

Linux: Reducing the cost of upstream development to encourage collaboration

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Summary

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Upstream issues
- 3 Forked kernels' issues
- 4 Pros of upstream development
- 5 Making testing cheaper

Introduction

Linux is everywhere

- Most of the servers/networking equipments;
- 80% of smartphones (Android) and 65% of tablets;
- Entertainment systems (at home, cars, planes, ...);
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- Most products actually use forked kernels...



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- Poorer Quality/Security: Less eyes per tree, fixes duplicated.

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Why upstream is no good for vendors?

Upstream from a vendor's perspective

Objectives of making a product

Get it as good as possible, and as quickly as possible

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Forked kernel?

- Full control over the code;
- None of the above challenges!

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Problem: Testing isn't free!

- Unless constantly tested, a feature gets accidentally broken;
- Without continuous testing, updating isn't free!

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How to make testing cheaper?

Reducing manual testing to 0

- Pre-merge testing is the best way to prevent regressions;
- Linux accepts about 8 changes per hour, in average;
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Problems with automated testing

- The full product needs to be tested;
- Requires system-level testing;
- ⇒ Need for better HW-assisted test suites!

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Example of full product testing: Project trebble

- Android 8 de-couples the UI from the vendor-provided system;
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What can we do on our side?

- Lead by example: provide regression free graphics!

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Many dependencies

- Improve the coverage of Open Source test suites to test:
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 - decentralized so as everyone can add platforms;
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 - Controller instance hosted on fd.o?