

\*



1



\*

### The Free Standards Group Linux<sup>®</sup> Standard Base

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds Andrew Josey Director of Certification The Open Group Email: a.josey@opengroup.org



1

## LSB Overview

- Mission & Goals
- Why is the LSB needed?
- Organization
- What LSB does NOT attempt to do & why
- Architectural Overview How will it work?

\*

Current LSB Roadmap





- The LSB develops and promotes a set of standards that increases compatibility among Linux runtime environments and enables software applications to run on any compliant Linux system.
- In addition, the LSB helps coordinate efforts to recruit software vendors to port and write products for Linux.





To preserve backwards compatibility without locking out future progress

- To allow runtime environments to still be unique (and provide added value) by only standardizing the base
- To avoid fragmentation of the base functionality



## Why is the LSB Needed?

#### □ Allows ISVs to:

- Minimize issues in porting code from another Linux platform
- Allows a package to perform the same way regardless of the Linux runtime environment or emulation of such



### Organization

- Steering Committee Chair George Kraft IV
  - FSG liaisons -Scott McNeil, Dan Quinlan
  - Technical Sub-Committees
    - Written Spec Technical Lead Stuart Anderson
    - Test Suites Technical Lead Andrew Josey
    - Sample Implementation Technical Lead Ralf Flaxa
    - Build Environment Technical Lead Chris Yeoh
    - LSB Futures Technical Lead Matt Taggart

\*

Plus Many volunteers



## What is not covered?

- It does not mean there will only be one "Linux"
  - One port multiple platform choices
- It does not specify the kernel level
  - The kernel can be any version that provides conforming interfaces
- It does not cover languages other than C
  - Other languages will be covered over time
  - Possible to statically link libraries for other language bindings or include interpreter

## What is not covered?

It does not specify a desktop environment

- Desktop integration is a work in progress
- Use desktop independent toolkits (Qt, Gtk)
- It does not fully cover system administration
  - Settled areas are specified Others will be added



## LSB Specification

- A generic, processor-independent specification
  - The Generic LSB Specification known as the gLSB
- One or more processor architecturespecific supplemental specifications that build upon the gLSB to provide a complete binary specification

- Known as archLSB specifications
- IA32, IA64, PPC32



## LSB Specification

- Object file formats
- Dynamic linking
- Base libraries
- Utility libraries
- Graphics Libraries
- Packaging

- Commands and Utilities
- Standard Shell

- Users and Groups
- Filesystem Hierarchy
- System Initialization



### Architectural Overview

LSB conforming application			Non-conforming application			
I	п	III	IV	V	VI	VII
	ISV libs (static)	ISV libs (dynamic)		Static libs	Dynam. libs	
LSB ABI			Non-LSB ABI			
Linux Runtime Environment						



1

### Standards Alignment

#### Built on industry standards

- IEEE Std POSIX 1003.1-1996 (POSIX.1)
- IEEE Std POSIX 1003.2-1992 (POSIX.2)
- The Open Group Single UNIX Specification Version
  2 (aka UNIX 98)
- AT&T (Caldera/SCO) SVID, Issue 3 1989-2001 (SVID.3)
- See

www.linuxbase.org/spec/gLSB/gLSB/rstandards.html

\*

36 Specifications referenced at this time



## LSB Milestones

- □ *gLSB 1.0* Specification published June 2001
- Pilot Beta test program launched August 2001
- □ *gLSB* 1.1 Specification published December 31 2001

- archLSB for IA32 published December 31 2001
- archLSB for IA64 expected 2002
- **gLSB 1.2 Specification published July 2002**
- archLSB for IA32, PPC32, published July 2002
- LSB Certification launched July 2002



## gLSB 1.2 vs 1.1/1.0

- Upward compatible
- Some exceptions
  - Bug fixes
  - Additions of functions identified as needed by applications
  - Improved data definitions
  - Changes needed to support archLSBs (note these were previously called psLSBs)



## Current Status (Cont'd)

### Source Test Suites released December 2001

- · LSB-FHS
- · VSX-PCTS
- LSB-OS
- LSB-USRGROUPS

#### Binary Test Suite release December 31<sup>st</sup> 2001

- Certification Pilot January-June 2002
- Certification Program launch July 2002



## The Free Standards Group LSB Certification Program



- A voluntary program.
  - Open to any product meeting the conformance requirements and is not restricted to Linux-based systems or Linux-based applications.
- Once a supplier has achieved certification for a product, they are permitted to use the LSB trademark in connection with that product.



## Understanding LSB Certification

- To become familiar with the LSB Certification program, you should read the following program documents:
  - The LSB Certification Policy
  - The LSB Product Standards

http://www.freestandards.org/certification/



## The LSB Certification Policy

- The foundation of the program.
- Defines the types of products that can be certified.
- Defines what it means to be certified.
- Defines what is required to certify a product.

\*

Defines how to make sure that a product remains certified.



### LSB Product Standards

- The detailed conformance requirements against which a product can be certified.
  - A mapping between certification, the LSB specifications and the test suites needed to demonstrate conformance.
  - An LSB Product Standard for each type of product that can be certified.
- Current Product Standards :
  - the LSB Application for IA32 Version 1.2
  - the LSB Runtime Environment for IA32 Version 1.2



### LSB Certification

Product Types that can be (currently) certified

- LSB Runtime Environment Certification
  - For platforms providing services that conform to the LSB specifications.
- LSB Application Certification
  - For applications conforming to the LSB specifications.

\*

 LSB applications are the consumers of the services provided by LSB Runtime Environments.



# LSB Application Certification: Test Campaign

- The application must execute correctly on the two selected LSB runtime environments and the LSB Sample Implementation
- Completion of an LSB Application Conformance Statement
- Test Journal output from the LSB Application Checker tool (*Isbappchk*)
- For the test journal, any FAIL, UNRESOLVED, UNREPORTED or UNINITIATED results need to be resolved



# LSB Runtime Environment Certification: Test Campaign

- Completion of the LSB Runtime Environment Conformance Statement
- Test Journal output from the LSB runtime environment test suite
- Test Journal output from the LSB Library Checker tool (*Isblibchk*)
- For the test journal output, any FAIL, UNRESOLVED, UNREPORTED or UNINITIATED results need to be resolved
- For the test journal output, any FIP results need to be manually resolved
- A list of at least two binary applications from the LSB Application battery that the applicant warrants works correctly



### First Certified Systems

- Mandrake Linux ProSuite 8.2 + first update CD
- Red Hat Linux 7.3 with glibc 2.2.5-39+kernel 2.4.18-10 or later
- SuSE Linux 8.0 Professional + aaa\_base and Kernel Update

## LSB Roadmap

#### LSB 1.3

- New features, C++, upward compatible
- Additional archLSBs
  - IA64, others?
- Improved LSB Runtime Environment Test Coverage

- Sockets, Large File, Utilities, RPC, processor architecture specifics
- Improved LSB Application development tools
- Additional LSB Certification product standards
  - LSB Build Environment?



### LSB Resources

- LSB main site www.linuxbase.org
- Free Standards Group www.freestandards.org/
- The LSB Specification -www.linuxbase.org/spec/
- LSB Test
  - www.linuxbase.org/test/
- LSB Sample Implementation
  - www.linuxbase.org/impl/
- LSB Futures
  - www.linuxbase.org/futures/
- LSB Certification
  - www.freestandards.org/certification/
  - www.opengroup.org/lsb/cert/

15-Aug-2002



### How You Can Help?

□ To participate in the Linux Standard Base visit:

- www.linuxbase.org
- To join the Free Standards Group, visit:
  - www.freestandards.org

