

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
```

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
```

Upgrading APT-based systems

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!

## 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 --regex '/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

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