

API Standards Briefing: *ISO/JTC1* *Linux Study Group Meeting*

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Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds

This talk covers

- ❑ Why Standards Matter...
- ❑ The Standards
 - A review of the latest API standards
 - How Linux shapes up to them
- ❑ Their use...
 - POSIX
 - The Single UNIX Specification
 - The Linux Standard Base (LSB)

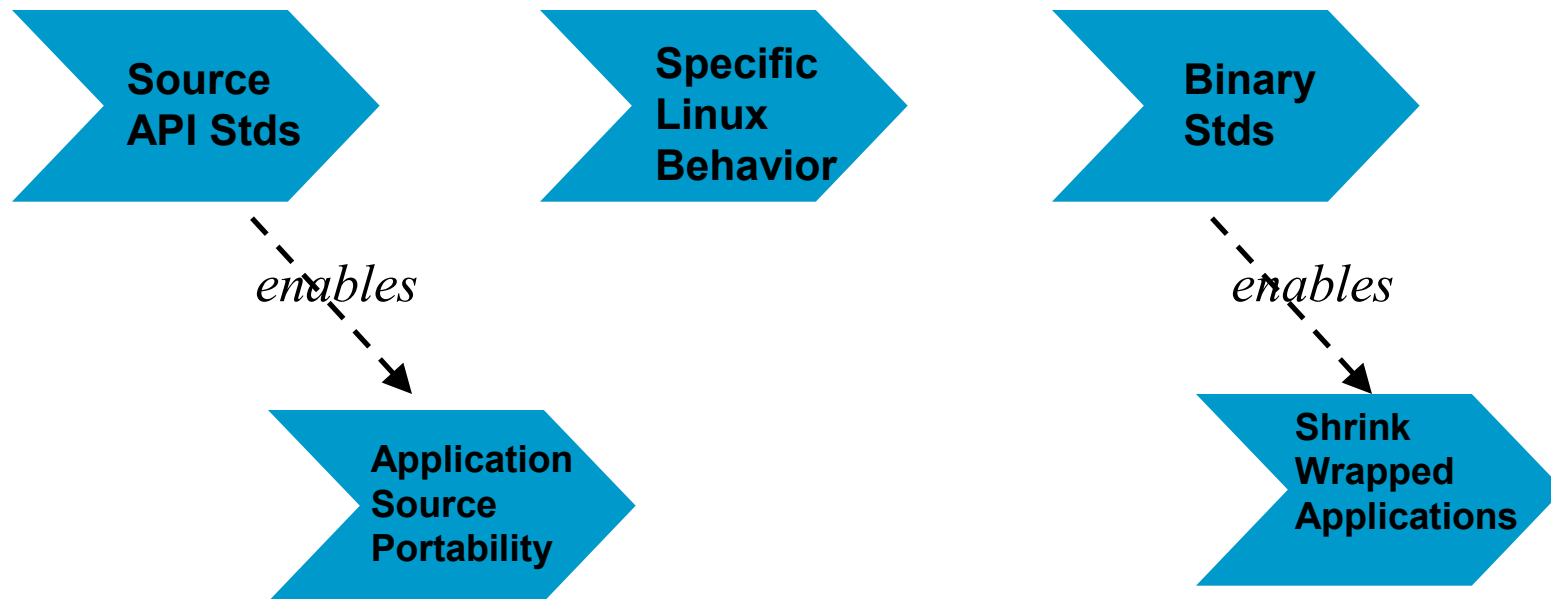
“Despite their well earned reputation as a source of confusion, standards are one of the enabling factors behind the success of Linux. If it weren't for the adoption of the right standards by Linus Torvalds and other developers, Linux would likely be a small footnote in the history of operating systems.”

- Dan Quinlan, Free Standards Group Chairman

The Free Market

- ❑ The key to the growth of the Linux market is the free-market demands placed upon suppliers by customers
 - Open Standards
- ❑ These systems ultimately compete on quality and added value features to retain customers
- ❑ Dissatisfied customers can move on to another supplier

Background: Source Standards versus Binary Standards



What is an API?

- ❑ Application Program Interface
- ❑ A written contract between system developers and application developers
- ❑ It is not a piece of code, it is a piece of paper defining what the two sets of developers are guaranteed to receive and are in turn responsible for providing

POSIX[®] /pahz-icks/

- ❑ *POSIX* , pronounced *pahz-icks* as in positive, not *poh-six*, or other variations
- ❑ POSIX is a registered trademark of the IEEE
- ❑ An acronym for *Portable Operating System Interface*
- ❑ The basic objective is portability
 - Both programmers and application source code
 - Portability of the OS kernel itself and/or application binary code are not objectives

The Success of POSIX

- ❑ The majority of UNIX system suppliers today support POSIX
- ❑ A core component of Linux
- ❑ Many other systems also now *claim* support for POSIX, for example VMS, MVS, MPE and even Microsoft Windows NT
- ❑ It is now so successful that it has lost its role as a *market differentiator*, it is required infrastructure

POSIX.1-1990,.1b-1993 and Linux

- ❑ Linux mostly compatible at the source level with IEEE POSIX 1003.1 - 1990
- ❑ An early version was certified for FIPS 151-2 compliance (from Open Linux Ltd.)
- ❑ Linux AIO presently has problems
- ❑ Test suites are freely available to measure compliance (VSX-PCTS, LSB-OS):
 - <http://www.opengroup.org/testing/downloads.html>
 - <http://www.linuxbase.org/>

POSIX.1c-1995 and Linux

- Linux has a partial *pthread*s implementation
 - Most of the APIs are present
 - Some semantic differences
 - Several emerging Threads implementations (the latest in glibc) shows a solution possible
 - The *gLSB* includes a section giving advice to the programmer on how to work around the differences.

POSIX.2-1992 and Linux

- ❑ Recent distributions are getting closer to POSIX.2 and provide most of the required utilities
- ❑ Usually differences hidden by `POSIXLY_CORRECT` environment variable
- ❑ The *gLSB* includes a set of man pages for the commands and utilities listing the differences when applicable

POSIX *Latest* Deliverable

- ❑ *POSIX.1 - 2001*
 - *Approved December 6th 2001*
- ❑ Developed by the *Austin Group (see later)*
- ❑ Supersedes POSIX.1-1990 and its amendments and POSIX.2-1992 and its amendments .
- ❑ A combined system interfaces and utilities specification as a single 4000 page standard

Agenda

□ Standards Projects

- POSIX
- **The Single UNIX Specification**
- The Linux Standard Base



The Single UNIX Specification

- ❑ A single set of APIs supported by every UNIX system
- ❑ Shifted the focus from incompatible UNIX system product implementations to compliance to a single set of APIs
- ❑ If an OS meets the specification and commonly available applications run on it, then it is open.

POSIX UNIX LSB Synergy

- ❑ The Single UNIX Specification builds on the foundation of POSIX and ISO C
- ❑ The LSB specification builds on the foundation of the Single UNIX Specification Version 2

Linux Status

- ❑ Recent versions of glibc have been getting closer to full coverage of the *Single UNIX Specification Version 2*
- ❑ Closer still to the *Single UNIX Specification Version 3*
- ❑ The LSB test program shares core common test suites which have been a catalyst to some of this

Linux Status (Cont'd)

- ❑ Some features from Version 2 of the Single UNIX Specification not implemented:
 - STREAMS (isastream, getmsg, putmsg, etc.)
 - XTI (t_alloc, etc)

Linux Status

- ❑ Some features partially implemented :
 - Wide characters (complete support in glibc 2.2 and later)
 - Pthreads
 - Large file semantics

Linux Utilities

- ❑ Some differences
- ❑ Mainly due to the standards being aligned with System V historical definitions
 - notably the shell (sh)
 - Some efforts made with *bash* to align with POSIX as a result of the LSB test efforts (see the *VSC-lite* test suite which contains tests for the utilities and shell)

Linux Utilities (Cont'd)

- In general, where Linux provides an alternative functionality to that in the Single UNIX Specification, the standard version has not been provided
 - Compress/uncompress vs gzip/gunzip
 - SCCS utilities vs RCS
- As per *POSIX.2*; see the *gLSB specification* for details of the differences

The Single UNIX Specification Version 3

- ❑ Developed by the Austin Common Standards Revision Group
- ❑ An open industry initiative to revise the core *POSIX standard* and the *Single UNIX Specification*; standards that lie at the heart of the Linux operating system

About the *Austin Group*

- ❑ Over 600 participants
- ❑ Wide industry support:
 - *AT&T, Compaq, Fujitsu, HP, IBM, Lucent, Microsoft, Red Hat, SGI, Siemens, Sun*
 - *DoD, USENIX, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency*
- ❑ Participation in the *Austin Group* from the Open Source community included:
 - *The Linux Standard Base, NetBSD, FreeBSD, and many others*

Scope of the revision

- ❑ Production of a single document to be adopted by multiple parties
- ❑ Minimize the number of changes required to implementations of earlier versions of the Base documents for the revision
- ❑ Limit new work items to those related to integration and consistency, resolving any conflicts
- ❑ Alignment with the ISO C 1999 standard

Approvals Status

- ❑ The Open Group September 12th 2001
- ❑ IEEE December 6th 2001
- ❑ ISO/IEC 9945:2002 Parts 1 thru 4, November 2002
- ❑ Published in hardcopy (3700 pages, 9kg!!), electronic and CDROM

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Technical Corrigendum 1

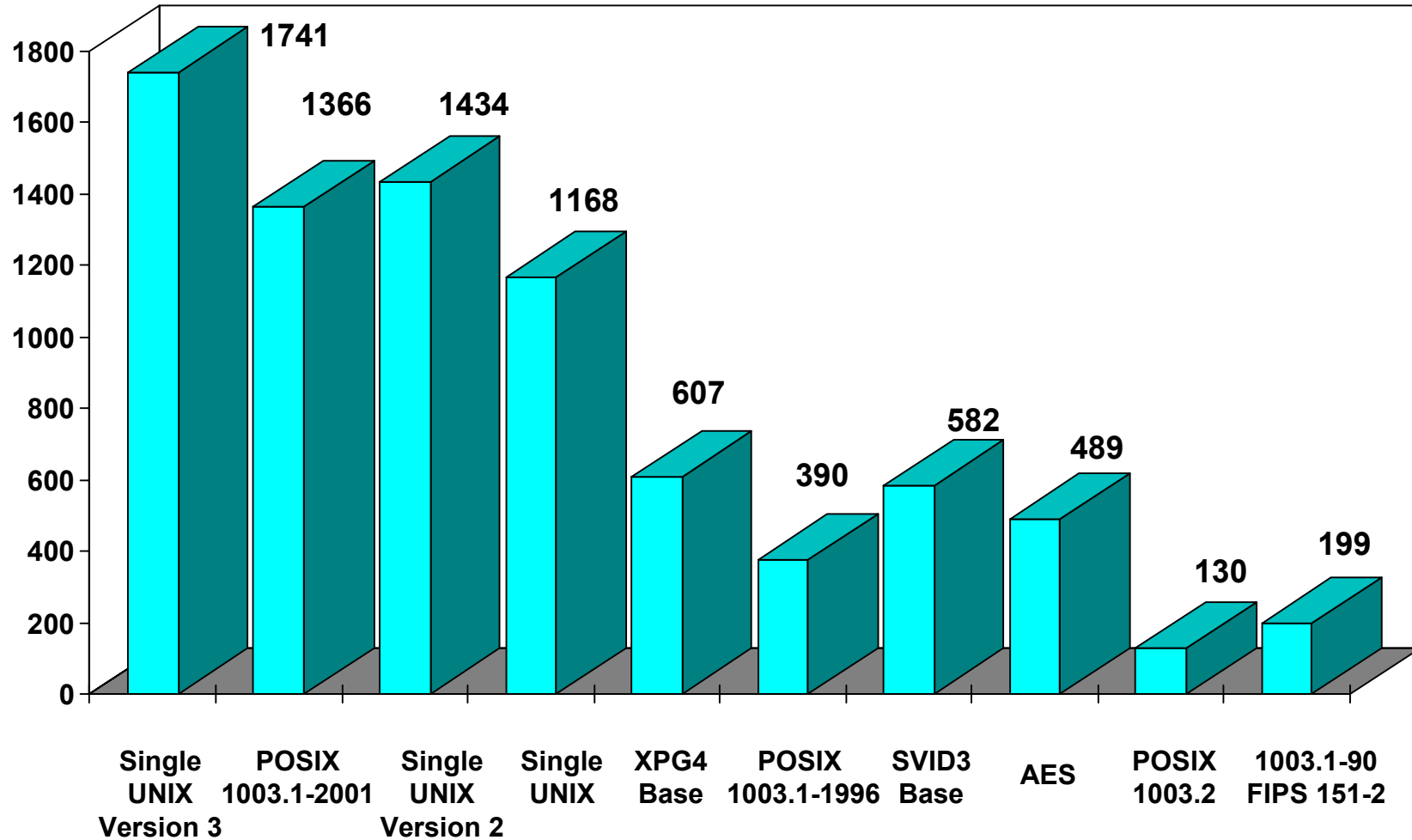
- ❑ IEEE December 2002
- ❑ The Open Group February 2003
- ❑ ISO/IEC March 2003

*2003 Edition of Specifications published March
31st 2003*

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Portability Functions



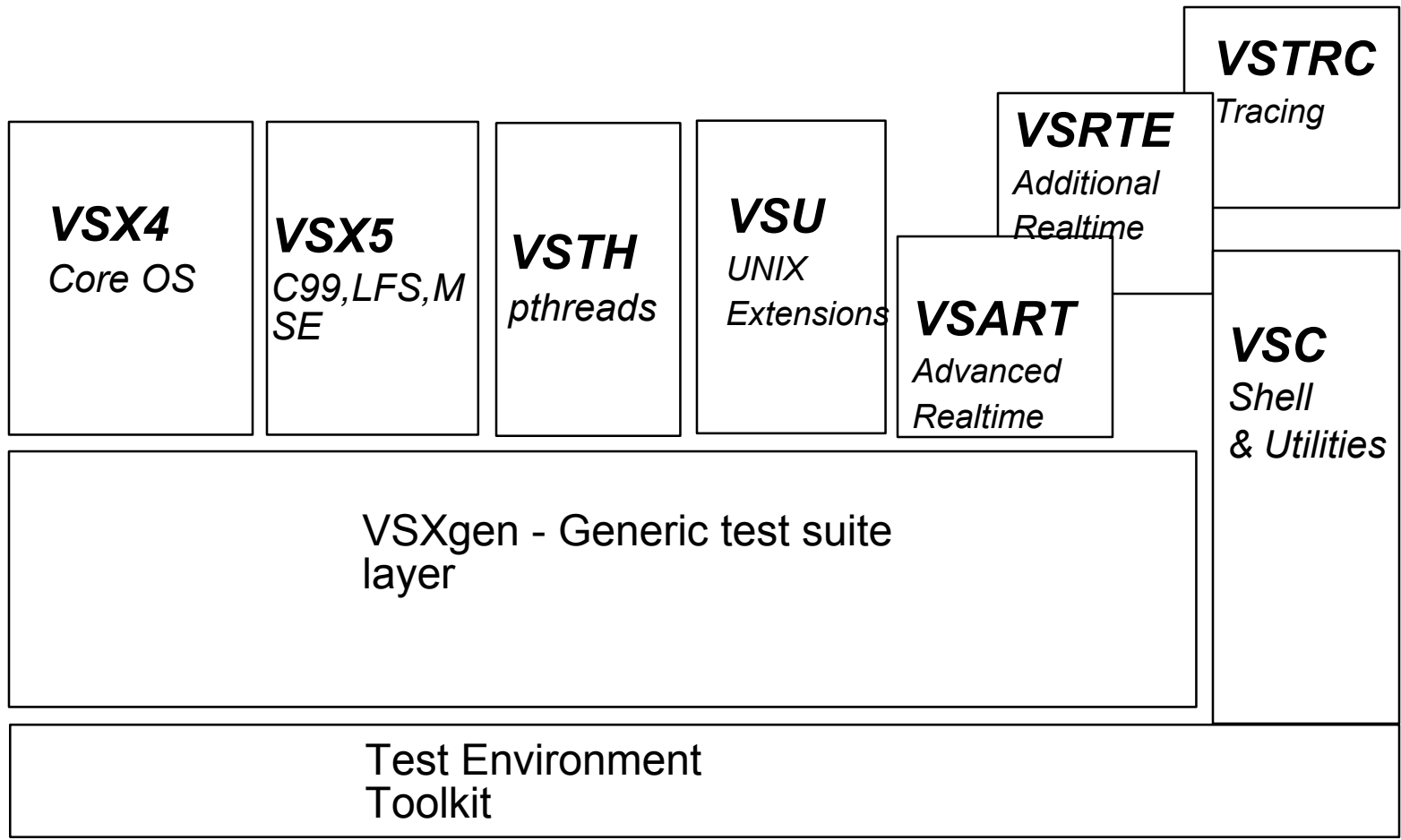
Linux Status

- ❑ Latest versions of *glibc* have implemented much of the Austin Group specification
 - C99 Alignment
 - Some differences in the I18N behavior
 - See <http://gcc.gnu.org/c99status.html> for the latest status
 - Concentrated on the XSI mandatory parts of the XSH document
 - Remaining differences due to underlying kernel

Where to Obtain the Specification?

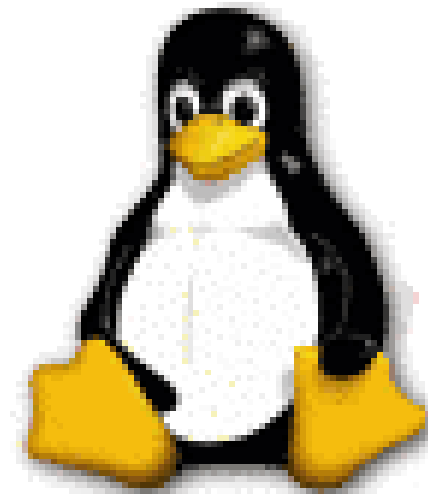
- ❑ The html version is online at
 - <http://www.UNIX-systems.org/version3/>
- ❑ PDF either electronically or on CDROM can be ordered from <http://www.opengroup.org/pubs/catalog/un.htm>
 - The PDF is free to members of The Open Group
- ❑ Available also on CDROM with *The Authorized Guide to the Single UNIX Specification Version 3*

UNIX 03 Test Suites



Agenda

- **Standards Projects**
 - POSIX
 - The Single UNIX Specification
 - **The Linux Standard Base**



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

Mission

- ❑ 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.

Goals

- ❑ 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 *architecture-specific* 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

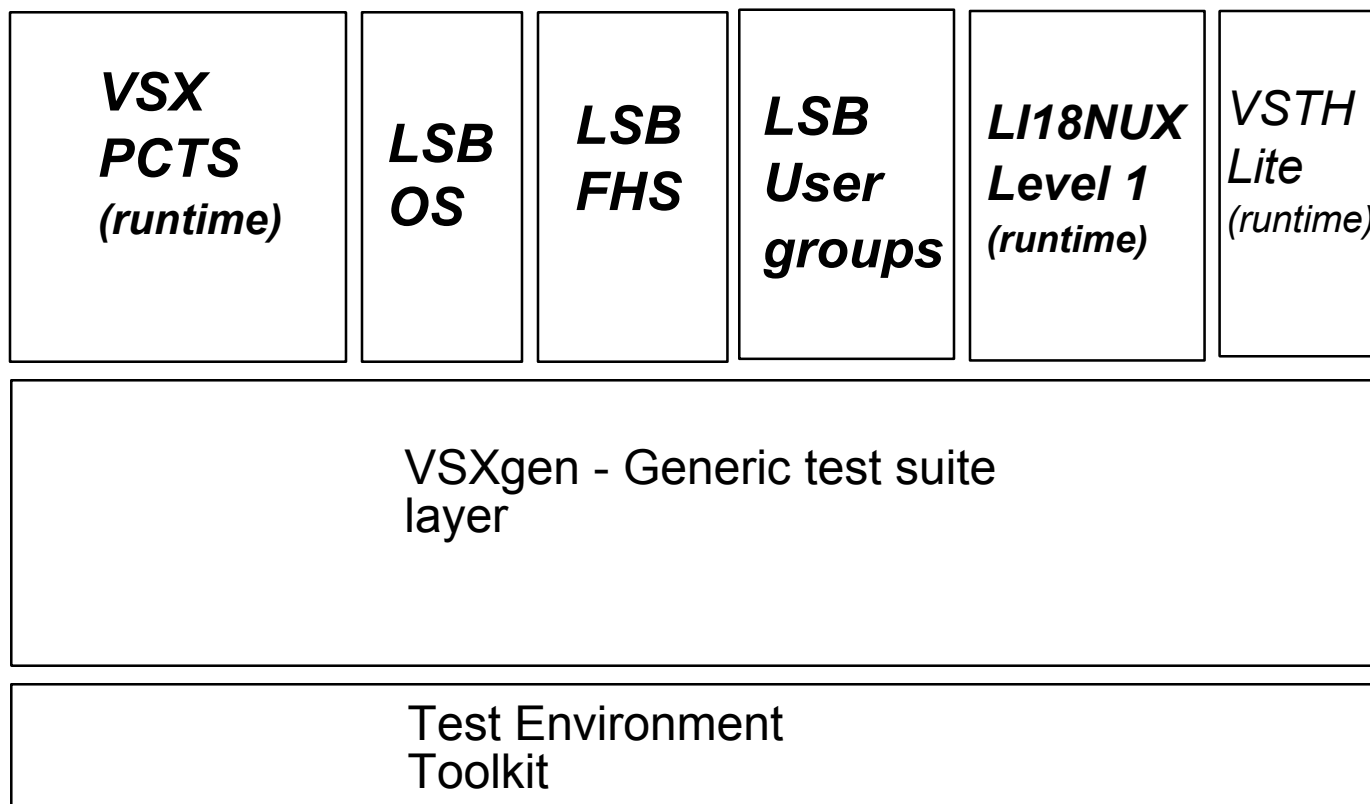
Standards Alignment

- ❑ Aligns with 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 published 2002
- ❑ *gLSB 1.2* Specification published July 2002
- ❑ *archLSB* for IA32, PPC32, published July 2002
- ❑ LSB Certification launched July 2002
- ❑ LSB 1.3 Specification Published Jan 2003
- ❑ LSB 1.3 Certification Launched Jan 2003

LSB 1.3 Runtime Tests



The Free Standards Group LSB Certification Program



- ❑ A voluntary program.
- ❑ Open to any product meeting the conformance requirements
- ❑ 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.

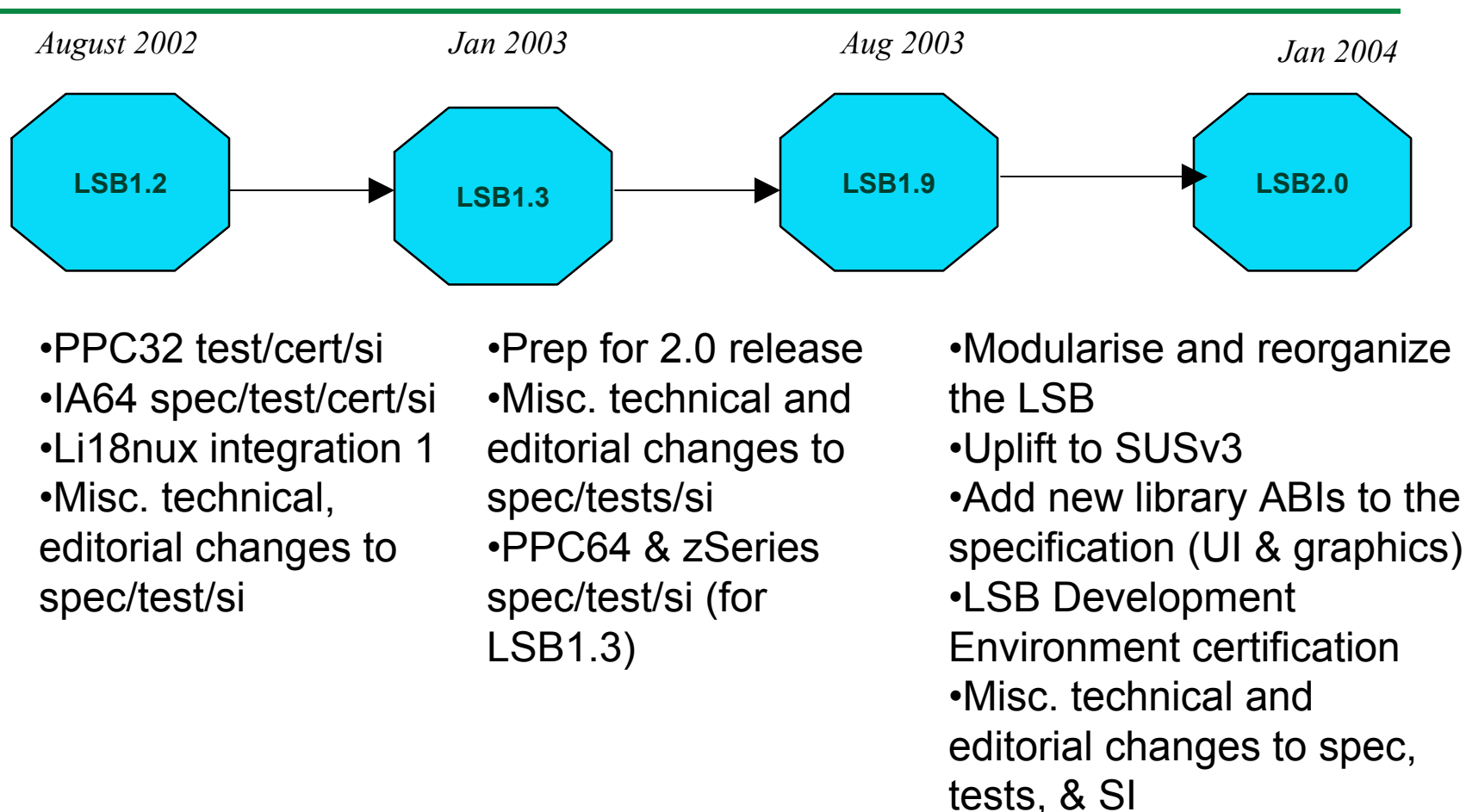
LSB Product Standards

- 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 :
 - *LSB Application for IA32/PPC32/IA64*
 - *LSB Runtime Environment for IA32/PPC32/IA64*

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 Roadmap



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.opengroup.org/lsb/cert/

Summary

- ❑ Standards activities
 - alive and ongoing
 - free to participate in
- ❑ Significant cross-fertilization of projects
- ❑ Significant opportunities to grow the market and prevent fragmentation

Further Information

- ❑ *The Linux Standard Base*
 - *www.linuxbase.org*
- ❑ *The Austin Group*
 - *www.opengroup.org/austin*
- ❑ *The Single UNIX Specification*
 - *www.UNIX-systems.org*
- ❑ *These slides*
 - *www.UNIX-systems.org/slides.html*