

Bootstrapping the Debian and Ubuntu ARM64 Ports

Wookey

Linaro

17th November 2013



Who am I

- Free Software developer since 1990
- Unix sysadmin since 1996
- Arm Linux developer since 1999
- Debian developer since 2000
- Ubuntu development since 2010

Some things I had something to do with:

Survex, PsiLinux, ArmLinux book, Emdebian, bootfloppies, Therion, apt-cross, dpkg-cross, Debian cross-toolchains, OpenEmbedded, Netbook Project, LART, YAFFS, Balloonboard, xdeb, multiarch, sbuild

- Currently an ARM secondee to Linaro



Outline

- 1 Some Armlinux History
- 2 Why Bootstrapping is a pain
- 3 How it's done
- 4 First Bootstrap
- 5 Second Bootstrap
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ARM desktops and servers



Acorn Risc PC (1994)



Rebel Netwinder (2000)



Solidrun Cubox (2012)



Dell/Calxeda server (2012)



ARM laptops



Psion Netbook Pro (2003)



Toshiba AC100 (2010)



Genesi Smartbook (2010)



Samsung Chromebook (2012)



Debian ports

Name	Bits	ABI	ISA	Released
arm	32	OABI	v3	2000:Potato (discontinued 2011)
armeb	32	OABI	v3	2006:unofficial big endian
armel	32	EABI	v4t/v5	2009:Lenny, Ubuntu 9.05
armhf	32	EABI	v7	2012:Wheezy, Ubuntu 12.04
arm64	64	v8	v8	2013:Jessie?, Ubuntu 13.10 (Saucy)



Nomenclature (architectures)

Simple version

arm64, aarch64, ARMv8 are all the same thing

More details:

arm64 Debian and Ubuntu architecture name

aarch64 ARM 64-bit execution mode

aarch64-linux-gnu GNU triplet name

ARMv8 ARM CPU architecture name

A64 64-bit instruction set

A32 32-bit ARMv8 instruction set

aarch32 ARM 32-bit execution mode



Nomenclature (building)

Build : Machine/architecture you are building on

Host : Machine/architecture package is being built for

Target : Machine/architecture a compiler generates code for



Bootstrapping

22 Debian ports in 20 years

i386, 68000, Alpha, Sparc, PowerPC, ARM, IA64, PA-RISC, MIPS (big endian), MIPS (little endian), S/390, AMD64, FreeBSD-i386, FreeBSD-amd64, armel, armhf, sh4, s390x, PowerPC64, Hurd-i386, Mips64el



Bootstrapping

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i386, 68000, Alpha, Sparc, PowerPC, ARM, IA64, PA-RISC, MIPS (big endian), MIPS (little endian), S/390, AMD64, FreeBSD-i386, FreeBSD-amd64, armel, armhf, sh4, s390x, PowerPC64, Hurd-i386, Mips64el

Bootstrapping is normal, not exceptional
A 'Universal OS' should be able to bootstrap itself



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The Bootstrap Problem

- Build-dependency loops

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A more detailed look



The Bootstrap Problem

- Build-dependency loops
- Natively built
- Maximally configured
- Much worse for binary distros than source-based
- Lack of flexibility is in packaging

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Bootstrap solutions

Traditionally

- **Cheat** and use something else
- Bodgery and Hackery
- No hardware yet - models are **really** slow

'Universal OS' solution

- Cross Build at least initial chroot
- **Linearise** build order by reducing dependencies
- Switch to native building when you have *'enough'*



Build Profiles

debian/control

- 1 Build-Depends: debhelper,..., libsql-dev
Build-Depends-stage1: debhelper,...
- 2 Build-Depends: debhelper,..., libsql-dev `<!stage1>`
- 3 Build-Depends: debhelper,..., libsql-dev `[profile.!stage1]`

<https://wiki.debian.org/BuildProfileSpec>

debian/rules

```
ifeq ($(DEB_BUILD_PROFILE),stage1)
DH_OPTIONS += -Nlibdb5.1-sql
CONFIGURE_SWITCHES += --disable sql
else
CONFIGURE_SWITCHES += --enable-sql
fi
```



Multiarch

- Install libraries side-by side: i386/amd64, arm/arm64, amd64/arm64
 - ▶ /usr/lib/libfoo (amd64)→/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libfoo
 - ▶ /usr/lib/libfoo (armel)→/usr/lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libfoo
 - ▶ /usr/lib/libfoo (arm64)→/usr/lib/aarch64-linux-gnu/libfoo
- Packages arch-qualified: libfoo:arm64, wine:i386
- Canonical file locations: Runtime is the same as build-time.
- Run foreign binaries in-place (natively or with qemu)
- 32/64 special casing goes away (/lib64, /emul/ia32-linux)
- Build/host version lockstep

Usage example

```
dpkg --add-architecture i386  
apt-get install skype:i386
```



Multiarch dependencies

Packages are given an extra field **Multi-Arch**

- **same** (*libraries*)
can be co-installed and can only satisfy deps within the arch
- **foreign** (*tools*)
can not be co-installed can satisfy deps for any arch
- **allowed** (*both*)
can be either. Depending packages specify which is wanted

dpkg has support for reference-counting of (doc-) files from co-installable packages that overlap

Modified by

- **:any** treat M-A:allowed package as M-A:foreign (e.g. perl:any)
- **:native** install build-arch version (e.g. libnih-dbus-dev:native)

Cross-dependencies

Example: slang2

```
Build-Depends: debhelper (>= 9), autoconf, autotools-dev,  
              chrpath, docbook-to-man, dpkg-dev (>= 1.16.1~),  
              libncurses-dev,  
              libpcre3-dev,  
              libpng-dev,  
              zlib1g-dev
```

- Build-arch: debhelper, autoconf, autotools-dev, chrpath, docbook-to-man, dpkg-dev
- Host-arch: libncurses-dev, libpcre3-dev, libpng-dev, zlib1g-dev

```
apt-get install debhelper autoconf autotools-dev chrpath docbook-to-man  
dpkg-dev libncurses-dev:arm64 libpcre3-dev:arm64 libpng-dev:arm64  
zlib1g-dev:arm64
```



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ARM internal Bootstrap (2011)

- Ubuntu **Maverick**
- Using **xdeb**, with staging support
- **Equivs** to fake toolchain dependencies
- Manual build order

So it's all done already?

ARM is an IP Company



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Now I can be rude about ARM legal

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- Paranoid about patent grants in FLOSS licences
- No cross-fixes, bootstrapping or arm64 support upstreamed
- Engineers annoyed



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Now I can be rude about ARM legal

- Paranoid about patent grants in FLOSS licences
- No cross-fixes, bootstrapping or arm64 support upstreamed
- Engineers annoyed
- All has to be done again



Valuable IP - avert your eyes:

```
+export DEB_BUILD_GNU_TYPE ?= $(shell dpkg-architecture -qDEB_BUILD_GNU_TYPE)
+
+ifeq ($(DEB_BUILD_GNU_TYPE), $(DEB_HOST_GNU_TYPE))
+  confflags += --build $(DEB_HOST_GNU_TYPE)
+  CROSS=""
+else
+  confflags += --build $(DEB_BUILD_GNU_TYPE) --host $(DEB_HOST_GNU_TYPE)
+  CROSS=$(DEB_HOST_GNU_TYPE)-
+endif
```

On the one hand great early community engagement

On the other complete failure to give back

Illustrates Linaro/corporate culture clash



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Debian/Ubuntu Bootstrap Overview

Overview

- Initially Quantal, then Raring -based
(and Debian Wheezy/Experimental)
- All done in **public** from start - upstreaming as we go along
- **Multiarch** building and cross-dependencies
- Standard tools: sbuild, reprepro, apt, dpkg, dpkg-cross
- Modified dpkg, apt, sbuild for build-profile support
- cross-build-essential: toolchain, libc:arm64, <triplet>-pkg-config
- no qemu available



Debian/Ubuntu Bootstrap Process

- 1 Prepare **repository**
- 2 Add new arch support to dpkg-architecture
- 3 Set up build **chroot**
- 4 **Toolchain** bootstrap
- 5 Fix support packages: dpkg-cross, cross-build-essential, autoconf
- 6 Build stuff. . .

How much 'stuff' do we need?

Binary(source) packages needed

	Debian Sid	Ubuntu Saucy Core
Base system	116	128
+ build-essential	128	140
Number of source packages	65	75
Sources including build-deps	119	
Number of binary packages	503	

Set up a chroot

<http://wiki.linaro.org/Platform/DevPlatform/CrossCompile/arm64bootstrap>

Create chroot

```
apt-get install sbuild
sudo sbuild-createchroot
  --make-sbuild-tarball=/srv/chroots/raring-cross-arm64.tgz raring
/srv/chroots/raring http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/
```

Build flags

```
STRIP CFLAGS -fstack-protector
```

Apt preferences

```
Package: *
Pin: release n=raring-bootstrap
Pin-Priority: 1001
```



Building Packages

Getting Build-Debs and building is simple

Manually

```
apt-get install crossbuild-essential-arm64
apt-get build-dep -aarm64 acl
apt-get source acl; cd acl-2.2.51
dpkg-buildpackage -aarm64
```

Better

```
CONFIG_SITE=/etc/dpkg-cross/cross-config.arm64
DEB_BUILD_OPTIONS=nocheck dpkg-buildpackage -aarm64
```

Using sbuild

```
sbuid -c raring-bootstrap -d raring
--host=arm64 acl_2.2.51
```

Profiled Package Build

Manually

```
apt-get install crossbuild-essential-arm64
apt-get -o APT::Build-Profile=stage1 build-dep -aarm64 acl
apt-get source acl; cd acl-2.2.51
DEB_BUILD_PROFILE=stage1 dpkg-buildpackage -aarm64
```

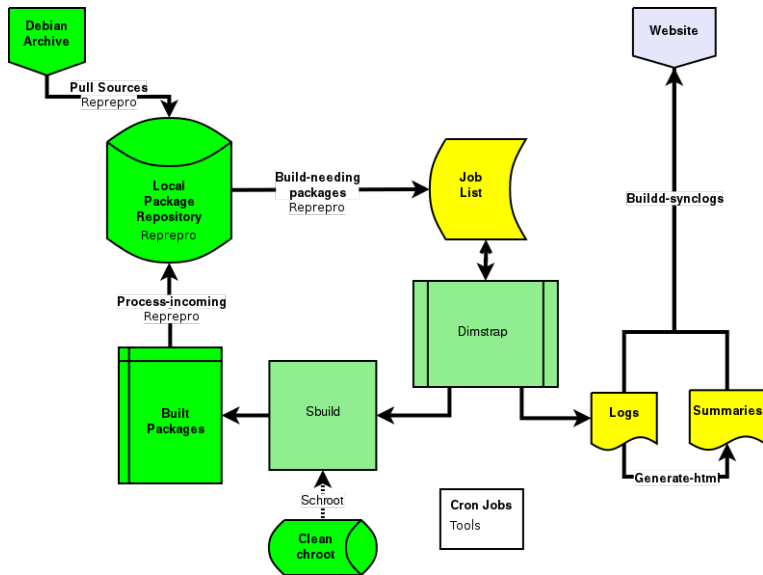
Using sbuild

```
sbuild -c raring-bootstrap --profile=stage1 -d raring
--host=arm64 acl_2.2.51
```

- update, build, sign, upload, process loop scripted with dimstrap



Cross Build Daemon



Dependency analysis

Dependency analysis

```
dose-debbuildcheck --deb-native-arch=amd64  
--deb-foreign-archs=arm64 --deb-host-arch=arm64 <packages  
files> <source file> -f -e -s --checkonly <package>
```

Output

```
package: src:dpkg  
version: 1.16.7ubuntu3profile1  
architecture: any,all  
essential: false  
unsat-dependency: arm64:liblzma-dev
```

New tools

<http://bootstrap.debian.net/>

Daily analysis of 'bootstrapability'

Runs botch - 'Boot Ordering Tool'

Proposed to link this from the BTS: #728298

<https://gitorious.org/debian-bootstrap/gsoc2013>

Tool to automate bootstrapping

Uses pre-calculated botch ordering

Sets up repos, Builds from snapshot

Supports native and cross bootstrapping



Modified Packages/Build-deps

Build-deps skipped with profiles - 10 packages

<i>eglibc:</i>	libselinux, libaudit
<i>libselinux:</i>	gem2deb, swig, python-all-dev
<i>libsemanage:</i>	gem2deb, swig, python-all-dev
<i>cracklib2:</i>	python-all-dev, python3-all-dev, python-setuptools, python3-setuptools
<i>dbus:</i>	libdbus-glib-1-dev, libglib2.0-dev, libsystemd-daemon-dev, libsystemd-login-dev, python, python-dbus, python-gobject
<i>db:</i>	gcj-native-helper, javahelper, default-jdk
<i>glib2.0:</i>	python-dbus, python-gi, dbus, dbus-x11
<i>gnupg:</i>	libldap2-dev
<i>linux:</i>	binutils-dev, libaudit-dev, libunwind8-dev, libnewt-dev, libelf0-dev, libdw-dev
<i>udev:</i>	libgirepository1.0-dev, gir1.2-glib-2.0



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Debconf Activity

- Asked for debian-ports space at Debconf13:

Machine is too full

- ▶ Port instance appeared < 1 week later
- Embedded interpreters multiarch discussion
<https://wiki.debian.org/Multiarch/InterpreterProposal>
Python multiarched in Ubuntu. Debian?
Multiarch perl in [git://anonscm.debian.org/perl/perl.git](https://anonscm.debian.org/perl/perl.git)



Debian Bootstrap

Method

- Native build Debian sources in Saucy chroot
- Nobbled dpkg origin and lsb_release info
- Clean Saucy tarball chroot + **debianise** script
- All deps available - take care with libs
- pin bootstrap repo as preferred

No hardware

- 80-core, 128G Xeon box in Huawei lab - no root access
- Model very slow and annoying (X, network tap)
- **qemu-arm64** released - Way better!



Qemu-arm64

- Developed by SuSE
- Userspace only
- <https://github.com/susematz/qemu/tree/aarch64-1.6>
qemu-arm64 branch
- <https://wiki.debian.org/Arm64Qemu>

```
/usr/share/binfmts/qemu-arm64
```

```
package qemu-user-static
```

```
interpreter /usr/bin/qemu-arm64-static
```

```
flags: OC
```

```
offset 0
```

```
magic \x7fELF\x02\x01\x01\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\xb7
```

```
mask \xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\x00\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xfe\xff\xff
```



Debian Bootstrap Status

Issues

- Undefined instructions - (tests)
- Java doesn't install or run
- Cyclic dependencies
- cc1 has different magic
- perl 5.18 vs 5.16
- extra /etc/lsb-release file

Status

- Arch all packages are easy
- **119** source Packages built



Debian Bootstrap Status

Issues

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Rootfs debootstrapped 6pm yesterday

Getting involved

Help is welcome - much easier with qemu

Just trying arm64

- https://wiki.debian.org/Arm64Port#Pre-built_Rootfs

Resources

- <http://wiki.debian.org/Arm64Port>
- <http://people.debian.org/~wookey/bootstrap.html>



Thanks

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`http://wiki.debian.org/Arm64Port`

about the slides:

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