

apt-dater

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2:28 AM

✖ On the server

- Follow the instructions for the client below
- Install apt-dater (not just apt-dater-host)
- Generate an SSH key to distribute
 - `ssh-keygen -t rsa`
- Copy startup files for apt-dater
 - The first time you run this then the files are put in `~/.config/apt-dater/` for you.
 - I made the following edits to apt-dater.conf
 - In [SSH] section, add
 - `SpawnAgent=true`
 - `AddKeys=/home/updatemeister/.ssh/id_rsa`
 - In [Notify] section, add
 - `[Notify]`
 - `# terminal bell`
 - `beep=false`
 - `# screen flash`
 - `flash=true`

✖ Resources

<http://www.ibh.de/apt-dater/>

✖ CentOS, SuSE

yum based system (e.g. CentOS,...)

Modify the `/etc/sudoers`:

```
the-user ALL=NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/yum
```

Copy the PERL script apt-dater-host from the `$SRC/clients/yum` directory to a path on the managed host which are listed in the `PATH` environment variable.

rug based system (e.g. openSUSE,...)

Modify the `/etc/sudoers`:

```
the-user ALL=NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/rug
```

Copy the PERL script apt-dater-host from the `$SRC/clients/rug` directory to a path on the managed host which are listed in the `$PATH` variable.

✘ On the clients

- Set up lenny backports (if necessary)
 - In /etc/apt/sources.list, add (or make a separate file called /etc/apt/sources.list.d/lenny-backports.list)
 - deb <http://backports.debian.org/debian-backports> lenny-backports main
 - In /etc/apt/preferences
 - Package: *
 - Pin: release a=lenny-backports
 - Pin-Priority: 200
 - Now install apt-dater-host
- Make a new user (and ssh key)
 - adduser --gecos "Update Meister" --disabled-password updatemeister
- Get SSH key for updatemeister
 - su - updatemeister
 - mkdir .ssh
 - cd .ssh
- On 66bf-pauln2, copy the ~updatemeister/.ssh/id_rsa.pub key to authorized_keys on the target
The easiest way is to use an account that already has ssh access (say localadmin) to copy the key. On 66bf-pauln2, become updatemeister and then
 - scp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub localadmin@targethost:/tmpThen on the target, become updatemeister and then
 - mkdir .ssh
 - cd .ssh
 - cat /tmp/id_rsa.pub >> ./authorized_keys
- Configure sudo by editing /etc/sudoers on target
 - updatemeister ALL=NOPASSWD:/usr/bin/apt-get,/usr/bin/aptitude
- Edit /etc/ssh/sshd_config to allow updatemeister access
 - PermitRootLogin no
 - AllowUsers localadmin updatemeister

✘ Using the system

- SSH to 66bf-pauln2 and become root
- On a prompt there, ssh as updatemeister
 - ssh updatemeister@66bf-pauln2(the usual "su - updatemeister" won't work. You get terminal errors.)
- Now run apt-dater. You will be prompted for the passphrase (this is needed so that you can connect to the remote machines without entering a passphrase every time)
 - g will check the status of a host
 - u will attempt upgrades
 - c will connect

✘ Resources

- /usr/share/doc/apt-updater
- http://openconcept.ca/blog/steven/remote_debian_upgrades_using_aptdater: simple but okay for getting started