GNU Source Release Collection

for version 2013.10.06, 7 October 2013

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This manual is for the GNU Source Release Collection (version 2013.10.06, updated 7 October 2013).

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1 Introduction

The GNU Source Release Collection (GSRC) provides a simple way to install the latest GNU packages on an existing distribution. By using GSRC, the GNU source packages from `ftp.gnu.org` are automatically downloaded, compiled and installed, either in your home directory or a system-wide directory such as `/opt`.

At its core, it is a presentation of the current state of the GNU system, in the most appropriate form: buildable and installable source code. GSRC makes it easy to discover great new software from the GNU system, as well as providing other benefits over standard software distributions. It allows you, for example, to install easily GNU software for yourself on a system on which you do not have permission to install software system-wide; or to install the latest, unpatched packages when those distributed with your operating system are outdated or not configured to your liking.

GSRC is based on the GAR build system by Nick Moffitt and the GARstow enhancements by Adam Sampson. GAR was inspired by BSD Ports, a Makefile-based build system, and is written in GNU Make. The GARNOME build system for GNOME was another example of a system using GAR.

Note that GSRC is not intended to be a full package management system or source distribution. It is just a more convenient way to compile GNU packages from source on an existing system.

Because GSRC is not a full distribution you will sometimes need to install other packages from your distribution to build and run GNU programs. For example, GSRC itself does not include Perl or Python, so you will need to make sure these are already installed for GNU programs which use them.

1.1 Building GNU packages

If you have never built a GNU package by hand, this section will briefly show the process so you will have an idea of what GSRC is doing.

- Download the package and unpack it

```
$ wget http://ftpmirror.gnu.org/gnu/hello/hello-2.6.tar.gz
$ tar xvfz hello-2.6.tar.gz
```

- Run the configure script

```
$ cd hello-2.6; ./configure
```

- Compile the source code

```
$ make
```

- Install it

```
$ make install
```

2 Getting started

GSRC is distributed directly using the Bazaar version control system or via a compressed archive. You can check out the latest version from the Bazaar repository using

```
$ bzr checkout bzr://bzr.savannah.gnu.org/gsrc/trunk/ gsrc
```

This will create a directory `gsrc`. The build definitions for GNU packages are in the `gnu` subdirectory. Large sub-projects, such as GNOME, have their own subdirectory containing packages (i.e. `gnome`). The `external` subdirectory contains references to dependencies which you may have to install outside of GSRC, such as via your GNU/Linux distribution's package manager (APT, Pacman, Yum, etc.). If these dependencies are required for a given package and are not found on your system, you will be automatically notified. Finally, the `decommissioned` directory contains former GNU packages that have been decommissioned.

Each package has its own subdirectory within its parent directory, for example `gnu/emacs` or `gnome/evince`. Package directories contain a `config.mk` file for configuring the package and a `Makefile` for building it. This `Makefile` will automate the usual `./configure` and `make` commands needed to build a GNU package.

To stay up-to-date with the latest releases of GNU software, you can pull in recent changes to your local copy of GSRC:

```
$ bzr update
```

2.1 Initial setup

If you have checked out the source tree from the Bazaar repository you will need to create the build files with the following command,

```
$ ./bootstrap
```

Before building any packages you will need to run the top-level configure script. There is only one configuration parameter, the installation prefix, specified with `--prefix`. For example, to install all the compiled packages under `/gnu` use:

```
$ ./configure --prefix=/gnu
checking for a BSD-compatible install... /usr/bin/install -c
checking whether build environment is sane... yes
checking for a thread-safe mkdir -p... /usr/bin/mkdir -p
checking for gawk... gawk
checking whether make sets $(MAKE)... yes
checking whether make supports nested variables... yes
checking for recsel... /usr/bin/recsel
checking for recfmt... /usr/bin/recfmt
checking that generated files are newer than configure... done
configure: creating ./config.status
config.status: creating gsrc
config.status: creating config.mk
config.status: creating setup.sh
config.status: creating GNUmakefile
config.status: creating doc/Makefile
```

You can optionally install the documentation and the `gsrc` script (see Section 2.7 [Finding packages], page 5). Note that these are installed to the directory specified in the previous

step. Be sure to set your environment to be able to use them (see Section 2.4 [Setting your environment], page 3).

```
$ make install
```

2.2 Building a simple package

To build any package, simply type `make` in the package's subdirectory. You can change to the directory with the `cd` command in the shell, or with the `-C` option of `make`. For example, to build the *hello* package in the `gnu/hello` subdirectory from the root GSRC directory use:

```
$ make -C gnu/hello
```

This will download, unpack, configure and build the *hello* package. The package will be built in the subdirectory `gnu/hello/work`.

```
$ ./gnu/hello/work/hello-2.8/src/hello
Hello, world!
```

2.3 Installing a package

You are now ready to install the package. If you are installing to a new directory tree, first create the directory specified in the top-level configure `--prefix` option if necessary,

```
$ mkdir /gnu
```

Then to install the package use the `install` target,

```
$ make -C gnu/hello install
```

The package should be automatically installed under `/gnu`, with any executable programs under `/gnu/bin/`.

```
$ /gnu/bin/hello --version
hello (GNU hello) 2.8
```

2.4 Setting your environment

If you want to use the newly installed package without having to specify its full path, you will need to modify the relevant variables in your environment, such as `PATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, `INFOPATH`, etc. These variables inform your system of the locations of relevant files on it. For example, `PATH` contains a list of all directories that contain executable files.

There is a sample script `setup.sh` in the top-level GSRC directory which can be used to set the main environment variables.

```
$ source setup.sh
```

Note that you need to load this file into the current shell with the `source` command, instead of executing it (which would only apply the definitions temporarily in a subshell).

After loading this file, your environment variables should include the target directory so you can run the new packages directly:

```
$ echo $PATH
/gnu/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
$ which hello
/gnu/bin/hello
```

If you want to restore your original environment variables they are saved in the variables `ORIG_PATH`, `ORIG_LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, etc.

```
$ PATH=$ORIG_PATH
$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORIG_LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

2.5 Useful targets

To clean up the build directory and delete any downloaded files, use the `clean` target:

```
$ make -C gnu/hello clean
```

There are other useful targets. For example, the whole build sequence can be broken down into stages as follows:

```
$ make -C gnu/hello fetch checksum extract configure build install
```

Each target depends on the previous one, so typing `make -C gnu/hello install` executes all the earlier targets first.

To see some information about a package, use the target `pkg-info`.

```
$ make -C gnu/hello pkg-info
make: Entering directory ‘/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/hello’
Name:        GNU Hello
Version:     2.8
URL:         http://www.gnu.org/software/hello/manual/
Description:
 GNU Hello prints the message "Hello, world!" and then exits.  It
 serves as an example of standard GNU coding practices.  As such, it
 supports command-line arguments, multiple languages, and so on.
Status:      installed (stowed)
make: Leaving directory ‘/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/hello’
```

The “Status” can be any of: “not installed”, “installed (not stowed)” or “installed (stowed)” (see Section 3.4 [Package versions], page 10).

To view a more concise summary, ideal for producing a list of packages in script, use the target `pkg-info-curt`.

```
$ make -C gnu/hello pkg-info-curt
make: Entering directory ‘/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/hello’
gnu/hello 2.8
 A program that produces a familiar, friendly greeting
make: Leaving directory ‘/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/hello’
```

To get a better idea of what files will be downloaded and which dependencies must be built in order to use a package, use the `fetch-list` target.

```
$ make -C gnu/hello fetch-list
make: Entering directory ‘/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/hello’
Name: hello
Version: 2.8
Location: http://ftpmirror.gnu.org/hello/
Distribution files:
hello-2.8.tar.gz
Patch files:
```

```
Signature files:
hello-2.8.tar.gz.sig
Dependencies:
make: Leaving directory '/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/hello'
```

Most GNU packages are highly configurable. To see which configuration options are available to you, you may invoke the `help-config` target.

Finally, if you choose to remove a package, you may use the `uninstall` target. This target "un-stows" the package; if you were to re-install it, the package would not need to be re-built. Instead, it would merely be re-stowed. To completely remove a package, use the `uninstall-pkg` target.

2.6 Complex packages

If a package depends on other packages these will be built automatically in the correct order. To see the dependencies of any package use the `dep-list` target.

```
$ make -C gnu/gnupg dep-list
make: Entering directory '/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/gnupg'
libgpg-error libgcrypt libassuan libksba pth zlib readline
make: Leaving directory '/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/gnupg'
```

The dependencies are searched for in the `gnu`, `gnustep` and `gnome` subdirectories by default. Of course, packages might depend on software that does not belong to the GNU project. In those cases, GSRC will try to determine whether these external packages are installed on your system. If one is not present, you will have to install it separately, for example via your distribution's software repositories.

Note that the dependencies can be more than one level deep,

```
$ make -C gnu/readline dep-list
make: Entering directory '/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/readline'
ncurses
make: Leaving directory '/home/gnu/gsrc/gnu/readline'
```

So, to install a complex package like *gnupg* use the same commands as for a simple package,

```
$ make -C gnu/gnupg
$ make -C gnu/gnupg install
```

All of the dependencies (and the dependencies' dependencies) will be built and installed first, as needed.

2.7 Finding packages

GSRC provides build recipes for several hundred packages. So, how can you find or discover a package relevant to your needs? Fortunately, the build recipes are described by metadata, which can help you in searching. For example, you can use standard GNU tools such as `grep` to search the text of the build recipes for key words.

A template script is installed, called `gsrc`, that provides a simple means for searching for packages via keywords, printing information about a package, and printing its location. Since `gsrc` is installed to the same location as executables installed by GSRC, if you have

set up your environment to use GSRC packages (see Section 2.4 [Setting your environment], page 3), you can use the `gsrc` script to access GSRC from outside the GSRC directory.

For example, here we search for an editor, discover the program *moe*, read information about it, and then install it.

```
$ gsrc search editor
gnu/denemo 1.0.0
 A music notation editor
gnu/ed 1.7
 An implementation of the standard Unix editor
gnu/emacs 24.3
 The extensible, customizable text editor
gnu/global 6.2.8
 A source code tag system
gnu/gnusound 0.7.5
 A multitrack sound editor
gnu/leg
 Libraries for game engines and game development
gnu/less 451
 A pager
gnu/mc 4.6.1
 A two-paned file manager
gnu/mit-scheme 9.1.1
 An implementation of the Scheme programming language
gnu/moe 1.5
 A simple-to-use text editor
gnu/nano 2.3.2
 A simple text editor
gnu/sed 4.2.2
 A text stream editor
$ gsrc info moe
Name:        Moe
Version:     1.5
URL:         http://www.gnu.org/software/moe
Description:
 GNU Moe is a powerful-but-simple-to-use text editor.  It works in a
 modeless manner, and features an intuitive set of key-bindings that
 assign a degree of "severity" to each key; for example key
 combinations with the Alt key are for harmless commands like cursor
 movements while combinations with the Control key are for commands
 that will modify the text.  Moe features multiple windows, unlimited
 undo/redo, unlimited line length, global search and replace, and
 more.
Status:      not installed
$ make -C $(gsrc path moe) install
```

If you view the `gsrc` script's code, you will find that it is very simple and, indeed, can be used as a template to be expanded to include the functionality that you desire.

More robust searching can be performed with the file `MANIFEST.rec`. If you have acquired GSRC by downloading it as a `tar.gz` archive, this file should be present in the package's root directory. If you have acquired GSRC by cloning its code repository, you will have to generate this file. Simply navigate to the package's root directory and enter `make manifest`; you will want to run this every time you pull updates to the repository. The resulting file is a *recfile*, which can be queried as a database using GNU Recutils, which must be installed (see Section "recsel" in *Recutils*).

3 Advanced configuration

The default behavior of GSRC may be configured both globally and for individual packages. All configuration is done in simple Makefiles, so some familiarity with GNU Make, while not required, is recommended for more advanced changes.

3.1 Global configuration

Building a package loads the following configuration files:

`config.mk`
: Specifies the installation directory prefix. Created by the configure script from `config.mk.in`

`gar.conf.mk`
: Specifies general configuration variables

`gar.env.mk`
: Defines the environment variables that are set during each build step.

`gar.master.mk`
: Defines the list of mirror sites used to download the source tarballs. It is recommended to modify this to use local mirrors.

The local file `gar.site.mk` is loaded last and can be used to override any configuration variables.

Some of the more important configuration variables are:

`BOOTSTRAP`
: If defined (the default), the environment variables `C_INCLUDE_PATH`, `CPLUS_INCLUDE_PATH` and `LDFLAGS` point to the `include` and `lib` subdirectories of the installation directory. This forces the use of any previously installed libraries in preference to the normal system libraries. To disable this feature, remove the definition `BOOTSTRAP=1` in `config.mk.in` and rerun configure, or build with `BOOTSTRAP` undefined on the command-line:

```
$ make -C gnu/gnupg BOOTSTRAP=
```

Set in `conf.mk`

`IGNORE_DEPS`
: Specifies any packages that should be skipped as dependencies (for example, if you prefer to use existing system packages instead). A space separated list. Set in `gar.conf.mk`.

`GARCHIVEDIR`
`GARBALLDIR`
: Specifies the directories used to cache downloaded source code archives (`GARCHIVEDIR`) and the archives of the installed packages (`GARBALLDIR`). Set in `gar.conf.mk`.

`MAKE_ARGS_PARALLEL`
: Set this to `-j` *N* to allow N parallel processes in the build. Note that multiple dependencies are built one-by-one; only the commands within each build are performed in parallel. Set in `gar.conf.mk`

`USE_COLOR`

It's easy to miss the messages printed by GSRC amongst all the output of the build process. Set this to "y" to enable colorized output of GSRC messages, which may make them more visible. Set it to anything else to disable color. In either case, four more variables are defined: `MSG`, `MSG2`, `ERR`, `OK` and `OFF`. The first four define strings to insert at the beginning of a normal message (`MSG`, `MSG2`), an error message (`ERR`), or a message indicating success (`OK`). The `OFF` code is inserted at the end of the message. When `USE_COLOR` is "y", these variables contain ANSI escape sequences to change properties of the text (i.e. to set colors or text weight). Otherwise, they may contain textual indicators, such as "==> " to begin a message. Some sensible default values for both cases are included. Set in `gar.conf.mk`.

`REDIRECT_OUTPUT`

A typical build process produces a lot of textual output. In some cases, you may wish to redirect this output to somewhere other than your screen. In this case, you may set the variable `REDIRECT_OUTPUT` to any value other than "n". To edit where the output will be redirected, set the `OUTPUT` variable. By default, if you set `REDIRECT_OUTPUT`, standard text output will be redirected to `/dev/null`, which means it is thrown away, while errors will be printed to the screen. You can instead, for example, redirect to log files of your choosing (see Section "Redirections" in *Bash* for more details on redirection). Set in `gar.conf.mk`

3.2 Package configuration

Each package can be customized to your liking. Because GNU packages follow a standardized build process, customizing the GSRC build for one is straightforward.

GNU packages take most of their configuration in the form of options passed to the `configure` script. One may easily customize these options in a GSRC Makefile by setting the `CONFIGURE_OPTS` variable. Any options added to this variable will be appended to the options set by default by GSRC.

```
CONFIGURE_OPTS = --disable-gtk --without-png
```

For convenience, every package has a file called `config.mk` in its directory which is imported by its build script. Typically, all user configuration may be done here. By default, it contains the `CONFIGURE_OPTS` and `BUILD_OPTS` variables. In some special cases, package-specific, user-customize-able variables are also defined in this file.

Generally speaking, user configuration is done exclusively in `config.mk` while `Makefile` contains the information and recipes necessary for the package to build correctly. Thus, you should not need to modify the `Makefile` unless you have special requirements. Note that most configuration options relating to directory locations (such as where to install, where to search for libraries, etc.) are set in the `Makefile`, because they are necessary for proper building and installation in GSRC. Therefore, you do not need to worry about setting them correctly in `config.mk`.

3.3 Patching packages

If you have a patch that you would like to apply to a package, the process can be automated by GSRC. First, in the package's directory, make a subdirectory called `files` and move the patch file(s) there. Next, create two variables in the package's `Makefile`:

```
PATCHFILES = my-patch.diff my-patch2.diff
PATCHOPTS = -p0
```

`PATCHFILES` holds a list of all the patch files in the `files` subdirectory. `PATCHOPTS` contains the option switches to pass to the `patch` program.

Next, the patch file's checksum is added to the checksums file for the package.

```
$ make makesum
```

Note that if the `make makesums` command fails due to GPG verification and you trust the source from which the package or patch was downloaded, you may instead use `make makesums GPGV=true` to skip this key verification step.

Finally, you may build the package as normal. The patch(es) will be applied automatically in the process.

```
$ make install
```

If the patching process fails and you are sure that the patch is for the version of the package contained in GSRC, then you may have to modify the `-p` option in the `PATCHOPTS` variable (see Section "patch Options" in *patch*).

If the package requires a patch to even build properly, then this is a bug in GSRC. Please report such build problems to `bug-gsrc@gnu.org`.

3.4 Package versions

What is actually happening "under the hood" when GSRC installs a package is slightly more complicated than what has been described so far.

When you install a package, it is first actually installed to the `/gnu/packages` directory in a sub-directory with the name `<package>-<version>` (i.e. `/gnu/packages/hello-2.7`). In the example of the package *hello*, the executable `hello` is installed to `/gnu/packages/hello-2.7/bin/hello` instead of `/gnu/bin/hello`. All other files installed by the package are installed in a similar manner. Next, GSRC makes symbolic links to those files inside the parent `/gnu` directory. Thus, `/gnu/bin/hello` is ultimately a symlink to `/gnu/packages/hello-2.7/bin/hello`. This is referred to as *stowing*; a package with symlinks to its files installed in the system is said to be *stowed*.

When a new version of a package is released, you do not have to uninstall the previous version first. When *hello 2.8* is built and installed, it is put into its own package directory, `/gnu/packages/hello-2.8` and the directory of *hello 2.7* is left untouched. When GSRC finalizes the installation, the old symlinks are removed and new ones are created to the latest version's files. Thus, while there would then actually be two versions of the package installed, only the latest one would be stowed.

If you want to stow a particular version of the package, you may pass the `GARVERSION` variable to `make install`. Be sure to update the checksums when you do so, otherwise the process will fail!

```
$ make -C gnu/hello makesum install GARVERSION=2.7
```

If you had previously built version 2.7, then GSRC will merely re-stow those files. Of course, if you have not previously built it, or if you have previously run `make clean`, the package will be built from scratch.

Note: this method may fail if the package naming format or compression algorithm has changed between versions (i.e. a change from tar.gz to tar.xz); in this case you must also modify `DISTFILES`.

Users wishing to maintain different configurations of a package may take advantage of the `GARPROFILE` variable. Its value is merely appended to the package directory name, allowing you to have multiple configurations of the same package version installed. For example:

```
$ make -C gnu/hello install CONFIGURE_OPTS="--disable-nls" GARPROFILE="-no-nls"
```

This would install the newly configured package to `/gnu/packages/hello-2.8-no-nls`.

Appendix A Technical information

This appendix gives detailed information on the GSRC build system. This information is not necessary for most users but it may be of interest to developers and GSRC maintainers.

A.1 The GSRC build system

The GSRC build system is based on a system called GARstow by Adam Sampson, which, in turn, was based on an earlier system called GAR by Nick Moffitt. In this section, the basic architecture of the GSRC build system will be described.

GSRC consists of several system Makefiles plus the Makefile for each package. When the user calls `make` on a package's Makefile, the GSRC system Makefiles are pulled in. There are several of these system Makefiles:

File	Description
`gar.mk`	This file contains the top-level targets such as `build` or `install`.
`gar.lib.mk`	This file contains recipes to perform the sub-tasks for each top-level target (see below).
`gar.master.mk`	This file contains master URLs for downloading packages (i.e. `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu`).
`gar.lib`	This directory contains further Makefiles to define common variable values for typical build systems, such as the standard GNU Autotools process.
`gar.conf.mk`	This file contains the general configuration of GSRC.
`gar.env.mk`	The variables in this file are used to properly set the build environment for GSRC.
`config.mk`	This file contains the user's particular GSRC configuration.

The typical user-level GSRC Make targets, such as `fetch`, `build` or `install`, come from `gar.mk`. Depending on the package's build requirements, as defined in the package's GSRC Makefile, these user-level targets will depend on lower-level targets that actually perform the required tasks.

For example, in a typical GNU package, configuration is done with a `configure` script while building and installing are done with a `Makefile`. So, for the package *hello*, the `build` target will depend on a rule called `build-work/hello-2.8/Makefile` (`build` plus the location of the `Makefile` distributed with the package). For a Python-based package that is installed via a `setup.py`, the `install` target will depend on `install-work/somepkg-1.0/setup.py`. The file `gar.lib.mk` contains many generalized Make recipes to handle each of these different scenarios.

The directory `gar.lib` contains Makefiles that set common variable values for packages that share similar build systems. It has a file called `auto.mk`, for example, that defines the settings for a package that uses the standard Autotools process.

A.2 Anatomy of a GSRC Makefile

GSRC Makefiles are the point of entry for the user into the GSRC system. Since GSRC supplies GNU software and there are GNU coding standards that dictate how package installation is supposed to work, the GSRC Makefiles for most GNU software packages are similar.

In order to facilitate working with the GSRC Makefiles in an automated way, such as searching them via a script, they all share a common structure, split into three sections: metadata variables, build variables, and the build recipes. By convention, these three sections are separated by lines of seventy hash symbols ("#"). This helps to visually separate the sections, as well as to provide convenient stopping points when scanning or searching the files.

A.2.1 Metadata variables

This section consists of variable declarations that describe the package itself. The following variables should be present:

Variable name	Description
`NAME`	This is the common-language, official name of the package. It may contain multiple words and any character. Example: "GNU Source-highlight"
`GARNAME`	This is the internal GSRC name of the package. It should match the name of the directory containing the package and, by convention, for GNU packages it is the name of the package's HTTP subdirectory on `http://www.gnu.org/software`. It should consist of only lower case letters, numbers, hyphens or underscores. Example: "src-highlite"
`UPSTREAMNAME`	[optional] If the package maintainers ever use a different name for the package, for example a different spelling or capitalization, include it here. This is often useful in specifying URLs or package arcive names. Example: "source-highlight"
`GARVERSION`	This is the current version number of the package. Example: "3.1.7"
`DISTNAME`	[optional] This variable contains the distribution name of the package. This variable is automatically constructed and by default it is `$(GARNAME)-$(GARVERSION)`. Example: "src-highlite-3.1.7"

HOME_URL	This is the home URL of the package, where a user might find more information about it. Example: "http://www.gnu.org/software/src-highlite"
DESCRIPTION	This variable should have a short, one-line description of the package.
BLURB	[optional] This should contain a longer, multi-line description of the package. To achieve this, its value needs to be declared using the Make `define` statement.

A.2.2 Build variables

The second section of a GSRC Makefile holds variable definitions that are used in the build process. When possible, it is preferable to use the metadata variables in the build variable definitions, to minimize the number of items that need to be modified should anything change.

Variable name	**Description**
MASTER_SITES	This variable defines the top-level URL from where the package files should be retrieved. Many URLs are already defined in variables in the file `gar.master.mk`. Most GNU packages are retrievable from `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu`, which is assigned to the variable `MASTER_GNU` in `gar.master.mk`, so for a GNU package, `MASTER_SITES` would be set to `$(MASTER_GNU)`. Multiple sites may be listed; attempts to download a files will proceed for each site listed until one succeeds.
MASTER_SUBDIR	This is the directory of the master site under which the package files can be found. For most GNU packages, this can simply be `$(GARNAME)`.
DISTFILE_SITES	This variable contains URL(s) from which source distribution archives only are to be downloaded.
DISTFILE_SUBDIR	This variable contains the sub-directory of `DISTFILE_SITES` where the source distributions can be found.
SIGFILE_SITES	This variable contains URL(s) from which signature files only are to be downloaded.
SIGFILE_SUBDIR	This variable contains the sub-directory of `SIGFILE_SITES` where the signature files can be found.

`PATCHFILE_SITES` This variable contains URL(s) from which patch files only are to be downloaded.

`PATCHFILE_SUBDIR` This variable contains the sub-directory of `DISTFILE_SITES` where the source distributions can be found.

`FILE_SITES` This variable lists file URIs where files can be found locally. By default this contains the `files` sub-directory of the package's GSRC directory and the location specified by the variable `GARCHIVEDIR`. Note that these URIs should be prefaced with "file://".

`DISTFILES` This variable contains a space-separated list of all of the source distribution archives to be fetched.

`SIGFILES` This variable contains a space-separated list of all the signature files to fetch.

`PATCHFILES` This variable contains a space-separated list of all the patch files to fetch.

`WORKSRC` This variable contains the name of the directory where all of the work should take place. Its default value is `$(WORKDIR)/$(DISTNAME)`, which should be sufficient for most cases, so it is normally not necessary to set this variable. If, however, the package's source archive extracts to a directory with some other name, you should set it here. This should always begin with `$(WORKDIR)`, which by default is the `work` subdirectory of the GSRC package's sub-directory.

`WORKOBJ` This variable defines the location where the build process should take place. Normally, and by default, this is the same as `WORKSRC`, however some packages recommend building in a directory separate from the location of the source code.

`CONFIGURE_SCRIPTS` This variable contains a list of the scripts or files that need to be run during the configuration step of the build process. Phony targets may also be included.

`BUILD_SCRIPTS` This variable contains a list of the scripts or files that need to be run during the build step of the build process. Phony targets may also be included.

`INSTALL_SCRIPTS` This variable contains a list of the scripts or files that need to be run during the install step of the build process. Phony targets may also be included.

`BUILDDEPS` This variable contains a space-separated list of the programs required to build the package, using their GARNAMEs.

`LIBDEPS` This variable is slightly a misnomer. It is a space-separated list of all the programs and/or libraries required at run-time by the package.

A.2.3 Build recipes

The final section of the GSRC Makefile contains the specifics of building the package. For most cases, it is sufficient to just add `include ../../gar.lib/auto.mk`, which will work for any package that follows the GNU building and installation standards. This will, among other actions, automatically define the `CONFIGURE_SCRIPTS`, `BUILD_SCRIPTS` and `INSTALL_SCRIPTS` variables and it will include the `gar.mk` Makefile. If the package does not follow this building standard, then add `include ../../gar.mk` directly. Following this, the user's package configuration should be loaded with `include config.mk`.

Because there is the possibility that the user specify some configuration options, any further options that must be set within the Makefile should be done after the user configuration has been loaded. By convention, whereas the user specifies options with the `CONFIGURE_OPTS` and `BUILD_OPTS` variables, inside the GSRC Makefile options should be included by *appending* to the `CONFIGURE_ARGS` and `BUILD_ARGS` variables:

```
CONFIGURE_ARGS += --some-option
```

Finally, if necessary, the actual recipes are written. Note that if `gar.lib/auto.mk` was included, no recipes should need to be written. In general, there are two kinds of targets for which recipes may need to be written.

The first correspond to the files listed under `CONFIGURE_SCRIPTS`, `BUILD_SCRIPTS` and `INSTALL_SCRIPTS`. As mentioned previously, user-level targets, such as `build`, depend on lower-level targets such as `build-work/hello-2.8/Makefile`. These are the targets that must be implemented for each of the designated configure/build/install scripts. For each target, a recipe is written using the normal Make syntax to perform the necessary task. Recall that phony targets may be specified as configure/build/install scripts. So, if `INSTALL_SCRIPTS = java`, then a target named `install-java` must be written.

The second kind of targets that may be written are pre and post rules. These recipes are run before or after the specified top-level target. For example, a target called `pre-build` is run immediately before the `build` target. These targets are convenient for performing pre- or post-processing on files. Note that there are also `pre-everything` and `post-everything` targets that can be written.

A.2.4 A simple example

```
NAME = GNU Hello
GARNAME = hello
GARVERSION = 2.8
HOME_URL = http://www.gnu.org/software/hello/manual/
DESCRIPTION = A program that produces a familiar, friendly greeting
define BLURB
GNU Hello prints the message "Hello, world!" and then exits.  It
serves as an example of standard GNU coding practices.  As such, it
```

```
supports command-line arguments, multiple languages, and so on.
endef

##############################################################################

MASTER_SITES = $(MASTER_GNU)
MASTER_SUBDIR = $(GARNAME)/
DISTFILES = $(DISTNAME).tar.gz
SIGFILES = $(DISTNAME).tar.gz.sig

BUILDDEPS =
LIBDEPS =

##############################################################################

include ../../gar.lib/auto.mk
include config.mk
```

A.2.5 A complex example

```
NAME = Linux Libre
GARNAME = linux-libre
GARVERSION = 3.8.5
HOME_URL = http://www.fsfla.org/svnwiki/selibre/linux-libre/
DESCRIPTION = A free version of the Linux kernel
define BLURB
Linux Libre is a free (as in freedom) variant of the Linux kernel.
It has been modified to remove any non-free binary blobs.
endef

##############################################################################

MASTER_SITES = http://linux-libre.fsfla.org/pub/
MASTER_SUBDIR = $(GARNAME)/releases/$(GARVERSION)-gnu/
DISTFILES = $(DISTNAME)-gnu.tar.xz
SIGFILES = $(DISTNAME)-gnu.tar.xz.sign

WORKSRC = $(WORKDIR)/linux-$(GARVERSION)
CONFIGURE_SCRIPTS = $(WORKSRC)/Makefile
BUILD_SCRIPTS = $(WORKSRC)/Makefile
INSTALL_SCRIPTS = kernel

BUILDDEPS =
LIBDEPS =

##############################################################################
```

```
include ../../gar.mk
include config.mk

CONFIGURE_ARGS = $(CONFIGURE_OPTS)
BUILD_ARGS += $(if $(USE_PARALLEL),$(MAKE_ARGS_PARALLEL),)

CREATED_MERGE_DIRS = \
sysconf $(sysconfdir) \
var $(vardir) \
rootlib /lib

pre-configure:
make -C $(WORKSRC) mrproper
$(MAKECOOKIE)

configure-%/Makefile:
$(CONFIGURE_ENV) make -C $* $(MAKE_ARGS) $(CONFIGURE_ARGS) $(CONFIGURE_TARGET)
$(MAKECOOKIE)

post-configure:
cd $(WORKSRC) && make $(MAKE_ARGS) prepare
$(MAKECOOKIE)

build-%/Makefile:
$(BUILD_ENV) make -C $* $(BUILD_ARGS)
$(MAKECOOKIE)

install-kernel:
make -C $(WORKOBJ) $(MAKE_ARGS) \
INSTALL_MOD_PATH=$(packageprefix) \
INSTALL_HDR_PATH=$(packageprefix) \
modules_install \
headers_install \
firmware_install
@install -m755 -D $(WORKSRC)/arch/$(ARCH)/boot/bzImage $(packageprefix)/boot/vmlinuz-$
@install -m755 $(WORKSRC)/System.map $(packageprefix)/boot/System.map-$(GARVERSION)
@install -m755 $(WORKSRC)/.config $(packageprefix)/boot/config-$(GARVERSION)
$(MAKECOOKIE)
```

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