Desktop Linux as easy as a smartphone – Just in a Snap!

An introduction into the universal packaging format

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What the hell are Snaps? And why should I use them?

- App developers provide apps as source code
 - Only **tech-savvy users** can use it directly
 - They need goodwill of distro maintainers to get their app packaged
 - Or they package their app, for 10+ distros and have to test on 10+ distros
- That is a nightmare! Isn't it?

- You have a smartphone? There it is much easier: Google Play Store, App Store
- And remember that Canonical developed a smartphone OS?
- They have learned from it!
 - ⇒ And now we have ...

Snap!

By the way, **Snap got 10 years old!**

- Sandboxed packaging
- OS-distribution-independent
 - You package and test once, put your Snap into the Snap Store, and users of any distro (Ubuntu, Debian, SUSE, Red Hat, Windows, ...) can use it.
 - All libraries and other dependencies come with your Snap
- Your app runs in a security shell isolated from the host system
 - Communication to outside only via well-defined interfaces
 - Snap Store has control, has to explicitly permit "dangerous" interfaces
 - This way we can trust third-party apps
 - We are not dependent any more on distro maintainers for secure packages
- User experience as with smartphone apps

- Don't fear the daemons, we snap them, too!
 - O Snap is universal, not only desktop apps but also daemons, system utilities, subsystems, drivers, operating system cores, kernels, ... can get snapped
 - => All-Snap operating system, like Ubuntu Core Desktop
- Packaging moves from distros to upstream
 - 10+ distros, each packaging XXX, inventing the wheel 10+ times
 - O So let upstream, XXX.org, snap it, distros take the Snap
 - O Distro version released, app updates continue from upstream
- Immutable distros, Immutable sub-systems, Immutable apps
 - O Ubuntu Core: **Immutable core**, all-Snap distro, desktop under development
 - Snaps are immutable apps (or immutable sub-systems, like the CUPS Snap)

Snap Packages

Snap Package Properties

- Compressed and GPG-signed read-only squashfs images
- Includes metadata in a *.yaml file
- Installed Snap has a writable file system area inside its confinement.
- Come in **5 types** (app, os core, gadget, kernel, desktop session)
- Support transactional (atomic) updates and rollback
- Can handle binary diffs for smaller download on upgrades
- Available on multiple distros and supported by default on all Ubuntu installs since Ubuntu 14.04 (10 years!!)

Snap Package Security

- Read-only file system image (squashfs)
- GPG signed
- Confinement via:
 - AppArmor (File system access rules)
 - seccomp (System call restrictions)
 - Namespaces (Separate resource spaces: PIDs, users, network, ...)
- snapd and snap-confine wrap around all executables in a snap, to ensure only the allowed writable dirs can be accessed

Snap Package Security

"root-safe"

- Applications can run as root but can not break out of the package confinement, no need for specific user or group setup to maintain security.
- Example: Daemon Snaps

Storage-efficient

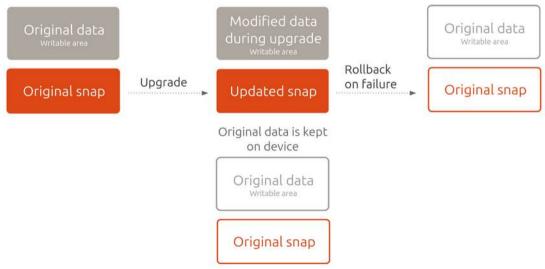
- Image stays compressed after install
- Core Snaps and content provider Snaps hold common libraries and data files

Interfaces: Safe vs. Dangerous

- Snapped applications are completely encapsulated (AppArmor, seccomp, namespaces)
- By default, they cannot communicate with the host system or with other Snaps
- Communication is possible via well-defined interfaces: "network", "cups", "dbus", ...
- A "plug" has to be connected with a "slot" of the system or of another Snap in order to communicate
 - "Safe" interfaces
 - Ex.: "cups" which allows listing available printers and printing
 - are auto-connected when installing from Snap Store
 - "Dangerous" interfaces
 - Ex.: "cups-control" which allows creating/removing printers, delete all jobs ...
 - **need manual connection** or **permission** from Snap Store team for autoconnection

Updating Snaps

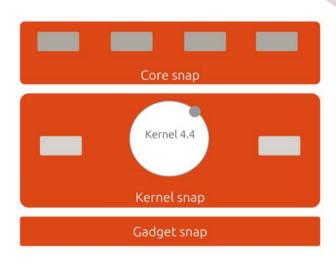
- Transactional (atomic) updates
- Current version and its writable area saved, for rollback
- Automatic rollback and reboot after kernel panic or boot failure



Ubuntu Core – all-Snap OS

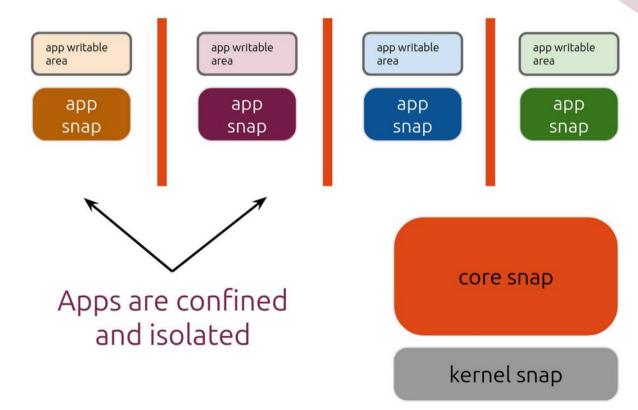
Ubuntu Core Operating System

- Originally created for IoT ...
- The all-Snap Ubuntu Core OS consists of
 - Gadget Snap
 - Bootloader, partitioning, hardware specifics ...
 - Kernel Snap
 - Core Snap
 - Minimum base operating system
 - core, core18, core20, core22, ... based on Ubuntu LTS
- Comes in one image but Snaps separately updateable



No interdependencies between Snaps

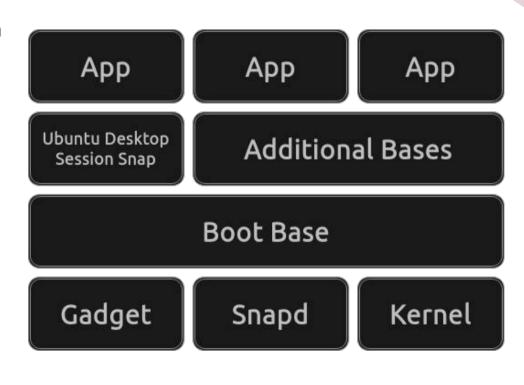
 Every Snap can be independently updated (and rolled back)



Ubuntu Core Desktop

Ubuntu Core Desktop – Building Blocks

- Easy to maintain for end users, like a smartphone
- Boot Base = Core Snap
- Additional Bases: Extra Core Snaps needed for Apps using other coreXX base Snap
- Ubuntu Desktop Session Snap: Wayland, Desktop environment (GNOME)
- All building blocks independently updateable and exchangeable



Ubuntu Core Desktop

- Principally as Ubuntu Core, but image comes with
 - Desktop Session Snap
 - Common Applications
- Development in LXD containers, with GUI frontend Workshops
- Everything easily exchangeable: Other desktop, gaming kernel, ...

Ubuntu Core Desktop

- Still to be done for release
- Gaming: **Nvidia driver** support
- Productivity: Printer setup tools for all-IPP and Printer Application support
- Productivity: Scanner Applications
- Development: IDE support, GUI DEBs, classic Snaps
- TPM full disk encryption
- Remote management via Canonical Landscape
- Active Directory login
- Distro infrastructure: ISOs, testing, stable release tracks, documentation

Ubuntu Core Desktop

Advantages

- **Stability**: Read-only system files, atomic updates, no dependency conflicts
- Security: Secure boot, read-only system files, encapsulation
- Composability: Defined modules which do not affect each other
- Manageability: Defined modules, atomic updates, single package format
- **Privacy**: Encapsulated apps with well-defined permissions

The Making of ...

snapcraft – Let's go snapping ...

- snapcraft creates Snaps, orchestrating disparate components and building systems into one cohesive distributable package
- It can re-use DEB packages from Ubuntu (of the Ubuntu LTS release the Core Snap used is based on).
- It's extensible and new plugins to leverage different technologies are being developed all the time. A few examples of its plugins are Java, Python, Catkin (ROS), Go, CMake, qmake, make, autotools, etc.

snapcraft – Let's go snapping ...

- Single snapcraft.yam1 file that describes everything
- Defines apps, build process, build dependencies, runtime dependencies, interfaces
- Fully supported and integrated in Launchpad
- GitHub build service provided via https://build.snapcraft.io/
- Detailed documentation and tutorials at https://snapcraft.io/

ubuntu-image – Assemble your all-Snap OS!

- The magic tool putting everything together
- Using a signed "assertion" file to define which Snaps end up inside the image
- Reads gadget . yaml to create partitioning
- Can build full disk images (i.e. SD card) or multi-partition images (i.e. to dd single img files to specific eMMC partitions on a pre-partitioned flash device)
- Available as a Snap! (snap install ubuntu-image ...)
- Detailed documentation at:
 https://docs.ubuntu.com/core/en/guides/build-device/image-building

Want to know more?

More info/links:

- Snap Store and home page of Snap:
 - https://snapcraft.io
- Discuss your questions in the forums:
 - https://forum.snapcraft.io/
- Documentation:
 - https://snapcraft.io/docs

More info/links:

- Learn about immutable OS distributions:
 - https://ubuntu.com/blog/ubuntu-core-an-immutable-linux-desktop
- Ubuntu Core Desktop Introduction
 - https://discourse.ubuntu.com/t/ubuntu-core-desktop-deep-dive/
- Ubuntu Core Desktop GitHub
 - https://github.com/canonical/ubuntu-core-desktop/
- Ubuntu Core Desktop Installation HOWTO
 - https://www.omgubuntu.co.uk/2023/06/try-ubuntu-snap-desktop
- Ubuntu Core Desktop Talk on Ubuntu Summit 2023
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahWrhnjjYDk

More info/links:

- Ubuntu blogs from Oliver Smith about optimizing performance of Snaps:
 - https://ubuntu.com/blog/how-are-we-improving-firefox-snap-performance-part-1
 - https://ubuntu.com/blog/how-are-we-improving-firefox-snap-performance-part-2
 - https://ubuntu.com/blog/improving-firefox-snap-performance-part-3
 - https://ubuntu.com/blog/firefox-snap-updates-and-upgrades
- Want to watch some snappy videos? Here we go:
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TfB6QwR2GYg
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ido6kGmSHWI
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m5QKJH9tDjQ
- Want to learn snapping? Here are my 3 workshops:
 - https://openprinting.github.io/OpenPrinting-News-November-2023/#snap-workshops