
Flatpak Documentation

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Cette documentation couvre tout ce que vous devez savoir pour contruire et distribuer des applications à l'aide de Flatpak. Elle débute par une introduction basique à Flatpak, des informations sur les concepts basiques et un guide l'interface en ligne de commande flatpak. Les sections suivantes fournissent des informations détaillées sur la construction et la distribution des applications.

Cette documentation est principalement à l'attention des développeurs et distributeurs d'applications. Son contenu est aussi pertinent à ceux qui souhaitent posséder une connaissance générale sur Flatpak.

If you are looking for information about how to use Flatpak to install and run applications, please refer to [the Flatpak website](#).

1.1 Introduction à Flatpak

Flatpak is a framework for distributing desktop applications across various Linux distributions. It has been created by developers who have a long history of working on the Linux desktop, and is run as an independent open source project.

1.1.1 Terminology

- Flatpak : a system for building, distributing, and running sandboxed desktop applications on Linux.
- Flatpak application : these are the applications the user installs via the `flatpak` command or via a different UI like GNOME Software or KDE Discover.
- Runtime : also called platforms, these are integrated platforms to provide basic utilities needed for a Flatpak application to work.
- BaseApp : these are integrated platforms for frameworks like Electron.
- Flatpak bundle : a specific single-file export format which contains a Flatpak app or runtime.

1.1.2 Target audience

Flatpak can be used by all kinds of desktop applications, and aims to be as agnostic as possible regarding how applications are built. There are no requirements regarding which programming languages, build tools, toolkits or frameworks can be used.

While Flatpak only runs on Linux, it can be used by applications that target other operating systems, as well as those that are Linux-specific. Applications can be open source or proprietary (although some distribution services, like Flathub, can have restrictions in this respect).

The only technical requirements made by Flatpak are that applications follow a small number of Freedesktop standards, in order to enable desktop integration (see *Requirements & Conventions*).

1.1.3 Issues of current model of packaging

It is important to understand the problems of the current model of packaging applications to understand the existence of Flatpak :

- **Duplicated work packaging apps** : many Linux distributions come with their own package manager, package format and repository. This requires a lot of maintainers to package the same application in various distributions, or the application developer to learn the language of each format and then package the application in those distributions, or ignore most distributions and package and support a couple of distributions. This makes the Linux desktop a difficult platform for software vendors to target.
- **Limited to apps that are packaged** : not all applications are natively available in every Linux distribution. If an application is not available in a specific distribution, the user will have to rely on manually downloading the archive of the application, extracting it and hoping the application will launch.
- **Limited to distributions that have the apps** : the user is limited to the number of distributions that have the needed applications for them to properly setup their workflow. This reduces the amount of distributions that can be suitable for a user.
- **Hard to innovate in OS space** : the maintainers of the distributions have to spend a lot of time packaging applications to make the distribution suitable for the end user, instead of focusing on their end goals. This delays the progress of each distribution.
- **Old and outdated packages** : LTS distributions often have very old versions of applications packaged natively. Bug reproducibility is hindered by the different environments that applications are run in, and application developers often have little control over how their application is packaged by distributions.

Flatpak strives to fix the issues listed above, by conveniently enabling developers to distribute applications from one source and to target the entire Linux desktop.

1.1.4 Reasons to use Flatpak

Flatpak has some major advantages over most system package managers :

- **Universality** : Flatpak allows applications to be installed and run on virtually any Linux distribution. This includes non-GNU distributions, systemd-free distributions, distributions with a read-only operating system (OS), and various architectures without the developer needing the relevant hardware on hand.
- **Space for innovations** : Flatpak facilitates distribution maintainers to focus on their goals to innovate their distribution.
- **Stability** : breakage in a Flatpak application will not risk the system from breaking. This is because Flatpak applications and runtimes are contained to not interfere with the system altogether.
- **Rootless install** : elevated privileges are not required when installing a Flatpak application or a runtime.
- **Sandboxed applications** : one of Flatpak's main goals is to increase the security of desktop systems by isolating applications from one another. This is achieved using sandboxing and means that, by default, applications that are run with Flatpak have limited access to the host environment.

Flatpak has some major advantages over other universal approaches to distributing applications on Linux :

- **Decentralized by design** : while Flatpak does provide a centralized service for distributing applications, it also allows decentralized hosting and distribution, so that application developers or downstreams can host their own applications and application repositories.
- **Desktop integration** : Flatpak also offers native integration for the main Linux desktops, so that users can easily browse, install, run and use Flatpak applications through their existing desktop environment and tools.
- **Space efficiency** : Flatpak deduplicates libraries and other files used by multiple applications to save megabytes or even gigabytes worth of storage depending on the amount of applications installed.
- **Delta updates** : only changed files are downloaded for updates.

Other benefits for developers include :

- **Forward-compatibility** : the same Flatpak application can be run on different versions of the same distribution, including versions that haven't been released yet. This doesn't require any changes or management by application developers.
- **Bundling** : this allows application developers to ship almost any dependency or library as part of their application. This gives complete control over which software is used to build applications.

- **Consistent application environments** : because these are the same across devices, applications perform as intended. This also makes it easier to identify bugs and to do testing.
- **Branches** : this allows developers to ship applications from different branches, e.g. `stable`, `beta`, etc. while retaining the same name.
- **Maintained platforms** : called runtimes, these contain collections of dependencies, which can be used by applications, and which can take a lot of the work out of application development.

Information about Flatpak's internals can be found in *Under the Hood*.

1.2 Débuter

Cette section inclus une introduction aux concepts basiques de Flatpak, un guide sur comment utiliser l'interface en ligne de commande Flatpak, et un tutoriel pour construire une application simple.

Pour compléter cette section, Flatpak devrait être installé et le dépôt Flathub devrait être activé. Le site Flatpak fournit les instructions pour faire cela pour une large liste de distributions.

1.2.1 Concepts de base

Flatpake peut être compris à travers un petit nombre de concepts clé. Il est utile d'être familiers avec ceux-ci avant d'apprendre comment utiliser Flatpak à partir de la ligne de commande ou de l'utiliser pour construire des applications.

Runtimes

Les runtimes fournissent les dépendances de base utilisées par les applications. Chaque application doit être construite sur un runtime, et ce runtime doit être installé sur un système hôte pour que l'application s'exécute (Flatpak peut installer automatiquement le runtime requis par une application). Plusieurs runtimes différents peuvent être installés en même temps, y compris différentes versions du même runtime.

Les runtimes sont indépendants de la distribution et ne dépendent pas de versions de distribution particulières. Cela signifie qu'ils fournissent une base multi-distribution stable pour les applications et permettent aux applications de continuer à fonctionner indépendamment des mises à jour du système d'exploitation.

Bibliothèques groupées

Si une application nécessite des dépendances qui ne sont pas dans son environnement d'exécution, elles peuvent être regroupées dans le cadre de l'application. Cela donne aux développeurs d'applications une flexibilité concernant les dépendances qu'ils utilisent, notamment en utilisant :

- libraries that aren't available in a runtime
- different versions of libraries from the ones that are in a runtime
- versions corrigées des bibliothèques

Bacs à sable

Avec Flatpak, chaque application est construite et exécutée dans un environnement isolé, appelé « bac à sable » (sandbox). Chaque sandbox contient une application et son environnement d'exécution. Par défaut, l'application ne peut accéder qu'au contenu de son bac à sable. L'accès aux fichiers utilisateur, au réseau, aux sockets graphiques, aux sous-systèmes sur le bus et aux périphériques doit être explicitement autorisé. L'accès à d'autres choses, comme d'autres processus, est délibérément impossible.

Par nécessité, certaines ressources qui se trouvent à l'intérieur du bac à sable doivent être exposées à l'extérieur pour être utilisées par le système hôte. Celles-ci sont appelées « exports », car ce sont des fichiers qui sont exportés hors du bac à sable et incluent des éléments tels que le fichier et l'icône « .desktop » de l'application.

Portails

Les portails sont un mécanisme par lequel les applications peuvent interagir avec l'environnement hôte à partir d'un bac à sable. Ils donnent la possibilité d'interagir avec des données, des fichiers et des services sans avoir besoin d'ajouter des autorisations de bac à sable.

Des exemples de fonctionnalités accessibles via des portails incluent l'ouverture de fichiers via une boîte de dialogue de sélection de fichiers ou l'impression. Les outils d'interface peuvent mettre en œuvre une prise en charge transparente des portails, de sorte que l'accès aux ressources en dehors du bac à sable fonctionnera de manière sécurisée et immédiate.

D'avantages d'informations à propos des portails peut être trouvés dans *Sandbox Permissions*.

Dépôts

Les applications et les environnements d'exécution Flatpak sont généralement stockés et publiés à l'aide de dépôts, qui se comportent de manière très similaire aux dépôts Git. Un dépôt Flatpak peut contenir un seul objet ou plusieurs objets, et chaque objet est versionné, ce qui permet une mise à niveau et même une rétrogradation.

Chaque système qui utilise Flatpak peut être configuré pour accéder à n'importe quel nombre de dépôts distants. Une fois qu'un système a été configuré pour accéder à un « distant », le contenu du dépôt distant peut être inspecté et recherché, et il peut être utilisé comme source d'applications et de runtimes.

Lorsqu'une mise à jour est effectuée, les nouvelles versions des applications installées et des runtimes sont téléchargées à partir des dépôts concernés. Comme avec Git, seule la différence entre les versions est téléchargée, ce qui rend le processus très efficace.

1.2.2 Utiliser Flatpak

Cette page fournit une introduction à l'interface en ligne de commande `flatpak` et explique les concepts techniques, les conventions ainsi que les commandes les plus usuelles.

Les utilisateurs finaux n'ont généralement pas besoin d'utiliser cette page ou l'interface en ligne de commande Flatpak, puisque Flatpak peut être facilement utiliser à travers des outils graphiques de gestion de logiciels, néanmoins ils sont libres d'utiliser la ligne de commande s'il le préfère !

La commande flatpak

`flatpak` est la commande Flatpak principale à laquelle des commandes spécifiques sont ajoutées. Par exemple, la commande pour installer quelque-chose est `flatpak install` et la commande pour désinstaller est `flatpak uninstall`.

Identifiants

Flatpak identifie chaque application et runtime à l'aide d'un identifiant unique en trois parties, tel que `com.company.App`. Le segment final de cette adresse est le nom de l'objet et la partie précédente identifie le développeur, ainsi le meme développeur peut avoir plusieurs applications comme `com.company.App1` et `com.company.App2`.

Triplets d'identification

Habituellement il suffit de se référer aux objets à l'aide de leur identifiant. Néanmoins, dans certaines situations il est nécessaire de se référer à une version spécifique d'un objet ou à une architecture spécifique. Par exemple des applications peuvent être disponible en version stable et de test, dans ce cas, il est nécessaire de spécifier laquelle vous désirez installer.

Flatpak allows architectures and versions to be specified using an object's identifier triple. This takes the form of `name/architecture/branch`, such as `com.company.App/i386/stable`. (Branch is the term used to refer to versions of the same object.) The first part of the triple is the ID, the second part is the architecture, and the third part is the branch.

Identifier triples can also be used to specify just the architecture or the branch, by leaving part of the triple blank. For example, `com.company.App//stable` would just specify the branch, and `com.company.App/i386//` just specifies the architecture.

The Flatpak CLI provides feedback if the architecture or branch of an object needs to be specified.

Système vis-à-vis utilisateur

Flatpak commands can be run either system-wide or per-user. Applications and runtimes that are installed system-wide are available to all users on the system. Applications and runtimes that are installed per-user are only available to the users that installed them.

The same principle applies to repositories - repositories that have been added system-wide are available to all users, whereas per-user repositories can only be used by a particular user.

Les commandes Flatpak sont exécutées au niveau système par défaut. SI vous installez des applications pour votre utilisation au quotidien, il est recommandé de s'en tenir à ce comportement par défaut.

However, running commands per-user can be useful for testing and development purposes, since objects that are installed in this way won't be available to other users on the system. To do this, use the `--user` option, which can be used in combination with most `flatpak` commands.

Les commandes réagissent de la même manière si elles sont lancées en tant qu'utilisateur plutôt qu'au niveau système.

Commandes basiques

This section covers basic commands needed to install, run and manage Flatpak applications. For the full list of Flatpak commands, run `flatpak --help` or see the *Référence des commandes Flatpak*.

Lister les dépôts distants

Pour lister les dépôts distants configurés sur votre système, lancez :

```
$ flatpak remotes
```

Cela donne la liste des dépôts distants qui sont ajoutés. La liste indique si chaque dépôt à été ajouté au niveau du système ou de l'utilisateur.

Ajout d'un dépôt distant

La manière la plus facile pour ajouter un dépôt est en utilisant un fichier `.flatpakrepo`, qui inclut les détails du dépôt distant et sa clé GPG :

```
$ flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.  
↳flatpakrepo
```

Ici, `flathub` est le nom local qui est donné au dépôt distant. L'URL pointe vers le fichier `.flatpakrepo` distant. `--if-not-exists` empêche la commande de produire une erreur si le dépôt existe déjà.

Suppression d'un dépôt distant

Pour supprimer un dépôt distant, lancez :

```
$ flatpak remote-delete flathub
```

Dans ce cas, `flathub` est le nom local du dépôt distant.

Recherche

Les applications peuvent être trouvées dans n'importe quel des dépôts distants à l'aide de la commande `search`. Par exemple :

```
$ flatpak search gimp
```

La recherche retournera toute application correspondant au terme de la recherche. Chaque résultat de la recherche inclut l'ID de l'application et le dépôt distant auquel elle appartient. Dans cet exemple, le terme de recherche est `gimp`.

Installation d'applications

Pour installer une application, lancez :

```
$ flatpak install flathub org.gimp.GIMP
```

Ici, `flathub` est le nom du dépôt distant depuis lequel l'application est installée, et `org.gimp.GIMP` est l'ID de l'application.

Parfois, une application nécessitera un runtime particulier, et il sera installé avant l'application.

Les détails de l'application à installer peuvent aussi être fournis par un fichier `.flatpakref`, qui peut être distant ou local. Pour spécifier un fichier `.flatpakref` au lieu de fournir manuellement le dépôt distant et l'ID de l'application, exécutez :

```
$ flatpak install https://flathub.org/repo/appstream/org.gimp.GIMP.flatpakref
```

Si le fichier `.flatpakref` spécifie que l'application doit être installée depuis un dépôt distant qui n'a pas été déjà ajouté, il vous sera demandé si il doit être ajouté avant d'installer l'application.

Since Flatpak 1.2, the `install` command can search for applications. A simple :

```
$ flatpak install gimp
```

will confirm the remote and application and proceed to install.

Lancement d'applications

Une fois une application installée, elle peut être lancée en utilisant la commande `run` et l'ID de l'application :

```
$ flatpak run org.gimp.GIMP
```

Mise à jour

Pour mettre à jour toutes les applications et les runtimes installés à la dernière version, exécutez :

```
$ flatpak update
```

Lister les application installées

Pour lister les applications et les runtimes que vous avez installé, exécutez :

```
$ flatpak list
```

Alternativement, pour juste lister les application installer, lancez :

```
$ flatpak list --app
```

Suppression d'une application

Pour supprimer une application, exécutez :

```
$ flatpak uninstall org.gimp.GIMP
```

Troubleshooting

Flatpak has a few commands that can help you to get things working again when something goes wrong.

To remove runtimes and extensions that are not used by installed applications, use :

```
$ flatpak uninstall --unused
```

To fix inconsistencies with your local installation, use :

```
$ flatpak repair
```

Flatpak also has a number of commands to manage the portal permissions of installed apps. To reset all portal permissions for an app, use `flatpak permission-reset` :

```
$ flatpak permission-reset org.gimp.GIMP
```

To find out what changes have been made to your Flatpak installation over time, you can take a look at the logs (since 1.2) :

```
$ flatpak history
```

1.2.3 Construire votre premier Flatpak

Ce tutoriel fournit une rapide introduction pour la construction de flatpaks. À l'intérieur, vous apprendrez comment créer une application Flatpak basique, qui peut être installée et lancée.

In order to complete this tutorial, you should have followed the [setup guide on flatpak.org](#). You also need to have installed `flatpak-builder`, which is usually available from the same repository as the `flatpak` package (e.g. use `apt` or `dnf`). You can also install it as a flatpak with `flatpak install flathub org.flatpak.Builder`.

1. Installer un runtime et le SDK correspondant

Flatpak requires every app to specify a runtime that it uses for its basic dependencies. Each runtime has a matching SDK (Software Development Kit), which contains all the things that are in the runtime, plus headers and development tools. This SDK is required to build apps for the runtime.

In this tutorial we will use the Freedesktop 22.08 runtime and SDK. To install these, run :

```
$ flatpak install flathub org.freedesktop.Platform//22.08 org.freedesktop.Sdk//22.08
```

2. Créer une application

L'application qui va être créée dans ce tutoriel est un simple script. Pour le créer, copiez le code suivant :

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "Hello world, from a sandbox"
```

Maintenant collez cela dans un fichier vide et sauvez-le sous le nom `hello.sh`.

3. Ajouter un manifeste

Each Flatpak is built using a manifest file which provides basic information about the application and instructions for how it is to be built. To add a manifest to the hello world app, add the following to an empty file :

```
app-id: org.flatpak.Hello
runtime: org.freedesktop.Platform
runtime-version: '22.08'
sdk: org.freedesktop.Sdk
command: hello.sh
modules:
- name: hello
  buildsystem: simple
  build-commands:
  - install -D hello.sh /app/bin/hello.sh
sources:
- type: file
  path: hello.sh
```

Now save the file alongside `hello.sh` and call it `org.flatpak.Hello.yml`.

In a more complex application, the manifest would list multiple modules. The last one would typically be the application itself, and the earlier ones would be dependencies that are bundled with the app because they are not part of the runtime.

4. Construire une application

Now that the app has a manifest, `flatpak-builder` can be used to build it. This is done by specifying the manifest file and a target directory :

```
$ flatpak-builder build-dir org.flatpak.Hello.yml
```

This command will build each module that is listed in the manifest and install it to the `/app` subdirectory, inside the `build-dir` directory.

5. Test the build

To verify that the build was successful, run the following :

```
$ flatpak-builder --user --install --force-clean build-dir org.flatpak.Hello.yml
$ flatpak run org.flatpak.Hello
```

This second time we passed in `--force-clean`, which means that the previously created `build-dir` directory was deleted before the new build was started.

Congratulations, you've made an app !

6. Put the app in a repository

If you want to share the application you can put it in a repository. This is done by passing the `--repo` argument to `flatpak-builder` :

```
$ flatpak-builder --repo=repo --force-clean build-dir org.flatpak.Hello.yml
```

This does the build again, and at the end exports the result to a local directory called `repo`. Note that `flatpak-builder` keeps a cache of previous builds in the `.flatpak-builder` subdirectory, so doing a second build like this is very fast.

In order for your application to show up in application stores while testing with a local repository, you might have to run `flatpak build-update-repo repo`. For more information how to publish to application stores see [Appdata files](#).

7. Install the app

Now we're ready to add the repository that was just created and install the app. This is done with two commands :

```
$ flatpak --user remote-add --no-gpg-verify tutorial-repo repo
$ flatpak --user install tutorial-repo org.flatpak.Hello
```

The first command adds the repository that was created in the previous step. The second command installs the app from the repository.

Both these commands use the `--user` argument, which means that the repository and the app are added per-user rather than system-wide. This is useful for testing.

Note that the repository was added with `--no-gpg-verify`, since a GPG key wasn't specified when the app was built. This is fine for testing, but for official repositories you should sign them with a private GPG key.

8. Run the app

All that's left is to try the app. This can be done with the following command :

```
$ flatpak run org.flatpak.Hello
```

This runs the app, so that it prints “Hello world, from a sandbox”.

1.3 Construction

Cette section contient des informations détaillées sur comment construire des applications en tant que Flatpak. Elle débute avec un aperçu du processus de construction avant de plonger dans les exigences pour les applications, un guide pour les décisions clés, des informations pour utiliser `flatpak-builder` et comment écrire des fichiers manifestes.

Si ne l'avez pas déjà fait, il est recommandé de jeter un coup d'œil à *Construire votre premier Flatpak* avant de lire cette section.

1.3.1 Building Introduction

Construire votre premier Flatpak has already provided a quick demonstration of how applications get built with Flatpak. This page provides an additional general overview of what's involved.

flatpak-builder

`flatpak-builder` is the primary tool for building Flatpak applications. It allows you to take the source files for an application and build it into a Flatpak application. It also allows multiple other dependencies to be built at the same time, which get bundled into the build.

The input to `flatpak-builder` is a manifest file. This specifies the parameters for the application that will be built, such as its name and which runtime it will depend on. The manifest also lists all the modules that are to be built as part of the build process. A source for each module can be specified, including links to file archives or version control repositories. One of the modules (usually the last one) is the application code itself.

The basic format used to invoke `flatpak-builder` is :

```
$ flatpak-builder <build-dir> <manifest>
```

Where `<build-dir>` is the path to the directory that the application will be built into, and `<manifest>` is the path to a manifest file. The contents of `<build-dir>` can be useful for testing and debugging purposes, but is generally treated as an artifact of the build process.

When `flatpak-builder` is run :

- The build directory is created, if it doesn't already exist
- The source code for each module is downloaded and verified
- The source code for each module is built and installed
- The build is finished by setting sandbox permissions
- The build result is exported to a repository (which will be created if it doesn't exist already)

The application can then be installed from the repository and run.

Software Development Kits (SDKs)

Instead of being built using the host environment, Flatpak applications are built inside a separate environment, called an SDK.

SDKs are like the regular runtime that applications run in. The difference is that SDKs also include all the development resources and tools that are required to build an application, such as build and packaging tools, header files, compilers and debuggers.

Each runtime has an accompanying SDK. For example, there is both a GNOME 43 runtime and a GNOME 43 SDK. Applications that use the runtime are built with the matching SDK.

Like runtimes, SDKs will sometimes be automatically installed for you, but if you do need to manually install them, they are installed in the same way as applications and runtimes, such as :

```
$ flatpak install flathub org.gnome.Sdk//43
```

1.3.2 Requirements & Conventions

Flatpak deliberately makes as few requirements of applications as possible. However, a small number of standard Linux desktop conventions are expected, primarily to ensure that applications integrate with Linux desktops and app centers. Developers might also encounter a small number of Linux technical conventions.

Information on further desktop integration options can be found in [Desktop Integration](#).

Expected Standards

Applications that use Flatpak are generally expected to comply with the following standards. Applications that have previously targeted the Linux desktop will typically need to make very few (if any) changes to do this.

Application IDs

As described in [Utiliser Flatpak](#), Flatpak requires each application to have a unique identifier, which has a form such as `org.gnome.Dictionary`.

The format is in reverse-DNS style so the first section should be a domain controlled by the project and the trailing section represents the specific project. There are some exceptions to this, such as extensions using the base application-id of the project they extend rather than their own.

As will be seen below and in future sections, this ID is expected to be used in a number of places. Developers must follow the standard [D-Bus naming conventions for bus names](#) when creating their own IDs. This format is already recommended by the [Desktop File specification](#) and [Appstream specification](#) also.

For some practical examples of bad IDs

- `org.example.desktop`

This is a bad ID because the Appstream standard for legacy reasons treats IDs ending with `.desktop` as a special case causing inconsistency. For this same reason, `.Desktop` suffixes should not be used for newly named applications. Don't hesitate to repeat the application name even if it already is part of the domain name section of the identifier (eg `org.example.Example`).

- `io.github.Foo`

This is problematic because while `foo.github.io` may be unique to your project, it does not include a project-specific identifier. This may cause issues if another project creates `io.github.Foo-Bar` which should be its own namespace but areas of flatpak may treat them similar. A better ID would be `io.github.foo.Foo` even if it is redundant.

- `org.example-site.Foo`
This ID is not valid according to the DBus specification. You can use `org.example_site.Foo` instead.
- `com.github.foo.Bar` or `com.gitlab.foo.Bar`
While a project may be hosted on GitHub or GitLab it does not have any control over the `github.com` or `gitlab.com` domain. Instead you should use `io.github` or `io.gitlab` as shown above.

AppData files

AppData files provide metadata about applications, which is used by application stores (such as Flathub, GNOME Software and KDE Discover).

The [Freedesktop AppStream specification](#) provides a complete reference for providing AppData. You can use the online [AppStream MetaInfo Creator](#) to generate a basic file.

AppData files should be named with the application ID and the `.metainfo.xml` file extension, and should be placed in `/app/share/metainfo/`. For example :

```
/app/share/metainfo/org.gnome.Dictionary.metainfo.xml
```

A legacy convention of having the `.appdata.xml` installed in `/app/share/appdata` is also accepted as well, and `flatpak-builder` will check either directory with either extension.

The `appstream-util validate-relax` command can be used to check AppData files for errors.

Application icons

Applications are expected to provide an application icon, which is used for their application launcher. These icons should be provided in accordance with the [Freedesktop icon specification](#).

Icons should be named with the application's ID, be in either PNG or SVG format, and must be placed in the standard location :

```
/app/share/icons/hicolor/$size/apps/
```

For example, the path to the 128x128px version of GNOME Dictionary's icon is :

```
/app/share/icons/hicolor/128x128/apps/org.gnome.Dictionary.png
```

Icons must be square shaped, ie their width and height must be the same. The maximum size allowed by the specification is 512x512px. SVG icons are of size `scalable` :

```
/app/share/icons/hicolor/scalable/apps/org.gnome.Dictionary.svg
```

Desktop files

Desktop files are used to provide the desktop environment with information about each application. The [Freedesktop specification](#) provides a complete reference for writing desktop files, and [additional information about them](#) is available online.

Desktop files should be named with the application's ID, followed by the `.desktop` file extension, and should be placed in `/app/share/applications/`. For example :

```
/app/share/applications/org.gnome.Dictionary.desktop
```

A minimal desktop file should contain at least the application's *name*, *exec* command, *type*, *icon* name and *categories* :

```
[Desktop Entry]
Name=Gnome Dictionary
Exec=org.gnome.Dictionary
Type=Application
Icon=org.gnome.Dictionary
Categories=GNOME;GTK;Office;Dictionary;
```

The `desktop-file-validate` command can be used to check for errors in desktop files.

Exporting through extra-data

Files downloaded through `extra-data` are only downloaded when installing, as such they aren't yet available for `flatpak-builder` to automatically export during the build process.

When using `extra-data`, place any files that must be exported under this location :

```
/app/extra/export/share/
```

For example, if GNOME Dictionary used `extra-data` to download a 96x96 icon this would be its path :

```
/app/extra/export/share/icons/hicolor/96x96/apps/org.gnome.Dictionary.png
```

Technical conventions

The following are standard technical conventions used by Flatpak and Linux desktops. Those with Linux experience will likely already be aware of them. However, developers who are new to Linux might find some of this information useful.

D-Bus

D-Bus is the standard IPC framework used on Linux desktops. A lot of applications won't need to use it, but it is supported by Flatpak should it be required.

D-Bus can be used for application launching and communicating with some system services. Applications can also provide their own D-Bus services (when doing this, the D-Bus service name is expected to be the same as the application ID).

Filesystem layout

Each Flatpak sandbox, which is the environment in which an application is run, contains the filesystem of the application's runtime. This follows [standard Linux filesystem conventions](#).

For example, the root of the sandbox contains the `/etc` directory for configuration files and `/usr` for multi-user utilities and applications. In addition to this, each sandbox contains a top-level `/app` directory, which is where the application's own files are located.

XDG base directories

[XDG base directories](#) are standard locations for user-specific application data. Popular toolkits provide convenience functions for accessing XDG base directories. These include :

- Electron : XDG base directories can be accessed with `app.getPath`
- Glib : provides access to the XDG base directories through the `g_get_user_cache_dir ()`, `g_get_user_data_dir ()`, `g_get_user_config_dir ()` functions
- Qt : provides access to XDG base directories with the `QStandardPaths Class`

However, applications that aren't using one of these toolkits can expect to find their XDG base directories in the following locations :

Base directory	Usage	Default location
<code>XDG_CONFIG_HOME</code>	User-specific configuration files	<code>~/.var/app/<app-id>/config</code>
<code>XDG_DATA_HOME</code>	User-specific data	<code>~/.var/app/<app-id>/data</code>
<code>XDG_CACHE_HOME</code>	Non-essential user-specific data	<code>~/.var/app/<app-id>/cache</code>
<code>XDG_STATE_HOME</code>	State data such as undo history	<code>~/.var/app/<app-id>/local/state</code>

For example, GNOME Dictionary will store user-specific data in :

```
~/.var/app/org.gnome.Dictionary/data/gnome-dictionary
```

Note that applications can be configured to use non-default base directory locations (see [Sandbox Permissions](#)).

Note that `$XDG_STATE_HOME` is only supported by Flatpak 1.13 and later. If your app needs to work on earlier versions of Flatpak, you can use the `--persist=.local/state` and `--unset-env=XDG_STATE_HOME` finish args so the app will use the correct directory, even after Flatpak is later upgraded to >1.13.

1.3.3 Dépendances

Flatpak provides a number of different options for how applications can depend on other software. When setting out to build an application with Flatpak for the first time, it is therefore necessary to decide how application dependencies will be organized.

This page outlines what the options are, and provides guidance on when to use each one.

Runtimes

As was described in [Concepts de base](#), runtimes provide basic dependencies that can be used by applications. They also provide the environment that applications run in. Flatpak requires each application to specify a runtime. Therefore, one of the first decisions you need to make when building an application with Flatpak, is which runtime it will use.

An overview of the runtimes that are available can be found in the [Runtimes disponibles](#) page. There are deliberately only a small number of runtimes to choose from. Typically, runtimes are picked on the basis of which dependencies an application requires. If a runtime exists that provides libraries that you plan on using, this is usually the correct runtime to use !

Astuce : Runtimes require regular maintenance, and application developers should generally not consider creating their own.

Runtimes are automatically installed for users when they install an application, and build tools can also automatically install them for you (`flatpak-builder's --install-deps-from` option is useful for this). However, if you do need to manually install your chosen runtime, this can be done in the same way as installing an application, with the `flatpak install` command. For example, the command to install the GNOME 43 runtime is :

```
$ flatpak install flathub org.gnome.Platform//43
```

Bundling

One of the key advantages of Flatpak is that it allows application authors to bundle whatever libraries or dependencies that they want. This means that developers aren't constrained by which libraries are available through Linux distributions.

When it comes to building an application for the first time, you will need to decide which dependencies to bundle. This can include :

- libraries that aren't in your chosen runtime
- different versions of libraries that are in your chosen runtime
- patched versions of libraries
- data or other resources that form part of the application

As will be seen, bundled dependencies can be automatically downloaded as part of the build process. It is also possible to apply patches and perform other transformations.

While bundling is very powerful and flexible, it also places a greater maintenance burden on the application developer. Therefore, while it is possible to bundle as much as you would like, it is generally recommended to try and keep the number of bundled modules as low as possible. If a dependency is available as part of a runtime, it is generally better to use that version rather than bundle it yourself.

The specifics of how to bundle libraries is covered in the *Manifests* section.

Base apps

Runtimes and bundling are the two main ways in which dependencies are handled with Flatpak. They allow applications to rely on stable collections of dependencies on the one hand, and to have flexibility and control on the other.

However, in some cases, dependencies come as part of a bigger framework or toolkit, which doesn't fit into a runtime but which is also cumbersome to manually bundle as a series of individual modules. This is where *base apps* come in.

Base apps contain collections of bundled dependencies which can then be bundled as part of an application. They don't get rebuilt as part of the build process, which makes building faster (particularly when bundling large dependencies). And because each base app is only built once, it is guaranteed to be identical wherever it is used, so it will only be saved once on disk.

Base apps are a relatively specialized concept and only some applications need to use them (the most common base app is used for [Electron applications](#)). However, if your application uses a large, complex or specialized framework, it is a good idea to check for available base apps before you start building.

1.3.4 Flatpak Builder

`flatpak-builder` has already been introduced in *Construire votre premier Flatpak* and *Building Introduction*. This page provides additional detail on how to use `flatpak-builder`, including the various command options that are available.

Exporting

`flatpak-builder` provides two options for exporting an application in order to run it. The first is to export to a repository, from which the application can be run. The second is to automatically install locally.

Exporting to a repository

The `--repo` option allows a repository to be specified, for the application to be exported to. This takes the format :

```
$ flatpak-builder --repo=<repo> <build-dir> <manifest>
```

Here, <repo> is a path to a repository. If no repository exists at the specified location, the repository will be created. If the application is already in the specified repository, `flatpak-builder` will add the build as a new version of the existing application.

You can put more than one application in the same repository by using the same `--repo` path for multiple invocations of `flatpak-builder`.

Note : By default, `flatpak-builder` splits off translations and debug information into separate `.Locale` and `.Debug` extensions. These extensions are automatically exported into a repository along with the application.

Installing builds directly

Instead of exporting to a repository, the Flatpak that is produced by `flatpak-builder` can be automatically installed locally, using the `--install` option :

```
$ flatpak-builder --install <build-dir> <manifest>
```

This approach has the advantage of skipping the separate install step that is needed when exporting to a repository.

Signing

Every commit to a Flatpak repository should be signed with a GPG signature. If `flatpak-builder` is being used to modify or create a repository, a GPG key should therefore be passed to it. This can be done with the `--gpg-sign` option, such as :

```
$ flatpak-builder --gpg-sign=<key> --repo=<repository> <manifest>
```

Here, <key> is the ID of the GPG key that is to be used. The `--gpg-homedir` option can also be used to specify the home directory of the key that is being used.

Though it generally isn't recommended, it is possible not to use GPG verification. In this case, the `--no-gpg-verify` option should be used when adding the repository. Note that it is necessary to become root in order to update a repository that does not have GPG verification enabled.

1.3.5 Manifests

The input to `flatpak-builder` is a JSON or YAML file that describes the parameters for building an application, as well as instructions for each of the modules that are to be built. This file is called the manifest.

This page provides information and guidance on how to use manifests, including an explanation of the most common parameters that can be specified. It is recommended to have followed the [Construire votre premier Flatpak](#) tutorial before reading this section, and to be familiar with [Flatpak Builder](#).

Manifest files should be named using the application ID. For example, the manifest file for GNOME Dictionary is named `org.gnome.Dictionary.yml`. This page uses this manifest file for all its examples.

A complete list of all the properties that can be specified in manifest files can be found in the [Référence des commandes flatpak-builder](#), as well as the `flatpak-manifest` man page.

Basic properties

Each manifest file should specify basic information about the application that is to be built, including the `app-id`, `runtime`, `runtime-version`, `sdk` and `command` parameters. These properties are typically specified at the beginning of the file.

For example, the GNOME Dictionary manifest includes :

```
app-id: org.gnome.Dictionary
runtime: org.gnome.Platform
runtime-version: '43'
sdk: org.gnome.Sdk
command: gnome-dictionary
```

Specifying a runtime and runtime version allows that the runtime that is needed by your application to be automatically installed on users' systems.

File renaming

Exports are application files that are made available to the host, and include things like the application's `.desktop` file and icon.

The names of files that are exported by a Flatpak must be prefixed using the application ID, such as `org.gnome.Dictionary.desktop`. The best way to do this is to rename these files directly in the application's source.

If renaming exported files to use the application ID is not possible, `flatpak-builder` allows them to be renamed as part of the build process. This can be done by specifying one of the following properties in the manifest :

- `rename-icon` - rename the application icon
- `rename-desktop-file` - rename the `.desktop` filename
- `rename-appdata-file` - rename the AppData file

Each of these properties accepts the name of the source file to be renamed. `flatpak-builder` then automatically renames the file to match the application ID. Note that this renaming method can introduce internal naming conflicts, and that renaming files in tree is therefore the most reliable approach.

Finishing

Applications that are run with Flatpak have extremely limited access to the host environment by default, but applications require access to resources outside of their sandbox in order to be useful. Finishing is the build stage where the application's sandbox permissions are specified, in order to give access to these resources.

The finishing manifest section uses the `finish-args` property, which can be seen in the Dictionary manifest file :

```
finish-args:
# X11 + XShm access
- --share=ipc
- --socket=x11
# Wayland access
- --socket=wayland
# Needs to talk to the network:
- --share=network
# Needs to save files locally
- --filesystem=xdg-documents
- --metadata=X-DConf=migrate-path=/org/gnome/dictionary/
```

Guidance on which permissions to use can be found in the [Sandbox Permissions](#), and a full list of `finish-args` options can be found in [Sandbox Permissions Reference](#).

If you're wondering about the last finish arg, see [this blog post](#).

Cleanup

The cleanup property can be used to remove files produced by the build process that are not wanted as part of the application, such as headers or developer documentation. Two properties in the manifest file are used for this.

First, a list of filename patterns can be included :

```
cleanup:
- '/include'
- '/bin/foo-*'
- '*.a'
```

The second cleanup property is a list of commands that are run during the cleanup phase :

```
cleanup-commands:
- 'sed s/foo/bar/ /bin/app.sh'
```

Cleanup properties can be set on a per-module basis, in which case only filenames that were created by that particular module will be matched.

Modules

The module list specifies each of the modules that are to be built as part of the build process. One of these modules is the application itself, and other modules are dependencies and libraries that are bundled as part of the Flatpak. While simple applications may only specify one or two modules, and therefore have short modules sections, some applications can bundle numerous modules and therefore have lengthy modules sections.

GNOME Dictionary's modules section is short, since it just contains the application itself, and looks like :

```
modules:
- name: gnome-dictionary
  buildsystem: meson
  config-opts:
  - -Dbuild_man=false
  sources:
  - type: archive
    url: https://download.gnome.org/sources/gnome-dictionary/3.26/gnome-
↪dictionary-3.26.1.tar.xz
    sha256: 16b8bc248dcf68987826d5e39234b1bb7fd24a2607fcdbf4258fde88f012f300
  - type: patch
    path: appdata_oars.patch
```

As can be seen, each listed module has a name (which can be freely assigned) and a list of sources. Each source has a type, and available types include :

- archive - .tar or .zip archive files
- git - Git repositories
- bazaar - Bazaar repositories
- file - local/remote files (these are copied into the source directory)
- dir - local directories (these are copied into the source directory)
- script - an array of shell commands (these are put in a shellsript file)
- shell - an array of shell commands that are run during source extraction
- patch - a patch (are applied to the source directory)
- extra-data - data that can be downloaded at install time ; this can include archive or package files

Different properties are available for each source type, which are listed in the *Référence des commandes flatpak-builder*.

Supported build systems

Modules can be built with a variety of build systems, including :

- autotools
- cmake
- cmake-ninja
- meson
- qmake
- the « Build API »

A « simple » build method is also available, which allows a series of commands to be specified.

Shared Modules

Shared Modules (or `shared-modules`) is a repository containing various manifests to build common libraries. It is intended to be used as a git submodule.

To add it to your repository, run this command :

```
git submodule add https://github.com/flathub/shared-modules.git
```

Then, add whichever module you want. In this example, we will use `gtk2` :

```
modules :  
- shared-modules/gtk2/gtk2.json
```

To update the submodule, run this command :

```
git submodule update --remote --merge
```

To remove the submodule, run these commands :

```
git submodule deinit -f -- shared-modules  
rm -rf .git/modules/shared-modules  
git rm -f shared-modules  
rm .gitmodules
```

Flatpak Builder Tools

Flatpak Builder Tools (or `flatpak-builder-tools`) is a collection of scripts to aid using *flatpak-builder*. In this repository, each directory contains instructions to generate a manifest for the respective platform.

Example manifests

A complete manifest for GNOME Dictionary built from Git. It is also possible to browse all the manifests hosted by Flathub.

1.3.6 Sandbox Permissions

One of Flatpak's main goals is to increase the security of desktop systems by isolating applications from one another. This is achieved using sandboxing and means that, by default, applications that are run with Flatpak have extremely limited access to the host environment. This includes :

- No access to any host files except the runtime, the app, `~/.var/app/$FLATPAK_ID`, and `$XDG_RUNTIME_DIR/app/$FLATPAK_ID`. Only the latter two being writable.
- No access to the network.
- No access to any device nodes (apart from `/dev/null`, etc).
- No access to processes outside the sandbox.
- Limited syscalls. For instance, apps can't use nonstandard network socket types or ptrace other processes.
- Limited access to the session D-Bus instance - an app can only own its own name on the bus.
- No access to host services like X11, system D-Bus, or PulseAudio.

Most applications will need access to some of these resources in order to be useful. This is primarily done during the finishing build stage, which can be configured through the `finish-args` section of the manifest file (see *Manifests*).

Portals

Portals have already been mentioned in *Concepts de base*. They are a framework for providing access to resources outside of the sandbox, including :

- Opening files with a native file chooser dialog
- Opening URIs
- Printing
- Showing notifications
- Taking screenshots
- Inhibiting the user session from ending, suspending, idling or getting switched away
- Getting network status information

In many cases, portals use a system component to implicitly ask the user for permission before granting access to a particular resource. For example, in the case of opening a file, the user's selection of a file using the file chooser dialog is interpreted as implicitly granting the application access to whatever file is chosen.

This approach enables applications to avoid having to configure blanket access to large amounts of data or services and gives users control over what their applications have access to.

Interface toolkits like GTK3 and Qt5 implement transparent support for portals, meaning that applications don't need to do any additional work to use them (it is worth checking which portals each toolkit supports). Applications that aren't using a toolkit with support for portals can refer to the [xdg-desktop-portal API documentation](#) for information on how to use them.

Permissions guidelines

While application developers have control over the sandbox permissions they wish to configure, good practice is encouraged and can be enforced. For example, the Flathub hosting service places requirements on which permissions can be used, and software on the host may warn users if certain permissions are used.

The following guidelines describe which permissions can be freely used, which can be used on an as-needed basis, and which should be avoided.

Standard permissions

The following permissions provide access to basic resources that applications commonly require, and can therefore be freely used :

- `--share=network` - access the network

- `--socket=x11` - show windows using X11
- `--socket=fallback-x11` - show windows using X11, if Wayland is not available, overrides `x11` socket permission. Note that you must still use `--socket=wayland` for wayland permission
- `--share=ipc` - share IPC namespace with the host (necessary for X11)
- `--socket=wayland` - show windows with Wayland
- `--device=dri` - OpenGL rendering
- `--socket=pulseaudio` - play sound with PulseAudio

D-Bus access

Access to the entire bus with `--socket=system-bus` or `--socket=session-bus` should be avoided, unless the application is a development tool.

Ownership

Applications are automatically granted access to their own namespace. Ownership beyond this is typically unnecessary, although there are a small number of exceptions, such as using [MPRIS to provide media controls](#).

Talk

Talk permissions can be freely used, although it is recommended to use the minimum required.

Filesystem access

It is common for applications to require access to different parts of the host filesystem, and Flatpak provides a flexible set of options for this. Some examples include :

- `--filesystem=host` - access normal files on the host, not including host os or system internals described below
- `--filesystem=home` - access the user's home directory
- `--filesystem=/path/path` - access specific paths
- `--filesystem=xdg-download` - access a specific XDG folder

As a general rule, Filesystem access should be limited as much as possible. This includes :

- Using portals as an alternative to blanket filesystem access, wherever possible.
- Using read-only access wherever possible, using the `:ro` option.
- If some home directory access is absolutely required, using XDG directory access only.

The full list of available filesystem options can be found in the [Sandbox Permissions Reference](#). Other filesystem access guidelines include :

- The `--persist=path` option can be used to map paths from the user's home directory into the sandbox filesystem. This makes it possible to avoid configuring access to the entire home directory, and can be useful for applications that hardcode file paths in `~/`.
- If an application uses `$TMPDIR` to contain lock files you may want to add a wrapper script that sets it to `$XDG_RUNTIME_DIR/app/$FLATPAK_ID`.
- Retaining and sharing configuration with non-Flatpak installations is to be avoided.

As mentioned above the `host` option does not actually provide complete access to the host filesystem. The main rules are :

- These directories are blacklisted : `/lib`, `/lib32`, `/lib64`, `/bin`, `/sbin`, `/usr`, `/boot`, `/root`, `/tmp`, `/etc`, `/app`, `/run`, `/proc`, `/sys`, `/dev`, `/var`
- Exceptions from the blacklist : `/run/media`
- These directories are mounted under `/var/run/host` : `/etc`, `/usr`

The reason many of the directories are blacklisted is because they already exist in the sandbox such as `/usr` or are not usable in the sandbox.

The `home` permission also has exceptions as it does not grant access to the subdirectories for other applications in `~/var/app/`.

Device access

While not ideal, `--device=all` can be used to access devices like controllers or webcams.

dconf access

As of `xdg-desktop-portal 1.1.0` and `glib 2.60.5` (in the runtime) you do not need direct DConf access in most cases.

As of now this `glib` version is included in `org.freedesktop.Platform//19.08` and `org.gnome.Platform//3.34` and newer.

If an application existed prior to these runtimes you can tell Flatpak (`>= 1.3.4`) to migrate the DConf settings on the host into the sandbox by adding `--metadata=X-DConf=migrate-path=/org/example/foo/` to `finish-args`. The path must be similar to your app-id or it will not be allowed (case is ignored and `_` and `-` are treated equal).

If you are targeting older runtimes or require direct DConf access for other reasons you can use these permissions :

```
--filesystem=xdg-run/dconf
--filesystem=~/.config/dconf:ro
--talk-name=ca.desrt.dconf
--env=DCONF_USER_CONFIG_DIR=.config/dconf
```

With those permissions `glib` will continue using `dconf` directly.

If you use a newer runtime where `dconf` is no longer built and still need it you will have to build the `dconf` GIO module and set `--env=GIO_EXTRA_MODULES=/app/lib/gio/modules/`.

gvfs access

As of `gvfs 1.48`, the `gvfs` daemons and applications use an on-disk socket to communicate, rather than an abstract socket so that the `gvfs` infrastructure still works when network support is disabled in the application's sandbox.

A number of different options need to be passed depending on the application's use of `gvfs`.

`--talk-name=org.gtk.vfs.*` is necessary to talk to the `gvfs` daemons over D-Bus and list mounts using the GIO APIs.

`--filesystem=xdg-run/gvfsd` is necessary to use the GIO APIs to list and access non-native files using the GIO APIs, using URLs rather than FUSE paths.

`--filesystem=xdg-run/gvfs` is necessary to give access to the FUSE mounts non-GIO and legacy applications can use. This is what will make native files appear under `/run/user/`id -u`/gvfs/`.

Typical GNOME and GTK applications should use :

```
--talk-name=org.gtk.vfs.*
--filesystem=xdg-run/gvfsd
```

Typical non-GNOME and non-GTK applications should use :

```
--filesystem=xdg-run/gvfs
```

No application should be using `--talk-name=org.gtk.vfs` in its manifest, as there are no D-Bus services named `org.gtk.vfs`.

1.3.7 Guides

Flatpak provides a range of options and helper tools, which allow building applications using the most common languages and development platforms. These pages provide information on these, and are intended to supplement the standard guidance provided elsewhere in the Flatpak documentation.

Python

Python applications that use supported build systems like Meson, CMake, or Autotools can be built using the standard method. However, many Python applications use custom install scripts or are expected to be installed through Setuptools and pip.

For these cases, `flatpak-builder` provides the `simple` buildsystem. Rather than automating the build process, `simple` accepts a `build-commands` array of strings, which are executed in sequence.

For example, the following YAML makes building the popular requests module rather straightforward :

```
name: requests
buildsystem: simple
build-commands:
  - pip3 install --prefix=/app --no-deps .
sources:
  - type: archive
    url: https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/source/r/requests/requests-2.18.4.
    ↪tar.gz
    sha256: 9c443e7324ba5b85070c4a818ade28bfabedf16ea10206da1132edaa6dda237e
```

Here, `build-commands` is an array containing the commands required to build and install the module. As can be seen, in this case `pip` is run to do this. Here, the `--prefix=/app` option is important, because otherwise `pip` would try to install the module under `/usr/` which, because `/usr/` is mounted read-only inside the sandbox, would fail.

Note that `--no-deps` is only used for the purpose of the example - since the requests module has its own dependencies, the build would fail. If multiple dependencies are required, it is better to install them using the method in the next section, instead.

Building multiple Python dependencies

Even though the example above installs, it won't actually work. This is because the requests module has a number of dependencies that haven't been installed :

- certifi
- chardet
- idna
- urllib3

Four dependencies aren't very many, and could be installed using the `simple` method described above. However, anything more complex than this would quickly become tedious.

For these cases, `flatpak-pip-generator` can be used to generate the necessary manifest JSON. This is a Python script that takes a package name and uses `pip` to identify its dependencies, along with their tarball URLs and hashes.

Using `flatpak-pip-generator` is as simple as running :

```
$ python3 flatpak-pip-generator requests
```

Or if you have a `requirements.txt` file you can generate modules for every listed package :

```
$ python3 flatpak-pip-generator --requirements-file=requirements.txt
```

This will output a file called `python3-requests.json`, containing the necessary manifest JSON, which can then be included in your application's manifest file. Even if your manifest uses YAML, you can still include JSON like this :

```
modules:  
- python3-requests.json  
# (other modules go here)
```

Electron

Due to the nature of Electron, building Electron applications as Flatpaks requires a few extra steps compared with other applications. Thankfully, several tools and resources are available which make this much easier.

This guide provides information on how building Electron applications differs from other applications. It also includes information on the tooling for building Electron applications and how to use it.

The guide walks through the [manifest file](#) of the [sample Electron Flatpak application](#). Before you start, it is a good idea to take a look at this, either online or by downloading the application.

Building the sample application

While it isn't strictly necessary, you might want to try building and running the sample application yourself.

To get setup for the build, download or clone the sample app from GitHub, and navigate to the `/flatpak` directory in the terminal. You must also install the Electron base app and the Node.js SDK extension :

```
$ flatpak install flathub org.electronjs.Electron2.BaseApp//22.08  
$ flatpak install flathub org.freedesktop.Sdk.Extension.node18//22.08
```

Then you can run the build :

```
$ flatpak-builder build org.flathub.electron-sample-app.yml --install --force-clean --  
↪user
```

Finally, the application can be run with :

```
$ flatpak run org.flathub.electron-sample-app
```

Basic configuration

The first part of the sample application's manifest specifies the application's ID. It also configures the runtime and SDK :

```
app-id: org.flathub.electron-sample-app  
runtime: org.freedesktop.Platform  
runtime-version: '22.08'  
sdk: org.freedesktop.Sdk
```

The Freedesktop runtime is generally the best runtime to use with Electron applications, since it is the most minimal runtime, and other dependencies will be specific to Electron itself.

The Electron base app

Next, the manifest specifies that the Electron base app should be used, by specifying the `base` and `base-version` properties in the application manifest :

```
base: org.electronjs.Electron2.BaseApp
base-version: '22.08'
```

Base apps are described in *Dépendances*. Using the Electron base app is much faster and more convenient than manually building Electron dependencies. It also has the advantage of reducing the amount of duplication on users' machines, since it means that Electron is only saved once on disk.

The Node.js SDK extension

In order to build Electron-based apps, you need Node.js available at build time. Flathub provides Node.js LTS versions as extensions for the SDK, so you can install one of them and add it in your apps' manifest :

```
sdk-extensions:
- org.freedesktop.Sdk.Extension.node18
```

Enable the extension by adding it to `PATH` :

```
build-options:
  append-path: /usr/lib/sdk/node18/bin
```

Note that the extension name (last portion of reverse-dns notation, `node18` in this example) must be the same in `sdk-extensions` and `append-path`.

Command

The `command` property indicates that a script called `run.sh` is to be executed to run the application. This will be explained in further detail later.

```
command: run.sh
```

Sandbox permissions

The standard guidelines on sandbox permissions apply to Electron applications. However, Electron does not currently support Wayland, so for display access, only X11 should be used. The sample app also configures pulseaudio for sound and enables network access :

```
finish-args:
- --share=ipc
- --socket=x11
- --socket=pulseaudio
- --share=network
```

Build options

These build options aren't strictly necessary, but can be useful if something goes wrong. `env` allows setting an array of environment variables, in this case we set `NPM_CONFIG_LOGLEVEL` to `info` so that `npm` gives us more detailed

error messages.

```
build-options:
  cflags: -O2 -g
  cxxflags: -O2 -g
  env:
    NPM_CONFIG_LOGLEVEL: info
```

The application module

The final section of the manifest defines how the application module should be built. This is where some of the additional logic for Electron and Node.js can be found.

By default, `flatpak-builder` doesn't allow build tools to access the network. This means that tools which rely on downloading sources will not work. Therefore, Node.js packages must be downloaded prior to running the build. Setting the `electron_config_cache` environment variable means that these will be found when it comes to the build.

The next part of the manifest describes how the application should be built. The simple `buildsystem` option is used, which allows a sequence of commands to be specified, which are used for the build. The download location and hash of the application are also specified.

```
name: electron-sample-app
buildsystem: simple
build-options:
  env:
    XDG_CACHE_HOME: /run/build/electron-sample-app/flatpak-node/cache
    npm_config_cache: /run/build/electron-sample-app/flatpak-node/npm-cache
    npm_config_nodedir: /usr/lib/sdk/node18
    npm_config_offline: 'true'
subdir: main
sources:
- type: archive
  url: https://github.com/flathub/electron-sample-app/archive/1.0.1.tar.gz
  sha256: a2feb3f1cf002a2e4e8900f718cc5c54db4ad174e48bfcfbddcd588c7b716d5b
  dest: main
```

Bundling NPM packages

The next line is how NPM modules get bundled as part of Flatpaks :

```
- generated-sources.json
```

Since even simple Node.js applications depend on dozens of packages, it would be impractical to specify all of them as part of a manifest file. A Python script has therefore been developed to download Node.js packages with NPM or Yarn and include them in an application's sources.

The Python script requires a `package-lock.json` (or `yarn.lock`) file. This file contains information about the packages that an application depends on, and can be generated by running `npm install --package-lock-only` from an application's root directory. The script is then run as follows :

```
$ python3 flatpak-node-generator.py npm --xdg-layout package-lock.json
```

This generates the manifest JSON needed to build the NPM/Yarn packages for the application, which are outputted to a file called `generated-sources.json`. The content of this file can be copied to the application's manifest

but, because it is often very long, it is often best to link to it from the main manifest, which is done by adding `generated-source.json` as a line in the manifest section, as seen above.

Launching the app

The Electron app is run through a simple script. This can be given any name but must be specified in the manifest's `"command"` property. See below a sample wrapper for launching app :

```
- type: script
  dest-filename: run.sh
  commands:
    - zypak-wrapper.sh /app/main/electron-sample-app "$@"
```

Build commands

Last but not least, since the simple build option is being used, a list of build commands must be provided. As can be seen, `npm` is run with the `npm_config_offline=true` environment variable, installing dependencies from packages that have already been cached. These are copied to `/app/main/`. Finally the `run.sh` script is installed to `/app/bin/` so that it will be on `$PATH` :

```
build-commands:
# Install npm dependencies
- npm install --offline
# Build the app; in this example the `dist` script
# in package.json runs electron-builder
- |
  . ../flatpak-node/electron-builder-arch-args.sh
  npm run dist -- $ELECTRON_BUILDER_ARCH_ARGS --linux --dir
# Bundle app and dependencies
- cp -a dist/linux*unpacked /app/main
# Install app wrapper
- install -Dm755 -t /app/bin/ ../run.sh
```

Note that if the application you are trying to package contains a build block in `package.json` with instructions for Linux, this can cause `electron-builder` to try to fetch additional binaries at build-time (Even if `-dir` option is used). The following example shows a configuration that will try to download AppImage binaries :

```
"build": {
  "linux": {
    "target": "AppImage",
  }
}
```

The preferred way of fixing this, is not a patch, but a build-time edit using `jq`. The following command will replace `"target": "AppImage"` with `"target": "dir"` :

```
jq '.build.linux.target="dir"' <<<$(cat package.json) > package.json
```

Qt

For Qt-based applications we have the `org.kde.Platform` runtime (and corresponding `org.kde.Sdk` sdk runtime) that will offer us most Qt modules and KDE Frameworks for our applications to use.

For example, the following YAML makes building a random Qt application really straight-forward.

```
app-id: org.flatpak.qtdemo
runtime: org.kde.Platform
runtime-version: '5.11'
sdk: org.kde.Sdk
command: flatpak-demo
finish-args:
  - --share=ipc
  - --socket=x11
  - --socket=wayland
  - --filesystem=host
  - --device=dri
modules:
  - name: flatpak-demo
    buildsystem: cmake-ninja
    config-opts:
      - -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=RelWithDebInfo
    sources:
      - type: archive
        url: https://github.com/flatpak/qt-flatpak-demo/archive/v1.1.2.tar.gz
        sha256: 1a1cc5d0f06ad949d6854c772ec9624b8856a0a4f880355f51058bc0dd52ba7a
```

Contents

The `org.kde.Platform` runtime includes all of Qt, including some KDE Frameworks. If you discover any issues we encourage you to [report them](#). If you want more control, it's also possible to use the `org.freedesktop.Platform` as a base and bundle the parts of Qt you need.

Multiarch support

Flatpak has multiarch/multilib support, but it's not enabled by default and require some additional steps to enable it. This section covers enabling multiarch/multilib in your application bundle.

Running 32-bit programs

In order to set up the run time environment for 32-bit executables, first you'll need to allow it in `finish-args` :

```
finish-args:
  - --allow=multiarch
```

This is enough for static binaries, but most real-world GNU/Linux programs are linked dynamically. Those need some shared libraries to work.

Freedesktop.org and GNOME SDKs both provide a special flatpak extension with a set of libraries for corresponding architecture. This extension can be attached to an app of different architecture. In order to enable the extension for your app, define an extension point for it in the app manifest :

```
add-extensions:
  org.freedesktop.Platform.Compat.i386:
    directory: lib/i386-linux-gnu
    version: '22.08'

# This is not strictly required, but needed for debugging 32-bit programs
org.freedesktop.Platform.Compat.i386.Debug:
```

(suite sur la page suivante)

(suite de la page précédente)

```

directory: lib/debug/lib/i386-linux-gnu
version: '22.08'
no-autodownload: true

```

For GNOME runtime, use `org.gnome.Platform.Compat.i386` instead.

Note that this extension version must match the `runtime-version` of the application.

If the 32-bit programs make use of GPU acceleration, or have some graphical UI in general, you'll also need 32-bit GL drivers. Add an extension point for it :

```

add-extensions:
  org.freedesktop.Platform.GL32:
    directory: lib/i386-linux-gnu/GL
    version: '1.4'
    versions: 22.08;1.4
    subdirectories: true
    no-autodownload: true
    autodelete: false
    add-ld-path: lib
    merge-dirs: vulkan/icd.d;glvnd/egl_vendor.d;OpenCL/vendors;lib/dri;lib/d3d;vulkan/
    ↪explicit_layer.d;vulkan/implicit_layer.d
    download-if: active-gl-driver
    enable-if: active-gl-driver

```

Note that the `versions` property here must contain both `1.4` and the same value as in `runtime-version`.

Make sure to create directories where the extensions will be mounted (the mount points are specified in `directory` properties and are relative to the app bundle mount point, i.e. to `/app/`). This can be done at stage of the build.

Finally, you need to make the dynamic library loader know the paths to 32-bit libraries. In order to do this, you can install a `/app/etc/ld.so.conf` file with contents like this :

```

/app/lib32
/app/lib/i386-linux-gnu

```

Here `/app/lib32` is the directory where you install additional 32-bit libraries, if any.

You can combine the above two steps in a special module, e.g.

```

modules:
- name: bundle-setup
  buildsystem: simple
  build-commands:
    - mkdir -p /app/lib/i386-linux-gnu
    - mkdir -p /app/lib/debug/lib/i386-linux-gnu
    - mkdir -p /app/lib/i386-linux-gnu/GL
    - install -Dm644 ld.so.conf /app/etc/ld.so.conf
  sources:
    - type: inline
      dest-filename: ld.so.conf
      contents: |
        /app/lib32
        /app/lib/i386-linux-gnu

```

Building 32-bit modules

The section above describes how to run 32-bit programs that are already built. This section will describe the process of building 32-bit components yourself to ship them with the application. It assumes that you are already familiar with building (single-arch) flatpaks. If not, please refer to *Flatpak Builder* guide first.

First of all, you'll need to enable some SDK extensions at build time :

```
sdk-extensions:
- org.freedesktop.Sdk.Compat.i386
- org.freedesktop.Sdk.Extension.toolchain-i386
```

The first one is the 32-bit portion of the SDK, containing 32-bit libraries and development files.

The second one is a cross-compiler. Usually `gcc -m32` is used for multilib builds, but the flatpak SDK comes with `gcc` without multilib support. Thus, you will need a cross-compiler for building x86 on x86_64 just as you would need it for any foreign architecture like aarch64.

In order to build a 32-bit module, some global build options needs to be overridden. Examples here assume that 32-bit libraries are installed in `/app/lib32` directory :

```
modules:
- name: some-lib-32bit
  build-options: &compat-i386-build-options
  # Make sure 32-bit dependencies are first on pkg-config search path
  prepend-pkg-config-path: /app/lib32/pkgconfig:/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/pkgconfig
  # Add /app/lib32 to linker search path for modules without pkg-config
  ldflags: -L/app/lib32
  # Add the cross-compiler to PATH
  prepend-path: /usr/lib/sdk/toolchain-i386/bin
  # Tell the build systems to use the cross-compiler for compilation
  env:
  CC: i686-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc
  CXX: i686-unknown-linux-gnu-g++
  # Tell the build systems to install libraries to /app/lib32
  libdir: /app/lib32
```

These build-options need to be set for each 32-bit module. If your app manifest is in YAML format, the YAML anchors can come in handy and save you from copy-pasting the same snippet. You can define the 32-bit build-options object somewhere in the manifest, add an anchor to it, and then point each 32-bit modules' build-options to that anchor :

```
x-compat-i386-build-options: &compat-i386-build-options
prepend-pkg-config-path: /app/lib32/pkgconfig:/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/pkgconfig
ldflags: -L/app/lib32
prepend-path: /usr/lib/sdk/toolchain-i386/bin
env:
CC: i686-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc
CXX: i686-unknown-linux-gnu-g++
libdir: /app/lib32

modules:
- name: some-lib-32bit
  build-options: *compat-i386-build-options

- name: some-other-lib-32bit
  build-options: *compat-i386-build-options
```

Of course, in order to actually use 32-bit modules you've build, you'll also need all the same setup from the previous section.

1.4 Debugging

This section includes documentation on how to debug Flatpak apps.

1.4.1 Running debugging tools

Because Flatpak runs each application inside a sandbox, debugging tools can't be used in the usual way, and must instead be run from inside the sandbox. To get a shell inside an application's sandbox, it can be run with the `--command` option :

```
$ flatpak run --command=sh --devel <application-id>
```

This creates a sandbox for the application with the given ID and, instead of running the application, runs a shell inside the sandbox. From the shell prompt, it is then possible to run the application. This can also be done using any debugging tools that you want to use. For example, to run the application with `gdb` :

```
$ gdb /app/bin/<application-binary>
```

This works because the `--devel` option tells Flatpak to use the SDK as the runtime, which includes debugging tools like `gdb`. The `--devel` option also adjusts the sandbox setup to enable debugging.

Note : The Freedesktop SDK (on which many others are based), includes a range of debugging tools, such as `gdb`, `strace`, `nm`, `dbus-send`, `dconf`, and many others.

`gdb` is much more useful when it has access to debug information for the application and the runtime it is using. Flatpak splits this information off into debug extensions, which you should install before debugging an application :

```
$ flatpak install <runtime-id>.Debug
```

When the `--devel` option is used, Flatpak will automatically use any matching debug extensions that it finds.

It is also possible to get a shell inside an application sandbox without having to install it. This is done using `flatpak-builder`'s `--run` option :

```
$ flatpak-builder --run <build-dir> <manifest> sh
```

This sets up a sandbox that is populated with the build results found in the build directory, and runs a shell inside it.

1.4.2 Creating a .Debug extension

Like many other packaging systems, Flatpak separates bulky debug information from regular content and ships it separately, in what is called a `.Debug` extension.

When an application is built, `flatpak-builder` automatically creates a `.Debug` extension. This can be disabled with the `no-debuginfo` option.

1.4.3 Overriding sandbox permissions

It is sometimes useful to have extra permissions in a sandbox when debugging. This can be achieved using the various sandbox options that are accepted by the run command. For example :

```
$ flatpak run --devel --command=sh --system-talk-name=org.freedesktop.login1  
↪ <application-id>
```

This command runs a shell in the sandbox for the given application, granting it system bus access to the bus name owned by logind.

1.4.4 Inspecting portal permissions

Flatpak has a number of commands that allow to manage portal permissions for applications.

To see all portal permissions of an application, use :

```
$ flatpak permission-show <application-id>
```

To reset all portal permissions of an application, use :

```
$ flatpak permission-reset <application-id>
```

1.4.5 Interacting with running sandboxes

You can see all the apps that are currently running in Flatpak sandboxes (since 1.2) :

```
$ flatpak ps
```

And, if you need to, you can terminate one by force (since 1.2) :

```
$ flatpak kill <application-id>
```

1.5 Publier

Flatpak fournit plusieurs façons pour la distribution d'applications vers les utilisateurs. Pour la plupart des applications la méthode la plus pratique et efficace est d'utiliser [Flathub](#), qui fournit un large dépôt centralisé d'applications Flatpak.

Alternativement, il est possible d'héberger un dépôt vous-même ou de distribuer les Flatpak comme des bundles d'un seul fichier.

1.5.1 Dépôt

Les dépôts Flatpak sont le mécanisme principal pour publier des applications, ainsi elles peuvent être installées par des utilisateurs.

Certains aspects des dépôts sont couverts par d'autres sections de cette documentation. Les commandes basiques pour ajouter, supprimer et inspecter les dépôts peuvent être trouvées dans la section *Utiliser Flatpak*. Additionnellement, la section sur *Flatpak Builder* couvre la façon la plus commune pour ajouter des applications à un dépôt.

To use a repository to publish an application, it is possible to either host your own (covered in the next section, *Héberger un dépôt*) or use [Flathub](#), the primary publishing and hosting service for Flatpak applications.

Software center applications like GNOME Software or KDE Discover allow browsing repositories, and can also dynamically promote new or popular applications. If you use Flathub, the repository will typically have already been added by users, so adding an application to the repository is sufficient to make it available to them.

fichiers .flatpakref

.flatpakref files can be used in combination with repositories to provide an additional, easy way for users to install an application, often by clicking on the file or a download link.

Internally, .flatpakref files are simple description files that include information about a Flatpak application. An example :

```
[Flatpak Ref]
Name=fr.free.Homebank
Branch=stable
Title=fr.free.Homebank from flathub
Url=https://dl.flathub.org/repo/
RuntimeRepo=https://dl.flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo
IsRuntime=false
GPGKey=mQINBF1D2sABEADsiUZUO...
```

As can be seen, the file includes the ID of the application and the location of the repository that contains it, as well a link to information about the repository that provides the application's runtime. .flatpakref files therefore contain all the information needed to install an application.

Note : Les fichiers .flatpakref incluent une version encodée en base64 de la clé GPG qui a été utilisée pour signer le dépôt. Elle peut être obtenue avec la commande suivante :

```
$ base64 --wrap=0 < key.gpg
```

One advantage of .flatpakref files is that they can be used to install applications even if their repository hasn't been added by the user. In this case the repository that contains the application will either be automatically installed, or the user will be prompted to install it. This will also happen if the necessary runtime isn't present.

.flatpakref can be used to install applications from the command line as well as with graphical software installers. This is done with the standard flatpak install command, which accepts both local and remote .flatpakref files. For example :

```
$ flatpak install https://flathub.org/repo/appstream/fr.free.Homebank.flatpakref
```

Ou, si le même fichier a été téléchargé :

```
$ flatpak install fr.free.Homebank.flatpakref
```

Publier des mises à jour

Flatpak repositories are similar to Git repositories, in that they store every version of an application by keeping a record of the difference between each version. This makes updating efficient, since only the difference (or « delta ») between two versions needs to be downloaded when an update is performed.

When a new version of an application is added to a repository, it immediately becomes available to users. Software centers are able to automatically check for and install new versions. Those who are using the command line have to manually run flatpak update to check for and install new versions of any applications they have installed.

1.5.2 Héberger un dépôt

Note : Flathub uses flat-manager to host its Flatpak repository. See <https://github.com/flatpak/flat-manager>

The section on *Flatpak Builder* describes how to generate repositories. The resulting repository can be hosted on a web server for consumption by users.

Important details

Flatpak repositories use archive-z2, meaning that they contain a single file for each file in the application. This means that pull operations involve a lot of HTTP requests. Since new requests can be slow, it is important to enable HTTP keep-alive on the web server that is hosting your repository.

Flatpak supports something called static deltas. These are single files that contain all the data needed to go between two revisions (or from nothing to a revision). Creating such deltas will take up more space on the server, but will make downloads much faster. This can be done with the `flatpak build-update-repo --generate-static-deltas` option.

.flatpakrepo files

.flatpakrepo files are a convenient way to let users add a repository. These are simple description files which contain information about the repository. For example, the Flathub repo file looks like :

```
[Flatpak Repo]
Title=Flathub
Url=https://dl.flathub.org/repo/
Homepage=https://flathub.org/
Comment=Central repository of Flatpak applications
Description=Central repository of Flatpak applications
Icon=https://dl.flathub.org/repo/logo.svg
GPGKey=mQINBF1D2sABEADsiUZUO...
```

Here you can see that the repo file contains descriptive metadata, such as the repository name, description, icon and website. The file also contains information that is needed to add the repository, including a download URL and the repository's GPG key.

.flatpakrepo files can be used to add a repository from the command line. For example, the command to add Flathub using its repo file is :

```
$ flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://dl.flathub.org/repo/flathub.
↳flatpakrepo
```

The command line isn't the only way to add a repository using a .flatpakrepo file - on desktops that support Flatpak, it is just a matter of clicking the repository file or a download link that points to it.

Note : .flatpakrepo files should include the base64-encoded version of the GPG key that was used to sign the repository. This can be obtained with the following command :

```
$ base64 --wrap=0 < key.gpg
```

1.5.3 Single-file bundles

Hosting a repository is the preferred way to distribute an application, since repositories allow applications to be updated. However, sometimes it can be appropriate to use a single-file bundle. These can be used to provide a direct download of the application, to distribute applications using removable media, or to send them as email attachments.

Avertissement : Since single-file bundles don't include dependencies or AppStream data, the preferred way of distributing applications offline is with the `create-usb` command; see [USB Drives](#).

Flatpak allows single file bundles to be created with the `build-bundle` and `build-import-bundle` commands, which allow an application in a repository to be converted into a bundle and back again :

```
$ flatpak build-bundle [OPTION...] LOCATION FILENAME NAME [BRANCH]
$ flatpak build-import-bundle [OPTION...] LOCATION FILENAME
```

For example, to create a bundle named *dictionary.flatpak* containing the GNOME dictionary app from the repository at `~/repositories/apps`, run :

```
$ flatpak build-bundle ~/repositories/apps dictionary.flatpak org.gnome.Dictionary
```

You can also set a runtime repo in the bundle :

```
$ flatpak build-bundle ~/repositories/apps dictionary.flatpak org.gnome.Dictionary --
↳runtime-repo=https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo
```

To import the bundle into a repository on another machine, run :

```
$ flatpak build-import-bundle ~/my-apps dictionary.flatpak
```

Alternatively, bundles can also be installed directly without importing them :

```
$ flatpak install dictionary.flatpak
```

1.5.4 USB Drives

One can distribute flatpaks along with their dependencies on USB drives (or network shares, etc.) which is especially helpful in situations where Internet access is limited or non-existent.

For offline distribution to work there are a few prerequisites :

- the remote repositories providing the app or any of its dependencies must utilize GPG signatures
- the remote repos must all have a collection ID set on the server side
- the locally configured remotes must have a collection ID set (on the client side)
- the relevant remotes must be configured on the receiving computer (the one installing from the drive)

Apps can then be copied to USB drives using the `flatpak create-usb` command. You can refer to [this blog post](#) for an introduction.

For example, if you want to put Gedit on a USB drive :

1. First identify the Application ID using `flatpak list --app`. In the case of Gedit it is `org.gnome.gedit`. Use `flatpak info -o org.gnome.gedit` to determine the origin remote. For example that may be `flathub`.
2. Ensure the origin remote has a collection ID set by using `flatpak remotes -d` and checking the « Collection ID » column. If not, configure one with e.g. `flatpak remote-modify --collection-id=org.flathub.Stable flathub`. If any dependencies come from other remotes, those will also need a collection ID configured.

3. Next, use the `df` command to identify the mount point for the USB drive. It may be something like `/media/user/FLATPAKS`.
4. Now copy the flatpak and its dependencies to the drive :

```
$ flatpak create-usb /media/user/FLATPAKS org.gnome.gedit
```

5. Wait for the copying process to complete, at which point you should get a command prompt (`$`). This process can take tens of minutes especially if the USB drive and USB port aren't USB 3.0+. Then unmount the drive before removing it :

```
$ umount /media/user/FLATPAKS
```

The process for installing from such a USB drive (for example on an offline machine) differs between Flatpak versions before 1.8.0 and those after. With earlier versions you can simply use the `flatpak install` command as you normally would online :

```
$ flatpak install flathub org.gnome.gedit
```

For versions after 1.8.0, if your linux distribution has packaged [the relevant systemd units](#), using `flatpak install` with no extra arguments still works. Otherwise, you can use the `--sideload-repo` option in your command invocation :

```
$ flatpak install --sideload-repo=/media/user/FLATPAKS/.ostree/repo flathub org.gnome.gedit
```

The `flatpak update` command also accepts a `--sideload-repo` option.

Alternatively, it's possible to specify `sideload` sources using symbolic links placed in system-wide or user-specific directories and such sources will then be used for all Flatpak operations without the need for a `--sideload-repo` option. See [the flatpak man page](#).

1.6 Desktop Integration

Requirements & Conventions covers the essential aspects of Linux desktop integration. This page provides further information on optional desktop integration features. It also provides guidance on how applications can ensure that their user interfaces fit into the whole range of Linux desktops and distributions.

This information is primarily intended for developers who are new to Linux. However it is also relevant to desktop-specific Linux applications who wish to target a broader range of Linux environments.

While targeting the Linux desktop ecosystem might seem challenging, the existence of common standards, in combination with these guidelines, means that supporting the full range of Linux environments needn't be difficult.

1.6.1 Locale detection

Application toolkits, such as Electron, GTK and Qt, provide built-in support for detecting which locale to use. Otherwise, the `setlocale` function can be used.

1.6.2 Portals

Portals are the framework for securely accessing resources from outside an application sandbox. They provide a range of common features to applications, including :

- Determining network status

- Opening a file with a file chooser
- Opening URIs
- Preventing the device from suspend/sleep/powering off
- Printing
- Sending email
- Showing notifications
- Taking screenshots and screencasts

Toolkits like GTK and Qt provide transparent support for portals.

Portal support in GTK

GTK will transparently use portals for some functionality when it detects that it is being used inside a Flatpak sandbox. Here are some hints for what GTK applications should do to benefit from this.

- Use `g_get_user_config_dir()`, `g_get_user_cache_dir()` and `g_get_user_data_dir()` to find the right place to store configuration and data
- Use `GtkFileChooserNative` (or `GtkFileChooserButton`) to open files. As of *xdg-desktop-portal-gtk* 1.7.1 it can also open directories.
- Use `GtkPrintOperation` for printing
- Use `gtk_show_uri_on_window()` or `g_app_info_launch_default_for_uri()` to open URIs
- Use `gtk_application_inhibit()` if you want to inhibit idle or logout
- Use `g_application_send_notification()` to show notifications
- Use the `GtkApplication::screensaver-active` property to monitor screensaver status

Additionally, *xdg-desktop-portal-gtk* is required for GTK themes and fonts. It is also used as a fallback for the filepicker if the main *xdg-desktop-portal* implementation doesn't support filepicking.

Portal support in Qt and KDE

Qt and KDE libraries will transparently use portals for some functionality when they detect that they are being used inside a Flatpak sandbox. Here are some hints for what Qt or KDE applications should do to benefit from this.

- Use `QDesktopServices::openUrl(const QUrl &url)` or `KIO::OpenUrlJob` to open URIs or send an email when using `mailto` URL
- Use `QFileDialog` class to open files and, as of Qt 5.18.90, directories. Avoid using `QFileDialog::DontUseNativeDialog`. Note that portals cannot currently give access to directories on the host filesystem
- Use `KNotification::notify()` to show notification

If you are not using one of these toolkits, it is possible to access the portals API directly. See the [Portals API documentation](#) for more information.

1.6.3 Notifications

A number of toolkits and frameworks provide transparent support for Linux desktop notifications. This includes Electron, GTK, KDE and QML.

1.6.4 Status icons

Status icons are the same concept as the system tray or the taskbar on Windows, or menu bar icons on Mac. These are supported on most Linux distributions, through abstractions such as `libappindicator`.

A number of Linux distributions don't show status icons. It is still possible to provide a status icon, and it will be shown in some distributions. However, in order to ensure compatibility, it is recommended to only use status icons in

a supplementary manner, and not to rely on them as the only mechanism for providing status information or access to particular features. This includes « minimize to tray » (or equivalent) functionality.

XEmbed style icons will function on desktops that support them with the `x11` permission.

StatusNotifier

StatusNotifier style icons will not function without extra permissions as it requires talking to a non-hardened host service. Risks include impersonation of other software and exploitation of bugs in the host service such as image decoders.

At the very minimum to use StatusNotifier you must have the `--talk-name=org.kde.StatusNotifierWatcher` permission to register an item.

Depending on the exact implementation of StatusNotifier that your application is using it may need session bus ownership of `org.kde.StatusNotifierItem-$PID-$ITEM_ID`.

This permission is problematic in Flatpak as the `$PID` value is often the same in sandboxes and the item will possibly conflict with other applications. However if needed the `--own-name=org.kde.*` permission will allow this. This opens many new risks including the ability to impersonate any KDE service or application possibly capturing important user data.

Most implementations of StatusNotifier have dropped this requirement but known exceptions to this are Electron versions older than 23.3.0.

Current versions of Electron, Chromium, KNotifications, and libappindicator are known to work without ownership permissions.

1.6.5 System search

GNOME-based distributions, like CentOS, Fedora, Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Ubuntu, provide the option to integrate with system search, by providing a [search provider](#). This allows application-provided search results to appear in the Activities Overview.

1.6.6 Window controls

Window controls are the buttons used to close, maximize and minimize windows. These do vary across Linux desktops, particularly in terms of which controls are shown. Whether applications attempt to follow these variations is up to their discretion. Providing the exact same controls as used by a particular desktop environment should not be seen as a hard requirement.

From a user experience perspective, it is important to ensure that window controls appear on the same side of the window as other desktops. On Linux this is the right side of the window (like Windows).

On X11 applications can rely on system-provided titlebars if they don't want to draw their own window controls. For a consistent Wayland experience applications must always provide their own. Typically toolkits handle this but raw wayland clients can use [libdecor](#) for a general solution.

1.6.7 Window decorations

If your application uses a dark visual style as well as system-provided window decorations, the `GTK_THEME_VARIANT=dark` X11 window property should be used, to ensure that window decorations match the rest of the application window. This can be done by running :

```
xprop -f _GTK_THEME_VARIANT 8u -set _GTK_THEME_VARIANT dark
```

1.6.8 Global menus

If your application uses `Gtk.Application:menubar` or `QMenuBar` it will work as expected from within a sandboxed application.

1.6.9 Theming

Flatpak applications cannot directly use the system theme. This happens because flatpaks do not have the ability to use data files or libraries in `/usr` (where system themes are typically located). The solution to this was to package themes as Flatpaks, as relying upon the host to have the correct version for every flatpak defeats the portability benefits it provides. These themes are provided as *extensions*, to the freedesktop runtime when the extension point is `Gtk`, and to the KDE runtime when the extension point is `Qt`.

The theming system requires Flatpak 0.8.4+ and applications using up to date `org.gnome.Platform 3.24+`, or `org.freedesktop.Platform 1.6+`, or `org.kde.Platform 5.9+`.

Installing themes

Instructions for Gtk

The current Gtk themes are packaged in the `flathub` repository which you can add (if it's not already added) by running :

```
$ flatpak remote-add flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo
```

To see a list of currently packaged themes you can use the command `flatpak search gtk3theme` (available since Flatpak version 0.10.1). In case you use an older version of Flatpak than that, you can use the command `flatpak remote-ls flathub | grep org.gtk.Gtk3theme`. The difference in output between these two commands is that the first prints the application ID, the remote from which the theme comes and the theme's description, while the second prints only the full name of the theme's flatpak package.

You can install themes with the command `flatpak install flathub org.gtk.Gtk3theme.Foo`, replacing `Foo` with the name of the desired theme.

Instructions for Qt

For the Qt theming to work, the flatpak packages `kstyle` and `platformtheme` must be installed. These are packed in the `kdeapps` repository which you can add by running :

```
$ flatpak remote-add kdeapps https://distribute.kde.org/kdeapps.flatpakrepo
```

Afterwards the two packages can be installed with the following commands :

```
$ flatpak install kdeapps org.kde.KStyle.Adwaita//5.9
$ flatpak install kdeapps org.kde.PlatformTheme.QGnomePlatform//5.9
```

Applying themes

There is no ideal way to specify the theme Flatpak applications use. The applications will try to match the system theme currently being used, if it corresponds to any of the Flatpak themes installed, and will fall back to Adwaita (if they use Gtk2 or Gtk3) or the default Qt theme (if they use Qt) if a corresponding theme isn't detected.

As of Flatpak 0.10.1, the Flatpak system can detect whether the system themes available correspond to any Flatpak themes available in the repositories, and, if so, will automatically install found themes at update time based upon the `gtk-theme` Dconf key. This key however can contain only one value, the one of the currently being used theme, which means that the Flatpak versions of matching themes that aren't currently being used aren't installed until those themes are enabled. If none of the corresponding system themes are currently being used, the applications will fall back to Adwaita or the default Qt theme.

On X11, Gtk3 picks up the themes via XSettings. Specifically, the GNOME XSettings daemon `gsd-xsettings` reads the DConf values and converts them into the XSettings values. For this to work, you need an `xsettings` daemon that is correctly configured. Gtk3 on Wayland picks up themes directly via Dconf. For this to work, you can either use KDE (with `kde-gtk-config > 5.11.95`), GNOME, which works out of the box, or manually configure the dconf keys under `/org/gnome/desktop/interface/`. For the DConf option to work on Wayland the application must also be configured to have DConf access.

Other notes on theming

In regards to icon themes, since Flatpak 0.8.8 the host icons are exposed to the guest, so that there is usually no need for the presence of Flatpak icon themes.

If you use the *Global Dark Theme* option (removed in GNOME-Tweaks 3.28) in `gnome-tweak-tool` it will not work as that simply writes to `settings.ini` which isn't available in the sandbox. Use dark versions of themes instead if they exist.

1.7 Tips and Tricks

This page explains a few useful features of the Flatpak CLI.

1.7.1 Testing an app with a different runtime

You can (for testing) run an application with a different runtime than it typically uses. For instance, to run stable `gedit` with the latest unstable gnome runtime you can do :

```
$ flatpak run --runtime-version=master org.gnome.gedit
```

You can also use a completely different runtime (but same version number) :

```
$ flatpak run --runtime=org.gnome.Sdk org.gnome.gedit
```

If you just want to use the `sdk` instead of the platform like the above, a better approach is to use `-d`.

Avertissement : Running against a runtime with a completely different ABI is undefined and unsupported behavior.

1.7.2 Downgrading

It is possible to downgrade an installed application (or runtime) to an older build.

First you look for the commit you are interested in :

```
$ flatpak remote-info --log flathub org.gnome.Recipes
```

Then you deploy the commit :

```
$ sudo flatpak update \  
  --commit=ec07ad6c54e803d1428e5580426a41315e50a14376af033458e7a65bfb2b64f0 \  
  org.gnome.Recipes
```

Note : The example here uses `sudo` for system installations because, unlike normal updates, downgrades are considered a privileged action. If the application is installed per-user you would run it as that user.

If you have Flatpak 1.5.0 or later, you can also prevent the app from being included in updates (either manual or automatic) :

```
$ flatpak mask org.gnome.Recipes
```

1.7.3 Bisecting regressions in application builds

In case the newest builds of an application introduce regressions, you can use `flatpak-bisect` to discover which commit introduced the regression. It works just like `git bisect`.

In case your distribution doesn't install the `flatpak-bisect` utility, you can find it distributed alongside the Flatpak source code, in <https://github.com/flatpak/flatpak/blob/main/scripts/flatpak-bisect>

First you update the application and get its history :

```
$ flatpak-bisect org.gnome.gedit start
```

Then, you should set the current commit as the first bad commit :

```
$ flatpak-bisect org.gnome.gedit bad
```

Now you need to find the hash of the first known good commit. For that, you can see the build history by running :

```
$ flatpak-bisect org.gnome.gedit log
```

To start bisecting, checkout the first known good commit you find :

```
$ flatpak-bisect org.gnome.gedit checkout \  
  ↪5cd2b0648618c9038fbc6830733817309ade29541cdd8383830bbb76f6accf0d
```

After setting the bad commit and the first known good commit, you can launch the application to verify if the current commit in the bisecting session is a good or a bad one.

To mark a commit as good or bad, run :

```
$ flatpak-bisect org.gnome.gedit good
```

Or :

```
$ flatpak-bisect org.gnome.gedit bad
```

`flatpak-bisect` will inform you when the first bad commit is found.

1.7.4 Adding a custom installation

By default Flatpak installs apps system-wide, and can also be made to install per-user with the `--user` option accepted by most commands. A third option is to set up a custom installation, which could be stored on an external hard drive.

First ensure that the config directory exists :

```
$ sudo mkdir -p /etc/flatpak/installations.d
```

Then open a file in that directory as root :

```
$ sudoedit /etc/flatpak/installations.d/extra.conf
```

And write something like this :

```
[Installation "extra"]
Path=/run/media/mwleeds/ext4_4tb/flatpak/
DisplayName=Extra Installation
StorageType=harddisk
```

See [flatpak-installation\(5\)](#) for the full format specification. Replace the path with the actual path you want to use. You can use `df` to see mounted file systems and `mkdir` to create a flatpak directory so the path specified by `Path=` exists.

Then you can add a remote using a command like :

```
$ flatpak --installation=extra remote-add flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.
↪flatpakrepo
```

And install to it with :

```
$ flatpak --installation=extra install flathub org.inkscape.Inkscape
```

Note : If your custom installation is the only one with the remote you're installing from, `--installation` can be omitted.

And run apps from it with :

```
$ flatpak --installation=extra run org.inkscape.Inkscape
```

Note : If your custom installation is the only one with the app you're running, `--installation` can be omitted.

1.7.5 Configuring resource limits for apps

When `systemd` is available, Flatpak tries to put app processes in a scope such as `app-flatpak-com.brave.Browser-*.scope` (in the case of Brave), with `*` replaced by an arbitrary suffix. This means you can create a

file like `~/ .config/systemd/user/app-flatpak-com.brave.Browser-.scope.d/memory.conf` with contents like :

```
[Scope]
MemoryHigh=1G
```

Then after a `systemctl --user daemon-reload`, those `systemd.resource-control(5)` parameters will apply to all instances of that app.

1.8 Documentation de référence

Reference documentation for flatpak, flatpak-builder and libflatpak.

1.8.1 Référence des commandes Flatpak

1.8.2 Référence des commandes flatpack-builder

1.8.3 Runtimes disponibles

Cette page fournit les informations à propos des runtimes Flathub disponibles. Elle est destinée en priorité pour tout développeur ou distributeur d'applications.

There are currently three main runtimes available : Freedesktop, GNOME and KDE. These are all hosted on [Flathub](#). Each runtime comes with the corresponding SDK for building, and extensions for specific uses.

What is mentioned here is just a high level look at the contents. To have up to date information simply install the runtime and open a shell inside of it (`flatpak run org.freedesktop.Sdk//22.08`) from there you can look around or use tools like `pkg-config --list-all`. In the runtime shell you can also inspect `/usr/manifest.json`, which lists the sources used to build it.

Freedesktop

The runtime Freedesktop est un runtime standard qui peut être utilisé pour n'importe quelle application et contient un ensemble de bibliothèques et services essentiels, dont D-Bus, GLib, PulseAudio, X11 et Wayland.

The Freedesktop runtime is maintained [here](#) and has a website [here](#).

Runtimes Freedesktop disponibles :

ID	Description
<code>org.freedesktop.Platform</code>	Runtime
<code>org.freedesktop.Sdk</code>	SDK

The following runtime extensions are available :

ID	Description
org.freedesktop.Platform.Locale	Traduction du runtimes (extension)
org.freedesktop.Platform.VAAPI.Intel{,i386}	Intel vaapi drivers (extension)
org.freedesktop.Platform.ffmpeg-full	All ffmpeg codecs (extension)
org.freedesktop.Platform.Compat.{architecture}	32 bits compatible extension
org.freedesktop.Platform.Compat.{architecture}.debug	32 bits compatible extension (debug)
org.freedesktop.Platform.GL{,32}.default	Mesa drivers (extension)
org.freedesktop.Platform.GL{,32}.mesa-git	Mesa drivers, latest (extension)
org.freedesktop.Sdk.Debug	Information de debogage du SDK (extension)
org.freedesktop.Sdk.Locale	Traduction du SDK (extension)
org.freedesktop.Sdk.Docs	Documentation du SDK (extension)
org.freedesktop.Sdk.Extension.toolchain-{architecture}	SDK cross compilers (extension)

GNOME

Le runtime GNOME est approprié pour toute application qui utilise la plateforme GNOME. Il est basé sur le runtime Freedesktop et ajoute la plateforme GNOME, dont :

- Clutter
- Gjs
- GObject Introspection
- GStreamer
- GVFS
- Libnotify
- Libsecret
- LibSoup
- PyGObject
- Vala
- WebKitGTK

The GNOME runtime is maintained [here](#).

Runtimes GNOME disponibles :

ID	Description
org.gnome.Platform	Runtime
org.gnome.Sdk	SDK

The following runtime extensions are available :

ID	Description
org.gnome.Platform.Locale	Traduction du runtimes (extension)
org.gnome.Sdk.Debug	Information de debogage du SDK (extension)
org.gnome.Sdk.Locale	Traduction du SDK (extension)
org.gnome.Sdk.Docs	Documentation du SDK (extension)

KDE

Le runtime KDE est également basé sur le runtime Freedesktop et ajoute les frameworks QT et KDE. Il est approprié pour toute application qui utilise la plateforme KDE et la plupart des applications basées sur QT.

The KDE runtime is maintained [here](#).

Runtimes KDE disponibles :

ID	Description
org.kde.Platform	Runtime
org.kde.Sdk	SDK

The following runtime extensions are available :

ID	Description
org.kde.Platform.Locale	Traduction du runtimes (extension)
org.kde.Sdk.Debug	Information de debogage du SDK (extension)
org.kde.Sdk.Locale	Traduction du SDK (extension)
org.kde.Sdk.Docs	Documentation du SDK (extension)

elementary

The elementary runtime is appropriate for any application that would like to publish in elementary AppCenter. It is based on the GNOME runtime and adds the elementary platform, including :

- elementary Icons
- elementary Stylesheet
- elementary Sound Theme
- Granite

The elementary runtime is maintained [here](#).

Available elementary runtimes :

ID	Description
io.elementary.Platform	Runtime
io.elementary.Sdk	SDK

The following runtime extensions are available :

ID	Description
io.elementary.Platform.Locale	Traduction du runtimes (extension)
io.elementary.Sdk.Debug	Information de debogage du SDK (extension)
io.elementary.Sdk.Locale	Traduction du SDK (extension)
io.elementary.Sdk.Docs	Documentation du SDK (extension)

1.8.4 Sandbox Permissions Reference

Sandbox permissions can be configured from an application manifest file (see *Manifests*). They can also be set with the `build-finish`, `run` and `override` commands.

The following list includes many of the most useful permission options. A complete list can be viewed using `flatpak build-finish --help`.

<code>--socket=x11</code>	Show windows using X11
<code>--socket=fallback-x11</code>	Grant X11 access when Wayland is not available
<code>--share=ipc</code>	Share IPC namespace with the host ¹
<code>--allow=bluetooth</code>	Allow access to Bluetooth
<code>--device=dri</code>	Rendu OpenGL
<code>--socket=wayland</code>	Show windows using Wayland
<code>--socket=pulseaudio</code>	Play sounds using PulseAudio
<code>--share=network</code>	Access the network ²
<code>--talk-name=org.freedesktop.secrets</code>	Talk to a named service on the session bus
<code>--system-talk-name=org.freedesktop.GeoClue2</code>	Talk to a named service on the system bus
<code>--socket=cups</code>	Talk to the CUPS printing system
<code>--socket=gpg-agent</code>	Talk to the GPG agent
<code>--socket=pcsc</code>	Grant access to smart card
<code>--socket=ssh-auth</code>	SSH authentication
<code>--socket=session-bus</code>	Unlimited access to user's D-Bus session
<code>--socket=system-bus</code>	Unlimited access to all of D-Bus

Filesystem permissions

Each of the following permissions configure filesystem access, and should be added to `--filesystem=`:

<code>host</code>	Access all files ³
<code>host-etc</code>	Access all files in /etc
<code>home</code>	Access the home directory
<code>/some/dir</code>	Access an arbitrary path
<code>~/some/dir</code>	Access an arbitrary path relative to the home directory
<code>xdg-desktop</code>	Access the XDG desktop directory
<code>xdg-documents</code>	Access the XDG documents directory
<code>xdg-download</code>	Access the XDG download directory
<code>xdg-music</code>	Access the XDG music directory
<code>xdg-pictures</code>	Access the XDG pictures directory
<code>xdg-public-share</code>	Access the XDG public directory
<code>xdg-videos</code>	Access the XDG videos directory
<code>xdg-templates</code>	Access the XDG templates directory
<code>xdg-config</code>	Access the XDG config directory
<code>xdg-cache</code>	Access the XDG cache directory
<code>xdg-data</code>	Access the XDG data directory
<code>xdg-run/path</code>	Access subdirectories of the XDG runtime directory (where path is any subdirectory)

Paths can be added to all the above filesystem options. For example, `--filesystem=xdg-documents/path`. The following permission options can also be added:

- `:ro` - read-only access
- `:rw` - read/write access (this is the default)
- `:create` - read/write access, and create the directory if it doesn't exist

1. This is not necessarily required, but without it the X11 shared memory extension will not work, which is very bad for X11 performance.

2. Giving network access also grants access to all host services listening on abstract Unix sockets (due to how network namespaces work), and these have no permission checks. This unfortunately affects e.g. the X server and the session bus which listens to abstract sockets by default. A secure distribution should disable these and just use regular sockets.

3. Except for the blacklisted paths mentioned in *Sandbox Permissions*.

1.8.5 Freedesktop quick reference

In order to ensure interoperability, flatpak adheres strictly to a number of freedesktop standards and practices. This page describes the basic conventions that should be followed when building a flatpak app.

Icons

Application icons can be in either png or svg format, must use the application's appid as a prefix and be placed in `/app/share/icons/hicolor/$size/apps/`

Example :

```
/app/share/icons/hicolor/128x128/apps/org.gnome.Dictionary.png
```

If interested, you can read the full spec [here](#)

Desktop files

Desktop files are used by desktop environments in order to identify and display available applications to the user, they contain information about how to launch the application, its icon and categories among others.

A minimal desktop file needs at least the application's *Name*, *Exec* command, *Type* and *Icon* :

```
[Desktop Entry]
Name=Gnome Dictionary
Exec=gnome-dictionary --database=dictionary.db
Type=Application
Icon=org.gnome.Dictionary
```

Your desktop file should be prefixed with your application's appid and placed in `/app/share/applications/` within your app.

Example :

```
/app/share/applications/org.gnome.Dictionary.desktop
```

It's recommended to use `desktop-file-validate` to check your file for errors before including it.

A special note about the *Exec* line : When installing an app, Flatpak will automatically rewrite the included `.desktop` file so that the app will be started through Flatpak. The rewritten desktop file is then exported to a path such as `exports/share/applications/org.gnome.Dictionary.desktop` under your Flatpak installation directory (usually `/var/lib/flatpak/` or `~/.local/share/flatpak/`). In the case of `org.gnome.Dictionary.desktop`, the rewritten *Exec* line looks like this :

```
Exec=/usr/bin/flatpak run --branch=stable --arch=x86_64 --command=gnome-dictionary_
↳org.gnome.Dictionary --database=dictionary.db
```

The command from the original desktop file will be part of the `--command` argument to Flatpak and arguments will be passed through. This means that in most cases, it should match the value of the `command:` line in your app's manifest.

If you want the `--command` argument to be omitted from the `flatpak run` command in the generated desktop file, you can leave the *Exec* value in the source desktop file empty :

```
[Desktop Entry]
Name=Gnome Dictionary
Exec=
Type=Application
Icon=org.gnome.Dictionary
```

This way, the generated Exec line looks like this :

```
Exec=/usr/bin/flatpak run --branch=stable --arch=x86_64 org.gnome.Dictionary
```

Note : With Flatpak 1.12.7, a warning may be shown when exporting a build with an empty Exec= line to a repository :

```
(flatpak build-export:189863): GLib-CRITICAL **: 22:15:27.398: g_path_is_absolute:
↳assertion 'file_name != NULL' failed
```

This warning can be ignored.

You can find more general information about desktop files [here](#). If interested, you can read also the full spec [here](#).

Appdata files

Appdata files are used by application stores (e.g. KDE Discover, GNOME Software) in order to display metadata about your application, such as a description, screenshots, changelogs when updates are available, and other miscellaneous things.

Your Appdata file should be prefixed with your application's appid and placed in `/app/share/metainfo/`. You should also use `appstream-util validate-relax` to check your file for errors before including it.

Example :

```
/app/share/metainfo/org.gnome.Dictionary.appdata.xml
```

If interested, you can read the full spec [here](#).

1.8.6 Under the Hood

This page provides an overview of how Flatpak works internally. While it isn't necessary to be familiar with this in order to use Flatpak, some people might find it interesting. Knowing about Flatpak's architecture also helps to get a better understanding of how and why it works the way it does, from a user and application developer perspective.

« Git pour les applications »

Flatpak is built on top of a technology called [OSTree](#), which is influenced by and very similar to the Git version control system. Like Git, OSTree allows versioned data to be tracked and to be distributed between different repositories. However, where Git is designed to track source files, OSTree is designed to track binary files and other large data.

Internally, Flatpak therefore works in a similar way to Git, and many Flatpak concepts are analogous to Git concepts. Like Git, Flatpak uses repositories to store data, and it tracks the differences between versions.

With Flatpak, each application, runtime and extension is a branch in a repository. An identifier triple, such as `com.company.App/x86_64/stable` is a reference to that branch. The output of a Flatpak build process is a directory of files which is committed to one of these branches.

When an application is installed with Flatpak, it is pulled from the remote into a new branch in a local repository. Links are then generated which point from the right places in the filesystem to the application's files in the repository (these are [hard links](#), which are fast to resolve and disk space efficient). In other words, every application that is installed is stored in a local version control repository, and is then mapped into the local filesystem.

Version tracking is therefore a core part of Flatpak's architecture, and this makes updating software to the latest version very efficient. Versioning also makes rollbacks possible, so it's easy to go back to a previous version, should that be required.

Storing applications in a local OSTree repository has other advantages. For example, it allows files that are stored on disk to be deduplicated, so the same file that belongs to multiple applications (or runtimes) is only stored once.

Underlying technologies

Flatpak utilises a number of pre-existing technologies. These include :

- The [bubblewrap](#) utility from [Project Atomic](#), which lets unprivileged users set up and run containers, using kernel features such as :
 - Namespaces
 - Bind mounts
 - Règles Seccomp
- [systemd](#) to set up cgroups for sandboxes
- [D-Bus](#), a well-established way to provide high-level APIs to applications
- The [OSTree](#) system for versioning and distributing filesystem trees
- The [OCI](#) format from the [Open Container Initiative](#), as an alternative to OSTree used by the [Fedora infrastructure](#)
- Flatpak can use either OSTree or OCI for single-file bundles.
- [Appstream](#) metadata, to allow Flatpak applications to show up nicely in software center applications

1.8.7 libflatpak API Reference

1.8.8 Portal API Reference