To check installed Packages:

In red hat:-

# yum list installed or # rpm -qa

In ubuntu: # apt list –installed or # dpkg –list or # dpkg-query -l

To check the dependencies of a package using yum (Yellowdog Updater, Modified) on CentOS, Fedora, or other Red Hat-based distributions, you can use the yum deplist command. For apt (Advanced Package Tool) on Debian-based dis

**yum deplist httpd**

**apt-cache depends apache2**

apt-cache depends apache2

apache2

PreDepends: init-system-helpers

Depends: apache2-bin

Depends: apache2-data

To revert back ie., go back to previous version of that package if new version is not working properly)

# yum downgrade <packagename>

yum downgrade vsftpd-2.0.5-12.el5

This will downgrade a package to the previously highest version or you can specify the whole version and release number for the package to downgrade.

To check info about a specific packages:

**yum info <package-name>**

**apt show <package-name>**

**zypper info <package-name>**

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List installed packages:

**yum list installed**

List available packages:

**yum list available**

List both installed and available packages:

**yum list all**

Ubuntu (using apt)

List installed packages:

**apt list --installed**

List available packages:

**apt list --available**

List both installed and available packages:

**apt list**

In openSUSE's zypper package manager, the se command is short for search. It is used to search for packages in the configured repositories.

The full form of the zypper se command is zypper search, which is used to search for packages by name, summary, description, or other attributes

openSUSE (using zypper)

List installed packages:

**zypper se --installed-only**

List available packages:

**zypper se --available**

List both installed and available packages:

**zypper se**

DESCRIPTION

apt provides a high-level commandline interface for the package

management system. It is intended as an end user interface and enables

some options better suited for interactive usage by default compared to

more specialized APT tools like apt-get(8) and apt-cache(8).

Much like apt itself, its manpage is intended as an end user interface

and as such only mentions the most used commands and options partly to

not duplicate information in multiple places and partly to avoid

overwhelming readers with a cornucopia of options and details.

update (apt-get(8))

update is used to download package information from all configured

sources. Other commands operate on this data to e.g. perform

package upgrades or search in and display details about all

packages available for installation.

upgrade (apt-get(8))

upgrade is used to install available upgrades of all packages

currently installed on the system from the sources configured via

sources.list(5). New packages will be installed if required to

satisfy dependencies, but existing packages will never be removed.

If an upgrade for a package requires the removal of an installed

package the upgrade for this package isn't performed.

full-upgrade (apt-get(8))

full-upgrade performs the function of upgrade but will remove

currently installed packages if this is needed to upgrade the

system as a whole.

install, reinstall, remove, purge (apt-get(8))

Performs the requested action on one or more packages specified via

regex(7), glob(7) or exact match. The requested action can be

overridden for specific packages by appending a plus (+) to the

package name to install this package or a minus (-) to remove it.

A specific version of a package can be selected for installation by

following the package name with an equals (=) and the version of

the package to select. Alternatively the version from a specific

release can be selected by following the package name with a

forward slash (/) and codename (bullseye, bookworm, sid ...) or

suite name (stable, testing, unstable). This will also select

versions from this release for dependencies of this package if

needed to satisfy the request.

Removing a package removes all packaged data, but leaves usually

small (modified) user configuration files behind, in case the

remove was an accident. Just issuing an installation request for

the accidentally removed package will restore its function as

before in that case. On the other hand you can get rid of these

leftovers by calling purge even on already removed packages. Note

that this does not affect any data or configuration stored in your

home directory.

autoremove (apt-get(8))

autoremove is used to remove packages that were automatically

installed to satisfy dependencies for other packages and are now no

longer needed as dependencies changed or the package(s) needing

them were removed in the meantime.

You should check that the list does not include applications you

have grown to like even though they were once installed just as a

dependency of another package. You can mark such a package as

manually installed by using apt-mark(8). Packages which you have

installed explicitly via install are also never proposed for

automatic removal.

satisfy (apt-get(8))

satisfy satisfies dependency strings, as used in Build-Depends. It

also handles conflicts, by prefixing an argument with "Conflicts:

".

Example: apt satisfy "foo, bar (>= 1.0)" "Conflicts: baz, fuzz"

search (apt-cache(8))

search can be used to search for the given regex(7) term(s) in the

list of available packages and display matches. This can e.g. be

useful if you are looking for packages having a specific feature.

If you are looking for a package including a specific file try apt-

file(1).

show (apt-cache(8))

Show information about the given package(s) including its

dependencies, installation and download size, sources the package

is available from, the description of the packages content and much

more. It can e.g. be helpful to look at this information before

allowing apt(8) to remove a package or while searching for new

packages to install.

list

list is somewhat similar to dpkg-query --list in that it can

display a list of packages satisfying certain criteria. It supports

glob(7) patterns for matching package names as well as options to

list installed (--installed), upgradeable (--upgradeable) or all

available (--all-versions) versions.

edit-sources (work-in-progress)

edit-sources lets you edit your sources.list(5) files in your

preferred text editor while also providing basic sanity checks.

SCRIPT USAGE AND DIFFERENCES FROM OTHER APT TOOLS

The apt(8) commandline is designed as an end-user tool and it may

change behavior between versions. While it tries not to break backward

compatibility this is not guaranteed either if a change seems

beneficial for interactive use.