|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Syntax** | **Description** | **Example** |
| dpkg -i {.deb package} | Install the package | dpkg -i zip\_2.31-3\_i386.deb |
| dpkg -i {.deb package} | Upgrade package if it is installed else install a fresh copy of package | dpkg -i zip\_2.31-3\_i386.deb |
| dpkg -R {Directory-name} | Install all packages recursively from directory | dpkg -R /tmp/downloads |
| dpkg -r {package} | Remove/Delete an installed package except configuration files | dpkg -r zip |
| dpkg -P {package} | Remove/Delete everything including configuration files | dpkg -P apache-perl |
| dpkg -l | List all installed packages, along with package version and short description | dpkg -l  dokg -l | less  dpkg -l '\*apache\*'  dpkg -l | grep -i 'sudo' |
| dpkg -l {package} | List individual installed packages, along with package version and short description | dpkg -l apache-perl |
| dpkg -L {package} | Find out files are provided by the installed package i.e. list where files were installed | dpkg -L apache-perl  dpkg -L perl |
| dpkg -c {.Deb package} | List files provided (or owned) by the package i.e. List all files inside debian .deb package file, very useful to find where files would be installed | dpkg -c dc\_1.06-19\_i386.deb |
| dpkg -S {/path/to/file} | Find what package owns the file i.e. find out what package does file belong | dpkg -S /bin/netstat  dpkg -S /sbin/ippool |
| dpkg --info {.deb package} | Display details about dpkg archive, version, maintainer, Architecture, display depends packages, description etc | dpkg --info lsof-1.0.0.deb |
| dpkg -s {package} | grep Status | Find out if Debian package is installed or not (status) | dpkg -s lsof | grep Status |

{package} - Replace with actual package name

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Syntax** | **Description** | **Example(s)** |
| apt install {package} | Install the new package. If package is installed then try to upgrade to latest version | apt install zip  apt install lsof samba mysql-client |
| apt remove {package} | Remove/Delete an installed package except configuration files | apt remove zip |
| apt purge {package} | Remove/Delete everything including configuration files | Apt purge mysql-server |
| apt update  apt upgrade | Resynchronize the package index files and Upgrade the Debian Linux system including security update (Internet access required) | apt update  apt upgrade |
| apt update  apt dist-upgrade | Usually use to upgrade to Ubuntu. In addition to performing the function of upgrade, also intelligently handles changing dependencies with new versions of packages; apt-get has a "smart" conflict resolution system, and it will attempt to upgrade the most important packages at the expense of less important ones if necessary. | apt update  apt dist-upgrade |

A repository is a database and a set of URLs that linux can use to download software from. Both yum and rpm will update the database when software is installed, updated, or removed.

/etc/yum.repos.d/ contains repository files