

Package Manager Specification

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When reporting issues, remember that this document is not the appropriate place for pushing through changes to the tree or the package manager, except where those changes are bugs.

If any issue cannot be resolved by the PMS team, it may be escalated to the Gentoo Council.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Aims and Motivation

This document aims to fully describe the format of an ebuild repository and the ebuilds therein, as well as certain aspects of package manager behaviour required to support such a repository.

This document is *not* designed to be an introduction to ebuild development. Prior knowledge of ebuild creation and an understanding of how the package management system works is assumed; certain less familiar terms are explained in the Glossary in chapter 15.

This document does not specify any user or package manager configuration information.

1.2 Rationale

At present the only definition of what an ebuild can assume about its environment, and the only definition of what is valid in an ebuild, is the source code of the latest Portage release and a general consensus about which features are too new to assume availability. This has several drawbacks: not only is it impossible to change any aspect of Portage behaviour without verifying that nothing in the tree relies upon it, but if a new package manager should appear it becomes impossible to fully support such an ill-defined standard.

This document aims to address both of these concerns by defining almost all aspects of what an ebuild repository looks like, and how an ebuild is allowed to behave. Thus, both Portage and other package managers can change aspects of their behaviour not defined here without worry of incompatibilities with any particular repository.

1.3 Conventions

Text in `teletype` is used for filenames or variable names. *Italic* text is used for terms with a particular technical meaning in places where there may otherwise be ambiguity.

The term *package manager* is used throughout this document in a broad sense. Although some parts of this document are only relevant to fully featured package managers, many items are equally applicable to tools or other applications that interact with ebuilds or ebuild repositories.

Chapter 2

EAPIs

2.1 Definition

An EAPI can be thought of as a ‘version’ of this specification to which a package conforms. An EAPI value is a string, and is part of an ebuild’s metadata.

If a package manager encounters a package version with an unrecognised EAPI, it must not attempt to perform any operations upon it. It could, for example, ignore the package version entirely (although this can lead to user confusion), or it could mark the package version as masked. A package manager must not use any metadata generated from a package with an unrecognised EAPI.

The package manager must not attempt to perform any kind of comparison test other than equality upon EAPIs.

EAPIs are also used for profile directories, as described in section 5.2.2.

2.2 Defined EAPIs

The following EAPIs are defined by this specification:

0 The ‘original’ base EAPI.

1 EAPI ‘1’ contains a number of extensions to EAPI ‘0’. Except where explicitly noted, it is in all other ways identical to EAPI ‘0’.

2 EAPI ‘2’ contains a number of extensions to EAPI ‘1’. Except where explicitly noted, it is in all other ways identical to EAPI ‘1’.

3 EAPI ‘3’ contains a number of extensions to EAPI ‘2’. Except where explicitly noted, it is in all other ways identical to EAPI ‘2’.

4 EAPI ‘4’ contains a number of extensions to EAPI ‘3’. Except where explicitly noted, it is in all other ways identical to EAPI ‘3’.

Except where explicitly noted, everything in this specification applies to all of the above EAPIs.¹

2.3 Reserved EAPIs

- EAPIs whose value consists purely of an integer are reserved for future versions of this specification.

¹Another unofficial EAPI ‘kdebuild-1’ was a series of extensions to EAPI ‘1’ formerly used by the Gentoo KDE project. Some of its features have been included in EAPI ‘2’ or later.

- EAPIs whose value starts with the string `paludis-` are reserved for experimental use by the Paludis package manager.

Chapter 3

Names and Versions

3.1 Restrictions upon Names

No name may be empty. Package managers must not impose fixed upper boundaries upon the length of any name. A package manager should indicate or reject any name that is invalid according to these rules.

3.1.1 Category Names

A category name may contain any of the characters `[A-Za-z0-9+_.-]`. It must not begin with a hyphen or a dot.

Note: A hyphen is *not* required because of the `virtual` category. Usually, however, category names will contain a hyphen.

3.1.2 Package Names

A package name may contain any of the characters `[A-Za-z0-9+_-]`. It must not begin with a hyphen, and must not end in a hyphen followed by one or more digits.

Note: A package name does not include the category. The term *qualified package name* is used where a `category/package` pair is meant.

3.1.3 Slot Names

A slot name may contain any of the characters `[A-Za-z0-9+_.-]`. It must not begin with a hyphen or a dot.

3.1.4 USE Flag Names

A USE flag name may contain any of the characters `[A-Za-z0-9+_[@-]`. It must begin with an alphanumeric character. Underscores should be considered reserved for `USE_EXPAND`, as described in section 12.1.1.

Note: The at-sign is required for `LINGUAS`.

3.1.5 Repository Names

A repository name may contain any of the characters `[A-Za-z0-9_-]`. It must not begin with a hyphen.

3.1.6 Keyword Names

A keyword name may contain any of the characters `[A-Za-z0-9_-]`. It must not begin with a hyphen. In contexts where it makes sense to do so, a keyword name may be prefixed by a tilde or a hyphen. In `KEYWORDS`, `-*` is also acceptable as a keyword, to indicate that a package will only work on listed targets.

A tilde prefixed keyword is, by convention, used to indicate a less stable package. It is generally assumed that any user accepting keyword `~foo` will also accept `foo`.

The exact meaning of any keywords value is beyond the scope of this specification.

3.2 Version Specifications

The package manager must not impose fixed limits upon the number of version components. Package managers should indicate or reject any version that is invalid according to these rules.

A version starts with the number part, which is in the form `[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)*` (a positive integer, followed by zero or more dot-prefixed positive integers).

This may optionally be followed by one of `[a-z]` (a lowercase letter).

This may be followed by zero or more of the suffixes `_alpha`, `_beta`, `_pre`, `_rc` or `_p`, which themselves may be suffixed by an optional integer.

This may optionally be followed by the suffix `-r` followed immediately by an integer (the “revision number”). If this suffix is not present, it is assumed to be `-r0`.

3.3 Version Comparison

Version specifications are compared component by component, moving from left to right, as detailed in Algorithm 1 and sub-algorithms. If a sub-algorithm returns a decision, then that is the result of the whole comparison; if it terminates without returning a decision, the process continues from the point from which it was invoked.

Algorithm 1 Version comparison top-level logic

- 1: let *A* and *B* be the versions to be compared
 - 2: compare numeric components using Algorithm 2
 - 3: compare letter components using Algorithm 4
 - 4: compare suffixes using Algorithm 5
 - 5: compare revision components using Algorithm 7
 - 6: **return** *A* = *B*
-

3.4 Uniqueness of versions

No two packages in a given repository may have the same qualified package name and equal versions. For example, a repository may not contain more than one of `foo-bar/baz-1.0.2`, `foo-bar/baz-1.0.2-r0` and `foo-bar/baz-1.000.2`.

Algorithm 2 Version comparison logic for numeric components

```

1: define the notations  $An_k$  and  $Bn_k$  to mean the  $k^{\text{th}}$  numeric component of  $A$  and  $B$  respectively,
   using 0-based indexing
2: if  $An_0 > Bn_0$  using integer comparison then
3:   return  $A > B$ 
4: else if  $An_0 < Bn_0$  using integer comparison then
5:   return  $A < B$ 
6: end if
7: let  $Ann$  be the number of numeric components of  $A$ 
8: let  $Bnn$  be the number of numeric components of  $B$ 
9: for all  $i$  such that  $i \geq 1$  and  $i < Ann$  and  $i < Bnn$ , in ascending order do
10:  compare  $An_i$  and  $Bn_i$  using Algorithm 3
11: end for
12: if  $Ann > Bnn$  then
13:   return  $A > B$ 
14: else if  $Ann < Bnn$  then
15:   return  $A < B$ 
16: end if

```

Algorithm 3 Version comparison logic for each numeric component after the first

```

1: if either  $An_i$  or  $Bn_i$  has a leading 0 then
2:  let  $An'_i$  be  $An_i$  with any trailing 0s removed
3:  let  $Bn'_i$  be  $Bn_i$  with any trailing 0s removed
4:  if  $An'_i > Bn'_i$  using ASCII stringwise comparison then
5:    return  $A > B$ 
6:  else if  $An'_i < Bn'_i$  using ASCII stringwise comparison then
7:    return  $A < B$ 
8:  end if
9: else
10:  if  $An_i > Bn_i$  using integer comparison then
11:    return  $A > B$ 
12:  else if  $An_i < Bn_i$  using integer comparison then
13:    return  $A < B$ 
14:  end if
15: end if

```

Algorithm 4 Version comparison logic for letter components

```

1: let  $Al$  be the letter component of  $A$  if any, otherwise the empty string
2: let  $Bl$  be the letter component of  $B$  if any, otherwise the empty string
3: if  $Al > Bl$  using ASCII stringwise comparison then
4:   return  $A > B$ 
5: else if  $Al < Bl$  using ASCII stringwise comparison then
6:   return  $A < B$ 
7: end if

```

Algorithm 5 Version comparison logic for suffixes

```

1: define the notations  $As_k$  and  $Bs_k$  to mean the  $k^{\text{th}}$  suffix of  $A$  and  $B$  respectively, using 0-based indexing
2: let  $Asn$  be the number of suffixes of  $A$ 
3: let  $Bsn$  be the number of suffixes of  $B$ 
4: for all  $i$  such that  $i \geq 0$  and  $i < Asn$  and  $i < Bsn$ , in ascending order do
5:   compare  $As_i$  and  $Bs_i$  using Algorithm 6
6: end for
7: if  $Asn > Bsn$  then
8:   if  $As_{Bsn}$  is of type _p then
9:     return  $A > B$ 
10:  else
11:    return  $A < B$ 
12:  end if
13: else if  $Asn < Bsn$  then
14:   if  $Bs_{Asn}$  is of type _p then
15:    return  $A < B$ 
16:   else
17:    return  $A > B$ 
18:   end if
19: end if

```

Algorithm 6 Version comparison logic for each suffix

```

1: if  $As_i$  and  $Bs_i$  are of the same type (_alpha vs _beta etc) then
2:   let  $As'_i$  be the integer part of  $As_i$  if any, otherwise 0
3:   let  $Bs'_i$  be the integer part of  $Bs_i$  if any, otherwise 0
4:   if  $As'_i > Bs'_i$ , using integer comparison then
5:     return  $A > B$ 
6:   else if  $As'_i < Bs'_i$ , using integer comparison then
7:     return  $A < B$ 
8:   end if
9: else if the type of  $As_i$  is greater than the type of  $Bs_i$  using the ordering _alpha < _beta < _pre < _rc < _p then
10:  return  $A > B$ 
11: else
12:  return  $A < B$ 
13: end if

```

Algorithm 7 Version comparison logic for revision components

```

1: let  $Ar$  be the integer part of the revision component of  $A$  if any, otherwise 0
2: let  $Br$  be the integer part of the revision component of  $B$  if any, otherwise 0
3: if  $Ar > Br$  using integer comparison then
4:   return  $A > B$ 
5: else if  $Ar < Br$  using integer comparison then
6:   return  $A < B$ 
7: end if

```

Chapter 4

Tree Layout

This chapter defines the layout on-disk of an ebuild repository. In all cases below where a file or directory is specified, a symlink to a file or directory is also valid. In this case, the package manager must follow the operating system's semantics for symbolic links and must not behave differently from normal.

4.1 Top Level

An ebuild repository shall occupy one directory on disk, with the following subdirectories:

- One directory per category, whose name shall be the name of the category. The layout of these directories shall be as described in section 4.2.
- A `profiles` directory, described in section 4.4.
- A `licenses` directory (optional), described in section 4.5.
- An `eclass` directory (optional), described in section 4.6.
- A `metadata` directory (optional), described in section 4.7.
- Other optional support files and directories (skeleton ebuilds or `ChangeLogs`, for example) may exist but are not covered by this specification. The package manager must ignore any of these files or directories that it does not recognise.

4.2 Category Directories

Each category provided by the repository (see also: the `profiles/categories` file, section 4.4) shall be contained in one directory, whose name shall be that of the category. Each category directory shall contain:

- A `metadata.xml` file, as described in appendix A. Optional.
- Zero or more package directories, one for each package in the category, as described in section 4.3. The name of the package directory shall be the corresponding package name.

Category directories may contain additional files, whose purpose is not covered by this specification. Additional directories that are not for a package may *not* be present, to avoid conflicts with package name directories; an exception is made for filesystem components whose name starts with a dot, which the package manager must ignore, and for any directory named `CVS`.

It is not required that a directory exists for each category provided by the repository. A category directory that does not exist shall be considered equivalent to an empty category (and by extension, a package manager may treat an empty category as a category that does not exist).

4.3 Package Directories

A package directory contains the following:

- Zero or more ebuilds. These are as described in section 7 and others.
- A `metadata.xml` file, as described in appendix A. Optional only for legacy support.
- A `ChangeLog`, in a format determined by the provider of the repository. Optional.
- A `Manifest` file, whose format is described in [1].
- A `files` directory, containing any support files needed by the ebuilds. Optional.

Any ebuild in a package directory must be named `name-ver.suffix`, where:

- `name` is the (unqualified) package name.
- `ver` is the package's version.
- `suffix` is ebuild.

Package managers must ignore any ebuild file that does not match these rules.

A package directory that contains no correctly named ebuilds shall be considered a package with no versions. A package with no versions shall be considered equivalent to a package that does not exist (and by extension, a package manager may treat a package that does not exist as a package with no versions).

A package directory may contain other files or directories, whose purpose is not covered by this specification.

4.4 The Profiles Directory

The profiles directory shall contain zero or more profile directories as described in section 5, as well as the following files and directories. In any line-based file, lines beginning with a `#` character are treated as comments, whilst blank lines are ignored. All contents of this directory, with the exception of `repo_name`, are optional.

The profiles directory may contain an `eapi` file. This file, if it exists, must contain a single line with the name of an EAPI. This specifies the EAPI to use when handling the profiles directory; a package manager must not attempt to use any repository whose profile directory requires an EAPI it does not support. If no `eapi` file is present, EAPI 0 shall be used.

If the repository is not intended to be stand-alone, the contents of these files are to be taken from or merged with the master repository as necessary.

Other files not described by this specification may exist, but may not be relied upon. The package manager must ignore any files in this directory that it does not recognise.

arch.list Contains a list, one entry per line, of permissible values for the `ARCH` variable, and hence permissible keywords for packages in this repository.

categories Contains a list, one entry per line, of categories provided by this repository.

eapi See above.

info_pkgs Contains a list, one entry per line, of qualified package names. Any package matching one of these is to be listed when a package manager displays a 'system information' listing.

info_vars Contains a list, one entry per line, of profile, configuration, and environment variables which are considered to be of interest. The value of each of these variables may be shown when the package manager displays a 'system information' listing.

package.mask Contains a list, one entry per line, of package dependency specifications (using the directory's EAPI). Any package version matching one of these is considered to be masked, and will not be installed regardless of profile unless it is unmasked by the user configuration.

profiles.desc Described below in section 4.4.1.

repo_name Contains, on a single line, the name of this repository. The repository name must conform to section 3.1.5.

thirdpartymirrors Described below in section 4.4.2.

use.desc Contains descriptions of valid global USE flags for this repository. The format is described in section 4.4.3.

use.local.desc Contains descriptions of valid local USE flags for this repository, along with the packages to which they apply. The format is as described in section 4.4.3.

desc/ This directory contains files analogous to `use.desc` for the various `USE_EXPAND` variables. Each file in it is named `<varname>.desc`, where `<varname>` is the variable name, in lowercase, whose possible values the file describes. The format of each file is as for `use.desc`, described in section 4.4.3. The `USE_EXPAND` name is *not* included as a prefix here.

updates/ This directory is described in section 4.4.4.

4.4.1 The profiles.desc file

`profiles.desc` is a line-based file, with the standard commenting rules from section 4.4, containing a list of profiles that are valid for use, along with their associated architecture and status. Each line has the format:

```
<keyword> <profile path> <stability>
```

Where:

- `<keyword>` is the default keyword for the profile and the ARCH for which the profile is valid.
- `<profile path>` is the (relative) path from the `profiles` directory to the profile in question.
- `<stability>` indicates the stability of the profile. This may be useful for QA tools, which may wish to display warnings with a reduced severity for some profiles. The values `stable` and `dev` are widely used, but repositories may use other values.

Fields are whitespace-delimited.

4.4.2 The thirdpartymirrors file

`thirdpartymirrors` is another simple line-based file, describing the valid mirrors for use with `mirror://` URIs in this repository, and the associated download locations. The format of each line is:

```
<mirror name> <mirror 1> <mirror 2> ... <mirror n>
```

Fields are whitespace-delimited. When parsing a URI of the form `mirror://name/path/filename`, where the `path/` part is optional, the `thirdpartymirrors` file is searched for a line whose first field is `name`. Then the download URIs in the subsequent fields have `path/filename` appended to them to generate the URIs from which a download is attempted.

Each mirror name may appear at most once in a file. Behaviour when a mirror name appears multiple times is undefined. Behaviour when a mirror is defined in terms of another mirror is undefined. A package manager may choose to fetch from all of or a subset of the listed mirrors, and may use an order other than the one described.

The mirror with the name equal to the repository's name (and if the repository has a master, the master's name) may be consulted for all downloads.

4.4.3 use.desc and related files

`use.desc` contains descriptions of every valid global USE flag for this repository. It is a line-based file with the standard rules for comments and blank lines. The format of each line is:

<flagname> - <description>

`use.local.desc` contains descriptions of every valid local USE flag—those that apply only to a small number of packages, or that have different meanings for different packages. Its format is:

<category/package>:<flagname> - <description>

Flags must be listed once for each package to which they apply, or if a flag is listed in both `use.desc` and `use.local.desc`, it must be listed once for each package for which its meaning differs from that described in `use.desc`.

4.4.4 The updates directory

The `updates` directory is used to inform the package manager that a package has moved categories, names, or that a version has changed SLOT. It contains one file per quarter year, named `[1-4]Q-[YYYY]` for the first to fourth quarter of a given year, for example `1Q-2004` or `3Q-2006`. The format of each file is again line-based, with each line having one of the following formats:

```
move <qp1> <qp2>
slotmove <spec> <slot1> <slot2>
```

The first form, where `qp1` and `qp2` are *qualified package names*, instructs the package manager that the package `qp1` has changed name, category, or both, and is now called `qp2`.

The second form instructs the package manager that any currently installed package version matching package dependency specification `spec` whose SLOT is set to `slot1` should have it updated to `slot2`.

Any name that has appeared as the origin of a move must not be reused in the future. Any slot that has appeared as the origin of a slot move may not be used by packages matching the `spec` of that slot move in the future.

4.5 The Licenses Directory

The `licenses` directory shall contain copies of the licenses used by packages in the repository. Each file will be named according to the name used in the `LICENSE` variable as described in section 8.2, and will contain the complete text of the license in human-readable form. Plain text format is strongly preferred but not required.

4.6 The Eclass Directory

The `eclass` directory shall contain copies of the eclasses provided by this repository. The format of these files is described in section 11. It may also contain, in their own directory, support files needed by these eclasses.

4.7 The Metadata Directory

The `metadata` directory contains various repository-level metadata that is not contained in `profiles/`. All contents are optional. In this standard only the `cache` subdirectory is described; other contents are optional but may include security advisories, DTD files for the various XML files used in the repository, and repository timestamps.

4.7.1 The metadata cache

The `metadata/cache` directory may contain a cached form of all important ebuild metadata variables. The contents of this directory are described in section 14.

Chapter 5

Profiles

5.1 General principles

Generally, a profile defines information specific to a certain ‘type’ of system—it lies somewhere between repository-level defaults and user configuration in that the information it contains is not necessarily applicable to all machines, but is sufficiently general that it should not be left to the user to configure it. Some parts of the profile can be overridden by user configuration, some only by another profile.

The format of a profile is relatively simple. Each profile is a directory containing any number of the files described in this chapter, and possibly inheriting another profile. The files themselves follow a few basic conventions as regards inheritance and format; these are described in the next section. It may also contain any number of subdirectories containing other profiles.

5.2 Files that make up a profile

5.2.1 The parent file

A profile may contain a `parent` file. Each line must contain a relative path to another profile which will be considered as one of this profile’s parents. Any settings from the parent are inherited by this profile, and can be overridden by it. Precise rules for how settings are combined with the parent profile vary between files, and are described below. Parents are handled depth first, left to right, with duplicate parent paths being sourced for every time they are encountered.

It is illegal for a profile’s parent tree to contain cycles. Package manager behaviour upon encountering a cycle is undefined.

This file must not contain comments, blank lines or make use of line continuations.

5.2.2 The `eapi` file

A profile directory may contain an `eapi` file. This file, if it exists, must contain a single line with the name of an EAPI. This specifies the EAPI to use when handling the directory in question; a package manager must not attempt to use any profile using a directory which requires an EAPI it does not support. If no `eapi` file is present, EAPI 0 shall be used. The EAPI is not inherited via the `parent` file.

5.2.3 deprecated

If a profile contains a file named `deprecated`, it is treated as such. The first line of this file should contain the path from the `profiles` directory of the repository to a valid profile that is the recommended upgrade path from this profile. The remainder of the file can contain any text, which may be displayed to users using this profile by the package manager. This file is not inherited—profiles which inherit from a deprecated profile are *not* deprecated.

This file must not contain comments or make use of line continuations.

5.2.4 make.defaults

`make.defaults` is used to define defaults for various environment and configuration variables. This file is unusual in that it is not combined at a file level with the parent—instead, each variable is combined or overridden individually as described in section 5.3.

The file itself is a line-based key-value format. Each line contains a single `VAR="value"` entry, where the value must be double quoted. A variable name must start with one of `a-zA-Z` and may contain `a-zA-Z0-9_` only. Additional syntax, which is a small subset of bash syntax, is allowed as follows:

- Variables to the right of the equals sign in the form `${foo}` or `$foo` are recognised and expanded from variables previously set in this or earlier `make.defaults` files.
- One logical line may be continued over multiple physical lines by escaping the newline with a backslash. A quoted string may be continued over multiple physical lines by either a simple newline or a backslash-escaped newline.
- Backslashes, except for line continuations, are not allowed.

5.2.5 virtuals

The `virtuals` file defines default providers for “old-style” virtual packages. It is a simple line-based file, with each line containing two whitespace-delimited tokens. The first is a virtual package name (for example, `virtual/alsa`) and the second is a qualified package name. Blank lines and those beginning with a `#` character are ignored. When attempting to resolve a virtual name to a concrete package, the specification defined in the active profile’s `virtuals` list should be used if no provider is already installed.

The `virtuals` file is inherited in the simplest manner: all entries from the parent profile are loaded, then entries from the current profile. If a virtual package name appears in both, the entry in the parent profile is discarded.

5.2.6 Simple line-based files

These files are a simple one-item-per-line list, which is inherited in the following manner: the parent profile’s list is taken, and the current profile’s list appended. If any line begins with a hyphen, then any lines previous to it whose contents are equal to the remainder of that line are removed from the list. Once again, blank lines and those beginning with a `#` are discarded.

5.2.7 packages

The `packages` file is used to define the ‘system set’ for this profile. After the above rules for inheritance and comments are applied, its lines must take one of two forms: a package dependency specification prefixed by `*` denotes that the atom forms part of the system set. A package dependency specification on its own may also appear for legacy reasons, but should be ignored when calculating the system set.

5.2.8 `packages.build`

The `packages.build` file is used by Gentoo's Catalyst tool to generate stage1 tarballs, and has no relevance to the operation of a package manager. It is thus outside the scope of this document, but is mentioned here for completeness.

5.2.9 `package.mask`

`package.mask` is used to prevent packages from being installed on a given profile. Each line contains one package dependency specification; anything matching this specification will not be installed unless unmasked by the user's configuration.

Note that the `-spec` syntax can be used to remove a mask in a parent profile, but not necessarily a global mask (from `profiles/package.mask`, section 4.4).

Note: Portage currently treats `profiles/package.mask` as being on the leftmost branch of the inherit tree when it comes to `-lines`. This behaviour may not be relied upon.

5.2.10 `package.provided`

`package.provided` is used to tell the package manager that a certain package version should be considered to be provided by the system regardless of whether it is actually installed. Because it has severe adverse effects on USE-based and slot-based dependencies, its use is strongly deprecated and package manager support must be regarded as purely optional.

5.2.11 `package.use`

The `package.use` file may be used by the package manager to override the default USE flags specified by `make.defaults` on a per package basis. The format is to have a package dependency specification, and then a space delimited list of USE flags to enable. A USE flag in the form of `-flag` indicates that the package should have the USE flag disabled. The package dependency specification is limited to the forms defined by the directory's EAPI.

5.2.12 USE masking and forcing

This section covers the four files `use.mask`, `use.force`, `package.use.mask` and `package.use.force`. They are described together because they interact in a non-trivial manner.

Simply speaking, `use.mask` and `use.force` are used to say that a given USE flag must never or always, respectively, be enabled when using this profile. `package.use.mask` and `package.use.force` do the same thing on a per-package, or per-version, basis. The precise manner in which they interact is less simple, and is best described in terms of the algorithm used to determine whether a flag is masked for a given package version. This is described in Algorithm 8.

The logic for `use.force` and `package.use.force` is identical. If a flag is both masked and forced, the mask is considered to take precedence.

USE_EXPAND values may be forced or masked by using `expand_name_value`.

A package manager may treat ARCH values that are not the current architecture as being masked.

5.3 Profile variables

This section documents variables that have special meaning, or special behaviour, when defined in a profile's `make.defaults` file.

Algorithm 8 USE masking logic

```

1: let masked = false
2: for each profile in the inheritance tree, depth first do
3:   if use.mask contains flag then
4:     let masked = true
5:   else if use.mask contains -flag then
6:     let masked = false
7:   end if
8:   for each line in package.use.mask, in order, for which the spec matches package do
9:     if line contains flag then
10:      let masked = true
11:     else if line contains -flag then
12:      let masked = false
13:     end if
14:   end for
15: end for

```

5.3.1 Incremental Variables

Incremental variables must stack between parent and child profiles in the following manner: Beginning with the highest parent profile, tokenise the variable's value based on whitespace and concatenate the lists. Then, for any token *T* beginning with a hyphen, remove it and any previous tokens whose value is equal to *T* with the hyphen removed, or, if *T* is equal to *-**, remove all previous values. Note that because of this treatment, the order of tokens in the final result is arbitrary, not necessarily related to the order of tokens in any given profile. The following variables must be treated in this fashion:

- USE
- USE_EXPAND
- USE_EXPAND_HIDDEN
- CONFIG_PROTECT
- CONFIG_PROTECT_MASK

Other variables, except where they affect only package-manager-specific functionality (such as Portage's FEATURES variable), must not be treated incrementally—later definitions shall completely override those in parent profiles.

5.3.2 Specific variables and their meanings

The following variables have specific meanings when set in profiles.

ARCH The system's architecture. Must be a value listed in `profiles/arch.list`; see section 4.4 for more information. Must be equal to the primary KEYWORD for this profile.

CONFIG_PROTECT, CONFIG_PROTECT_MASK Contain whitespace-delimited lists used to control the configuration file protection. Described more fully in chapter 13.3.3.

USE Defines the list of default USE flags for this profile. Flags may be added or removed by the user's configuration. USE_EXPAND values must not be specified in this way.

USE_EXPAND Defines a list of variables which are to be treated incrementally and whose contents are to be expanded into the USE variable as passed to ebuilds. See section 12.1.1 for details.

USE_EXPAND_HIDDEN Contains a (possibly empty) subset of names from USE_EXPAND. The package manager may use this set as a hint to avoid displaying uninteresting or unhelpful information to an end user.

Any other variables set in `make.defaults` must be passed on into the ebuild environment as-is, and are not required to be interpreted by the package manager.

Chapter 6

Old-Style Virtual Packages

Old-style virtuals are pseudo-packages—they can be depended upon or installed, but do not exist in the ebuild repository. An old-style virtual requires several things in the repository: at least one ebuild must list the virtual in its `PROVIDE` variable, and there must be at least one entry in a profiles `virtuals` file listing the default provider for each profile—see sections 8.3 and 5.2.5 for specifics on these two. Old-style virtuals require special handling as regards dependencies; this is described below.

All old-style virtuals must use the category `virtual`. Not all packages using the `virtual` category may be assumed to be old style virtuals.

Note: A *new-style* virtual is simply an ebuild which install no files and use its dependency strings to select providers. By convention, and to ease migration, these are also placed in the `virtual` category.

6.1 Dependencies on virtual packages

When a dependency on a virtual package is encountered, it must be resolved into a real package before it can be satisfied. There are two factors that affect this process: whether a package providing the virtual is installed, and the `virtuals` file in the active profile (section 5.2.5). If a package is already installed which satisfies the virtual requirement (via `PROVIDE`), then it should be used to satisfy the dependency. Otherwise, the profiles `virtuals` file (section 5.2.5) should be consulted to choose an appropriate provider.

Dependencies on old style virtuals must not use any kind of version restriction.

Blocks on provided virtuals have special behaviour documented in section 9.2.5.2.

Chapter 7

Ebuild File Format

The ebuild file format is in its basic form a subset of the format of a bash script. The interpreter is assumed to be GNU bash, version 3.2 or later, see footnote 6 on page 53. The file encoding must be UTF-8 with Unix-style newlines. When sourced, the ebuild must define certain variables and functions (see sections 8 and 10 for specific information), and must not call any external programs, write anything to standard output or standard error, or modify the state of the system in any way.

Chapter 8

Ebuild-defined Variables

Note: This section describes variables that may or must be defined by ebuilds. For variables that are passed from the package manager to the ebuild, see section 12.1.

8.1 Metadata invariance

All ebuild-defined variables discussed in this chapter must be defined independently of any system, profile or tree dependent data, and must not vary depending upon the ebuild phase. In particular, ebuild metadata can and will be generated on a different system from that upon which the ebuild will be used, and the ebuild must generate identical metadata every time it is used.

Globally defined ebuild variables without a special meaning must similarly not rely upon variable data.

8.2 Mandatory Ebuild-defined Variables

All ebuilds must define at least the following variables:

DESCRIPTION A short human-readable description of the package’s purpose. May be defined by an eclass. Must not be empty.

HOMEPAGE The URI or URIs for a package’s homepage, including protocols. May be defined by an eclass. See section 9 for full syntax.

IUSE The `USE` flags used by the ebuild. Any eclass that works with `USE` flags must also set `IUSE`, listing only the variables used by that eclass. The package manager is responsible for merging these values. See section 12.1.1 for discussion on which values must be listed this variable.

In EAPIs shown in table 8.1 as supporting `IUSE` defaults, any use flag name in `IUSE` may be prefixed by at most one of a plus or a minus sign. If such a prefix is present, the package manager may use it as a suggestion as to the default value of the use flag if no other configuration overrides it.

`IUSE-DEFAULTS`

KEYWORDS A whitespace separated list of keywords for the ebuild. Each token must be a valid keyword name, as per section 3.1.6. May include `-*`, which indicates that the package will only work on explicitly listed archs. May include `-arch`, which indicates that the package will not work on the specified arch. May be empty, which indicates uncertain functionality on any architecture. May be defined in an eclass.

LICENSE The package’s license. Each text token must correspond to a tree “licenses/” entry (see section 4.5). See section 9 for full syntax. May be defined by an eclass.

SLOT The package’s slot. Must be a valid slot name, as per section 3.1.3. May be defined by an eclass. Must not be empty.

Table 8.1: EAPIs supporting `USE` defaults

EAPI	Supports <code>USE</code> defaults?
0	No
1	Yes
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

Table 8.2: EAPIs supporting various ebuild-defined variables

EAPI	Supports <code>PROPERTIES</code> ?	Supports <code>REQUIRED_USE</code> ?
0	Optionally	No
1	Optionally	No
2	Optionally	No
3	Optionally	No
4	Yes	Yes

SRC_URI A list of source URIs for the package. Valid protocols are `http://`, `https://`, `ftp://` and `mirror://` (see section 4.4.2 for mirror behaviour). Fetch restricted packages may include URL parts consisting of just a filename. May be defined by an eclass. See section 9 for full syntax.

If any of these variables are undefined, or if any of these variables are set to invalid values, the package manager's behaviour is undefined; ideally, an error in one ebuild should not prevent operations upon other ebuilds or packages.

8.3 Optional Ebuild-defined Variables

Ebuilds may define any of the following variables:

DEPEND See section 9.

EAPI The EAPI. See below for defaults.

PDEPEND See section 9.

PROVIDE Zero or more qualified package names of any *old style* virtuals provided by this package. See section 9 for full syntax.

RDEPEND See section 9. For some EAPIs, `RDEPEND` has special behaviour for its value if unset and when used with an eclass. See section 8.3.2 for details.

RESTRICT Zero or more behaviour restrictions for this package. See section 9.2.7 for value meanings and section 9 for full syntax.

PROPERTIES Zero or more properties for this package. See section 9.2.8 for value meanings and section 9 for full syntax. For EAPIs listed in table 8.2 as having optional support, ebuilds must not rely upon the package manager recognising or understanding this variable in any way.

PROPERTIES

REQUIRED_USE Zero or more assertions that must be met by the configuration of `USE` flags to be valid for this ebuild. See section 9.2.6 for description and section 9 for full syntax. Only in EAPIs listed in table 8.2 as supporting `REQUIRED_USE`.

REQUIRED-USE

Table 8.3: EAPIs with RDEPEND=DEPEND Default

EAPI	RDEPEND=DEPEND?
0	Yes
1	Yes
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	No

8.3.1 EAPI

An empty or unset EAPI value is equivalent to 0. Ebuilds must not assume that they will get a particular one of these two values if they are expecting one of these two values.

The package manager must either pre-set the EAPI variable to 0 or ensure that it is unset before sourcing the ebuild for metadata generation. When using the ebuild for other purposes, the package manager must either pre-set EAPI to the value specified by the ebuild’s metadata or ensure that it is unset.

If any of these variables are set to invalid values, the package manager’s behaviour is undefined; ideally, an error in one ebuild should not prevent operations upon other ebuilds or packages.

8.3.2 RDEPEND value

In EAPIs listed in table 8.3 as having RDEPEND=DEPEND, if RDEPEND is unset (but not if it is set to an empty string) in an ebuild, the package manager must set its value to be equal to the value of DEPEND.

RDEPEND-DEPEND

When dealing with eclasses, only values set in the ebuild itself are considered for this behaviour; any DEPEND or RDEPEND set in an eclass does not change the implicit RDEPEND=DEPEND for the ebuild portion, and any DEPEND value set in an eclass does not get added to RDEPEND.

8.4 Magic Ebuild-defined Variables

The following variables must be defined by `inherit` (see section 11.1, and may be considered to be part of the ebuild’s metadata:

ECLASS The current eclass, or unset if there is no current eclass. This is handled magically by `inherit` and must not be modified manually.

INHERITED List of inherited eclass names. Again, this is handled magically by `inherit`.

Note: Thus, by extension of section 8.1, `inherit` may not be used conditionally, except upon constant conditions.

The following are special variables defined by the package manager for internal use and may or may not be exported to the ebuild environment:

DEFINED_PHASES A space separated arbitrarily ordered list of phase names (e. g. `configure setup unpack`) whose phase functions are defined by the ebuild or an eclass inherited by the ebuild. If no phase functions are defined, a single hyphen is used instead of an empty string. For EAPIs listed in table 8.4 as having optional `DEFINED_PHASES` support, package managers may not rely upon the metadata cache having this variable defined, and must treat an empty string as “this information is not available”.

DEFINED-PHASES

Table 8.4: EAPIs supporting `DEFINED_PHASES`

EAPI	Supports <code>DEFINED_PHASES</code>?
0	Optionally
1	Optionally
2	Optionally
3	Optionally
4	Yes

Note: Thus, by extension of section 8.1, phase functions must not be defined based upon any variant condition.

Chapter 9

Dependencies

9.1 Dependency Classes

There are three classes of dependencies supported by ebuilds:

- Build dependencies (DEPEND). These must be installed and usable before the ebuild is installed.
- Runtime dependencies (RDEPEND). These must be installed and usable before the ebuild is treated as usable.
- Post dependencies (PDEPEND). These must be installed at some point.

In addition, SRC_URI, HOMEPAGE, PROVIDE, RESTRICT, PROPERTIES, LICENSE and REQUIRED_USE use dependency-style specifications to specify their values.

9.2 Dependency Specification Format

The following elements are recognised in at least one class of specification. All elements must be surrounded on both sides by whitespace, except at the start and end of the string.

- A package dependency specification. Permitted in DEPEND, RDEPEND, PDEPEND.
- A simple qualified package name. Permitted in PROVIDE (and inside DEPEND etc via the previous item).
- A URI, in the form `proto://host/path`. Permitted in SRC_URI and HOMEPAGE. In EAPIs listed in table 9.1 as supporting SRC_URI arrows, may optionally be followed by whitespace, then `->`, then whitespace, then a simple filename when in SRC_URI. For SRC_URI behaviour, see section 9.2.9.
- A flat filename. Permitted in SRC_URI.
- A license name (e. g. GPL-2). Permitted in LICENSE.
- A use flag name, optionally preceded by an exclamation mark. Permitted in REQUIRED_USE.
- A simple string. Permitted in RESTRICT and PROPERTIES.
- An all-of group, which consists of an open parenthesis, followed by whitespace, followed by zero or more of (a dependency item of any kind followed by whitespace), followed by a close parenthesis. More formally: `all-of ::= ' (' whitespace (item whitespace)* ')'`. Permitted in all specification style variables.
- An any-of group, which consists of the string `||`, followed by whitespace, followed by an open parenthesis, followed by whitespace, followed by zero or more of (a dependency item of any kind followed by whitespace), followed by a close parenthesis. More formally: `any-of ::= ' || ' whitespace ' (' whitespace (item whitespace)* ')'`. Permitted in DEPEND, RDEPEND, PDEPEND, LICENSE, REQUIRED_USE.
- An exactly-one-of group, which consists of the string `^^`, followed by whitespace, followed by an open parenthesis, followed by whitespace, followed by zero or more of (a dependency item of any kind followed by whitespace), followed by a close parenthesis. More formally:

Table 9.1: EAPIs supporting SRC_URI arrows

EAPI	Supports SRC_URI arrows?
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

exactly-one-of ::= '^^' whitespace ' (' whitespace (item whitespace)* ') '. Permitted in REQUIRED_USE.

- A use-conditional group, which consists of an optional exclamation mark, followed by a use flag name, followed by a question mark, followed by whitespace, followed by an open parenthesis, followed by whitespace, followed by zero or more of (a dependency item of any kind followed by whitespace), followed by a close parenthesis. More formally: use-conditional ::= '!'? flag-name '?' whitespace ' (' whitespace (item whitespace)* ') '. Permitted in all specification style variables.

In particular, note that whitespace is not optional.

9.2.1 All-of Dependency Specifications

In an all-of group, all of the child elements must be matched.

9.2.2 Use-conditional Dependency Specifications

In a use-conditional group, if the associated use flag is enabled (or disabled if it has an exclamation mark prefix), all of the child elements must be matched.

It is an error for a flag to be used if it is not included in IUSE_EFFECTIVE as described in section 12.1.1.

9.2.3 Any-of Dependency Specifications

Any use-conditional group that is an immediate child of an any-of group, if not enabled (disabled for an exclamation mark prefixed use flag name), is not considered a member of the any-of group for match purposes.

In an any-of group, at least one immediate child element must be matched. A blocker is considered to be matched if its associated package dependency specification is not matched.

An empty any-of group counts as being matched.

9.2.4 Exactly-one-of Dependency Specifications

Any use-conditional group that is an immediate child of an exactly-one-of group, if not enabled (disabled for an exclamation mark prefixed use flag name), is not considered a member of the exactly-one-of group for match purposes.

In an exactly-one-of group, exactly one immediate child element must be matched.

An empty exactly-one-of group counts as being matched.

Table 9.2: EAPIs supporting SLOT dependencies

EAPI	Supports SLOT dependencies?
0	No
1	Yes
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

Table 9.3: EAPIs supporting USE dependencies

EAPI	Supports USE dependencies?
0	No
1	No
2	2-style
3	2-style
4	4-style

9.2.5 Package Dependency Specifications

A package dependency can be in one of the following base formats. A package manager must warn or error on non-compliant input.

- A simple `category/package` name.
- An operator, as described in section 9.2.5.1, followed immediately by `category/package`, followed by a hyphen, followed by a version specification.

In EAPIs shown in table 9.2 as supporting SLOT dependencies, either of the above formats may additionally be suffixed by a `:slot` restriction, as described in section 9.2.5.3. A package manager must warn or error if slot dependencies are used with an EAPI not supporting SLOT dependencies.

In EAPIs shown in table 9.3 as supporting 2-style or 4-style USE dependencies, a specification may additionally be suffixed by at most one 2-style or 4-style `[use]` restriction, as described in section 9.2.5.4. A package manager must warn or error if this feature is used with an EAPI not supporting use dependencies.

USE-DEPS

Note: Order is important. The slot restriction must come before use dependencies.

9.2.5.1 Operators

The following operators are available:

- < Strictly less than the specified version.
- <= Less than or equal to the specified version.
- = Exactly equal to the specified version. Special exception: if the version specified has an asterisk immediately following it, a string prefix comparison is used instead. When an asterisk is used, the specification must remain valid if the asterisk were removed. (An asterisk used with any other operator is illegal.)
- ~ Equal to the specified version, except the revision part of the matching package may be greater than the revision part of the specified version (`-r0` is assumed if no revision is explicitly stated).
- >= Greater than or equal to the specified version.
- > Strictly greater than the specified version.

Table 9.4: Exclamation mark strengths for EAPIs

EAPI	!	!!
0	Unspecified	Forbidden
1	Unspecified	Forbidden
2	Weak	Strong
3	Weak	Strong
4	Weak	Strong

9.2.5.2 Block Operator

If the specification is prefixed with one or two exclamation marks, the named dependency is a block rather than a requirement—that is to say, the specified package must not be installed, with the following exceptions:

- Blocks on a package provided exclusively by the ebuild do not count.
- Blocks on the ebuild itself do not count.

There are two strengths of block: weak and strong. A weak block may be ignored by the package manager, so long as any blocked package will be uninstalled later on. A strong block must not be ignored. The mapping from one or two exclamation marks to strength is described in table 9.4.

BANG-STRENGTH

9.2.5.3 Slot Dependencies

A named slot dependency consists of a colon followed by a slot name. A specification with a named slot dependency matches only if the slot of the matched package is equal to the slot specified. If the slot of the package to match cannot be determined (e. g. because it is not a supported EAPI), the match is treated as unsuccessful.

SLOT-DEPS

9.2.5.4 2-Style and 4-Style Use Dependencies

A 2-style or 4-style use dependency consists of one of the following:

[**opt**] The flag must be enabled.

[**opt=**] The flag must be enabled if the flag is enabled for the package with the dependency, or disabled otherwise.

[!**opt=**] The flag must be disabled if the flag is enabled for the package with the dependency, or enabled otherwise.

[**opt?**] The flag must be enabled if the flag is enabled for the package with the dependency.

[!**opt?**] The flag must be disabled if the use flag is disabled for the package with the dependency.

[**-opt**] The flag must be disabled.

Multiple requirements may be combined using commas, e. g. [*first,-second,third?*].

When multiple requirements are specified, all must match for a successful match.

In a 4-style use dependency, the flag name may immediately be followed by a *default* specified by either (+) or (-). The former indicates that, when applying the use dependency to a package that does not have the flag in question in `IUSE_REFERENCEABLE`, the package manager shall behave as if the flag were present and enabled; the latter, present and disabled.

USE-DEP-DEFAULTS

Unless a 4-style default is specified, it is an error for a use dependency to be applied to an ebuild which does not have the flag in question in `IUSE_REFERENCEABLE`.

Note: By extension of the above, a default that could reference an ebuild using an EAPI not supporting profile `IUSE` injections cannot rely upon any particular behaviour for flags that would not have to be part of `IUSE`.

It is an error for an ebuild to use a conditional use dependency when that ebuild does not have the flag in `IUSE_EFFECTIVE`.

9.2.6 Use State Constraints

`REQUIRED_USE` contains a list of assertions that must be met by the configuration of `USE` flags to be valid for this ebuild. In order to be matched, a `USE` flag in a terminal element must be enabled (or disabled if it has an exclamation mark prefix).

If the package manager encounters a package version where `REQUIRED_USE` assertions are not met, it must treat this package version as if it was masked. No phase functions must be called.

It is an error for a flag to be used if it is not included in `IUSE_EFFECTIVE`.

9.2.7 Restrict

The following tokens are permitted inside `RESTRICT`:

mirror The package's `SRC_URI` entries may not be mirrored, and mirrors should not be checked when fetching.

fetch The package's `SRC_URI` entries may not be downloaded automatically. If entries are not available, `pkg_nofetch` is called.

strip No stripping of debug symbols from files to be installed may be performed.

userpriv The package manager may not drop root privileges when building the package.

test The `src_test` phase must not be run.

sandbox The `sandbox` tool must not be used when building the package.

Package managers may recognise other tokens, but ebuilds may not rely upon them being supported.

9.2.8 Properties

The following tokens are permitted inside `PROPERTIES`:

interactive The package may require interaction with the user via the `tty`.

Ebuilds may not rely upon any token being supported.

9.2.9 SRC_URI

All filename components that are enabled (i. e. not inside a use-conditional block that is not matched) in `SRC_URI` must be available in the `DISTDIR` directory. In addition, these components are used to make the `A` and `AA` variables.

If a component contains a full URI with protocol, that download location must be used. Package managers may also consult mirrors for their files.

The special `mirror://` protocol must be supported. See section 4.4.2 for mirror details.

If a simple filename rather than a full URI is provided, the package manager can only use mirrors to download the file.

The `RESTRICT` metadata key can be used to impose additional restrictions upon downloading—see section 9.2.7 for details.

In E APIs supporting arrows, if an arrow is used, the filename used when saving to `DISTDIR` shall instead be the name on the right of the arrow. When consulting mirrors (except for those explicitly listed on the left of the arrow, if `mirror://` is used), the filename to the right of the arrow shall be requested instead of the filename in the URI.

Chapter 10

Ebuild-defined Functions

10.1 List of Functions

The following is a list of functions that an ebuild, or eclass, may define, and which will be called by the package manager as part of the build and/or install process. In all cases the package manager must provide a default implementation of these functions; unless otherwise stated this must be a no-op. Most functions must assume only that they have write access to the package's working directory (the `WORKDIR` environment variable; see section 12.1), and the temporary directory `T`; exceptions are noted below. All functions may assume that they have read access to all system libraries, binaries and configuration files that are accessible to normal users.

The environment for functions run outside of the build sequence (that is, `pkg_config`, `pkg_info`, `pkg_prerm` and `pkg_postrm`) must be the environment used for the build of the package, not the current configuration.

Ebuilds must not call nor assume the existence of any phase functions.

10.1.1 Initial Working Directories

Some functions may assume that their initial working directory is set to a particular location; these are noted below. If no initial working directory is mandated, it may be set to anything and the ebuild must not rely upon a particular location for it. The ebuild *may* assume that the initial working directory for any phase is a trusted location that may only be written to by a privileged user and group.

Some functions are described as having an initial working directory of `S` with an error or fallback to `WORKDIR`. For EAPIs listed in table 10.1 as having the fallback, this means that if `S` is not a directory before the start of the phase function, the initial working directory shall be `WORKDIR` instead. For EAPIs where it is a conditional error, if `S` is not a directory before the start of the phase function, it is a fatal error, unless all of the following conditions are true, in which case the fallback to `WORKDIR` is used:

S-WORKDIR-FALLBACK

- The `A` variable contains no items.
- The phase function in question is not in `DEFINED_PHASES`.
- None of the phase functions `unpack`, `prepare`, `configure`, `compile` or `install`, if supported by the EAPI in question and occurring prior to the phase about to be executed, are in `DEFINED_PHASES`.

10.1.2 `pkg_pretend`

The `pkg_pretend` function is only called for EAPIs listed in table 10.2 as supporting it.

PKG-PRETEND

Table 10.1: EAPIs with `S` to `WORKDIR` fallbacks

EAPI	Fallback to <code>WORKDIR</code> permitted?
0	Always
1	Always
2	Always
3	Always
4	Conditional error

Table 10.2: EAPIs supporting `pkg_pretend`

EAPI	Supports <code>pkg_pretend</code> ?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	No
4	Yes

The `pkg_pretend` function may be used to carry out sanity checks early on in the install process. For example, if an ebuild requires a particular kernel configuration, it may perform that check in `pkg_pretend` and call `error` and then `die` with appropriate messages if the requirement is not met.

`pkg_pretend` is run separately from the main phase function sequence, and does not participate in any kind of environment saving. There is no guarantee that any of an ebuild's dependencies will be met at this stage, and no guarantee that the system state will not have changed substantially before the next phase is executed.

`pkg_pretend` must not write to the filesystem.

10.1.3 `pkg_setup`

The `pkg_setup` function sets up the ebuild's environment for all following functions, before the build process starts. Further, it checks whether any necessary prerequisites not covered by the package manager, e. g. that certain kernel configuration options are fulfilled.

`pkg_setup` must be run with full filesystem permissions, including the ability to add new users and/or groups to the system.

10.1.4 `src_unpack`

The `src_unpack` function extracts all of the package's sources. In EAPIs lacking `src_prepare`, it may also apply patches and set up the package's build system for further use.

SRC-UNPACK

The initial working directory must be `WORKDIR`, and the default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_unpack` function shall behave as:

```
src_unpack() {
    if [[ -n ${A} ]]; then
        unpack ${A}
    fi
}
```

10.1.5 `src_prepare`

The `src_prepare` function is only called for EAPIs listed in table 10.3 as supporting it.

SRC-PREPARE

Table 10.3: EAPIs supporting `src_prepare`

EAPI	Supports <code>src_prepare</code> ?
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

Table 10.4: EAPIs supporting `src_configure`

EAPI	Supports <code>src_configure</code> ?
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

The `src_prepare` function can be used for post-unpack source preparation. The default implementation does nothing.

The initial working directory is `S`, with an error or fallback to `WORKDIR` as discussed in section 10.1.1.

10.1.6 `src_configure`

The `src_configure` function is only called for EAPIs listed in table 10.4 as supporting it.

SRC-CONFIGURE

The initial working directory is `S`, with an error or fallback to `WORKDIR` as discussed in section 10.1.1.

The `src_configure` function configures the package's build environment. The default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_configure` function shall behave as:

```
src_configure() {
    if [[ -x ${ECONF_SOURCE:-.}/configure ]]; then
        econf
    fi
}
```

10.1.7 `src_compile`

The `src_compile` function configures the package's build environment in EAPIs lacking `src_configure`, and builds the package in all EAPIs.

SRC-COMPILE

The initial working directory is `S`, with an error or fallback to `WORKDIR` as discussed in section 10.1.1.

For EAPIs listed in table 10.5 as using format 0, the default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_compile` function shall behave as:

SRC-COMPILE-0

```
src_compile() {
    if [[ -x ./configure ]]; then
        econf
    fi
    if [[ -f Makefile ]] || [[ -f GNUmakefile ]] || [[ -f makefile ]]; then
        emake || die "emake failed"
    fi
}
```

Table 10.5: `src_compile` behaviour for EAPIs

EAPI	Format
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	2
4	2

```
fi
}
```

For EAPIs listed in table 10.5 as using format 1, the default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_compile` function shall behave as:

SRC-COMPILE-1

```
src_compile() {
    if [[ -x ${ECONF_SOURCE:-.}/configure ]]; then
        econf
    fi
    if [[ -f Makefile ]] || [[ -f GNUmakefile ]] || [[ -f makefile ]]; then
        emake || die "emake failed"
    fi
}
```

For EAPIs listed in table 10.5 as using format 2, the default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_compile` function shall behave as:

SRC-COMPILE-2

```
src_compile() {
    if [[ -f Makefile ]] || [[ -f GNUmakefile ]] || [[ -f makefile ]]; then
        emake || die "emake failed"
    fi
}
```

10.1.8 `src_test`

The `src_test` function runs unit tests for the newly built but not yet installed package as provided.

The initial working directory must be `S` if that exists, falling back to `WORKDIR` otherwise. The default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_test` function must, if tests are enabled, run `make check` if and only if such a target is available, or if not run `make test`, if and only if such a target is available. In both cases, if `make` returns non-zero the build must be aborted.

The `src_test` function may be disabled by `RESTRICT`. See section 9.2.7.

10.1.9 `src_install`

The `src_install` function installs the package's content to a directory specified in `D`.

SRC-INSTALL

The initial working directory is `S`, with an error or fallback to `WORKDIR` as discussed in section 10.1.1.

For EAPIs listed in table 10.6 as using format 4, the default implementation used when the ebuild lacks the `src_install` function shall behave as:

SRC-INSTALL-4

```
src_install() {
    if [[ -f Makefile ]] || [[ -f GNUmakefile ]] || [[ -f makefile ]]; then
        emake DESTDIR="${D}" install
    fi
}
```

Table 10.6: `src_install` behaviour for EAPIs

EAPI	Format
0	no-op
1	no-op
2	no-op
3	no-op
4	4

```

if ! declare -p DOCS >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  local d
  for d in README* ChangeLog AUTHORS NEWS TODO CHANGES \
        THANKS BUGS FAQ CREDITS CHANGELOG ; do
    [[ -s "${d}" ]] && dodoc "${d}"
  done
elif declare -p DOCS | grep -q '^declare -a ' ; then
  dodoc "${DOCS[@]}"
else
  dodoc ${DOCS}
fi
}

```

For other EAPIs, the default implementation used when the `ebuild` lacks the `src_install` function is a no-op.

10.1.10 `pkg_preinst`

The `pkg_preinst` function performs any special tasks that are required immediately before merging the package to the live filesystem. It must not write outside of the directories specified by the `ROOT` and `D` environment variables.

`pkg_preinst` must be run with full access to all files and directories below that specified by the `ROOT` and `D` environment variables.

10.1.11 `pkg_postinst`

The `pkg_postinst` function performs any special tasks that are required immediately after merging the package to the live filesystem. It must not write outside of the directory specified in the `ROOT` environment variable.

`pkg_postinst`, like, `pkg_preinst`, must be run with full access to all files and directories below that specified by the `ROOT` environment variable.

10.1.12 `pkg_prerm`

The `pkg_prerm` function performs any special tasks that are required immediately before unmerging the package from the live filesystem. It must not write outside of the directory specified by the `ROOT` environment variable.

`pkg_prerm` must be run with full access to all files and directories below that specified by the `ROOT` environment variable.

Table 10.7: EAPIs supporting `pkg_info` on non-installed packages

EAPI	Supports <code>pkg_info</code> on non-installed packages?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	No
4	Yes

10.1.13 `pkg_postrm`

The `pkg_postrm` function performs any special tasks that are required immediately after unmerging the package from the live filesystem. It must not write outside of the directory specified by the `ROOT` environment variable.

`pkg_postrm` must be run with full access to all files and directories below that specified by the `ROOT` environment variable.

10.1.14 `pkg_config`

The `pkg_config` function performs any custom steps required to configure a package after it has been fully installed. It is the only `ebuild` function which may be interactive and prompt for user input.

`pkg_config` must be run with full access to all files and directories inside of `ROOT`.

10.1.15 `pkg_info`

The `pkg_info` function may be called by the package manager when displaying information about an installed package. In EAPIs listed in table 10.7 as supporting `pkg_info` on non-installed packages, it may also be called by the package manager when displaying information about a non-installed package. In this case, `ebuild` authors should note that dependencies may not be installed.

PKG-INFO

`pkg_info` must not write to the filesystem.

10.1.16 `pkg_nofetch`

The `pkg_nofetch` function is run when the `fetch` phase of an `fetch-restricted` `ebuild` is run, and the relevant source files are not available. It should direct the user to download all relevant source files from their respective locations, with notes concerning licensing if applicable.

`pkg_nofetch` must require no write access to any part of the filesystem.

10.1.17 `default_` Phase Functions

In EAPIs listed in table 10.8 as supporting `default_` phase functions, a function named `default_(phase)` that behaves as the default implementation for that EAPI shall be defined when executing any `ebuild` phase listed in the table. `Ebuilds` must not call these functions except when in the phase in question.

DEFAULT-PHASE-FUNCS

10.2 Call Order

The call order for installing a package is:

- `pkg_pretend` (only for EAPIs listed in table 10.2), which is called outside of the normal call order process.

Table 10.8: EAPIs supporting `default_` phase functions

EAPI	Supports <code>default_</code> functions in phases
0	None
1	None
2	<code>pkg_nofetch</code> , <code>src_unpack</code> , <code>src_prepare</code> , <code>src_configure</code> , <code>src_compile</code> , <code>src_test</code>
3	<code>pkg_nofetch</code> , <code>src_unpack</code> , <code>src_prepare</code> , <code>src_configure</code> , <code>src_compile</code> , <code>src_test</code>
4	<code>pkg_nofetch</code> , <code>src_unpack</code> , <code>src_prepare</code> , <code>src_configure</code> , <code>src_compile</code> , <code>src_install</code> , <code>src_test</code>

- `pkg_setup`
- `src_unpack`
- `src_prepare` (only for EAPIs listed in table 10.3)
- `src_configure` (only for EAPIs listed in table 10.4)
- `src_compile`
- `src_test` (except if `RESTRICT=test`)
- `src_install`
- `pkg_preinst`
- `pkg_postinst`

The call order for uninstalling a package is:

- `pkg_prerm`
- `pkg_postrm`

The call order for upgrading, downgrading or reinstalling a package is:

- `pkg_pretend` (only for EAPIs listed in table 10.2), which is called outside of the normal call order process.
- `pkg_setup`
- `src_unpack`
- `src_prepare` (only for EAPIs listed in table 10.3)
- `src_configure` (only for EAPIs listed in table 10.4)
- `src_compile`
- `src_test` (except if `RESTRICT=test`)
- `src_install`
- `pkg_preinst`
- `pkg_prerm` for the package being replaced
- `pkg_postrm` for the package being replaced
- `pkg_postinst`

Note: When up- or downgrading a package in EAPI 0 or 1, the last four phase functions can alternatively be called in the order `pkg_preinst`, `pkg_postinst`, `pkg_prerm`, `pkg_postrm`. This behaviour is deprecated.

The `pkg_config`, `pkg_info` and `pkg_nofetch` functions are not called in a normal sequence. The `pkg_pretend` function is called some unspecified time before a (possibly hypothetical) normal sequence.

For installing binary packages, the `src` phases are not called.

When building binary packages that are not to be installed locally, the `pkg_preinst` and `pkg_postinst` functions are not called.

Chapter 11

Eclasses

Eclasses serve to store common code that is used by more than one ebuild, which greatly aids maintainability and reduces the tree size. However, due to metadata cache issues, care must be taken in their use. In format they are similar to an ebuild, and indeed are sourced as part of any ebuild using them. The interpreter is therefore the same, and the same requirements for being parseable hold.

Eclasses must be located in the `eclass` directory in the top level of the repository—see section 4.6. Each eclass is a single file named `<name>.eclass`, where `<name>` is the name of this eclass, used by `inherit` and `EXPORT_FUNCTIONS` among other places.

11.1 The `inherit` command

An ebuild wishing to make use of an eclass does so by using the `inherit` command in global scope. This will cause the eclass to be sourced as part of the ebuild—any function or variable definitions in the eclass will appear as part of the ebuild, with exceptions for certain metadata variables, as described below.

The `inherit` command takes one or more parameters, which must be the names of eclasses (excluding the `.eclass` suffix and the path). For each parameter, in order, the named eclass is sourced.

Eclasses may end up being sourced multiple times.

The `inherit` command must also ensure that:

- The `ECLASS` variable is set to the name of the current eclass, when sourcing that eclass.
- Once all inheriting has been done, the `INHERITED` metadata variable contains the name of every eclass used, separated by whitespace.

11.2 Eclass-defined Metadata Keys

The `IUSE`, `REQUIRED_USE`, `DEPEND`, `RDEPEND` and `PDEPEND` variables are handled specially when set by an eclass. They must be accumulated across eclasses, appending the value set by each eclass to the resulting value after the previous one is loaded. Then the eclass-defined value is appended to that defined by the ebuild. In the case of `RDEPEND`, this is done after the implicit `RDEPEND` rules in section 8.3.2 are applied.

11.3 `EXPORT_FUNCTIONS`

There is one command available in the eclass environment that is neither available nor meaningful in ebuilds—`EXPORT_FUNCTIONS`. This can be used to alias ebuild phase functions from the eclass so

Listing 11.1: EXPORT_FUNCTIONS example: foo.eclass

```
foo_src_compile()
{
    econf --enable-gerbil \
        $(use_enable fnord)
    emake gerbil || die "Couldn't make a gerbil"
    emake || die "emake failed"
}

EXPORT_FUNCTIONS src_compile
```

that an ebuild inherits a default definition whilst retaining the ability to override and call the eclass-defined version from it. The use of it is best illustrated by an example; this is given in listing 11.1 and is a snippet from a hypothetical `foo.eclass`.

This example defines an eclass `src_compile` function and uses `EXPORT_FUNCTIONS` to alias it. Then any ebuild that inherits `foo.eclass` will have a default `src_compile` defined, but should the author wish to override it he can access the function in `foo.eclass` by calling `foo_src_compile`.

`EXPORT_FUNCTIONS` must only be used on ebuild phase functions. The function that is aliased must be named `eclassname_phasefunctionname`, where `eclassname` is the name of the eclass.

Chapter 12

The Ebuild Environment

12.1 Defined Variables

The package manager must define the following environment variables. Not all variables are meaningful in all phases; variables that are not meaningful in a given phase may be unset or set to any value. Ebuilds must not attempt to modify any of these variables, unless otherwise specified.

Because of their special meanings, these variables may not be preserved consistently across all phases as would normally happen due to environment saving (see 12.2). For example, `EBUILD_PHASE` is different for every phase, and `ROOT` may have changed between the various different `pkg_*` phases. Ebuilds must recalculate any variable they derive from an inconsistent variable.

Table 12.1: Defined variables

Variable	Legal in	Consistent?	Description
P	all	No ¹	Package name and version, without the revision part. For example, <code>vim-7.0.174</code> .
PN	all	ditto	Package name, for example <code>vim</code> .
CATEGORY	all	ditto	The package's category, for example <code>app-editors</code> .
PV	all	Yes	Package version, with no revision. For example <code>7.0.174</code> .
PR	all	Yes	Package revision, or <code>r0</code> if none exists.
PVR	all	Yes	Package version and revision (if any), for example <code>7.0.174</code> or <code>7.0.174-r1</code> .
PF	all	Yes	Package name, version, and revision (if any), for example <code>vim-7.0.174-r1</code> .
A	<code>SRC_*</code>	Yes	All source files available for the package, whitespace separated with no leading or trailing whitespace, and in the order in which the item first appears in a matched component of <code>SRC_URI</code> . Does not include any that are disabled because of USE conditionals. The value is calculated from the base names of each element of the <code>SRC_URI</code> ebuild metadata variable.
AA ²	<code>SRC_*</code>	Yes	All source files that could be available for the package, including any that are disabled in A because of USE conditionals. The value is calculated from the base names of each element of the <code>SRC_URI</code> ebuild metadata variable. Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting AA.

¹May change if a package has been updated (see 4.4.4)

²This variable is generally considered deprecated. However, ebuilds must still assume that the package manager sets it. For example, a few configure scripts use this variable to find the `aa.lib` package; ebuilds calling such configure scripts must thus work around this.

Variable	Legal in	Consistent?	Description
FILESDIR	src_* ³	No	The full path to the package's files directory, used for small support files or patches. See section 4.3. May or may not exist; if a repository provides no support files for the package in question then an ebuild must be prepared for the situation where FILESDIR points to a non-existent directory.
PORTDIR	ditto	No	The full path to the master repository's base directory.
DISTDIR	ditto	No	The full path to the directory in which the files in the A variable are stored.
ECLASSDIR	ditto	No	The full path to the master repository's eclass directory.
ROOT	pkg_*	No	The absolute path to the root directory into which the package is to be merged. Phases which run with full filesystem access must not touch any files outside of the directory given in ROOT. Also of note is that in a cross-compiling environment, binaries inside of ROOT will not be executable on the build machine, so ebuilds must not call them. ROOT must be non-empty and end in a trailing slash.
EROOT	pkg_*	No	Like ROOT, but with EPREFIX appended. This is a convenience variable. See also the EPREFIX variable.
T	All	Partially ⁴	The full path to a temporary directory for use by the ebuild.

³Not necessarily present when installing from a binary package

⁴Consistent and preserved across a single connected sequence of install or uninstall phases, but not between install and uninstall. When reinstalling a package, this variable must have different values for the install and the replacement.

Variable	Legal in	Consistent?	Description
TMPDIR	All	Ditto	Must be set to the location of a usable temporary directory, for any applications called by an ebuild. Must not be used by ebuilds directly; see T above.
HOME	All	Ditto	The full path to an appropriate temporary directory for use by any programs invoked by the ebuild that may read or modify the home directory.
EPREFIX	All	Yes	The normalised offset-prefix path of an offset installation. When <code>EPREFIX</code> is not set in the calling environment, <code>EPREFIX</code> defaults to the built-in offset-prefix that was set during installation of the package manager. When a different <code>EPREFIX</code> value than the built-in value is set in the calling environment, a cross-prefix build is performed where using the existing utilities, a package is built for the given <code>EPREFIX</code> , akin to <code>ROOT</code> . See also 12.1.3 .
D	<code>src_install</code>	No	Contains the full path to the image directory into which the package should be installed. Must be non-empty and end in a trailing slash.
D (continued)	<code>pkg_preinst</code> , <code>pkg_postinst</code>	Yes	Contains the full path to the image that is about to be or has just been merged. Must be non-empty and end in a trailing slash.
ED	<code>src_install</code> , See D <code>pkg_preinst</code> , <code>pkg_postinst</code>	Yes	Like <code>D</code> , but with <code>EPREFIX</code> appended. This is a convenience variable. See also the <code>EPREFIX</code> variable.
IMAGE ⁵	<code>pkg_preinst</code> , <code>pkg_postinst</code>	Yes	Equal to <code>D</code> .
INSDISTTREE	<code>pkg_postinst</code>	No	Controls the location where doins installs things.
USE	<code>src_install</code> All	Yes	A whitespace-delimited list of all active <code>USE</code> flags for this ebuild. See section 12.1.1 for details.

⁵Deprecated in favour of `D`.

Variable	Legal in	Consistent?	Description
EBUILD_PHASE	All	No	Takes one of the values <code>config</code> , <code>setup</code> , <code>nofetch</code> , <code>unpack</code> , <code>prepare</code> , <code>configure</code> , <code>compile</code> , <code>test</code> , <code>install</code> , <code>preinst</code> , <code>postinst</code> , <code>preun</code> , <code>postun</code> , <code>info</code> , <code>pretend</code> according to the top level <code>ebuild</code> function that was executed by the package manager. May be unset or any single word that is not any of the above when the <code>ebuild</code> is being sourced for other (e.g. metadata or QA) purposes.
WORKDIR	<code>src_*</code> , global scope	Yes	The full path to the <code>ebuild</code> 's working directory, in which all build data should be contained.
S	<code>src_*</code>	Yes	The full path to the temporary build directory, used by <code>src_compile</code> , <code>src_install</code> etc. Defaults to <code>\${WORKDIR}/\${P}</code> . May be modified by <code>ebuilds</code> . If <code>S</code> is assigned in the global scope of an <code>ebuild</code> , then the restrictions of section 12.2 for global variables apply.
KV	All	Yes	The version of the running kernel at the time the <code>ebuild</code> was first executed, as returned by the <code>uname -r</code> command or equivalent. May be modified by <code>ebuilds</code> . Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting <code>KV</code> .
MERGE_TYPE	<code>pkg_*</code>	No	The type of package that is being merged. Possible values are: <code>source</code> if building and installing a package from <code>source</code> , <code>binary</code> if installing a binary package, and <code>buildonly</code> if building a binary package without installing it. Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting <code>MERGE_TYPE</code> .

KV

MERGE-TYPE

Variable	Legal in	Consistent?	Description
REPLACING_VERSIONS	pkg_* (see text)	Yes	A whitespace-separated list of versions of this package (including revision, if specified) that are being replaced (uninstalled or overwritten) as a result of this install. See section 12.1.2. Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting REPLACING_VERSIONS.
REPLACED_BY_VERSION	pkg_preem, pkg_postrm	Yes	The single version of this package (including revision, if specified) that is replacing us, if we are being uninstalled as part of an install, or an empty string otherwise. See section 12.1.2. Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting REPLACED_BY_VERSION.

Table 12.2: EAPIs supporting various env variables

EAPI	AA?	KV?	MERGE_TYPE?	REPLACING_VERSIONS?	REPLACED_BY_VERSION?
0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
4	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 12.3: EAPIs supporting offset-prefix env variables

EAPI	EPREFIX?	EROOT?	ED?
0	No	No	No
1	No	No	No
2	No	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Yes	Yes	Yes

Except where otherwise noted, all variables set in the active profiles' `make.defaults` files must be exported to the ebuild environment. `CHOST`, `CBUILD` and `CTARGET`, if not set by profiles, must contain either an appropriate machine tuple (the definition of appropriate is beyond the scope of this specification) or be unset.

`PATH` must be initialized by the package manager to a “usable” default. The exact value here is left up to interpretation, but it should include the equivalent “sbin” and “bin” and any package manager specific directories.

`GZIP`, `BZIP`, `BZIP2`, `CDPATH`, `GREP_OPTIONS`, `GREP_COLOR` and `GLOBIGNORE` must not be set.

12.1.1 USE and IUSE Handling

This section discusses the handling of four variables:

IUSE is the variable calculated from the `IUSE` values defined in ebuilds and eclasses.

IUSE_REFERENCEABLE is a variable calculated from `IUSE` and a variety of other sources described below. It is purely a conceptual variable; it is not exported to the ebuild environment. Values in `IUSE_REFERENCEABLE` may legally be used in queries from other packages about an ebuild's state (for example, for use dependencies).

IUSE_EFFECTIVE is another conceptual, unexported variable. Values in `IUSE_EFFECTIVE` are those which an ebuild may legally use in queries about itself (for example, for the `use` function, and for use in dependency specification conditional blocks).

USE is a variable calculated by the package manager and exported to the ebuild environment.

In all cases, the values of `IUSE_REFERENCEABLE` and `IUSE_EFFECTIVE` are undefined during metadata generation.

`IUSE_REFERENCEABLE` is equal to the calculated `IUSE` value.

`IUSE_EFFECTIVE` contains the following values:

- All values in the calculated `IUSE` value.
- All possible values for the `ARCH` variable.
- All legal use flag names whose name starts with the lowercase equivalent of any value in the profile `USE_EXPAND` variable followed by an underscore.

Table 12.4: EAPIs supporting offset-prefix

EAPI	Supports offset-prefix?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	Yes
4	Yes

The `USE` variable is set by the package manager. For each value in `IUSE_EFFECTIVE`, `USE` shall contain that value if the flag is to be enabled for the ebuild in question, and shall not contain that value if it is to be disabled. `USE` may contain other flag names that are not relevant for the ebuild.

12.1.2 REPLACING_VERSIONS and REPLACED_BY_VERSION

In EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting it, the `REPLACING_VERSIONS` variable shall be defined in `pkg_preinst` and `pkg_postinst`. In addition, it *may* be defined in `pkg_pretend` and `pkg_setup`, although ebuild authors should take care to handle binary package creation and installation correctly when using it in these phases.

REPLACE-VERSION-VARS

`REPLACING_VERSIONS` is a list, not a single optional value, to handle pathological cases such as installing `foo-2:2` to replace `foo-2:1` and `foo-3:2`.

In EAPIs listed in table 12.2 as supporting it, the `REPLACED_BY_VERSION` variable shall be defined in `pkg_prerm` and `pkg_postrm`. It shall contain at most one value.

12.1.3 Offset-prefix variables EPREFIX, EROOT and ED

Table 12.4 lists the EAPIs which support offset-prefix installations. This support was initially added in EAPI 3, in the form of three extra variables. Two of these, `EROOT` and `ED`, are convenience variables using the variable `EPREFIX`. In EAPIs that do not support an offset-prefix, the installation offset is hardwired to `/usr`. In offset-prefix supporting EAPIs the installation offset is set as `${EPREFIX}/usr` and hence can be adjusted using the variable `EPREFIX`. Note that the behaviour of offset-prefix aware and agnostic is the same when `EPREFIX` is set to the empty string in offset-prefix aware EAPIs. The latter do have the variables `ED` and `EROOT` properly set, though.

OFFSET-PREFIX-VARS

12.2 The state of variables between functions

Exported and default scope variables are saved between functions. A non-local variable set in a function earlier in the call sequence must have its value preserved for later functions, including functions executed as part of a later uninstall.

Note: `pkg_pretend` is *not* part of the normal call sequence, and does not take part in environment saving.

Variables that were exported must remain exported in later functions; variables with default visibility may retain default visibility or be exported.

Variables with special meanings to the package manager are excluded from this rule.

Global variables must only contain invariant values (see 8.1). If a global variable's value is invariant, it may have the value that would be generated at any given point in the build sequence.

This is demonstrated by code listing 12.1.

Listing 12.1: Environment state between functions

```

GLOBAL_VARIABLE="a"

src_compile()
{
    GLOBAL_VARIABLE="b"
    DEFAULT_VARIABLE="c"
    export EXPORTED_VARIABLE="d"
    local LOCAL_VARIABLE="e"
}

src_install() {
    [[ ${GLOBAL_VARIABLE} == "a" ]] \
        || [[ ${GLOBAL_VARIABLE} == "b" ]] \
        || die "broken env saving for globals"

    [[ ${DEFAULT_VARIABLE} == "c" ]] \
        || die "broken env saving for default"

    [[ ${EXPORTED_VARIABLE} == "d" ]] \
        || die "broken env saving for exported"

    [[ $(printenv EXPORTED_VARIABLE) == "d" ]] \
        || die "broken env saving for exported"

    [[ -z ${LOCAL_VARIABLE} ]] \
        || die "broken env saving for locals"
}

```

12.3 Available commands

This section documents the commands available to an ebuild. Unless otherwise specified, they may be aliases, shell functions, or executables in the ebuild's `PATH`.

When an ebuild is being sourced for metadata querying rather than for a build (that is to say, when none of the `src_` or `pkg_` functions are to be called), no external command may be executed. The package manager may take steps to enforce this.

12.3.1 System commands

Any ebuild not listed in the system set for the active profile(s) may assume the presence of every command that is always provided by the system set for that profile. However, it must target the lowest common denominator of all systems on which it might be installed—in most cases this means that the only packages that can be assumed to be present are those listed in the `base` profile or equivalent, which is inherited by all available profiles. If an ebuild requires any applications not provided by the system profile, or that are provided conditionally based on USE flags, appropriate dependencies must be used to ensure their presence.

12.3.1.1 Guaranteed system commands

The following commands must always be available in the ebuild environment:

- All builtin commands in GNU bash, version 3.2⁶.

⁶The required bash version was retroactively updated from 3.0 to 3.2 in November 2009 (see <http://www.gentoo.org/proj/en/council/meeting-logs/20091109.txt>).

Table 12.5: EAPI Command Failure Behaviour

EAPI	Command failure behaviour	Supports <code>nonfatal</code> ?
0	Non-zero exit	No
1	Non-zero exit	No
2	Non-zero exit	No
3	Non-zero exit	No
4	Aborts	Yes

- `sed` must be available, and must support all forms of invocations valid for GNU `sed` version 4 or later.
- `patch` must be available, and must support all inputs valid for GNU `patch`.

12.3.2 Commands provided by package dependencies

In some cases a package's build process will require the availability of executables not provided by the core system, a common example being autotools. Commands provided by dependencies are available in the following cases:

- In the `src` phases, any command provided by a package listed in `DEPEND` is available.
- In the `pkg` phases, at least one of the following conditions must be met:
 - Any command provided by a package listed in `DEPEND` is available.
 - Any command provided by a package listed in `RDEPEND` is available.

12.3.3 Ebuild-specific Commands

The following commands will always be available in the ebuild environment, provided by the package manager. Except where otherwise noted, they may be internal (shell functions or aliases) or external commands available in `PATH`; where this is not specified, ebuids may not rely upon either behaviour.

12.3.3.1 Failure behaviour and related commands

Where a command is listed as having EAPI dependent failure behaviour, a failure shall either result in a non-zero exit status or abort the build process, as determined by table 12.5.

DIE-ON-FAILURE

The following commands affect this behaviour:

nonfatal Executes the remainder of its arguments as a command, preserving the exit status. If this results in a command being called that would normally abort the build process due to a failure (but not due to an explicit `die` or `assert` call), instead a non-zero exit status shall be returned. Only in EAPIs listed in table 12.5 as supporting `nonfatal`.

NONFATAL

12.3.3.2 Banned commands

Some commands are banned in some EAPIs. If a banned command is called, the package manager must abort the build process indicating an error.

BANNED-COMMANDS

12.3.3.3 Sandbox commands

These commands affect the behaviour of the sandbox. Each command takes a single directory as argument. Ebuids must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

addread Add a directory to the permitted read list.

Table 12.6: Banned commands

EAPI	Command banned?	
	dohard	dosed
0	No	No
1	No	No
2	No	No
3	No	No
4	Yes	Yes

addwrite Add a directory to the permitted write list.

addpredict Add a directory to the predict list. Any write to a location in this list will be denied, but will not trigger access violation messages or abort the build process.

adddeny Add a directory to the deny list.

12.3.3.4 Package manager query commands

These commands are used to extract information about the host system. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands in parallel with any other package manager command. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

has_version Takes exactly one package dependency specification as an argument. Returns true if a package matching the atom is installed in `ROOT`, and false otherwise.

best_version Takes exactly one package dependency specification as an argument. If a matching package is installed, prints the category, package name and version of the highest matching version.

12.3.3.5 Output commands

These commands display messages to the user. Unless otherwise stated, the entire argument list is used as a message, with backslash-escaped characters interpreted as for the `echo -e` command of bash, notably `\t` for a horizontal tab, `\n` for a new line, and `\\` for a literal backslash. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned. Unless otherwise noted, output may be sent to stdout, stderr or some other appropriate facility.

info Displays an informational message.

infofn Displays an informational message without a trailing newline.

elog Displays an informational message of slightly higher importance. The package manager may choose to log `elog` messages by default where `info` messages are not, for example.

ewarn Displays a warning message. Must not go to stdout.

eerror Displays an error message. Must not go to stdout.

ebegin Displays an informational message. Should be used when beginning a possibly lengthy process, and followed by a call to `eend`.

eend Indicates that the process begun with an `ebegin` message has completed. Takes one fixed argument, which is a numeric return code, and an optional message in all subsequent arguments. If the first argument is 0, print a success indicator; otherwise, print the message followed by a failure indicator.

Table 12.7: Extra `econf` arguments for EAPIs

EAPI	<code>--disable-dependency-tracking?</code>
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	No
4	Yes

12.3.3.6 Error commands

These commands are used when an error is detected that will prevent the build process from completing. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

die Displays a failure message provided in its first and only argument, and then aborts the build process. `die` is *not* guaranteed to work correctly if called from a subshell environment.

assert Checks the value of the shell's pipe status variable, and if any component is non-zero (indicating failure), calls `die` with its first argument as a failure message.

12.3.3.7 Build commands

These commands are used during the `src_compile` and `src_install` phases to run the package's build commands. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

econf Calls the program's `./configure` script. This is designed to work with GNU Autoconf-generated scripts. Any additional parameters passed to `econf` are passed directly to `./configure`. `econf` will look in the current working directory for a `configure` script unless the `ECONF_SOURCE` environment variable is set, in which case it is taken to be the directory containing it. `econf` must pass the following options to the `configure` script:

- `--prefix` must default to `${EPREFIX}/usr` unless overridden by `econf`'s caller.
- `--mandir` must be `${EPREFIX}/usr/share/man`
- `--infodir` must be `${EPREFIX}/usr/share/info`
- `--datadir` must be `${EPREFIX}/usr/share`
- `--sysconfdir` must be `${EPREFIX}/etc`
- `--localstatedir` must be `${EPREFIX}/var/lib`
- `--host` must be the value of the `CHOST` environment variable.
- `--libdir` must be set according to Algorithm 9.
- `--disable-dependency-tracking`, if the EAPI is listed in table 12.7 as using it. This option will only be passed if the string `disable-dependency-tracking` occurs in the output of `configure --help`.

ECONF-OPTIONS

Note that the `${EPREFIX}` component represents the same offset-prefix as described in Table 12.1. It facilitates offset-prefix installations which is supported by EAPIs listed in Table 12.3. When no offset-prefix installation is in effect, `EPREFIX` becomes the empty string, making the behaviour of `econf` equal for both offset-prefix supporting and agnostic EAPIs.

`econf` must be implemented internally—that is, as a `bash` function and not an external script. Should any portion of it fail, it must abort the build using `die`, unless run using `nonfatal`, in which case it must return non-zero exit status.

emake Calls the `$MAKE` program, or GNU `make` if the `MAKE` variable is unset. Any arguments given are passed directly to the `make` command, as are the user's chosen `MAKEOPTS`. Arguments

Algorithm 9 `econf --libdir` logic

```

1: let prefix=${EPREFIX}/usr
2: if the caller specified --prefix=$p then
3:   let prefix=$p
4: end if
5: let libdir=
6: if the ABI environment variable is set then
7:   let libvar=LIBDIR_${ABI}
8:   if the environment variable named by libvar is set then
9:     let libdir=the value of the variable named by libvar
10:  end if
11: end if
12: if libdir is non-empty then
13:   pass --libdir=$prefix/$libdir to configure
14: end if

```

given to `emake` override user configuration. See also section 12.3.1.1. `emake` must be an external program and cannot be a function or alias—it must be callable from e.g. `xargs`. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

einstall A shortcut for the command given in Listing 12.2. Any arguments given to `einstall` are passed verbatim to `emake`, as shown. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

The variable `ED` is defined as in Table 12.1 and depends on the use of an offset-prefix. When such offset-prefix is absent, `ED` is equivalent to `D`. `ED` is always available in EAPIs that support offset-prefix installations as listed in Table 12.3, hence EAPIs lacking offset-prefix support should use `D` instead of `ED` in the command given in Listing 12.2.

Listing 12.2: `einstall` command

```

emake \
  prefix="${ED}"/usr \
  mandir="${ED}"/usr/share/man \
  infodir="${ED}"/usr/share/info \
  libdir="${ED}"/usr/$(get_libdir) \
  "$@" \
  install

```

12.3.3.8 Installation commands

These commands are used to install files into the staging area, in cases where the package's `make install` target cannot be used or does not install all needed files. Except where otherwise stated, all filenames created or modified are relative to the staging directory including the offset-prefix `ED` in offset-prefix aware EAPIs, or just the staging directory `D` in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs. These commands must all be external programs and not bash functions or aliases—that is, they must be callable from `xargs`. `Ebuilds` must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

dobin Installs the given files into `DESTTREE/bin`, where `DESTTREE` defaults to `/usr`. Gives the files mode `0755` and transfers file ownership to the superuser or its equivalent on the system or installation at hand. For instance on Gentoo Linux in a non-offset-prefix installation this ownership is `root:root`, while on an offset-prefix aware installation this may be `joe:users`. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

doconfd Installs the given config files into `/etc/conf.d/`, by default with file mode `0644`. This can be overridden by setting `INSOPTIONS` with the `insopts` function. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

dodir Creates the given directories, by default with file mode 0755. This can be overridden by setting `DIROPTIONS` with the `diropts` function. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

dodoc Installs the given files into a subdirectory under `/usr/share/doc/${PF}/` with file mode 0644. The subdirectory is set by the most recent call to `docinto`. If `docinto` has not yet been called, instead installs to the directory `/usr/share/doc/${PF}/`. For EAPIs listed in table 12.8 as supporting `-r`, if the first argument is `-r`, any subsequent arguments that are directories are installed recursively to the appropriate location; in any other case, it is an error for a directory to be specified. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

DODOC

doenvd Installs the given environment files into `/etc/env.d/`, by default with file mode 0644. This can be overridden by setting `INSOPTIONS` with the `insopts` function. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

doexe Installs the given files into the directory specified by the most recent `exeinto` call, by default with file mode 0755. This can be overridden by setting `EXEOPTIONS` with the `exeopts` function. If `exeinto` has not yet been called, behaviour is undefined. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

dohard Takes two parameters. Creates a hardlink from the second to the first. In EAPIs listed in table 12.6, this command is banned as per section 12.3.3.2. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

dohtml Installs the given HTML files into a subdirectory under `/usr/share/doc/${PF}/`. The subdirectory is `html` by default, but this can be overridden by setting the `DOCDESTTREE` variable with the `docinto` function. Files to be installed automatically are determined by extension and the default extensions are `css`, `gif`, `htm`, `html`, `jpeg`, `jpg`, `js` and `png`. These default extensions can be extended or reduced (see below). The options that can be passed to `dohtml` are as follows:

- `-r` — enables recursion into directories.
- `-V` — enables verbosity.
- `-A` — adds file type extensions to the default list.
- `-a` — sets file type extensions to only those specified.
- `-f` — list of files that are able to be installed.
- `-x` — list of directories that files will not be installed from (only used in conjunction with `-r`).
- `-p` — sets a document prefix for installed files, not to be confused with the global offset-prefix.

Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

It is undefined whether a failure shall occur if `-r` is not specified and a directory is encountered. Ebuilds must not rely upon any particular behaviour.

doinfo Installs a GNU Info file into the `/usr/share/info` area with file mode 0644. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

doinitd Installs the given initscript files into `/etc/init.d`, by default with file mode 0755. This can be overridden by setting `EXEOPTIONS` with the `exeopts` function. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

doins Takes any number of files as arguments and installs them into `INSDESTTREE`, by default with file mode 0644. This can be overridden by setting `INSOPTIONS` with the `insopts` function. If the first argument is `-r`, then operates recursively, descending into any directories given. For EAPIs listed in table 12.9, `doins` must install symlinks as symlinks; for other EAPIs, behaviour is undefined if any symlink is encountered. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

DOINS

dolib For each argument, installs it into the appropriate library directory as determined by Algorithm 10, by default with file mode 0644. This can be overridden by setting `LIBOPTIONS` with the `libopts` function. Any symlinks are installed into the same directory as relative links to their original target. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

dolib.so As for `dolib` except each file is installed with mode 0755.

dolib.a As for `dolib` except each file is installed with mode 0644.

Algorithm 10 Determining the library directory

```

1: if CONF_LIBDIR_OVERRIDE is set in the environment then
2:   return CONF_LIBDIR_OVERRIDE
3: end if
4: if CONF_LIBDIR is set in the environment then
5:   let LIBDIR_default=CONF_LIBDIR
6: else
7:   let LIBDIR_default="lib"
8: end if
9: if ABI is set in the environment then
10:  let abi=ABI
11: else if DEFAULT_ABI is set in the environment then
12:  let abi=DEFAULT_ABI
13: else
14:  let abi="default"
15: end if
16: return the value of LIBDIR_$abi

```

doman Installs a man page into the appropriate subdirectory of `/usr/share/man` depending upon its apparent section suffix (e.g. `foo.1` goes to `/usr/share/man/man1/foo.1` with file mode 0644.

In EAPIs listed in table 12.10 as supporting language detection by filename, a man page with name of the form `foo.lang.1` shall go to `/usr/share/man/lang/man1/foo.1`, where `lang` refers to a pair of lower-case ASCII letters optionally followed by an underscore and a pair of upper-case ASCII letters. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

With option `-i18n=lang`, a man page shall be installed into an appropriate subdirectory of `/usr/share/man/lang` (e.g. `/usr/share/man/lang/man1/foo.pl.1` would be the destination for `foo.pl.1`). The `lang` subdirectory level is skipped if `lang` is the empty string. In EAPIs specified by table 12.10, the `-i18n` option takes precedence over the language code in the filename.

DOMAN-LANGS

domo Installs a `.mo` file with file mode 0644 into the appropriate subdirectory of `DESTTREE/share/locale`, generated by taking the basename of the file, removing the `.*` suffix, and appending `/LC_MESSAGES`. The name of the installed files is the package name with `.mo` appended. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

dosbin As `dobin`, but installs to `DESTTREE/sbin`.

dosym Creates a symbolic link named as for its second parameter, pointing to the first. If the directory containing the new link does not exist, creates it. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

fowners Acts as for `chown`, but takes paths relative to the image directory. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

fperms Acts as for `chmod`, but takes paths relative to the image directory. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

newbin As for `dobin`, but takes two parameters. The first is the file to install; the second is the new filename under which it will be installed.

newconfd As for `doconfd`, but takes two parameters as for `newbin`.

Table 12.8: EAPIs supporting `dodoc -r`

EAPI	Supports <code>dodoc -r</code> ?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	No
4	Yes

Table 12.9: EAPIs supporting symlinks for `doins`

EAPI	<code>doins</code> supports symlinks?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	No
4	Yes

newdoc As above, for `dodoc`.

newenvd As above, for `doenvd`.

newexe As above, for `doexe`.

newinitd As above, for `doinitd`.

newins As above, for `doins`.

newlib.a As above, for `dolib.a`.

newlib.so As above, for `dolib.so`.

newman As above, for `doman`.

newsbin As above, for `dosbin`.

keepdir Creates a directory as for `dodir`, and an empty file whose name starts with `.keep` in that directory to ensure that the directory does not get removed by the package manager should it be empty at any point. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

12.3.3.9 Commands affecting install destinations

The following commands are used to set the various destination trees, all relative to $\${ED}$ in offset-prefix aware EAPIs and relative to $\{D\}$ in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs, used by the above installation commands. They must be shell functions or aliases, due to the need to set variables read by the above commands. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

Table 12.10: `doman` language support options for EAPIs

EAPI	Language detection by filename?	Option <code>-i18n</code> takes precedence?
0	No	Not applicable
1	No	Not applicable
2	Yes	No
3	Yes	No
4	Yes	Yes

into Sets the value of `DESTTREE` for future invocations of the above utilities. Creates the directory under `${ED}` in offset-prefix aware EAPIs or under `${D}` in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs, using `install -d` with no additional options, if it does not already exist. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

insinto Sets the value of `INSDESTTREE` for future invocations of the above utilities. May create the directory, as specified for `into`.

exeinto Sets the install path for `doexe` and `newexe`. May create the directory, as specified for `into`.

docinto Sets the install subdirectory for `dodoc` et al. May create the directory, as specified for `into`.

insopts Sets the options passed by `doins` et al. to the `install` command.

diropts Sets the options passed by `dodir` et al. to the `install` command.

exeopts Sets the options passed by `doexe` et al. to the `install` command.

libopts Sets the options passed by `dolib` et al. to the `install` command.

12.3.3.10 Commands affecting install compression

CONTROLLABLE-COMPRESS

In EAPIs listed in table 12.11 as supporting controllable compression, the package manager may optionally compress a subset of the files under the `ED` directory in offset-prefix aware EAPIs or the `D` directory in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs. To control which directories may or may not be compressed, the package manager shall maintain two lists:

- An inclusion list, which initially contains `/usr/share/doc`, `/usr/share/info` and `/usr/share/man`.
- An exclusion list, which initially contains `/usr/share/doc/${PF}/html`.

The optional compression shall be carried out after `src_install` has completed, and before the execution of any subsequent phase function. For each item in the inclusion list, pretend it has the value of the `ED` variable in offset-prefix aware EAPIs or the `D` variable in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs prepended, then:

- If it is a directory, act as if every file or directory immediately under this directory were in the inclusion list.
- If the item is a file, it may be compressed unless it has been excluded as described below.
- If the item does not exist, it is ignored.

Whether an item is to be excluded is determined as follows: For each item in the exclusion list, pretend it has the value of the `ED` variable in offset-prefix aware EAPIs or the `D` variable in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs prepended, then:

- If it is a directory, act as if every file or directory immediately under this directory were in the exclusion list.
- If the item is a file, it shall not be compressed.
- If the item does not exist, it is ignored.

The package manager shall take appropriate steps to ensure that its compression mechanisms behave sensibly even if an item is listed in the inclusion list multiple times, if an item is a symlink, or if a file is already compressed.

The following commands may be used in `src_install` to alter these lists. It is an error to call any of these functions from any other phase.

docompress If the first argument is `-x`, add each of its subsequent arguments to the exclusion list. Otherwise, add each argument to the inclusion list. Only available in EAPIs listed in table 12.11 as supporting `docompress`.

Table 12.11: EAPIs supporting controllable compression

EAPI	Supports controllable compression?	Supports <code>docompress</code> ?
0	No	No
1	No	No
2	No	No
3	No	No
4	Yes	Yes

Table 12.12: EAPI Behaviour for Use Queries not in `IUSE_EFFECTIVE`

EAPI	Behaviour
0	Undefined
1	Undefined
2	Undefined
3	Undefined
4	Error

12.3.3.11 Use List Functions

These functions provide behaviour based upon set or unset use flags. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned. Ebuilds must not run any of these functions in global scope.

If any of these functions is called with a flag value that is not included in `IUSE_EFFECTIVE`, either behaviour is undefined or it is an error as decided by table 12.12.

use Returns shell true (0) if the first argument (a USE flag name) is enabled, false otherwise. If the flag name is prefixed with `!`, returns true if the flag is disabled, and false if it is enabled. It is guaranteed that this command is quiet.

usev The same as `use`, but also prints the flag name if the condition is met.

useq Deprecated synonym for `use`.

use_with Has one-, two-, and three-argument forms. The first argument is a USE flag name, the second a `configure` option name (`${opt}`), defaulting to the same as the first argument if not provided, and the third is a string value (`${value}`). For EAPIs listed in table 12.13 as not supporting it, an empty third argument is treated as if it weren't provided. If the USE flag is set, outputs `--with-${opt}=${value}` if the third argument was provided, and `--with-${opt}` otherwise. If the flag is not set, then it outputs `--without-${opt}`.

USE-WITH

use_enable Works the same as `use_with()`, but outputs `--enable-` or `--disable-` instead of `--with-` or `--without-`.

Table 12.13: EAPIs supporting empty third argument in `use_with` and `use_enable`

EAPI	Supports empty third argument?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	No
4	Yes

12.3.3.12 Text List Functions

These functions check whitespace-separated lists for a particular value.

has Returns shell true (0) if the first argument (a word) is found in the list of subsequent arguments, false otherwise. Guaranteed quiet.

hasv The same as `has`, but also prints the first argument if found.

hasq Deprecated synonym for `has`.

12.3.3.13 Misc Commands

The following commands are always available in the ebuild environment, but don't really fit in any of the above categories. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

dosed Takes any number of arguments, which can be files or `sed` expressions. For each argument, if it names, relative to `ED` (offset-prefix aware EAPIs) or `D` (offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs) a file which exists, then `sed` is run with the current expression on that file. Otherwise, the current expression is set to the text of the argument. The initial value of the expression is `s : ${ED} : : g` in offset-prefix aware EAPIs and `s : ${D} : : g` in offset-prefix agnostic EAPIs. In EAPIs listed in table 12.6, this command is banned as per section 12.3.3.2. Failure behaviour is EAPI dependent as per section 12.3.3.1.

unpack Unpacks one or more source archives, in order, into the current directory. After unpacking, must ensure that all filesystem objects inside the current working directory (but not the current working directory itself) have permissions `a+r, u+w, go-w` and that all directories under the current working directory additionally have permissions `a+x`.

All arguments to `unpack` must be either a filename without path, in which case `unpack` looks in `DISTDIR` for the file, or start with the string `./`, in which case `unpack` uses the argument as a path relative to the working directory.

Any unrecognised file format shall be skipped silently. If unpacking a supported file format fails, `unpack` shall abort the build process.

Must be able to unpack the following file formats, if the relevant binaries are available:

UNPACK-EXTENSIONS

- tar files (`*.tar`). Ebuilds must ensure that GNU tar installed.
- gzip-compressed tar files (`*.tar.gz, *.tgz, *.tar.Z, *.tbz`). Ebuilds must ensure that GNU gzip and GNU tar are installed.
- bzip2-compressed tar files (`*.tar.bz2, *.tbz2, *.tar.bz`). Ebuilds must ensure that bzip2 and GNU tar are installed.
- zip files (`*.zip, *.ZIP, *.jar`). Ebuilds must ensure that Info-ZIP Unzip is installed.
- gzip files (`*.gz, *.Z, *.z`). Ebuilds must ensure that GNU gzip is installed.
- bzip2 files (`*.bz, *.bz2`). Ebuilds must ensure that bzip2 is installed.
- 7zip files (`*.7z, *.7Z`). Ebuilds must ensure that P7ZIP is installed.
- rar files (`*.rar, *.RAR`). Ebuilds must ensure that RARLAB's unrar is installed.
- LHA archives (`*.LHA, *.LHa, *.lha, *.lhz`). Ebuilds must ensure that the lha program is installed.
- ar archives (`*.a`). Ebuilds must ensure that GNU binutils is installed.
- deb packages (`*.deb`). Ebuilds must ensure that the deb2targz program is installed on those platforms where the GNU binutils ar program is not available and the installed ar program is incompatible with GNU archives. Otherwise, ebuilds must ensure that GNU binutils is installed.

Table 12.14: unpack extensions for EAPIs

EAPI	.xz and .tar.xz?
0	No
1	No
2	No
3	Yes
4	Yes

Table 12.15: EAPIs supporting the `default` function

EAPI	Supports <code>default</code> function?
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes

- lzma-compressed files (`*.lzma`). Ebuilds must ensure that LZMA Utils is installed.
- lzma-compressed tar files (`*.tar.lzma`). Ebuilds must ensure that LZMA Utils and GNU tar are installed.
- xz-compressed files (`*.xz`). Ebuilds must ensure that XZ Utils is installed. Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.14 as supporting xz.
- xz-compressed tar files (`*.tar.xz`). Ebuilds must ensure that XZ Utils and GNU tar are installed. Only for EAPIs listed in table 12.14 as supporting xz.

It is up to the ebuild to ensure that the relevant external utilities are available, whether by being in the system set or via dependencies.

inherit See section 11.1.

default Calls the `default_` function for the current phase (see section 10.1.17). Must not be called if the `default_` function does not exist for the current phase in the current EAPI. Only available in EAPIs listed in table 12.15.

DEFAULT-FUNC

12.3.3.14 Debug Commands

The following commands are available for debugging. Normally all of these commands should be no ops; a package manager may provide a special debug mode where these commands instead do something. Ebuilds must not run any of these commands once the current phase function has returned.

debug-print If in a special debug mode, the arguments should be outputted or recorded using some kind of debug logging.

debug-print-function Calls `debug-print` with `$1: entering function` as the first argument and the remaining arguments as additional arguments.

debug-print-section Calls `debug-print` with `now in section $*`.

12.3.3.15 Reserved Commands and Variables

Except where documented otherwise, all functions and variables that contain any of the following strings (ignoring case) are reserved for package manager use and may not be used or relied upon by ebuilds:

- abort
- dyn
- ebuild
- hook
- paludis
- portage
- prep

12.4 The state of the system between functions

For the sake of this section:

- Variancy is any package manager action that modifies either `ROOT` or `/` in any way that isn't merely a simple addition of something that doesn't alter other packages. This includes any non-default call to any `pkg` phase function except `pkg_setup`, a merge of any package or an unmerge of any package.
- As an exception, changes to `DISTDIR` do not count as variancy.
- The `pkg_setup` function may be assumed not to introduce variancy. Thus, ebuilds must not perform variant actions in this phase.

The following exclusivity and invariancy requirements are mandated:

- No variancy shall be introduced at any point between a package's `pkg_setup` being started up to the point that that package is merged, except for any variancy introduced by that package.
- There must be no variancy between a package's `pkg_setup` and a package's `pkg_postinst`, except for any variancy introduced by that package.
- Any non-default `pkg` phase function must be run exclusively.
- Each phase function must be called at most once during the build process for any given package.

Chapter 13

Merging and Unmerging

Note: In this chapter, *file* and *regular file* have their Unix meanings.

13.1 Overview

The merge process merges the contents of the `D` directory onto the filesystem under `ROOT`. This is not a straight copy; there are various subtleties which must be addressed.

The unmerge process removes an installed package's files. It is not covered in detail in this specification.

13.2 Directories

Directories are merged recursively onto the filesystem. The method used to perform the merge is not specified, so long as the end result is correct. In particular, merging a directory may alter or remove the source directory under `D`.

Ebuilds must not attempt to merge a directory on top of any existing file that is not either a directory or a symlink to a directory.

13.2.1 Permissions

The owner, group and mode (including `set*id` and sticky bits) of the directory must be preserved, except as follows:

- Any directory owned by the user used to perform the build must become owned by the root user.
- Any directory whose group is the primary group of the user used to perform the build must have its group be that of the root user.

On SELinux systems, the SELinux context must also be preserved. Other directory attributes, including modification time, may be discarded.

13.2.2 Empty Directories

Behaviour upon encountering an empty directory is undefined. Ebuilds must not attempt to install an empty directory.

Table 13.1: Preservation of file modification times (mtime)

EAPI	mtime preserved?
0	Undefined
1	Undefined
2	Undefined
3	Yes
4	Yes

13.3 Regular Files

Regular files are merged onto the filesystem (but see the notes on configuration file protection, below). The method used to perform the merge is not specified, so long as the end result is correct. In particular, merging a regular file may alter or remove the source file under D .

Ebuilds must not attempt to merge a regular file on top of any existing file that is not either a regular file or a symlink to a regular file.

13.3.1 Permissions

The owner, group and mode (including set*id and sticky bits) of the file must be preserved, except as follows:

- Any file owned by the user used to perform the build must become owned by the root user.
- Any file whose group is the primary group of the user used to perform the build must have its group be that of the root user.
- The package manager may reduce read and write permissions on executable files that have a set*id bit set.

On SELinux systems, the SELinux context must also be preserved. Other file attributes may be discarded.

13.3.2 File modification times

In EAPIs listed in table 13.1, the package manager must preserve modification times of regular files. This includes files being compressed before merging. Exceptions to this are files newly created by the package manager and binary object files being stripped of symbols.

MTIME-PRESERVE

When preserving, the seconds part of every regular file's mtime must be preserved exactly. The sub-second part must either be set to zero, or set to the greatest value supported by the operating system and filesystem that is not greater than the sub-second part of the original time.

For any given destination filesystem, the package manager must ensure that for any two preserved files a, b in that filesystem the relation $\text{mtime}(a) \leq \text{mtime}(b)$ still holds, if it held under the original image directory.

In other EAPIs, the behaviour with respect to file modification times is undefined.

13.3.3 Configuration File Protection

The package manager must provide a means to prevent user configuration files from being overwritten by any package updates. The profile variables `CONFIG_PROTECT` and `CONFIG_PROTECT_MASK` (section 5.3) control the paths for which this must be enforced.

In order to ensure interoperability with configuration update tools, the following scheme must be used by all package managers when merging any regular file:

1. If the directory containing the file to be merged is not listed in `CONFIG_PROTECT`, and is not a subdirectory of any such directory, and if the file is not listed in `CONFIG_PROTECT`, the file is merged normally.
2. If the directory containing the file to be merged is listed in `CONFIG_PROTECT_MASK`, or is a subdirectory of such a directory, or if the file is listed in `CONFIG_PROTECT_MASK`, the file is merged normally.
3. If no existing file with the intended filename exists, or the existing file has identical content to the one being merged, the file is installed normally.
4. Otherwise, prepend the filename with `._cfg0000_`. If no file with the new name exists, then the file is merged with this name.
5. Otherwise, increment the number portion (to form `._cfg0001_<name>`) and repeat step 4. Continue this process until a usable filename is found.
6. If 9999 is reached in this way, behaviour is undefined.

13.4 Symlinks

Symlinks are merged as symlinks onto the filesystem. The link destination for a merged link shall be the same as the link destination for the link under `D`, except as noted below. The method used to perform the merge is not specified, so long as the end result is correct; in particular, merging a symlink may alter or remove the symlink under `D`.

Ebuilds must not attempt to merge a symlink on top of a directory.

13.4.1 Rewriting

Any absolute symlink whose link starts with `D` must be rewritten with the leading `D` removed. The package manager should issue a notice when doing this.

13.5 Hard links

A hard link may be merged either as a single file with links or as multiple independent files.

13.6 Other Files

Ebuilds must not attempt to install any other type of file (FIFOs, device nodes etc).

Chapter 14

Metadata Cache

14.1 Directory Contents

The `profiles/metadata/cache` directory, if it exists, contains directories whose names are the same as categories in the repository. Each subdirectory may optionally contain one file per package version in that category, named `<package>-<version>`, in the format described below.

The metadata cache may be incomplete or non-existent, and may contain additional bogus entries.

14.2 Cache File Format

Each cache file contains the textual values of various metadata keys, one per line, in the following order. Other lines may be present following these; their meanings are not defined here.

1. Build-time dependencies (`DEPEND`)
2. Run-time dependencies (`RDEPEND`)
3. Slot (`SLOT`)
4. Source tarball URIs (`SRC_URI`)
5. `RESTRICT`
6. Package homepage (`HOMEPAGE`)
7. Package license (`LICENSE`)
8. Package description (`DESCRIPTION`)
9. Package keywords (`KEYWORDS`)
10. Inherited eclasses (`INHERITED`)
11. Use flags that this package respects (`IUSE`)
12. Use flags that this package requires (`REQUIRED_USE`). Blank in some EAPIs; see table 8.2.
13. Post dependencies (`PDEPEND`)
14. Old-style virtuals provided by this package (`PROVIDE`)
15. The ebuild API version to which this package conforms (`EAPI`)
16. Properties (`PROPERTIES`). In some EAPIs, may optionally be blank, regardless of ebuild metadata; see table 8.2.
17. Defined phases (`DEFINED_PHASES`). In some EAPIs, may optionally be blank, regardless of ebuild metadata; see table 8.4.
18. Blank lines to pad the file to 22 lines long

Future EAPIs may define new variables, remove existing variables, change the line number or format used for a particular variable, add or reduce the total length of the file and so on. Any future EAPI that uses this cache format will continue to place the EAPI value on line 15 if such a concept makes sense for that EAPI, and will place a value that is clearly not a supported EAPI on line 15 if it does not.

Chapter 15

Glossary

This section contains explanations of some of the terms used in this document whose meaning may not be immediately obvious.

qualified package name A package name along with its associated category. For example, `app-editors/vim` is a qualified package name.

old-style virtual An old-style virtual is a pseudo-package which exists if it is listed in an ebuild's `PROVIDE` variable. See chapter 6.

new-style virtual A new-style virtual is a normal package in the `virtual` category which installs no files and uses its dependency requirements to pull in a 'provider'. This is more flexible than the old-style virtuals described above, and requires no special package manager code.

stand-alone repository An (ebuild) repository which is intended to function on its own as the only, or primary, repository on a system. Contrast with *slave repository* below.

slave repository, non-stand-alone repository An (ebuild) repository which is not complete enough to function on its own, but needs one or more *master repositories* to satisfy dependencies and provide repository-level support files. Known in Portage as an overlay.

master repository See above.

Appendix A

metadata.xml

The `metadata.xml` file is used to contain extra package- or category-level information beyond what is stored in ebuild metadata. Its exact format is strictly beyond the scope of this document, and is described in the DTD file located at <http://www.gentoo.org/dtd/metadata.dtd>.

Appendix B

Unspecified Items

The following items are not specified by this document, and must not be relied upon by ebuilds. This is, of course, an incomplete list—it covers only the things that the authors know have been abused in the past.

- The `FEATURES` variable. This is Portage specific.
- Similarly, any `PORTAGE_` variable not explicitly listed.
- Any Portage configuration file.
- The VDB (`/var/db/pkg`). Ebuilds must not access this or rely upon it existing or being in any particular format.
- The `portageq` command. The `has_version` and `best_version` commands are available as functions.
- The `emerge` command.
- Binary packages.
- The `PORTDIR_OVERLAY` variable, and overlay behaviour in general.

Appendix C

Historical Curiosities

The items described in this chapter are included for information only. They were deprecated or abandoned long before EAPI was introduced. Ebuilds must not use these features, and package managers should not be changed to support them.

C.1 If-else use blocks

Historically, Portage supported if-else use conditionals, as shown by listing C.1. The block before the colon would be taken if the condition was met, and the block after the colon would be taken if the condition was not met.

This feature was deprecated and removed from the tree long before the introduction of EAPI.

C.2 cvs Versions

Portage has very crude support for CVS packages. The package `foo` could contain a file named `foo-cvs.1.2.3.ebuild`. This version would order *higher* than any non-CVS version (including `foo-2.ebuild`). This feature has not seen real world use and breaks versioned dependencies, so it must not be used.

C.3 use.defaults

The `use.defaults` file in the profile directory was used to implement ‘autouse’—switching USE flags on or off depending upon which packages are installed. It was deprecated long ago and finally removed in 2009.

Listing C.1: If-else use blocks

```
DEPEND="
  flag? (
    taken/if-true
  ) : (
    taken/if-false
  )
"
```

Appendix D

Feature Availability by EAPI

Note: This chapter is informative and for convenience only. Refer to the main text for specifics.

Table D.1: Features in EAPIs

Feature	Reference	0	1	2	3	4
USE defaults	iuse-defaults p26	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REQUIRED_USE	required-use p27	No	No	No	No	Yes
PROPERTIES	properties p27	Optionally	Optionally	Optionally	Optionally	Yes
RDEPEND=DEPEND	rdepend-depend p28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
DEFINED_PHASES	defined-phases p28	Optionally	Optionally	Optionally	Optionally	Yes
SRC_URI arrows	src-uri-arrows p34	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slot dependencies	slot-deps p33	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Use dependencies	use-deps p32	No	No	2-style	2-style	4-style
! blockers	bang-strength p33	Unspecified	Unspecified	Weak	Weak	Weak
!! blockers	bang-strength p33	Forbidden	Forbidden	Strong	Strong	Strong
S to WORKDIR fallback	s-workdir-fallback p36	Always	Always	Always	Always	Conditional
pkg_prepend	pkg-prepend p36	No	No	No	No	Yes
src_prepare	src-prepare p37	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
src_configure	src-configure p38	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
src_compile style	src-compile p38	0	1	2	2	2
src_install style	src-install p39	no-op	no-op	no-op	no-op	4
pkg_info	pkg-info p41	Installed	Installed	Installed	Installed	Both
default_phase functions	default-phase-funcs p41	None	None	pkg_nofetch, src_unpack, src_prepare, src_configure, src_compile, src_test	pkg_nofetch, src_unpack, src_prepare, src_configure, src_compile, src_test	pkg_nofetch, src_unpack, src_prepare, src_configure, src_compile, src_install, src_test
AA	aa p46	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
KV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
MERGE_TYPE	merge-type p49	No	No	No	No	Yes
REPLACING_VERSIONS	replace-version-vars p52	No	No	No	No	Yes

Feature	Reference	E APIs				
		0	1	2	3	4
REPLACED_BY_VERSION	replace-version-vars p52	No	No	No	No	Yes
EPREFIX, ED, EROOT	offset-prefix-vars p52	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Most utilities die	die-on-failure p54	No	No	No	No	Yes
nonfatal	nonfatal p54	No	No	No	No	Yes
dohard	banned-commands p54	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Banned
dosed	banned-commands p54	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Banned
econf arguments	econf-options p56					disable dependency tracking
dodoc -r	dodoc p58	No	No	No	No	Yes
doins handles symlinks	doins p58	No	No	No	No	Yes
doman languages	doman-langs p59	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
doman -i18n precedence	doman-langs p59	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes
Controllable compression	controllable-compress p61	No	No	No	No	Yes
docompress	controllable-compress p61	No	No	No	No	Yes
use_with empty third arg	use-with p62	No	No	No	No	Yes
unpack support for xz?	unpack-extensions p63	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
default function	default-func p64	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
File mtimes preserved	mtime-preserve p67	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	Yes	Yes

Appendix E

Differences Between EAPIs

Note: This chapter is informative and for convenience only. Refer to the main text for specifics.

EAPI 0

EAPI 0 is the base EAPI.

EAPI 1

EAPI 1 is EAPI 0 with the following changes:

- IUSE defaults, IUSE-DEFAULTS on page 26.
- Slot dependencies, SLOT-DEPS on page 33.
- Different `src_compile` implementation, SRC-COMPILE-1 on page 39.

EAPI 2

EAPI 2 is EAPI 1 with the following changes:

- Use dependencies, USE-DEPS on page 32.
- `!` and `!!` blockers, BANG-STRENGTH on page 33.
- `SRC_URI` arrows, SRC-URI-ARROWS on page 34.
- `src_prepare`, SRC-PREPARE on page 37.
- `src_configure`, SRC-CONFIGURE on page 38.
- Different `src_compile` implementation, SRC-COMPILE-2 on page 39.
- `default_phase` functions for phases `pkg_nofetch`, `src_unpack`, `src_prepare`, `src_configure`, `src_compile` and `src_test`; DEFAULT-PHASE-FUNCS on page 41.
- domain language detection by filename, DOMAN-LANGS on page 59.
- `default` function, DEFAULT-FUNC on page 64.

EAPI 3

EAPI 3 is EAPI 2 with the following changes:

- Offset-prefix support by definition of `EPREFIX`, `ED` and `EROOT`, OFFSET-PREFIX-VARS on page 52.
- `unpack` supports `.xz` and `.tar.xz`, UNPACK-EXTENSIONS on page 63.
- File modification times are preserved, MTIME-PRESERVE on page 67.

EAPI 4

EAPI 4 is EAPI 3 with the following changes:

- `PROPERTIES` support is mandatory, `PROPERTIES` on page 27.
- `REQUIRED_USE`, `REQUIRED-USE` on page 27.
- `RDEPEND=DEPEND` no longer done, `RDEPEND-DEPEND` on page 28.
- `DEFINED_PHASES` support is mandatory, `DEFINED-PHASES` on page 28.
- Use dependency defaults, `USE-DEP-DEFAULTS` on page 33.
- `S` to `WORKDIR` fallback restricted, `S-WORKDIR-FALLBACK` on page 36.
- `pkg_pretend`, `PKG-PRETEND` on page 36.
- Default `src_install` no longer a no-op, `SRC-INSTALL-4` on page 39.
- `pkg_info` can run on non-installed packages, `PKG-INFO` on page 41.
- `AA` is gone, `AA` on page 46.
- `KV` is gone, `KV` on page 49.
- `MERGE_TYPE`, `MERGE-TYPE` on page 49.
- `REPLACING_VERSIONS` and `REPLACED_BY_VERSION`, `REPLACE-VERSION-VARS` on page 52.
- Utilities now die on failure, `DIE-ON-FAILURE` on page 54, unless called under `nonfatal`, `NONFATAL` on page 54
- `dohard`, `dosed` banned, `BANNED-COMMANDS` on page 54.
- `econf` adds `--disable-dependency-tracking`, `ECONF-OPTIONS` on page 56.
- `dodoc -r` support, `DODOC` on page 58.
- `doins` supports symlinks, `DOINS` on page 58.
- `doman -i18n` option takes precedence, `DOMAN-LANGS` on page 59.
- Controllable compression and `docompress`, `CONTROLLABLE-COMPRESS` on page 61.
- `use_with` and `use_enable` support empty third argument, `USE-WITH` on page 62.

Bibliography

- [1] Marius Mauch. GLEP 44: Manifest2 format. <http://glep.gentoo.org/glep-0044.html>, December 2005.

`/usr/share/doc/${PF}/html.docompress path ...` adds paths to the inclusion list for compression. `docompress -x path ...` adds paths to the exclusion list. See CONTROLLABLE-COMPRESS on page 61.

dodoc recursion If the `-r` switch is given as first argument and followed by directories, files from there are installed recursively. See DODOC on page 58.

doins symlink support Symbolic links are now properly installed when using recursion (`-r` switch). See DOINS on page 58.

nonfatal for commands If you call `nonfatal` the command given as argument will not abort the build process in case of a failure (as is the default) but will return non-zero on failure rather than aborting the build. See NONFATAL on page 54.

PROPERTIES Is mandatory for all package managers now to support interactive installs.

REPLACING_VERSIONS, REPLACED_BY_VERSION
For corner cases in upgrade paths those variables can be defined in `pkg_*` functions to define a package version that is replaced by or is the replacement for the current one. See REPLACE-VERSION-VARS on page 52.

MERGE_TYPE This variable contains one of three possible values to allow checks if it is normal merge with compilation and installation (`source`), installation of a binary package (`binary`), or a compilation without installation (`buildonly`). See MERGE-TYPE on page 49.

REQUIRED_USE This variable can be used similar to the `(R|P)DEPEND` variables and define sets of USE flag combinations that are not allowed. All elements can be further nested to achieve more functionality.

Forbidden combination To prevent activation of `flag1` if `flag2` is enabled use `"flag2? (!flag1)"`.

OR If at least one USE flag out of many must be activated on `flag1` use `"flag1? (|| (flag2 flag3 ...))"`.

XOR To allow exactly one USE flag out of many use `"^(flag1 flag2 ...)"`.

See REQUIRED-USE on page 27.

Removals/Bans

dohard, dosed Both functions are not allowed any more. See BANNED-COMMANDS on page 54.

No RDEPEND fall-back The package manager will not fall back to `RDEPEND=DEPEND` if `RDEPEND` is undefined. See RDEPEND-DEPEND on page 28.

S fallback changes The value of the variable `S` will not automatically be changed to `WORKDIR`, if `S` is not a directory, but abort. Virtual packages are the only exception. See S-WORKDIR-FALLBACK on page 36.

AA, KV These variables are not defined any more. See AA on page 46 and KV on page 49.

EAPI Cheat Sheet

Gentoo PMS team*

Version 4.0
18th January 2011

Abstract

An overview of the main EAPI changes in Gentoo, for ebuild authors. For full details, consult the Package Manager Specification found on the project page; this is an incomplete summary only.

Official Gentoo EAPIs are consecutively numbered integers (0, 1, 2, ...). Except where otherwise noted, an EAPI is the same as the previous EAPI. All labels refer to the PMS document itself, built from the same checkout as this overview.

Please report mistakes in or enhancements to this document via the Gentoo bug tracking system¹ to the original author or the PMS team.

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EAPI 0

If there is no EAPI explicitly specified, EAPI 0 is assumed. Currently there is no full specification what EAPI 0 includes. Portage, official ebuild documentation and existing ebuilds set the standard. If you think you found a bug, you should file a bug report nonetheless.

*<http://www.gentoo.org/proj/en/qa/pms.xml>

¹<http://bugs.gentoo.org/>

²<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>

EAPI 1

Additions/Changes

IUSE defaults A USE flag can be marked as mandatory (if not disabled explicitly by user configuration) with a + sign in front. See IUSE-DEFAULTS on page 26.

Named slot dependencies Dependencies can explicitly request a specific slot by using the `dev-libs/foo: SLOT_name` syntax. See SLOT-DEPS on page 33.

EAPI 2 (2008-09-25)

Additions/Changes

SRC_URI arrows Allows redirection of upstream file naming scheme. By using `SRC_URI="http://some/url -> foo"` the file is saved as `foo` in `DISTDIR`. See SRC-URI-ARROWS on page 34.

USE dependencies Dependencies can specify USE flag requirements on their target, removing the need for `built_with_use` checks. A more powerful syntax that does not require the flag to be in IUSE is in EAPI 4.

[opt] The flag must be enabled.

[opt=] The flag must be enabled if the flag is enabled for the package with the dependency, or disabled otherwise.

[!opt=] The flag must be disabled if the flag is enabled for the package with the dependency, or enabled otherwise.

[opt?] The flag must be enabled if the flag is enabled for the package with the dependency.

[!opt?] The flag must be disabled if the use flag is disabled for the package with the dependency.

[-opt] The flag must be disabled.

See USE-DEPS on page 32.

Blocker syntax A single exclamation mark as a blocker may be ignored by the package manager as long as the stated package is uninstalled later on. Two exclamation

marks are a strong blocker and will always be respected. See BANG-STRENGTH on page 33.

src_configure, src_prepare Both new phases provide finer granularity in the ebuild's structure. Configure calls should be moved from `src_compile` to `src_configure`. Patching and similar preparation must now be done in `src_prepare`, not `src_unpack`. See SRC-PREPARE on page 37 and SRC-CONFIGURE on page 38.

Default phase functions The default functions for the phases `pkg_nofetch`, `src_unpack`, `src_prepare`, `src_configure`, `src_compile` and `src_test` can be called via `default_phasename`, so duplicating the standard implementation is no longer necessary for small additions. The short-hand `default` function calls the current phase's `default_` function automatically, so any small additions you need will not be accompanied by a complete reimplementing of the phase. See DEFAULT-PHASE-FUNCS on page 41 and DEFAULT-FUNC on page 64.

doman language support The `doman` installation function recognizes language specific man page extensions and behaves accordingly. This behaviour can be inhibited by the `-i18n` switch with EAPI 4. See DOMAN-LANGS on page 59.

EAPI 3 (2010-01-18)

Additions/Changes

Support for .xz Unpack of `.xz` and `.tar.xz` files is possible without any custom `src_unpack` functions. See UNPACK-EXTENSIONS on page 63.

Offset prefix Supporting installation on Prefix-enabled systems³ will be easier with this EAPI.

EAPI 4 (2011-01-17)

Additions/Changes

pkg_pretend Some useful checks (kernel options for example) can be placed in this new phase to inform the user early (when just pretending to emerge the package). Most checks should usually be repeated in `pkg_setup`. See PKG-PRETEND on page 36.

src_install The `src_install` phase is no longer empty but has a default now. This comes along with an accompanying `default` function. See SRC-INSTALL-4 on page 39.

pkg_info on non-installed packages The `pkg_info` phase can be called even for non-installed packages. Be warned that dependencies might not have been installed at execution time. See PKG-INFO on page 41.

econf changes The helper function now always activates `--disable-dependency-tracking`. See ECONF-OPTIONS on page 56.

USE dependency defaults In addition to the features offered in EAPI 2 for USE dependencies, a (+) or (-) can be added after a USE flag (mind the parentheses). The former specifies that flags not in IUSE should be treated as enabled; the latter, disabled. Cannot be used with USE_EXPAND flags. This mimics parts of the behaviour of `--missing` in `built_with_use`. See USE-DEP-DEFAULTS on page 33.

Controllable compression All items in the `doc`, `info`, `man` subdirectories of `/usr/share/` may be compressed on-disk after `src_install`, except for

³<http://prefix.gentoo.org/>