

Who?

- Developer at Igalia @ WebKit team
- FOSS contributor since 2007
- FreeBSD user since 2009
- POWER architecture maintainer at Void Linux
- Amateur gamedev

What is Chimera Linux?

- A new Linux distribution
- Not too interesting?
- Created from scratch
- FreeBSD-based userland
- Built fully with LLVM/Clang

What is Chimera Linux?

- Musl libc
- Rolling release
- Highly portable (ppc64le, aarch64, x86_64...)
- Bootstrappable
- Custom source package build system

What is Chimera Linux?

- Apk-tools for binary packages
- Lightweight service management (dinit)
- General purpose, graphical desktop
- Wayland, PipeWire, curated main/ repository
- Avoid legacy stuff when possible

Motivations

- Have some fun and start a community
- Explore alternatives, increase diversity
- Improve software portability
- Make a distro I will be happy with
- Learn from others' mistakes, fix them

Motivations

- Prove Linux != GNU/Linux
- LLVM is a great toolchain
- Sanitizers, exploit mitigations (CFI)
- Actual usable LTO (ThinLTO)
- Superior cross-compiling support

- Not minimalist/"suckless"
- Not reactionary
- Not traditionalist
- If it sucks, get rid of it
- Systemd is not the root of all evil

- But technical debt is
- Be strict by default; enforce best practices
- There should be one obvious way to do it
- Be self-sustaining; good tooling is important
- Portability is not a joke

- Neither is bootstrapping
- It should probably not be written in shell
- Good things should be easy to do
- Bad things should be a pain in the ass
- Documentation is important

- Opinionated development is good
- Fun environment is an important thing
- There is no fun without good community
- At least not in the long term
- Meritocracy and technical-only spaces are crap

Early history

- Idea: ~2015 (Linux with BSD userland)
- Development start: May 2021
- Early June: first working prototype, <50 templates
- Reimagination of xbps-src from Void
- Using GCC, GNU userland, xbps

Early history

- Cports: "ports" tree with integrated build system
- Written in Python (package templates too)
- Designed to be fast (no buildsystem overhead)
- Namespaces for strict sandboxing
- Fully unprivileged

Example template

```
pkgname = "libpng"
pkqver = "1.6.37"
pkarel = 0
build style = "qnu configure"
hostmakedepends = ["pkgconf"]
makedepends = ["zlib-devel"]
pkgdesc = "Library for manipulating PNG images"
maintainer = "q66 <q66@chimera-linux.orq>"
license = "Libpna"
url = "http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/libpng.html"
source = f"$(SOURCEFORGE SITE)/{pkgname}/{pkgname}-{pkgver}.tar.xz"
sha256 = "505e70834d35383537b6491e7ae8641f1a4bed1876dbfe361201fc80868d88ca"
def post install(self):
  self.install license("LICENSE")
@subpackage("libpng-devel")
def devel(self):
  return self.default devel()
@subpackage("libpng-progs")
def progs(self):
  return self.default progs()
```

First steps

- Drop coreutils and related
- Project: bsdutils; bare and semi-functional
- Help port remaining tools for coreutils parity
- Additional new ports:
- diff, grep, sed, ed, patch, m4, gzip

Porting BSD tools

- Code surprisingly clean and portable
- A few BSDisms shared between all code
- No REG_STARTEND in musl...
- tail(1): replace kqueue with inotify
- Otherwise pretty uneventful

Dropping xbps

- Original plan: use FreeBSD's pkg
- Turned out not entirely ready for our use
- Alpine Linux's apk proved a great fit
- Quick integration; robust by mid July
- Custom package generation code for now

Coreutils out, apk in

- Mid June: GNU userland mostly gone
- Still using GCC (and xbps for now)
- Late mid June: initial code for apk generation
- Early late June: xbps + coreutils out, apk fully in
- Why apk?

Benefits of apk-tools

- Lightweight but surprisingly elegant
- Transactional and constraint-based
- Robust dependency solver
- Support for triggers, virtual packages
- But about that GCC...

Dropping GCC

- Fairly easy: not much packaged yet
- Add standard LLVM build
- Tell it use its own runtime instead of GCC's
- Recompile everything with it; fix errors (few)
- Finally remove GCC packaging (end of June)

Cross-compiling with GCC

- Target triplets and cross-toolchains
- Build: machine compiler runs on
- Host: machine compiled stuff runs on
- Target: machine compiled stuff works for
- Host == target most of the time

Cross-compiling with GCC

- Separate cross-toolchain for each host
- Binutils (linker, assembler, etc)
- Build "freestanding" compiler
- Build libc (musl) with it
- Build "final" compiler

Cross-compiling with GCC

- That means many compilers, one per target
- Tell builds what to use: e.g. <triplet>-gcc
- Kind of clunky and complicated
- Requires very specific infra
- Can we make it better?

Cross-compiling with LLVM

- One compiler for everything!
- One build of Clang targets every target
- Still need a "cross-toolchain"
- Compiler-rt builtins, musl, libunwind, libc++
- Slighly tricky to build

Cross-compiling with LLVM

- Compiler-rt needs libc headers to build
- Temporary header-only musl
- Build compiler-rt core bits: static only
- Add into sysroot; build musl with them
- Build libunwind (with --unwindlib=none)

Cross-compiling with LLVM

- Build libc++abi (with -nostdlib CXXFLAGS)
- Build libc++ (same)
- Build rest of compiler-rt (sanitizers)
- Tell Clang the -target + --sysroot
- Every arch built at once

Integrating into cbuild

- Separate host and target build dependencies
- Install host deps normally + cross-toolchain
- Install target dependencies with apk
- Treat cross sysroot as target apk's root
- Dummy base package to provide virtual root

Integrating into cbuild

- In theory that is everything
- In practice various workarounds are needed
- Mostly handled transparently in cbuild
- Ensure correct flags are exported, etc.
- Proper handling of host/target build profiles

Improving cbuild

- Run unit tests for everything out of box
- Sandboxing: disallow network access
- Sandboxing: read-only container root
- Sanitize container environment
- Prevent breakout to outside system

First boot

```
Terminal -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                - + ×
        2.068728] usb usb2: Manufacturer: Linux 5.14,10_1 xhci-hcd
2.068766] usb usb2: SerialNumber: 0000:00:01.0
2.068333] hub 2-01.10: USb hub found
2.071321] hub 2-01.10: 4 ports detected
2.083327] random: fast init dome
        2.093113] bochs-drm 0000:00:00.0: [drm] fb0: bochs-drm frame buffer device 2.130287] sr 60:02:0: Power-on or device reset occurred 2.13047] sr 60:02:0: Power-on or device reset occurred 2.130447] sr 60:02:0! [sr0] scsi3-mmc drive: 15x/50x cd/rv xa/form2 cdda tray 2.130494] cdron: Uniform (CreMid Hofver Revision: 3.20 2.13350)] sd 60:00:0: Power-on or device reset occurred 2.13350)] sd 60:00:0: [soa] 419508 512-byte logical blocks: (2.15 68/2.00 GiB) 2.13401]] sd 60:00:0: [soa] Write Frotect is off 2.13410] sd 60:00:0: [soa] Write cache: enabled, read cache: enabled, doesn't support DPO or FUA
         2.139585] sda: sda1
2.147562] sd 0:0:0:0: [sda] Attached SCSI disk
         2.276191 Unduct issuing effock - /dev/sda1
2.378445] dracut: issuing effock - /dev/sda1
2.33992] dracut: /dev/sda1: clean, 12028/131072 files, 61798/524027 blocks
2.32327] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 2 using xhci_hcd
2.324718] dracut: Mounting /dev/sda1 with -o defaults
         2.334945] EXTA-fs (sda1): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null). Quota mode: none. 2.343295] dracut: Mounted root filesystem /dev/sda1
         2.363975] dracut: ZFS: There is an active pool, will export it.
    OK 1 udev-settle
 Linux myhost 5.14.10_1 #1 SMP Sat Oct 9 14:01:36 UTC 2021 ppc64le
# lsb_release -a
LSB Version: 1.0
Distributor ID: Chimera
```

First boot

- Early October
- Linux kernel 5.14/15; some build workarounds
- Finally added init system and set it up
- Added initramfs generator initramfs-tools
- Ported from Debian; surprisingly easy

Towards graphical system

- Increasing packaging pace
- Weston compositor by early November
- In cbuild: added update-check
- Checks upstreams for new versions
- Automatic; crucial for keeping things updated

Yes, it runs DOOM



DOOM

- Early December; milestone achieved
- Also turned on systemwide LTO
- Added GRUB bootloader
- Added PipeWire sound server
- User services

User services

- Automatic user instances of dinit via PAM
- Packages can install user services
- D-Bus session bus: not ad-hoc anymore
- Also PipeWire, WirePlumber
- Future expansion

Xorg



Xorg

- Added mid December
- More packaging: Gtk+3
- Desktops: Enlightenment, pekwm
- Basic input, video drivers
- Rust toolchain

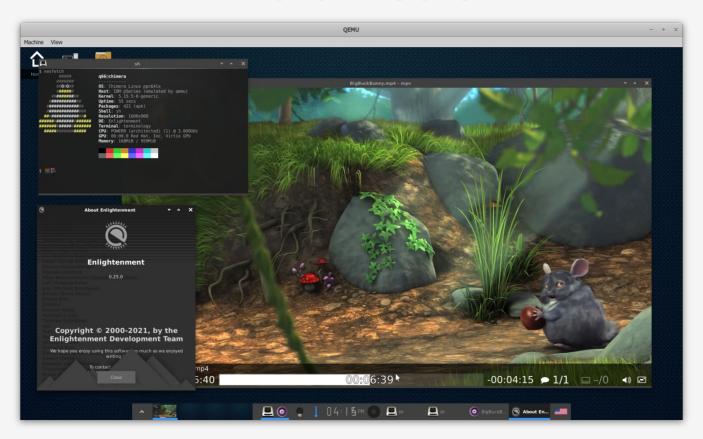
Rust

- Needed for librsvg
- Major bootstrap pains
- Official x86_64-musl binaries sort of worked
- Symlink libgcc_s.so to libunwind.so
- Enough to recompile for our environment

Rust

- Major patching needed
- Added custom vendor triplets
- Generated custom bootstrap binaries
- Cross-compiled for ppc64le, aarch64
- Bootstrapped natively using those

Multimedia



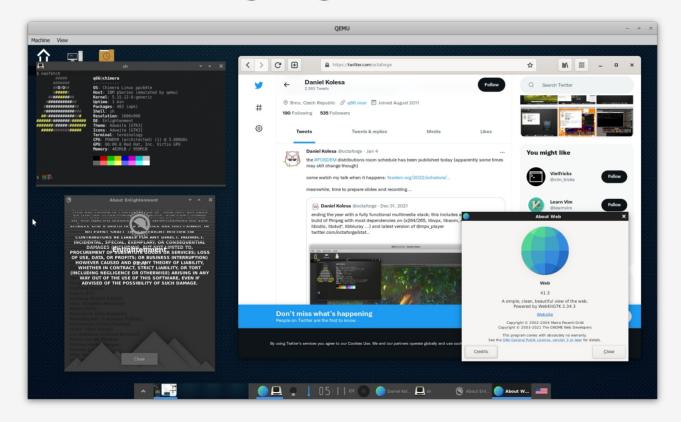
Multimedia

- Made it just before year end
- Complete build of ffmpeg and dependencies
- Mpv media player
- Almost usable desktop system?
- Still need a web browser

Packaging a browser

- OpenSSL bump: 3.0.1
- Initial pieces of GNOME
- WebKitGTK and dependencies
- Epiphany
- Total template count: 500+

Packaging a browser



Future

- Migrate to apk-tools 3.x
- Release official binary repositories (and set up CI)
- Package GNOME desktop
- Extend user services framework further
- Migrate my own systems to it

Future

- Improve system documentation
- Enable Clang CFI, UBSan on eligible targets
- Investigate a _FORTIFY_SOURCE implementation
- Integrate non-stub locale support
- Integrate non-stub utmp/wtmp?

Thanks for listening!

- https://chimera-linux.org
- https://github.com/chimera-linux
- #chimera-linux @ OFTC (irc.oftc.net)
- #chimera-linux:matrix.org