

Latest Software Stable Environment

A Simpler Way

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Presentation Overview



1. The Problem
2. Past Solutions
3. Modularity – A Simpler Way
4. Demo

The Problem

The Problem

- Users want the latest version of Program A
- Users want an older version of Program B
- Users want Programs A & B on the same machine
- How do you keep a stable, enterprise grade, system, with both bleeding edge and old packages at the same time.

Past Solutions

Tar and Zip files

- Pros
 - Simple
 - Users can do it themselves
- Cons
 - Security
 - Support
 - Duplicating

SCL's



Software Collection Libraries

- Pros
 - Multiple version of package on same machine
 - RPM based
 - Easy for security
 - Supported by Red Hat
 - Easy to duplicate

SCL's



Software Collection Libraries

- Cons
 - Collection is in non-standard place
 - Have to setup environment before use
 - Often breaks scripts and automation
 - Often confuses developers
 - Often, not portable

Containers



- Pros
 - Easy to administer
 - Easy to duplicate
- Cons
 - Doesn't really solve the problem
 - You still have to choose between rpm's and tarballs
 - Only as secure as the software in the container

A Simpler Way

Modularity

- What is it?
 - Similar to yum/dnf groups but with versions
 - rpm's are standard rpms, nothing custom
 - Only one version of a package at a time
 - Unless the packages are already setup to have multiple versions at a time
 - java-1.7.0-openjdk, java-1.8.0-openjdk
 - If that is the case, then you don't really need modularity

Modularity

- What is it?
 - Able to automatically upgrade or downgrade between versions
 - dnf module install packages:2.5
 - dnf module install packages:1.8
 - Automatically downgrades all packages in the “packages:2.5” module to the versions in in the “packages:1.8” module
 - If there are any extra packages in “packages:1.8”, it installs them
 - If there are any extra packages in “packages:2.5”, it removes them

Modularity

- Three Parts
 - Module Server Side
 - Build the packages
 - Setup the repos
 - Module Developers
 - Configure the modules
 - Build modules (very similar to building rpms)
 - Module Users
 - Install and user modules
 - Should be as easy (or easier) than using groups

Modularity

- History
 - Modularity v1
 - Modules all the way down
 - F27 based
 - Canceled soon after it's first release
 - Modularity v2
 - Hybrid OS

Modularity

- Modularity v1 (Modules all the way down)
 - Everything is a module
 - Bootup is a module (host)
 - BaseOS is a module (platform)
 - All applications are modules (AppStream)
 - Problems
 - When anything gets changed on platform, **all** modules have to be rebuilt. Very resource intensive.
 - Not all Fedora rpm packages would want to put their packages into modules. Would need a modularity team for everything. Very resource intensive

Modularity

- Modularity v2 (Hybrid OS)
 - Start with standard OS
 - Only use modules for those AppStreams that are enabled.
 - If there is a package in both the standard OS and a modules
 - If the module isn't enabled, use the standard OS package
 - If the module is enabled, use the module package(s)
 - Was released with F28 GA release.

Demo

Demo

- #Start with standard F28
- dnf module list
- dnf module install nodejs:10
- node --version
- dnf module install nodejs:8
- node --version
- dnf module list

Demo

- `man dnf`
- `dnf install @nodejs:6`
- `dnf module enable nodejs:9`
- `dnf module lock nodejs:9`
- `dnf module info nodejs:8`
- `dnf module streams`

Demo

- dnf install fedpkg
- fedpkg module-*
- fedpkg module-overview

Demo

- `man dnf`
- `dnf install @nodejs:6`
- `dnf module enable nodejs:9`
- `dnf module lock nodejs:9`
- `dnf module info nodejs:8`
- `dnf module streams`

Questions?

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References

- <https://fedoramagazine.org/modularity-fedora-28-server-edition/>
- https://docs.fedoraproject.org/fedora-project/subprojects/fesco/en-US/Using_Modules.html
- <https://docs.pagure.org/modularity/>
- <https://docs.fedoraproject.org/fedora-project/subprojects/fesco/en-US/index.html>
- `man dnf` (Module Command section)