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New to Debian (Or Linux in general)? Ask your questions here! keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #1 Post by keos » 2021-10-15 00:00 Hi, I'm following these instructions in order to install this app but there is some kind of error with it ... Code: Select all keos@kaos:~\$ sudo snap install core [sudo] password for keos: error: cannot communicate with server: Post " : dial unix /run/snappd.socket: connect: connection refused keos@kaos:~\$ Thanks for any advice. Last edited by keos on 2021-10-15 08:11, edited 1 time in total. Probook-hp AMD Ryzen 7 7730U with Radeon Graphics Debian 13 Testing Desktop: xfce4-panel 4.20.0 sunrat Site admin Posts: 7673 Joined: 2006-08-29 09:12 Location: Melbourne, Australia Has thanked: 138 times #2 Post by sunrat » 2021-10-15 04:14 keos wrote: 2021-10-15 00:00Thanks for any advice. Advice? Don't use snap. " computer users can be divided into 2 categories: Those who have lost data ...and those who have not lost data YET " Remember to BACKUP! keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #3 Post by keos » 2021-10-15 07:51 Very well, I do not have preferences for any particular option, then ... what is your recommendation to get apps that do not exist in Debian, not even in the "testing" 1) Find the project's git repository and git clone, read the install instructions and just build it from source. You can even "Debianise" the source to build a deb package, or just change the install target to /usr/local 2) Download the source tarball and do as above. 3) If the project provides usable binaries, extract those into /usr/local, create launchers, etc - done. keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #5 Post by keos » 2021-10-15 10:49 I have dealt with it before. Too technical for someone who is not even able to understand how those GUI work for the backup of the system -- when I break it I have to reinstall again. And believe me it's my most serious situation. I do not have more options than to use these alternatives, even if they are candidates to possible failures and have to start again reinstalling ... Either way, thank you very much for answering. Greetings. Probook-hp AMD Ryzen 7 7730U with Radeon Graphics Debian 13 Testing Desktop: xfce4-panel 4.20.0 keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #6 Post by keos » 2021-10-15 13:50 And that's not all, when we install packages with Snap there are no one who can finds them, and I do not mean that that are not in the Menu but that they do not appear anywhere, incredible, everything is going worse. Probook-hp AMD Ryzen 7 7730U with Radeon Graphics Debian 13 Testing Desktop: xfce4-panel 4.20.0 craigevil Posts: 5409 Joined: 2006-09-17 03:17 Location: heaven Has thanked: 30 times Been thanked: 45 times #7 Post by craigevil » 2021-10-15 14:29 They go in weird places, like this is the command to open Firefox Beta: env BAMP DESKTOP\_FILE\_HINT=/var/lib/snappd/desktop/applications/firefox\_firefox.desktop /snap/bin/firefox %u If you search the forum you will find a couple of ways to get Snaps and Flatpaks added to the menus. Don't worry about what anyone thinks, use what works for you. Raspberry Pi OS Base: Debian Sid Kernel: 5.15.68+ aarch64 DE: MATE Ram 4GB Debian - "If you can't apt install something, it isn't useful or doesn't exist." My Giant Sources.list keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #8 Post by keos » 2021-10-15 16:09 I always deal with it but it is difficult for me ... the best thing that I can think of for now is to forget about Snap and go directly to Google to look if I can install some apps without a lot of tangle of adding repos, etc., this is giving to me good results till now. I only worry about what people thinks when they bring reasonable issues. Out of Topic: Do you know about an "easy method" of being able to save the system installed with applications / configurations, etc. (backup/gui). In case I break debian ...? - Clonezilla is simply impossible to understand. Greetings. Probook-hp AMD Ryzen 7 7730U with Radeon Graphics Debian 13 Testing Desktop: xfce4-panel 4.20.0 Fossy of -h | participant Posts: 398 Joined: 2021-08-06 12:45 Location: Flanders Has thanked: 42 times #9 Post by Fossy » 2021-10-16 10:55 sunrat wrote: 2021-10-15 04:14 keos wrote: 2021-10-15 00:00Thanks for any advice. Advice? Don't use snap, anyone who skims the Linux forums will have noticed by now that the "snap" lobby infiltrating ditto forums are working overtime. Do not forget that Canonical is not a charity, they think in terms of "ROI". If you are convinced of the naive opposite then you better switch to Linux Mint which with its hot and cold blowing has opened the door wide for snap. It remains a choice of, of course, and a donkey's appetite is half of its food. I remember as far as I am concerned the wise advice - don't install it, let alone use it .... regardless of the security aspect that is my "opinion". Bookworm12.11 Cinnamon / Calamares Single Boot installs : Asus GL753VD / X550LD / K54HR / X751LAB (1) Firefox ESR / Google Chrome / DuckDuckGo / Thunderbird / LibreOffice / e!D Software X751LAB (2) assigned to Wired HP LaserJet Pro M130fW & VueScan kedaha Posts: 3521 Joined: 2008-05-24 12:26 Has thanked: 33 times Been thanked: 77 times #10 Post by kedaha » 2021-10-16 13:26 sunrat wrote: 2021-10-15 04:14 keos wrote: 2021-10-15 00:00Thanks for any advice. Advice? Don't use snap. I concur. My main objection is that, while the snap package is available from the main repository and can allow free and gpl'd software to be installed like for instance, the scidpsvc-hvcc chess program, it also--and here I draw the line--facilitates the installation of third-party, binary-only software with licenses that are wholly at variance with Debian policy. This defeats Debian's purpose of providing a free operating system without such software. Since it is in the main repository, any security concerns can be addressed to the Debian Security team, but obviously non-free programs installed by means of snap cannot be audited for vulnerabilities. And the notification to the effect that, "This application is unconfined. It can access all personal files and system resources," does not inspire confidence either. keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #11 Post by keos » 2021-10-16 16:45 As i said before I only worry about what people thinks when they bring reasonable issues. How can i remove-purge all snap packages/issues/etc from my system? Probook-hp AMD Ryzen 7 7730U with Radeon Graphics Debian 13 Testing Desktop: xfce4-panel 4.20.0 craigevil Posts: 5409 Joined: 2006-09-17 03:17 Location: heaven Has thanked: 45 times #12 Post by craigevil » 2021-10-16 18:29 keos wrote: 2021-10-16 16:45 As i said before I only worry about what people thinks when they bring reasonable issues. How can i remove-purge all snap packages/issues/etc from my system? Code: Select all sudo apt purge snapd That will still leave a snap dir in your home. Raspberry Pi OS Base: Debian Sid Kernel: 5.15.69+v8+ aarch64 DE: MATE Ram 4GB Debian - "If you can't apt install something, it isn't useful or doesn't exist!" My Giant Sources.list keos Posts: 219 Joined: 2021-08-23 16:16 Location: USA Has thanked: 7 times #13 Post by keos » 2021-10-16 20:28 No, nor did it leave anything in the home directory, thanks! Probook-hp AMD Ryzen 7 7730U with Radeon Graphics Debian 13 Testing Desktop: xfce4-panel 4.20.0 On Debian, snap can be installed directly from the command line: sudo apt update sudo apt install snapd If the sudo command isn't installed (usually because a root password was provided at install time), you can install snap by first switching to the root account: \$ su root # apt update # apt install snapd Either log out and back in again, or restart your system, to ensure snap's paths are updated correctly. After this, install the snapd snap in order to get the latest snapd sudo snap install snapd Note: some snaps reconfigure or modify the system, and you will see an error such as snap "lxd" assumes unsupported features" during install. You can solve this issue by making sure the core snap is installed (snap install core) and it's the latest version (snap refresh core). To test your system, install the hello-world snap and make sure it runs correctly: \$ sudo snap install hello-world hello-world 6.3 from Canonical/ installed \$ hello-world Hello World! Snap is now installed and ready to go! If you're using a desktop, a great next step is to install the Snap Store app. Snap is currently unavailable on versions of Debian prior to 9. Last updated 11 months ago. Debian sudo also known as Super User Do, is a command line utility that enables Debian users to execute the command with root privileges. It is a great way to give admin rights to users without sharing the root password. Depending on the configuration of the/etc/sudoers file, you can perform various tasks as an admin or regular user. Sometimes when Debian users try to run the sudo command, the error occurs saying: sudo command not found. This error prevents users from performing activities on the system, such as updating the repository, installing the applications, and more. Quick Outline Why Does the "sudo command not found" error occurs in Debian 12 The sudo allows users to run commands that they do not run with normal users. While working on the Debian terminal, users sometimes face an error that says: "sudo command not found" or "user name is not in the sudo group". There can be various reasons for the occurrence of the sudo command not found error on Debian: The sudo utility is not installed on your Debian system. The \$PATH variable is not properly set or included in the directory that contains sudo executables. The user is not in the sudo group. If you are encountering the above-mentioned error on your system, you can fix it by: 1. Install sudo in Debian 12 If you are receiving an error "sudo command not found", then it is possible that sudo is not installed on your system. To install sudo on Debian 12, properly follow the below-given steps: Step 1: First, switch to the root user on Debian 12 using the following command: Step 2: Then run the update command to update the Debian repository before installing sudo: Step 3: Once the process of updating the repository completes, execute the install command to install the sudo on your system: Step 4: Once sudo is installed on your system, exit the root user by using the following command: Else, you can switch to the root user from the following command: Next, preview the visudo file using an editor on your system, as in the below example, I am using nano editor to open and edit the file: OR Write the below-written line under the User privilege specification and replace the username with the specified name if the user you want to give the user sudo privileges: username ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL Use Ctrl + X, add Y and press Enter to save the file. Once done following the above-mentioned steps, you should be able to run the sudo command now: How to Add a User to sudo Group in Debian 12 Through GUI You can also add a user to a sudo group from system settings in Debian using the following steps: Step 1: First, navigate to Activities and open the Settings of the system: Step 2: Scroll down to find the Users: Step 3: Click on Unlock and enter the administrative password to continue: Step 4: Under Other Users, click on the name of the user you want to add to a sudo group: Step 5: Turn the toggle on for Administrator: This will add the users to a sudo group in Debian 12 from GUI. Conclusion In Debian 12, sudo provides users a convenient way to temporarily grant other users access to system resources, such as updating or installing packages. While using sudo sometimes, users may encounter the sudo command not found error on Debian. This error mostly occurs when sudo is not installed, variable PATH is not properly set or the user is not added to a sudo group. To resolve this error, install the sudo, add the user to a sudo group through the terminal or GUI, or add the directory that contains sudo executables to the PATH variable so the system can execute it. The above-mentioned guide will help you fix these issues so that you will be able to run sudo commands and manage packages on your system. Hi there! I am a Bioinformatician and a technical content writer. My passion for Linux motivates me to explore various dimensions of Linux OS and write for Linuxways. By combining my skills and IT knowledge, I craft user-friendly and engaging content that helps others to understand complex topics. snap is a tool for managing "snap" packages, a type of self-contained software package used in various Linux distributions. Snap packages are similar to ".deb" packages used in Debian-based systems, and are used to distribute software and its dependencies in a single package. The snap tool is used to install, configure, and manage snap packages on a Linux system. It provides a simple and easy-to-use command-line interface for working with snap packages, allowing users to install, update, and remove packages with just a few commands. With snap, users can access a large repository of snap packages, including popular open-source software such as Firefox, VLC, and GIMP. Snap packages are designed to be isolated from the rest of the system, which helps to prevent conflicts and compatibility issues, and makes it easier to manage software updates. snap is designed to provide a centralized and standardized way to manage software on Linux systems, and has been adopted by many popular distributions, such as Ubuntu and Fedora. With snap, users can benefit from a streamlined and efficient way to manage software on their Linux systems, while also enjoying the convenience and ease of use of a powerful package management tool. If you encounter the below error while running the command snap: you may try installing the below package as per your choice of distribution: Distribution Command Debian apt-get install snap Ubuntu apt-get install snap Kali Linux apt-get install snap Fedora dnf install snapd Raspbian apt-get install snap Command Examples 1. Search for a package: 2. Install a package: # snap install package\_name 3. Update a package: # snap refresh package\_name 4. Update a package to another channel (track, risk, or branch): # snap refresh package\_name --channel=channel 5. Update all packages: 6. Display basic information about installed snap software: 7. Uninstall a package: # snap remove package\_name 8. Check for recent snap changes in the system: The following worked on my system: sudo apt-get install snapd sudo snap install notes I needed to log out and then back in for Dash to find 'Notes': Note: There is currently some confusion with another Xenial package called snap which gives: 'location of genes from DNA sequence with hidden markov model'. If you get dpkg errors to do with this package when installing snapd (in particular overwriting of commonly named man pages) run the following: sudo apt-get purge snap And then you should be right to go :) The application 'Notes' was perhaps a little underwhelming, other packages look a little more promising: andrew@athens:~\$ snap find Name Version Summary audovis 3.2.2 Database application for making music using JFugue MusicStrings beagleblack 3.1 OEM Beagle Bone Black canonical-dragon 0.7.1 The gadget snap for the dragonboard canonical-i386 3.1.I386 The gadget snap for generic i386 systems canonical-pc 3.2 AMD64 generic package canonical-pi2 3.2 Raspberry Pi 2 support package go-example-webserver 16.04.4 Minimal Golang webserver for snappy hello-world 6.0 Hello world example http 4.6692016 HTTPie in a snap john-the-ripper 1.8.0-11765-g9a09113 John the Ripper Jumbo password cracker for Linux links 2.12-1 Web browser running in text mode moon-buggy 1.0.51.9 Drive a car across the moon morse-converter-py 1-2 Simple command-line Morse converter nmap 7.12SVN-0.4 Nmap ("Network Mapper") is a free and open source utility for network discovery and security auditing notes 0.0.8--snap3.git80f01c Note-taking application, write down your thoughts shout 0.53.0 A self hosted web IRC client sshtron 1.0 multiplayer Tron via ssh tmux 2.3bump1 tmux tor-middle-relay 0.2.7-6-6 Essential infrastructure node for Tor network ubuntu-calculator-app 2.1+snap3 Ubuntu Calculator application for the Unity 7 desktop ubuntu-clock-app 3.6+snap3 Ubuntu Clock application for the Unity 7 desktop ubuntu-core 16.04+20160419.20-55 The ubuntu-core OS snap xkcd-webserver 16.04-5 Show random XKCD comic via a build-in webserver yacas 1.4.2 Yet Another Computer Algebra System Interesting times ahead... I installed snap via the terminal. ok, but when i try to install with snap, i get Command 'snap' not found, but can be installed with: sudo apt install snapd dave@primary:~\$ sudo apt install snapd Reading package lists... Done Building dependency tree Reading state information... Done Package snapd is not available, but is referred to by another package. This may mean that the package is missing, has been obsoleted, or is only available from another source E: Package 'snapd' has no installation candidatePreformatted text what's wrong? The following worked on my system: sudo apt-get install snapd sudo snap install notes I needed to log out and then back in for Dash to find 'Notes': Note: There is currently some confusion with another Xenial package called snap which gives: 'location of genes from DNA sequence with hidden markov model'. If you get dpkg errors to do with this package when installing snapd (in particular overwriting of commonly named man pages) run the following: sudo apt-get purge snap And then you should be right to go :) The application 'Notes' was perhaps a little underwhelming, other packages look a little more promising: andrew@athens:~\$ snap find Name Version Summary audovis 3.2.2 Database application for making music using JFugue MusicStrings beagleblack 3.1 OEM Beagle Bone Black canonical-dragon 0.7.1 The gadget snap for the dragonboard canonical-i386 3.1.I386 The gadget snap for generic i386 systems canonical-pc 3.2 AMD64 generic package canonical-pi2 3.2 Raspberry Pi 2 support package go-example-webserver 16.04.4 Minimal Golang webserver for snappy hello-world 6.0 Hello world example http 4.6692016 HTTPie in a snap john-the-ripper 1.8.0-11765-g9a09113 John the Ripper Jumbo password cracker for Linux links 2.12-1 Web browser running in text mode moon-buggy 1.0.51.9 Drive a car across the moon morse-converter-py 1-2 Simple command-line Morse converter nmap 7.12SVN-0.4 Nmap ("Network Mapper") is a free and open source utility for network discovery and security auditing notes 0.0.8--snap3.git80f01c Note-taking application, write down your thoughts shout 0.53.0 A self hosted web IRC client sshtron 1.0 multiplayer Tron via ssh tmux 2.3bump1 tmux tor-middle-relay 0.2.7-6-6 Essential infrastructure node for Tor network ubuntu-calculator-app 2.1+snap3 Ubuntu Calculator application for the Unity 7 desktop ubuntu-clock-app 3.6+snap3 Ubuntu Clock application for the Unity 7 desktop ubuntu-core 16.04+20160419.20-55 The ubuntu-core OS snap xkcd-webserver 16.04-5 Show random XKCD comic via a build-in webserver yacas 1.4.2 Yet Another Computer Algebra System Interesting times ahead... In this tutorial, we will show you how to install Snap on Debian 12. Snap is a cutting-edge packaging format that offers numerous benefits over traditional package management systems. With Snap, applications and their dependencies are bundled together, ensuring seamless installation, easy updates, and secure isolation. Unlike traditional systems, Snap allows for sandboxed installations, enhanced security, and straightforward package maintenance. This article assumes you have at least basic knowledge of Linux, know how to use the shell, and most importantly, you host your site on your own VPS. The installation is quite simple and assumes you are running in the root account, if not you may need to add 'sudo' to the commands to get root privileges. I will show you the step-by-step installation of the Snap on a Debian 12 (Bookworm). Prerequisites A server running one of the following operating systems: Debian 12 (Bookworm). It's recommended that you use a fresh OS install to prevent any potential issues. SSH access to the server (or just open Terminal if you're on a desktop). An active internet connection. You'll need an internet connection to download the necessary packages and dependencies for Snap. A non-root sudo user or access to the root user. We recommend acting as a non-root sudo user, however, as you can harm your system if you're not careful when acting as the root. Install Snap on Debian 12 Bookworm Step 1. Before we install any software, it's important to make sure your system is up to date by running the following apt commands in the terminal: sudo apt update This command will refresh the repository, allowing you to install the latest versions of software packages. Step 2. Installing Snap on Debian 12. Snapd is the daemon that manages snaps on Debian 12. To install Snapd, run the following command: sudo apt install snapd You can also install the Snap Store GUI to make it easier to browse and install packages. To install the Snap Store GUI, run the following command: sudo snap install snap-store Once the installation completes, you'll need to start and enable the Snapd service. Run the following command: sudo systemctl enable --now snapd.socket Step 3. Basic Snap Commands. Familiarize yourself with the fundamental Snap commands for managing applications. These commands will allow you to find, install, update, and remove Snaps efficiently. Here are some examples: To search for available Snaps, use the following command: snap find Install a specific Snap by running: sudo snap install For example, to install the Slack package, run the following command: sudo snap install slack Keep your installed Snaps up-to-date with: sudo snap refresh Uninstall a Snap using: sudo snap remove Step 4. Working with Snap Channels. Snap offers different release channels for applications, including stable, candidate, beta, and edge. These channels provide varying levels of stability and access to new features. To switch between channels, use the "snap refresh" command with the appropriate channel flag. For example: sudo snap refresh --channel= Step 5. Installing Classic Snaps. While Snap primarily focuses on sandboxed applications, some Snaps require classic confinement for full system access. To enable classic mode, execute: sudo snap install --classic Step 6. Troubleshooting Snap Installation Issues. While Snap installation is usually straightforward, issues may arise. Here are some common problems and their solutions: "Error: cannot communicate with server": Ensure that the snapd service is running correctly. Restart it using the following command: sudo systemctl restart snapd.service "Snap command not found": Verify that the snapd package is installed correctly. Reinstall it using: sudo apt install --reinstall snapd "Permission denied" errors: Check if your user account is added to the "snapd" group. Add it with: sudo usermod -aG snapd Congratulations! You have successfully installed Snap. Thanks for using this tutorial for installing the latest version of Snap on Debian 12 Bookworm. For additional help or useful information, we recommend you check the official Snap website. VPS: Make Your Service Offer! you don't have time to do all of this stuff, or if this is not your area of expertise, we offer a service to do "VPS Management Service Offer", starting from \$10 (Paypal payment). Please contact us to get the best deal!