
  - Recommended solution
  - You need to learn *quilt*
    `https://perl-team.pages.debian.net/howto/quilt.html`
  - Patch-system-agnostic tool in `devscripts`: `edit-patch`

Documentation of patches

- Standard headers at the beginning of the patch
- Documented in DEP-3 - Patch Tagging Guidelines
  `http://dep.debian.net/deps/dep3/`

```
Description: Fix widget frobnication speeds
 Frobnicating widgets too quickly tended to cause explosions.
Forwarded: http://lists.example.com/2010/03/1234.html
Author: John Doe <johndoe-guest@users.alioth.debian.org>
Applied-Upstream: 1.2, http://bzr.foo.com/frobnicator/revision/123
Last-Update: 2010-03-29

--- a/src/widgets.c
+++ b/src/widgets.c
@@ -101,9 +101,6 @@ struct {
```

Doing things during installation and removal

- Decompressing the package is sometimes not enough
- Create/remove system users, start/stop services, manage *alternatives*
- Done in *maintainer scripts*
  `preinst`, `postinst`, `prerm`, `postrm`
  - Snippets for common actions can be generated by debhelper
- Documentation:
  - Debian Policy Manual, chapter 6
    `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-maintainerscripts`
  - Debian Developer's Reference, chapter 6.4
    `https://www.debian.org/doc/developers-reference/best-pkging-practices.html`
  - `https://people.debian.org/~srivasta/MaintainerScripts.html`
- Prompting the user
  - Must be done with **debconf**
  - Documentation: `debconf-devel(7)` (`debconf-doc` package)

Monitoring upstream versions

- Specify where to look in `debian/watch` (see `uscan(1)`)

```
version=3

http://tmrc.mit.edu/mirror/twisted/Twisted/(\d\.\d)/ \
  Twisted-([\d\.]*)\.tar\.bz2
```

- There are automated trackers of new upstream versions, that notify the maintainer on various dashboards including `https://tracker.debian.org/` and `https://udd.debian.org/dmd/`
- `uscan`: run a manual check
- `uupdate`: try to update your package to the latest upstream version

Packaging with a Version Control System

- Several tools to help manage branches and tags for your packaging work: `svn-buildpackage`, `git-buildpackage`
- Example: `git-buildpackage`
  - `upstream` branch to track upstream with `upstream/`*`version`* tags
  - `master` branch tracks the Debian package
  - `debian/`*`version`* tags for each upload
  - `pristine-tar` branch to be able to rebuild the upstream tarball

  Doc: `http://honk.sigxcpu.org/projects/git-buildpackage/manual-html/gbp.html`
- `Vcs-*` fields in `debian/control` to locate the repository
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/Salsa`

```
Vcs-Browser: https://salsa.debian.org/debian/devscripts
Vcs-Git: https://salsa.debian.org/debian/devscripts.git

Vcs-Browser: https://salsa.debian.org/perl-team/modules/packages/libwww-perl
Vcs-Git: https://salsa.debian.org/perl-team/modules/packages/libwww-perl.git
```

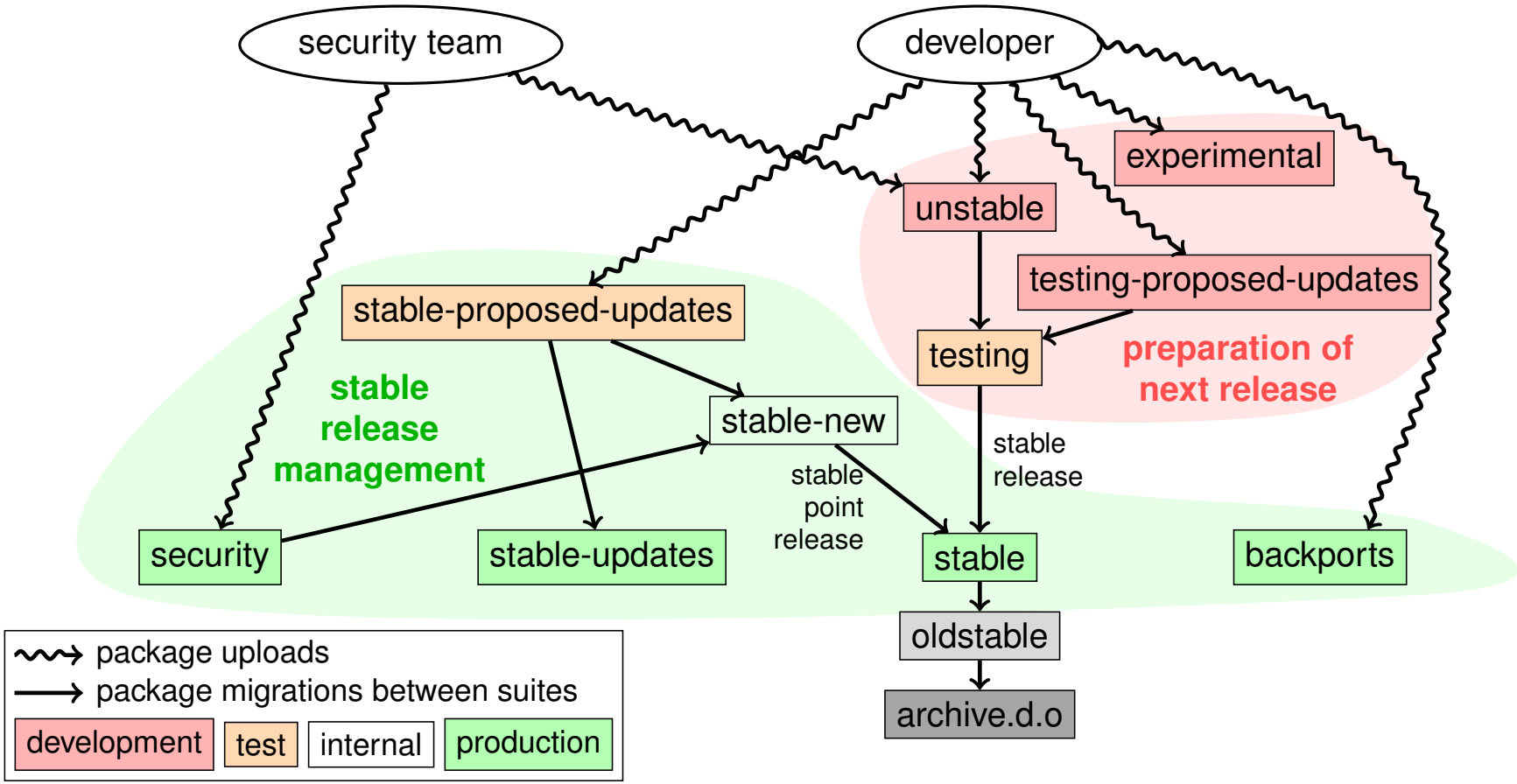
- VCS-agnostic interface: `debcheckout`, `debcommit`, `debrelease`
  - `debcheckout grep` → checks out the source package from Git

Backporting packages

- Goal: use a newer version of a package on an older system
  e.g. use *mutt* from Debian *unstable* on Debian *stable*
- General idea:
  - Take the source package from Debian unstable
  - Modify it so that it builds and works fine on Debian stable
    - Sometimes trivial (no changes needed)
    - Sometimes difficult
    - Sometimes impossible (many unavailable dependencies)
- Some backports are provided and supported by the Debian project
  `http://backports.debian.org/`

Outline

Debian archive and suites



Based on graph by Antoine Beaupré. `https://salsa.debian.org/debian/package-cycle`

Suites for development

- New versions of packages are uploaded to **unstable** (**sid**)
- Packages migrate from **unstable** to **testing** based on several criterias (e.g. has been in unstable for 10 days, and no regressions)
- New packages can also be uploaded to:
  - **experimental** (for more *experimental* packages, such as when the new version is not ready to replace the one currently in unstable)
  - **testing-proposed-updates**, to update the version in **testing** without going through **unstable** (this is rarely used)

Freezing and releasing

- At some point during the release cycle, the release team decides to *freeze* testing: automatic migrations from **unstable** to **testing** are stopped, and replaced by manual review
- When the release team considers **testing** to be ready for release:
  - The **testing** suite becomes the new **stable** suite
  - Similarly, the old **stable** becomes **oldstable**
  - Unsupported releases are moved to `archive.debian.org`
- See `https://release.debian.org/`

Stable release suites and management

- Several suites are used to provide stable release packages:
  - **stable**: the main suite
  - **security** updates suite provided on `security.debian.org`, used by the security team. Updates are announced on the `debian-security-announce` mailing list
  - **stable-updates**: updates that are not security related, but that should urgently be installed (without waiting for the next point release): antivirus databases, timezone-related packages, etc. Announced on the `debian-stable-announce` mailing list
  - **backports**: new upstream versions, based on the version in **testing**
- The **stable** suite is updated every few months by *stable point releases* (that include only bug fixes)
  - Packages targetting the next stable point release are uploaded to **stable-proposed-updates** and reviewed by the release team
- The **oldstable** release has the same set of suites

Several ways to contribute to Debian

- **Worst** way to contribute:
  1. Package your own application
  2. Get it into Debian
  3. Disappear

- **Better** ways to contribute:
  - Get involved in packaging teams
    - Many teams that focus on set of packages, and need help
    - List available at `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams`
    - An excellent way to learn from more experienced contributors
  - Adopt existing unmaintained packages (*orphaned packages*)
  - Bring new software to Debian
    - Only if it's interesting/useful enough, please
    - Are there alternatives already packaged in Debian?

Adopting orphaned packages

- Many unmaintained packages in Debian
- Full list + process: `https://www.debian.org/devel/wnpp/`
- Installed on your machine: `wnpp-alert`
  Or better: `how-can-i-help`
- Different states:
  - **O**rphaned: the package is unmaintained
    Feel free to adopt it
  - **RFA**: **R**equest **F**or **A**dopter
    Maintainer looking for adopter, but continues work in the meantime
    Feel free to adopt it. A mail to the current maintainer is polite
  - **ITA**: **I**ntent **T**o **A**dopt
    Someone intends to adopt the package
    You could propose your help!
  - **RFH**: **R**equest **F**or **H**elp
    The maintainer is looking for help
- Some unmaintained packages not detected → not orphaned yet
- When in doubt, ask `debian-qa@lists.debian.org`

Adopting a package: example

```
From: You <you@yourdomain>
To: 640454@bugs.debian.org, control@bugs.debian.org
Cc: Francois Marier <francois@debian.org>
Subject: ITA: verbiste -- French conjugator

retitle 640454 ITA: verbiste -- French conjugator
owner 640454 !
thanks

Hi,

I am using verbiste and I am willing to take care of the package.

Cheers,

You
```

- Polite to contact the previous maintainer (especially if the package was RFAed, not orphaned)
- Very good idea to contact the upstream project

Getting your package in Debian

- You do not need any official status to get your package into Debian
  1. Submit an **ITP** bug (**I**ntent **T**o **P**ackage) using `reportbug wnpp`
  2. Prepare a source package
  3. Find a Debian Developer that will sponsor your package
- Official status (when you are an experienced package maintainer):
  - **Debian Maintainer (DM):**
    Permission to upload your own packages
    See `https://wiki.debian.org/DebianMaintainer`
  - **Debian Developer (DD):**
    Debian project member; can vote and upload any package

Things to check before asking for sponsorship

- Debian puts **a lot of focus on quality**
- Generally, **sponsors are hard to find and busy**
  - Make sure your package is ready before asking for sponsorship
- Things to check:
  - Avoid missing build-dependencies: make sure that your package build fine in a clean *sid chroot*
    - Using `pbuilder` is recommended
  - Run `lintian -EviIL +pedantic` on your package
    - Errors must be fixed, all other problems should be fixed
  - Do extensive testing of your package, of course
- In doubt, ask for help

Where to find help?

Help you will need:

- Advice and answers to your questions, code reviews
- Sponsorship for your uploads, once your package is ready

You can get help from:

- **Other members of a packaging team**
  - List of teams: `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams`
- The **Debian Mentors group** (if your package does not fit in a team)
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/DebianMentorsFaq`
  - Mailing list: `debian-mentors@lists.debian.org`
    (also a good way to learn by accident)
  - IRC: `#debian-mentors` on `irc.debian.org`
  - `http://mentors.debian.net/`
  - Documentation: `http://mentors.debian.net/intro-maintainers`
- **Localized mailing lists** (get help in your language)
  - `debian-devel-{french,italian,portuguese,spanish}@lists.d.o`
  - Full list: `https://lists.debian.org/devel.html`
  - Or users lists: `https://lists.debian.org/users.html`

More documentation

- Debian Developers' Corner
  `https://www.debian.org/devel/`
  Links to many resources about Debian development
- Guide for Debian Maintainers
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debmake-doc/`
- Debian Developer's Reference
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/developers-reference/`
  Mostly about Debian procedures, but also some best packaging practices (part 6)
- Debian Policy
  `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/`
  - All the requirements that every package must satisfy
  - Specific policies for Perl, Java, Python, ...
- Ubuntu Packaging Guide
  `https://packaging.ubuntu.com/html/`

Debian dashboards for maintainers

- **Source package centric**:
  `https://tracker.debian.org/dpkg`
- **Maintainer/team centric**: Developer's Packages Overview (DDPO)
  `https://qa.debian.org/developer.php?login=pkg-ruby-extras-maintainers@lists.alioth.debian.org`
- **TODO-list oriented**: Debian Maintainer Dashboard (DMD)
  `https://udd.debian.org/dmd/`

Using the Debian Bug Tracking System (BTS)

- A quite unique way to manage bugs
  - Web interface to view bugs
  - Email interface to make changes to bugs
- Adding information to bugs:
  - Write to `123456@bugs.debian.org` (does not include the submitter, you need to add `123456-submitter@bugs.debian.org`)
- Changing bug status:
  - Send commands to `control@bugs.debian.org`
  - Command-line interface: `bts` command in `devscripts`
  - Documentation: `https://www.debian.org/Bugs/server-control`
- Reporting bugs: use `reportbug`
  - Normally used with a local mail server: install `ssmtp` or `nullmailer`
  - Or use `reportbug --template`, then send (manually) to `submit@bugs.debian.org`

Using the BTS: examples

- Sending an email to the bug and the submitter:
  `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=680822#10`
- Tagging and changing the severity:
  `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=680227#10`
- Reassigning, changing the severity, retitling ...:
  `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=680822#93`
  - `notfound`, `found`, `notfixed`, `fixed` are for **version-tracking**
    See `https://wiki.debian.org/HowtoUseBTS#Version_tracking`
- Using usertags: `https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?msg=42;bug=642267`
  See `https://wiki.debian.org/bugs.debian.org/usertags`
- BTS Documentation:
  - `https://www.debian.org/Bugs/`
  - `https://wiki.debian.org/HowtoUseBTS`

More interested in Ubuntu?

- Ubuntu mainly manages the divergence with Debian
- No real focus on specific packages
  Instead, collaboration with Debian teams
- Usually recommend uploading new packages to Debian first
  `https://wiki.ubuntu.com/UbuntuDevelopment/NewPackages`
- Possibly a better plan:
  - Get involved in a Debian team and act as a bridge with Ubuntu
  - Help reduce divergence, triage bugs in Launchpad
  - Many Debian tools can help:
    - Ubuntu column on the Developer's packages overview
    - Ubuntu box on the Package Tracking System
    - Receive launchpad bugmail via the PTS

Outline

Conclusions

- You now have a full overview of Debian packaging
- But you will need to read more documentation
- Best practices have evolved over the years
  - If not sure, use the **dh** packaging helper, and the **3.0 (quilt)** format

Feedback: **packaging-tutorial@packages.debian.org**

Legal stuff

Contribute to this tutorial

- Contribute:
  - `apt-get source packaging-tutorial`
  - `debcheckout packaging-tutorial`
  - `git clone https://salsa.debian.org/debian/packaging-tutorial.git`
  - `https://salsa.debian.org/debian/packaging-tutorial`
  - Open bugs: `bugs.debian.org/src:packaging-tutorial`
- Provide feedback:
  - `mailto:packaging-tutorial@packages.debian.org`
    - What should be added to this tutorial?
    - What should be improved?
  - `reportbug packaging-tutorial`

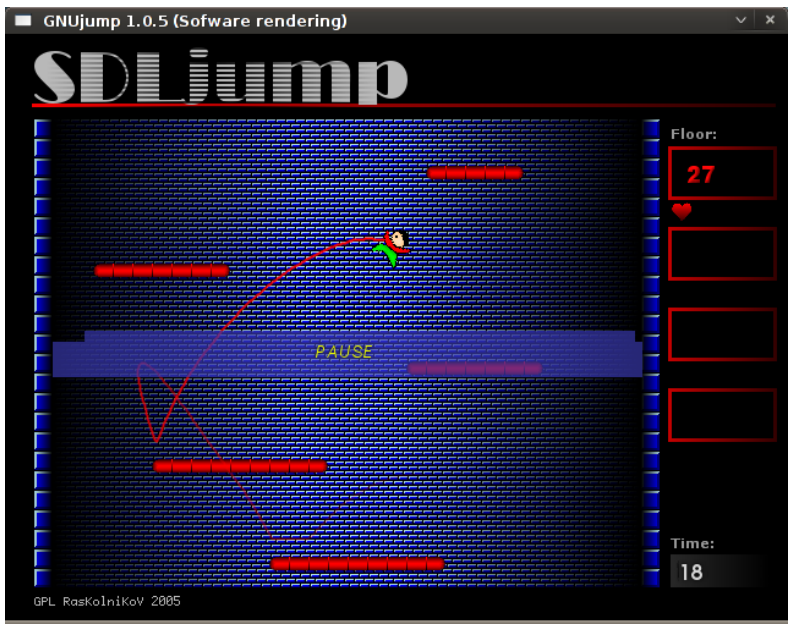
Outline

Practical session 2: packaging GNUjump

1. Download GNUjump 1.0.8 from
   `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gnujump/gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`

2. Create a Debian package for it
   - Install build-dependencies so that you can build the package
   - Fix bugs
   - Get a basic working package
   - Finish filling `debian/control` and other files

3. Enjoy



Practical session 2: packaging GNUjump (tips)

- To get a basic working package, use `dh_make`
- To start with, creating a *1.0* source package is easier than *3.0 (quilt)* (change that in `debian/source/format`)
- To search for missing build-dependencies, find a missing file, and use `apt-file` to find the missing package
- If you encounter that error:

```
/usr/bin/ld: SDL_rotozoom.o: undefined reference to symbol 'ceil@@GLIBC_2.2.5'
//lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6: error adding symbols: DSO missing from command line
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
Makefile:376: recipe for target 'gnujump' failed
```

  You need to add `-lm` to the linker command line:
  Edit `src/Makefile.am` and replace

```
gnujump_LDFLAGS = $(all_libraries)
```

  by

```
gnujump_LDFLAGS = -Wl,--as-needed
gnujump_LDADD = $(all_libraries) -lm
```

  Then run `autoreconf -i`

Practical session 3: packaging a Java library

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Java packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java/Packaging`
   - `https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/java-policy/`
   - `/usr/share/doc/javahelper/tutorial.txt.gz`
2. Download IRClib from `http://moepii.sourceforge.net/`
3. Package it

Practical session 4: packaging a Ruby gem

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Ruby packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby/Packaging`
   - `gem2deb(1)`, `dh_ruby(1)` (in the `gem2deb` package)
2. Create a basic Debian source package from the `peach` gem: `gem2deb peach`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Practical session 5: packaging a Perl module

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Perl packaging:
   - `https://perl-team.pages.debian.net`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/DebianPerlGroup`
   - `dh-make-perl(1)`, `dpt(1)` (in the `pkg-perl-tools` package)
2. Create a basic Debian source package from the `Acme` CPAN distribution: `dh-make-perl --cpan Acme`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Outline

Answers to practical sessions

Practical session 1: modifying the grep package

1. Go to `http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/g/grep/` and download version 2.12-2 of the package
2. Look at the files in `debian/`.
   - How many binary packages are generated by this source package?
   - Which packaging helper does this package use?
3. Build the package
4. We are now going to modify the package. Add a changelog entry and increase the version number.
5. Now disable perl-regexp support (it is a `./configure` option)
6. Rebuild the package
7. Compare the original and the new package with debdiff
8. Install the newly built package

Fetching the source

1. Go to `http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/g/grep/` and download version 2.12-2 of the package

- Use dget to download the `.dsc` file:
  `dget http://cdn.debian.net/debian/pool/main/g/grep/grep_2.12-2.dsc`
- If you have `deb-src` for a Debian release that has `grep` version 2.12-2 (find out on `https://tracker.debian.org/grep`), you can use: `apt-get source grep=2.12-2`
  or `apt-get source grep/release` (e.g. `grep/stable`)
  or, if you feel lucky: `apt-get source grep`
- The `grep` source package is composed of three files:
  - `grep_2.12-2.dsc`
  - `grep_2.12-2.debian.tar.bz2`
  - `grep_2.12.orig.tar.bz2`

  This is typical of the "3.0 (quilt)" format.
- If needed, uncompress the source with
  `dpkg-source -x grep_2.12-2.dsc`

Looking around and building the package

2. Look at the files in `debian/`
   - How many binary packages are generated by this source package?
   - Which packaging helper does this package use?

- According to `debian/control`, this package only generates one binary package, named `grep`.
- According to `debian/rules`, this package is typical of *classic* debhelper packaging, without using *CDBS* or *dh*. One can see the various calls to `dh_*` commands in `debian/rules`.

3. Build the package

- Use `apt-get build-dep grep` to fetch the build-dependencies
- Then `debuild` or `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc` (Takes about 1 min)

Editing the changelog

4. We are now going to modify the package. Add a changelog entry and increase the version number.

- `debian/changelog` is a text file. You could edit it and add a new entry manually.
- Or you can use `dch -i`, which will add an entry and open the editor
- The name and email can be defined using the `DEBFULLNAME` and `DEBEMAIL` environment variables
- After that, rebuild the package: a new version of the package is built
- Package versioning is detailed in section 5.6.12 of the Debian policy `https://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-controlfields`

Disabling Perl regexp support and rebuilding

5. Now disable perl-regexp support (it is a `./configure` option)
6. Rebuild the package

- Check with `./configure --help`: the option to disable Perl regexp is `--disable-perl-regexp`
- Edit `debian/rules` and find the `./configure` line
- Add `--disable-perl-regexp`
- Rebuild with `debuild` or `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc`

Comparing and testing the packages

7. Compare the original and the new package with debdiff
8. Install the newly built package

- Compare the binary packages: `debdiff ../*changes`
- Compare the source packages: `debdiff ../*dsc`
- Install the newly built package: `debi`
  Or `dpkg -i ../grep_<TAB>`
- `grep -P foo` no longer works!

Reinstall the previous version of the package:

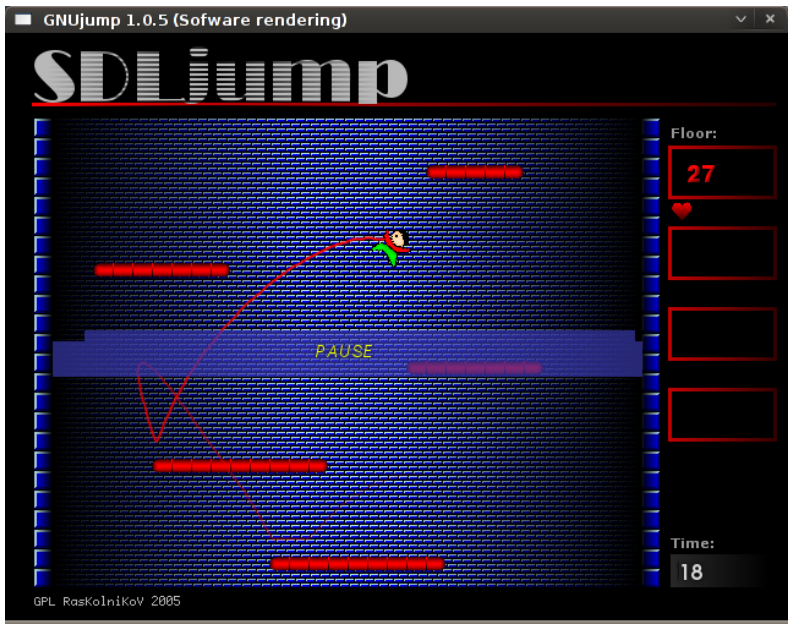
- `apt-get install --reinstall grep=2.6.3-3` *(= previous version)*

Practical session 2: packaging GNUjump

1. Download GNUjump 1.0.8 from
   `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gnujump/gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`

2. Create a Debian package for it
   - Install build-dependencies so that you can build the package
   - Get a basic working package
   - Finish filling `debian/control` and other files

3. Enjoy



Step by step...

- `wget http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gnujump/gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`
- `mv gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz gnujump_1.0.8.orig.tar.gz`
- `tar xf gnujump_1.0.8.orig.tar.gz`
- `cd gnujump-1.0.8/`
- `dh_make -f ../gnujump-1.0.8.tar.gz`
  - Type of package: single binary (for now)

```
gnujump-1.0.8$ ls debian/
changelog              gnujump.default.ex   preinst.ex
compat                 gnujump.doc-base.EX  prerm.ex
control                init.d.ex            README.Debian
copyright              manpage.1.ex         README.source
docs                   manpage.sgml.ex      rules
emacsen-install.ex     manpage.xml.ex       source
emacsen-remove.ex      menu.ex              watch.ex
emacsen-startup.ex     postinst.ex
gnujump.cron.d.ex      postrm.ex
```

Step by step. . . (2)

- Look at `debian/changelog`, `debian/rules`, `debian/control` (auto-filled by **dh_make**)
- In `debian/control`:
  `Build-Depends: debhelper (>= 7.0.50 ), autotools-dev`
  Lists the *build-dependencies* = packages needed to build the package
- Try to build the package as-is with `debuild` (thanks to **dh** magic)
  - And add build-dependencies, until it builds
  - Hint: use `apt-cache search` and `apt-file` to find the packages
  - Example:

```
checking for sdl-config... no
checking for SDL - version >= 1.2.0... no
[...]
configure: error: *** SDL version 1.2.0 not found!
```

    → Add **libsdl1.2-dev** to Build-Depends and install it.

  - Better: use **pbuilder** to build in a clean environment

Step by step...(3)

- Required build-dependencies are `libsdl1.2-dev`, `libsdl-image1.2-dev`, `libsdl-mixer1.2-dev`
- Then, you will probably run into another error:

```
/usr/bin/ld: SDL_rotozoom.o: undefined reference to symbol 'ceil@@GLIBC_2.2.5'
//lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6: error adding symbols: DSO missing from command line
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
Makefile:376: recipe for target 'gnujump' failed
```

- This problem is caused by bitrot: gnujump has not been adjusted following linker changes.
- If you are using source format version **1.0**, you can directly change upstream sources.
  - Edit `src/Makefile.am` and replace

    ```
    gnujump_LDFLAGS = $(all_libraries)
    ```

    by

    ```
    gnujump_LDFLAGS = -Wl,--as-needed
    gnujump_LDADD = $(all_libraries) -lm
    ```

  - Then run `autoreconf -i`

Step by step...(4)

- If you are using source format version **3.0 (quilt)**, use `quilt` to prepare a patch. (see `https://wiki.debian.org/UsingQuilt`)
  - `export QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches`
  - `mkdir debian/patches`
    `quilt new linker-fixes.patch`
    `quilt add src/Makefile.am`
  - Edit `src/Makefile.am` and replace

    ```
    gnujump_LDFLAGS = $(all_libraries)
    ```

    by

    ```
    gnujump_LDFLAGS = -Wl,--as-needed
    gnujump_LDADD = $(all_libraries) -lm
    ```

  - `quilt refresh`
  - Since `src/Makefile.am` was changed, autoreconf must be called during the build. To do that automatically with `dh`, change the `dh` call in `debian/rules` from: `dh $ --with autotools-dev`
    to: `dh $ --with autotools-dev --with autoreconf`

Step by step...(5)

- The package should now build fine.
- Use `debc` to list the content of the generated package, and `debi` to install it and test it.
- Test the package with `lintian`
  - While not a strict requirement, it is recommended that packages uploaded to Debian are *lintian-clean*
  - More problems can be listed using `lintian -EviIL +pedantic`
  - Some hints:
    - Remove the files that you don't need in `debian/`
    - Fill in `debian/control`
    - Install the executable to `/usr/games` by overriding `dh_auto_configure`
    - Use *hardening* compiler flags to increase security. See `https://wiki.debian.org/Hardening`

Step by step. . . (6)

- Compare your package with the one already packaged in Debian:
  - It splits the data files to a second package, that is the same across all architectures ($\rightarrow$ saves space in the Debian archive)
  - It installs a .desktop file (for the GNOME/KDE menus) and also integrates into the Debian menu
  - It fixes a few minor problems using patches

Practical session 3: packaging a Java library

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Java packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Java/Packaging`
   - `https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/java-policy/`
   - `/usr/share/doc/javahelper/tutorial.txt.gz`
2. Download IRClib from `http://moepii.sourceforge.net/`
3. Package it

Step by step...

- `apt-get install javahelper`
- Create a basic source package: `jh_makepkg`
  - Library
  - None
  - Default Free compiler/runtime
- Look at and fix `debian/*`
- `dpkg-buildpackage -us -uc` or `debuild`
- `lintian`, `debc`, etc.
- Compare your result with the `libirclib-java` source package

Practical session 4: packaging a Ruby gem

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Ruby packaging:
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Ruby/Packaging`
   - `gem2deb(1)`, `dh_ruby(1)` (in the `gem2deb` package)
2. Create a basic Debian source package from the `peach` gem: `gem2deb peach`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Step by step...

`gem2deb peach`:

- Downloads the gem from rubygems.org
- Creates a suitable .orig.tar.gz archive, and untar it
- Initializes a Debian source package based on the gem's metadata
  - Named `ruby-`*`gemname`*
- Tries to build the Debian binary package (this might fail)

`dh_ruby` (included in *gem2deb*) does the Ruby-specific tasks:

- Build C extensions for each Ruby version
- Copy files to their destination directory
- Update shebangs in executable scripts
- Run tests defined in `debian/ruby-tests.rb`, `debian/ruby-tests.rake`, or `debian/ruby-test-files.yaml`, as well as various other checks

Step by step. . . (2)

Improve the generated package:

- Run `debclean` to clean the source tree. Look at `debian/`.
- `changelog` and `compat` should be correct
- Edit `debian/control`: improve `Description`
- Write a proper `copyright` file based on the upstream files
- Build the package
- Compare your package with the `ruby-peach` package in the Debian archive

Practical session 5: packaging a Perl module

1. Take a quick look at some documentation about Perl packaging:
   - `https://perl-team.pages.debian.net`
   - `https://wiki.debian.org/Teams/DebianPerlGroup`
   - `dh-make-perl(1)`, `dpt(1)` (in the `pkg-perl-tools` package)
2. Create a basic Debian source package from the `Acme` CPAN distribution: `dh-make-perl --cpan Acme`
3. Improve it so that it becomes a proper Debian package

Step by step...

`dh-make-perl --cpan Acme`:

- Downloads the tarball from the CPAN
- Creates a suitable .orig.tar.gz archive, and untars it
- Initializes a Debian source package based on the distribution's metadata
  - Named `lib`*`distname`*`-perl`

Step by step. . . (2)

Improve the generated package:

- `debian/changelog`, `debian/compat`, `debian/libacme-perl.docs`, and `debian/watch` should be correct
- Edit `debian/control`: improve `Description`, and remove boilerplate at the bottom
- Edit `debian/copyright`: remove boilerplate paragraph at the top, add years of copyright to the `Files: *` stanza