

Most of the **apt** commands must be run as a user with **sudo** privileges.

1. apt update

- a. The APT package index is basically a database that holds records of available packages from the repositories enabled in your system.
- b. Always update the package index before upgrading or installing new packages.

2. apt upgrade [<package_name>]

- a. To upgrade the installed packages to their latest versions
sudo apt upgrade
- b. To upgrade a single package:
sudo apt upgrade <package_name>

3. apt full-upgrade

- a. The difference between upgrade and full-upgrade is that the later will remove the installed packages if that is needed to upgrade the whole system
sudo apt full-upgrade

4. apt install <package1> <package2>

- a. Installing packages
sudo apt install <package1> <package2>

5. apt remove <package>

- a. Removing installed packages
sudo apt remove <package1> <package2>
- b. The remove command will uninstall the given packages, but it may leave some configuration files behind. If you want to remove the package including all configuration files, use **purge** instead of **remove**
sudo apt purge <package_name>

6. apt autoremove

- a. Whenever a new package that depends on other packages is installed on the system, the package dependencies will be installed too. When the package is removed, the dependencies will stay on the system. This leftover packages are no longer used by anything else and can be removed.
sudo apt autoremove

7. apt list [--installed | --upgradeable]

- a. Print a list of all packages available for us:
sudo apt list
- b. To list only the installed packages
sudo apt list --installed
- c. To list upgradeable packages
sudo apt list --upgradeable

8. apt search <package>

- a. To search a given package in the list of the available packages
sudo apt search <package>

9. **apt show <package>**

- a. Show the information about the package dependencies, ...
sudo apt show <package>