Custom Debian Distributions

Current and future.

Jun 23, 2005 27 slides Enrico Zini (enrico@debian.org)

What I'll be talking about

- 1) Advantages and disadvantages of customization
- 2) A new approach to customization



3) What are Custom Debian Distributions

4) Examples of Custom Debians and other smart customization





Customization



NEMA 5-15P 15A 125V



NEMA 5-20P 20A 125V



NEMA 6-15P 15A 250V



Mate-N-Lok



AS3112

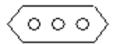
SEV 1011



BS 1363



CEE 7/VII



CEI 23-16/VII





DEMKO 107/10



JIS 8303





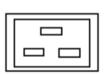
IEC 60320-1 C13 Plug C 14 Inlet



Reverse IEC 60320-2-2 Sheet E Plug Sheet Finlet



IEC 60320-1 C 19 Plug C20 Inlet



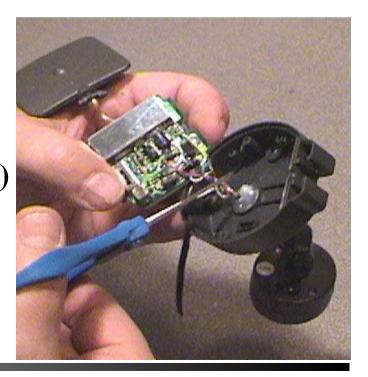
Reverse IEC 60320-2-2 Sheet I Plug Sheet J Inlet

Everyone has different needs.

Advantages of customization

Software is more appropriate and more efficient

- It has less unneeded functionality
- It is easier to document and support
- It requires less time to be adapted
- It can have a specialised user community
- It can talk a specific language or jargon
- It does what you want right after you install it
- Even the installer does what you want :)



Problems of customization

Customized software has a higher cost

- Know-how is harder to find
- Support is harder to find
- The development community is smaller
- There may not be enough resources to develop it further
- One-time costs are shared by a smaller number of entities

The main cause of these problems is divergency from mainstream development



6/27

Advantages without disadvantages

With Free Software there is a way beyond the dilemma: customization without diverging!

- Existing software can be selected to build a custom system
- Existing software can be configured to be a part of a custom system
- Existing software can be extended to include needed features
- Existing software can be made configurable to exclude unneeded features
- All of these things can be done as a part of the main developer community

The Custom Debian approach to creating operating systems

also known as:

The last, final step towards Total World Domination!

Definition of CDD

Custom Debian Distributions: distributions derived from Debian which are still 100% Debian

(successful revolutions need simple ideas)

CDD HOWTO

- 1) Take Debian
- 2) Select Packages
- 3) Configure Packages
- 4) Rule the world

Aim at being 100% policy compliant
If you need special software, package it in Debian
If you need special configurations, work with maintainers
If you need stable software, fix bugs and submit patches to the BTS
If you need translations, work with Debian translators
If you need security, work with the Debian security team

(when it works like this, the World Takeover is complete)

Why it works

Extreme Customization

Debian is a wad of wet clay: CDDs give it a shape!

With CDDs you finally can:

- Work with what you like!
- Choose your users!
- Market to specific groups
- Provide (sell?) user support
- Foster specific user communities
- Create targeted documentation!
- Solve specific problems!



Make people (and yourself) satisfied and happy!

(successful revolutions happen when people are happy with it)

First magic of CDDs

Once you cooperate with Debian You cooperate with all the others

(successful revolutions are made by lazy revolutionaries)

Summary so far

It is possible to do customization while minimizing divergency.

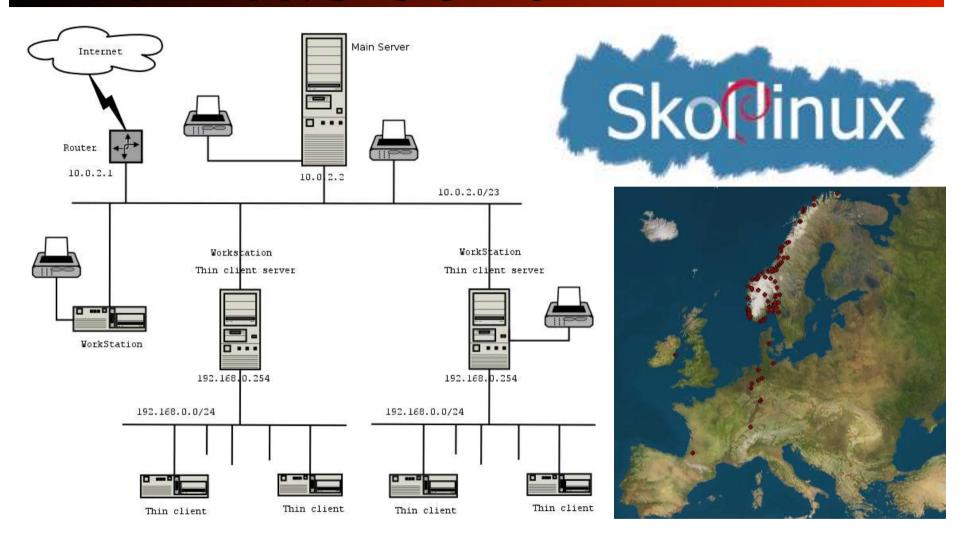
- It allows to customize without losing quality and progress
- It brings you external feedback and know-how
- It increases the possibilities of innovation
- It can put you in touch with groups with the same needs for customization

This has many advantages, but it may require some changes on how we work



Some examples

Debian-Edu/Skolelinux



Started in Norway in 2001, then merged with Debian-Edu. 3 years later, in various reports: "the only computer solution that takes the schools' needs and resources seriously" (Statskonsult report #18, Dec 2003)

Debian-Edu/Skolelinux

From Joey Hess' TODO-list for SkoleLinux:

We want Sarge to release as soon as possible, including all the packages Debian Edu want and need to be able to release the next major release of Debian Edu with packages only from Sarge.

To be able to release Debian Edu with package only from Sarge, we need to make sure:

- the packages in Sarge can be installed out of the box with the configuration we want to use in Debian Edu
- all the packages we want are included in Sarge



Other Custom Debians









debian-np

Debian-Med

Some other examples which are not CDDs, but they get the idea

Ubuntu



Ubuntu is diverging from Debian, but tries to converge again every 6 months (after every release).

How to do it

Issues involved

- Package selection
- Package configuration
- Building CDs and other ways of distribution
- Communication

22/27

Package selection

- metapackages
- debtags
- cdd-dev, cddtk
- all of this together

Package configuration

- debconf preseeding
- multi-level configuration
- cfengine and tweaks
- user-level configuration (menus, profiles)

Building CDs and more

- debpartial-mirror
- debian-cd
- simple-cdd
- more to come (live CDs, more integration with cdd-dev/cddtk...)

25/27

Communication

- Alioth project: cdd.alioth.debian.org
- Mailing list: debian-custom@lists.debian.org
- Subversion repository

Question time.

Some suggestions

Have in the team someone who is an active part of the community.

- They already know how things work, technically and socially
- They can mediate between the community and the other developers
- They can keep local modification updated and in line with new development
- They can bring in new know-how
- They can keep the project networked with other similar groups, and help forming synergies

Distribute your software as part of Debian.

- It can be brought to a wider audience making it more useful
- It can be brought to a wider audience making it more tested