



Versioned Binary Managers

Journées Mathrice - Automne 2023

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Agenda



- ✦ Legacy Package Manager
 - ✦ What about versions?
 - ✦ What about the environments?
- ✦ Multiple Runtime Manager
- ✦ Transactional Package Manager
- ✦ Unified Package Infrastructure (DevOps Package Manager)



Legacy Package Manager

Legacy Package Manage



- Deb
 - Apt, apt-get, aptitude...
- RedHat Package Manager (RPM)
 - Yellowdog Updater Modified (YUM) [python, deprecated],
 - <https://github.com/rpm-software-management/yum>
 - Dandified YUM (DNF) [python]
 - <https://github.com/rpm-software-management/dnf>
 - Tiny Dandified YUM (TDNF) [C],
 - <https://github.com/vmware/tdnf> . The PhotonOS package manager
- Alpine Package Keeper
 - apk (apk)
- ...

Legacy Package Manage



- ✦ MacPorts (not dead)
- ✦ HomeBrew
 - ✦ Uses git and ruby
 - ✦ <https://docs.brew.sh/Homebrew-on-Linux>



What about versions?



What about versions?

- ✦ <https://wiki.debian.org/DebianAlternatives>
- ✦ <https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/alternatives-command>

```
$ update-alternatives --config www-browser
```

```
There are 2 choices for the alternative www-browser (providing /usr/bin/www-browser).
```

Selection	Path	Priority	Status
* 0	/usr/bin/edbrowse	50	auto mode
1	/usr/bin/edbrowse	50	manual mode
2	/usr/bin/w3m	25	manual mode

```
Press <enter> to keep the current choice[*], or type selection number:
```

What about versions?



```
--install <link> <name> <path> <priority> [--slave link name path]...
```

Add a group of alternatives to the system according to the following arguments:

- <link> is the generic name for the master link (typically /usr/bin/<link>)
- <name> is the name of its symlink in the alternatives directory
- <path> is the alternative being introduced for the master link (typically, the path to the
- <priority> is a number (see below for details).

The distinction between the master link *<link>* and the *<name>* link in the alternatives directory can be seen here:

```
$ ls -l /usr/bin/www-browser
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 29 Dec 16 2018 /usr/bin/www-browser -> /etc/alternatives/www-browser
$ ls -l /etc/alternatives/www-browser
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 12 May 19 01:34 /etc/alternatives/www-browser -> /usr/bin/w3m
```

To add edbrowse, we can do (as root):

```
update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/www-browser www-browser /usr/bin/edbrowse 50
```


What about versions?



✦ <https://www.softwarecollections.org/en/>

A screenshot of the Software Collections website homepage. The page has a dark blue header with the "software COLLECTIONS" logo on the left and navigation links for "about", "guides", and "browse collections". A search bar with the text "Search collections" and a magnifying glass icon is on the right. The main content area features a large heading "All versions of any software on your system. Together." followed by a paragraph explaining that Software Collections allow for multiple versions of software on the same system without affecting system-wide installed packages. A "Get started!" button is located below this text. To the right, there are two code blocks: "Using a System Package" showing the command "\$ python --version" resulting in "Python 2.7.5", and "Using a Software Collection" showing the commands "\$ scl enable rh-python35 bash" and "\$ python --version" resulting in "Python 3.5.1". At the bottom, there is a section titled "Find Your Collections" with a paragraph about finding new releases of Ruby, Python, Perl, Node.js, MySQL, MariaDB 10.1, or PostgreSQL 9.5, and a "Browse the Software Collections Directory" button.

All versions of any software
on your system. Together.

Software Collections give you the power to build, install, and use multiple versions of software on the same system, without affecting system-wide installed packages.

Get started!

Using a System Package

```
$ python --version  
Python 2.7.5
```

Using a Software Collection

```
$ scl enable rh-python35 bash  
$ python --version  
Python 3.5.1
```

Find Your Collections

Looking for a new release of Ruby, Python, Perl, or want to install Node.js on your Enterprise Linux? How about an alternative to MySQL, MariaDB 10.1, or PostgreSQL 9.5? You can find the components you need in the SoftwareCollections.org Directory.

Browse the Software Collections Directory

What about versions?



- <https://www.softwarecollections.org/en/>

Using a System Package

```
$ python --version  
Python 2.7.5
```

Using a Software Collection

```
$ scl enable rh-python35 bash  
$ python --version  
Python 3.5.1
```

What about versions?



- Languages Version Managers
 - Ruby
 - Rvm, Rbenv, chruby, frum
 - Python
 - Pip, Anaconda, Pyenv, Pythonbrew
 - NodeJS
 - Nvm, n, nodist, nodeenv

...



What about environments?

What about environments



Lmod 8.7.31 documentation »



Table of Contents

Lmod: A New Environment Module System

Monthly Zoom Meeting

- PURPOSE
- OVERVIEW
- Lmod Web Sites
- Introduction to Lmod
- Installing Lmod
- Advanced Topics
- Internal Structure of Lmod
- Topics yet to be written

Indices and tables

Next topic

Lmod: A New Environment Module System

Monthly Zoom Meeting

NOTE Lmod is holding Monthly Zoom meeting to discuss various topics. Typically it is the first Tuesday of the Month at 9:30 U.S. Central (which is 14:30 UTC or 15:30 UTC in the winter months). Beginners are welcome. There is always a Q/A session at the beginning. Topic announcements are sent to the Lmod mailing list.

See: <https://github.com/TACC/Lmod/wiki> for details.

PURPOSE


Lmod is a Lua based module system that easily handles the MODULEPATH Hierarchical problem. Environment Modules provide a convenient way to dynamically change the users' environment through modulefiles. This includes easily adding or removing directories to the PATH environment variable. Modulefiles for Library packages provide environment variables that specify where the library and header files can be found.

What about environments




ENVIRONMENT MODULES

Welcome to the Environment Modules open source project. The Environment Modules package provides for the dynamic modification of a user's environment via modulefiles.

 [Download \(v5.3.1\)](#)

 [Source code](#)

 [Documentation](#)

 [Follow](#)

 [Discussion](#)

 [Contribute](#)

```
$ module load gcc/9.4
$ which gcc
/usr/local/gcc/9.4/linux-x86_64/bin/gcc
```

What about environment



- **Project is not dead, far from it!**
 - Development has restarted in 2017 and is active since then
- **2-3 feature releases each year**
 - With ≥ 5 new features in each
 - Among that 1 « big » feature each year
 - Bugfix releases made if bugs spotted
- **Available in 14 distribution families**
 - EL, Debian, Homebrew, etc
 - See <https://repology.org/project/environment-modules/versions>

https://modules.sourceforge.net/docs/modules_eum22.pdf



Multiple Runtime Versions Manager

Multiple Runtime Version Managers



- ✦ asdf-vm
- ✦ rtx

Multiple Runtime Version Managers



asdf

The Multiple Runtime Version Manager

Manage all your runtime versions with one tool!

[Get Started](#)

[What is asdf?](#)

[View on GitHub](#)



One Tool

Manage each of your project runtimes with a single CLI tool and command interface.



Plugins

Large ecosystem of existing runtimes & tools. Simple API to add support for new tools as you need!



Backwards Compatible

Support for existing config files `.nvmrc`, `.node-versions`, `.ruby-version` for smooth migration!



One Config File

`.tool-versions` to manage all your tools, runtimes and their versions in a single, sharable place.



Shells

Supports Bash, ZSH, Fish & Elvish with completions available.



GitHub Actions

Provides a GitHub Action to install and utilize your `.tool-versions` in your CI/CD workflows.

Multiple Runtime Version Managers



asdf

Guide

What is asdf?

Getting Started

Usage

Core

Plugins

Versions

Reference

Configuration

All Commands

Plugin Shortname Index

Plugins

Authors

Create a Plugin

GitHub Plugin Template

First Party Plugins

Elixir

Erlang

Node.js

Ruby

Q Search

Guide

Reference

0.13.1

☰

🌙

🔄

Create a Plugin

A plugin is a Git repo with some executable scripts to support versioning a language / tool.

These scripts are run by asdf using specific commands to support features such as `asdf list-all <name>`, `asdf install <name> <version>` etc.

Quickstart

There are two options to get started with creating your own plugin:

1. use the [asdf-vm/asdf-plugin-template](#) repository to [generate](#) a plugin repo (named `asdf-<tool_name>`) with default scripts implemented. Once generated, clone the repo and run the `setup.bash` script to interactively update the template.
2. start your own repo called `asdf-<tool_name>` and implement the required scripts as listed in the documentation below.

Golden Rules for Plugin Scripts

- scripts should **NOT** call other `asdf` commands
- keep your dependency list of Shell tools/commands small
- avoid non-portable tools or command flags. For example, `sort -V`. See our asdf core [list of banned commands](#)

Scripts Overview

On this page

Quickstart

Scripts Overview

Environment Variables Overview

Required Scripts

Optional Scripts

Extension Commands for asdf ...

Custom Shim Templates

Testing

API Rate Limiting

Plugin Shortname Index

Multiple Runtime Version Managers



package	ASDF packages (binaries or archives)	14	0	1	
dani-garcia		0	1	1	
docker-library		0	1	1	
envoyproxy	Owner	0	1	1	
fabiolb	Go Consul-aware HTTP/TCP/GRPC load-balancer Owner	0	1	1	
gitlab	Owner	0	1	1	
glpi-project		0	1	1	
go-acme	Owner	0	1	1	
hashicorp	Owner	0	1	1	
indico	https://github.com/indico	0	1	1	
librebooking		0	1	1	
lucaslorentz		0	1	1	
mariadb		0	1	1	
plmteam	Owner	0	3	1	
tecnativa		0	1	1	
plugin	ASDF plugins (shell scripts that list versions, install and uninstall packages)	43	0	1	
alexellis	https://github.com/alexellis Owner	0	1	1	
bigbluebutton	https://github.com/bigbluebutton Owner	0	3	1	
bitwarden	https://github.com/bitwarden Owner	0	1	1	

Multiple Runtime Version Managers



RTX

CRATES.IO

V2023.9.2

LICENSE

MIT

BUILD

PASSING

COVERAGE

81%

CHAT

5 ONLINE

Polyglot runtime manager (asdf rust clone)

Features [↗](#)

- **asdf-compatible** - rtx is compatible with asdf plugins and `.tool-versions` files. It can be used as a drop-in replacement.
- **Polyglot** - compatible with any language, so no more figuring out how nvm, nodenv, pyenv, etc work individually—just use 1 tool.
- **Fast** - rtx is written in Rust and is very fast. 20x-200x faster than asdf.
- **No shims** - shims cause problems, they break `which`, and add overhead. By default, rtx does not use them—however you can if you want to.
- **Fuzzy matching and aliases** - It's enough to just say you want "v20" of node, or the "lts" version. rtx will figure out the right version without you needing to specify an exact version.
- **Arbitrary env vars** - Set custom env vars when in a project directory like `NODE_ENV=production` or `AWS_PROFILE=staging`.

Multiple Runtime Version Managers



<https://direnv.net/>

direnv

direnv – unclutter your .profile

 Built with Nix in repositories **20** latest packaged version **2.32.3** [m] #direnv:numtide.com guests not allowed

direnv is an extension for your shell. It augments existing shells with a new feature that can load and unload environment variables depending on the current directory.

Use cases [↗](#)

- Load [12factor apps](#) environment variables
- Create per-project isolated development environments
- Load secrets for deployment



Transactional Package Manager

Transactional Package M



- ✦ NixPkgs

- ✦ <https://indico.math.cnrs.fr/event/9267/contributions/8044/attachments/3930/5663/nix.html>

- ✦ Guix

- ✦ https://jcad2023.sciencesconf.org/data/jour2_session1_presentation1_DupontYann.pdf

- ✦ Slide 26/27

Transactional Package M



BILAN : INCONVÉNIENTS

- Guile requiert un apprentissage certain
 - Appropriation différente selon les membres de l'équipe
 - « Tout le monde fait autrement »
- Si service ou package non porté :
 - S'y confronter : parfois compliqué
 - Y passer du temps : ressource rare...
 - Certains packages ou services demandent trop d'efforts : effort **GLOBAL** nécessaire
 - Solution de facilité : déployer du « tout fait » temporairement
- Ne préserve pas des bugs (mise à jour de paquetages...)
 - Attention à l'excès de confiance et au redéploiement sans vérification
- «Bus factor»
 - 3 membres de l'équipe génèrent régulièrement des packages et des VM.

(c) Yann DUPONT



Unified Packaging Infrastructure

Unified Packaging Infrastr



- ✦ <https://prefix.dev/>
- ✦ <https://pkgx.sh/>

Unified Packaging Infrastr



- <https://prefix.dev/>

Unified Packaging Infrastr

<https://prefix.dev>



 A Prefix.dev project



pixi

conda package management simplified

- ★ Install packages globally or per-project
- ★ Simplified project management & auto-lockfile creation
- ★ Cross-platform, blazingly fast, written in Rust



Highlights

- Supports **multiple languages** including Python, C++, and R using Conda packages. You can find available packages on prefix.dev.
- Compatible with all major operating systems: Linux, Windows, macOS (including Apple Silicon).
- Always includes an up-to-date **lockfile**.
- Provides a clean and simple Cargo-like **command-line interface**.
- Allows you to install tools **per-project** or **system-wide**.
- Entirely written in **Rust** and built on top of the [rattler](https://github.com/conda/rattler) library.

Unified Packaging Infrastr



Escape Dependency Hell

pixi – powerful development environments on Windows, macOS and Linux

pixi is a fast software package manager build on top of the existing conda ecosystem. Spins up development environments quickly on Windows, macOS and Linux.

Automatic lockfiles produce reproducible environments across operating systems (*without Docker!*).

pixi supports Python, R, C/C++, Rust, Ruby, and many other languages.

Install pixi

To install, run the following command in your terminal:

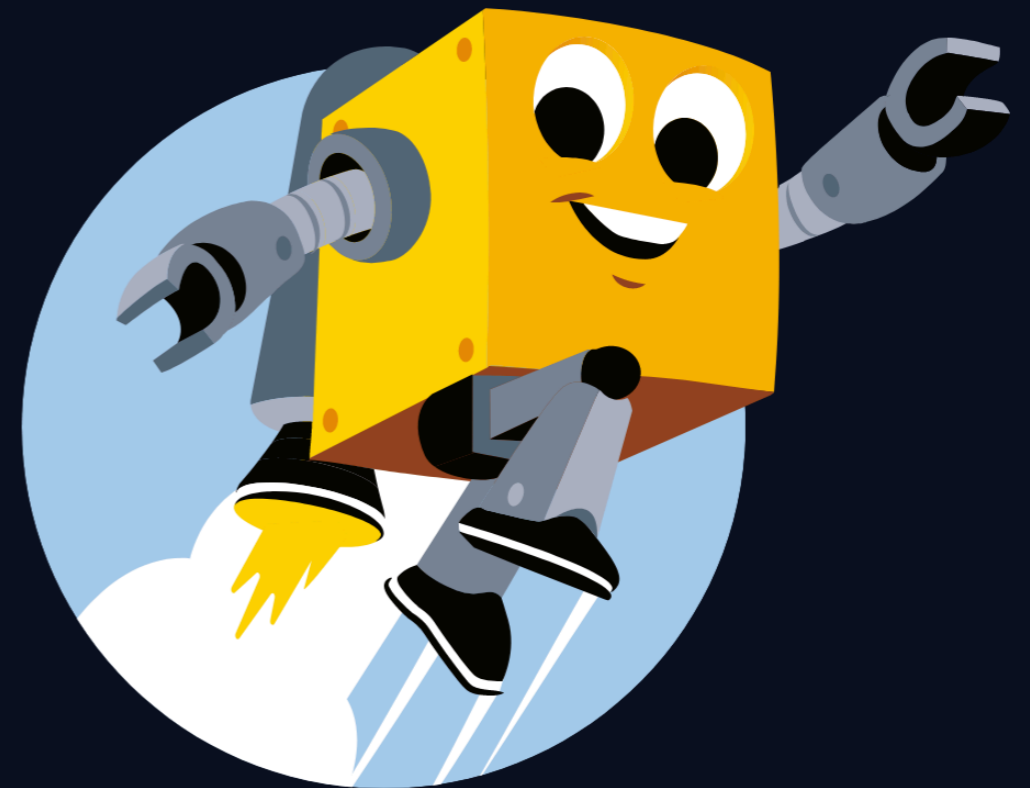
```
curl -fsSL https://pixi.sh/install.sh | bash
```



Or find [alternative installation methods](#) in our documentation.

Get started

Join our Discord server



Unified Packaging Infrastr



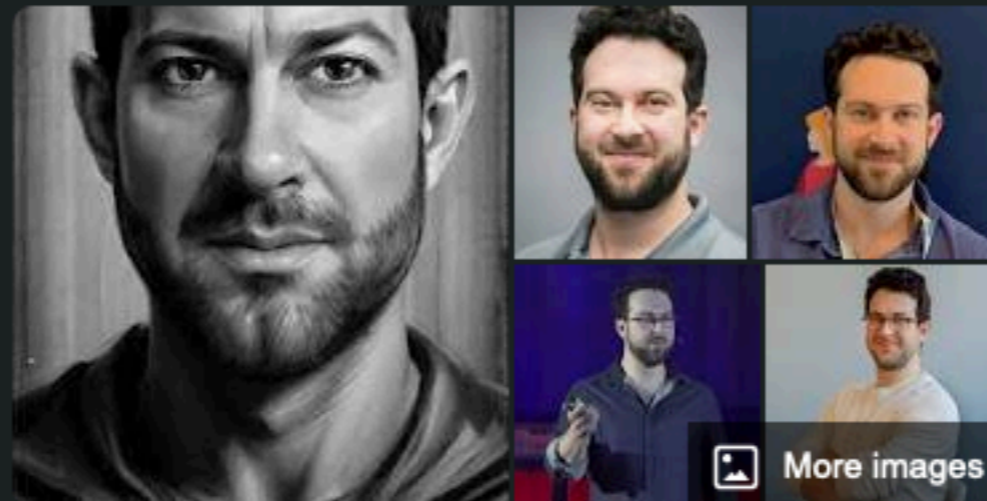
- <https://pkgx.sh>


Unified Packaging Infrastr




Max Howell

Software developer



 mxcl.dev

MAX HOWELL is a **legendary open source developer**. Creator of Homebrew, used by tens of millions of developer around the world. Founder of tea. xyz, next generation packaging infrastructure that aims to solve open source funding for the benefit of all humanity.

 Max Howell
<https://mxcl.dev>

Max Howell

Unified Packaging Infrastr



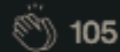
<https://medium.com/teaxyz/dev-diary-tea-is-env-ef9fd7322de1>

dev.diary — tea is env++



Max Howell · [Follow](#)

Published in teaxyz · 5 min read · Jan 31



105



A few aspects of the shape of tea's CLI have been bothering me.

While building out the pre-release tea began to take shape as a “universal interpreter”. I have long thought package managers were depressingly basic in operation, a strange thing for such a (potentially) powerful part of the stack. It seemed somehow backwards that if I obtain a script, I first must figure out what package runs it, and then possibly even install a bunch of dependencies in order for it to run. Why can't the package manager figure this stuff out for you? And thus `tea script.ext` did just that.

Unified Packaging Infrastr



<https://tea.xyz/tea.white-paper.pdf>

A Decentralized Protocol for Remunerating the Open-Source Ecosystem

Max Howell

Timothy Lewis

Thomas Borrel

Abstract

Creating an open, public and stable registry for all open-source software would empower projects to publish releases independently rather than rely on third parties who assemble this irregular data into hundreds of separate (and duplicated) systems. Package maintainers will publish their releases to a decentralized registry powered by a Byzantine fault-tolerant blockchain to eliminate single sources of failure, provide immutable releases, and allow communities to govern their regions of the open-source ecosystem, independent of external agendas. ¶ tea incentivizes the maintenance of open-source by allowing network participants to stake value against the packages they depend on and want to secure. The tea protocol's graph provides immutable package registration, dependency requirements, package authenticity, and usage oracles to inform the tea remuneration algorithm. Systematic inflation is distributed to all packages based on that algorithm. If security or development issues are found, developers can make claims supported by evidence against the package, and slashing may occur. Members of the open-source community can review packages for quality issues, and the protocol can respond to these reviews by enacting proportional slashing events.

Unified Packaging Infrastr



INVISIBLE **YET** POWERFUL

Introducing tea - the revolutionary, cross-platform package manager. Say goodbye to slow & clunky, and say hello to fast & smooth. From the creator of Brew.

With tea, simply type commands and it takes care of the rest. Get the latest versions of open source tools and support specific tool versions for different projects. Experience better package management with tea.

```
○ ○ ○  
  
$ node --eval 'console.log("Hello World!")'  
command not found: node  
  
❗ Node is not installed, thus command is not found  
  
$ sh <(curl tea.xyz) --yes  
#####  
  
$ node --eval 'console.log("Hello World!")'  
tea: installing nodejs.org^19  
  
Hello World! 😎  
  
✔️ tea magically installs needed dependencies
```

Unified Packaging Infrastr



<https://tea.xyz/blog/tea-1-0-0-alpha-1/>

tea 1.0.0-alpha.1 | tea.xyz

Published: 11/09/2023



I have always practiced iterative development. I did it with [brew](#) and every other open source project I've ever created and every job I've ever had (where I was allowed—Apple refused to let me :nerd_face:). I believe the only way to “find the fun”† in development is to try out your ideas and preferably with as large a community as possible. Thank you for your help in “finding the fun” with [tea](#). It's been a very instructive process but now we're ready for version one.

In this post we talk about what has changed and why. It is a complement to our [full documentation](#) and the repo [readme](#).

1.0.0-alpha.1 is a seminal release, we welcome feedback, especially from v0 early adopters.

Unified Packaging Infrastr



```
david_delavennat > mbp-10831852.local
~
$ ruby --version
ruby 2.6.10p210 (2022-04-12 revision 67958) [universal.arm64e-darwin22]
david_delavennat > mbp-10831852.local
~
$ tea ruby --version
✓ ~/.tea/zlib.net/v1.3.0
✓ ~/.tea/pyyaml.org/v0.2.5
✓ ~/.tea/curl.se/ca-certs/v2023.8.22
✓ ~/.tea/rubygems.org/v3.4.19
✓ ~/.tea/openssl.org/v1.1.1w
✓ ~/.tea/ruby-lang.org/v3.2.2
ruby 3.2.2 (2023-03-30 revision e51014f9c0) [arm64-darwin22]
david_delavennat > mbp-10831852.local
~
$
```

```
david_delavennat > client-172-18-79-10.eduroam.universite-paris-saclay.fr
~ temp
$ ls --help
ls: unrecognized option '--help'
usage: ls [-@ABCFGHILOPRSTUWabcd efghijklmnopqrstuvwxy1%,] [--color=when] [-D format] [file ...]
david_delavennat > client-172-18-79-10.eduroam.universite-paris-saclay.fr
~ temp ERROR
$ tea +gnu.org/coreutils ls --help
✓ ~/.tea/gnu.org/coreutils/v9.4.0
Usage: /Users/david_delavennat/.tea/gnu.org/coreutils/v9.4.0/bin/ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all       do not list implied . and ..
--author                 with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE       with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
                        e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
```

Unified Packaging Infrastr



The screenshot shows the 'mathrice' application interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'search packages' and a keyboard shortcut '%K'. To the right of the search bar are icons for a search, settings, and a 'log in' button. Below the search bar is a sidebar with navigation options: 'discover', 'all packages', 'installed packages' (which is selected), 'updates available', 'new packages', 'recently updated', and 'made by tea'. The main content area is titled 'installed packages' and displays a grid of six package cards. Each card shows a package name, a description, and the installed version number. The packages are: 'tomnomnom/gr' (json grep tool package, v0.71), 'terraform.io' (infrastructure automation and management, v1.5.7), 'mdBook' (book creation tool using markdown, v0.4.34), 'mikefarah/yq' (portable file processor package, v4.35.1), 'tea/cli' (fast, smooth, revolutionary package manager, v0.39.6), and 'jesseduffield/la' (docker manager simplifier ui, v0.21.1).

beta

search packages %K

log in

discover

all packages

installed packages

updates available

new packages

recently updated

made by tea

installed packages

tomnomnom/gr ✓
json grep tool package.
INSTALLED v0.71

terraform.io ✓
infrastructure automation and management.
INSTALLED v1.5.7

mdBook ✓
book creation tool using markdown.
INSTALLED v0.4.34

mikefarah/yq ✓
portable file processor package.
INSTALLED v4.35.1

tea/cli ✓
fast, smooth, revolutionary package manager.
INSTALLED v0.39.6

jesseduffield/la ✓
docker manager simplifier ui.
INSTALLED v0.21.1

Unified Packaging Infrastr



RUN
ANYTHING

`pkgx` is a blazingly fast, standalone, cross-platform binary that *runs anything*

```
brew install pkgxdev/made/pkgx
```



OTHER WAYS TO INSTALL →

Pkgx



<https://docs.pkgx.sh>

Highlights

RUN ANYWHERE

pkgx & Terminals

pkgx & Scripting

pkgx & Docker

pkgx & CI/CD

pkgx & Editors

USING PKGX

Run Anything

Shell Integration

pkgx install

USING DEV

dev

APPENDIX

FAQ

Deeper Dives >

pkgx & Docker

We provide an image based on Debian Buster (slim) preloaded with pkgx :

```
$ docker run -it pkgxdev/pkgx
docker $ env +node@16
docker $ npm start
```

You can use this as a base:

```
FROM pkgxdev/pkgx
RUN pkgx +node@16 npm start
```

Or if you want to use pkgx in another image:

```
FROM archlinux
RUN curl -Ssf --proto '=https' https://pkgx.sh | sh
RUN pkgx +node@16 npm start
```

✔ We have binaries for Linux aarch64 (arm64) thus Docker on your Apple Silicon Mac is as fast and easy as deployments.

Pkgx



<https://devhints.io/semver>

Semver cheatsheet

Semver

Given a version number MAJOR . MINOR . PATCH:

MAJOR	incompatible API changes
MINOR	add functionality (backwards-compatible)
PATCH	bug fixes (backwards-compatible)

Simple ranges

```
1.2.3
=1.2.3
>1.2.3
<1.2.3
>=1.2.3
```

Note that suffixed versions (1.2.3-rc1) are not matched.

Ranges

<code>~1.2.3</code>	is <code>>=1.2.3 <1.3.0</code>	
<code>^1.2.3</code>	is <code>>=1.2.3 <2.0.0</code>	
<code>^0.2.3</code>	is <code>>=0.2.3 <0.3.0</code>	(0.x.x is special)
<code>^0.0.1</code>	is <code>=0.0.1</code>	(0.0.x is special)
<code>^1.2</code>	is <code>>=1.2.0 <2.0.0</code>	(like <code>^1.2.0</code>)
<code>~1.2</code>	is <code>>=1.2.0 <1.3.0</code>	(like <code>~1.2.0</code>)

Hyphenated ranges

<code>1.2.3 - 2.3.4</code>	is <code>>=1.2.3 <=2.3.4</code>
Partial right	
<code>1.2.3 - 2.3</code>	is <code>>=1.2.3 <2.4.0</code>
<code>1.2.3 - 2</code>	is <code>>=1.2.3 <3.0.0</code>
Partial left	
<code>1.2 - 2.3.0</code>	is <code>1.2.0 - 2.3.0</code>

Pkgx



<https://github.com/pkgxdev/pantry>

Contributing [↗](#)

Assuming you have `pkgx` with shell integration:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/pkgxdev/pantry

$ cd pantry

$ dev # https://docs.pkgx.sh/dev
# ^^ IMPORTANT! Otherwise the `pkg` command cannot be found

$ pkg init
# ^^ creates a "wip" package.yml
# ^^ if you already know the name, you can pass it as an argument

$ pkg edit
# ^^ opens the new package.yml in your EDITOR

$ pkg build
# builds to `./builds`
# ^^ needs a zero permissions GITHUB_TOKEN to use the GitHub API
# either set `GITHUB_TOKEN` or run `gh auth login`
```



Pkgx




 **pantry** Public
forked from [pkgxdev/pantry](#)

 Pin  Watch **0**  Fork **76** 






 main  **14** branches  **0** tags

[Go to file](#) [Add file](#) [Code](#)

 **Your main branch isn't protected**
Protect this branch from force pushing or deletion, or require status checks before merging. [Learn more](#) [Protect this branch](#)

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 **jhheider** fix(bash) 3bbb8dc 9 hours ago 🕒 2,230 commits

 .devcontainer	fix: update codespaces configuration (pkgxdev#3550)	last month
 .github	moved indexing to www	last week
 .vscode	<code>git foo</code> will automatically install and run <code>git-foo</code> (pkgxdev#...)	last month
 projects	fix(bash)	9 hours ago
 .gitignore	Add trufflehog command (pkgxdev#3902)	last week

About
pkg manifests
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Activity
1 star
0 watching
76 forks

Releases
No releases published
[Create a new release](#)

Packages

Pkgx



Files

main

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- > .devcontainer
- > .github
- > .vscode
- ▼ projects
 - > abseil.io
 - > agpt.co
 - > alsa-project.org
 - > ansible.com
 - > aomedia.googleusercontent.com
 - > apache.org
 - > apollographql.com

pantry / projects / github.com / alexellis / k3sup / package.yml

tannevaled and jhheider +github.com/alexellis/k3sup (#3547)

Code Blame 26 lines (22 loc) · 594 Bytes

```
1  distributable:
2    url: https://github.com/alexellis/k3sup/archive/{{version}}.tar.gz
3    strip-components: 1
4
5  versions:
6    github: alexellis/k3sup
7
8  build:
9    dependencies:
10     go.dev: ^1.20
11   env:
12     CGO_ENABLED: 0
13     LDFLAGS:
14       - -s
15       - -w
16       - -X github.com/alexellis/k3sup/cmd.Version={{ version }}
17       - -X github.com/alexellis/k3sup/cmd.GitCommit=$( git rev-parse HEAD )
```

Pkgx



<https://dist.pkgx.dev/?prefix=openssl.org/linux/x86-64/>

<https://dist.pkgx.dev> / [openssl.org](https://dist.pkgx.dev/?prefix=openssl.org) / [linux](https://dist.pkgx.dev/?prefix=openssl.org/linux) / [x86-64](https://dist.pkgx.dev/?prefix=openssl.org/linux/x86-64) /

Last Modified	Size	Key
		../
2023-04-16T21:21:40.000Z	4.0 MB	v1.1.1s.tar.gz
2023-04-16T21:21:40.000Z	0.8 kB	v1.1.1s.tar.gz.asc
2023-04-16T21:21:40.000Z	0.1 kB	v1.1.1s.tar.gz.sha256sum
2023-04-16T21:21:41.000Z	2.1 MB	v1.1.1s.tar.xz
2023-04-16T21:21:41.000Z	0.8 kB	v1.1.1s.tar.xz.asc
2023-04-16T21:21:41.000Z	0.1 kB	v1.1.1s.tar.xz.sha256sum
2023-04-19T04:39:23.000Z	4.0 MB	v1.1.1t.tar.gz
2023-04-19T04:39:24.000Z	0.8 kB	v1.1.1t.tar.gz.asc
2023-04-19T04:39:24.000Z	0.1 kB	v1.1.1t.tar.gz.sha256sum
2023-04-19T04:39:25.000Z	2.1 MB	v1.1.1t.tar.xz
2023-04-19T04:39:25.000Z	0.8 kB	v1.1.1t.tar.xz.asc
2023-04-19T04:39:25.000Z	0.1 kB	v1.1.1t.tar.xz.sha256sum
2023-05-30T13:43:39.000Z	4.0 MB	v1.1.1u.tar.gz
2023-05-30T13:43:40.000Z	0.8 kB	v1.1.1u.tar.gz.asc
2023-05-30T13:43:40.000Z	0.1 kB	v1.1.1u.tar.gz.sha256sum
2023-05-30T13:43:40.000Z	2.1 MB	v1.1.1u.tar.xz
2023-05-30T13:43:40.000Z	0.8 kB	v1.1.1u.tar.xz.asc