

Informational System to Support Development and Usage of Linux Interface Standards

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- System components ~ 5.000 (kernel, libraries, utilities, ...)
 - developed independently
 - "release early, release often"
- Distributions ~ 500
 - based on "upstream" system components
 - add their own patches
 - a set of selected applications
- Applications ~ 10.000
 - want to run on many distributions

Components in Distributions

Distributions released November, 2009

Component versions and number of functions exported by

component libraries

	Mandriva 2010	Fedora 12	openSUSE 11.2
GLIBC	2.10	2.11	2.10
	2275 functions	2283 functions	2275 functions
GTK	2.18.3	2.18.3	2.18.1
	4518 functions	4915 functions	4915 functions
ALSA	1.0.21	1.0.21	1.0.21
	1623 functions	1623 functions	1609 functions

Application Portability

Thoroughly test in every system

- by application developers
- by maintainers in distributions
- requires significant resources
- Give source code to users
 - also necessary for distribution maintainers
 - not everyone wants to share source code
- Follow standards
 - API recompile for every system
 - ABI use binary executables and libraries 'as is'
 - development of a standard can be a challenge

Modern Interface Standard

Target Area

- A Linux distribution: **1.500** libs, **1.000.000** functions
- Applications use from 10 to 10.000 functions
- POSIX: 1.500 functions, LSB: 40.000 functions
- How to select what to standardize?
- Profiles?

Standard Environment

Accompanying Products

- Test suite
- Build environment
- Sample implementation
- •
- Should be kept synchronized

Developing a Standard

Constant monitoring of the Linux Ecosystem

- Interfaces provided by leading distributions
- Interfaces used by popular applications
- Can be automated
- Selection of candidates for next Standard version
 - Formal rules based on the monitoring results, e.g.: *interfaces present in all systems released after 2008*
 - Can be automated, too
- Finalization of list of candidates, manual actions
 - Create documentation
 - Develop tests

Workflow



Interface Properties

We consider **binary** applications only

Structural – can be analyzed statically

e.g., synopsis of functions in header file

 Semantic – require interface invocation to be analyzed

e.g., function behavior Analysis of structural properties is enough to check if application can be **launched** in distribution

Model of Linux Interfaces



10

Tracking Standard Evolution

Temporal Relationship Model (TRM)

- Extension of 'usual' relational model
- Life period for every element: [Ts..Te], possible values for Ts..Te –
 – standard versions + NULL
- Can be served by relational DBMS, but improvements requierd in tools that work with database



- Discrete time, small set of possible values
- Dependencies by time between connected items

Function	Assigned to Header	Appeared in	Withdrawn in
gets	stdio.h	1.0	1.2
fgets	stdio.h	1.0	NULL
puts	stdio.h	2.0	NULL

Header	Appeared in	Withdrawn in
stdio.h	1.0	NULL



Standardized Elements

Information about all LSB versions

LSB 4.0: ~40.000 functions from 57 libraries

Linux Ecosystem

- 250 distributions
- ~1400 applications

Auxilliary

- Test coverage
- URLs to online documentation for functions



(Partially) Generated Using LSB DB

- LSB specification text
- Some test suites for distributions
- Linux Application Checker
- LSB Build Environment





A Web system upon the LSB DB

- Browsing the database
- Statistical queries
- Analytical queries (decision making support)
 - Interface usage in applications
 - Interface presence in distributions

LSB Environment





- LSB Infrastructure Project
 <u>http://ispras.linuxfoundation.org</u>
- LSB at the Linux Development Network
 <u>http://ldn.linuxfoundation.org/lsb</u>
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