APT Debian package manager

CONCEPTS

update only refreshes the lists; upgrade is what installs new versions. Run them in that order.

Sources sources.list
↓ `apt update`
Package lists local index
↓ `apt install`
Downloaded .deb /var/cache/apt
↓ `dpkg`
Installed system dpkg database

apt is the interactive front end; apt-get and apt-cache behave more stably and are better in scripts.

UPDATE AND UPGRADE

`sudo apt update`
Refresh the package lists

`sudo apt upgrade`
Upgrade, never remove packages

`sudo apt full-upgrade`
Upgrade, allow removals if needed

`apt list --upgradeable`
List packages with updates

`sudo apt install --only-upgrade <pkg>`
Upgrade one package only

`sudo apt -s upgrade`
Simulate, change nothing

INSTALL AND REMOVE

`sudo apt install <pkg>`
Install a package

`sudo apt install <pkg1> <pkg2>`
Install several at once

`sudo apt remove <pkg>`
Remove, keep config files

`sudo apt purge <pkg>`
Remove including config files

INSTALL AND REMOVE (cont.)

`sudo apt autoremove`
Remove unneeded dependencies

`sudo apt install ./<file>.deb`
Install a local .deb with deps

`sudo apt reinstall <pkg>`
Reinstall a package

`sudo apt install <pkg>=<version>`
Install an exact version

`sudo apt install --no-install-recommends <pkg>`
Skip recommended packages

`sudo apt install -f`
Repair broken dependencies

SEARCH AND INSPECT

`apt search <term>`
Search names and descriptions

`apt show <pkg>`
Show version, depends, size

`apt list --installed`
List installed packages

`apt policy <pkg>`
Installed, candidate, sources

HOLD AND MARK

`sudo apt-mark hold <pkg>`
Freeze at current version

`sudo apt-mark unhold <pkg>`
Allow upgrades again

DPKG PAIRING

`dpkg -l`
List installed packages

`dpkg -L <pkg>`
Files a package installed

`dpkg -S <path>`
Which package owns a file

`sudo dpkg --configure -a`
Finish interrupted installs