A conceptual introduction to Nix

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This talk

Nix explained.

This is not a tutorial on how to accomplish things with nix.

Why Nix?

Adds structure to your workflow.





nix repl: ghci

```
nix-repl> "a" + "b"
```

```
"ab"
```

```
nix-repl> map (x: x * 10) [ 2 3 ]
```

```
[ 20 30 ]
```

```
nix-repl> { a = true; b = 10; }.a
```

true

```
nix-repl> builtins.currentSystem
```

"x86 64-linux"

Imperative languages:

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Haskell: value of type IO a.

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Haskell: value of type IO a.

Nix: a derivation.

Derivation example

```
derivation {
  builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo hello > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
  system = builtins.currentSystem;
```

Derivation example

```
nix-repl> derivation {
  builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo hello > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
```

```
system = builtins.currentSystem;
```

Derivation example: instantiation

```
nix-repl> derivation {
  builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo hello > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
  system = builtins.currentSystem;
}
```

«derivation /nix/store/sbvd...s5kyz7pj9j05zx-write-hello.drv»

Derivation example: building

```
nix-repl> :b derivation {
 builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo hello > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
  system = builtins.currentSystem;
this derivation produced the following outputs:
```

out -> /nix/store/zs7nnwyzpy4...05qgw48v3k7xm5-write-hello

Derivation example



Derivation example



```
d = derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
            args = ["-c" "echo hello > $out"];
            name = "write-hello";
            system = builtins.currentSystem;
        }
```

```
d = derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
            args = ["-c" "echo hello >$out"];
            name = "write-hello";
            system = builtins.currentSystem;
        }
```

```
d = derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
            args = ["-c" "echo hello >${d}"];
            name = "write-hello";
            system = builtins.currentSystem;
        }
```

```
Infinite recursion
d = derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
    args = ["-c" "echo hello > ${d}"];
    name = "write-hello";
    system = builtins.currentSystem;
}
```

External script

```
derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
    args = ["-c" "echo hello > $out"];
    name = "write-hello";
    system = builtins.currentSystem;
  }
```

External script

Create a file builder.sh:

```
echo "hello" > $out
```

```
derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
    args = ["${./builder.sh}"];
    name = "write-hello";
    system = builtins.currentSystem;
  }
```

External script

Create a file builder.sh:

echo "hello" > \$out

```
derivation { builder = "/bin/sh";
    args = ["${./builder.sh}"];
    name = "write-hello";
    system = builtins.currentSystem;
  }
```

nix-repl> "\${./builder.sh}"

"/nix/store/iidz0av5c24qhx3m4a1h9pz125xwf03s-builder.sh"

Splicing

Splicing a **derivation** returns the path to the build output.

Splicing a **path** copies the file to the Nix store and returns its location.



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```
derivation {
   builder = "/nix/store/m26...ig5dm2z6z-ghc-8.10.4/bin/ghc";
   args = ["/nix/store/ayx...h2sf46x252vf5rrv9c-Main.hs"];
   name = "my-program";
   system = builtins.currentSystem;
```

Splicing

Splicing a derivation returns the path to the build output.

Splicing a **path** copies the file to the Nix store and returns its location.

builder

ghc

```
let ghc = derivation ...; in
derivation {
  builder = "${ghc}/bin/ghc";
  args = ["${./Main.hs}"];
  name = "my-program";
  system = builtins.currentSystem;
```

Sandboxing

Derivations are built in a sandbox.

You can access only /bin/sh, files that were declared using a path "\${./path}" or a derivation "\${d}"

"The name Nix is derived from the Dutch word niks, meaning nothing; build actions do not see anything that has not been explicitly declared as an input."

-- Nix: A Safe and Policy-Free System for Software Deployment (2004)

Derivations as Haskell values

```
drvHash :: Derivation -> Hash
outHash :: Derivation -> Hash
instantiate :: Derivation -> IO Path
build :: Path -> IO ()
```

Let's organise this

Let's organise this

```
{ gcc = derivation { ... };
  coreutils = derivation { ... };
  python = derivation { ... };
  ....
}
```

This is a repository.

We can also store metainformation

```
\{ gcc = \{
    d = derivation \{ \dots \};
    description = "GNU Compiler Collection";
    version = "10.3";
    license = "GPL";
    homepage = "https://gcc.gnu.org";
  };
  . . .
```

This is a package.

We can also store metainformation

```
\{ gcc = \{
    d = derivation \{ \dots \};
    description = "GNU Compiler Collection";
    version = "10.3";
    license = "GPL";
    homepage = "https://gcc.gnu.org";
  };
  . . .
```

This is a package.

We can also store build scripts

```
{ gcc = myDerivation {
    url = "https://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/...";
    sha256 = "0i6378ig6h397zkhd7...";
    buildScript = ''
./configure --out-path=$out
make
make install
    • • •
  };
  . . .
```

We can also store build scripts

```
{ gcc = myDerivation {
    url = "https://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/...";
    sha256 = "0i6378iq6h397zkhd7...";
    buildScript = ''
./configure --out-path=$out
make
make install
make test
    11;
  };
  . . .
```

Result: nixpkgs

Nixpkgs is a huge repository of packages.

You're not supposed to use the derivation function - stdenv.mkDerivation builds on top of it.

How do we use a repository?

How do we use a repository?

repo: [repo.gcc repo.firefox]

This starts to look like **configuration management**.

Configuration management

```
repo: {
  packages = [ repo.gcc repo.firefox ]
  resolvconf = "nameserver 8.8.8.8";
}
```

A derivation can only modify Nix store.

Configuration management

```
repo: {
  packages = [ repo.gcc repo.firefox ]
  resolvconf = "nameserver 8.8.8.8";
}
```

A derivation can only modify Nix store.

But it can create a script

echo "nameserver 8.8.8.8" > /etc/resolv.conf
and return a path to this script.



For declarative configuration: copy files, centralize everything.

build_script ''echo "\$(resolv_conf)" > /etc/resolv.conf''

For stateful configuration: convert the desired state to instructions.

You can access passwords from a script, without putting them in the Nix store.

build_script "cp /root/my_password /etc/shadow"

/nix/store/xiwgya4ck...ffajjrf9r014h9-sudo-1.9.6

/nix/store/xiwgya4ck...ffajjrf9r014h9-sudo-1.9.6
/nix/store/yl2mzyayk...vfy248icd72p13-sudo-1.9.7

Create a wrapper for the suid bit.

```
build_script ''
```

```
rm -f /run/suid_wrappers/*
```

cp \${sudo}/bin/sudo /run/suid_wrappers/

```
chmod u+s /run/suid wrappers/sudo
```

T T

Add a bootloader entry if it does not exist.

Adding everything together, you get "git checkout" for your system.

Infrastructure

Using just derivations + Nix language, we get

- Packages
- Repositories
- Checking for licenses
- System configuration
- Operating system

Not hardwired to Nix.

And much more: modules, types.





Profiles

Every time you build a new system configuration, Nix creates a generation.

A profile is a collection of generations.

Generations are garbage collection roots, and the current generation is in the PATH.

Profiles can be used without NixOS.

Channels

A channel is like a git remote.

You can pull from a channel with nix-channel --update.

Updating NixOS:

- 1) Updates the channels
- 2) Updates nix
- 3) Builds a new derivation describing the
- 4) Runs the activation script
- 5) Adds a new generation

```
nix-repl> derivation {
  builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo 2+2 > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
```

```
system = builtins.currentSystem;
```

```
nix-repl> import (derivation {
    builder = "/bin/sh";
    args = ["-c" "echo 2+2 > $out"];
```

```
name = "write-hello";
system = builtins.currentSystem;
})
```

4

```
nix-repl> import (derivation {
  builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo 2+2 > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
  system = builtins.currentSystem;
})
4
```

```
unsafePerformIO :: IO a -> a
```

```
nix-repl> import (derivation {
 builder = "/bin/sh";
  args = ["-c" "echo 2+2 > $out"];
  name = "write-hello";
  system = builtins.currentSystem;
})
4
```

```
join :: IO (IO a) -> IO a
```

References

nix-dev https://nix.dev/

Nix Shorts https://github.com/justinwoo/nix-shorts/

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Get your hands dirty!

- Install Nix locally.
 - Try nix-shell -p "haskell.packages.ghc8104.ghcWithPackages
 - (p: [p.aeson p.pandoc])"
- Build ghc with https://github.com/alpmestan/ghc.nix
- Go through Nix Pills https://nixos.org/guides/nix-pills/index.html
- Try out NixOS in a VM
- Use a USB stick and boot from it
- If you like it, install NixOS