Opening the RHEL Build System

by Troy Dawson

April 2024

Disclaimer

A best effort was made for past event accuracy.

Current events are just that, current events.

They are a snapshot of where we are

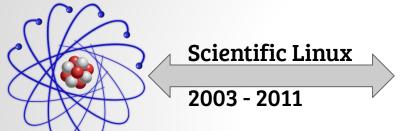
Things May Change!

I, Troy Dawson, believe what I am presenting will not change in the near future ...



Who Am I?

What makes me an expert?



YOR Linux 2014 - 2016





RHEL

2017 - Now (2024)



CentOS Stream

2020 - Now (2024)

RHEL 3 (2003)

Disrupting the environment

- Did not have the binaries downloadable for free
- The first clones
 - White Box, Scientific Linux, Tao Linux, CentOS and others
- The build environment was completely closed.
 - It was a fairly easy rebuild. We started with Red Hat Linux 9, and built all the RHEL 3 sources on top of it.
 - Was that how RHEL 3 was really built? I have no idea.

RHEL 4 and 5 (2005 - 2007)

Setting the new standards

- Fedora is established.
- RHEL 5 is based off Fedora Core 6
- The Koji build environment is started
- The build environment is still completely closed.
 - RHEL day to day security updates and announcements are becoming more standardized.
 - Each RHEL Clone creates their own build environment software
 - Clone build environments are also closed.

RHEL 6 and 7 (2010 - 2014)

Locking in the standard pipeline

- RHEL 6 is based off Fedora 10 (plus 11 and 12)
- RHEL 7 is based off Fedora 18 and 19
- Brew, the Red Hat internal version of Koji, is used.
- CentOS is "acquired" by Red Hat (2014)
- The build environment is still completely closed.
 - Clone build environments are still closed.

RHEL 8 (2019)

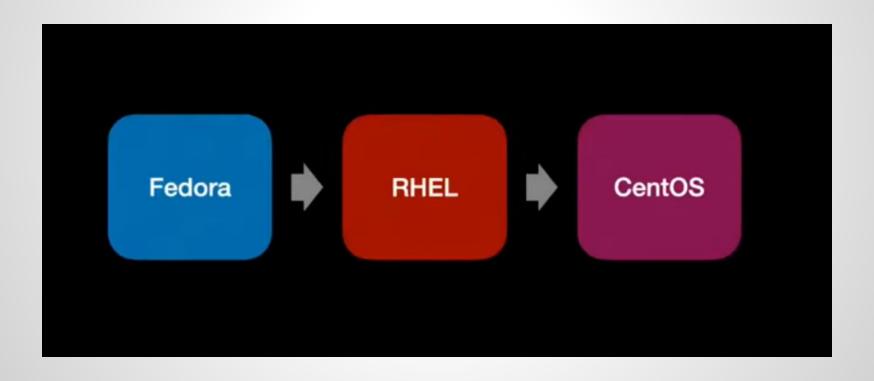
More of the same

- RHEL 8 is based off Fedora 28
- I became part of the Emerging RHEL team for RHEL8
- Even stating that we were working on RHEL 8 was not allowed.
 - I had to fix Fedora packages (which are public) with things like
 - %if 0%{?rhel} > 7
 - At conferences we couldn't say '8' at all
 - That may or may not have been exactly what we were told
 - We had alot of fun inventing ways to not say '8'

Can you spot the



RHEL 8 Pipeline

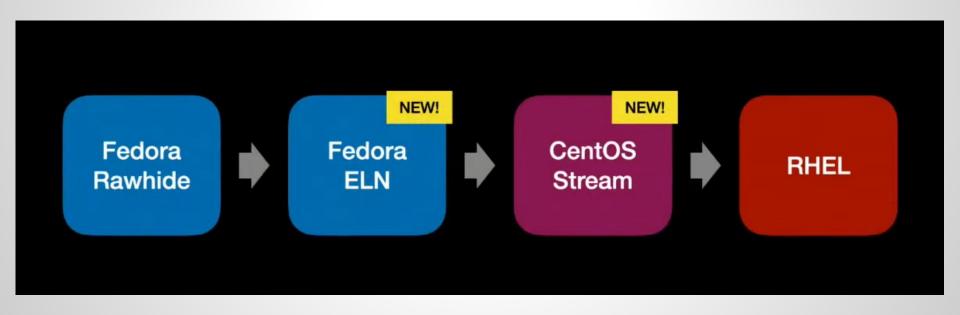


RHEL 9 (2022)

RHEL Development Turns Inside Out

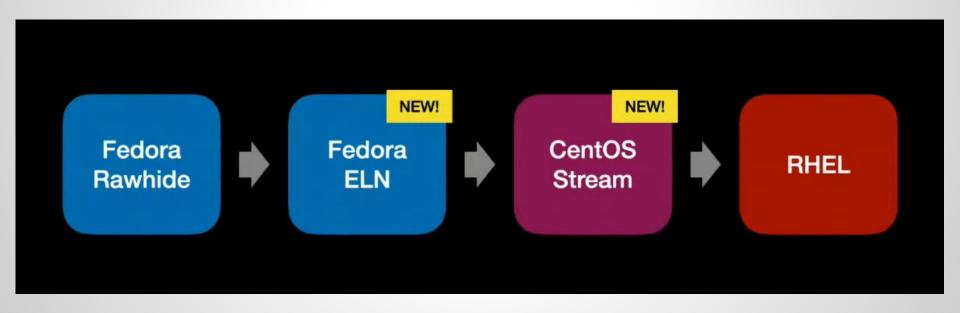
- Publicly announced:
 - Major release every 3 years
 - Minor releases every 6 months.
- Fedora ELN is created.
 - Fedora ELN builds Fedora Rawhide packages with RHEL macros
- CentOS Stream is created.
 - CentOS Stream is public RHEL builds.

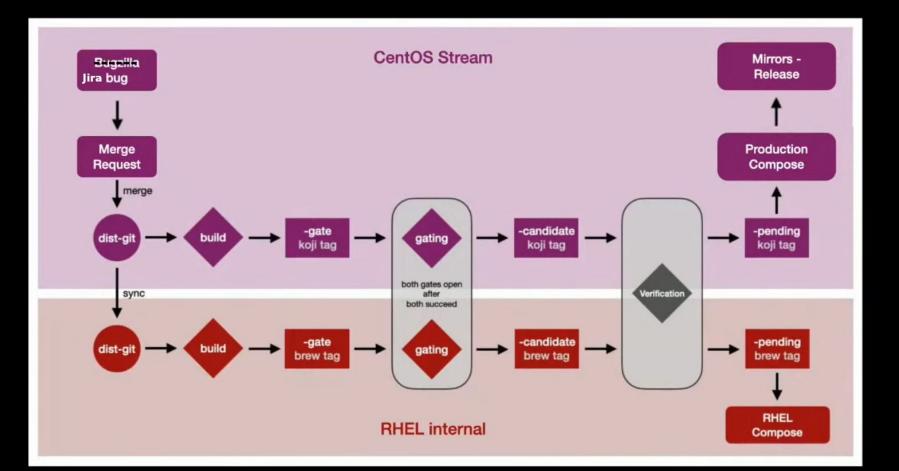
RHEL 9 Pipeline

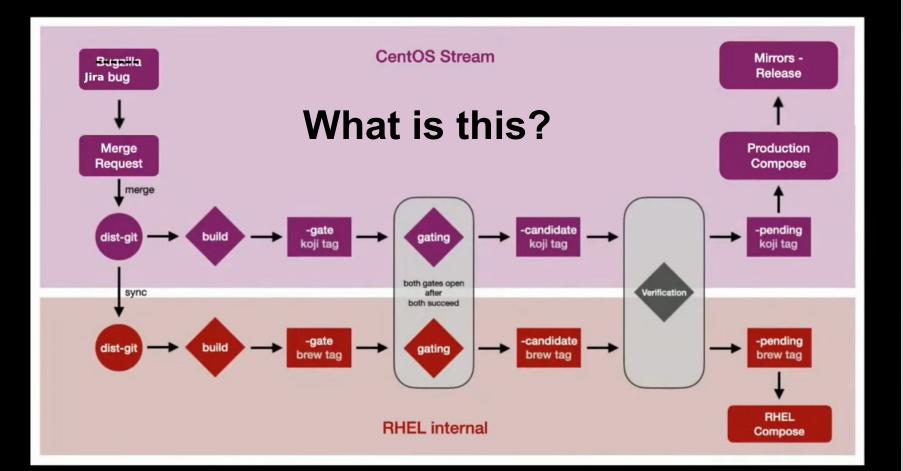


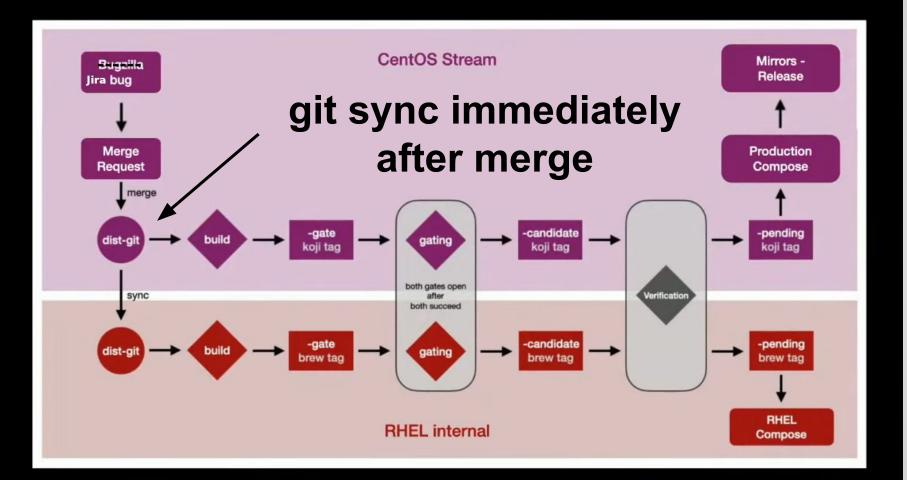
RHEL 9 Pipeline

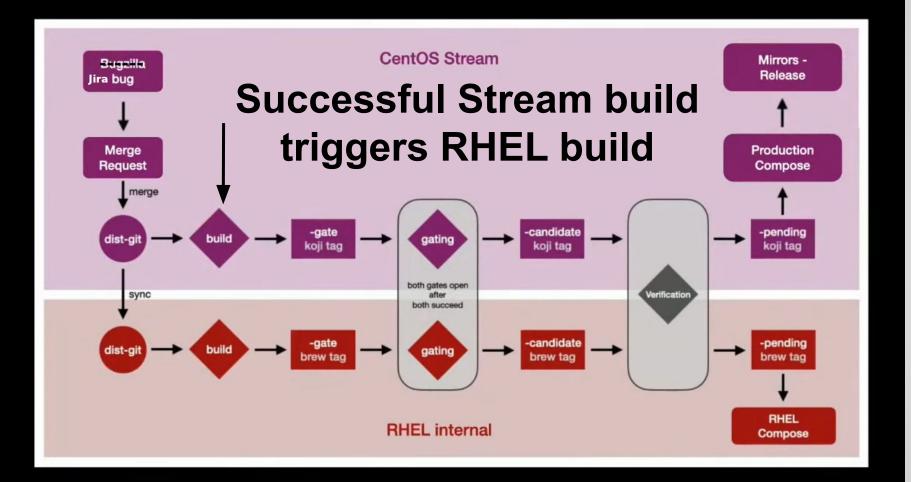
That still looks like the important bits are hidden

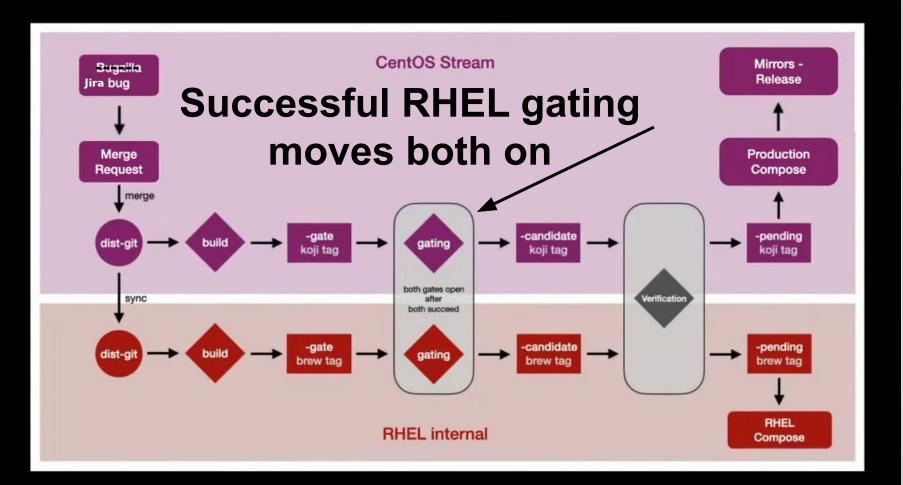


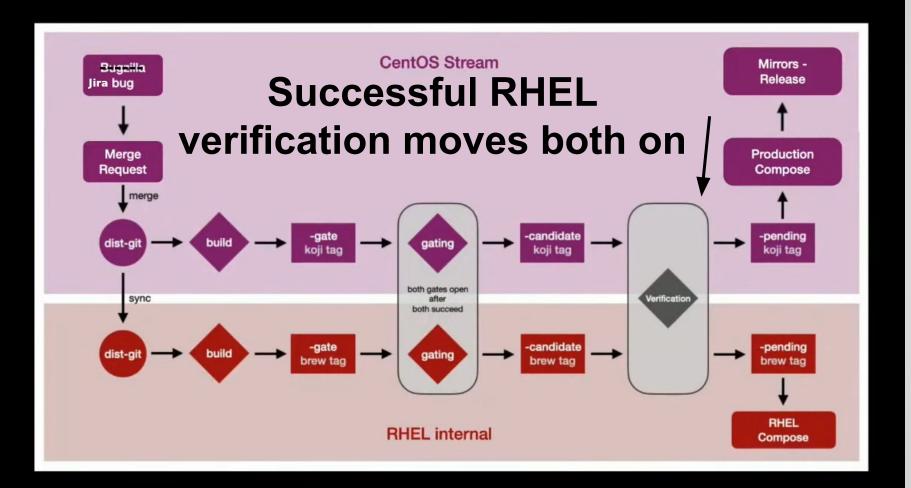


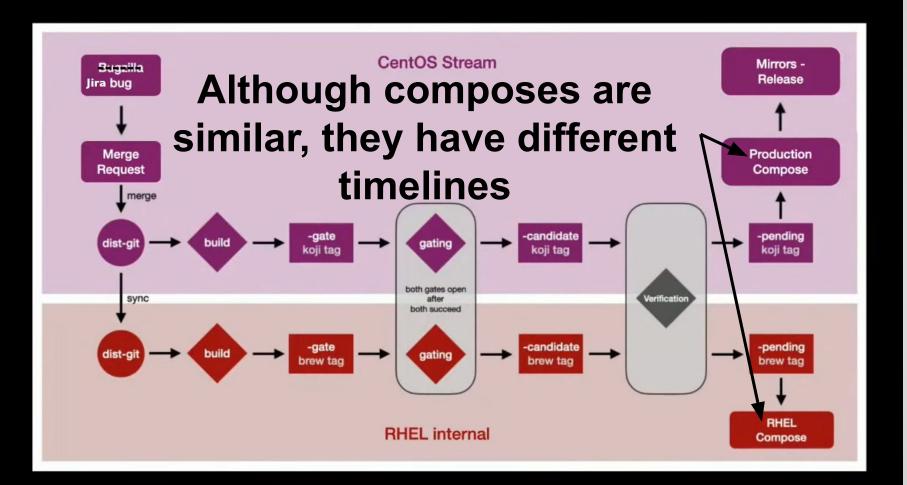












That's fine and nifty, but isn't CentOS Linux infrastructure just as closed off as RHEL's?

CentOS Stream work moto

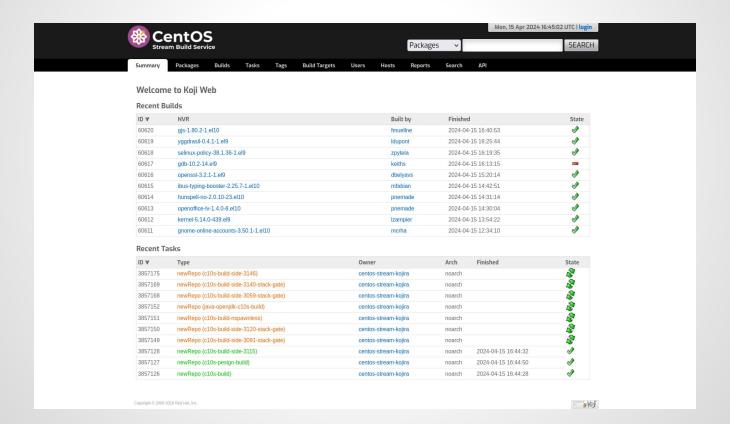
If possible at all MAKE IT PUBLIC

CentOS Stream rpm source is in public gitlab

https://gitlab.com/redhat/centos-stream/rpms https://gitlab.com/redhat/centos-stream/modules

CentOS Stream Koji

https://kojihub.stream.centos.org/koji/



CentOS Stream Release Engineering Code is Public

Main Project Page

https://gitlab.com/redhat/centos-stream/release-engineering

With sub-project repos

.../release-engineering/releng-tools

.../release-engineering/comps

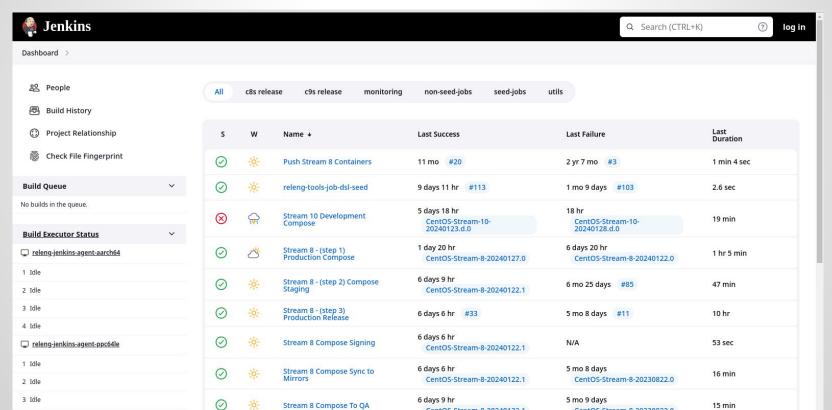
.../release-engineering/kickstarts

...

and others

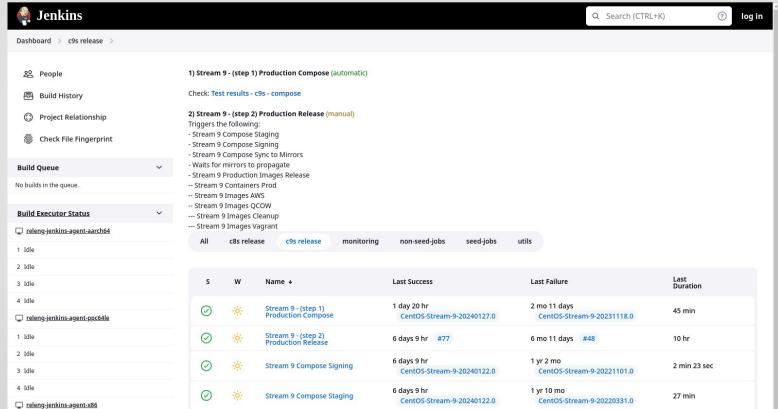
CentOS Stream Release Automation is Public

https://jenkins.stream.centos.org/



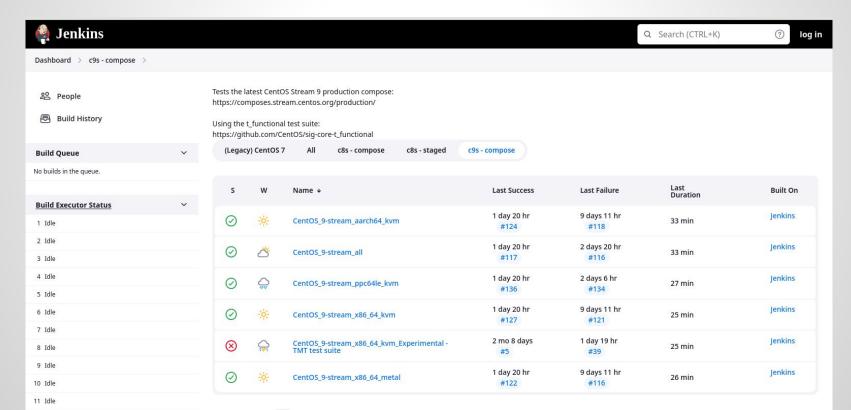
CentOS Stream Release Automation more

https://jenkins.stream.centos.org/



CentOS Stream Release Automation - Testing

https://testing.stream.centos.org/



CentOS Stream composes are Public

Main Repo:

https://composes.stream.centos.org/

Sub-Repo for each Release:

https://composes.stream.centos.org/stream-8/ https://composes.stream.centos.org/production/ * https://composes.stream.centos.org/stream-10/

^{*} Sorry about stream-9 being unconventional

Questions and Answers