

1. Michał Ochmiński
- 2.

```
debian@debian-vm1:~$ gpg --gen-key
gpg (GnuPG) 2.2.12; Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Note: Use "gpg --full-generate-key" for a full featured key generation dialog.

GnuPG musi utworzyć identyfikator użytkownika do identyfikacji klucza.

Imię i nazwisko: Michał Ochmiński
Adres poczty elektronicznej: m.ochminski@gmail.com
Twój identyfikator użytkownika będzie wyglądał tak:
"Michał Ochmiński <m.ochminski@gmail.com>"

Zmienić (I)mię/nazwisko, adres (E)mail, przejsć (D)alej,
czy (W)yjść z programu? _
```

Proszę wprowadzić hasło do
zabezpieczenia swojego nowego klucza

Hasło: *****

<OK>

<Anuluj>

```
Musimy wygenerować dużo losowych bajtów. Dobrym pomysłem aby pomóc komputerowi
podczas generowania liczb pierwszych jest wykonywanie w tym czasie innych
działań (pisanie na klawiaturze, poruszanie myszką, odwołanie się do dysków);
dzięki temu generator liczb losowych ma możliwość zebrania odpowiedniej ilości
entropii.
gpg: klucz 606D6BB9B5D2C266 został oznaczony jako obdarzony absolutnym zaufaniem.
gpg: revocation certificate stored as '/home/debian/.gnupg/openpgp-revocs.d/6E5D7CEEB9D2686A841EA650
606D6BB9B5D2C266.rev'
klucz publiczny i prywatny (tajny) zostały utworzone i podpisane.

pub   rsa3072 2021-06-14 [SC] [wygasa: 2023-06-14]
      6E5D7CEEB9D2686A841EA650606D6BB9B5D2C266
uid           Michał Ochmiński <m.ochminski@gmail.com>
sub   rsa3072 2021-06-14 [E] [wygasa: 2023-06-14]

debian@debian-vm1:~$
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```
debian@debian-vm1:~/.gnupg$ gpg -a --output ~/.gnupg/Michał_Ochmiński.gpg --export 'Michał Ochmiński'
File '/home/debian/.gnupg/Michał_Ochmiński.gpg' exists. Nadpisać? (t/N) t
debian@debian-vm1:~/.gnupg$ ls
Michał_Ochmiński.gpg  openpgp-revocs.d  private-keys-v1.d  pubring.kbx  pubring.kbx~  trustdb.gpg
debian@debian-vm1:~/.gnupg$
```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ gpg --import ~/gnupg/Michal_Ochminski.gpg
gpg: klucz 058B74F0F9305224: „Michal Ochminski <m.ochminski@gmail.com>” bez zmian
gpg: klucz 606D6BB9B5D2C266: „Michal Ochminski <m.ochminski@gmail.com>” bez zmian
gpg: Ogółem przetworzonych kluczy: 2
gpg:      bez zmian: 2
debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ _

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debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s build-essential autoconf automake

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This version of autoconf is not compatible with scripts meant for
Autoconf 2.13 or earlier.
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf/
.
Package: automake
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: devel
Installed-Size: 1784
Maintainer: Eric Dorland <eric@debian.org>
Architecture: all
Multi-Arch: foreign
Source: automake-1.16
Version: 1:1.16.1-4
Provides: automake-1.16, automaken
Depends: autoconf (>= 2.65), autotools-dev (>= 20020320.1)
Suggests: autoconf-doc, gnu-standards
Conflicts: automake (<< 1:1.4-p5-1), automake1.10-doc, automake1.5 (<< 1.5-2), automake1.6 (<< 1.6.1-4)
Description: Tool for generating GNU Standards-compliant Makefiles
Automake is a tool for automatically generating 'Makefile.in's from
files called 'Makefile.am'.
.
The goal of Automake is to remove the burden of Makefile maintenance
from the back of the individual GNU maintainer (and put it on the back
of the Automake maintainer).
.
The 'Makefile.am' is basically a series of 'make' macro definitions
(with rules being thrown in occasionally). The generated
'Makefile.in's are compliant with the GNU Makefile standards.
.
Automake 1.16 fails to work in a number of situations that Automake
1.11, and 1.15 did, so some previous versions are available as separate
packages.
Homepage: https://www.gnu.org/software/automake/

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Homepage: http://savannah.gnu.org/projects/config/
debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s autotools-dev

```

```

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packages.
Homepage: https://www.gnu.org/software/automake/
debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s autotools-dev
Package: autotools-dev
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: devel
Installed-Size: 157
Maintainer: Henrique de Moraes Holschuh <hnh@debian.org>
Architecture: all
Multi-Arch: foreign
Version: 20180224.1
Enhances: cdb, debhelper
Description: Update infrastructure for config.{guess,sub} files
This package installs an up-to-date version of config.guess and
config.sub, used by the automake and libtool packages. It provides
the canonical copy of those files for other packages as well.
.
It also documents in /usr/share/doc/autotools-dev/README.Debian.gz
best practices and guidelines for using autoconf, automake and
friends on Debian packages. This is a must-read for any developers
packaging software that uses the GNU autotools, or GNU gettext.
.
Additionally this package provides seamless integration into Debhelper
or CDBS, allowing maintainers to easily update config.{guess,sub} files
in their packages.
Homepage: http://savannah.gnu.org/projects/config/

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```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s dh-make
Package: dh-make
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: devel
Installed-Size: 167
Maintainer: Craig Small <csmall@debian.org>
Architecture: all
Version: 2.201802
Depends: debhelper (>= 9), make, python3:any, dpkg-dev
Suggests: build-essential
Description: tool that converts source archives into Debian package source
 This package allows you to take a standard (or upstream) source package
 and convert it into a format that will allow you to build Debian packages.
.
 After answering a few questions, dh_make will then provide a set of
 templates that, after some small editing, will allow you to create a
 Debian package.
debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ _

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s debhelper
Package: debhelper
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: devel
Installed-Size: 1609
Maintainer: Debhelper Maintainers <debhelper@packages.debian.org>
Architecture: all
Multi-Arch: foreign
Version: 12.1.1
Replaces: dh-systemd (<< 1.38)
Provides: debhelper-compat (= 9), debhelper-compat (= 10), debhelper-compat (= 11), debhelper-compat
 (= 12), dh-sequence-dwz, dh-sequence-installinitramfs, dh-sequence-systemd
Depends: autotools-dev, dh-autoreconf (>= 17~), dh-strip-nondeterminism (>= 0.028~), dpkg (>= 1.18.0
~), dpkg-dev (>= 1.18.2~), dwz, file (>= 3.23), libdpkg-perl (>= 1.17.14), man-db, po-debconf, perl
Suggests: dh-make
Breaks: cmake (<< 3.9~), dh-systemd (<< 1.38), meson (<< 0.40.0~)
Description: helper programs for debian/rules
 A collection of programs that can be used in a debian/rules file to
 automate common tasks related to building Debian packages. Programs
 are included to install various files into your package, compress
 files, fix file permissions, integrate your package with the Debian
 menu system, debconf, doc-base, etc. Most Debian packages use debhelper
 as part of their build process.

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mailing lists.
debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s devscripts_

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tags in a repository independent fashion. Used by debcommit to generate
svn tags. [subversion]
- tagpending: runs from a Debian source tree and tags bugs that are to be
closed in the latest changelog as pending. [libsoap-lite-perl]
- transition-check: Check a list of source packages for involvement in
transitions for which uploads to unstable are currently blocked.
[libwww-perl, libyaml-syck-perl]
- uscan: Automatically scan for and download upstream updates. Uscan can
also call a program such as update to attempt to update the Debianised
version based on the new update. Whilst uscan could be used to release
the updated version automatically, it is probably better not to without
testing it first. Uscan can also verify detached OpenPGP signatures if
upstream's signing key is known. [file, gpgv | gpgv2, gnupg | gnupg2,
libfile-which-perl, liblwp-protocol-https-perl, libmoose-perl, libwww-perl,
unzip, xz-utils]*
- uupdate: Update the package with an archive or patches from
an upstream author. This will be of help if you have to update your
package. It will try to apply the latest diffs to your package and
tell you how successful it was. [patch]
- what-patch: determine what patch system, if any, a source package is using.
[patchutils]
- whodepends: check which maintainers' packages depend on a package.
- who-permits-upload: Retrieve information about Debian Maintainer access
control lists. [gnupg | gnupg2, libencode-locale-perl, libwww-perl,
debian-keyring]
- who-uploads: determine the most recent uploaders of a package to the Debian
archive. [gnupg | gnupg2, debian-keyring, debian-maintainers, wget]
- wnpp-alert: list installed packages which are orphaned or up for adoption.
[wget | curl]
- wnpp-check: check whether there is an open request for packaging or
intention to package bug for a package. [wget | curl]
- wrap-and-sort: wrap long lines and sort items in packaging files.
[python3-debian]
- /usr/share/doc/devscripts/examples: This directory contains examples of
procmail and exim scripts for sorting mail arriving to Debian
mailing lists.

```

```

0-aktuellisierungen, 0-howto-installierungen, 0-uebernahmen, 0-nichtaktuellisierungen.
debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s fakeroot
Package: fakeroot
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: utils
Installed-Size: 213
Maintainer: Clint Adams <clint@debian.org>
Architecture: i386
Multi-Arch: foreign
Version: 1.23-1
Depends: libfakeroot (>= 1.23-1), libc6 (>= 2.15)
Description: tool for simulating superuser privileges
 fakeroot provides a fake "root environment" by means of LD_PRELOAD and
 SysV IPC (or TCP) trickery. It puts wrappers around getuid(), chown(),
 stat(), and other file-manipulation functions, so that unprivileged
 users can (for instance) populate .deb archives with root-owned files;
 various build tools use fakeroot for this by default.
.
 This package contains fakeroot command and the daemon that remembers
 fake ownership/permissions of files manipulated by fakeroot
 processes.
Homepage: http://www.alioth.debian.org/~clint/fakeroot/

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s xutils
Package: xutils
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: x11
Installed-Size: 46
Maintainer: Debian X Strike Force <debian-x@lists.debian.org>
Architecture: all
Source: xorg
Version: 1:7.7+19
Depends: x11-utils, x11-xserver-utils, x11-session-utils, xfonts-utils
Suggests: x11-xfs-utils
Description: X Window System utility programs metapackage
 xutils provides a set of utility programs shipped with the X Window System.
 Many of these programs are useful even on a system that does not have any X
 clients or X servers installed.
.
 This package is provided for transition from earlier Debian releases, the
 programs formerly in xutils and xbase-clients having been split out in smaller
 packages.
Homepage: http://www.X.org/

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s lintian_

```

```

Section: devel
Installed-Size: 4404
Maintainer: Debian Lintian Maintainers <lintian-maint@debian.org>
Architecture: all
Multi-Arch: foreign
Version: 2.15.0
Replaces: funny-manpages (<< 1.3-5.1)
Depends: binutils, bzip2, diffstat, dpkg (>= 1.17.14), dpkg-dev, file, gettext, gpg, intltool-debian
, libapt-pkg-perl, libarchive-zip-perl, libcapture-tiny-perl, libcgi-pm-perl, libclass-accessor-perl
, libclone-perl, libdigest-sha-perl, libdpkg-perl, libemail-valid-perl, libfile-basedir-perl, libio-
async-perl, libipc-run-perl, liblist-moreutils-perl, libparse-debianchangelog-perl, libpath-tiny-per
l, libtext-levenshtein-perl, libtimedate-perl, libtry-tiny-perl, liburi-perl, libxml-simple-perl, li
byaml-libyaml-perl, man-db, patchutils, perl, tiutils, xz-utils
Recommends: libperl-io-gzip-perl
Suggests: binutils-multiarch, libhtml-parser-perl, libtext-template-perl
Breaks: funny-manpages (<< 1.3-5.1), pkg-perl-tools (<< 0.23)
Conflicts:
 /etc/lintianrc 2af04b10d88b42604aae9ecf9030ea0f
Description: Debian package checker
 Lintian dissects Debian packages and reports bugs and policy
 violations. It contains automated checks for many aspects of Debian
 policy as well as some checks for common errors.
.
 It uses an archive directory, called a "laboratory", in which it stores
 information about the packages it examines. It can keep this
 information between multiple invocations in order to avoid repeating
 expensive data-collection operations. This makes it possible to check the
 complete Debian archive for bugs, in a reasonable time.
.
 This package is useful for all people who want to check Debian
 packages for compliance with Debian policy. Every Debian maintainer
 should check packages with this tool before uploading them to the
 archive.
.
 This version of Lintian is calibrated for policy version 4.3.0.
Homepage: https://lintian.debian.org/

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s pbuilder

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/gnupg$ sudo dpkg -s pbuilder
Package: pbuilder
Status: install ok installed
Priority: optional
Section: devel
Installed-Size: 966
Maintainer: Debian pbuilder maintenance team <team+pbuilder@tracker.debian.org>
Architecture: all
Multi-Arch: foreign
Version: 0.230.4
Depends: debootstrap (>= 1.0.97) | cdebootstrap, dpkg-dev (>= 1.17.0), debconf (>= 0.5) | debconf-2.0
Recommends: devscripts, eatmydata, fakeroot, net-tools | iproute2, sudo
Suggests: cowdancer, gdebi-core
ConfFiles:
/etc/pbuilder/buildd-config.sh 48b942cabcc5fcfe94f28538239573ba
Description: personal package builder for Debian packages
 pbuilder constructs a chroot system, and builds a package inside the
 chroot.
 It is an ideal system to use to check
 that a package has correct build-dependencies.
 It uses apt extensively, and a local mirror, or a fast connection
 to a Debian mirror is ideal, but not necessary.

"pbuilder create" uses debootstrap to create a chroot image.

"pbuilder update" updates the image to the current state of
testing/unstable/whatever

"pbuilder build" takes a *.dsc file and builds a binary in the chroot
image.

pbuilder is a wrapper for Debian Developers, to allow running
pbuilder just like "debuild", as a normal user.
Homepage: https://pbuilder-team.pages.debian.net/pbuilder

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:/usr/local/sbin$ mkdir -p ~/build/mtr/0.94
debian@debian-vm1:/usr/local/sbin$ cd ~/build/mtr/0.94/

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/mtr$ mv mtr ~/build/mtr/0.94/

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/build/mtr/0.94/mtr$ ls
aclocal.m4      BSDCOPYING    config.status  img           mtr           packet        test
AUTHORS        build-aux     configure      Makefile      mtr.8         portability   TODO
autom4te.cache  config.h      configure.ac   Makefile.am   mtr-packet    README.md     ui
bash-completion config.h.in   COPYING       Makefile.in   mtr-packet.8  SECURITY      stamp-h1
bootstrap.sh    config.log    FORMATS       man           NEWS

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/build/mtr/0.94/mtr$ dh_make -e m.ochminski@gmail.com -f ../mtr

```

```

For dh_make to find the package name and version, the current directory
needs to be in the format of <package>-<version>. Alternatively use the
-p flag using the format <name>_<version> to override it.
The directory name you have specified is invalid!

```

```

Your current directory is:
/home/debian/build/mtr/0.94/mtr
Perhaps you could try going to directory where the sources are?

```

```

Please note that this change is necessary ONLY during the initial
debianization with dh_make. When building the package, dpkg-source
will gracefully handle almost any upstream tarball.

```

```

debian@debian-vm1:~/build/mtr/0.94/mtr$ dpkg-depcheck -d ./configure

```

```
checking for C flags to get more warnings... -Wall -Wno-pointer-sign
build options:
-----
libasan :
ipv6 :yes
ipinfo :yes
ncurses :no
gtk :no
jansson :no
cap :
libs :-lm
cflags :-g -O2 -Wall -Wno-pointer-sign
-----
```

```
checking that generated files are newer than configure... done
configure: creating ./config.status
config.status: creating Makefile
config.status: creating config.h
config.status: config.h is unchanged
config.status: executing depfiles commands
```

```
-----
The following files did not appear to belong to any package:
```

```
/usr/lib/locale/locale-archive
/etc/mailcap
```

```
Packages needed:
```

```
file
bash-completion
pkg-config
mawk
perl-modules-5.28
libperl5.28:i386
libmagic1:i386
libglib2.0-0:i386
libmagic-mgc
mime-support
```

```
debian@debian-vm1:~/build$ sudo dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot_
```

3. Niestety odniosłem porażkę.
4. Podejrzewam, że problemem jest wywołanie komendy `dh_make` na rozpakowanym archiwum, a nie na pliku z rozszerzeniem `tar.gz`. Okazuje się, że problem mnie przerósł i nie byłem w stanie powrócić do punktu wyjścia by rozpocząć budowanie pakietu od nowa. Proces okazuje się dużo trudniejszy niż poprzednie zadanie, jedyne rozwiązanie jakie przychodzi mi do głowy to usunięcie wirtualnej maszyny i rozpoczęcie procesu od nowa, być może używając innej aplikacji niż `mtr`.