

Setting Local Apt server in Debian/UBUNTU

Just like the centos, the debian /Ubuntu server also gives opportunity to make a local server for package management. And in the Debian server or debian based other server we use the local APT repository. It is necessary because setting up a local repository saves a lot of bandwidth and make possible for local clients to install necessary packages .so the client dont have to pull the packages from the public server

STEPS

1) log in to the server with root user and update the system

=> **apt update && apt upgrade**

2) install the packages to make a local repository

=> **apt install build-essential**

3) we need a web server to serve all the packages to the clients. we will use the apache web server

=> **apt install apache2**

4) we go to the web browser and see if the web server is up and running if everything goes right we will see this

[PIC of the apache start page]

5) Create a Directory inside the webserver public directory to save packages depending on the system architecture .For example if you use a 32 bit system

create a “i386” directory or for 64 bit system use “amd64” directory. You can keep both directory and serve packages to different architecture system at the same time. In this example we only make repo for 64 bit system only.

=> **mkdir /var/www/html/packages/amd64**

6) copy all the DEB packages from the Debian installation media

I) debian server comes with three DVD all of them have different different packages .you have to copy from all the dvd one by one to the destination

6-1) Mount the first DVD and search and copy all the “.deb” files to the **/var/www/html/packages/amd64**

=> **mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom**

6-2) Search and copy all the .deb file to the destination with this command

=> **find /media/cdrom/pool -name “*.deb” -exec cp {} /var/www/html/packages/amd64 \;**

[it will find and search all the deb packages to the destination]

6-3) unmount the dvd and insert the next DVD and repeat the last two process and copy all the packages to the destination.

7) To verify this go to the web browser and go to the [‘http://localhost/packages/amd64’](http://localhost/packages/amd64) url .you will find all the packages there.

8) Navigate to the “/var/www/html/packages/amd64” directory.

=> **/var/www/html/packages/amd64**

8) Now we have to scan The packages to make a catalog file for using by the APT command.

```
=>dpkg-scanpackages ./dev/null | gzip -9c >Packages.gz
```

[Packages.gz – the ‘P’ have to be capital letter]

[depending on the number of packages this will take time]

sample output:

dpkg-scanpackages: info: Wrote 1151 entries to output Packages file.

[we have created the catalog file.but we have to do that process everytime we add new packages]

9)Edit **/etc/apt/sources.list**

9-1) “/etc/apt/sources.list” contain all the repository location.we have to delete[or comment out all the online repo and add this line in the file].and we have to add a flag to force the server to install packages from untrusted/insecure repo.

```
=>vim /etc/apt/sources.list
```

deb [allow-insecure=yes] <file:/var/www/html/packages/amd64/> /

[note there have to be a space after the amd64 : amd64/<space>/]

10) Update Repository

```
=> apt update
```

11) Install packages

=>**apt install <package_name>**

[example

=>**apt install vsftpd**

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