# Debian Past, Present and Future



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## Agenda



- What is Debian?
- Where do I fit in?
- Project structure
- Process
- Derivatives collaborating using Debian as a base
- The future?
- Getting involved

#### What is Debian?



- 3 aspects, interlinked:
  - A Project
  - An Operating System
  - A Community

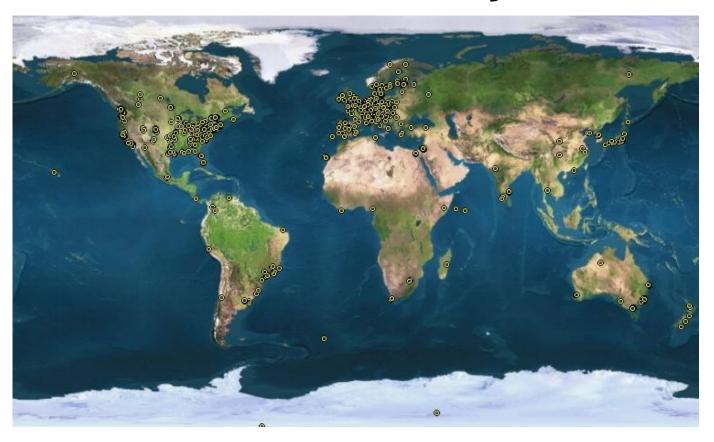
## Debian – the Project



- Over 1,000 volunteer developers spread all over the world
  - Large numbers in North America & Europe
  - Smaller numbers in Australia & Japan
  - Growing Latin American development community
- Thousands more contributors
  - Documentation, translation etc.



## Debian – the Project (2)



#### Debian – the OS



- Completely Free Software
  - Debian Free Software Guidelines
- Support for 12 different architectures
  - alpha, amd64, arm, armel, hppa, i386, ia64, mips, mipsel, powerpc, s390, sparc
- Largest GNU/Linux distribution
  - Over 18,000 binary packages in last release
  - Over 23,000 binary packages expected in the next release

## Debian - the Community



- Open development
  - We don't hide problems
- Large amounts of communication
  - Mailing lists, web sites and IRC channels
- Large number of active users
  - Users help each other, contribute packages, become developers

## How is Debian different?



- Volunteer-driven
  - No company in charge
- Free Software
  - Social Contract
  - Debian Free Software Guidelines
- Size
- Packaging system
- Stability & Support

#### Social Contract



- We declare that:
  - Debian will remain 100% free
  - We will give back to the free software community
  - We will not hide problems
  - Our priorities are our users and free software
  - Works that do not meet our free software standards

#### **DFSG**



- Guidelines only not hard rules
- Used to help decide what we will distribute in the Debian system
- main, contrib & non-free

## **DFSG** (2)



- Free Redistribution
- Source Code
- Derived Works
- Integrity of The Author's Source Code
- No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups

## DFSG (3)



- No Discrimination against Fields of Endeavour
- Distribution of License
- License Must Not Be Specific To Debian
- License Must Not Contaminate Other Software
- Example Licenses
  - BSD, GPL

## History



- Founded in 1993 by Ian Murdock
- Named after DEBra and IAN Murdock
- The first major distribution developed "openly in the spirit of Linux and GNU"
- Early work sponsored by the GNU project

#### Leaders



- Ian Murdock (1993 1996)
- Bruce Perens (1996 1997)
- Ian Jackson (1997 1998)
- Wichert Akkerman (1999 2001)
- Ben Collins (2001 2002)
- Bdale Garbee (2002 2003)





- Martin Michlmayr (2003 2005)
- Branden Robinson (2005 2006)
- Anthony Towns (2006 2007)
- Sam Hocevar (2007-2008)
- Steve McIntyre (2008-present)

#### Releases



- 1993: early development snapshots
- 1994: v0.91
- March 1995: v0.93R5
- November 1995: v0.93R6
- December 1995: v1.0
- June 1996: v1.1 (Buzz)
- December 1996: v1.2 (Rex)



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- June 1997: v1.3 (Bo)
- July 1998: v2.0 (Hamm)
- March 1999: v2.1 (Slink)
- August 2000: v2.2 (Potato)
- July 2002: v3.0 (Woody)
- June 2005: v3.1 (Sarge)
- April 2007: v4.0 (Etch)
- ??: v5.0 (Lenny)

#### Where do I fit in?



- Joined the project in 1996
- Package maintainer
  - cvs, nas, etc.
- CD team leader
  - Make Debian CDs and DVDs
- Project leader
  - "management" ugh!





- Started with limited structure
- Volunteers
- Minimal "people management"
- Package maintainers control their own work

#### Various teams



- Teams grow as jobs get bigger
- Examples:
  - ftpmaster
  - debian-installer
  - debian-cd
  - release team

## Project decisions



- DPL elected each year
  - Delegates key project positions
- General resolutions (GRs)
  - Votes on important issues
- Technical committee
- Software in the Public Interest (SPI)



### Process: from Chaos...

- Over a thousand Debian developers
- Thousands of packages
- Many thousand bugs
- Millions of users

## ... to Stability



- Debian policy
- Quality checking of packages
- Testing (^2)
- Release team coordination

## Policy



- Comprehensive list of requirements for packages:
  - What goes in a package, and where
  - How to start & stop daemons
  - Interactions with other packages
  - Configuration files
  - Upgrades
  - etc.

## Quality checking



#### Lintian

- Run by maintainer to check for packaging mistakes after packages are built
- Simple framework; new tests are added easily
- Automation work ongoing
- piuparts
  - Tests how well packages will upgrade from one version/release to the next



## Testing – in Packages

- Developers run their own tests before upload
- Build-time test harnesses
- Other developers and users report bugs
- Bugs (hopefully!) are fixed, new uploads made



## Testing – as a Distribution

- Uploads go to "unstable" distribution
- After a period of time with no major bugs reported, packages become valid to migrate into "testing"
- Archive maintenance scripts check for dependencies
- Testing should be (almost) ready to release as "stable" at any point





- Constantly monitor the state of the testing distribution
- Co-ordinate uploads with package maintainers to make transitions smooth
- Track large groups of packages as they work through the system (e.g. KDE, Gnome)
- Responsible for deciding release goals and release dates





- Work with maintainers where possible
- Security updates for "oldstable"
- Security updates for stable
- Security updates for testing
- Coordination with other distributions
- security.debian.org, DSAs



## Stable point releases

- Organised by the stable release team
- Made every few months
- Collect together:
  - Current security updates
  - Highly-tested package updates to fix other serious bugs
- Update the archive
  - rebuild CDs, DVDs etc.





- Many different source code control systems in use; choice of which is made by the developers
  - cvs, subversion, git, bzr, darcs, others...
- Discussions via mailing lists
- IRC for realtime discussion
- Real-life meetings becoming more common
  - Debconf, Extremadura, FOSDEM

#### Alioth



- Sourceforge-like system
  - Source code, mailing lists, web space, ...
- Used for collaborating on Debian work
  - Projects like debian-installer, debian-cd
  - Packaging work
- Also hosts a number of non-Debian projects

## Packaging



- Work with upstream developers
  - Many packaging teams include upstream
- Make software packages work together well in a consistent system
- Coordination of bug reports and fixes
- Support for users

## Packaging system



- Modular design
- Simple low-level tool
  - dpkg installs and removes packages
- More intelligent higher level management
  - apt, aptitude, synaptic, debtags, etc.
- Packages.gz, Sources.gz, Release
  - Easy to create and mirror

#### Trust



- Developers sign packages before upload
  - Checked against keyring
- Checksums stored in Packages.gz and Sources.gz
- Release file signed
  - Links together individual files, signed by the master archive key

#### Derivatives



- Not just a distro, can be a base
- LOTS of derived distributions:
  - Ubuntu
  - Linspire/Xandros
  - Skolelinux
  - Lliurex
  - LiMux
  - many more

## Derivatives (2)



- Why?
  - Licensing
  - Solid, stable base system
  - Reduce effort
- How?
  - Take existing packages and add extras
  - Rebuild packages where desired
- No problem everybody wins!



## The future – coming soon

- Lenny due Real Soon Now
  - System is frozen already
  - Release team working hard
  - RC bugs being fixed





- Debconf 9 in Extremadura, July 2009
  - Major conference
  - Lots of work
  - Lots of FUN! :-)





- Squeeze after another 18 months?
- Improved quality
- Even more developers
- Even more packages, better tools
- Even more derived distributions
- Even more collaboration





- Test, report (and ideally fix!) bugs
- Translation
- Documentation
- Help with packages
- Sponsoring
- New Maintainer Process

#### Want to know more?



- www.debian.org
- mailing lists
- IRC
- ask me!