

6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- When would you use Debian packages instead of RPM packages?
- How can you tell a Debian package from an RPM package?
- Which **dpkg** option prevents a package from being installed if a newer version of the package already exists on the computer?
- Which command would you use to display all of the package's dependencies?
- Which command for Debian is similar to the YUM tool for RPM packages?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Install and uninstall a new package using the **dpkg** command.
- Use the **apt-cache** command to view information about installed packages.
- Download and install a package using the **apt-get** command.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Debian packages	A software package format that is different than the RPM format.
dpkg	The Debian Package Manager that installs Debian packages.
apt-get	The Aptitude Package Manager that downloads, resolves dependencies, and installs Debian packages.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
CompTIA Linux+	<p>2.1 Given a scenario, conduct software installations, configurations, updates, and removals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Package Types<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ .deb• Installation tools<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Dpkg◦ APT

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