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TDDI41 Lab report

Högskoleingenjörsutbildning i datateknik, 180 hp

APT

Errata: "[...]dpkg, is one of the most powerful"[citation needed]

Exercise 1: Review and preparation

1-1 Read the documentation for apt-get and answer the following questions.

a) Which apt-get sub-command is used to install new packages.

```
# apt-get install <package>
```

b) Which apt-get sub-command is used to remove packages.

```
# apt-get remove|purge <package>
```

c) What does apt-get update do.

`update` gets the latest index files from the repositories.

d) What does apt-get dist-upgrade do.

It upgrades all explicitly installed packages and (hopefully) their dependencies.

1-2 Read the documentation for dpkg and answer the following questions.

a) What does dpkg –get-selections do.

Prints a list of installed packages, unless a search pattern is given, in which case not installed in the indexes also are included (well, the ones that matches the search pattern).

b) What does dpkg –purge vim do.

Removes the package and its config files.

c) What does dpkg -L bind9 do.Exercise 1: Review and preparation

c) Lists files installed by `bind9`.

Exercise 6: Review of aptitude

6-1 What command in aptitude will cause the package list to contain only those packages whose names contain a specific word?

`/ <word>`

6-2 What command in aptitude lets you search the package list without hiding anything?

`l <word>`

6-3 What command marks a package for installation? For deletion?

```
# aptitude install <package>
# aptitude remove <package>
```

('+'and '-' keys)

6-4 What command causes all selected actions (installation, deletion, and upgrades) to take place.

```
# aptitude -i
```
('g'-key)

6-5 If there is a B in the leftmost column, what does that mean.

The package has broken dependencies.