# Creating Debian-Based Embedded Systems in the Cloud using Debos

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#### Engineer at Collabora

- Working on...
  - Custom distros for cloud, embedded and PC
  - Continuous integration
  - Packaging
  - OTA upgrades
  - Tooling to make life easier
  - Learning Rust!

#### Overview

Why use Debian as a base?

Internal design decisions

How to use Debos (warning: YAML)

Future plans

• Q&A

#### What is a GNU/Linux distro?

- A collection of software packages
- But also a collection of like-minded developers
- Each distribution has different common goals
- Some goals may be financial, others social
- Debian/Ubuntu uses dpkg/apt
- Red Hat/Fedora uses rpm/yum
- ...everyone has their own preference

### Why create your own distro?

- Hardware dev kits are supplied with generalpurpose distro for evaluatation
- Cloud images
- Lots of bloat, outdated/insecure packages, incompatibilities
- Your own distro would be nice
- A distro is a lot of work to maintain!
- No need to reinvent the wheel: base on a proven technology...

#### Yocto & Buildroot

- Usually for only embedded platforms
- Creates totally custom distribution, can become a maintainance nightmare
- All packages are compiled on your machine
- High learning curve
- Why make things hard...

### Why use Debian as a base?

- Traditionally seen as a desktop OS... recent years effort has gone into enabling embedded targets
- Released in 1993, widely used (DistroWatch top 10)
- 1,000s of volunteers shape Debian, all following the DFSG & social contract
- 51,000 popular packages & libraries (apt!)
- Great community, lots of tutorials, easy to get started
- Stable, testing and unstable (bleeding edge)
- Timely security updates
- No one company leads the development/direction
- Allows you to concentrate on the most important part: your application!

#### Debian releases

- stable, testing and unstable
- Bleeding-edge software is packaged into unstable
- Trickles into testing: usually ~2 weeks after upload so long as no major bugs are reported
- Most devs run unstable: essentialy a QA staging area for testing
- unstable doesn't mean buggy: usually means things can change without warning
- stable is frozen for two years: usually only security updates and minor releases of packages are included
- Recommend using testing, unless brave

#### Debian disadvantages

- Only cater for systemd (changing!) and glibc
- Designed with desktop/server use in mind
- Can be coservative of very new technologies
- Limited enterprise support
- Slow release cycle (not always bad!)

#### How to create custom Debian image

- Create an image (dd)
- Insert a partition table (fdisk)
- Format partitions (mkfs.\*\*\*\*)
- Mount partitions in a loop device (kpartx)
- Chroot into the mounted image
  - create basic Debian filesystem (debootstrap)
  - install custom packages (apt)
  - set hostname, user accounts, configuration...
- Unmount image, cleanup loop devices
- Compress your image & save build logs
- Nice, until the fragile thing breaks, works on my machine...

### Why not use x tool?

- Lots of other tools already out there...
- The many methods to build a Debian image by Riku Voipio summarises the most popular tools
- Other tools serve a very specific purpose
- Debos inherntly more flexible and robust against random failures
- Debos can generate a distro from one configuration file which can be stored in version control
- Debos is constantly evolving and improved by Collabora and Apertis (automotive Debian derivative)
- Get started with Debos quicker!

#### The solution: Debos!

- Runs under a VM on your machine (fakemachine)
- Disks are attached to the VM (no more loop devices)
- Recipe contains actions: steps to create your image
- Recipe is translated into commands which are ran inside the VM
- Actions abstract file changes & commands
- Where there is no action: run a shell cmd/script
- Easy cleanup even if things break: kill the VM
- Reproducable on your PC as well as the cloud

### Who's using Debos?

- Apertis is a Debian-based GNU/LInux platform tailored for automotive and consumer needs; uses debos to generate reference images for multiple platforms
- KernelCI, a Linux Foundation project, uses debos to generate Debianbased root filesystems for Continuous Integration of the Linux Kernel
- Radxa uses debos to generate reference images for their Rockchip-PX30 based board called the ROCK Pro PX30
- Mobian Project Debian for Mobiles a project by Arnaud Ferraris uses debos to generate Debian images for PinePhone, PineTab and Librem 5
- Plasma Mobile use Debos to generate their Neon reference images
- Gemian: Debian for the Gemian PDA/Cosmo Communicator use debos to generate images
- Reproducible Builds use debos to make sure Debian packages can be independently verified

#### What is Debos?

- Core is written in Golang
  - No need to know Go, only to patch the core
  - Similar enough to C, low barrier of entry for most
- Fakemachine seperate library/tool handles VM
- Packages are in Debian stable (amd64 host)
- Docker container
- Install from source on other OS

### Debos recipe

- YAML file defines the steps to create your image
- YAML is simple & can be version controlled
- Consists of:
  - header containing metadata (image architecture)
  - multiple actions which are ran sequentially, each having their own properties
- Comments prefixed with #
- Pre-processed through the Go templating engine
- Variables can be passed from the cmdline
- Basic scripting: if/else statements
- Recipes can include other recipes

### Example: simple-ospack.yml

```
# This recipe creates a tarball of a Debian system
architecture: amd64
actions:
  - action: debootstrap
    suite: testing
    components:
      - main
    mirror: https://deb.debian.org/debian
    variant: minbase
  - action: apt
    packages:
      - linux-image-amd64
  - action: run
    chroot: true
    command: echo simple-ospack > /etc/hostname
  - action: pack
    file: simple-ospack.tar.gz
    compression: gz
```

### Example: simple-ospack.yml

```
$ apt install --yes docker
$ docker run --rm --interactive --tty \
    --device /dev/kvm \
    --user $(id -u) \
    --mount "type=bind, source=$(pwd), destination=/recipes" \
    --workdir /recipes
    --security-opt label=disable \
    godebos/debos simple-ospack.yaml
2020/10/09 11:12:04 ==== debootstrap ====
2020/10/09 11:12:05 Debootstrap | ...output removed...
2020/10/09 11:13:59 ==== apt ====
2020/10/09 11:13:59 apt | ...output removed...
2020/10/09 11:15:10 ==== run ====
2020/10/09 11:15:10 ==== pack ====
2020/10/09 11:15:10 Compressing to simple-ospack.tar.gz
Powering off.
2020/10/09 11:16:06 ==== Recipe done ====
$ ls
simple-ospack.tar.gz
```

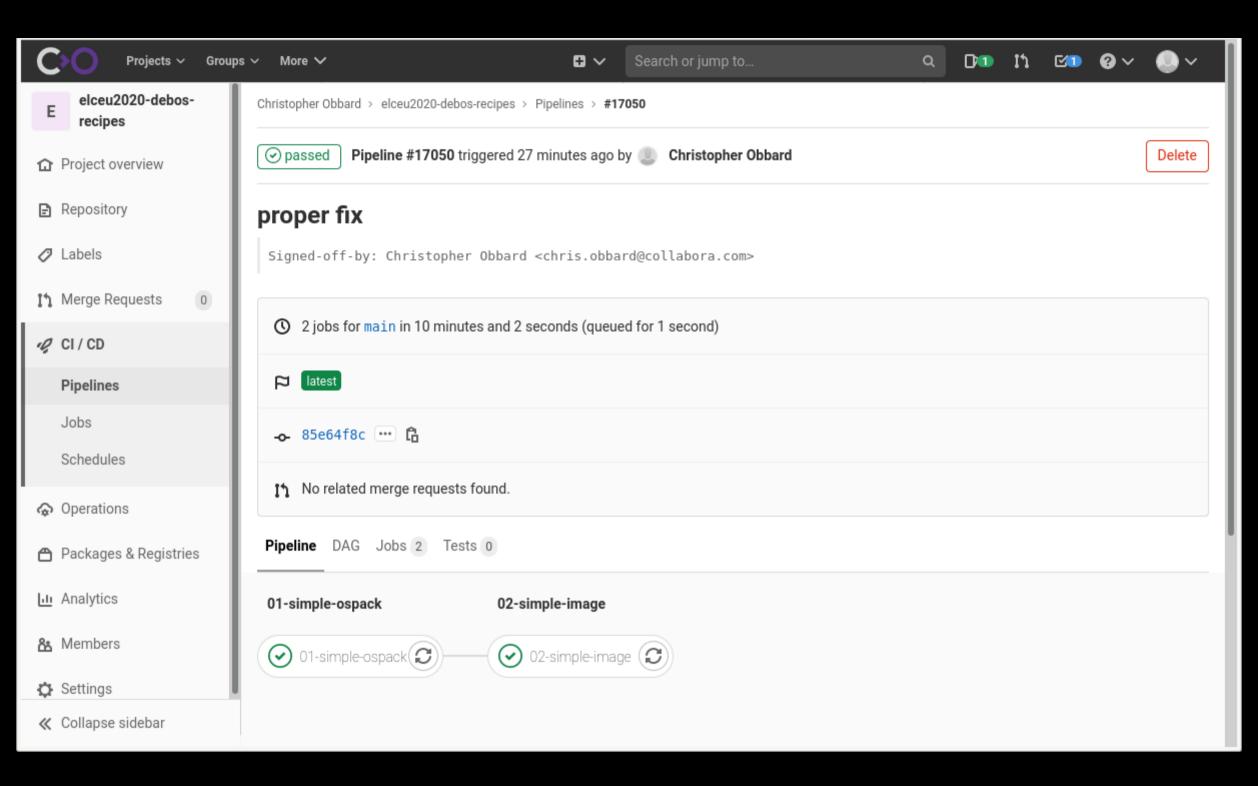
### Example: simple-ospack.yml

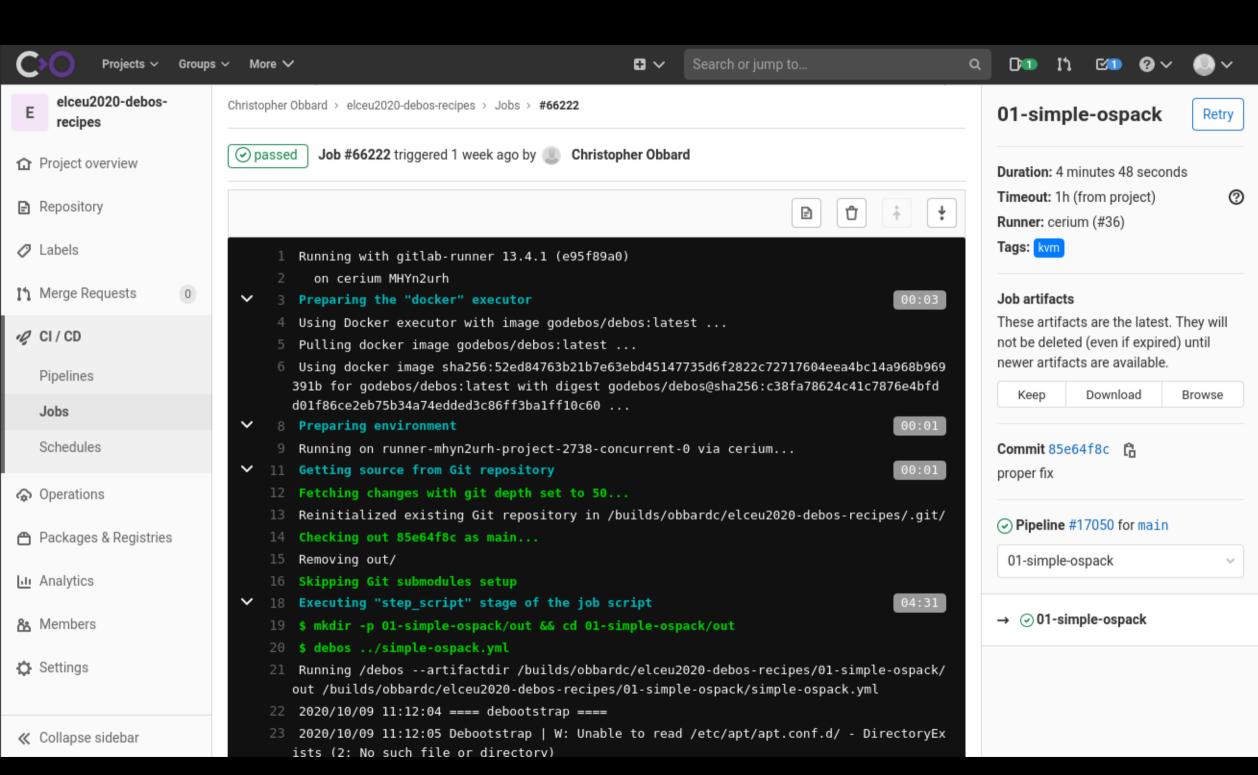
```
architecture: amd64
actions:
  - action: debootstrap
    suite: testing
    components:
      - main
    mirror: https://deb...
    variant: minbase
  - action: apt
    packages:
      - linux-image-amd64
  - action: run
    chroot: true
    command: echo simple-ospack > ...
  - action: pack
    file: simple-ospack.tar.gz
    compression: gz
```

```
2020/10/09 11:12:04 ==== debootstrap =====
2020/10/09 11:12:05 Debootstrap | ...removed...
2020/10/09 11:13:59 ==== apt ====
2020/10/09 11:13:59 apt | ...removed...
2020/10/09 11:15:10 ==== run ====
2020/10/09 11:15:10 ==== pack ====
2020/10/09 11:15:10 Compressing to ospack.tar.gz
Powering off.
2020/10/09 11:16:06 ==== Recipe done ====
```

#### GitLab CI

```
stages:
  - simple-ospack
simple-ospack:
  stage: simple-ospack
  tags:
    - kvm
  image:
    name: godebos/debos:latest
    entrypoint: [ "" ]
  script:
    - debos simple-ospack.yml
  artifacts:
    expire_in: 4 weeks
    paths:
      - simple-ospack/out
```





#### Action: debootstrap

```
- action: debootstrap
mirror: https://deb.debian.org/debian # ubuntu: http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/
suite: testing # e.g: stable, unstable, bullseye, sid, xenial...
components:
    - main
    - contrib
    - non-free
variant: minbase # optional; minbase|buildd|fakechroot
```

- Sets up a basic Debian system in the target filesystem
- Mirror allows you to choose where packages come from
- /etc/sources.list is created
- Variant:
  - omit for a "full" Debian system
  - minbase (recommended) includes essential packages and apt

#### Action: apt

```
- action: apt
  recommends: false  # optional; default is false
  unauthenticated: false  # optional; default is false
  packages:
    - package1
    - package2
```

- Installs packages (and their dependencies) into the target filesystem
- "Recommends" pulls in packages which are not strictly required for a working minimal system (e.g. fonts for LibreOffice or ffmpeg codecs for Firefox)
- Under the hood just calls apt to install packages: handles dependencies the same

### Action: pack/unpack

```
    action: pack
        file: filename.ext
        compression: gz  # optional; default is gz
    action: unpack
        file: file.ext
        compression: gz  # optional; default is gz
```

- Pack compresses the complete target filesystem to a tarball
- Unpack uncompresses a filesystem tarball into the target
- Useful for targets which have multiple image types
  - common usage is to create an "ospack" then from that multiple images for different targets
- Only tar.gz compression is supported currently

#### Action: image-partition

```
- action: image-partition
 imagename: "test.img"
 imagesize: 4G
 partitiontype: gpt # or msdos
 partitions:
    - name: EFI
     parttype: C12A7328-F81F-11D2-...
     fs: fat32
     start: 6176s
     end: 256M
     flags: [ boot ]
   - name: root
     fs: ext4
     start: 256M
     end: 100%
 mountpoints: # optional
    - partition: root
     mountpoint: /
   - partition: EFI
     mountpoint: /boot/efi
     options: [ x-systemd.automount ]
```

- Creates an image & partition table
- Formats filesystems (btrfs, f2fs)
- Attaches image to VM
- Mounts filesystems inside VM
- May only used once per recipe!
- Uses parted, mkfs..., fdisk, etc under the hood

#### Action: filesystem-deploy

```
- action: filesystem-deploy
  setup-fstab: bool  # optional; default is true
  setup-kernel-cmdline: bool  # optional; default is true
  append-kernel-cmdline: arguments # optional
```

- By default the root filesystem is not stored on the image
- This action copies the root filesystem to the image
- Subsequent actions are executed on the mounted image
- Can create /etc/fstab from image-partition action (from block UUID)
- Can create /etc/kernel/cmdline (parameters passed to bootloader from kernel-install script)

#### Action: overlay

```
    action: overlay
        source: directory
        destination: directory # optional; default is /
```

- Recurisvely copies a directory into the target filesystem
- Source is relative to the recipe file
- Preserves permissions

#### Action: raw

```
- action: raw
source: filename
offset: bytes # optional; default is 0
partition: partition name # optional; if omitted writes to image
```

- Writes an image to a partition or the image itself
- Useful for:
  - installing bootloader to an image
  - copying pre-prepared images to a partition

#### Action: run

- Allows scripts or commands to be ran inside the VM
- Can be run inside the chroot
- Can run after the VM has been shutdown (postprocess)
- Scripts must be executable & relative to recipe (version control!)
- Presumes failure if exit code is not 0

#### Variables

```
{{ $architecture := or .architecture "arm64" }}
{{ $suite := or .suite "buster" }}
{{ $image := or .image (printf "debian-%s-%s.tgz" $suite $architecture) }}
architecture: {{ $architecture }}
actions:
  - action: debootstrap
    suite: {{ $suite }}
    components:
      - main
      - contrib
      - non-free
    mirror: https://deb.debian.org/debian
    variant: minbase
  - action: pack
    file: {{ $image }}
    compression: gz
$ debos -t architecture:armhf -t suite:sid test-variables.yaml
```

#### If/else statements

```
{{ $architecture := or .architecture "arm64" }}
architecture: {{ $architecture }}
actions:
  - action: apt
    packages:
{{ if eq $architecture "amd64" }}
      - linux-kernel-arm64
      - some-package-for-arm64
{{ else }}
      - linux-kernel-armhf
      - some-other-package-for-armhf
{{ end }}
$ debos -t architecture:armhf test-if-else.yaml
```

#### Action: recipe

action: reciperecipe: pathvariables:key: value

- Include a recipe inside another recipe
- Abstract reusable things somewhere else
- Recipe must run standalone
- Variables from cmdline are passed along with extra defined variables
- Architecture must be the same (but the parent arch is passed)
- Components (e.g LibreOffice or Firefox recipe)

### More examples!

#### Debian

- basic example: a good starting point!
- Raspberry Pi 3/4 arm64 image

#### Apertis

- more scripting/if statements
- ospack
- Raspberry Pi 3/4 arm64 image

### Future plans

Documentation & getting more people using it!

#### • Q4-2020:

- Automated testing
- UML support (build images on GitHub without KVM)
- More useful actions (e.g. install deb package)

#### • Q1-2021:

- Support for Arch
- More examples & documentation
- Release v1.1.0?
- Fix all the bugs!

## Thank you & questions!

```
- type: message
 priority: high
 body: Collabora is hiring...
 recipient: you
 calltoaction: https://col.la/join
- type: message
 priority: medium
 body: Ask questions!
 recipient: you
 calltoaction: The chatbox
```