

Live Systems Manual

Live Systems Project <debian-live@lists.debian.org>

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1 **Live Systems Manual**

2 **About**

3 About this manual

4 1. About this manual

5 This manual serves as a single access point to all documentation related to the Live Systems Project and in particular applies to the software produced by the project for the Debian 8.0 “jessie” release. An up-to-date version can always be found at <http://live-systems.org/>

6 While *live-manual* is primarily focused on helping you build a live system and not on end-user topics, an end-user may find some useful information in these sections: [The Basics](#) covers downloading prebuilt images and preparing images to be booted from media or the network, either using the web builder or running *live-build* directly on your system. [Customizing run time behaviours](#) describes some options that may be specified at the boot prompt, such as selecting a keyboard layout and locale, and using persistence.

7 Some of the commands mentioned in the text must be executed with superuser privileges which can be obtained by becoming the root user via `su` or by using `sudo`. To distinguish between commands which may be executed by an unprivileged user and those requiring superuser privileges, commands are prepended by `$` or `#` respectively. This symbol is not a part of the command.

8 1.1 For the impatient

9 While we believe that everything in this manual is important to at least some of our users, we realize it is a lot of material to cover and that you may wish to experience early success using the software before delving into the details. Therefore, we suggest reading in the following order.

10 First, read this chapter, [About this manual](#), from the beginning and ending with the [Terms](#) section. Next, skip to the three tutorials at the front of the [Examples](#) section designed to teach you image building and customization basics. Read [Using the examples](#) first, followed by [Tutorial 1: A default image](#), [Tutorial 2: A web browser utility](#) and finally [Tutorial 3: A personalized image](#). By the end of these tutorials, you will have a taste of what can be done with live systems.

11 We encourage you to return to more in-depth study of the manual, perhaps next reading [The basics](#), skimming or skipping [Building a netboot image](#), and finishing by reading the [Customization overview](#) and the chapters that follow it. By this point, we hope you are thoroughly excited by what can be done with live systems and motivated to read the rest of the manual, cover-to-cover.

12 1.2 Terms

- 13 • **Live system** : An operating system that can boot without installation to a hard drive. Live systems do not alter local operating system(s) or file(s) already installed on the computer hard drive unless instructed to do so. Live systems are typically booted from media such as CDs, DVDs or USB sticks. Some may also boot over the network (via netboot images, see [Building a netboot image](#)), and over the Internet (via the boot parameter `fetch=URL`, see [Webbooting](#)).
- 14 • **Live medium** : As distinct from live system, the live medium refers to the CD, DVD or USB stick where the binary produced by *live-build* and used to boot the live system is written. More broadly, the term also refers to any place where this binary resides for the purposes of booting the live system, such as the location for the network boot files.
- 15 • **Live Systems Project** : The project which maintains, among

others, the *live-boot*, *live-build*, *live-config*, *live-tools* and *live-manual* packages.

- 16 • **Host system** : The environment used to create the live system.
- 17 • **Target system** : The environment used to run the live system.
- 18 • **live-boot** : A collection of scripts used to boot live systems.
- 19 • **live-build** : A collection of scripts used to build customized live systems.
- 20 • **live-config** : A collection of scripts used to configure a live system during the boot process.
- 21 • **live-tools** : A collection of additional scripts used to perform useful tasks within a running live system.
- 22 • **live-manual** : This document is maintained in a package called *live-manual*.
- 23 • **Debian Installer (d-i)** : The official installation system for the Debian distribution.
- 24 • **Boot parameters** : Parameters that can be entered at the boot-loader prompt to influence the kernel or *live-config*.
- 25 • **chroot** : The *chroot* program, `chroot(8)`, enables us to run different instances of the GNU/Linux environment on a single system simultaneously without rebooting.
- 26 • **Binary image** : A file containing the live system, such as `live-image-i386.hybrid.iso` or `live-image-i386.img`.
- 27 • **Target distribution** : The distribution upon which your live system will be based. This can differ from the distribution of your host system.
- 28 • **stable/testing/unstable** : The **stable** distribution, currently codenamed **wheezy**, contains the latest officially released distribution of Debian. The **testing** distribution, temporarily codenamed

jessie, is the staging area for the next **stable** release. A major advantage of using this distribution is that it has more recent versions of software relative to the **stable** release. The **unstable** distribution, permanently codenamed **sid**, is where active development of Debian occurs. Generally, this distribution is run by developers and those who like to live on the edge. Throughout the manual, we tend to use codenames for the releases, such as **jessie** or **sid**, as that is what is supported by the tools themselves.

1.3 Authors

A list of authors (in alphabetical order):

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- Brendan Sleight 30
- Carlos Zuferrí 31
- Chris Lamb 32
- Daniel Baumann 33
- Franklin Piat 34
- Jonas Stein 35
- Kai Hendry 36
- Marco Amadori 37
- Mathieu Geli 38
- Matthias Kirschner 39
- Richard Nelson 40
- Trent W. Buck 41

1.4 Contributing to this document

44

52

45 This manual is intended as a community project and all proposals for improvements and contributions are extremely welcome. Please see the section [<Contributing to the project>](#) for detailed information on how to fetch the commit key and make good commits.

1.4.1 Applying changes

46

47 In order to make changes to the English manual you have to edit the right files in `manual/en/` but prior to the submission of your contribution, please preview your work. To preview the *live-manual*, ensure the packages needed for building it are installed by executing:

48

```
# apt-get install make po4a ruby ruby-nokogiri sisu-complete
```

49 You may build the *live-manual* from the top level directory of your Git checkout by executing:

50

```
$ make build
```

51 Since it takes a while to build the manual in all supported languages, authors may find it convenient to use one of the fast proofing shortcuts when reviewing the new documentation they have added to the English manual. Using `PROOF=1` builds *live-manual* in html format, but without the segmented html files, and using `PROOF=2` builds *live-manual* in pdf format, but only the A4 and letter portraits. That is why using either of the `PROOF=` possibilities can save up a considerable amount of time, e.g:

```
$ make build PROOF=1
```

When proofing one of the translations it is possible to build only one language by executing, e.g:

53

54

```
$ make build LANGUAGES=de
```

It is also possible to build by document type, e.g:

55

56

```
$ make build FORMATS=pdf
```

Or combine both, e.g:

57

58

```
$ make build LANGUAGES=de FORMATS=html
```

After revising your work and making sure that everything is fine, do not use `make commit` unless you are updating translations in the commit, and in that case, do not mix changes to the English manual and translations in the same commit, but use separate commits for each. See the [<Translation>](#) section for more details.

59

1.4.2 Translation

60

In order to translate *live-manual*, follow these steps depending on whether you are starting a translation from scratch or continue working on an already existing one:

61

- Start a new translation from scratch
 - 63 • Translate the **about_manual.ssi.pot**, **about_project.ssi.pot** and **index.html.in.pot** files in `manual/pot/` to your language with your favourite editor (such as *poedit*) and send the translated `.po` files to the mailing list to check their integrity. *live-manual*'s integrity check not only ensures that the `.po` files are 100% translated but it also detects possible errors.
 - 64 • Once checked, to enable a new language in the autobuild it is enough to add the initial translated files to `manual/-po/${LANGUAGE}/` and run `make commit`. And then, edit `manual/_sisu/home/index.html` adding the name of the language and its name in English between brackets.
- 65 • Continue with an already started translation
 - 66 • If your target language has already been added, you can randomly continue translating the remaining `.po` files in `manual/po/${LANGUAGE}/` using your favourite editor (such as *poedit*).
 - 67 • Do not forget that you need to run `make commit` to ensure that the translated manuals are updated from the `.po` files and then you can review your changes launching `make build` before `git add .`, `git commit -m "Translating..."` and `git push`. Remember that since `make build` can take a considerable amount of time, you can proofread languages individually as explained in [◁Applying changes▷](#)

68 After running `make commit` you will see some text scroll by. These are basically informative messages about the processing status and also some hints about what can be done in order to improve *live-manual*. Unless you see a fatal error, you usually can proceed and submit your contribution.

69 *live-manual* comes with two utilities that can greatly help translators

62 to find untranslated and changed strings. The first one is “make translate”. It launches an script that tells you in detail how many untranslated strings there are in each `.po` file. The second one, the “make fixfuzzy” target, only acts upon changed strings but it helps you to find and fix them one by one.

Keep in mind that even though these utilities might be really helpful to do translation work on the command line, the use of an specialized tool like *poedit* is the recommended way to do the task. It is also a good idea to read the Debian localization (l10n) documentation and, specifically to *live-manual*, the [◁Guidelines for translators▷](#).

Note: You can use `make clean` to clean your git tree before pushing. This step is not compulsory thanks to the `.gitignore` file but it is a good practice to avoid committing files involuntarily.

72	About the Live Systems Project		
73	2. About the Live Systems Project		
74	2.1 Motivation		
75	2.1.1 What is wrong with current live systems		
76	When Live Systems Project was initiated, there were already several Debian based live systems available and they are doing a great job. From the Debian perspective most of them have one or more of the following disadvantages:		
77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are not Debian projects and therefore lack support from within Debian. 		
78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They mix different distributions, e.g. testing and unstable . 		
79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They support i386 only. 		
80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They modify the behaviour and/or appearance of packages by stripping them down to save space. 		
81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They include packages from outside of the Debian archive. 		
82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They ship custom kernels with additional patches that are not part of Debian. 		
83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are large and slow due to their sheer size and thus not suitable for rescue issues. 		
84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are not available in different flavours, e.g. CDs, DVDs, USB-stick and netboot images. 		
85	2.1.2 Why create our own live system?		
86	Debian is the Universal Operating System: Debian has a live system to show around and to accurately represent the Debian system with the following main advantages:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a subproject of Debian. 		87
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reflects the (current) state of one distribution. 		88
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It runs on as many architectures as possible. 		89
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It consists of unchanged Debian packages only. 		90
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It does not contain any packages that are not in the Debian archive. 		91
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It uses an unaltered Debian kernel with no additional patches. 		92
	2.2 Philosophy		93
	2.2.1 Only unchanged packages from Debian “main”		94
	We will only use packages from the Debian repository in the “main” section. The non-free section is not part of Debian and therefore cannot be used for official live system images.		95
	We will not change any packages. Whenever we need to change something, we will do that in coordination with its package maintainer in Debian.		96
	As an exception, our own packages such as <i>live-boot</i> , <i>live-build</i> or <i>live-config</i> may temporarily be used from our own repository for development reasons (e.g. to create development snapshots). They will be uploaded to Debian on a regular basis.		97
	2.2.2 No package configuration of the live system		98
	In this phase we will not ship or install sample or alternative configurations. All packages are used in their default configuration as they are after a regular installation of Debian.		99
	Whenever we need a different default configuration, we will do that		100

in coordination with its package maintainer in Debian.

101 A system for configuring packages is provided using debconf allowing custom configured packages to be installed in your custom produced live system images, but for the [prebuilt live images](#) we choose to leave packages in their default configuration, unless absolutely necessary in order to work in the live environment. Wherever possible, we prefer to adapt packages within the Debian archive to work better in a live system versus making changes to the live toolchain or [prebuilt image configurations](#). For more information, please see [Customization overview](#).

102 2.3 Contact

- 103 • **Mailing list** : The primary contact for the project is the mailing list at <http://lists.debian.org/debian-live/>. You can email the list directly by addressing your mail to debian-live@lists.debian.org. The list archives are available at <http://lists.debian.org/debian-live/>.
- 104 • **IRC** : A number of users and developers are present in the [#debian-live](#) channel on [irc.debian.org](#) (OFTC). When asking a question on IRC, please be patient for an answer. If no answer is forthcoming, please email the mailing list.
- 105 • **BTS** : The [Reporting bugs](#).

107 **Installation**108 **3. Installation**109 **3.1 Requirements**

110 Building live system images has very few system requirements:

- 111 • Superuser (root) access
- 112 • An up-to-date version of *live-build*
- 113 • A POSIX-compliant shell, such as *bash* or *dash*
- 114 • python3
- 115 • *debootstrap* or *cdebootstrap*
- 116 • Linux 2.6 or newer.

117 Note that using Debian or a Debian-derived distribution is not required - *live-build* will run on almost any distribution with the above requirements.

118 **3.2 Installing live-build**

119 You can install *live-build* in a number of different ways:

- 120 • From the Debian repository
- 121 • From source
- 122 • From snapshots

123 If you are using Debian, the recommended way is to install *live-build* via the Debian repository.

124 **3.2.1 From the Debian repository**

Simply install *live-build* like any other package:

```
# apt-get install live-build
```

127 **3.2.2 From source**

live-build is developed using the Git version control system. On Debian based systems, this is provided by the *git* package. To check out the latest code, execute:

```
$ git clone git://live-systems.org/git/live-build.git
```

You can build and install your own Debian package by executing:

```
$ cd live-build
$ dpkg-buildpackage -b -uc -us
$ cd ..
```

Now install whichever of the freshly built *.deb* files you were interested in, e.g.

```
# dpkg -i live-build_3.0-1_all.deb
```

You can also install *live-build* directly to your system by execut-

ing:

144

```
# make install
```

and uninstall it with:

```
# make uninstall
```

3.2.3 From 'snapshots'

If you do not wish to build or install *live-build* from source, you can use snapshots. These are built automatically from the latest version in Git and are available on <http://live-systems.org/debian/>.

3.3 Installing live-boot and live-config

Note: You do not need to install *live-boot* or *live-config* on your system to create customized live systems. However, doing so will do no harm and is useful for reference purposes. If you only want the documentation, you may now install the *live-boot-doc* and *live-config-doc* packages separately.

3.3.1 From the Debian repository

Both *live-boot* and *live-config* are available from the Debian repository as per [Installing live-build](#).

3.3.2 From source

To use the latest source from git, you can follow the process below. Please ensure you are familiar with the terms mentioned in [Terms](#).

- Checkout the *live-boot* and *live-config* sources

```
$ git clone git://live-systems.org/git/live-boot.git
$ git clone git://live-systems.org/git/live-config.git
```

Consult the *live-boot* and *live-config* man pages for details on customizing if that is your reason for building these packages from source.

- Build *live-boot* and *live-config* .deb files

You must build either on your target distribution or in a chroot containing your target platform: this means if your target is **jessie** then you should build against **jessie**.

Use a personal builder such as *pbuilder* or *sbuild* if you need to build *live-boot* for a target distribution that differs from your build system. For example, for **jessie** live images, build *live-boot* in a **jessie** chroot. If your target distribution happens to match your build system distribution, you may build directly on the build system using *dpkg-buildpackage* (provided by the *dpkg-dev* package):

```
$ cd live-boot
$ dpkg-buildpackage -b -uc -us
$ cd ../live-config
$ dpkg-buildpackage -b -uc -us
```

- Use applicable generated .deb files

153

154

As *live-boot* and *live-config* are installed by *live-build* system, installing the packages in the host system is not sufficient: you should treat the generated .deb files like any other custom packages. Since your purpose for building from source is likely to test new things over the short term before the official release, follow [<Installing modified or third-party packages>](#) to temporarily include the relevant files in your configuration. In particular, notice that both packages are divided into a generic part, a documentation part and one or more back-ends. Include the generic part, only one back-end matching your configuration, and optionally the documentation. Assuming you are building a live image in the current directory and have generated all .deb files for a single version of both packages in the directory above, these bash commands would copy all of the relevant packages including default back-ends:

155

```
$ cp ../live-boot{_,-initramfs-tools,-doc}*.deb config/packages.chroot/  
$ cp ../live-config{_,-sysvinit,-doc}*.deb config/packages.chroot/
```

156

3.3.3 From `snapshots'

157

You can let *live-build* automatically use the latest snapshots of *live-boot* and *live-config* by configuring the package repository on live-systems.org as a third-party repository in your *live-build* configuration directory.

158 The basics

159 4. The basics

160 This chapter contains a brief overview of the build process and instructions for using the three most commonly used image types. The most versatile image type, `iso-hybrid`, may be used on a virtual machine, optical medium or USB portable storage device. In certain special cases, as explained later, the `hdd` type may be more suitable. The chapter includes detailed instructions for building and using a `netboot` type image, which is a bit more involved due to the setup required on the server. This is a slightly advanced topic for anyone who is not already familiar with netbooting, but it is included here because once the setup is done, it is a very convenient way to test and deploy images for booting on the local network without the hassle of dealing with image media.

161 The section finishes with a quick introduction to [webbooting](#) which is, perhaps, the easiest way of using different images for different purposes, switching from one to the other as needed using the internet as a means.

162 Throughout the chapter, we will often refer to the default filenames produced by *live-build*. If you are [downloading a prebuilt image](#) instead, the actual filenames may vary.

163 4.1 What is a live system?

164 A live system usually means an operating system booted on a computer from a removable medium, such as a CD-ROM or USB stick, or from a network, ready to use without any installation on the usual drive(s), with auto-configuration done at run time (see [Terms](#)).

165 With live systems, it's an operating system, built for one of the sup-

ported architectures (currently amd64 and i386). It is made from the following parts:

- **Linux kernel image** , usually named `mlinuz*` 166
- **Initial RAM disk image (initrd)** : a RAM disk set up for the Linux boot, containing modules possibly needed to mount the System image and some scripts to do it. 167
- **System image** : The operating system's filesystem image. Usually, a SquashFS compressed filesystem is used to minimize the live system image size. Note that it is read-only. So, during boot the live system will use a RAM disk and 'union' mechanism to enable writing files within the running system. However, all modifications will be lost upon shutdown unless optional persistence is used (see [Persistence](#)). 168
- **Bootloader** : A small piece of code crafted to boot from the chosen medium, possibly presenting a prompt or menu to allow selection of options/configuration. It loads the Linux kernel and its `initrd` to run with an associated system filesystem. Different solutions can be used, depending on the target medium and format of the filesystem containing the previously mentioned components: `isolinux` to boot from a CD or DVD in ISO9660 format, `syslinux` for HDD or USB drive booting from a VFAT partition, `extlinux` for ext2/3/4 and btrfs partitions, `pxelinux` for PXE netboot, GRUB for ext2/3/4 partitions, etc. 169

You can use *live-build* to build the system image from your specifications, set up a Linux kernel, its `initrd`, and a bootloader to run them, all in one medium-dependant format (ISO9660 image, disk image, etc.). 170

4.2 Downloading prebuilt images 171

While the focus of this manual is developing and building your own 172

live images, you may simply wish to try one of our prebuilt images, either as an introduction to their use or instead of building your own. These images are built using our [live-images git repository](#) and official stable releases are published at <http://www.debian.org/CD/live/>. In addition, older and upcoming releases, and unofficial images containing non-free firmware and drivers are available at <http://live-systems.org/cdimage/release/>.

173 4.3 Using the web live image builder

174 As a service to the community, we run a web-based live image builder service at <http://live-build.debian.net/>. This site is maintained on a best effort basis. That is, although we strive to keep it up-to-date and operational at all times, and do issue notices for significant operational outages, we cannot guarantee 100% availability or fast image building, and the service may occasionally have issues that take some time to resolve. If you have problems or questions about the service, please [contact us](#), providing us with the link to your build.

175 4.3.1 Web builder usage and caveats

176 The web interface currently makes no provision to prevent the use of invalid combinations of options, and in particular, where changing an option would normally (i.e. using *live-build* directly) change defaults of other options listed in the web form, the web builder does not change these defaults. Most notably, if you change `--architectures` from the default `i386` to `amd64`, you must change the corresponding option `--linux-flavours` from the default `486` to `amd64`. See the `lb_config` man page for the version of *live-build* installed on the web builder for more details. The version number of *live-build* is listed at the bottom of the web builder page.

177 The time estimate given by the web builder is a crude estimate only and may not reflect how long your build actually takes. Nor is the estimate updated once it is displayed. Please be patient. Do not refresh the page you land on after submitting the build, as this will resubmit a new build with the same parameters. You should [contact us](#) if you don't receive notification of your build only once you are certain you've waited long enough and verified the notification e-mail did not get caught by your own e-mail spam filter.

178 The web builder is limited in the kinds of images it can build. This keeps it simple and efficient to use and maintain. If you would like to make customizations that are not provided for by the web interface, the rest of this manual explains how to build your own images using *live-build*.

179 4.4 First steps: building an ISO hybrid image

180 Regardless of the image type, you will need to perform the same basic steps to build an image each time. As a first example, create a build directory, change to that directory and then execute the following sequence of *live-build* commands to create a basic ISO hybrid image containing a default live system without X.org. It is suitable for burning to CD or DVD media, and also to copy onto a USB stick.

181 The name of the working directory is absolutely up to you, but if you take a look at the examples used throughout *live-manual*, it is a good idea to use a name that helps you identify the image you are working with in each directory, especially if you are working or experimenting with different image types. In this case you are going to build a default system so let's call it, for example, `live-default`.

182

```
$ mkdir live-default && cd live-default
```

191

183 Then, run the `lb config` commands. This will create a “config/” hierarchy in the current directory for use by other commands:

192

```
$ lb config
```

184

185 No parameters are passed to these commands, so defaults for all of their various options will be used. See <[The lb config command](#)> for more details.

186 Now that the “config/” hierarchy exists, build the image with the `lb build` command:

187

```
# lb build
```

188 This process can take a while, depending on the speed of your computer and your network connection. When it is complete, there should be a `live-image-i386.hybrid.iso` image file, ready to use, in the current directory.

189 4.5 Using an ISO hybrid live image

190 After either building or downloading an ISO hybrid image, which can be obtained at <<http://www.debian.org/CD/live/>>, the usual next step is to prepare your medium for booting, either CD-R(W) or DVD-R(W) optical media or a USB stick.

4.5.1 Burning an ISO image to a physical medium

Burning an ISO image is easy. Just install `xorriso` and use it from the command-line to burn the image. For instance:

193

```
# apt-get install xorriso
$ xorriso -as cdrecord -v dev=/dev/sr0 blank=as_needed live-image-i386.↔
  hybrid.iso
```

4.5.2 Copying an ISO hybrid image to a USB stick

194

ISO images prepared with `xorriso`, can be simply copied to a USB stick with the `cp` program or an equivalent. Plug in a USB stick with a size large enough for your image file and determine which device it is, which we hereafter refer to as `/${USBSTICK}`. This is the device file of your key, such as `/dev/sdb`, not a partition, such as `/dev/sdb1`! You can find the right device name by looking in `dmesg`'s output after plugging in the stick, or better yet, `ls -l /dev/disk/by-id`.

195

Once you are certain you have the correct device name, use the `cp` command to copy the image to the stick. **This will definitely overwrite any previous contents on your stick!**

196

197

```
$ cp live-image-i386.hybrid.iso ${USBSTICK}
$ sync
```

Note: The `sync` command is useful to ensure that all the data, which is stored in memory by the kernel while copying the image, is written to the USB stick.

198

4.5.3 Using the space left on a USB stick

After copying the `live-image-i386.hybrid.iso` to a USB stick, the first partition on the device will be filled up by the live system. To use the remaining free space, use a partitioning tool such as *gparted* or *parted* to create a new partition on the stick.

```
# gparted ${USBSTICK}
```

After the partition is created, where `${PARTITION}` is the name of the partition, such as `/dev/sdb2`, you have to create a filesystem on it. One possible choice would be `ext4`.

```
# mkfs.ext4 ${PARTITION}
```

Note: If you want to use the extra space with Windows, apparently that OS cannot normally access any partitions but the first. Some solutions to this problem have been discussed on our [mailing list](#), but it seems there are no easy answers.

Remember: Every time you install a new `live-image-i386.hybrid.iso` on the stick, all data on the stick will be lost because the partition table is overwritten by the contents of the image, so back up your extra partition first to restore again after updating the live image.

4.5.4 Booting the live medium

The first time you boot your live medium, whether CD, DVD, USB key, or PXE boot, some setup in your computer's BIOS may be

needed first. Since BIOSes vary greatly in features and key bindings, we cannot get into the topic in depth here. Some BIOSes provide a key to bring up a menu of boot devices at boot time, which is the easiest way if it is available on your system. Otherwise, you need to enter the BIOS configuration menu and change the boot order to place the boot device for the live system before your normal boot device.

Once you've booted the medium, you are presented with a boot menu. If you just press enter here, the system will boot using the default entry, `Live` and default options. For more information about boot options, see the "help" entry in the menu and also the *live-boot* and *live-config* man pages found within the live system.

Assuming you've selected `Live` and booted a default desktop live image, after the boot messages scroll by, you should be automatically logged into the user account and see a desktop, ready to use. If you have booted a console-only image, such as `standard` or `rescue` flavour [prebuilt images](#), you should be automatically logged in on the console to the user account and see a shell prompt, ready to use.

4.6 Using a virtual machine for testing

It can be a great time-saver for the development of live images to run them in a virtual machine (VM). This is not without its caveats:

- Running a VM requires enough RAM for both the guest OS and the host and a CPU with hardware support for virtualization is recommended.
- There are some inherent limitations to running on a VM, e.g. poor video performance, limited choice of emulated hardware.
- When developing for specific hardware, there is no substitute for

running on the hardware itself.

226

- Occasionally there are bugs that relate only to running in a VM. When in doubt, test your image directly on the hardware.

Provided you can work within these constraints, survey the available VM software and choose one that is suitable for your needs.

4.6.1 Testing an ISO image with QEMU

The most versatile VM in Debian is QEMU. If your processor has hardware support for virtualization, use the *qemu-kvm* package; the *qemu-kvm* package description briefly lists the requirements.

First, install *qemu-kvm* if your processor supports it. If not, install *qemu*, in which case the program name is *qemu* instead of *kvm* in the following examples. The *qemu-utils* package is also valuable for creating virtual disk images with *qemu-img*.

220

```
# apt-get install qemu-kvm qemu-utils
```

Booting an ISO image is simple:

222

```
$ kvm -cdrom live-image-i386.hybrid.iso
```

See the man pages for more details.

4.6.2 Testing an ISO image with VirtualBox

In order to test the ISO with *virtualbox*:

```
# apt-get install virtualbox virtualbox-qt virtualbox-dkms
$ virtualbox
```

Create a new virtual machine, change the storage settings to use *live-image-i386.hybrid.iso* as the CD/DVD device, and start the machine.

227

Note: For live systems containing X.org that you want to test with *virtualbox*, you may wish to include the VirtualBox X.org driver package, *virtualbox-guest-dkms* and *virtualbox-guest-x11*, in your *live-build* configuration. Otherwise, the resolution is limited to 800x600.

228

229

```
$ echo "virtualbox-guest-dkms virtualbox-guest-x11" >> config/package-lists↔
/my.list.chroot
```

In order to make the *dkms* package work, also the kernel headers for the kernel flavour used in your image need to be installed. Instead of manually listing the correct *linux-headers* package in above created package list, the selection of the right package can be done automatically by *live-build*.

230

231

```
$ lb config --linux-packages "linux-image linux-headers"
```

4.7 Building and using an HDD image

232

Building an HDD image is similar to an ISO hybrid one in all respects except you specify *-b hdd* and the resulting filename is

233

live-image-i386.img which cannot be burnt to optical media. It is suitable for booting from USB sticks, USB hard drives, and various other portable storage devices. Normally, an ISO hybrid image can be used for this purpose instead, but if you have a BIOS which does not handle hybrid images properly, you need an HDD image.

234 **Note:** if you created an ISO hybrid image with the previous example, you will need to clean up your working directory with the `lb clean` command (see [<The lb clean command>](#)):

235

```
# lb clean --binary
```

236 Run the `lb config` command as before, except this time specifying the HDD image type:

237

```
$ lb config -b hdd
```

238 Now build the image with the `lb build` command:

239

```
# lb build
```

240 When the build finishes, a `live-image-i386.img` file should be present in the current directory.

241 The generated binary image contains a VFAT partition and the syslinux bootloader, ready to be directly written on a USB device. Once again, using an HDD image is just like using an ISO hybrid one on USB. Follow the instructions in [<Using an ISO hybrid live](#)

[image>](#), except use the filename `live-image-i386.img` instead of `live-image-i386.hybrid.iso`.

Likewise, to test an HDD image with Qemu, install `qemu` as described above in [<Testing an ISO image with QEMU>](#). Then run `kvm` or `qemu`, depending on which version your host system needs, specifying `live-image-i386.img` as the first hard drive.

242

243

```
$ kvm -hda live-image-i386.img
```

4.8 Building a netboot image

244

The following sequence of commands will create a basic netboot image containing a default live system without X.org. It is suitable for booting over the network.

245

Note: if you performed any previous examples, you will need to clean up your working directory with the `lb clean` command:

246

247

```
# lb clean
```

In this specific case, a `lb clean --binary` would not be enough to clean up the necessary stages. The cause for this is that in netboot setups, a different `initramfs` configuration needs to be used which `live-build` performs automatically when building netboot images. Since the `initramfs` creation belongs to the `chroot` stage, switching to netboot in an existing build directory means to rebuild the `chroot` stage too. Therefore, `lb clean` (which will remove the `chroot` stage, too) needs to be used.

248

Run the `lb config` command as follows to configure your image

249

for netbooting:

250

```
$ lb config -b netboot --net-root-path "/srv/debian-live" --net-root-server↔
"192.168.0.2"
```

251

In contrast with the ISO and HDD images, netbooting does not, itself, serve the filesystem image to the client, so the files must be served via NFS. Different network filesystems can be chosen through `lb config`. The `--net-root-path` and `--net-root-server` options specify the location and server, respectively, of the NFS server where the filesystem image will be located at boot time. Make sure these are set to suitable values for your network and server.

252

Now build the image with the `lb build` command:

253

```
# lb build
```

254

In a network boot, the client runs a small piece of software which usually resides on the EPROM of the Ethernet card. This program sends a DHCP request to get an IP address and information about what to do next. Typically, the next step is getting a higher level bootloader via the TFTP protocol. That could be `pxelinux`, `GRUB`, or even boot directly to an operating system like Linux.

255

For example, if you unpack the generated `live-image-i386.netboot.tar` archive in the `/srv/debian-live` directory, you'll find the filesystem image in `live/filesystem.squashfs` and the kernel, `initrd` and `pxelinux` bootloader in `tftpbboot/`.

256

We must now configure three services on the server to enable netbooting: the DHCP server, the TFTP server and the NFS server.

4.8.1 DHCP server

257

We must configure our network's DHCP server to be sure to give an IP address to the netbooting client system, and to advertise the location of the PXE bootloader.

258

Here is an example for inspiration, written for the ISC DHCP server `isc-dhcp-server` in the `/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf` configuration file:

259

260

```
# /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf - configuration file for isc-dhcp-server

ddns-update-style none;

option domain-name "example.org";
option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

log-facility local7;

subnet 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.254;
    filename "pxelinux.0";
    next-server 192.168.0.2;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
    option broadcast-address 192.168.0.255;
    option routers 192.168.0.1;
}
```

4.8.2 TFTP server

261

This serves the kernel and initial ramdisk to the system at run time.

262

You should install the `tftpd-hpa` package. It can serve all files contained inside a root directory, usually `/srv/tftp`. To let it serve

263

files inside `/srv/debian-live/tftpboot`, run as root the following command:

264

```
# dpkg-reconfigure -plow tftpd-hpa
```

265

and fill in the new tftp server directory when being asked about it.

266

4.8.3 NFS server

267

Once the guest computer has downloaded and booted a Linux kernel and loaded its `initrd`, it will try to mount the Live filesystem image through a NFS server.

268

You need to install the `nfs-kernel-server` package.

269

Then, make the filesystem image available through NFS by adding a line like the following to `/etc/exports`:

270

```
/srv/debian-live *(ro,async,no_root_squash,no_subtree_check)
```

271

and tell the NFS server about this new export with the following command:

272

```
# exportfs -rv
```

273

Setting up these three services can be a little tricky. You might need some patience to get all of them working together. For more information, see the `syslinux` wiki at <http://www.syslinux.org/wiki/index.php/>

`PXELINUX`> or the Debian Installer Manual's TFTP Net Booting section at <http://d-i.alioth.debian.org/manual/en.i386/ch04s05.html>. They might help, as their processes are very similar.

4.8.4 Netboot testing HowTo

274

Netboot image creation is made easy with `live-build`, but testing the images on physical machines can be really time consuming.

275

To make our life easier, we can use virtualization.

276

4.8.5 Qemu

277

- Install `qemu`, `bridge-utils`, `sudo`.

278

Edit `/etc/qemu-ifup`:

279

280

```
#!/bin/sh
sudo -p "Password for $0:" /sbin/ifconfig $1 172.20.0.1
echo "Executing /etc/qemu-ifup"
echo "Bringing up $1 for bridged mode..."
sudo /sbin/ifconfig $1 0.0.0.0 promisc up
echo "Adding $1 to br0..."
sudo /usr/sbin/brctl addif br0 $1
sleep 2
```

Get, or build a `grub-floppy-netboot`.

281

Launch `qemu` with `"-net nic,vlan=0 -net tap,vlan=0,ifname=tun0"`

282

4.9 Webbooting

283

Webbooting is a convenient way of retrieving and booting live systems using the internet as a means. The requirements for webbooting are very few. On the one hand, you need a medium with

284

a bootloader, an initial ramdisk and a kernel. On the other hand, a web server to store the squashfs files which contain the filesystem.

4.9.1 Getting the webboot files

As usual, you can build the images yourself or use the pre-built files, which are available on the project's homepage at <http://live-systems.org/>. Using pre-built images would be handy for doing initial testing until one can fine tune their own needs. If you have built a live image you will find the files needed for webbooting in the build directory under `binary/live/`. The files are called `mlinuz`, `initrd.img` and `filesystem.squashfs`.

It is also possible to extract those files from an already existing iso image. In order to achieve that, loopback mount the image as follows:

```
# mount -o loop image.iso /mnt
```

The files are to be found under the `live/` directory. In this specific case, it would be `/mnt/live/`. This method has the disadvantage that you need to be root to be able to mount the image. However, it has the advantage that it is easily scriptable and thus, easily automated.

But undoubtedly, the easiest way of extracting the files from an iso image and uploading it to the web server at the same time, is using the midnight commander or *mc*. If you have the *genisoimage* package installed, the two-pane file manager allows you to browse the contents of an iso file in one pane and upload the files via ftp in the other pane. Even though this method requires manual work, it does not require root privileges.

4.9.2 Booting webboot images

While some users will prefer virtualization to test webbooting, we refer to real hardware here to match the following possible use case which should only be considered as an example.

In order to boot a webboot image it is enough to have the components mentioned above, i.e. `mlinuz` and `initrd.img` in a usb stick inside a directory named `live/` and install `syslinux` as bootloader. Then boot from the usb stick and type `fetch=URL/PATH/TO/FILE` at the boot options. *live-boot* will retrieve the squashfs file and store it into ram. This way, it is possible to use the downloaded compressed filesystem as a regular live system. For example:

```
append boot=live components fetch=http://192.168.2.50/images/webboot/↔  
filesystem.squashfs
```

Use case: You have a web server in which you have stored two squashfs files, one which contains a full desktop, like for example `gnome`, and a rescue one. If you need a graphical environment for one machine, you can plug your usb stick in and webboot the `gnome` image. If you need the rescue tools included in the second type of image, perhaps for another machine, you can webboot the rescue one.

296 **Overview of tools**297 **5. Overview of tools**

298 This chapter contains an overview of the three main tools used in building live systems: *live-build*, *live-boot* and *live-config*.

299 **5.1 The live-build package**

300 *live-build* is a collection of scripts to build live systems. These scripts are also referred to as “commands”.

301 The idea behind *live-build* is to be a framework that uses a configuration directory to completely automate and customize all aspects of building a Live image.

302 Many concepts are similar to those used to build Debian packages with *debhelper*:

- 303 • The scripts have a central location for configuring their operation. In *debhelper*, this is the `debian/` subdirectory of a package tree. For example, `dh_install` will look, among others, for a file called `debian/install` to determine which files should exist in a particular binary package. In much the same way, *live-build* stores its configuration entirely under a `config/` subdirectory.
- 304 • The scripts are independent - that is to say, it is always safe to run each command.

305 Unlike *debhelper*, *live-build* provides the tools to generate a skeleton configuration directory. This could be considered to be similar to tools such as *dh-make*. For more information about these tools, read on, since the remainder of this section discusses the four most important commands. Note that the preceding `lb` is a generic wrapper for *live-build* commands.

306

- **lb config** : Responsible for initializing and configuring a Live system configuration directory. See The `lb config` command for more information.
- **lb build** : Responsible for starting a Live system build. See <The `lb build` command> for more information. 307
- **lb clean** : Responsible for removing parts of a Live system build. See <The `lb clean` command> for more information. 308

309 **5.1.1 The lb config command**

310 As discussed in <`live-build`>, the scripts that make up *live-build* read their configuration with the `source` command from a single directory named `config/`. As constructing this directory by hand would be time-consuming and error-prone, the `lb config` command can be used to create the initial skeleton configuration tree.

311 The `lb config` command creates the following directories inside `config/`: `hooks/`, `includes/`, several other `includes` subdirectories for each stage of the build process and `package-lists/`. The latter includes a list of several important live packages like *live-boot*, *live-config* and *live-config-sysvinit*.

312 Issuing `lb config` without any arguments completes the `config/` subdirectory which it populates with some default settings in configuration files, and two skeleton trees named `auto/` and `local/`.

313

```
$ lb config
[2014-04-25 17:14:34] lb config
P: Updating config tree for a debian/wheezy/i386 system
```

314 Using `lb config` without any arguments would be suitable for users

who need a very basic image, or who intend to provide a more complete configuration via `auto/config` later (see [Managing a configuration](#) for details).

315 Normally, you will want to specify some options. For example, to specify which package manager to use while building the image:

316

```
$ lb config --apt aptitude
```

317 It is possible to specify many options, such as:

318

```
$ lb config --binary-images netboot --bootappend-live "boot=live components↔
hostname=live-host username=live-user" ...
```

319 A full list of options is available in the `lb_config` man page.

320 5.1.2 The `lb build` command

321 The `lb build` command reads in your configuration from the `config/` directory. It then runs the lower level commands needed to build your Live system.

322 5.1.3 The `lb clean` command

323 It is the job of the `lb clean` command to remove various parts of a build so subsequent builds can start from a clean state. By default, `chroot`, `binary` and `source` stages are cleaned, but the cache is left intact. Also, individual stages can be cleaned. For example, if you have made changes that only affect the binary stage, use `lb clean --binary` prior to building a new binary. If your changes

invalidate the bootstrap and/or package caches, e.g. changes to `--mode`, `--architecture`, or `--bootstrap`, you must use `lb clean --purge`. See the `lb_clean` man page for a full list of options.

5.2 The live-boot package 324

live-boot is a collection of scripts providing hooks for the *initramfs-tools*, used to generate an *initramfs* capable of booting live systems, such as those created by *live-build*. This includes the live system ISOs, netboot tarballs, and USB stick images. 325

At boot time it will look for read-only media containing a `/live/` directory where a root filesystem (often a compressed filesystem image like `squashfs`) is stored. If found, it will create a writable environment, using `aufs`, for Debian like systems to boot from. 326

More information on initial ramfs in Debian can be found in the Debian Linux Kernel Handbook at <http://kernel-handbook.alioth.debian.org/> in the chapter on *initramfs*. 327

5.3 The live-config package 328

live-config consists of the scripts that run at boot time after *live-boot* to configure the live system automatically. It handles such tasks as setting the hostname, locales and timezone, creating the live user, inhibiting cron jobs and performing autologin of the live user. 329

330 Managing a configuration

331 6. Managing a configuration

332 This chapter explains how to manage a live configuration from initial creation, through successive revisions and successive releases of both the *live-build* software and the live image itself.

333 6.1 Dealing with configuration changes

334 Live configurations rarely are perfect on the first try. It may be fine to pass `lb config` options from the command-line to perform a single build, but it is more typical to revise those options and build again until you are satisfied. To support these changes, you will need auto scripts which ensure your configuration is kept in a consistent state.

335 6.1.1 Why use auto scripts? What do they do?

336 The `lb config` command stores the options you pass to it in `config/*` files along with many other options set to default values. If you run `lb config` again, it will not reset any option that was defaulted based on your initial options. So, for example, if you run `lb config` again with a new value for `--binary-images`, any dependent options that were defaulted for the old image type may no longer work with the new ones. Nor are these files intended to be read or edited. They store values for over a hundred options, so nobody, let alone yourself, will be able to see in these which options you actually specified. And finally, if you run `lb config`, then upgrade *live-build* and it happens to rename an option, `config/*` would still contain variables named after the old option that are no longer valid.

337 For all these reasons, `auto/*` scripts will make your life easier.

They are simple wrappers to the `lb config`, `lb build` and `lb clean` commands that are designed to help you manage your configuration. The `auto/config` script stores your `lb config` command with all desired options, the `auto/clean` script removes the files containing configuration variable values, and the `auto/build` script keeps a `build.log` of each build. Each of these scripts is run automatically every time you run the corresponding `lb` command. By using these scripts, your configuration is easier to read and is kept internally consistent from one revision to the next. Also, it will be much easier for you identify and fix options which need to change when you upgrade *live-build* after reading the updated documentation.

6.1.2 Use example auto scripts

For your convenience, *live-build* comes with example auto shell scripts to copy and edit. Start a new, default configuration, then copy the examples into it:

```
$ mkdir mylive && cd mylive && lb config
$ mkdir auto
$ cp /usr/share/doc/live-build/examples/auto/* auto/
```

Edit `auto/config`, adding any options as you see fit. For instance:

```
#!/bin/sh
lb config noauto \
  --architectures i386 \
  --linux-flavours 686-pae \
  --binary-images hdd \
  --mirror-bootstrap http://ftp.ch.debian.org/debian/ \
```

```
--mirror-binary http://ftp.ch.debian.org/debian/ \
"${@}"
```

343 Now, each time you use `lb config`, `auto/config` will reset the configuration based on these options. When you want to make changes to them, edit the options in this file instead of passing them to `lb config`. When you use `lb clean`, `auto/clean` will clean up the `config/*` files along with any other build products. And finally, when you use `lb build`, a log of the build will be written by `auto/build` in `build.log`.

344 **Note:** A special `noauto` parameter is used here to suppress another call to `auto/config`, thereby preventing infinite recursion. Make sure you don't accidentally remove it when making edits. Also, take care to ensure when you split the `lb config` command across multiple lines for readability, as shown in the example above, that you don't forget the backslash (at the end of each line that continues to the next.

345 6.2 Clone a configuration published via Git

346 Use the `lb config --config` option to clone a Git repository that contains a live system configuration. If you would like to base your configuration on one maintained by the Live Systems Project, look at <http://live-systems.org/gitweb/> for the repository named `live-images` in the category `Packages`. This repository contains the configurations for the live systems `<prebuilt images>`.

347 For example, to build a rescue image, use the `live-images` repository as follows:

348

```
$ mkdir live-images && cd live-images
$ lb config --config git://live-systems.org/git/live-images.git
$ cd images/rescue
```

Edit `auto/config` and any other things you need in the config tree to suit your needs. For example, the unofficial non-free prebuilt images are made by simply adding `--archive-areas "main contrib non-free"`. 349

You may optionally define a shortcut in your Git configuration by adding the following to your `/${HOME}/.gitconfig`: 350

```
[url "git://live-systems.org/git/"]
  insteadOf = lso: 351
```

This enables you to use `lso:` anywhere you need to specify the address of a `live-systems.org` git repository. If you also drop the optional `.git` suffix, starting a new image using this configuration is as easy as: 352

```
$ lb config --config lso:live-images 353
```

Cloning the entire `live-images` repository pulls the configurations used for several images. If you feel like building a different image after you have finished with the first one, change to another directory and again and optionally, make any changes to suit your needs. 354

In any case, remember that every time you will have to build the image as superuser: `lb build` 355

356 **Customizing contents**357 **7. Customization overview**

358 This chapter gives an overview of the various ways in which you may customize a live system.

359 **7.1 Build time vs. boot time configuration**

360 Live system configuration options are divided into build-time options which are options that are applied at build time and boot-time options which are applied at boot time. Boot-time options are further divided into those occurring early in the boot, applied by the *live-boot* package, and those that happen later in the boot, applied by *live-config*. Any boot-time option may be modified by the user by specifying it at the boot prompt. The image may also be built with default boot parameters so users can normally just boot directly to the live system without specifying any options when all of the defaults are suitable. In particular, the argument to `lb --bootappend-live` consists of any default kernel command line options for the Live system, such as persistence, keyboard layouts, or timezone. See [<Customizing locale and language>](#), for example.

361 Build-time configuration options are described in the `lb config` man pages. Boot-time options are described in the man pages for *live-boot* and *live-config*. Although the *live-boot* and *live-config* packages are installed within the live system you are building, it is recommended that you also install them on your build system for easy reference when you are working on your configuration. It is safe to do so, as none of the scripts contained within them are executed unless the system is configured as a live system.

362 **7.2 Stages of the build**

The build process is divided into stages, with various customizations applied in sequence in each. The first stage to run is the **bootstrap** stage. This is the initial phase of populating the chroot directory with packages to make a barebones Debian system. This is followed by the **chroot** stage, which completes the construction of chroot directory, populating it with all of the packages listed in the configuration, along with any other materials. Most customization of content occurs in this stage. The final stage of preparing the live image is the **binary** stage, which builds a bootable image, using the contents of the chroot directory to construct the root filesystem for the Live system, and including the installer and any other additional material on the target medium outside of the Live system's filesystem. After the live image is built, if enabled, the source tarball is built in the **source** stage.

Within each of these stages, there is a particular sequence in which commands are applied. These are arranged in such a way as to ensure customizations can be layered in a reasonable fashion. For example, within the **chroot** stage, preseeds are applied before any packages are installed, packages are installed before any locally included files are copied, and hooks are run later, after all of the materials are in place.

365 **7.3 Supplement lb config with files**

366 Although `lb config` creates a skeletal configuration in the `config/` directory, to accomplish your goals, you may need to provide additional files in subdirectories of `config/`. Depending on where the files are stored in the configuration, they may be copied into the live system's filesystem or into the binary image filesystem, or may provide build-time configurations of the system that would be cumbersome to pass as command-line options. You may include things

such as custom lists of packages, custom artwork, or hook scripts to run either at build time or at boot time, boosting the already considerable flexibility of debian-live with code of your own.

367 7.4 Customization tasks

368 The following chapters are organized by the kinds of customization task users typically perform: <[Customizing package installation](#)>, <[Customizing contents](#)> and <[Customizing locale and language](#)> cover just a few of the things you might want to do.

369 Customizing package installation

370 8. Customizing package installation

371 Perhaps the most basic customization of a live system is the selection of packages to be included in the image. This chapter guides you through the various build-time options to customize *live-build*'s installation of packages. The broadest choices influencing which packages are available to install in the image are the distribution and archive areas. To ensure decent download speeds, you should choose a nearby distribution mirror. You can also add your own repositories for backports, experimental or custom packages, or include packages directly as files. You can define lists of packages, including metapackages which will install many related packages at once, such as packages for a particular desktop or language. Finally, a number of options give some control over *apt*, or if you prefer, *aptitude*, at build time when packages are installed. You may find these handy if you use a proxy, want to disable installation of recommended packages to save space, or need to control which versions of packages are installed via APT pinning, to name a few possibilities.

372 8.1 Package sources

373 8.1.1 Distribution, archive areas and mode

374 The distribution you choose has the broadest impact on which packages are available to include in your live image. Specify the codename, which defaults to **jessie** for the **jessie** version of *live-build*. Any current distribution carried in the archive may be specified by its codename here. (See [<Terms>](#) for more details.) The `--distribution` option not only influences the source of packages within the archive, but also instructs *live-build* to behave as needed

to build each supported distribution. For example, to build against the **unstable** release, **sid**, specify:

```
375 $ lb config --distribution sid
```

376 Within the distribution archive, archive areas are major divisions of the archive. In Debian, these are `main`, `contrib` and `non-free`. Only `main` contains software that is part of the Debian distribution, hence that is the default. One or more values may be specified, e.g.

```
377 $ lb config --archive-areas "main contrib non-free"
```

378 Experimental support is available for some Debian derivatives through a `--mode` option. By default, this option is set to `debian` only if you are building on a Debian or on an unknown system. If `lb config` is invoked on any of the supported derivatives, it will default to create an image of that derivative. If `lb config` is run in e.g. `ubuntu` mode, the distribution names and archive areas for the specified derivative are supported instead of the ones for Debian. The mode also modifies *live-build* behaviour to suit the derivatives.

379 **Note:** The projects for whom these modes were added are primarily responsible for supporting users of these options. The Live Systems Project, in turn, provides development support on a best-effort basis only, based on feedback from the derivative projects as we do not develop or support these derivatives ourselves.

8.1.2 Distribution mirrors

381 The Debian archive is replicated across a large network of mirrors around the world so that people in each region can choose a nearby mirror for best download speed. Each of the `--mirror-*` options governs which distribution mirror is used at various stages of the build. Recall from [<Stages of the build>](#) that the **bootstrap** stage is when the chroot is initially populated by *debootstrap* with a minimal system, and the **chroot** stage is when the chroot used to construct the live system's filesystem is built. Thus, the corresponding mirror switches are used for those stages, and later, in the **binary** stage, the `--mirror-binary` and `--mirror-binary-security` values are used, superseding any mirrors used in an earlier stage.

8.1.3 Distribution mirrors used at build time

382 To set the distribution mirrors used at build time to point at a local mirror, it is sufficient to set `--mirror-bootstrap`, `--mirror-chroot-security` and `--mirror-chroot-backports` as follows.

```
384 $ lb config --mirror-bootstrap http://localhost/debian/ \
--mirror-chroot-security http://localhost/debian-security/ \
--mirror-chroot-backports http://localhost/debian-backports/
```

385 The chroot mirror, specified by `--mirror-chroot`, defaults to the `--mirror-bootstrap` value.

8.1.4 Distribution mirrors used at run time

387 The `--mirror-binary*` options govern the distribution mirrors

380 placed in the binary image. These may be used to install additional packages while running the live system. The defaults employ `http.debian.net`, a service that chooses a geographically close mirror based, among other things, on the user's IP family and the availability of the mirrors. This is a suitable choice when you cannot predict which mirror will be best for all of your users. Or you may specify your own values as shown in the example below. An image built from this configuration would only be suitable for users on a network where "mirror" is reachable.

```
388 $ lb config --mirror-binary http://mirror/debian/ \
--mirror-binary-security http://mirror/debian-security/ \
--mirror-binary-backports http://mirror/debian-backports/
```

8.1.5 Additional repositories

389 You may add more repositories, broadening your package choices beyond what is available in your target distribution. These may be, for example, for backports, experimental or custom packages. To configure additional repositories, create `config/archives/your-repository.list.chroot`, and/or `config/archives/your-repository.list.binary` files. As with the `--mirror-*` options, these govern the repositories used in the **chroot** stage when building the image, and in the **binary** stage, i.e. for use when running the live system.

391 For example, `config/archives/live.list.chroot` allows you to install packages from the `debian-live` snapshot repository at live system build time.

```
392 deb http://live-systems.org/ sid-snapshots main contrib non-free
```

393 If you add the same line to `config/archives/live.list.binary`,
the repository will be added to your live system's `/etc/apt/-
sources.list.d/` directory.

394 If such files exist, they will be picked up automatically.

395 You should also put the GPG key used to sign the repository
into `config/archives/your-repository.key.{binary,chroot}`
files.

396 Should you need custom APT pinning, such APT preferences snip-
pets can be placed in `config/archives/your-repository.pref.-
{binary,chroot}` files and will be automatically added to your live
system's `/etc/apt/preferences.d/` directory.

397 8.2 Choosing packages to install

398 There are a number of ways to choose which packages *live-build*
will install in your image, covering a variety of different needs. You
can simply name individual packages to install in a package list.
You can also use metapackages in those lists, or select them us-
ing package control file fields. And finally, you may place package
files in your `config/` tree, which is well suited to testing of new
or experimental packages before they are available from a reposi-
tory.

399 8.2.1 Package lists

400 Package lists are a powerful way of expressing which packages
should be installed. The list syntax supports conditional sections
which makes it easy to build lists and adapt them for use in multiple
configurations. Package names may also be injected into the list
using shell helpers at build time.

401 **Note:** The behaviour of *live-build* when specifying a package that

does not exist is determined by your choice of APT utility. See
<Choosing apt or aptitude> for more details.

402 8.2.2 Using metapackages

403 The simplest way to populate your package list is to use a task
metapackage maintained by your distribution. For example:

```
404 $ lb config
$ echo task-gnome-desktop > config/package-lists/desktop.list.chroot
```

405 This supercedes the older predefined list method supported in
live-build 2.x. Unlike predefined lists, task metapackages
are not specific to the Live System project. Instead, they are
maintained by specialist working groups within the distribution
and therefore reflect the consensus of each group about which
packages best serve the needs of the intended users. They also
cover a much broader range of use cases than the predefined lists
they replace.

406 All task metapackages are prefixed `task-`, so a quick way to deter-
mine which are available (though it may contain a handful of false
hits that match the name but aren't metapackages) is to match on
the package name with:

```
407 $ apt-cache search --names-only ^task-
```

408 In addition to these, you will find other metapackages with vari-
ous purposes. Some are subsets of broader task packages, like
`gnome-core`, while others are individual specialized parts of a De-
bian Pure Blend, such as the `education-*` metapackages. To list

all metapackages in the archive, install the `debtags` package and list all packages with the `role::metapackage` tag as follows:

409

```
$ debtags search role::metapackage
```

8.2.3 Local package lists

Whether you list metapackages, individual packages, or a combination of both, all local package lists are stored in `config/package-lists/`. Since more than one list can be used, this lends itself well to modular designs. For example, you may decide to devote one list to a particular choice of desktop, another to a collection of related packages that might as easily be used on top of a different desktop. This allows you to experiment with different combinations of sets of packages with a minimum of fuss, sharing common lists between different live image projects.

Package lists that exist in this directory need to have a `.list` suffix in order to be processed, and then an additional stage suffix, `.chroot` or `.binary` to indicate which stage the list is for.

Note: If you don't specify the stage suffix, the list will be used for both stages. Normally, you want to specify `.list.chroot` so that the packages will only be installed in the live filesystem and not have an extra copy of the `.deb` placed on the medium.

8.2.4 Local binary package lists

To make a binary stage list, place a file suffixed with `.list.binary` in `config/package-lists/`. These packages are not installed in the live filesystem, but are included on the live medium under `pool/`. You would typically use such a list with one of the non-live

installer variants. As mentioned above, if you want this list to be the same as your `chroot` stage list, simply use the `.list` suffix by itself.

8.2.5 Generated package lists

416

It sometimes happens that the best way to compose a list is to generate it with a script. Any line starting with an exclamation point indicates a command to be executed within the `chroot` when the image is built. For example, one might include the line `! grep-aptavail -n -sPackage -FPriority standard |sort` in a package list to produce a sorted list of available packages with `Priority: standard`.

417

In fact, selecting packages with the `grep-aptavail` command (from the `dctrl-tools` package) is so useful that `live-build` provides a `Packages` helper script as a convenience. This script takes two arguments: `field` and `pattern`. Thus, you can create a list with the following contents:

418

```
$ lb config
$ echo '! Packages Priority standard' > config/package-lists/standard.list.<←
chroot
```

419

8.2.6 Using conditionals inside package lists

420

Any of the *live-build* configuration variables stored in `config/*` (minus the `LB_` prefix) may be used in conditional statements in package lists. Generally, this means any `lb config` option uppercased and with dashes changed to underscores. But in practice, it is only the ones that influence package selection that make sense, such as `DISTRIBUTION`, `ARCHITECTURES` or `ARCHIVE_AREAS`.

421

422 For example, to install `ia32-libs` if the `--architectures amd64` is
423 specified:

```
#if ARCHITECTURES amd64
ia32-libs
#endif
```

424 You may test for any one of a number of values, e.g. to install
`memtest86+` if either `--architectures i386` or `--architectures amd64` is specified:

```
#if ARCHITECTURES i386 amd64
memtest86+
#endif
```

426 You may also test against variables that may contain more than one
value, e.g. to install `vrms` if either `contrib` or `non-free` is specified
via `--archive-areas`:

```
#if ARCHIVE_AREAS contrib non-free
vrms
#endif
```

428 The nesting of conditionals is not supported.

429 8.2.7 Removing packages at install time

430 You can list packages in files with `.list.chroot_live` and
`.list.chroot_install` suffixes inside the `config/package-lists`
directory. If both a live and an install list exist, the packages in

the `.list.chroot_live` list are removed with a hook after the
installation (if the user uses the installer). The packages in the
`.list.chroot_install` list are present both in the live system and
in the installed system. This is a special tweak for the installer and
may be useful if you have `--debian-installer live` set in your
config, and wish to remove live system-specific packages at install
time.

8.2.8 Desktop and language tasks 431

432 Desktop and language tasks are special cases that need some ex-
tra planning and configuration. Live images are different from De-
bian Installer images in this respect. In the Debian Installer, if the
medium was prepared for a particular desktop environment flavour,
the corresponding task will be automatically installed. Thus, there
are internal `gnome-desktop`, `kde-desktop`, `lxde-desktop` and `xfce-`
`desktop` tasks, none of which are offered in `tasksel`'s menu. Like-
wise, there are no menu entries for tasks for languages, but the
user's language choice during the install influences the selection
of corresponding language tasks. 432

433 When developing a desktop live image, the image typically boots
directly to a working desktop, the choices of both desktop and de-
fault language having been made at build time, not at run time as in
the case of the Debian Installer. That's not to say that a live image
couldn't be built to support multiple desktops or multiple languages
and offer the user a choice, but that is not *live-build*'s default be-
haviour. 433

434 Because there is no provision made automatically for language
tasks, which include such things as language-specific fonts and
input-method packages, if you want them, you need to specify
them in your configuration. For example, a GNOME desktop image
containing support for German might include these task metapack-

ages:

435

```
$ lb config
$ echo "task-gnome-desktop task-laptop" >> config/package-lists/my.list.chroot
$ echo "task-german task-german-desktop task-german-gnome-desktop" >> config/package-lists/my.list.chroot
```

8.2.9 Kernel flavour and version

436

437

One or more kernel flavours will be included in your image by default, depending on the architecture. You can choose different flavours via the `--linux-flavours` option. Each flavour is suffixed to the default stub `linux-image` to form each metapackage name which in turn depends on an exact kernel package to be included in your image.

438

Thus by default, an `amd64` architecture image will include the `linux-image-amd64` flavour metapackage, and an `i386` architecture image will include the `linux-image-486` and `linux-image-686-pae` metapackages. At time of writing, these packages depend on `linux-image-3.2.0-4-amd64`, `linux-image-3.2.0-4-486` and `linux-image-3.2.0-4-686-pae`, respectively.

439

When more than one kernel package version is available in your configured archives, you can specify a different kernel package name stub with the `--linux-packages` option. For example, supposing you are building an `amd64` architecture image and add the experimental archive for testing purposes so you can install the `linux-image-3.7-trunk-amd64` kernel. You would configure that image as follows:

440

```
$ lb config --linux-packages linux-image-3.7-trunk
$ echo "deb http://ftp.debian.org/debian/ experimental main" > config/archives/experimental.list.chroot
```

8.2.10 Custom kernels

441

You can build and include your own custom kernels, so long as they are integrated within the Debian package management system. The *live-build* system does not support kernels not built as `.deb` packages.

442

The proper and recommended way to deploy your own kernel packages is to follow the instructions in the `kernel-handbook`. Remember to modify the ABI and flavour suffixes appropriately, then include a complete build of the `linux` and matching `linux-latest` packages in your repository.

443

If you opt to build the kernel packages without the matching metapackages, you need to specify an appropriate `--linux-packages` stub as discussed in [Kernel flavour and version](#). As we explain in [Installing modified or third-party packages](#), it is best if you include your custom kernel packages in your own repository, though the alternatives discussed in that section work as well.

444

It is beyond the scope of this document to give advice on how to customize your kernel. However, you must at least ensure your configuration satisfies these minimum requirements:

445

- Use an initial ramdisk. 446
- Include the union filesystem module (i.e. usually `aufs`). 447
- Include any other filesystem modules required by your configuration (i.e. usually `squashfs`). 448

8.3 Installing modified or third-party packages

450 While it is against the philosophy of a live system, it may some-
times be necessary to build a live system with modified versions of
packages that are in the Debian repository. This may be to modify
or support additional features, languages and branding, or even to
remove elements of existing packages that are undesirable. Sim-
ilarly, “third-party” packages may be used to add bespoke and/or
proprietary functionality.

451 This section does not cover advice regarding building or main-
taining modified packages. Joachim Breitner's 'How to fork
privately' method from [http://www.joachim-breitner.de/blog/archives/
282-How-to-fork-privately.html](http://www.joachim-breitner.de/blog/archives/282-How-to-fork-privately.html) may be of interest, however. The creation
of bespoke packages is covered in the Debian New Maintainers'
Guide at <http://www.debian.org/doc/maint-guide/> and elsewhere.

452 There are two ways of installing modified custom packages:

- 453 • `packages.chroot`
- 454 • Using a custom APT repository

455 Using `packages.chroot` is simpler to achieve and useful for “one-
off” customizations but has a number of drawbacks, while using a
custom APT repository is more time-consuming to set up.

8.3.1 Using `packages.chroot` to install custom packages

457 To install a custom package, simply copy it to the `config/-
packages.chroot/` directory. Packages that are inside this
directory will be automatically installed into the live system during
build - you do not need to specify them elsewhere.

458 Packages **must** be named in the prescribed way. One simple way
to do this is to use `dpkg-name`.

45849 Using `packages.chroot` for installation of custom packages has
disadvantages:

- 460 • It is not possible to use secure APT. 460
- 461 • You must install all appropriate packages in the `config/-
packages.chroot/` directory. 461
- 462 • It does not lend itself to storing live system configurations in re-
vision control. 462

8.3.2 Using an APT repository to install custom packages

463 Unlike using `packages.chroot`, when using a custom APT repos-
itory you must ensure that you specify the packages elsewhere.
See [Choosing packages to install](#) for details. 464

465 While it may seem unnecessary effort to create an APT repository
to install custom packages, the infrastructure can be easily re-used
at a later date to offer updates of the modified packages. 465

8.3.3 Custom packages and APT

466 *live-build* uses APT to install all packages into the live system so
will therefore inherit behaviours from this program. One relevant
example is that (assuming a default configuration) given a package
available in two different repositories with different version num-
bers, APT will elect to install the package with the higher version
number. 467

468 Because of this, you may wish to increment the version number in
your custom packages' `debian/changelog` files to ensure that your
modified version is installed over one in the official Debian repos-
itories. This may also be achieved by altering the live system's 468

APT pinning preferences - see [APT pinning](#) for more information.

```
$ lb config --apt-http-proxy http://proxy/
```

469 8.4 Configuring APT at build time

470 You can configure APT through a number of options applied only at build time. (APT configuration used in the running live system may be configured in the normal way for live system contents, that is, by including the appropriate configurations through `config/-includes.chroot/`.) For a complete list, look for options starting with `apt` in the `lb_config` man page.

8.4.3 Tweaking APT to save space 478

479 You may find yourself needing to save some space on the image medium, in which case one or the other or both of the following options may be of interest.

480 If you don't want to include APT indices in the image, you can omit those with:

```
$ lb config --apt-indices false
```

481 This will not influence the entries in `/etc/apt/sources.list`, but merely whether `/var/lib/apt` contains the indices files or not. The tradeoff is that APT needs those indices in order to operate in the live system, so before performing `apt-cache search` or `apt-get install`, for instance, the user must `apt-get update` first to create those indices.

482 If you find the installation of recommended packages bloats your image too much, provided you are prepared to deal with the consequences discussed below, you may disable that default option of APT with:

```
$ lb config --apt-recommends false
```

483 The most important consequence of turning off `recommends` is that `live-boot` and `live-config` themselves recommend some packages that provide important functionality used by most Live configurations, such as `user-setup` which `live-config` recommends

471 8.4.1 Choosing apt or aptitude

472 You can elect to use either *apt* or *aptitude* when installing packages at build time. Which utility is used is governed by the `--apt` argument to `lb config`. Choose the method implementing the preferred behaviour for package installation, the notable difference being how missing packages are handled.

- 473 • `apt`: With this method, if a missing package is specified, the package installation will fail. This is the default setting.
- 474 • `aptitude`: With this method, if a missing package is specified, the package installation will succeed.

475 8.4.2 Using a proxy with APT

476 One commonly required APT configuration is to deal with building an image behind a proxy. You may specify your APT proxy with the `--apt-ftp-proxy` or `--apt-http-proxy` options as needed, e.g.

477

and is used to create the live user. In all but the most exceptional circumstances you need to add back at least some of these recommends to your package lists or else your image will not work as expected, if at all. Look at the recommended packages for each of the `live-*` packages included in your build and if you are not certain you can omit them, add them back into your package lists.

486 The more general consequence is that if you don't install recommended packages for any given package, that is, "packages that would be found together with this one in all but unusual installations" (Debian Policy Manual, section 7.2), some packages that users of your Live system actually need may be omitted. Therefore, we suggest you review the difference turning off recommends makes to your packages list (see the `binary.packages` file generated by `lb build`) and re-include in your list any missing packages that you still want installed. Alternatively, if you find you only want a small number of recommended packages left out, leave recommends enabled and set a negative APT pin priority on selected packages to prevent them from being installed, as explained in [<APT pinning>](#).

487 8.4.4 Passing options to apt or aptitude

488 If there is not a `lb config` option to alter APT's behaviour in the way you need, use `--apt-options` or `--aptitude-options` to pass any options through to your configured APT tool. See the man pages for `apt` and `aptitude` for details. Note that both options have default values that you will need to retain in addition to any overrides you may provide. So, for example, suppose you have included something from `snapshot.debian.org` for testing purposes and want to specify `Acquire::Check-Valid-Until=false` to make APT happy with the stale Release file, you would do so as per the following example, appending the new option after the default value `--yes`:

```
$ lb config --apt-options "--yes -oAcquire::Check-Valid-Until=false"
```

Please check the man pages to fully understand these options and when to use them. This is an example only and should not be construed as advice to configure your image this way. This option would not be appropriate for, say, a final release of a live image.

For more complicated APT configurations involving `apt.conf` options you might want to create a `config/apt/apt.conf` file instead. See also the other `apt-*` options for a few convenient shortcuts for frequently needed options.

8.4.5 APT pinning

For background, please first read the `apt_preferences(5)` man page. APT pinning can be configured either for build time, or else for run time. For the former, create `config/archives/*.pref`, `config/archives/*.pref.chroot`, and `config/apt/preferences`. For the latter, create `config/includes.chroot/etc/apt/preferences`.

Let's say you are building a **jessie** live system but need all the live packages that end up in the binary image to be installed from **sid** at build time. You need to add **sid** to your APT sources and pin the live packages from it higher, but all other packages from it lower, than the default priority. Thus, only the packages you want are installed from **sid** at build time and all others are taken from the target system distribution, **jessie**. The following will accomplish this:

```
$ echo "deb http://mirror/debian/ sid main" > config/archives/sid.list.<↵
  chroot
$ cat >> config/archives/sid.pref.chroot << EOF
Package: live-*
Pin: release n=sid
Pin-Priority: 600

Package: *
Pin: release n=sid
Pin-Priority: 1
EOF
```

496 Negative pin priorities will prevent a package from being installed, as in the case where you do not want a package that is recommended by another package. Suppose you are building an LXDE image using `task-lxde-desktop` in `config/package-lists/-desktop.list.chroot`, but don't want the user prompted to store wifi passwords in the keyring. This metapackage depends on `lxde-core`, which recommends `gksu`, which in turn recommends `gnome-keyring`. So you want to omit the recommended `gnome-keyring` package. This can be done by adding the following stanza to `config/apt/preferences`:

497

```
Package: gnome-keyring
Pin: version *
Pin-Priority: -1
```

498 Customizing contents

499 9. Customizing contents

500 This chapter discusses fine-tuning customization of the live system contents beyond merely choosing which packages to include. Includes allow you to add or replace arbitrary files in your live system image, hooks allow you to execute arbitrary commands at different stages of the build and at boot time, and preseeding allows you to configure packages when they are installed by supplying answers to debconf questions.

501 9.1 Includes

502 While ideally a live system would include files entirely provided by unmodified packages, it is sometimes convenient to provide or modify some content by means of files. Using includes, it is possible to add (or replace) arbitrary files in your live system image. *live-build* provides two mechanisms for using them:

- 503 • Chroot local includes: These allow you to add or replace files to the chroot/Live filesystem. Please see [<Live/chroot local includes>](#) for more information.
- 504 • Binary local includes: These allow you to add or replace files in the binary image. Please see [<Binary local includes>](#) for more information.

505 Please see [<Terms>](#) for more information about the distinction between the “Live” and “binary” images.

506 9.1.1 Live/chroot local includes

507 Chroot local includes can be used to add or replace files in the chroot/Live filesystem so that they may be used in the Live system.

A typical use is to populate the skeleton user directory (`/etc/skel`) used by the Live system to create the live user's home directory. Another is to supply configuration files that can be simply added or replaced in the image without processing; see [<Live/chroot local hooks>](#) if processing is needed.

To include files, simply add them to your `config/includes.chroot` directory. This directory corresponds to the root directory `/` of the live system. For example, to add a file `/var/www/index.html` in the live system, use:

```
509 $ mkdir -p config/includes.chroot/var/www
$ cp /path/to/my/index.html config/includes.chroot/var/www
```

Your configuration will then have the following layout:

```
511 -- config
[...]
```

```
512 |-- includes.chroot
|   |-- var
|       |-- www
|           |-- index.html
[...]
```

Chroot local includes are installed after package installation so that files installed by packages are overwritten.

513 9.1.2 Binary local includes

514 To include material such as documentation or videos on the medium filesystem so that it is accessible immediately upon insertion of the medium without booting the Live system, you

can use binary local includes. This works in a similar fashion to chroot local includes. For example, suppose the files `~/video_demo.*` are demo videos of the live system described by and linked to by an HTML index page. Simply copy the material to `config/includes.binary/` as follows:

515

```
$ cp ~/video_demo.* config/includes.binary/
```

516

These files will now appear in the root directory of the live medium.

517

9.2 Hooks

518

Hooks allow commands to be performed in the chroot and binary stages of the build in order to customize the image.

519

9.2.1 Live/chroot local hooks

520

To run commands in the chroot stage, create a hook script with a `.hook.chroot` suffix containing the commands in the `config/hooks/` directory. The hook will run in the chroot after the rest of your chroot configuration has been applied, so remember to ensure your configuration includes all packages and files your hook needs in order to run. See the example chroot hook scripts for various common chroot customization tasks provided in `/usr/share/doc/live-build/examples/hooks` which you can copy or symlink to use them in your own configuration.

521

9.2.2 Boot-time hooks

522

To execute commands at boot time, you can supply `live-config`

hooks as explained in the “Customization” section of its man page. Examine `live-config`'s own hooks provided in `/lib/live/config/`, noting the sequence numbers. Then provide your own hook prefixed with an appropriate sequence number, either as a chroot local include in `config/includes.chroot/lib/live/config/`, or as a custom package as discussed in [Installing modified or third-party packages](#).

9.2.3 Binary local hooks

523

To run commands in the binary stage, create a hook script with a `.hook.binary` suffix containing the commands in the `config/hooks/` directory. The hook will run after all other binary commands are run, but before `binary_checksums`, the very last binary command. The commands in your hook do not run in the chroot, so take care to not modify any files outside of the build tree, or you may damage your build system! See the example binary hook scripts for various common binary customization tasks provided in `/usr/share/doc/live-build/examples/hooks` which you can copy or symlink to use them in your own configuration.

524

9.3 Preseeding Debconf questions

525

Files in the `config/preseed/` directory suffixed with `.cfg` followed by the stage (`.chroot` or `.binary`) are considered to be debconf preseed files and are installed by `live-build` using `debconf-set-selections` during the corresponding stage.

526

For more information about debconf, please see `debconf(7)` in the `debconf` package.

527

528 **Customizing run time behaviours**529 **10. Customizing run time behaviours**

530 All configuration that is done during run time is done by *live-config*. Here are some of the most common options of *live-config* that users are interested in. A full list of all possibilities can be found in the man page of *live-config*.

531 **10.1 Customizing the live user**

532 One important consideration is that the live user is created by *live-boot* at boot time, not by *live-build* at build time. This not only influences where materials relating to the live user are introduced in your build, as discussed in [Live/chroot local includes](#), but also any groups and permissions associated with the live user.

533 You can specify additional groups that the live user will belong to by using any of the possibilities to configure *live-config*. For example, to add the live user to the `fuse` group, you can either add the following file in `config/includes.chroot/etc/live/config/user-setup.conf`:

534

```
LIVE_USER_DEFAULT_GROUPS="audio cdrom dip floppy video plugdev netdev ↵
powerdev scanner bluetooth fuse"
```

535 or use `live-config.user-default-groups=audio,cdrom,dip,floppy,video,plugdev,netdev,powerdev,scanner,bluetooth,fuse` as a boot parameter.

536 It is also possible to change the default username “user” and the default password “live”. If you want to do that for any reason, you can easily achieve it as follows:

537 To change the default username you can simply specify it in your

config:

538

```
$ lb config --bootappend-live "boot=live components username=live-user"
```

One possible way of changing the default password is by means of a hook as described in [Boot-time hooks](#). In order to do that you can use the “passwd” hook from `/usr/share/doc/live-config/examples/hooks`, prefix it accordingly (e.g. `2000-passwd`) and add it to `config/includes.chroot/lib/live/config/`

539

540 **10.2 Customizing locale and language**

When the live system boots, language is involved in two steps:

541

- the locale generation 542
- setting the keyboard configuration 543

The default locale when building a Live system is `locales=en_US.UTF-8`. To define the locale that should be generated, use the `locales` parameter in the `--bootappend-live` option of `lb config`, e.g.

544

```
$ lb config --bootappend-live "boot=live components locales=de_CH.UTF-8"
```

Multiple locales may be specified as a comma-delimited list.

545

This parameter, as well as the keyboard configuration parameters indicated below, can also be used at the kernel command line. You can specify a locale by `language_country` (in which case the default encoding is used) or the full `language_country.encoding`

546

547

word. A list of supported locales and the encoding for each can be found in `/usr/share/i18n/SUPPORTED`.

548 Both the console and X keyboard configuration are performed by `live-config` using the `console-setup` package. To configure them, use the `keyboard-layouts`, `keyboard-variants`, `keyboard-options` and `keyboard-model` boot parameters via the `--bootappend-live` option. Valid options for these can be found in `/usr/share/X11/xkb/rules/base.lst`. To find layouts and variants for a given language, try searching for the English name of the language and/or the country where the language is spoken, e.g:

549

```
$ egrep -i '(^!|german.*switzerland)' /usr/share/X11/xkb/rules/base.lst
! model
! layout
  ch                German (Switzerland)
! variant
  legacy            ch: German (Switzerland, legacy)
  de_nodeadkeys    ch: German (Switzerland, eliminate dead keys)
  de_sundeadkeys   ch: German (Switzerland, Sun dead keys)
  de_mac           ch: German (Switzerland, Macintosh)
! option
```

550 Note that each variant lists the layout to which it applies in the description.

551 Often, only the layout needs to be configured. For example, to get the locale files for German and Swiss German keyboard layout in X use:

552

```
$ lb config --bootappend-live "boot=live components locales=de_CH.UTF-8 ↵
  keyboard-layouts=ch"
```

553 However, for very specific use cases, you may wish to include other

parameters. For example, to set up a French system with a French-Dvorak layout (called Bepo) on a TypeMatrix EZ-Reach 2030 USB keyboard, use:

554

```
$ lb config --bootappend-live \
  "boot=live components locales=fr_FR.UTF-8 keyboard-layouts=fr keyboard↵
  -variants=bepo keyboard-model=tm2030usb"
```

Multiple values may be specified as comma-delimited lists for each of the `keyboard-*` options, with the exception of `keyboard-model`, which accepts only one value. Please see the `keyboard(5)` man page for details and examples of `XKBMODEL`, `XKBLAYOUT`, `XKBVARIANT` and `XKBOPTIONS` variables. If multiple `keyboard-variants` values are given, they will be matched one-to-one with `keyboard-layouts` values (see `setxkbmap(1)` `-variant` option). Empty values are allowed; e.g. to define two layouts, the default being US QWERTY and the other being US Dvorak, use:

555

```
$ lb config --bootappend-live \
  "boot=live components keyboard-layouts=us,us keyboard-variants=,dvorak↵
  "
```

556

10.3 Persistence

557

A live cd paradigm is a pre-installed system which runs from read-only media, like a cdrom, where writes and modifications do not survive reboots of the host hardware which runs it.

558

A live system is a generalization of this paradigm and thus supports other media in addition to CDs; but still, in its default behaviour, it should be considered read-only and all the run-time evolutions of the system are lost at shutdown.

559

560 `Persistence' is a common name for different kinds of solutions for
 saving across reboots some, or all, of this run-time evolution of the
 system. To understand how it works it would be handy to know that
 even if the system is booted and run from read-only media, modi-
 fications to the files and directories are written on writable media,
 typically a ram disk (tmpfs) and ram disks' data do not survive re-
 boots.

561 The data stored on this ramdisk should be saved on a writable per-
 sistent medium like local storage media, a network share or even
 a session of a multisession (re)writable CD/DVD. All these media
 are supported in live systems in different ways, and all but the last
 one require a special boot parameter to be specified at boot time:
 persistence.

562 If the boot parameter `persistence` is set (and `nopersistence` is
 not set), local storage media (e.g. hard disks, USB drives) will
 be probed for persistence volumes during boot. It is possible to
 restrict which types of persistence volumes to use by specifying
 certain boot parameters described in the *live-boot(7)* man page. A
 persistence volume is any of the following:

- 563 • a partition, identified by its GPT name.
- 564 • a filesystem, identified by its filesystem label.
- 565 • an image file located on the root of any readable filesystem (even
 an NTFS partition of a foreign OS), identified by its filename.

566 The volume label for overlays must be `persistence` but it will be ig-
 nored unless it contains in its root a file named `persistence.conf`
 which is used to fully customize the volume's persistence, this is
 to say, specifying the directories that you want to save in your per-
 sistance volume after a reboot. See [«The persistence.conf file»](#) for
 more details.

567 Here are some examples of how to prepare a volume to be used

for persistence. It can be, for instance, an ext4 partition on a hard
 disk or on a usb key created with, e.g.:

```
# mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/sdb1
```

See also [«Using the space left on a USB stick»](#).

If you already have a partition on your device, you could just change
 the label with one of the following:

```
# tune2fs -L persistence /dev/sdb1 # for ext2,3,4 filesystems
```

Here's an example of how to create an ext4-based image file to be
 used for persistence:

```
$ dd if=/dev/null of=persistence bs=1 count=0 seek=1G # for a 1GB sized ↔  

    image file  

    $ /sbin/mkfs.ext4 -F persistence
```

Once the image file is created, as an example, to make `/usr` per-
 sistent but only saving the changes you make to that directory and
 not all the contents of `/usr`, you can use the “union” option. If the
 image file is located in your home directory, copy it to the root of
 your hard drive's filesystem and mount it in `/mnt` as follows:

```
# cp persistence /  

# mount -t ext4 /persistence /mnt
```

Then, create the `persistence.conf` file adding content and un-

mount the image file.

577

```
# echo "/usr union" >> /mnt/persistence.conf
# umount /mnt
```

578 Now, reboot into your live medium with the boot parameter “persistence”.

579 10.3.1 The persistence.conf file

580 A volume with the label `persistence` must be configured by means of the `persistence.conf` file to make arbitrary directories persistent. That file, located on the volume's filesystem root, controls which directories it makes persistent, and in which way.

581 How custom overlay mounts are configured is described in full detail in the `persistence.conf(5)` man page, but a simple example should be sufficient for most uses. Let's say we want to make our home directory and APT cache persistent in an ext4 filesystem on the `/dev/sdb1` partition:

582

```
# mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/sdb1
# mount -t ext4 /dev/sdb1 /mnt
# echo "/home" >> /mnt/persistence.conf
# echo "/var/cache/apt" >> /mnt/persistence.conf
# umount /mnt
```

583 Then we reboot. During the first boot the contents of `/home` and `/var/cache/apt` will be copied into the persistence volume, and from then on all changes to these directories will live in the persistence volume. Please note that any paths listed in the `persistence.conf` file cannot contain white spaces or the special `.` and

`..` path components. Also, neither `/lib`, `/lib/live` (or any of their sub-directories) nor `/` can be made persistent using custom mounts. As a workaround for this limitation you can add `/ union` to your `persistence.conf` file to achieve full persistence.

10.3.2 Using more than one persistence store

584

585 There are different methods of using multiple persistence store for different use cases. For instance, using several volumes at the same time or selecting only one, among various, for very specific purposes.

586 Several different custom overlay volumes (with their own `persistence.conf` files) can be used at the same time, but if several volumes make the same directory persistent, only one of them will be used. If any two mounts are “nested” (i.e. one is a sub-directory of the other) the parent will be mounted before the child so no mount will be hidden by the other. Nested custom mounts are problematic if they are listed in the same `persistence.conf` file. See the `persistence.conf(5)` man page for how to handle that case if you really need it (hint: you usually don't).

587 One possible use case: If you wish to store the user data i.e. `/home` and the superuser data i.e. `/root` in different partitions, create two partitions with the persistence label and add a `persistence.conf` file in each one like this, `# echo "/home" > persistence.conf` for the first partition that will save the user's files and `# echo "/root" > persistence.conf` for the second partition which will store the superuser's files. Finally, use the persistence boot parameter.

588 If a user would need multiple persistence store of the same type for different locations or testing, such as `private` and `work`, the boot parameter `persistence-label` used in conjunction with the boot parameter `persistence` will allow for multiple but unique persistence media. An example would be if a user wanted to

use a persistence partition labeled `private` for personal data like browser bookmarks or other types, they would use the boot parameters: `persistence persistence-label=private`. And to store work related data, like documents, research projects or other types, they would use the boot parameters: `persistence persistence-label=work`.

589 It is important to remember that each of these volumes, `private` and `work`, also needs a `persistence.conf` file in its root. The *live-boot* man page contains more information about how to use these labels with legacy names.

590 10.4 Using persistence with encryption

591 Using the persistence feature means that some sensible data might get exposed to risk. Especially if the persistent data is stored on a portable device such as a usb stick or an external hard drive. That is when encryption comes in handy. Even if the entire procedure might seem complicated because of the number of steps to be taken, it is really easy to handle encrypted partitions with *live-boot*. In order to use **luks**, which is the supported encryption type, you need to install *cryptsetup* both on the machine you are creating the encrypted partition with and also in the live system you are going to use the encrypted persistent partition with.

592 To install *cryptsetup* on your machine:

593

```
# apt-get install cryptsetup
```

594 To install *cryptsetup* in your live system, add it to your package-lists:

595

```
$ lb config
$ echo "cryptsetup" > config/package-lists/encryption.list.chroot
```

Once you have your live system with *cryptsetup*, you basically only need to create a new partition, encrypt it and boot with the `persistence` and `persistence-encryption=luks` parameters. We could have already anticipated this step and added the boot parameters following the usual procedure:

596

597

```
$ lb config --bootappend-live "boot=live components persistence persistence-encryption=luks"
```

Let's go into the details for all of those who are not familiar with encryption. In the following example we are going to use a partition on a usb stick which corresponds to `/dev/sdc2`. Please be warned that you need to determine which partition is the one you are going to use in your specific case.

598

The first step is plugging in your usb stick and determine which device it is. The recommended method of listing devices in *live-manual* is using `ls -l /dev/disk/by-id`. After that, create a new partition and then, encrypt it with a passphrase as follows:

599

600

```
# cryptsetup --verify-passphrase luksFormat /dev/sdc2
```

Then open the luks partition in the virtual device mapper. Use any name you like. We use **live** here as an example:

601

602

```
# cryptsetup luksOpen /dev/sdc2 live
```

603 The next step is filling the device with zeros before creating the 613
filesystem:

604

```
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/mapper/live
```

605 Now, we are ready to create the filesystem. Notice that we are
adding the label persistence so that the device is mounted as per-
606 sistence store at boot time.

```
# mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/mapper/live
```

607 To continue with our setup, we need to mount the device, for ex-
ample in /mnt.

608

```
# mount /dev/mapper/live /mnt
```

609 And create the persistence.conf file in the root of the partition.
This is, as explained before, strictly necessary. See [«The persis-
610 tence.conf file»](#).

```
# echo "/ union" > /mnt/persistence.conf
```

611 Then unmount the mount point:

612

```
# umount /mnt
```

And optionally, although it might be a good way of securing the data
we have just added to the partition, we can close the device:

614

```
# cryptsetup luksClose live
```

Let's summarize the process. So far, we have created an encryp-
615 tion capable live system, which can be copied to a usb stick as ex-
plained in [«Copying an ISO hybrid image to a USB stick»](#). We have
also created an encrypted partition, which can be located in the
same usb stick to carry it around and we have configured the en-
crypted partition to be used as persistence store. So now, we only
need to boot the live system. At boot time, *live-boot* will prompt
us for the passphrase and will mount the encrypted partition to be
used for persistence.

616 Customizing the binary image

617 11. Customizing the binary image

618 11.1 Bootloaders

619 *live-build* uses *syslinux* and some of its derivatives (depending on the image type) as bootloaders by default. They can be easily customized to suit your needs.

620 In order to use a full theme, copy `/usr/share/live/build/-bootloaders` into `config/bootloaders` and edit the files in there. If you do not want to bother modifying all supported bootloader configurations, only providing a local customized copy of one of the bootloaders, e.g. **isolinux** in `config/bootloaders/isolinux` is enough too, depending on your use case.

621 When modifying one of the default themes, if you want to use a personalized background image that will be displayed together with the boot menu, add a `splash.png` picture of 640x480 pixels. Then, remove the `splash.svg` file.

622 There are many possibilities when it comes to making changes. For instance, *syslinux* derivatives are configured by default with a timeout of 0 (zero) which means that they will pause indefinitely at their splash screen until you press a key.

623 To modify the boot timeout of a default `iso-hybrid` image just edit a default **isolinux.cfg** file specifying the timeout in units of 1/10 seconds. A modified **isolinux.cfg** to boot after five seconds would be similar to this:

```
624 include menu.cfg
default vesamenu.c32
prompt 0
```

```
timeout 50
```

625 11.2 ISO metadata

626 When creating an ISO9660 binary image, you can use the following options to add various textual metadata for your image. This can help you easily identify the version or configuration of an image without booting it.

- 627 • `LB_ISO_APPLICATION/--iso-application NAME`: This should describe the application that will be on the image. The maximum length for this field is 128 characters.
- 628 • `LB_ISO_PREPARER/--iso-preparer NAME`: This should describe the preparer of the image, usually with some contact details. The default for this option is the *live-build* version you are using, which may help with debugging later. The maximum length for this field is 128 characters.
- 629 • `LB_ISO_PUBLISHER/--iso-publisher NAME`: This should describe the publisher of the image, usually with some contact details. The maximum length for this field is 128 characters.
- 630 • `LB_ISO_VOLUME/--iso-volume NAME`: This should specify the volume ID of the image. This is used as a user-visible label on some platforms such as Windows and Apple Mac OS. The maximum length for this field is 32 characters.

631 Customizing Debian Installer

632 12. Customizing Debian Installer

633 Live system images can be integrated with Debian Installer. There are a number of different types of installation, varying in what is included and how the installer operates.

634 Please note the careful use of capital letters when referring to the “Debian Installer” in this section - when used like this we refer explicitly to the official installer for the Debian system, not anything else. It is often seen abbreviated to “d-i”.

635 12.1 Types of Debian Installer

636 The three main types of installer are:

637 **“Normal” Debian Installer** : This is a normal live system image with a separate kernel and initrd which (when selected from the appropriate bootloader) launches into a standard Debian Installer instance, just as if you had downloaded a CD image of Debian and booted it. Images containing a live system and such an otherwise independent installer are often referred to as “combined images”.

638 On such images, Debian is installed by fetching and installing .deb packages using *debootstrap*, from local media or some network-based network, resulting in a default Debian system being installed to the hard disk.

639 This whole process can be preseeded and customized in a number of ways; see the relevant pages in the Debian Installer manual for more information. Once you have a working preseeded file, *live-build* can automatically put it in the image and enable it for you.

640 **“Live” Debian Installer** : This is a live system image with a separate kernel and initrd which (when selected from the appropriate bootloader) launches into an instance of the Debian Installer.

Installation will proceed in an identical fashion to the “normal” installation described above, but at the actual package installation stage, instead of using *debootstrap* to fetch and install packages, the live filesystem image is copied to the target. This is achieved with a special udeb called *live-installer*. 641

After this stage, the Debian Installer continues as normal, installing and configuring items such as bootloaders and local users, etc. 642

Note: to support both normal and live installer entries in the bootloader of the same live medium, you must disable *live-installer* by preseeding `live-installer/enable=false`. 643

“Desktop” Debian Installer : Regardless of the type of Debian Installer included, `d-i` can be launched from the Desktop by clicking on an icon. This is user friendlier in some situations. In order to make use of this, the *debian-installer-launcher* package needs to be included. 644

Note that by default, *live-build* does not include Debian Installer images in the images, it needs to be specifically enabled with `lb config`. Also, please note that for the “Desktop” installer to work, the kernel of the live system must match the kernel `d-i` uses for the specified architecture. For example: 645

```
646 $ lb config --architectures i386 --linux-flavours 486 \
--debian-installer live
$ echo debian-installer-launcher >> config/package-lists/my.list.chroot
```

12.2 Customizing Debian Installer by preseeding

647

648 As described in the Debian Installer Manual, Appendix B at <http://www.debian.org/releases/stable/i386/apb.html>, “Preseeding provides a way to set answers to questions asked during the installation process, without having to manually enter the answers while the installation is running. This makes it possible to fully automate most types of installation and even offers some features not available during normal installations.” This kind of customization is best accomplished with *live-build* by placing the configuration in a `preseed.cfg` file included in `config/includes.installer/`. For example, to preseed setting the locale to `en_US`:

649

```
$ echo "d-i debian-installer/locale string en_US" \  
>> config/includes.installer/preseed.cfg
```

650 12.3 Customizing Debian Installer content

651 For experimental or debugging purposes, you might want to include locally built `d-i` component `udeb` packages. Place these in `config/packages.binary/` to include them in the image. Additional or replacement files and directories may be included in the installer `initrd` as well, in a similar fashion to [Live/chroot local includes](#), by placing the material in `config/includes.installer/`.

Project

653 Contributing to the project

654 13. Contributing to the project

655 When submitting a contribution, please clearly identify its copyright holder and include any applicable licensing statement. Note that to be accepted, the contribution must be licensed under the same license as the rest of the documents, namely, GPL version 3 or later.

656 Contributions to the project, such as translations and patches, are greatly welcome. Anyone can directly commit to the repositories, however, we ask you to send bigger changes to the mailing list to discuss them first. See the section [Contact](#) for more information.

657 The Live Systems Project uses Git as version control system and source code management. As explained in [Git repositories](#) there are two main development branches: **debian** and **debian-next**. Everybody can commit to the *debian-next* branches of the *live-boot*, *live-build*, *live-config*, *live-images*, *live-manual* and *live-tools* repositories.

658 However, there are certain restrictions. The server will reject:

- 659 • Non fast-forward pushes.
- 660 • Merge commits.
- 661 • Adding or removing tags or branches.

662 Even though all commits might be revised, we ask you to use your common sense and make good commits with good commit messages.

- 663 • Write commit messages that consist of complete, meaningful sentences in English, starting with a capital letter and ending with a full stop. Usually, these will start with the form “Fixing/-Adding/Removing/Correcting/Translating/...”.

- 664 • Write good commit messages. The first line must be an accurate summary of the contents of the commit which will be included in the changelog. If you need to make some further explanations, write them below leaving a blank line after the first one and then another blank line after each paragraph. Lines of paragraphs should not exceed 80 characters in length.
- 665 • Commit atomically, this is to say, do not mix unrelated things in the same commit. Make one different commit for each change you make.

666 13.1 Making changes

667 In order to push to the repositories, you must follow the following procedure. Here we use *live-manual* as an example so replace it with the name of the repository you want to work with. For detailed information on how to edit *live-manual* see [Contributing to this document](#).

- 668 • Fetch the public commit key:

```
669 $ mkdir -p ~/.ssh/keys
$ wget http://live-systems.org/other/keys/git@live-systems.org -O ~/.ssh/keys/git@live-systems.org
$ wget http://live-systems.org/other/keys/git@live-systems.org.pub -O ~/.ssh/keys/git@live-systems.org.pub
$ chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/keys/git@live-systems.org*
```

- 670 • Add the following section to your openssh-client config:

```
671 $ cat >> ~/.ssh/config << EOF
Host live-systems.org
  Hostname live-systems.org
  User git
```

```
IdentitiesOnly yes
IdentityFile ~/.ssh/keys/git@live-systems.org
EOF
```

- 672 • Check out a clone of *live-manual* through ssh:

673

```
$ git clone git@live-systems.org:/live-manual.git
$ cd live-manual && git checkout debian-next
```

- 674 • Make sure you have Git author and email set:

675

```
$ git config user.name "John Doe"
$ git config user.email john@example.org
```

676 **Important:** Remember that you should commit any changes on the **debian-next** branch.

- 677 • Make your changes. In this example you would first write a new section dealing with applying patches and then prepare to commit adding the files and writing your commit message like this:

678

```
$ git commit -a -m "Adding a section on applying patches."
```

- 679 • Push the commit to the server:

680

```
$ git push
```

681 Reporting bugs

682 14. Reporting bugs

683 Live systems are far from being perfect, but we want to make it as close as possible to perfect - with your help. Do not hesitate to report a bug. It is better to fill a report twice than never. However, this chapter includes recommendations on how to file good bug reports.

684 For the impatient:

- 685 • Always check first the image status updates on our homepage at <http://live-systems.org/> for known issues.
- 686 • Before submitting a bug report always try to reproduce the bug with the **most recent versions** of the branch of *live-build*, *live-boot*, *live-config* and *live-tools* that you're using (like the newest 4.x version of *live-build* if you're using *live-build* 4).
- 687 • Try to give **as specific information as possible** about the bug. This includes (at least) the version of *live-build*, *live-boot*, *live-config*, and *live-tools* used and the distribution of the live system you are building.

688 14.1 Known issues

689 Since Debian **testing** and Debian **unstable** distributions are moving targets, when you specify either of them as the target system distribution, a successful build may not always be possible.

690 If this causes too much difficulty for you, do not build a system based on **testing** or **unstable**, but rather, use **stable**. *live-build* always defaults to the **stable** release.

691 Currently known issues are listed under the section 'status' on our homepage at <http://live-systems.org/>.

692 It is out of the scope of this manual to train you to correctly identify and fix problems in packages of the development distributions, however, there are two things you can always try: If a build fails when the target distribution is **testing**, try **unstable**. If **unstable** does not work either, revert to **testing** and pin the newer version of the failing package from **unstable** (see [APT pinning](#) for details).

693 14.2 Rebuild from scratch

694 To ensure that a particular bug is not caused by an uncleanly built system, please always rebuild the whole live system from scratch to see if the bug is reproducible.

695 14.3 Use up-to-date packages

696 Using outdated packages can cause significant problems when trying to reproduce (and ultimately fix) your problem. Make sure your build system is up-to-date and any packages included in your image are up-to-date as well.

697 14.4 Collect information

698 Please provide enough information with your report. Include, at least, the exact version of *live-build* where the bug is encountered and the steps to reproduce it. Please use your common sense and provide any other relevant information if you think that it might help in solving the problem.

699 To make the most out of your bug report, we require at least the following information:

- 700 • Architecture of the host system

- Distribution of the host system
- Version of *live-build* on the host system
- Version of Python on the host system
- Version of *debootstrap* and/or *cdebootstrap* on the host system
- Architecture of the live system
- Distribution of the live system
- Version of *live-boot* on the live system
- Version of *live-config* on the live system
- Version of *live-tools* on the live system

You can generate a log of the build process by using the `tee` command. We recommend doing this automatically with an `auto/build` script (see [Managing a configuration](#) for details).

```
# lb build 2>&1 | tee build.log
```

At boot time, *live-boot* and *live-config* store their logfiles in `/var/log/live/`. Check them for error messages.

Additionally, to rule out other errors, it is always a good idea to tar up your `config/` directory and upload it somewhere (do **not** send it as an attachment to the mailing list), so that we can try to reproduce the errors you encountered. If this is difficult (e.g. due to size) you can use the output of `lb config --dump` which produces a summary of your config tree (i.e. lists files in subdirectories of `config/` but does not include them).

Remember to send in any logs that were produced with English locale settings, e.g. run your *live-build* commands with a leading `LC_ALL=C` or `LC_ALL=en_US`.

701 14.5 Isolate the failing case if possible 715

If possible, isolate the failing case to the smallest possible change that breaks. It is not always easy to do this so if you cannot manage it for your report, do not worry. However, if you plan your development cycle well, using small enough change sets per iteration, you may be able to isolate the problem by constructing a simpler 'base' configuration that closely matches your actual configuration plus just the broken change set added to it. If you have a hard time sorting out which of your changes broke, it may be that you are including too much in each change set and should develop in smaller increments.

14.6 Use the correct package to report the bug against 717

If you do not know what component is responsible for the bug or if the bug is a general bug concerning live systems, you can fill a bug against the `debian-live` pseudo-package.

However, we would appreciate it if you try to narrow it down according to where the bug appears.

14.6.1 At build time while bootstrapping 720

live-build first bootstraps a basic Debian system with *debootstrap* or *cdebootstrap*. Depending on the bootstrapping tool used and the Debian distribution it is bootstrapping, it may fail. If a bug appears here, check if the error is related to a specific Debian package (most likely), or if it is related to the bootstrapping tool itself.

In both cases, this is not a bug in the live system, but rather in Debian itself and probably we cannot fix it directly. Please report such a bug against the bootstrapping tool or the failing package.

723 14.6.2 At build time while installing packages

724 *live-build* installs additional packages from the Debian archive and depending on the Debian distribution used and the daily archive state, it can fail. If a bug appears here, check if the error is also reproducible on a normal system.

725 If this is the case, this is not a bug in the live system, but rather in Debian - please report it against the failing package. Running *debootstrap* separately from the Live system build or running `1b bootstrap --debug` will give you more information.

726 Also, if you are using a local mirror and/or any sort of proxy and you are experiencing a problem, please always reproduce it first by bootstrapping from an official mirror.

727 14.6.3 At boot time

728 If your image does not boot, please report it to the mailing list together with the information requested in [Collect information](#). Do not forget to mention, how/when the image failed exactly, whether using virtualization or real hardware. If you are using a virtualization technology of any kind, please always run it on real hardware before reporting a bug. Providing a screenshot of the failure is also very helpful.

729 14.6.4 At run time

730 If a package was successfully installed, but fails while actually running the Live system, this is probably a bug in the live system. However:

731 14.7 Do the research

Before filing the bug, please search the web for the particular error message or symptom you are getting. As it is highly unlikely that you are the only person experiencing a particular problem. There is always a chance that it has been discussed elsewhere and a possible solution, patch, or workaround has been proposed.

You should pay particular attention to the live systems mailing list, as well as the homepage, as these are likely to contain the most up-to-date information. If such information exists, always include the references to it in your bug report.

In addition, you should check the current bug lists for *live-build*, *live-boot*, *live-config* and *live-tools* to see whether something similar has already been reported.

735 14.8 Where to report bugs

The Live Systems Project keeps track of all bugs in the Bug Tracking System (BTS). For information on how to use the system, please see <http://bugs.debian.org/>. You can also submit the bugs by using the `reportbug` command from the package with the same name.

In general, you should report build time errors against the *live-build* package, boot time errors against *live-boot*, and run time errors against *live-config*. If you are unsure of which package is appropriate or need more help before submitting a bug report, please report it against the `debian-live` pseudo-package. We will then take care about it and reassign it where appropriate.

Please note that bugs found in distributions derived from Debian (such as Ubuntu and others) should **not** be reported to the Debian BTS unless they can be also reproduced on a Debian system using official Debian packages.

739 **Coding Style**

754

Good:

740 **15. Coding Style**

755

741 This chapter documents the coding style used in live systems.

```
if foo
then
    bar
fi
```

742 **15.1 Compatibility**

• The same holds for functions:

756

743 • Don't use syntax or semantics that are unique to the Bash shell. For example, the use of array constructs.

Bad:

757

744 • Only use the POSIX subset - for example, use `$(foo)` over ``foo``.

758

745 • You can check your scripts with ``sh -n`` and ``checkbashisms``.

```
Foo () {
    bar
}
```

746 • Make sure all shell code runs with ``set -e``.

Good:

759

747 **15.2 Indenting**

760

748 • Always use tabs over spaces.

```
Foo ()
{
    bar
}
```

749 **15.3 Wrapping**

750 • Generally, lines are 80 chars at maximum.

15.4 Variables

761

751 • Use the “Linux style” of line breaks:

• Variables are always in capital letters.

762

752 **Bad:**

• Variables used in *live-build* always start with `LB_` prefix.

763

753

```
if foo; then
    bar
fi
```

• Internal temporary variables in *live-build* should start with the `<=underscore>LB_` prefix.

764

• Local variables start with *live-build* `<=underscore><=underscore>LB_` prefix.

- 766 • Variables in connection to a boot parameter in *live-config* start with LIVE_.
- 767 • All other variables in *live-config* start with _ prefix.
- 768 • Use braces around variables; e.g. write `${FOO}` instead of `$FOO`.
- 769 • Always protect variables with quotes to respect potential whitespaces: write `"${FOO}"` not `${FOO}`.
- 770 • For consistency reasons, always use quotes when assigning values to variables:

771 Bad:

```
772 F00=bar
```

773 Good:

```
774 F00="bar"
```

- 775 • If multiple variables are used, quote the full expression:

776 Bad:

```
777 if [ -f "${FOO}/foo/${BAR}/bar ]
then
    foobar
fi
```

778 Good:

```
if [ -f "${FOO}/foo/${BAR}/bar" ]
then
    foobar
fi
```

15.5 Miscellaneous 780

- 781 • Use `|` (without the surround quotes) as a separator in calls to `sed`, e.g. `sed -e `s|'|`` (without `""`).
- 782 • Don't use the `test` command for comparisons or tests, use `"[" "` (without `""`); e.g. `"if [-x /bin/foo]; ..."` and not `"if test -x /bin/foo; ..."`.
- 783 • Use `case` wherever possible over `test`, as it's easier to read and faster in execution.
- 784 • Use capitalized names for functions to limit messing with the users environment.

785 **Procedures**786 **16. Procedures**

787 This chapter documents the procedures within the Live Systems Project for various tasks that need cooperation with other teams in Debian.

788 **16.1 Major Releases**

789 Releasing a new stable major version of Debian includes a lot of different teams working together to make it happen. At some point, the Live team comes in and builds live system images. The requirements to do this are:

- 790 • A mirror containing the released versions for the debian and debian-security archives which the debian-live buildd can access.
- 791 • The names of the image need to be known (e.g. debian-live-VERSION-ARCH-FLAVOUR.iso).
- 792 • The data from debian-cd needs to be synced (udeb exclude lists).
- 793 • Images are built and mirrored on cdimage.debian.org.

794 **16.2 Point Releases**

- 795 • Again, we need updated mirrors of debian and debian-security.
- 796 • Images are built and mirrored on cdimage.debian.org.
- 797 • Send announcement mail.

798 **16.2.1 Last Point Release of a Debian Release**

799 Remember to adjust both chroot and binary mirrors when building the last set of images for a Debian release after it has been moved away from ftp.debian.org to archive.debian.org. That way, old pre-built live images are still useful without user modifications.

800 **16.2.2 Point release announcement template**

801 An announcement mail for point releases can be generated using the template below and the following command:

```
802 $ sed \
    -e 's|@MAJOR@|7.0|g' \
    -e 's|@MINOR@|7.0.1|g' \
    -e 's|@CODENAME@|wheezy|g' \
    -e 's|@ANNOUNCE@|2013/msgXXXXX.html|g'
```

803 Please check the mail carefully before sending and pass it to others for proof-reading.

```
804 Updated Live @MAJOR@: @MINOR@ released

The Live Systems Project is pleased to announce the @MINOR@ update of the
Live images for the stable distribution Debian @MAJOR@ (codename "<
@CODENAME@").

The images are available for download at:

<http://live-systems.org/cdimage/release/current/>

and later at:

<http://cdimage.debian.org/cdimage/release/current-live/>

This update includes the changes of the Debian @MINOR@ release:
```

<<http://lists.debian.org/debian-announce/@ANNOUNCE@>>

Additionally it includes the following Live-specific changes:

- * [INSERT LIVE-SPECIFIC CHANGE HERE]
- * [INSERT LIVE-SPECIFIC CHANGE HERE]
- * [LARGER ISSUES MAY DESERVE THEIR OWN SECTION]

About Live Systems

The Live Systems Project produces the tools used to build official live systems and the official live images themselves for Debian.

About Debian

The Debian Project is an association of Free Software developers who volunteer their time and effort in order to produce the completely free operating system Debian.

Contact Information

For further information, please visit the Live Systems web pages at <<http://live-systems.org/>>, or contact the Live Systems team at <debian-live@lists.debian.org>.

805 Git repositories

806 17. Git repositories

807 The list of all the available repositories of the Live Systems Project can be found at <http://live-systems.org/gitweb/>. The project's git URLs have the form: `protocol://live-systems.org/git/repository`.- Thus, in order to clone *live-manual* read-only, launch:

```
808 $ git clone git://live-systems.org/git/live-manual.git
```

809 Or,

```
810 $ git clone https://live-systems.org/git/live-manual.git
```

811 Or,

```
812 $ git clone http://live-systems.org/git/live-manual.git
```

813 The cloning addresses with write permission have the form: `git@live-systems.org:/repository`.

814 So, again, to clone *live-manual* over ssh you must type:

```
815 $ git clone git@live-systems.org:live-manual.git
```

816 The git tree is made up of several different branches. The **debian** and the **debian-next** branches are particularly noteworthy

because they contain the actual work that will eventually be included in each new release.

817 After cloning any of the existing repositories, you will be on the **debian** branch. This is appropriate to take a look at the state of the project's latest release but before starting work it is crucial to switch to the **debian-next** branch. To do so:

```
818 $ git checkout debian-next
```

819 The **debian-next** branch, which is not always fast-forward, is where all the changes are committed first before being merged into the **debian** branch. To make an analogy, it is like a testing ground. If you are working on this branch and need to pull, you will have to do a `git pull --rebase` so that your local modifications are staged while pulling from the server and then your changes will be put on top of it all.

820 17.1 Handling multiple repositories

821 If you intend to clone several of the live systems repositories and want to switch to the **debian-next** branch right away to check the latest code, write a patch or contribute with a translation you ought to know that the git server provides a `mrconfig` file to ease the handling of multiple repositories. In order to use it you need to install the `mr` package and after that, launch:

```
822 $ mr bootstrap http://live-systems.org/other/mr/mrconfig
```

823 This command will automatically clone and checkout to the **debian-next** branch the development repositories of the Debian packages

produced by the project. These include, among others, the *live-images* repository, which contains the configurations used for the prebuilt images that the project publishes for general use. For more information on how to use this repository, see [◀Clone a configuration published via Git](#)

Examples

825 **Examples**826 **18. Examples**

827 This chapter covers example builds for specific use cases with live systems. If you are new to building your own live system images, we recommend you first look at the three tutorials in sequence, as each one teaches new techniques that will help you use and understand the remaining examples.

828 **18.1 Using the examples**

829 To use these examples you need a system to build them on that meets the requirements listed in [Requirements](#) and has *live-build* installed as described in [Installing live-build](#).

830 Note that, for the sake of brevity, in these examples we do not specify a local mirror to use for the build. You can speed up downloads considerably if you use a local mirror. You may specify the options when you use `lb config`, as described in [Distribution mirrors used at build time](#), or for more convenience, set the default for your build system in `/etc/live/build.conf`. Simply create this file and in it, set the corresponding `LB_MIRROR_*` variables to your preferred mirror. All other mirrors used in the build will be defaulted from these values. For example:

831

```
LB_MIRROR_BOOTSTRAP="http://mirror/debian/"
LB_MIRROR_CHROOT_SECURITY="http://mirror/debian-security/"
LB_MIRROR_CHROOT_BACKPORTS="http://mirror/debian-backports/"
```

832 **18.2 Tutorial 1: A default image**

Use case: Create a simple first image, learning the basics of *live-build*. 833

In this tutorial, we will build a default ISO hybrid live system image containing only base packages (no Xorg) and some live system support packages, as a first exercise in using *live-build*. 834

You can't get much simpler than this: 835

836

```
$ mkdir tutorial1 ; cd tutorial1 ; lb config
```

Examine the contents of the `config/` directory if you wish. You will see stored here a skeletal configuration, ready to customize or, in this case, use immediately to build a default image. 837

Now, as superuser, build the image, saving a log as you build with `tee`. 838

839

```
# lb build 2>&1 | tee build.log
```

Assuming all goes well, after a while, the current directory will contain `live-image-i386.hybrid.iso`. This ISO hybrid image can be booted directly in a virtual machine as described in [Testing an ISO image with Qemu](#) and [Testing an ISO image with VirtualBox](#), or else imaged onto optical media or a USB flash device as described in [Burning an ISO image to a physical medium](#) and [Copying an ISO hybrid image to a USB stick](#), respectively. 840

841 **18.3 Tutorial 2: A web browser utility**

Use case: Create a web browser utility image, learning how to 842

apply customizations.

843 In this tutorial, we will create an image suitable for use as a web
browser utility, serving as an introduction to customizing live system
images.

844

```
$ mkdir tutorial2
$ cd tutorial2
$ lb config
$ echo "task-lxde-desktop iceweasel" >> config/package-lists/my.list.chroot
$ lb config
```

845 Our choice of LXDE for this example reflects our desire to provide
a minimal desktop environment, since the focus of the image is the
single use we have in mind, the web browser. We could go even
further and provide a default configuration for the web browser in
config/includes.chroot/etc/iceweasel/profile/, or additional
support packages for viewing various kinds of web content, but we
leave this as an exercise for the reader.

846 Build the image, again as superuser, keeping a log as in [Tutorial 1](#):

847

```
# lb build 2>&1 | tee build.log
```

848 Again, verify the image is OK and test, as in [Tutorial 1](#).

849 18.4 Tutorial 3: A personalized image

850 **Use case:** Create a project to build a personalized image, contain-
ing your favourite software to take with you on a USB stick wher-
ever you go, and evolving in successive revisions as your needs
and preferences change.

851 Since we will be changing our personalized image over a number
of revisions, and we want to track those changes, trying things ex-
perimentally and possibly reverting them if things don't work out,
we will keep our configuration in the popular git version control
system. We will also use the best practice of autoconfiguration via
auto scripts as described in [Managing a configuration](#).

852 18.4.1 First revision

852

```
$ mkdir -p tutorial3/auto
$ cp /usr/share/doc/live-build/examples/auto/* tutorial3/auto/
$ cd tutorial3
```

853

Edit auto/config to read as follows:

854

```
#!/bin/sh

lb config noauto \
  --architectures i386 \
  --linux-flavours 686-pae \
  "${@}"
```

855

856 Perform lb config to generate the config tree, using the auto/-
config script you just created:

857

```
$ lb config
```

858 Now populate your local package list:

858

859

```
$ echo "task-lxde-desktop iceweasel xchat" >> config/package-lists/my.list.chroot
```

868

860 First, `--architectures i386` ensures that on our amd64 build system, we build a 32-bit version suitable for use on most machines. Second, we use `--linux-flavours 686-pae` because we don't anticipate using this image on much older systems. Third, we have chosen the `lxde` task metapackage to give us a minimal desktop. And finally, we have added two initial favourite packages: `iceweasel` and `xchat`.

861 Now, build the image:

862

```
# lb build
```

863 Note that unlike in the first two tutorials, we no longer have to type `2>&1 | tee build.log` as that is now included in `auto/build`.

864 Once you've tested the image (as in [Tutorial 1](#)) and are satisfied it works, it's time to initialize our `git` repository, adding only the auto scripts we just created, and then make the first commit:

865

```
$ git init
$ cp /usr/share/doc/live-build/examples/gitignore .gitignore
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Initial import."
```

866 18.4.2 Second revision

867 In this revision, we're going to clean up from the first build, add the `vlc` package to our configuration, rebuild, test and commit.

The `lb clean` command will clean up all generated files from the previous build except for the cache, which saves having to re-download packages. This ensures that the subsequent `lb build` will re-run all stages to regenerate the files from our new configuration.

869

```
# lb clean
```

Now append the `vlc` package to our local package list in `config/package-lists/my.list.chroot`:

870

871

```
$ echo vlc >> config/package-lists/my.list.chroot
```

Build again:

872

873

```
# lb build
```

Test, and when you're satisfied, commit the next revision:

874

875

```
$ git commit -a -m "Adding vlc media player."
```

Of course, more complicated changes to the configuration are possible, perhaps adding files in subdirectories of `config/`. When you commit new revisions, just take care not to hand edit or commit the top-level files in `config` containing `LB_*` variables, as these are build products, too, and are always cleaned up by `lb clean` and re-created with `lb config` via their respective auto scripts.

876

We've come to the end of our tutorial series. While many more kinds of customization are possible, even just using the few features explored in these simple examples, an almost infinite variety of different images can be created. The remaining examples in this section cover several other use cases drawn from the collected experiences of users of live systems.

18.5 A VNC Kiosk Client

Use case: Create an image with *live-build* to boot directly to a VNC server.

Make a build directory and create an skeletal configuration inside it, disabling recommends to make a minimal system. And then create two initial package lists: the first one generated with a script provided by *live-build* named `Packages` (see [Generated package lists](#)), and the second one including *xorg*, *gdm3*, *metacity* and *xvnc4viewer*.

```
$ mkdir vnc-kiosk-client
$ cd vnc-kiosk-client
$ lb config -a i386 -k 686-pae --apt-recommends false
$ echo '! Packages Priority standard' > config/package-lists/standard.list.<
  chroot
$ echo "xorg gdm3 metacity xvnc4viewer" > config/package-lists/my.list.<
  chroot
```

As explained in [Tweaking APT to save space](#) you may need to re-add some recommended packages to make your image work properly.

An easy way to list recommends is using *apt-cache*. For example:

```
$ apt-cache depends live-config live-boot
```

In this example we found out that we had to re-include several packages recommended by *live-config* and *live-boot*: *user-setup* to make *autologin* work and *sudo* as an essential program to shut-down the system. Besides, it could be handy to add *live-tools* to be able to copy the image to RAM and *eject* to eventually eject the live medium. So:

```
$ echo "live-tools user-setup sudo eject" > config/package-lists/recommends.<
  .list.chroot
```

After that, create the directory `/etc/skel` in `config/includes.chroot` and put a custom `.xsession` in it for the default user that will launch *metacity* and start *xvncviewer*, connecting to port 5901 on a server at `192.168.1.2`:

```
$ mkdir -p config/includes.chroot/etc/skel
$ cat > config/includes.chroot/etc/skel/.xsession << EOF
#!/bin/sh

/usr/bin/metacity &
/usr/bin/xvncviewer 192.168.1.2:1

exit
EOF
```

Build the image:

```
# lb build
```

Enjoy.

18.6 A base image for a 128MB USB key

Use case: Create a default image with some components removed in order to fit on a 128MB USB key with a little space left over to use as you see fit.

When optimizing an image to fit a certain media size, you need to understand the tradeoffs you are making between size and functionality. In this example, we trim only so much as to make room for additional material within a 128MB media size, but without doing anything to destroy the integrity of the packages contained within, such as the purging of locale data via the *localepurge* package, or other such “intrusive” optimizations. Of particular note, we use `--debootstrap-options` to create a minimal system from scratch.

```
$ lb config -k 486 --apt-indices false --apt-recommends false --debootstrap-
  options "--variant=minbase" --firmware-chroot false --memtest none
```

To make the image work properly, we must re-add, at least, two recommended packages which are left out by the `--apt-recommends false` option. See [◀Tweaking APT to save space▶](#)

```
$ echo "user-setup sudo" > config/package-lists/recommends.list.chroot
```

Now, build the image in the usual way:

```
# lb build 2>&1 | tee build.log
```

On the author's system at the time of writing this, the above con-

figuration produced a 77MB image. This compares favourably with the 177MB image produced by the default configuration in [◀Tutorial 1▶](#).

The biggest space-saver here, compared to building a default image on an i386 architecture system, is to select only the 486 kernel flavour instead of the default `-k "486 686-pae"`. Leaving off APT's indices with `--apt-indices false` also saves a fair amount of space, the tradeoff being that you need to do an `apt-get update` before using *apt* in the live system. Dropping recommended packages with `--apt-recommends false` saves some additional space, at the expense of omitting some packages you might otherwise expect to be there. `--debootstrap-options "--variant=minbase"` bootstraps a minimal system from the start. Not automatically including firmware packages with `--firmware-chroot false` saves some space too. And finally, `--memtest none` prevents the installation of a memory tester.

Note: A minimal system can also be achieved using hooks, like for example the `stripped.hook.chroot` hook found in `/usr/share/doc/live-build/examples/hooks`. It may shave off additional small amounts of space and produce an image of 62MB. However, it does so by removal of documentation and other files from packages installed on the system. This violates the integrity of those packages and that, as the comment header warns, may have unforeseen consequences. That is why using a minimal *debootstrap* is the recommended way of achieving this goal.

18.7 A localized GNOME desktop and installer

Use case: Create a GNOME desktop image, localized for Switzerland and including an installer.

We want to make an iso-hybrid image for i386 architecture using our preferred desktop, in this case GNOME, containing all of the

same packages that would be installed by the standard Debian installer for GNOME.

906 Our initial problem is the discovery of the names of the appropriate language tasks. Currently, *live-build* cannot help with this. While we might get lucky and find this by trial-and-error, there is a tool, `grep-dctrl`, which can be used to dig it out of the task descriptions in `tasksel-data`, so to prepare, make sure you have both of those things:

```
# apt-get install dctrl-tools tasksel-data
```

908 Now we can search for the appropriate tasks, first with:

909

```
$ grep-dctrl -FTest-lang de /usr/share/tasksel/descs/debian-tasks.desc -<↵
  sTask
Task: german
```

910 By this command, we discover the task is called, plainly enough, `german`. Now to find the related tasks:

911

```
$ grep-dctrl -FEnhances german /usr/share/tasksel/descs/debian-tasks.desc -<↵
  sTask
Task: german-desktop
Task: german-kde-desktop
```

912 At boot time we will generate the **de_CH.UTF-8** locale and select the **ch** keyboard layout. Now let's put the pieces together. Recalling from [Using metapackages](#) that task metapackages are prefixed `task-`, we just specify these language boot parameters,

then add standard priority packages and all our discovered task metapackages to our package list as follows:

913

```
$ mkdir live-gnome-ch
$ cd live-gnome-ch
$ lb config \
  -a i386 \
  -k 486 \
  --bootappend-live "boot=live components locales=de_CH.UTF-8 keyboard-<↵
    layouts=ch" \
  --debian-installer live
$ echo '! Packages Priority standard' > config/package-lists/standard.list.<↵
  chroot
$ echo task-gnome-desktop task-german task-german-desktop >> config/package-<↵
  lists/desktop.list.chroot
$ echo debian-installer-launcher >> config/package-lists/installer.list.<↵
  chroot
```

Note that we have included the *debian-installer-launcher* package to launch the installer from the live desktop, and have also specified the 486 flavour kernel, as it is currently necessary to make the installer and live system kernels match for the launcher to work properly.

914

Appendix

916 **Style guide**

917 **19. Style guide**

918 **19.1 Guidelines for authors**

919 This section deals with some general considerations to be taken into account when writing technical documentation for *live-manual*. They are divided into linguistic features and recommended procedures.

920 **Note:** Authors should first read [Contributing to this document](#)

921 **19.1.1 Linguistic features**

922 • *Use plain English*

923 Keep in mind that a high percentage of your readers are not native speakers of English. So as a general rule try to use short, meaningful sentences, followed by a full stop.

924 This does not mean that you have to use a simplistic, naive style. It is a suggestion to try to avoid, as much as possible, complex subordinate sentences that make the text difficult to understand for non-native speakers of English.

925 • *Variety of English*

926 The most widely spread varieties of English are British and American so it is very likely that most authors will use either one or the other. In a collaborative environment, the ideal variety would be “International English” but it is very difficult, not to say impossible, to decide on which variety among all the existing ones, is the best to use.

927 We expect that different varieties may mix without creating mis-

understandings but in general terms you should try to be coherent and before deciding on using British, American or any other English flavour at your discretion, please take a look at how other people write and try to imitate them.

• *Be balanced* 928

929 Do not be biased. Avoid including references to ideologies completely unrelated to *live-manual*. Technical writing should be as neutral as possible. It is in the very nature of scientific writing.

• *Be politically correct* 930

931 Try to avoid sexist language as much as possible. If you need to make references to the third person singular preferably use “they” rather than “he” or “she” or awkward inventions such as “s/he”, “s(he)” and the like.

• *Be concise* 932

933 Go straight to the point and do not wander around aimlessly. Give as much information as necessary but do not give more information than necessary, this is to say, do not explain unnecessary details. Your readers are intelligent. Presume some previous knowledge on their part.

• *Minimize translation work* 934

935 Keep in mind that whatever you write will have to be translated into several other languages. This implies that a number of people will have to do an extra work if you add useless or redundant information.

• *Be coherent* 936

937 As suggested before, it is almost impossible to standardize a collaborative document into a perfectly unified whole. However, every effort on your side to write in a coherent way with the rest of the authors will be appreciated.

938	• <i>Be cohesive</i>		
939	Use as many text-forming devices as necessary to make your text cohesive and unambiguous. (Text-forming devices are linguistic markers such as connectors).		
940	• <i>Be descriptive</i>		
941	It is preferable to describe the point in one or several paragraphs than merely using a number of sentences in a typical “changelog” style. Describe it! Your readers will appreciate it.		
942	• <i>Dictionary</i>		
943	Look up the meaning of words in a dictionary or encyclopedia if you do not know how to express certain concepts in English. But keep in mind that a dictionary can either be your best friend or can turn into your worst enemy if you do not know how to use it correctly.		
944	English has the largest vocabulary that exists (with over one million words). Many of these words are borrowings from other languages. When looking up the meaning of words in a bilingual dictionary the tendency of a non-native speaker of English is to choose the one that sounds more similar in their mother tongue. This often turns into an excessively formal discourse which does not sound quite natural in English.		
945	As a general rule, if a concept can be expressed using different synonyms, it is a good advice to choose the first word proposed by the dictionary. If in doubt, choosing words of Germanic origin (Usually monosyllabic words) is often the right thing to do. Be warned that these two techniques might produce a rather informal discourse but at least your choice of words will be of wide use and generally accepted.		
946	Using a dictionary of collocations is recommended. They are extremely helpful when it comes to know which words usually occur together.		
			947
		Again it is a good practice to learn from the work of others. Using a search engine to check how other authors use certain expressions may help a lot.	
		• <i>False friends, idioms and other idiomatic expressions</i>	948
		Watch out for false friends. No matter how proficient you are in a foreign language you cannot help falling from time to time in the trap of the so called “false friends”, words that look similar in two languages but whose meanings or uses might be completely different.	949
		Try to avoid idioms as much as possible. “Idioms” are expressions that may convey a completely different meaning from what their individual words seem to mean. Sometimes, idioms might be difficult to understand even for native speakers of English!	950
		• <i>Avoid slang, abbreviations, contractions...</i>	951
		Even though you are encouraged to use plain, everyday English, technical writing belongs to the formal register of the language.	952
		Try to avoid slang, unusual abbreviations that are difficult to understand and above all contractions that try to imitate the spoken language. Not to mention typical irc and family friendly expressions.	953
		19.1.2 Procedures	954
		• <i>Test before write</i>	955
		It is important that authors test their examples before adding them to <i>live-manual</i> to ensure that everything works as described. Testing on a clean chroot or VM can be a good starting point. Besides,	956

it would be ideal if the tests were then carried out on different machines with different hardware to spot possible problems that may arise.

957 • *Examples*

958 When providing an example try to be as specific as you can. An example is, after all, just an example.

959 It is often better to use a line that only applies to a specific case than using abstractions that may confuse your readers. In this case you can provide a brief explanation of the effects of the proposed example.

960 There may be some exceptions when the example suggests using some potentially dangerous commands that, if misused, may cause data loss or other similar undesirable effects. In this case you should provide a thorough explanation of the possible side effects.

961 • *External links*

962 Links to external sites should only be used when the information on those sites is crucial when it comes to understanding a special point. Even so, try to use links to external sites as sparsely as possible. Internet links are likely to change from time to time resulting in broken links and leaving your arguments in an incomplete state.

963 Besides, people who read the manual offline will not have the chance to follow those links.

964 • *Avoid branding and things that violate the license under which the manual is published*

965 Try to avoid branding as much as possible. Keep in mind that other downstream projects might make use of the documentation you write. So you are complicating things for them if you add certain specific material.

live-manual is licensed under the GNU GPL. This has a number of implications that apply to the distribution of the material (of any kind, including copyrighted graphics or logos) that is published with it. 966

• *Write a first draft, revise, edit, improve, redo if necessary* 967

- Brainstorm!. You need to organize your ideas first in a logical sequence of events. 968

- Once you have somehow organized those ideas in your mind write a first draft. 969

- Revise grammar, syntax and spelling. Keep in mind that the proper names of the releases, such as **jessie** or **sid**, should not be capitalized when referred to as code names. In order to check the spelling you can run the "spell" target. i.e. `make spell` 970

- Improve your statements and redo any part if necessary. 971

• *Chapters* 972

Use the conventional numbering system for chapters and subtitles. e.g. 1, 1.1, 1.1.1, 1.1.2 ... 1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2 ... 2, 2.1 ... and so on. See markup below. 973

If you have to enumerate a series of steps or stages in your description, you can also use ordinal numbers: First, second, third ... or First, Then, After that, Finally ... Alternatively you can use bulleted items. 974

• *Markup* 975

And last but not least, *live-manual* uses `<SiSU>` to process the text files and produce a multiple format output. It is recommended to take a look at `<SiSU's manual>` to get familiar with its markup, or else type: 976

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

```
$ sisu --help markup
```

978 Here are some markup examples that may prove useful:

979 - For emphasis/bold text:

980

```
*{foo}* or !{foo}!
```

981 produces: **foo** or **foo** . Use it to emphasize certain key words.

982 - For italics:

983

```
/ {foo} /
```

984 produces: *foo*. Use them e.g. for the names of Debian packages.

985 - For monospace:

986

```
# {foo} #
```

987 produces: `foo`. Use it e.g. for the names of commands. And also to highlight some key words or things like paths.

988 - For code blocks:

989

```
code{
  $ foo
```

```
# bar
}code
```

produces:

990

991

```
$ foo
# bar
```

Use `{` to open and `}` to close the tags. It is important to remember to leave a space at the beginning of each line of code.

992

19.2 Guidelines for translators

993

This section deals with some general considerations to be taken into account when translating the contents of *live-manual*.

994

As a general recommendation, translators should have read and understood the translation rules that apply to their specific languages. Usually, translation groups and mailing lists provide information on how to produce translated work that complies with Debian quality standards.

995

Note: Translators should also read [Contributing to this document](#). In particular the section [Translation](#)

996

19.2.1 Translation hints

997

- *Comments*

998

The role of the translator is to convey as faithfully as possible the meaning of words, sentences, paragraphs and texts as written by the original authors into their target language.

999

1000	<p>So they should refrain from adding personal comments or extra bits of information of their own. If they want to add a comment for other translators working on the same documents, they can leave it in the space reserved for that. That is, the header of the strings in the po files preceded by a number sign # . Most graphical translation programs can automatically handle those types of comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Code blocks</i> 1009
1001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>TN, Translator's Note</i> 	<p>Even though the code blocks are usually untranslatable, including them in the translation is the only way to score a 100% complete translation. And even though it means more work at first because it might require the intervention of the translators if the code changes, it is the best way, in the long run, to identify what has already been translated and what has not when checking the integrity of the .po files.</p>
1002	<p>It is perfectly acceptable however, to include a word or an expression in brackets in the translated text if, and only if, that makes the meaning of a difficult word or expression clearer to the reader. Inside the brackets the translator should make evident that the addition was theirs using the abbreviation "TN" or "Translator's Note".</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Newlines</i> 1011
1003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Impersonal sentences</i> 	<p>The translated texts need to have the exact same newlines as the original texts. Be careful to press the "Enter" key or type if they appear in the original files. These newlines often appear, for instance, in the code blocks.</p>
1004	<p>Documents written in English make an extensive use of the impersonal form "you". In some other languages that do not share this characteristic, this might give the false impression that the original texts are directly addressing the reader when they are actually not doing so. Translators must be aware of that fact and reflect it in their language as accurately as possible.</p>	<p>Make no mistake, this does not mean that the translated text needs to have the same length as the English version. That is nearly impossible.</p>
1005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>False friends</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Untranslatable strings</i> 1014
1006	<p>The trap of "false friends" explained before especially applies to translators. Double check the meaning of suspicious false friends if in doubt.</p>	<p>Translators should never translate:</p>
1007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Markup</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The code names of releases (which should be written in lower-case) 1016 - The names of programs 1017 - The commands given as examples 1018 - Metadata (often between colons :metadata:) 1019 - Links 1020 - Paths 1021
1008	<p>Translators working initially with pot files and later on with po files will find many markup features in the strings. They can translate the text anyway, as long as it is translatable, but it is extremely important that they use exactly the same markup as the original English version.</p>	

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