`input.sh`

Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

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dpkg

Syntax	Description
dpkg -i <package_name>.deb	Installs a new package or updates it if it's already installed.
dpkg -R <directory_name>	Installs all packages from a directory recursively.
dpkg -r <package_name>	Removes a package, but leaves configuration files.
dpkg -P <package_name>	Removes a package and its configuration files.
dpkg -I <package_name>	Gets information about the package like version, architecture, maintainer and dependencies.
dpkg -s <package_name>	Gets information about the package. A little more human-friendly output.
dpkg -L <package_name>	Shows the location of all files associated with a package.
dpkg -c <package_name>.deb	Lists files provided by the package. Useful to find where files will be installed if you decide to install the package.
dpkg -S /path/to/file	Find out which package is associated with the file.

apt-get / apt

Syntax	Description
apt-get update	Updates the package index from sources.
apt-get install <package_name	Installs a package.
apt-get remove <package_name>	Removes the package, but leaves configuration files.
apt-get purge <package_name>	Removes the package, as well as its configuration files.
apt install -f	Tries to fix broken dependencies.
apt-get upgrade	Upgrades all packages in the system to their latest versions.
apt-get clean	Saves disk space by deleting directories where downloaded .deb files get stored (/var/cache/apt/archives and /var/cache/apt/partial/).

apt-cache

Syntax	Description
apt-cache search <package_name>	Searches for the package or lists which packages contain a specific file.
apt-cache show <package_name>	Shows detailed information about a package.