# Who the bloody hell cares about Debian?

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# Debian: once upon a time

Fellow Linuxers,

This is just to announce the <u>imminent completion</u> of a **brand-new Linux release**, which I'm calling the **Debian Linux Release**. [...]

Ian A Murdock, 16/08/1993 comp.os.linux.development

- non-commercial distro, competitive in the OS market
- easy to install
- built collaboratively by volunteer software experts
- 1st major distro developed "openly in the spirit of GNU"

# Debian: early history

- 1993 announcement
- 1994 Debian manifesto
- 1997 Debian Social Contract with the Free Software community
  - ▶ 100% Free Software
  - give back
  - don't hide problems
  - priorities: users & Free Software
- 1998 Debian Constitution

structure and rules of a Free-Software-compatible democracy

- default: do-cracy, consensus + working code
- democracy, when needed
- scaffolding: DPL, secretary, etc.

### Debian, 17 years later

- ≈ 30'000 binary packages (amd64/sid/main)
- 11 releases
  - Squeeze due to release February 5th/6th 2011
- $\approx 900 \text{ DDs} + 120 \text{ DMs} + \text{thousands other contributors}$
- largest n. of ports among mainstream distros (12)
  - 2 non-Linux ports: GNU/kFreeBSD
- 120 "derivatives" distribution (source: distrowatch.com)
- . . .

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(source: distrowatch.com)

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1993 — not many distros back then 2011 — *lots* of other distros

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#### some of which:

- ... release more frequently
- ... have more users
- ... innovate more
- ... get more credit/press/...
- \$YOUR\_FAVORITE\_DEBIAN\_FUD

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Who the bloody hell cares about Debian anymore?

Is Debian still relevant?

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Who the bloody hell cares about Debian anymore?

Is Debian still relevant?

YES

### **Outline**

Debian does it better

2 Debian: the root of a derivatives ecosystem

# Debian's special #1: package quality

#### "Culture of technical excellence"

- package design: Policy i.e. "how a package should look like"
- package testing: lintian, piuparts, archive rebuilds (FTBFS), . . .
- package maintainers are sw experts
- no 2<sup>nd</sup> class packages, all are equal

#### Debian release mantra

we release when it's ready

# Debian's special #2: freedom

### Firm principles: devs and users bound by the Social Contract

- promoting the "culture of Free Software" since 1993
- Pree the bottom up
  - in its <u>software</u> firmware included!
  - in its <u>infrastructure</u>
     no non-free web services (for users)
     no non-free services (for developers)

#### Community awareness, users:

- know
- trust Debian not to betray software freedom/
- set a high bar for software freedom advocates

# Debian's special #3: independence

### Debian is an independent project

- no (single) company babysitting us
- living up on:
  - donations (money & hardware)
  - gift-economy
- ... remarkable, among "big" distro players

people trust Debian choices not to be "profit-driven"

# Debian's special #4: decision making

do-ocracy

An individual Developer may make any technical or nontechnical decision with regard to their own work;

Debian Constitution, §3.3.1.1

democracy

Each decision in the Project is made by one or more of the following:

1. The Developers, by way of General Resolution [...]

Debian Constitution, §2

#### that means:

- reputation follows work, easy to have an impact
- no benevolent dictator, no oligarchy
- no imposed decisions by who has money, infrastructure, employees, . . .

# Live long and prosper — take #1



Debian should live long and prosper, because:

- freedom and independence: good
- company-only distro market: bad
  - one day, their interests will clash with ours
- invite others to improve
  - e.g. companies enabling their babysit distros to drive their own boat (one day)

or, if you are of the more pragmatic type...

### **Outline**

Debian does it better

Debian: the root of a derivatives ecosystem

#### Interlude — derivatives how to

#### Free Software 101

Freedom #2, to redistribute copies
Freedom #3, to improve the program, and release improvements

When applied to distros: derived distributions, AKA derivatives

How?

- take existing packages and add extras
- patch & rebuild packages as needed
- sync periodically

# Derivatives are game changers

### Derivatives have changed the way in which distros are made

- derivatives' focus is on customization
- people power is needed "only" for that

#### everybody wins (if done properly)

- derivative: massive reuse of packaging work
- "mother" distro: reach out to new public
  - users and contributors

### Debian derivatives

#### Debian: a base for ≈120 derivatives

distrowatch.com

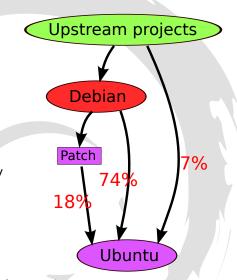
 Linspire, Skolelinux, Liurex, Mint, LiMux, Sidux, gnuLinEx, grml, MEPIS, Xandros, Ubuntu, Univention, Damn Small Linux, Collax, Euronode, Floppix, Gibraltar, Kanotix, Knoppix, PureOS, gNewSense, 64 Studio, Elive, Freespire, Jolicloud, Kurumin, Maemo, Neopwn, OpenZaurus, Parsix, Xebian, Hackable:1, aptosid, . . .

#### Why?

- quality & licensing assurances
- solid base system
- huge package base
- the "universal OS", perfect for customizations

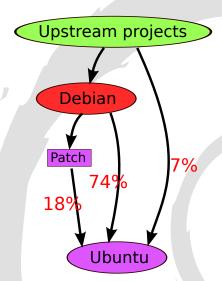
# A Debian derivative example: Ubuntu

- started in 2004 by Canonical target: desktop
- Debian derivative
- very popular (10x Debian?)
- historical correlations
   main 
   ← corporate
   universe 
   ← community
- heavily customized/forked in main; very close to Debian elsewhere



Data for Lucid Lynx, main + universe; picture is courtesy of Lucas Nussbaum

# Live long and prosper — take #2



- representative example
- other derivatives: higher no. of unmodified packages

if you are running a Debian derivatives, chances are you heavily depend on Debian

 (yes, even if your distro hasn't told you)

Data for Lucid Lynx, main + universe; picture is courtesy of Lucas Nussbaum

# Drowning in (Debian) derivatives

#### Debian derivatives (≈120)

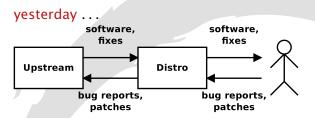
Linspire, Skolelinux, Liurex, Mint, LiMux, Sidux, gnuLinEx, grml, MEPIS, Xandros, Ubuntu, Univention, Damn Small Linux, Collax, Euronode, Floppix, Gibraltar, Kanotix, Knoppix, PureOS, gNewSense, 64 Studio, Elive, Freespire, Jolicloud, Kurumin, Maemo, Neopwn, OpenZaurus, Parsix, Xebian, Hackable:1, aptosid, ...

#### Derivatives of derivatives of derivative of...

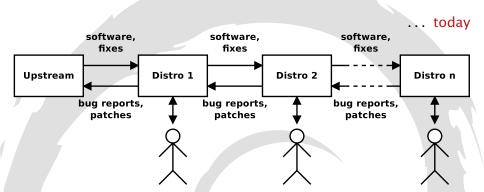
Ubuntu Studio, Mythbuntu, ArtistiX, Asturix, Goobuntu, LinuxMCE, nUbuntu, Peppermint, TurnKey Linux, Zenix, ...

Debian ended up being at the root of a new software distribution pipeline, from upstream to users

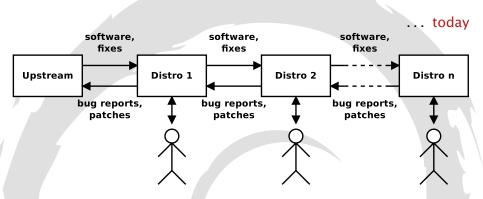
# The distribution pipeline



### The **new** distribution pipeline



# The **new** distribution pipeline



# That's wonderful!

- freedom spreads
- more eyeballs swallow more bugs
- more potential contributors

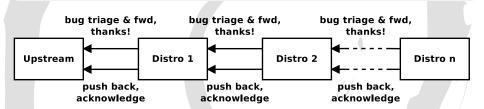
- (But.
- should be sustainable
- and benefit Free
   Software as a whole

### Free Software 101 — redux

# Free Software is bigger and more important than Debian, Ubuntu, and any other distro or project

### golden rules to make the distro pipeline sustainable

- give back, i.e. reduce patch flow viscosity
- give credit where credit is due



# Who the bloody hell cares about Debian?

#### You should, because:

- Debian offers a mixture of pretty rare features;
- Debian is the root of a huge tree of derivatives;
- **1** ultimately, Free Software is better served by collaboration.

# Thanks!

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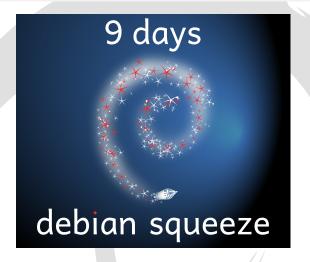
#### SPAM slide #1

Get your favorite Debian derivative into:

http://wiki.debian.org/DerivativesFrontDesk
 discussion place for derivatives, to coordinate changes with Debian and get them "back home"

http://wiki.debian.org/Derivatives/Census
 let us know your derivative exists, how to contact you, how to find your patches, etc.

### SPAM slide #2



http://wiki.debian.org/ReleasePartySqueeze a release party in Brisbane is still missing (hint, hint)