

binary pkg: (.deb)

\$ar x file.deb: extract, \$ar t file.deb: list contents

contents: debian-binary: text showing version, control.tar.gz: meta-Info, data.tar.gz: exe, docu, etc..

pkg header:

dpkg --info pkg.deb, dpkg --status pkg, apt-cache show pkg

Fields, ... Architecture, Replaces, Depends (can be a ^{generic} ~~virtual~~ service), conflicts

* Virtual package, no data, only provide ^{generic} ~~virtual~~ service and declare dependencies

* Generic services: mail-transport-agent, www-browser, xwindow-manager, etc..

dpkg confs

/var/lib/dpkg/info/status : status of all packages

/var/lib/dpkg/info/~~...~~...list: list of files installed by a package

{ ...preinst, ...postrm: action hooks

...conf files: conf files of pkg.

* When reinstall or update pkg, conf files will be updated, if modified, ^{by user on old conf} it will ask to use new or keep old, to force ask, use

dpkg ... --force-confask, useful to recover deleted conf files by re-installing

dpkg install

\$dpkg -i pkg.deb (equivalent to \$dpkg --unpack pkg.deb + \$dpkg --configure pkg.deb)
(compared to apt install, this does not work if dependency not met.

\$dpkg -i --force-overwrite overwrite already exist ~~the~~ files

dpkg ~~@~~... --force-confask, force ask keep old conf or new conf

dpkg remove

dpkg -r pkg or dpkg --purge pkg, difference is whether conf, usr data, ~~scripts~~ etc are kept.

dpkg --getfiles pkg: list installed files

dpkg --getstatus pkg: show header

dpkg --search filename; search in installed files

dpkg --getpkginfo pkg: list known pkg

dpkg --getcontents pkg.deb: list to be installed files in pkg.deb

dpkg --getinfo pkg.deb: show pkg.deb header

dpkg log: /var/log/dpkg.log