



OOoCon 2004 - Berlin



Native Installer in OpenOffice.org 2.0

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Agenda

- The Sun installation team
- What are native installer?
- The packing process to create native installation sets
 - Comparing old and new packing process
 - The Perl Packer and EPM
 - Description of the new CVS modules
 - Integrating new platforms
- The native installation process
 - The native installer
 - Changes in the installation process
 - Debian support, Root privileges, Language packs



The Sun Installation Team

- Christof Pintaske, *team leader Base Technology*
- Oliver Braun, *Unix Systemintegration*
- Ingo Schmidt, *Product definition and packing process*
- Dirk Völzke, *old setup application*
- Jörg Barfurth, *Configuration*



What are Native Installer?

Native installer are the operating system specific installation programs or processes.

Examples:

- Windows -> Windows Installer Service
- Solaris -> Solaris packages
- Linux -> RPM (?)

Advantages of using native installer:

- No own setup application required
- Consistent install experience
- Open architecture for system administrators
- Full support of the operating system (user privileges)

Take care to omit unknown system states



The Packing Process

Contains:

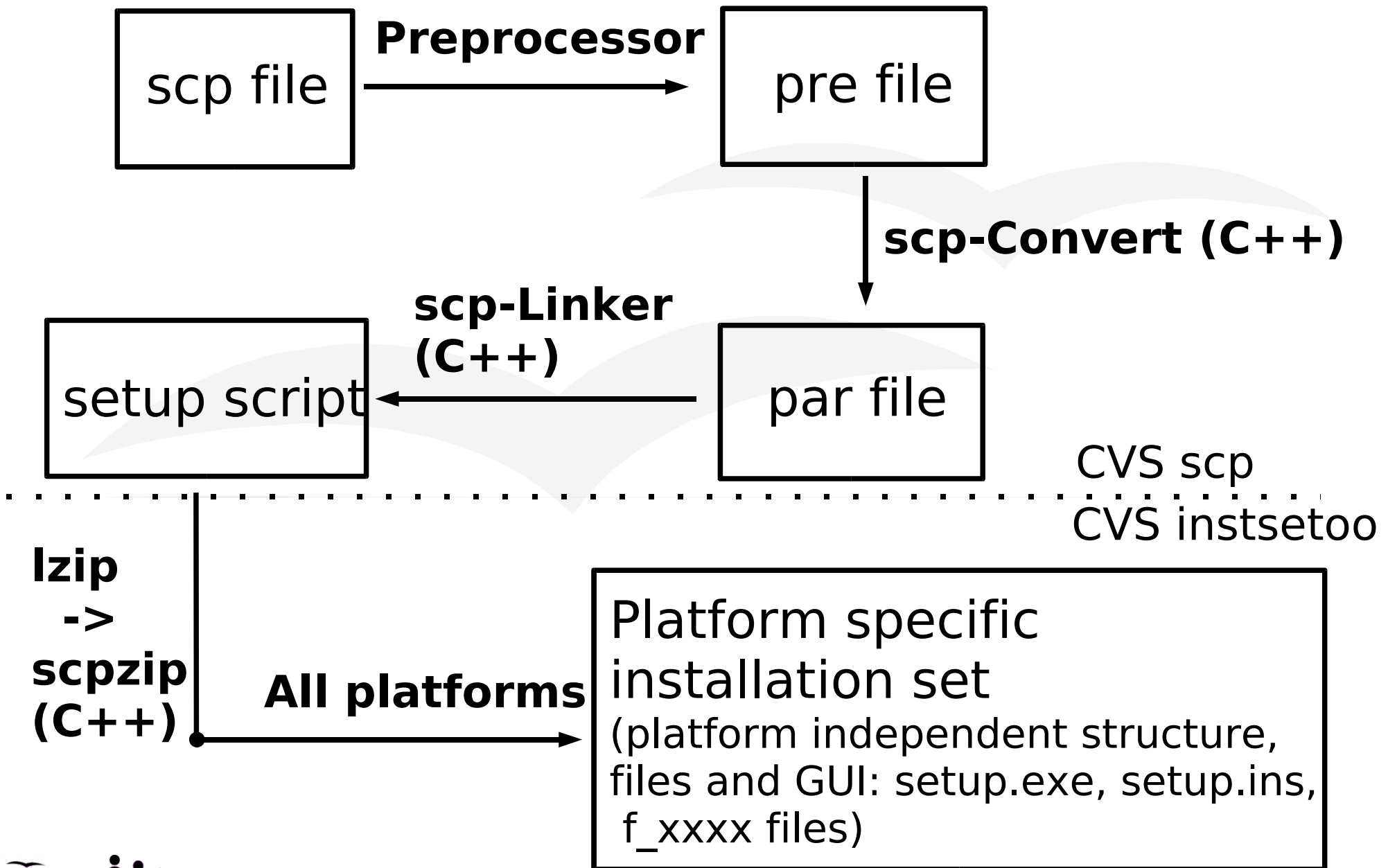
- A platform independent product description language
- Platform independent, flexible product description files: scp files
- Tools to create the platform and product specific product description file: setup script (setup.ins, setup.inf)
- Tools to create the platform, product and language specific installation sets from this setup script



The Old Packing Process

- Used the product description language *scp* -> setup script. Setup scripts can be found in OOo 1.x installation sets. (CVS: scp)
- Used scp tooling (C++) based on the setup library to create the setup script -> Concatenation of script creation and installation (CVS: scptools)
- Using lzip and scpzip OOo installation sets were created:
 - Uniform packing process for all platforms
 - Similar installation sets for all platforms
 - scpzip also uses setup library -> Concatenation of packing and installation

The Old Packing Process





The New Packing Process

- *scp* was modernized (CVS scp2)
 - build process is much faster now
 - new functionality was included
 - complete module is much clearer
- *scptools* substituted by Perl programs located in `solenv/bin/modules`. Created is still a setup script, but more flexibility for introducing new functionality (Decoupling of packing and installation)
- The packing process, in which installation sets based on native installer are created, was completely new written in Perl (*Perl-Packer*).

The New Packing Process



Perl file formatting

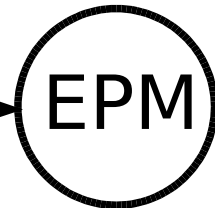


CVS scp2
CVS instsetoo_native

Perl-Packer (much more than packing)

Windows
Non-Windows

Windows Installation set
(msi database, cab file, loader, Windows Installer)



RPM, Solaris package, ...



The Perl Packer

- Located in solenv/bin/make_installer.pl plus modules in solenv/bin/modules/installer
- Uses the setup scripts (setup.ins, setup.inf)
- Platform specific packing process
- Two big differences: Windows <-> Non-Windows
 - Windows: A windows installer database is created -> Windows Installer SDK is required
 - Non-Windows: Usage of EPM. A EPM list file is created (kind of Linux spec file or Solaris prototype file). EPM generates from this list file the native installer for many different platforms.



The Perl Packer / EPM

- EPM: *Easy Software Products Package Manager*
- EPM from www.easysw.com/epm
- EPM is free and under GPL published program
- Creates from platform independent EPM list files native installer for *MacOS, AIX, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, HP-UX, Debian, IRIX, MacOS X, Tru64*
- We provide an EPM patch for Solaris and Linux (rpm) to change the spec file or prototype file that is created by EPM ->
 - Packages and RPMs become relocatable (BASEDIR, Prefix)
 - Linux (RPM): Setting the release number in spec file, the “_topdir” directory and “AutoReqProv: no”



New Tasks for the Perl Packer

- Generating the services.rdb
- Unzipping zip files and register every single file included in this files in the databases or list files
- Evaluation of scp flags (in the past done by the setup). Native installer know nothing about scp
- strippen of unstripped libraries
- Working with CustomActions (Windows) or Shell scripts (Unix), that replace the basic scripts from old setup
- Making systems specific calls for Windows Installer SDK, pkgmk, rpm or EPM



Changes in CVS Modules

Removed

- *scptools (incl. lzip and scpzip for packing)*
- *scp*
- *setup2*
- *instsetoo*

New

- *solenv (new Perl based packing program and scptools)*
- *scp2*
- *setup_native*
- *instsetoo_native*



Content of New Modules

scp2 contains

- the product description

setup_native contains

- scripts for RPM and package installation without root privileges
- Windows Installer custom actions

instsetoo_native contains

- the build instructions for native installation sets
- the shell scripts for the Unix packages
- the package list, which defines the Unix packages!
- some template tables for the Windows Installer database



scp Description Language

One small example for scp:

File gid_File_Lib_I18npool

TXT_FILE_BODY;

Styles = (PACKED,UNO_COMPONENT,SETUPZIP);

RegistryID = gid_Starregistry_Services_Rdb;

Dir = gid_Dir_Program;

#ifdef UNX

Name = STRING(CONCAT2(i18npool.uno,UNXSUFFIX));

#else

Name = STRING(CONCAT2(i18npool.uno,.dll));

#endif

End

More info about the new scp is available at:

http://installation.openoffice.org/How_to_scp_in_ooo.html



Package List

Package list are used for non-Windows platforms, to define the packages (Linux RPMs, Solaris packages)

-> ToDo for adding platforms!

Sample:

```
module = "gid_Module_Prg_Wrt"  
script = "shellscripts_writer.txt"  
solarispackagename = "OOOopenoffice-writer"  
packagename = "openoffice-writer"  
requires = "openoffice-core"  
description = "Writer module for OpenOffice.org 1.9.54"  
destpath = "/opt/openoffice1.9.54"
```




Integrating New Platforms

There are platforms that are not supported (tested) yet by the new packaging process:
MacOS X, Debian, ...

ToDo's:

- Packing program in “solenv/bin” has to be adapted
- Package lists in “instsetoo_native”
- Shell scripts in “instsetoo_native”
- New Parameter for packing program (?) -> instsetoo_native/util/makefile
- Additional platform stuff to “setup_native”

Many problems solved by usage of “EPM”



The Native Installation Process

Installation sets can be built for Windows, Solaris and Linux (RPM). Additional platforms with (small) changes in the Perl-Packer possible.

Solaris:

- Root privileges are required -> “pkgadd” and “pkgrm”

Linux (RPM):

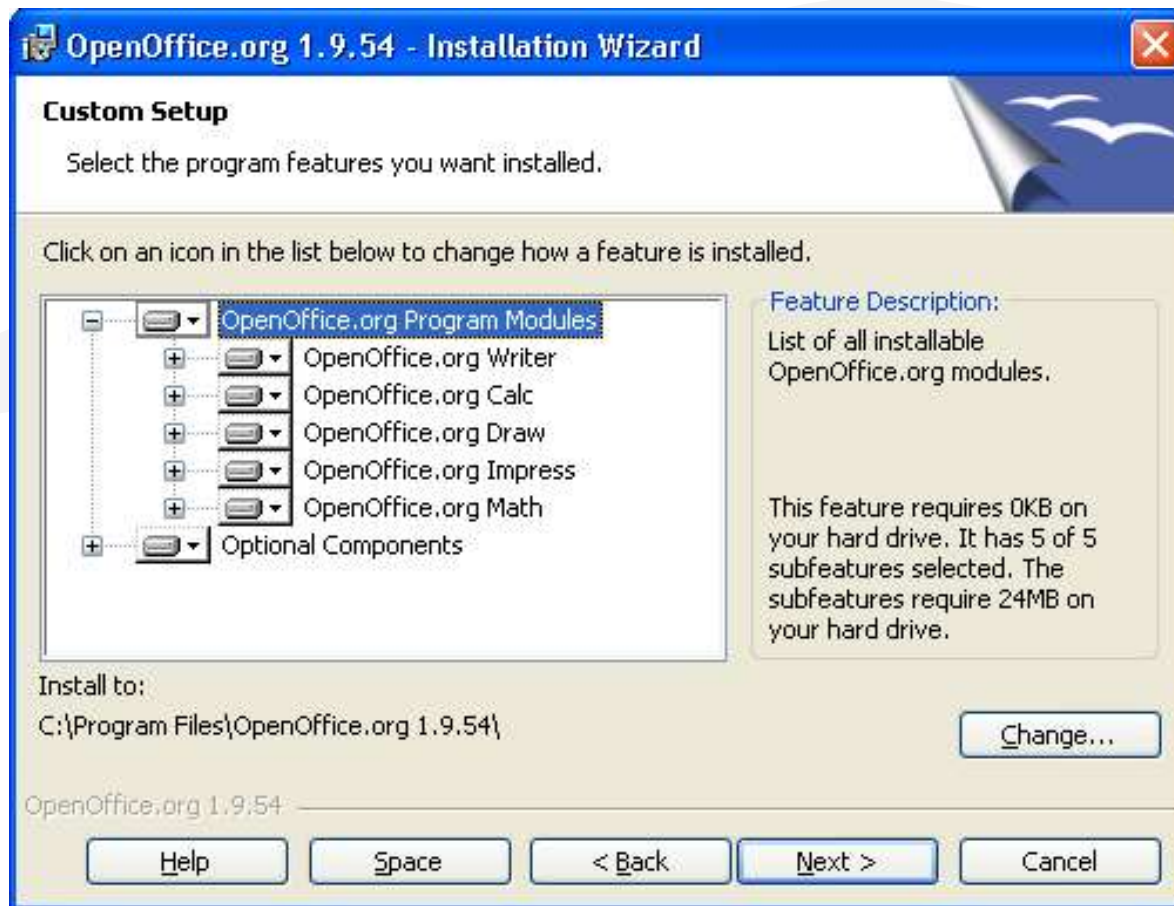
- Root privileges are required -> “rpm -i” and “rpm -u” (without epm patch: “rpm -i --nodeps”)

Windows:

- Installation and deinstallation with GUI installer
- Deinstallation via Add-Remove-Program applet

Windows Installer GUI

OpenOffice.org Custom Setup dialog using the Windows Installer:





Changes in Installation Process

- No more GUI for Unix installations
- No more user installation
- Installation is comparable with old network installation plus system integration
- Windows: Systemintegration for current user or for all users at the computer
- Unix: systemwide system integration
- Installation of RPMs and Solaris packages requires root privileges
- User data are copied into user directory at first office start (path in bootstrap file)
- License agreement at first soffice start



Debian Support

Problem: Linux does not use only RPM

-> how to support additional distributions ?

EPM supports also Debian

-> `instsetoo_native` (parameter “-debian”, m57
(?))

-> in current packing process packages and
shell scripts have to be defined

Building RPMs and converting them via “alien”

Problem for “tar.gz” installation sets

-> execution of **shell scripts**. Installation is
more than copying files!



OpenOffice.org Shell Scripts

Shell scripts are needed at the moment for:

- configimport (configuration)
- pkgchk (configuration)
- Unix system integration

An installation set as “tar.gz” would require a script that is executed after unpacking

Installation Without Root Privileges

The standard Unix installation process requires root privileges because:

- Changes in the installation database
- Installation into /opt

-> not good to handle for development and QA

Scripts are available (in `setup_native`) to make an installation without root privileges (available for Solaris and Linux (RPM)):

- shifting the system root
- creating local installation databases
- let the system think root is installing (Solaris)



Language Packs

Creation of language packs with native installer:

The language dependent part of the product describing setup script file is packed into a special file -> **Language pack**

- Installation is possible into an installed OpenOffice.org 2.0
- Configimport at the end of the installation takes care of the correct configuration
- Starting OpenOffice.org the “soffice” detects the new language -> available at “Tools->Options->Lang.Set.”
- Installation with shell script or Windows Installer -> detecting existing OpenOffice.org



Language Packs

Creation of Language Packs in CVS module
“instsetoo_native”:

In the util directory there is a new target
“oolanguagepack”:

```
dmake oolanguagepack_fr
```

results in installation sets:

- “OOOpenoffice-fr.sh”
- “openoffice-fr-1.9.51-1.i586.rpm”
- Windows installation set (more than one language possible)



Summary

- OpenOffice.org 2.0 installation is done by native installer
- A new process was created from product description scp to native installation sets
- The new programs are written in Perl and have greater functionality than old lzip and scpzip
- EPM is included in the non Windows packing process
- The packing process can easily be expanded to further operating systems
- Big changes in Unix install: root privileges, no GUI
- Scripts for non-root installation available
- Language packs will be supported to add languages into an installed OpenOffice.org