1. Yum manages software by using yum/dnf and rpm for your red hat based linux system like centos.
2. APT for debain based, ubuntu, kali linux etc.
3. Yum is the primary package management tool for redhat.
4. Yum performs dependency resolution when installing, updating and removing software packages.
5. How to install and remove the packages

#yum install nginx -y

#yum remove nginx

1. What is the difference between yum update & upgrade?

Upgrade: will delete the old packages

Update: keep the old packages, we can rollback

1. You can see all the options using

#yum -option

1. To check the available updates for packages

#yum check-update

1. To see the past work done related to the packages, which will show you the activity with date and time

#yum history

1. We can simply undo or redo any action using

#yum history undo <id>

#yum history redo <id>

1. Using rpm you can install, uninstall, and query individual software packages.
2. Issue: rpm cannot manage dependency resolution like yum
3. Rpm maintains the database of installed packages, which enables powerful and fast queries.
4. To install, upgrade or delete .rpm packages using rpm

#rpm -i package-name

#rpm -U package-name

#rpm -ivh package-name

#rpm -evh package-name

(V-verbose, h for hash to show progress)

1. To query all the installed packages.

#rpm -qa

1. More info about the packages

#rpm -qi <package-name>

1. Info for the config files for a package

#rpm -qc <package-name>

1. For Redhat/Centos 8

#dnf list available

#dnf list install

#dnf upgrade/update

#dnf install package.name

#dnf remove package-name

#dnf info package.name

1. For ubuntu

#apt install package.name

#apt remove package.name

#apt autoremove (to remove the dependencies)

#apt update (to update the repo)

#apt cache search apache