

LINUX COMMANDS



Feel free

Description of some Linux commands — Part V OS Laboratory — Exercise 5



Collected and Written by Mostafa Fazli

deb

rpm

dpkg

gdebi

apt-get

apt-key

echo

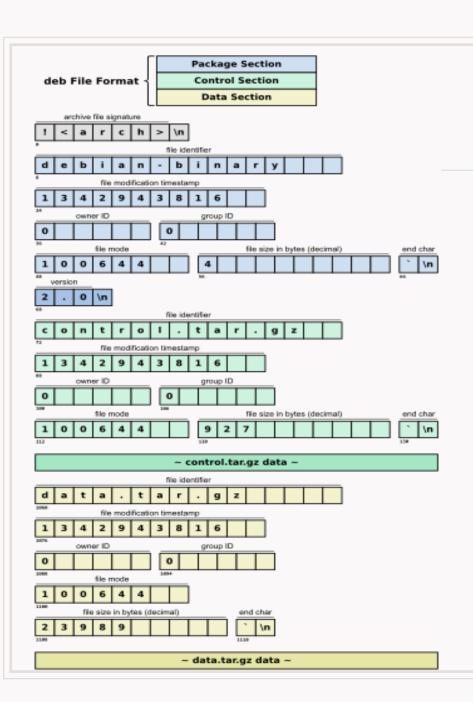
DNS

deb

deb is the format, as well as extension of the software package format for the Debian Linux distribution and its derivatives.

Debian packages are standard Unix "ar" archives that include two tar archives. One archive holds the control information and another contains the installable data.

Debian packages are used in distributions based on Debian, such as Ubuntu and many others.



deb

We 3 Ways to Install Deb Files:

Method 1: Use the default Software Center (GUI)

Method 2: Use Gdebi application for installing deb packages with dependencies

Method 3: Install with apt command



RPM command is used for installing, uninstalling, upgrading, querying, listing, and checking RPM packages on your Linux system.

RPM stands for **R**ed Hat **P**ackage **M**anager.

With root privilege, you can use the rpm command with appropriate options to manage the RPM software packages.

Structure:

rpm [OPTION] [FILE_OR_PACKAGE]

rpm

Options:

- -i => install a package
- -v => verbose
- -h => print hash marks as the package archive is unpacked.
- -q => query operation
- -a => queries all installed packages
- -f => file name
- -i => view information about an rpm
- -p => specify a package name

dpkg

In Debian and its derivates like Ubuntu and Linux Mint, the dpkg package manager is used for managing the packages.

Dpkg, which is installed by default on the Debian and its derivatives can be used to install, build, and remove .deb packages.

Install dpkg Package (sudo) apt-get install dpkg

Structure:

dpkg [OPTION] FILE_NALE

OR

dpkg ACTION

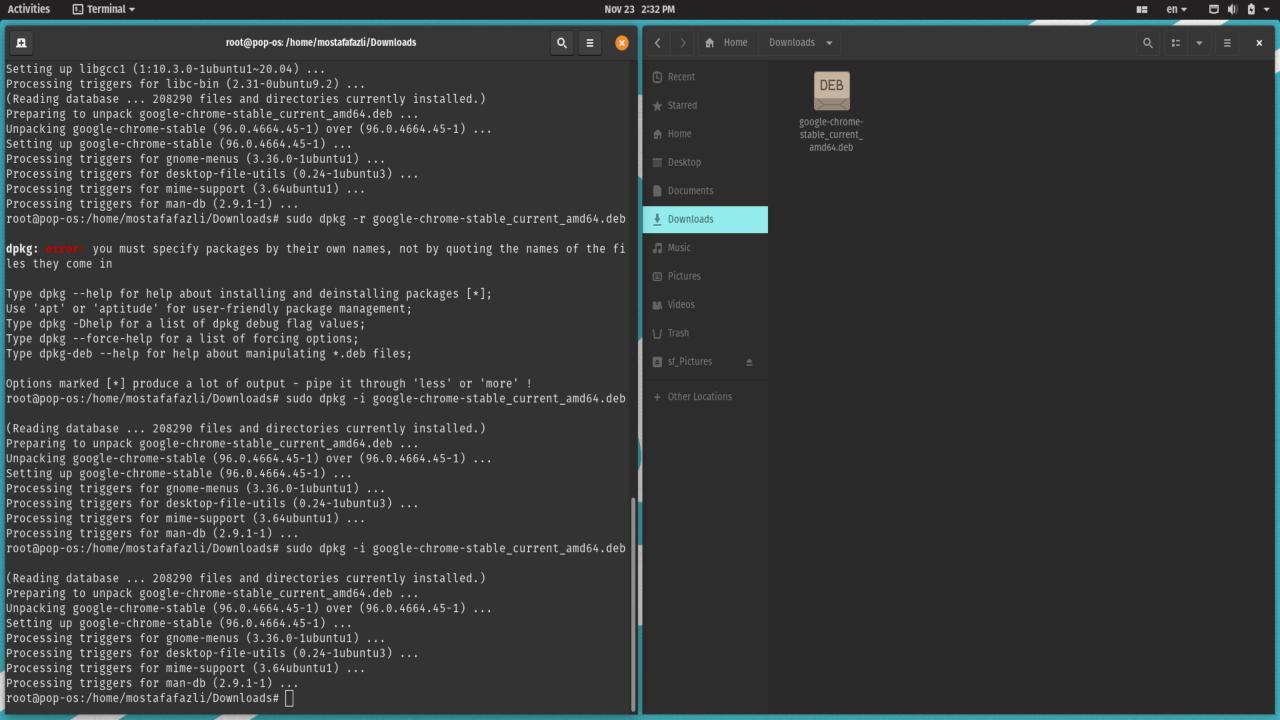
dpkg

Options:

- -i => install package
- -r => remove package
- -l => list of all installed packages
- -s => check if a package is installed or not
- --configure => Reconfigure a Unpacked Package

Examples:

sudo dpkg –i telegram.deb

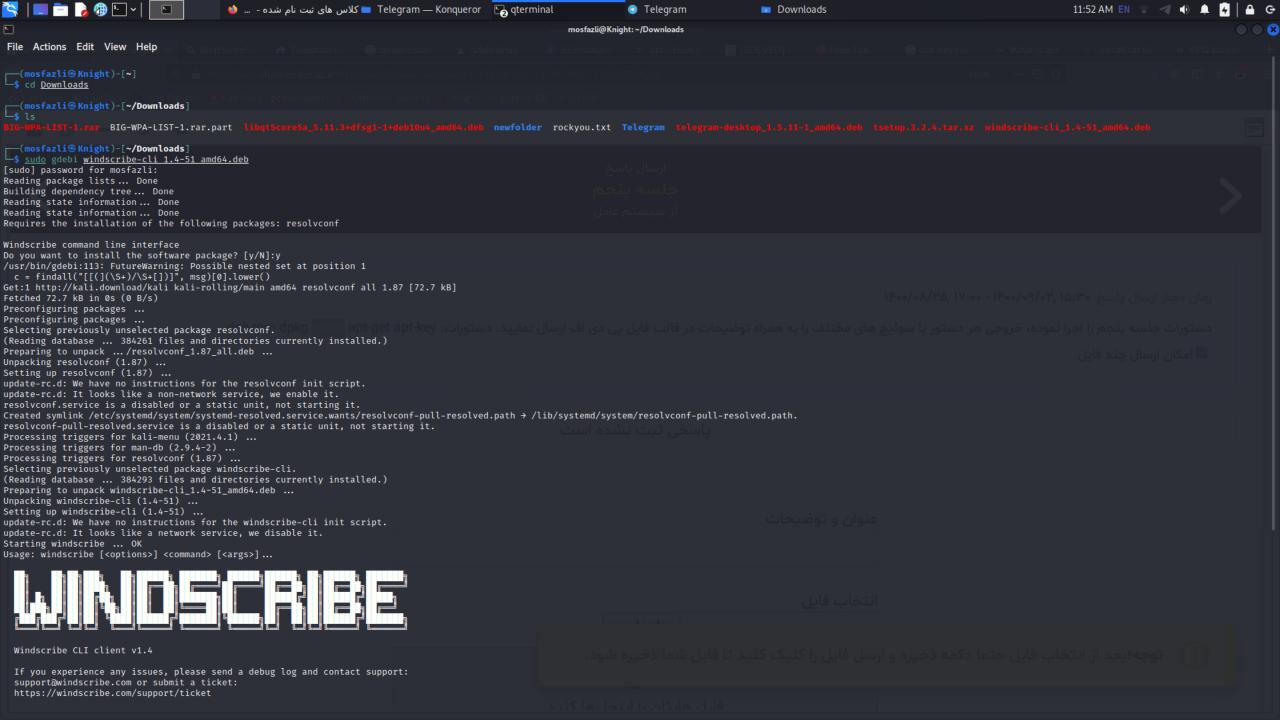


gdebi

gdebi lets you install local deb packages resolving and installing its dependencies. apt does the same, but only for remote (http, ftp) located packages. It can also resolve build-depends of debian/control files.

Structure:

gdebi [PACKAGE]



gdebi

Options:

- --version => Show program's version number and exit.
- -h, --help => Show this help message and exit.
- --n, --non-interactive => Run non-interactive (dangerous!).
- --o, --option => Set an APT configuration option.
- --q, --quiet => Do not show progress information.

Examples:

gdebi google-chrome.deb

*This command is privilege command.

apt

The apt command is a advanced command-line tool, which offers new software package installation, existing software package upgradation, updating of the package list index, and even upgrading the whole **Ubuntu** or **Linux Mint** or **Others Debian distribution** system.

apt-get

apt-get is a command-line tool which helps in handling packages in Linux. Its main task is to retrieve the information and packages from the authenticated sources for installation, upgrade and removal of packages along with their dependencies.

Structure:

apt-get [OPTION] COMMAND

*This command is privilege command.

apt-get

Commands:

update => This command is used to synchronize the package index files from their sources again. You need to perform an update before you upgrade or dist-upgrade.

upgrade => This command performs the function of upgrade, and also handles changing dependencies with new versions of packages.

Install => This command is used to install or upgrade packages. It is followed by one or more package names the user wishes to install.

remove => This command is used to uninstall packages.

check => This command is used to update the package cache and checks for broken dependencies.

Examples:

sudo apt-get install sublime--text

11:35 AM EN

| 🔚 🛅 🍃 🦓 🛅 🗸 |

~ :mosfazli@Knight کلاس های ثبت نام شده - ... 🖖

а

mostafafazli@pop-os: ~





ıostafafazli@pop-os:~\$ sudo apt-get install gdebi [sudo] password for mostafafazli:

Reading package lists... Done

Building dependency tree

Reading state information... Done

The following additional packages will be installed:

diffstat gdebi-core gettext intltool-debian libapt-pkg-perl libarchive-zip-perl libasync-mergepoint-perl libb-hooks-endofscope-perl libb-hooks-op-check-perl libcairo-perl libcapture-tiny-perl libclass-method-modifiers-perl libclass-xsaccessor-perl libclone-perl libcpanel-json-xs-perl libcroco3 libdevel-callchecker-perl libdevel-size-perl libdigest-bubblebabble-perl libdigest-hmac-perl libdynaloader-functions-perl libemail-valid-perl libexporter-tiny-perl libextutils-depends-perl libextutils-pkgconfig-perl libfile-find-rule-perl libfont-ttf-perl libfuture-perl libglib-perl libgtk2-perl libimport-into-perl libio-async-loop-epoll-perl libio-async-perl libio-pty-perl libio-string-perl libipc-run-perl libjson-maybexs-perl liblinux-epoll-perl liblist-compare-perl liblist-moreutils-perl libmodule-implementation-perl libmodule-runtime-perl libmoo-perl libmoox-aliases-perl libnamespace-clean-perl libnet-dns-perl libnet-dns-sec-perl libnet-domain-tld-perl libnet-ip-perl libnet-libidn-perl libnumber-compare-perl libpackage-stash-perl libpackage-stash-xs-perl libpango-perl libparams-classify-perl libpath-tiny-perl libperl4-corelibs-perl libperlio-gzip-perl libreadonly-perl libref-util-perl libref-util-xs-perl librole-tiny-perl libsereal-decoder-perl libsereal-encoder-perl libsereal-perl libstrictures-perl libstruct-dumb-perl libsub-exporter-progressive-perl libsub-identify-perl libsub-name-perl libsub-quote-perl libtest-fatal-perl libtest-refcount-perl libtext-glob-perl libtext-levenshtein-perl libtype-tiny-perl libtype-tiny-xs-perl libunicode-utf8-perl libvariable-magic-perl libxml-libxml-perl libxml-namespacesupport-perl libxml-sax-base-perl libxml-sax-expat-perl libxml-sax-perl libxml-writer-perl libyaml-libyaml-perl lintian patchutils python3-debian t1utils

Suggested packages:

gettext-doc autopoint libasprintf-dev libgettextpo-dev libfont-freetype-perl libgtk2-perl-doc libscalar-number-perl libbareword-filehandles-perl libindirect-perl libmultidimensional-perl libdevel-lexalias-perl libdevel-stacktrace-perl libxml-sax-expatxs-perl binutils-multiarch libtext-template-perl

The following NEW packages will be installed:

diffstat gdebi gdebi-core gettext intltool-debian libapt-pkg-perl libarchive-zip-perl libasync-mergepoint-perl libb-hooks-endofscope-perl libb-hooks-op-check-perl libcairo-perl libcapture-tiny-perl libclass-method-modifiers-perl libclass-xsaccessor-perl libclone-perl libcpanel-json-xs-perl libcroco3 libdevel-callchecker-perl libdevel-size-perl libdigest-bubblebabble-perl libdigest-hmac-perl libdynaloader-functions-perl libemail-valid-perl libexporter-tiny-perl libextutils-depends-perl libextutils-pkgconfig-perl libfile-find-rule-perl libfont-ttf-perl libfuture-perl libglib-perl libgk2-perl libimport-into-perl libio-async-loop-epoll-perl libio-async-perl libio-pty-perl libio-string-perl libipc-run-perl libison-maybexs-perl liblinux-epoll-perl liblist-compare-perl liblist-moreutils-perl libmodule-implementation-perl libmodule-runtime-perl libmoo-perl libmoox-aliases-perl libnamespace-clean-perl libnet-dns-perl libnet-dns-sec-perl libnet-domain-tld-perl libnet-ip-perl libnet-libidn-perl libnumber-compare-perl libpackage-stash-perl libpackage-stash-xs-perl libpango-perl libparams-classify-perl libpath-tiny-perl libperl4-corelibs-perl libperlio-gzip-perl libreadonly-perl libref-util-perl libref-util-xs-perl librole-tiny-perl libsereal-decoder-perl libsereal-encoder-perl libsereal-perl libstrictures-perl libstruct-dumb-perl libsub-exporter-progressive-perl libsub-identify-perl libsub-name-perl libsub-quote-perl libtest-fatal-perl libtest-refcount-perl libtext-glob-perl libtext-levenshtein-perl libtype-tiny-perl libtype-tiny-xs-perl libunicode-utf8-perl libvariable-magic-perl libxml-libxml-perl libxml-namespacesupport-perl libxml-sax-base-perl libxml-sax-expat-perl libxml-sax-perl libxml-writer-perl libyaml-libyaml-perl lintian patchutils python3-debian t1utils

0 upgraded, 91 newly installed, 0 to remove and 215 not upgraded.

Need to get 6,923 kB of archives.

After this operation, 28.2 MB of additional disk space will be used.

Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y

0% [Connecting to kazooie.canonical.com (91.189.91.39)]

apt-key

apt-key is used to manage the list of keys used by apt to authenticate packages. Packages which have been authenticated using these keys will be considered trusted.

apt-key supports only the binary OpenPGP format (also known as "GPG key public ring") in files with the "gpg" extension.

Folder of this keys is /etc/apt or tmp/apt-key... dir You can see link of source files or stable files in sources.list.d dir

Examples:

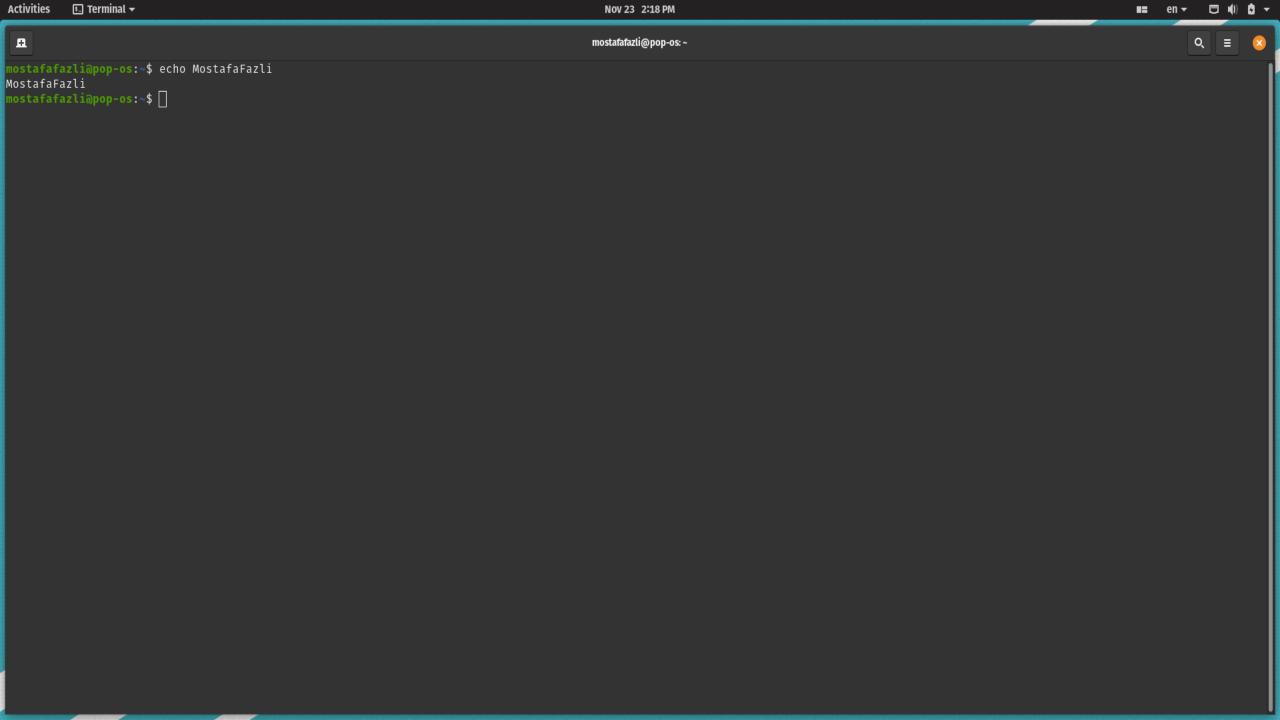
apt-key adv -keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com -recv-key FDC245A5

echo

This command used for print a text.

Sometimes this command combine with other commands (pipeline), for example: echo "deb https://download.telegram.org/apt/...." | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/telegram.list

Sometimes just for print a text like: echo Hello World!!!



DNS

You can change your DNS for skip country limitation, for example 404 page of Google

Some sites can help you to change your DNS like shecan.ir,

How to work with it on these sites is also explained.

