

Upgrade Apresa from Debian 10 to Debian 11.

It is strongly recommended to make a backup before performing the upgrade procedure. If an error occurs somewhere during the process, the system may end up in an inconsistent state, only halfway upgraded. It can be difficult to recover from such situations. If a backup is made beforehand, a clean reinstall can always be done and the backup can then be restored.

Prerequisites

- The Apresa must have internet access to be able to download the new system packages
- Command line access to the Apresa is needed, possibly over SSH. SSH can be enabled on the System settings page. In the system tab, enable the remote shell option. You will be prompted to supply a new password. Then any ssh client can be used. The default login name is "vidi".
- Apresa version should at least be 13.0.2.3 Updating this can be done via a regular Apresa update.

Retrieving and verifying the upgrade pack

- Download the upgrade pack and the signature:
 - o `wget http://www.vidicode.com/support/apresa-debupgrade11.tgz`
 - o `wget http://www.vidicode.com/support/apresa-debupgrade11.tgz.sig`
- Validate the signature
 - o `gpg --keyring /usr/share/apresa/vididev.pubkey --verify apresa-debupgrade11.tgz.sig apresa-debupgrade11.tgz`
- The output should contain: Good signature from "Vidicode Development <support@vidicode.nl>"

Upgrading

- Extract the upgrade pack
 - o `tar xzf apresa-debupgrade11.tgz`
- Run the upgrade script.
 - o `sudo apresa-debupgrade11/debupgrade11.sh`
- Give confirmation that you want to perform the upgrade
- Supply a Debian mirror or press enter to use the default one.
- Wait until the upgrade has finished. The system will automatically reboot. Once the system has rebooted, the web interface should be up. To confirm the update, go to Tools > System > System information. The Linux distribution should be Debian GNU/Linux 11 and the kernel version should be 5.10

Post upgrade steps

- Older kernels are not automatically removed during upgrade. This is not generally harmful, but they may fill up the /boot partition that the Apresa CD-installer creates. When this is full, further kernel upgrades cannot be performed. The old kernels can be removed after the upgrade is done.
 - `sudo apt-get remove linux-image-4.19.0*`
- Packages downloaded during the upgrade are cached and remain on disk. This can use a lot of disk space. To reclaim the disk space, the cache can be cleaned:
 - `sudo apt-get clean`
- The upgrade will disable the advanced pfring kernel module for packet capture. This can be re-enabled in the System settings.