

# Flatpak: Easy, Fast, Safe

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# What is Flatpak?



# What is Flatpak?

- A distribution mechanism to **efficiently** and **safely** ship bits to users
- A robust sandbox to **protect** users from intrusive applications
- **Decentralized** design to avoid app-store lock-in
- A suite of **developer tooling** to simplify application composition
- Ship releases and bug fixes **more frequently** and with **less latency**



Who are we?



# Who makes Flatpak?

- Inception by **Alex Larsson** of the **GNOME** Project
  - Informed by lessons learned implementing Glick, Glick 2, and fixing file-system plumbing in the docker project
- **Colin Walters** built these great technologies called **OSTree** (git for operating systems) and linux-user-chroot (stronger sandboxing) now **bubblewrap**
- Red Hat, Endless, Collabora, Codethink, Intel, Kinvok, Solus, and an ever growing list of individual contributors



Flatpak provides to users...



# Easy installation and update

- **Cross distribution** from day 0
- **GNOME Software** supports Flatpak
  - Used on many distributions and desktops outside of GNOME
- Buy-in from other Free Software projects like Solus, KDE, and more
- **Command line tools** for people who prefer them
- Native support for **proprietary graphics drivers**
  - Lots of coordination to make this happen such as **statically linking GL drivers** from vendors and Mesa
- Even supports ancient kernels like mainline Linux 3.2



# Efficient installs and updates

- Most people still have relatively **slow** or **partially connected** internet
  - Failure to accept this is **exclusionary**
- **Static deltas** provide efficient release-to-release downloads
  - Combination of single file download and **bsdiff** for tight updates
- **Zero-to-installed** is also a static delta for new installations
- Without static deltas, efficient **git-style** tree compare-and-sync
- Application vs Runtime split **reduces download** size when multiple applications are installed





# Trustworthy applications

- Application meta-data is **cryptographically verified** in depth
  - Compare this to git-SHA1 which does not verify tree in depth
- Applications **updated atomically**, either they succeed or no change is made
- Applications can safely **update while running**
  - This often breaks with distributions, where 99% of the time it works, but 1% of the time your system is left with inconsistent state
- Rigid **sand-boxing** with **Portals** for elevating privilege via **safe** API
- Applications will continue to **run for years** and **across OS upgrades**
- Strong integration with **Wayland** security model
- Apps cannot snoop on each other (or even know they are installed)



Flatpak provides to devs...



# Cross-distribution

- The first packing system **designed from ground-up** to be cross-distribution
  - Doesn't rely on ABI of host-based libraries
  - Doesn't rely on out-of-tree kernel LSM, supports **SELinux**
  - Uses **mainline Linux** kernel features, suid helper for older kernels
- Only requires POSIX compliant file-system
  - Hard-link farms, **content addressing**, potential for btrfs/xf<sup>s</sup> **reflink**
  - **Atomic upgrade**, even while application is running
- **Runtimes** provide **predictable** and **reliable user-space**



# Robust build tooling

- **flatpak-builder** wrangles together dependencies, patches, and your app
- OSTree cache-points for unreasonably **fast partial rebuilds**
- Getting **closer to reproducible** builds (not there yet, but closer)
  - Turns out sharing compilers and predictable build runtime helps a lot
- Control over dependencies which have been **Q/A tested**
- Build and test in the **same environment** as your users
- IDE integration with **Builder**
- Profiler integration with **Sysprof**
- **Debugger** integration coming to Builder 3.26



# Runtimes and SDKs

- Allows projects to share common libraries
  - Allows for **smaller** per-app **downloads**
  - **Shared burden** for CVE tracking
- You probably shouldn't make your own
  - Reuse Freedesktop, **GNOME**, KDE, etc
- An SDK is a runtime without “developer” bits removed
  - Headers, debug symbols, compilers, associated tooling, etc
  - Your app can rely on an SDK too, **Builder** targets **org.gnome.Sdk**



# Safety-focused Portals

- Portals run **out of process**, app does not get raw access
- Document portal seamlessly gives access to \$HOME
  - **FUSE/fd-pass** to grant app ability to read/write
- Open documents, URLs, etc with installed applications
- “Capture” portal to **take a photo**
- We’re **enhancing** daemons like **PulseAudio** and **Piños** for sand-boxing
- Plenty more to write! (Come join us!)



# Get more testing

- Support for concurrent application channels
  - Stable, Beta, Nightly, etc
- You test the same runtime environment as your users
- Multiple architecture support
  - With modern QEMU and Linux kernel, you can run ARM on x86\_64!



Flatpak provides distributions...





# Help

- Distributions are **universally overworked**
- Compete on what you're good at, **building the OS** rather than Sisyphean tasks like app packaging
- Many applications relying on a few number of runtimes could allow us to reduce CVE tracking and patching load for all distributions
  - This could mean that your applications gets **CVE updates faster** than it otherwise would thanks to shared ownership over runtimes
  - Applications that bundle security related components with vulnerabilities is still a concern, but mitigated through robust sand-boxing
  - Automated CVE tracking can be a major win for developers (on my ToDo list)



# Improve OS security

- Robust sand-boxing to **protect your users** from third-party apps
- **Improve your security** story, by sand-boxing apps that would otherwise be shipped without sand-boxing
- Support for the in-tree LSM, **SELinux**
- **D-Bus Filtering** means applications can't communicate with each other
- Xorg is not suitable for both security and efficient graphics
  - We can discuss the design issues at the core of the Xorg protocols and currently available extensions (See me afterwards if you'd like to)



# ABI and version skew

- Many libraries **break ABI** in very **subtle ways**
  - ABI is nebulous once you move past symbols and structure layout
  - We've tried to fix upstreams for years, unsuccessfully
  - Turns out it's really hard and those that tell you otherwise might not understand the problem fully
- Even worse in the Node, Python, Ruby, Go, and other H-L-L communities
  - They lack the rigid adherence to SONAME and ABI version semantics that are more common in the C (and sometimes C++) communities
  - Python applications often break due to shared Python package dependency that breaks API between releases



# Reduce hosting costs

- Smaller full-build ISOs
- Remove application distribution costs from your bandwidth
- If you host a flatpak repository you get **small, incremental updates**
- Your mirrors can update **more often** and **faster**



Demo Time!



Thank You!

