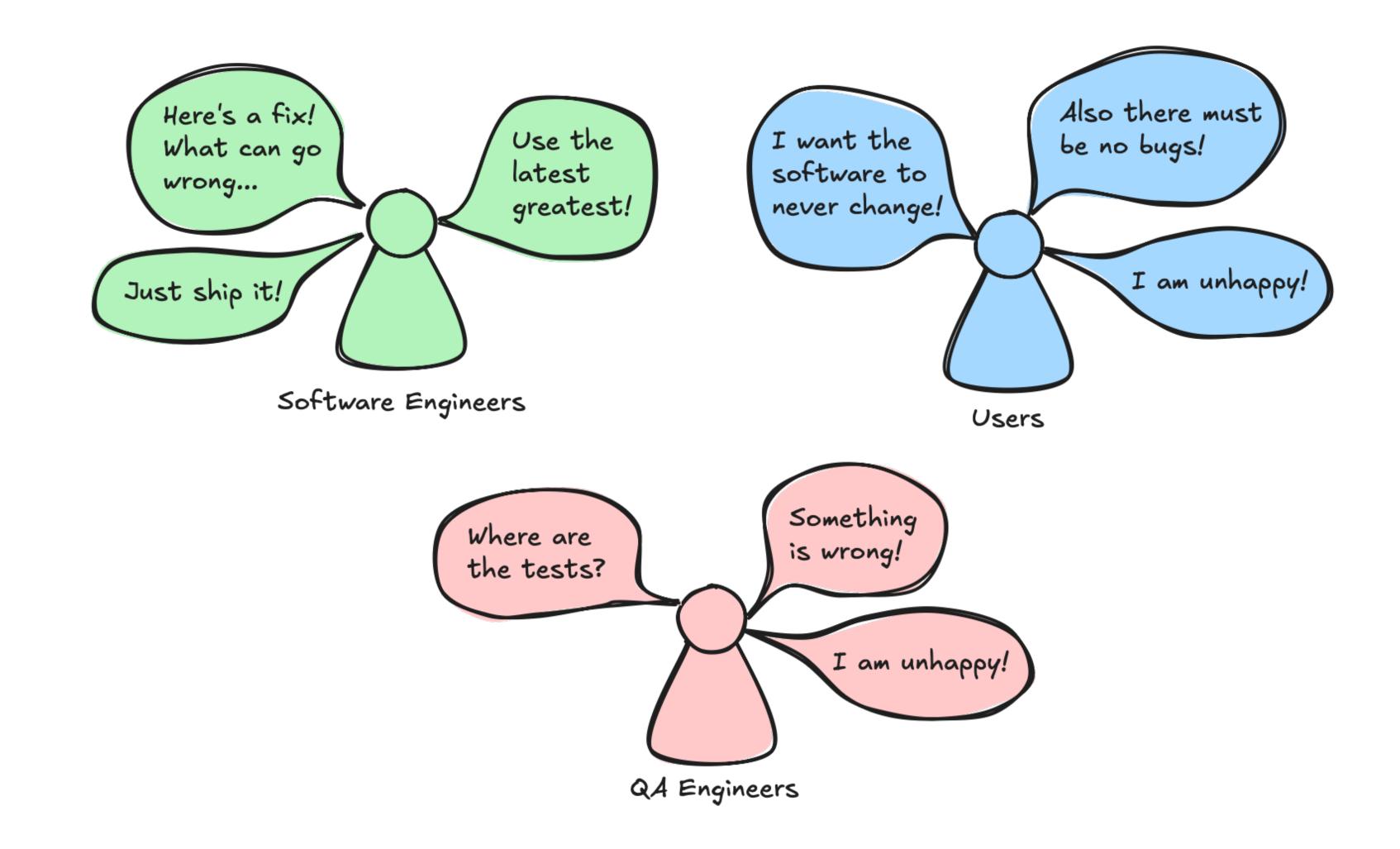
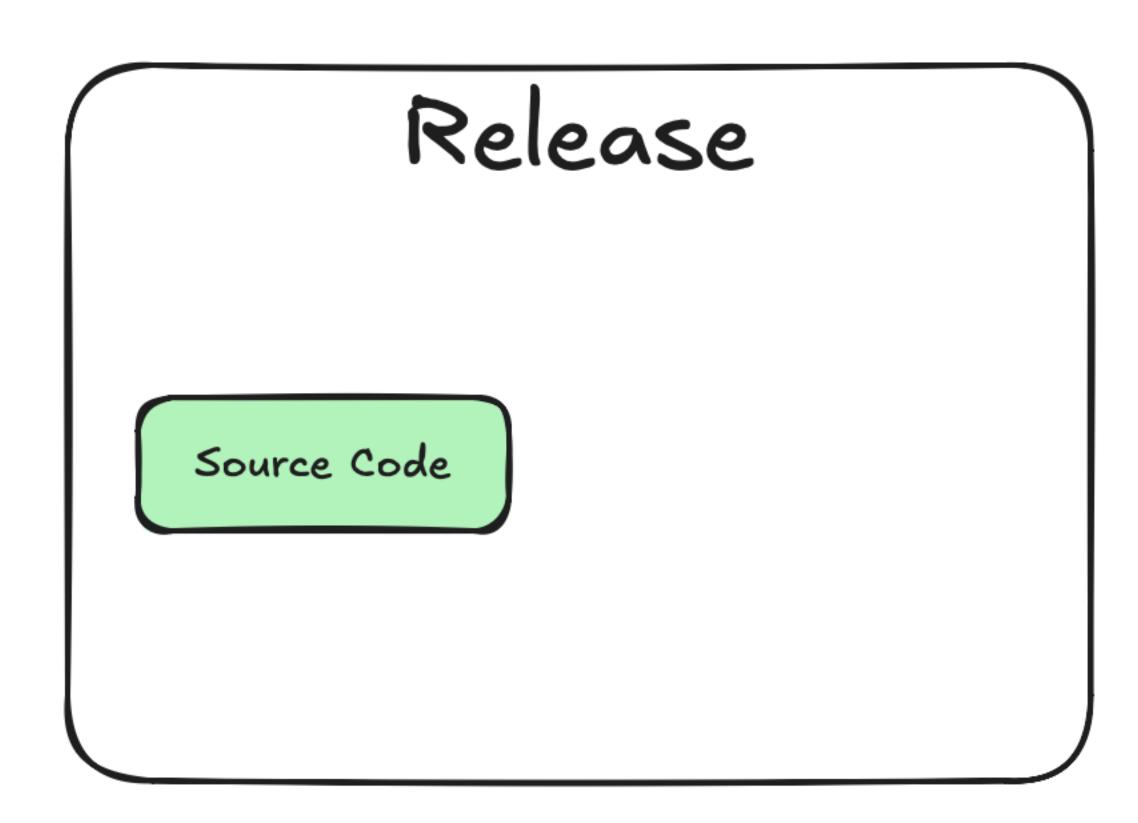
# Open-Source Release Engineering

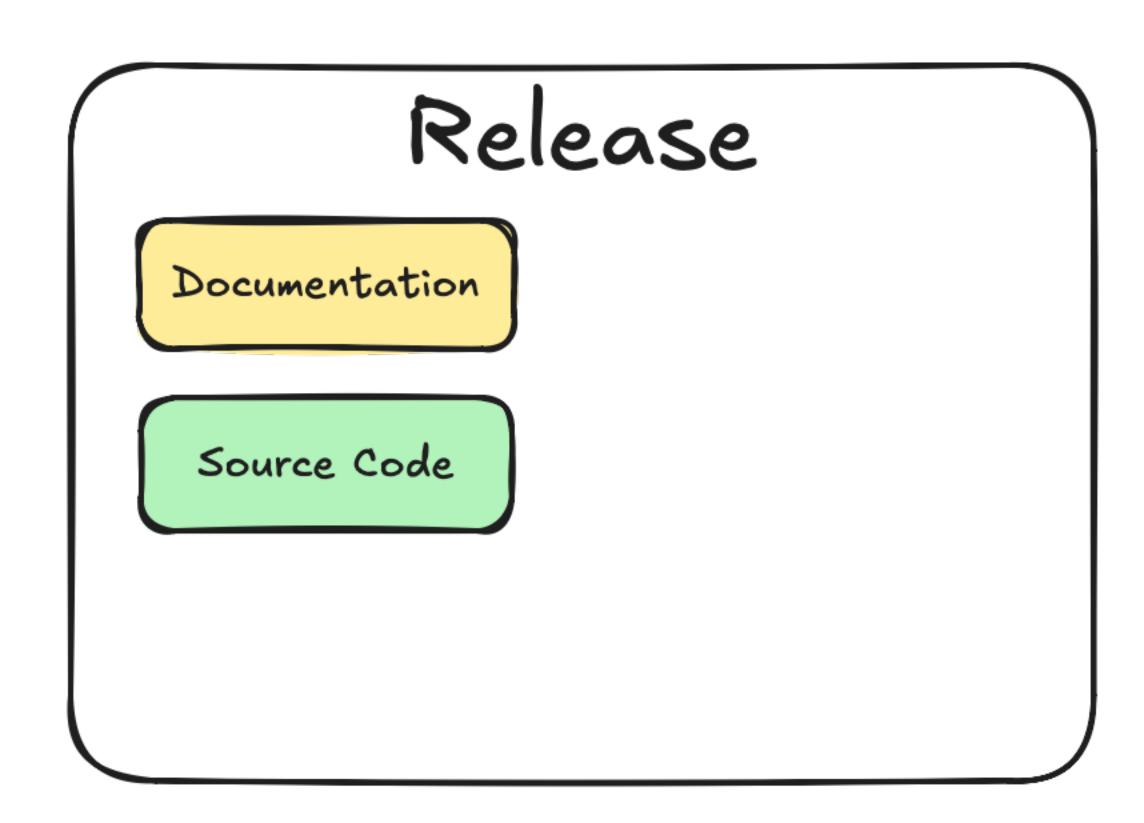
Streamlining the release process from git

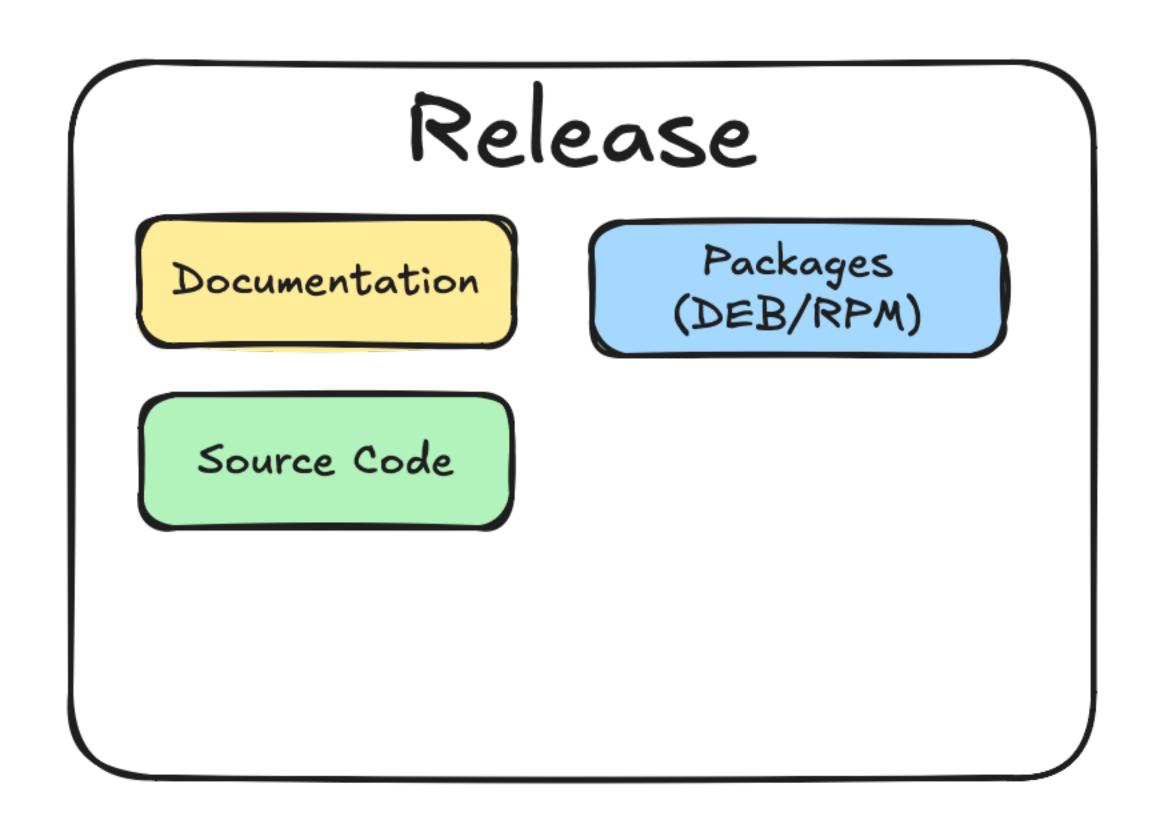
### The Everlasting Clash

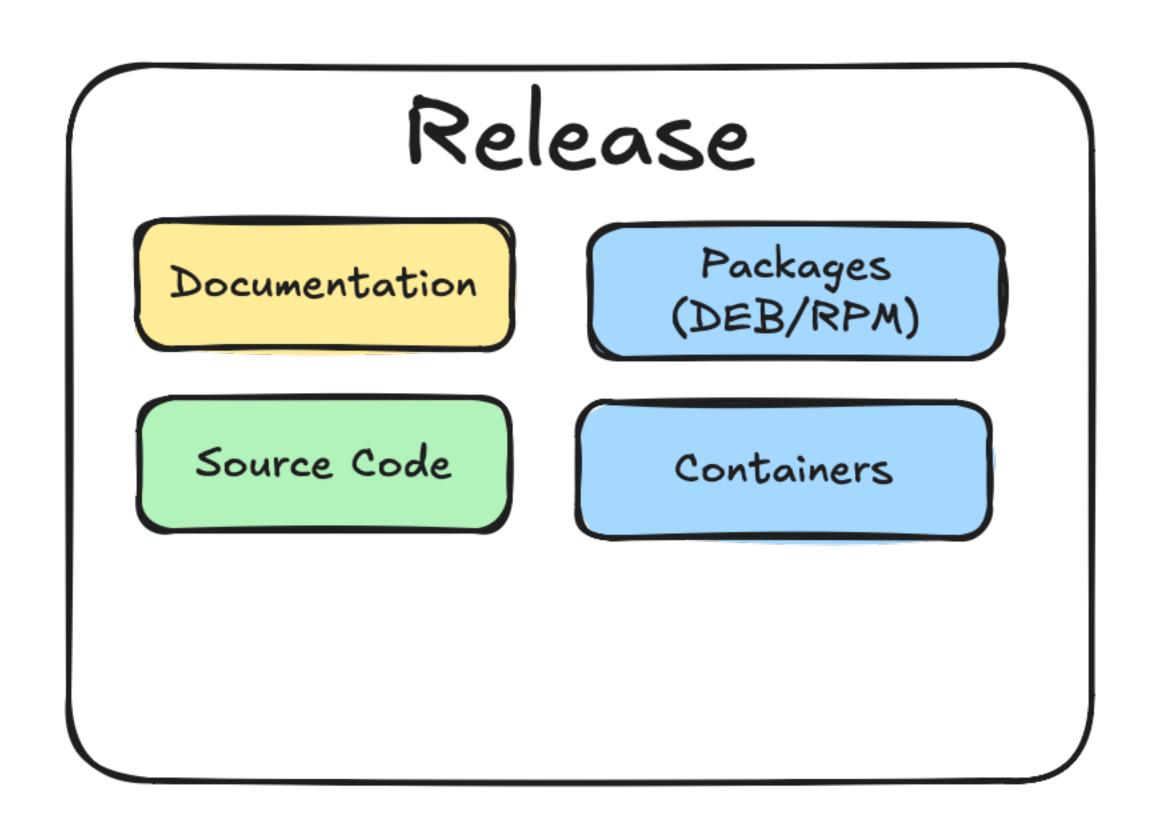
Software Engineers vs QA vs Users

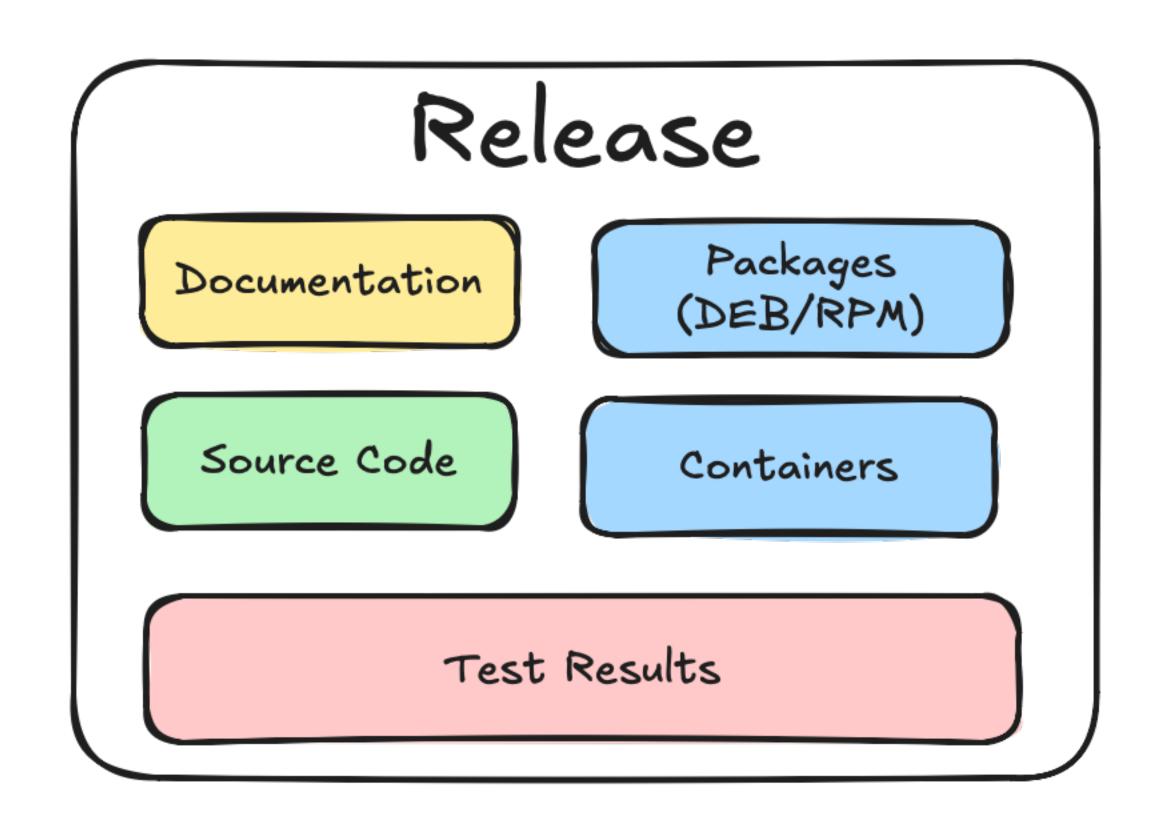




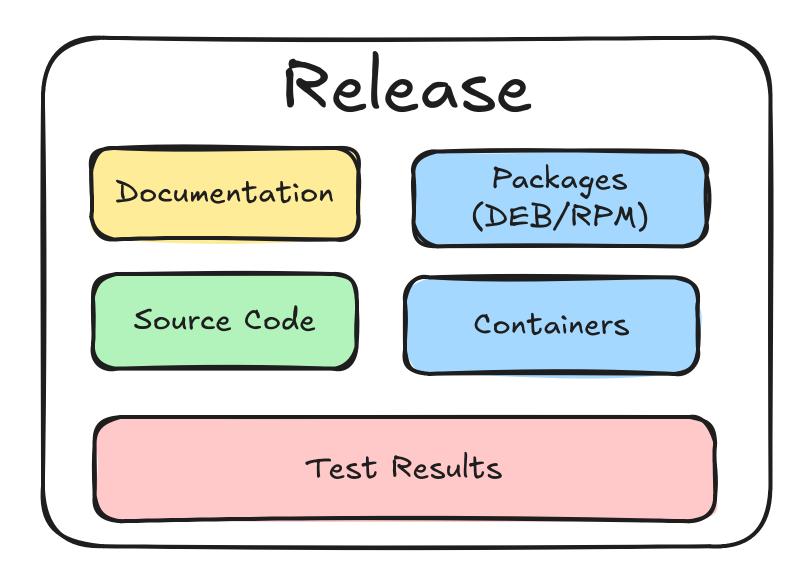


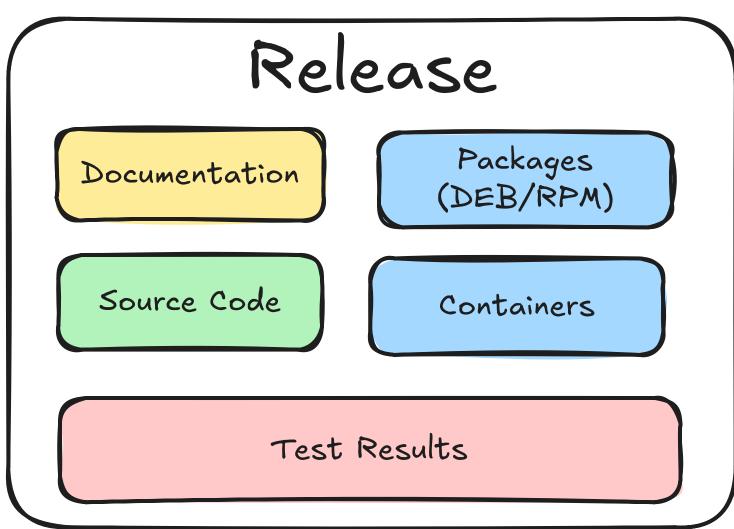


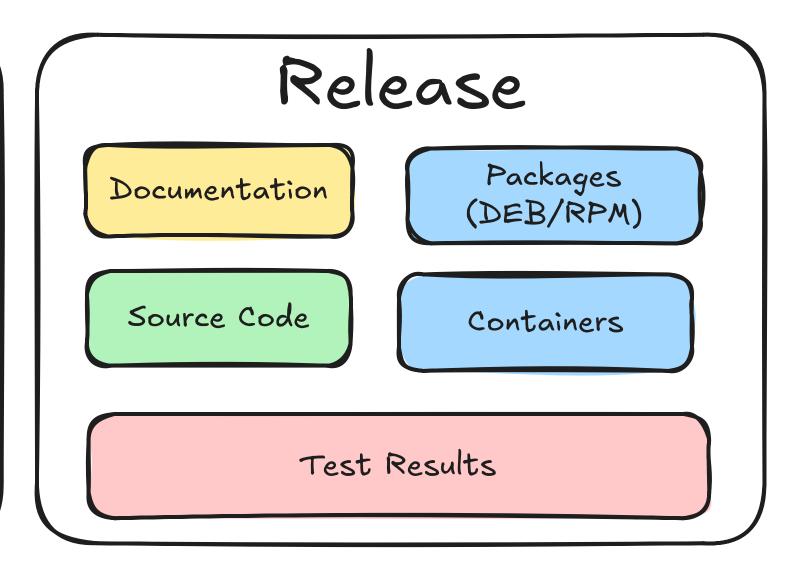




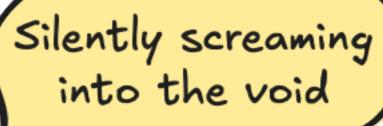
Multiple Releases

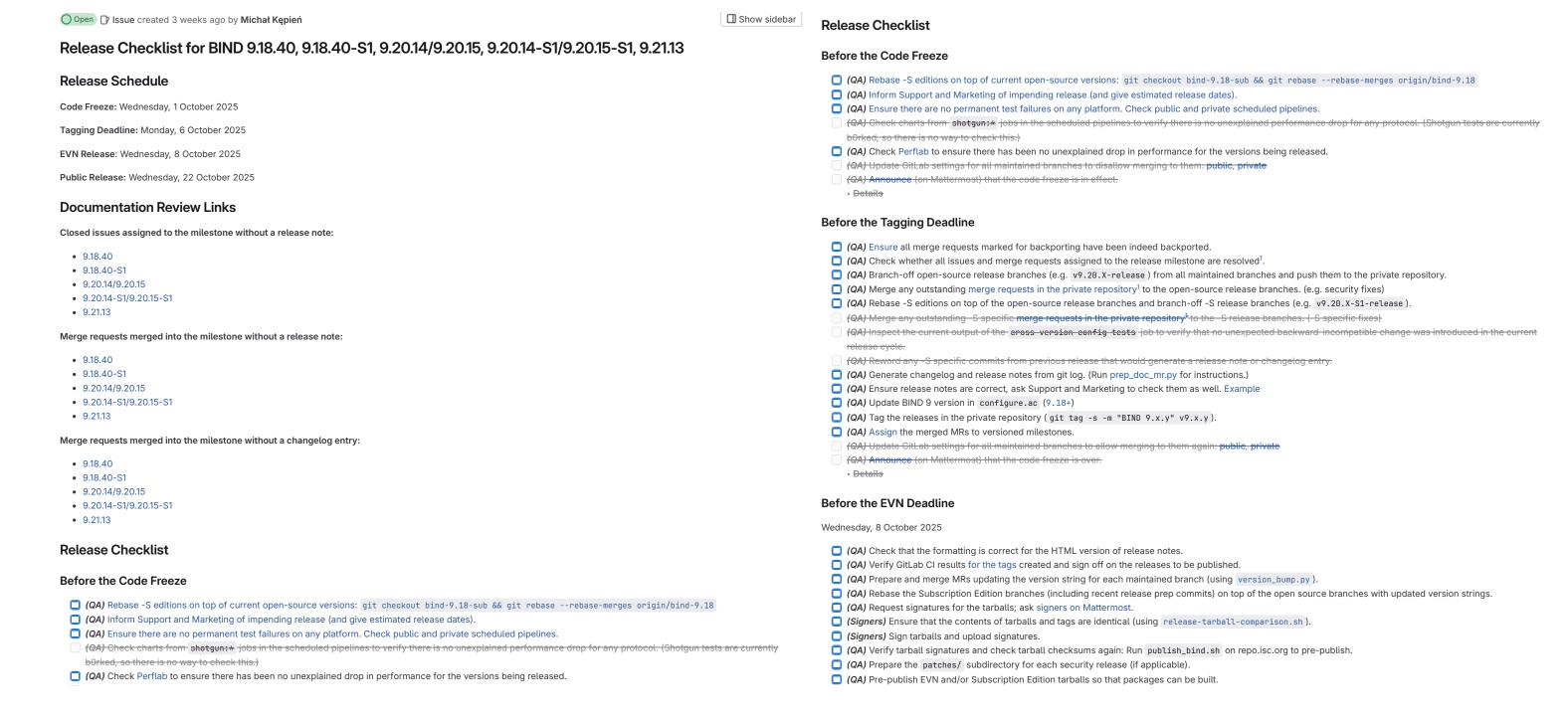






### Release Checklist for BIND 9





On the Day of Public Release Wednesday, 15 October 2025 (QA) Ask for clearance from Incident Managers to p (QA) Update Known Issues lists (9.18, 9.20). (QA) Ensure all new tags are annotated and signed (QA) Push tags to customer git repositories by trig (QA) Push tags for the published releases to the public rep (QA) Push the stable tag to be the same as the latest v9.20.x. (Marketing) Publish links to downloads on ISC website. Update hidden security releases table in the downloads data file in case of security release. Example (Marketing) Open a ticket in the read-only BIND-Announce queue in the support portal to announce the release to support customers if a major release or significant change to a stable version (or packages). (Marketing) Send the release announcement email to the bind-announce mailing list (and to bind-users if a major release - example). (Marketing) Announce release on social media sites. (Marketing) Update Wikipedia entry for BIND. (Marketing) Update RT article informing customers of current versions and release schedule. (Support) Add the new releases to the vulnerability matrix in the Knowledge Base. (Support) Update tickets in case of waiting support customers. (QA) Build, test, and publish any outstanding private packages in private repo. Example (QA) Build public RPMs. Example commit which triggers Copr builds automatically (SwEng) Build Debian/Ubuntu packages. (SwEng) Update Docker files here and make sure push is synchronized to GitHub. Docker Hub should pick it up automatically. Example (QA) Using merge\_tag.py, merge published release tags back into the their relevant development/maintenance branches (QA) Ensure allow\_failure: true is removed from the cross-version-config-tests job if it was set during the current release cycle. (QA) Sanitize confidential issues which are assigned to the current release milestone and do not describe a security vulnerability, then make them public. (QA) Sanitize confidential issues which are assigned to older release milestones and describe security vulnerabilities, then make them public if appropriate<sup>2</sup>.

1. If not, use the time remaining until the tagging deadline to ensure all outstanding issues are either resolved or moved to a different milestone.  $\Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow^2 \Leftrightarrow^3$ 

2. As a rule of thumb, security vulnerabilities which have reproducers merged to the public repository are considered okay for full disclosure.  $\leftrightarrow$ 

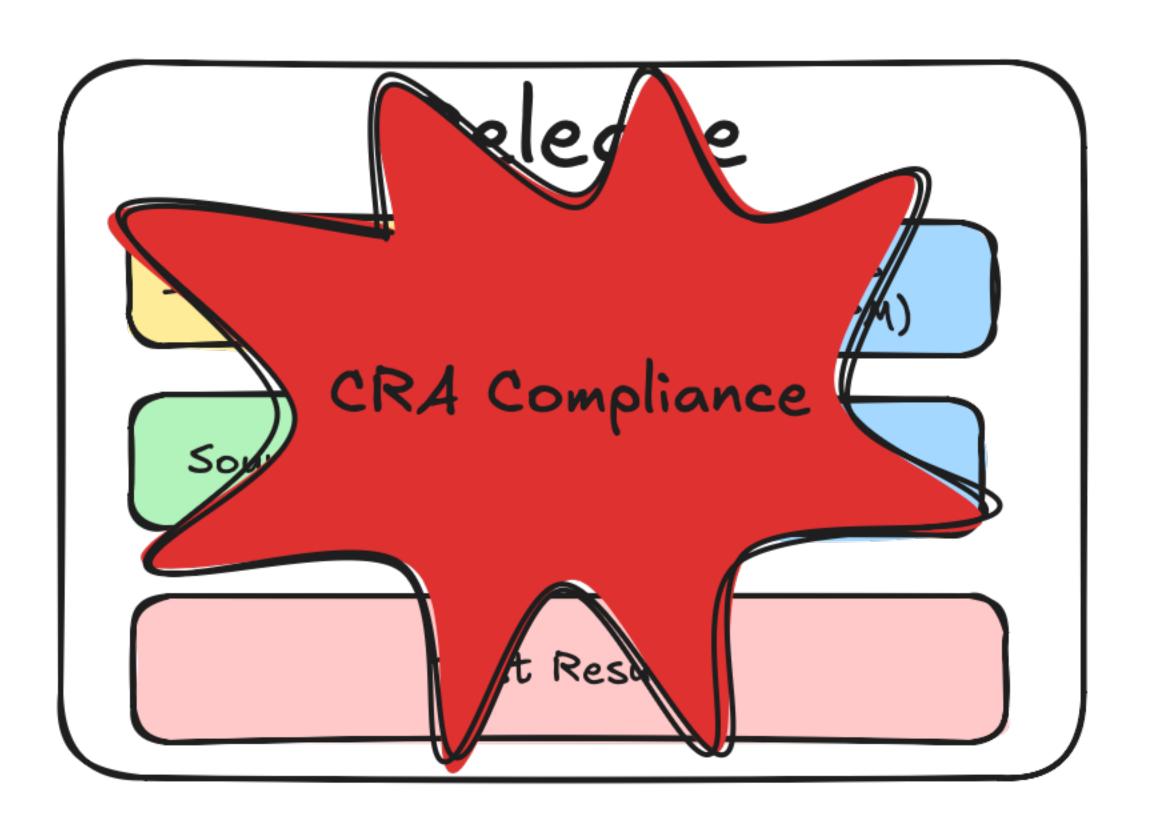
(QA) Update QA tools used in GitLab CI (e.g. Black, PyLint, Sphinx) by modifying the relevant Dockerfile.

(QA) Manually create a pipeline and start all jobs in it to rebuild all images used in GitLab CI.

(QA) Close all GitLab milestones for this release cycle (using close\_milestones.py).

(QA) Update metadata.json with the upcoming release information.

27 of 57 checklist items completed · Edited 1 day ago by Michał Kępień





Release Engineer

# Does it have to be this way?

### What is the "Release" anyway?

- Contains:
  - Source Code
  - Documentation
  - Build System

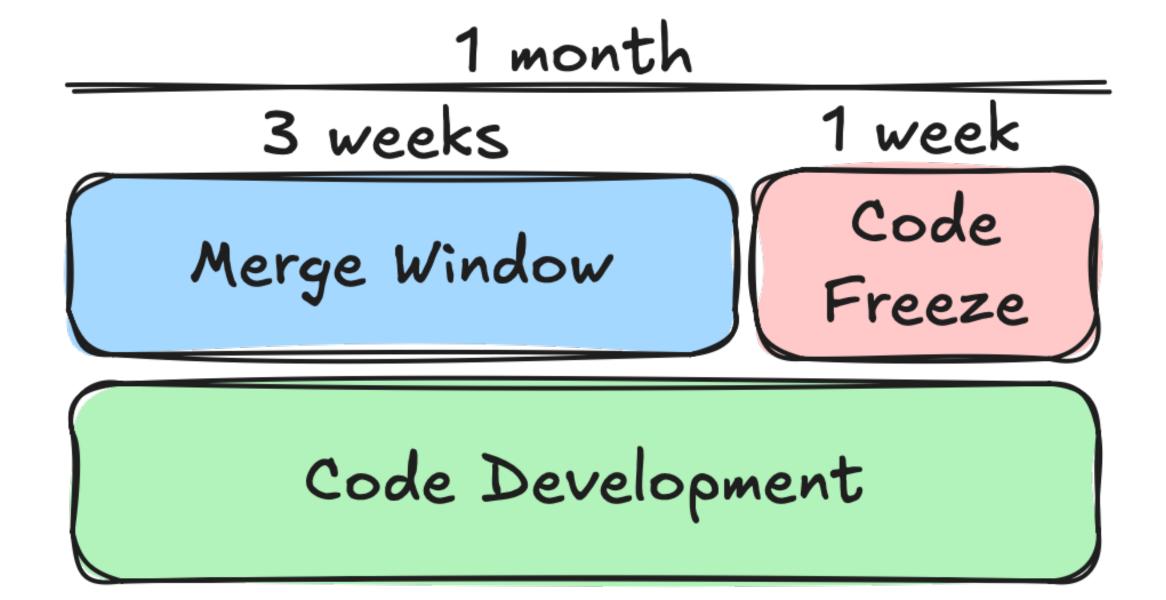
- Artifacts:
  - Source Code Tarball
  - Binary Packages
  - Release Notes
  - Documentation
  - Test Results

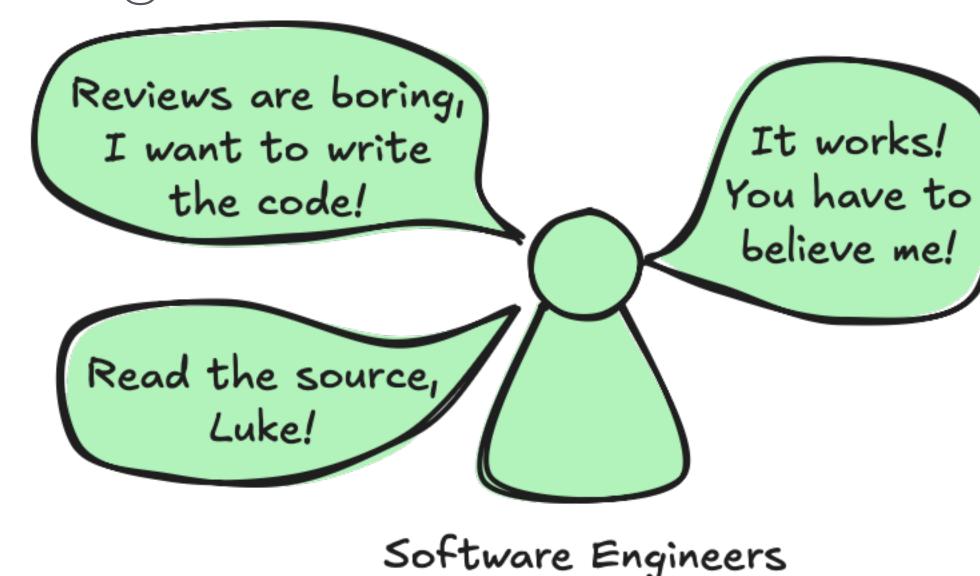
# Reviewed and Tested Source Code

### Reviewed and Tested Source Code

Takes a lot of extra time if people don't work together!

- Freeze the release branches (for up to a week)
- Run a comprehensive test suites
- Check the results

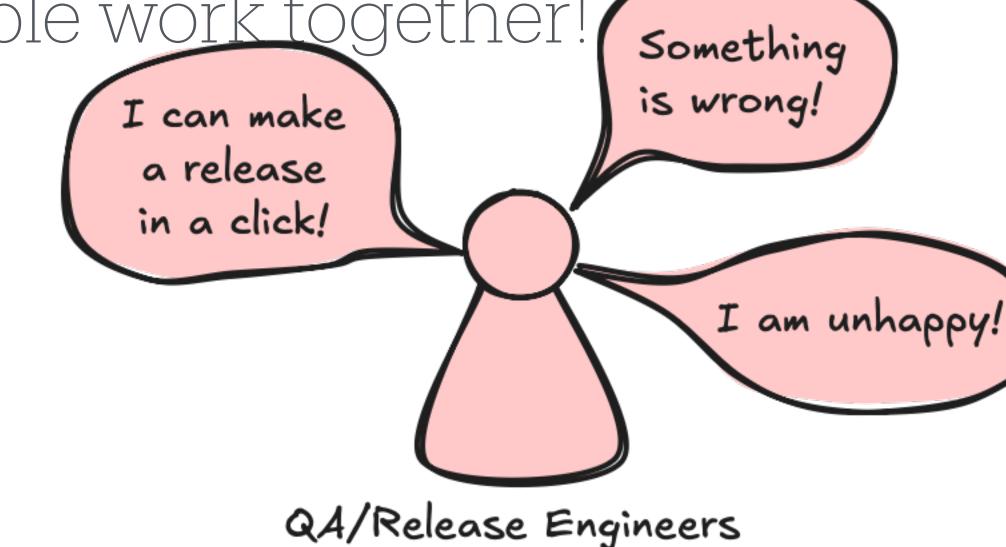


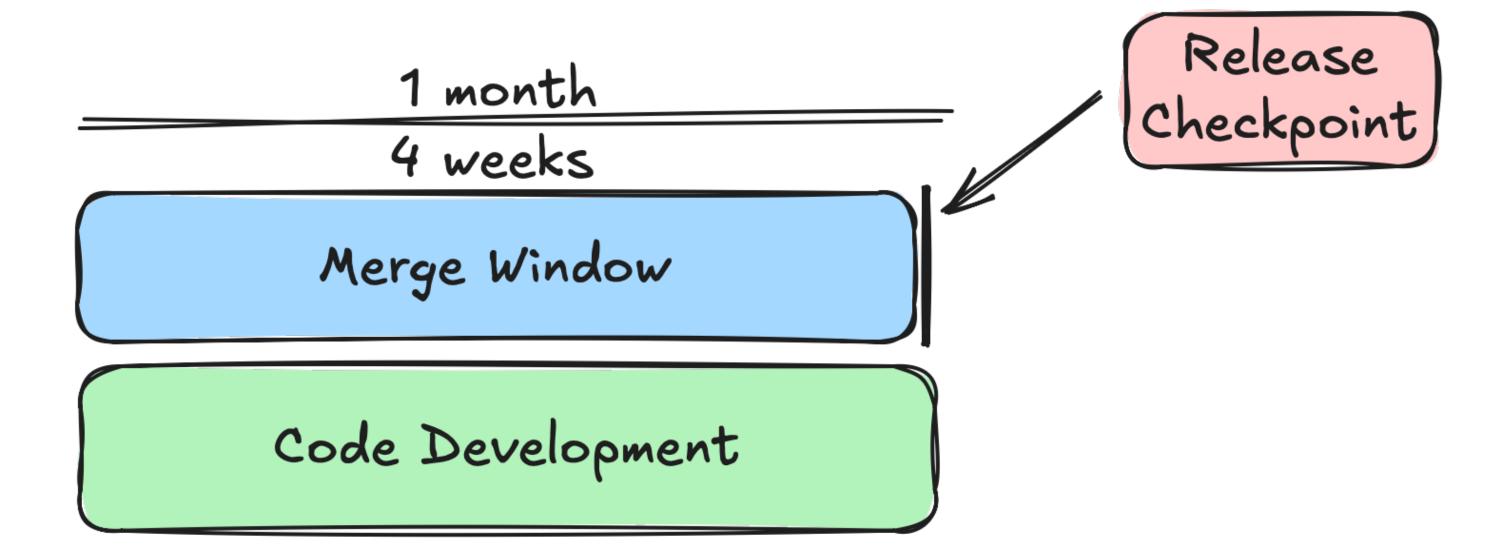


### Reviewed and Tested Source Code

Doesn't have to be time-consuming if people work together!

- Release Branches Quality Assurance
  - Always stable
  - Always reviewed
  - Always tested
  - Always documented
  - Always ready for the release!





# What is testing anyway?

### Source Code Testing

- Unit Testing
- System Testing
- Cross-Version Testing
- Interoperability Testing
- Performance Testing
- User-Deployment Testing (the BEST ONE)

### Quality Assurance Extras

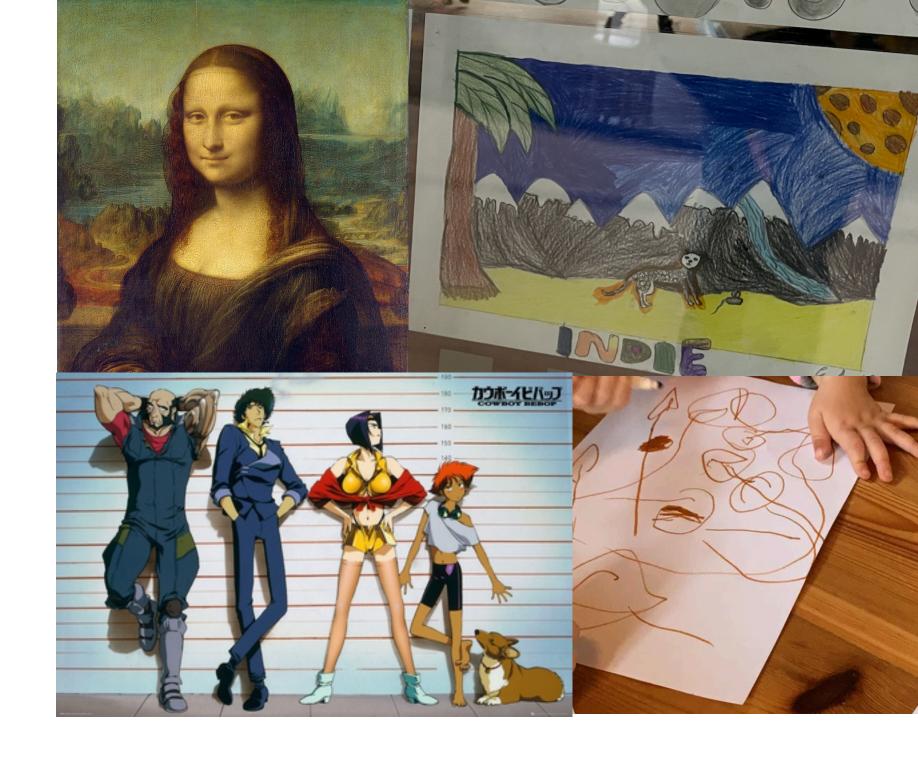
Not just tests

- Style and Formatting
  - Agree on a single source code style and formatting
  - Use tools to help and enforce
- Source Code Style Tools (BIND 9 toolbox)
  - C clang-format, clang-tidy, coccinelle
  - Python black, pylint, vulture, mypy
  - Shell checkbashism, shfmt

### Documentation

#### Software Engineers

- Commit Messages
- Comments in the Code
- Source itself



"We have seen that computer programming is an art, because it applies accumulated knowledge to the world, because it requires skill and ingenuity, and especially because it produces objects of beauty. A programmer who subconsciously views himself as an artist will enjoy what he does and will do it better."

Knuth D., Computer Programming as an Art, CACM, December 1974

### Documentation

#### End Users

- Reference Manual
  - For long winter evenings
- Knowledge Base
  - How do I do?
- Manual Pages
  - How do I do?
- Release Notes
  - Why is this not working?

### Support Engineers

- Reference Manual
- Knowledge Base
  - Written by Support Staff
- Release Notes
- Changelog
  - More detailed than release notes, but less detailed than git

### Release Notes

#### Before

- 1. Modify the source code
- 2. Modify the doc/notes/notes-<relver>.rst
- 3. Create merge request
- 4. Support Engineers spell-check our non-native speaker English
- 5. Rebase the branch
- 6. Resolve the rebase conflict
- 7. Go to 5. (ad infinitum until finally merged)

### Release Notes

#### Now with git-changelog

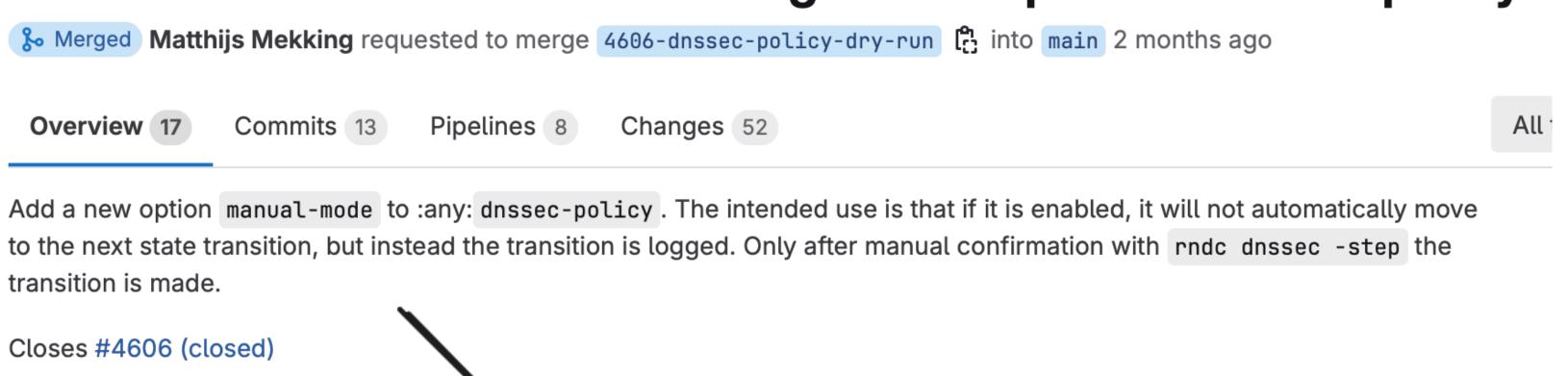
- 1. Modify the source code
- 2. Create the merge request
- 3. Write solid merge request description with markup in the title
- 4. Support Engineers spell-check our non-native speaker English
- 5. Merge the merge request

### Release Notes Examples

#### New User Feature

Edited 1 month ago by Matthijs Mekking

#### new: usr: Add manual mode configuration option to dnsec-policy



#### Notes for BIND 9.20.13

Add a new option manual-mode to dnssec-policy.

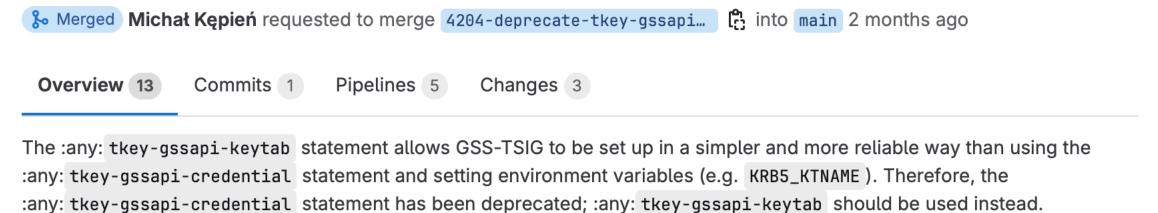
#### **New Features**

When enabled, named will not modify DNSSEC keys or key states automatically. The proposed change will be logged and only after manual confirmation with rndc dnssec -step will the modification be made. [GL #4606]

### Release Notes Examples

#### Removed Feature

#### rem: usr: Deprecate the "tkey-gssapi-credential" statement



For configurations currently using a combination of both :any: tkey-gssapi-keytab and :any: tkey-gssapi-credential, the latter should be dropped and the keytab pointed to by :any: tkey-gssapi-keytab should now only contain the credential previously specified by :any: tkey-gssapi-credential.

See #4204 (closed)

Edited 2 months ago by Michał Kępień

#### **Removed Features**

• Deprecate the tkey-gssapi-credential statement.

The tkey-gssapi-keytab statement allows GSS-TSIG to be set up in a simpler and more reliable way than using the tkey-gssapi-credential statement and setting environment variables (e.g. KRB5\_KTNAME). Therefore, the tkey-gssapi-credential statement has been deprecated; tkey-gssapi-keytab should be used instead.

For configurations currently using a combination of both tkey-gssapi-keytab and tkey-gssapi-credential, the latter should be dropped and the keytab pointed to by tkey-gssapi-keytab should now only contain the credential previously specified by tkey-gssapi-credential. [GL #4204]

# Release Notes Examples

#### Bug Fix

#### fix: usr: Fix the default interface-interval from 60s to 60m

Merged Ondřej Surý requested to merge			46-fix-default-interface…	into main 7 months ago
Overview 2	Commits 1	Pipelines 4	Changes 2	

When the interface-interval parser was changed from uint32 parser to duration parser, the default value stayed at plain number which now means 60 seconds instead of 60 minutes. The documentation also incorrectly states that the value is in minutes. That has been fixed.

Closes #5246 (closed)

Edited 7 months ago by Ondřej Surý

#### **Bug Fixes**

• Correct the default interface-interval from 60s to 60m.

When the interface-interval parser was changed from a uint32 parser to a duration parser, the default value stayed at plain number 60 which now means 60 seconds instead of 60 minutes. The documentation also incorrectly states that the value is in minutes. That has been fixed. [GL #5246]

### Our git-changelog syntax

- Action
  - 'chg' is for refactor, small improvement, cosmetic changes...
  - 'fix' is for bug fixes
  - 'new' is for new features, big improvement
  - 'rem' is for removed features
  - 'sec' is for security fixes

- Audience:
  - Included in release notes and changelog:
    - 'usr' is for final users
    - 'pkg' is for packagers
  - Included in changelog:
    - 'dev' is for developers
  - Omitted from changelog:
    - 'test' is for test-only changes
    - 'doc' is for doc-only changes
    - 'nil' is for ... just nobody should care about this

### Security Release

- Security Releases are same but different
- Everything needs to be done in the private
  - Means only internal testing is done...
  - It helps to have small group of outside testers for early deployment (tyvm)
- Coordinated security releases are the worst
  - Fixed schedule between other vendors and security researchers
  - If you make a mistake, everyone has to reschedule

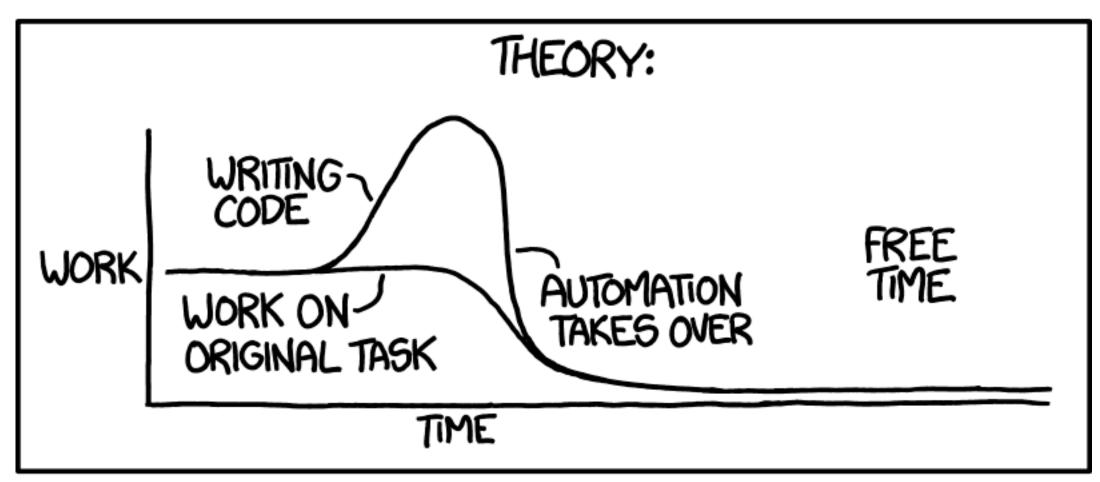


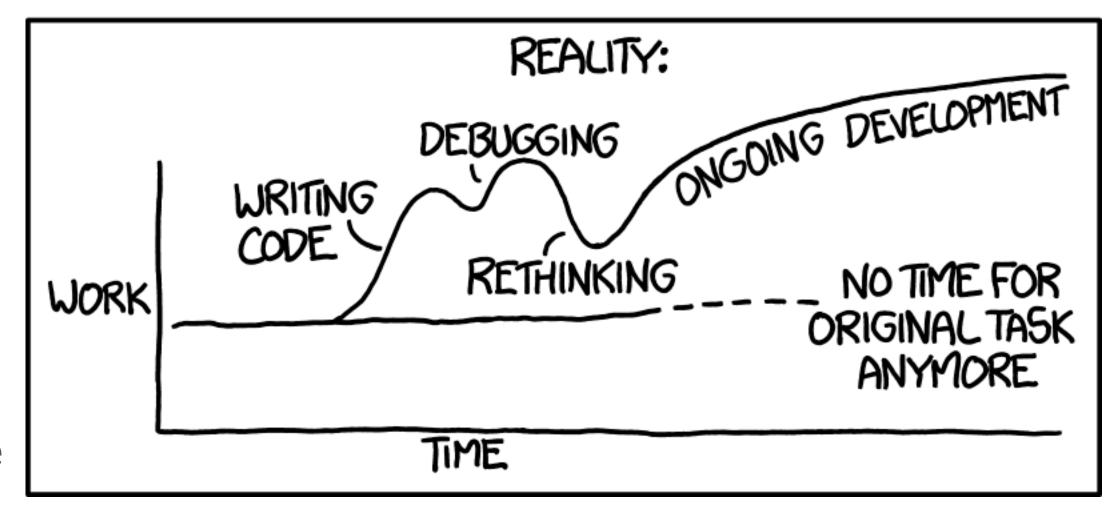
Release Engineer

# Release Engineering Summary

- Release Branches always in good shape
- Release Engineering Automated
  - Ideally just click here and magic happens
  - Takes a lot of time to automate, but saves time
- Release Notes
  - Use tools, not a manual process
  - Fixing merge conflicts is annoying and error-prone

### "I SPEND A LOT OF TIME ON THIS TASK. I SHOULD WRITE A PROGRAM AUTOMATING IT!"





# Thank you