

Devuan Management

Some are applicable to any APT-based distro.

Note: To remove translations,

```
$ cd /etc ; echo "Acquire::Languages { \"none\"; };" >
apt/apt.conf.d/99translation ; cd - >/dev/null
```

Note: To automatically update system essentials,

```
$ apt install unattended-upgrades ; dpkg-reconfigure --priority=low
unattended-upgrades
```

Upgrading

To do an upgrade:

- Modify `/etc/apt/sources.list` and replace the release codenames

```
# sed -i 's/old_release/new_release/g' /etc/apt/sources.list
```

- skip `-i` option for a dry-run

- Update package list

```
# apt update
```

- Upgrade distribution

```
# apt dist-upgrade
```

- To make sure EVERYTHING is upgraded (avoids old packages held back)

- ```
apt full-upgrade
```

- Do house cleaning

```
apt autoremove
apt clean
```

That should do it!

## List Installed Packages

Using apt tool

```
$ apt list --installed 2>/dev/null | grep installed
```

Note that apt will issue a warning when piping its output in shell. Hence, the need to redirect stderr to /dev/null. We can further grep away the packages that were automatically installed.

Using the basic dpkg tool

```
$ dpkg --get-selections | sed -n 's/^\[^\t\]*\t.*$/\1/ p'
```

This version, however, only provides package name. To extract similar output from apt (assuming output was redirected into a file called temp.txt), run

```
$ cat temp.txt | sed -n 's|^\(.*\)|.*$|\1| p'
```

## Adding More Repo

Get proper signature key from that source (\*.asc file) and add to system using apt-key.

```
cat <key-file.asc> | apt-key add -
```

Create a listing file for source URL in /etc/apt/sources.list.d/.

```
echo "deb [arch=?] <new-repo-url> <version> main" >
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/new-repo.list
```

After doing an apt update, should be able to apt install <pkg>...

## Reconfigure Package

Basically, run a dpkg-reconfigure <pkg>

e.g. To change timezone

```
dpkg-reconfigure tzdata
```

## Search package for specific binary

- There is a specific tool for that

```
apt install apt-file
```

- Update the package/file mapping database

```
apt-file update
```

- Search for "top"

```
apt-file search --regexp '/top$'
```

## Avoiding marking package as manually installed

- Use dry-run (simulation) option -s

```
apt install -s <pg1> ... <pkgN> 2>/dev/null|grep manually
```

- Removed the package(s) displayed from your install list and re-run without -s

## GRUB Stuffs

To prevent GRUB from looking for other OS every time it is updated:

- edit /etc/default/grub and insert

```
GRUB_DISABLE_OS_PROBER=true
```

- run update-grub

To add a custom entry:

- add a menuentry in /etc/grub.d/40\_custom
- uses the same menuentry format as in /boot/grub/grub.cfg
  - e.g. to boot my Slackware partition I can insert

```
menuentry 'Slackware' --class slackware --class gnu-linux --class gnu --class os $menuentry_id_option 'mylpart-<uuid>' {
 insmod part_gpt
 insmod ext2
 set root='hd0,gpt4'
 if [x$feature_platform_search_hint = xy]; then
 search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root --hint-bios=hd0,gpt4
 --hint-efi=hd0,gpt4 --hint-baremetal=ahci0,gpt4 <uuid>
 else
 search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root 4d95a526-2518-4fd6-a904-f7bd2729145d
 fi
 linux /boot/vmlinuz-huge-4.4.240 root=/dev/sda4
}
```

- use initrd (after linux line) to specify an initrd/initramfs
  - of course, <uuid> should be a valid filesystem uuid
- run update-grub

## KVM Stuffs

If KVM group is missing, simply create one...

```
[-z "$(cat /etc/group|grep kvm)"] && addgroup --gid 125 kvm
```

From:

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