

Available Packages

The apt-cache search command will return all packages that have name in the package name or description:

```
# apt-cache search name
```

Once you have a package name, you can get more detailed information on the package using the apt-cache show and apt-cache showpkg commands.

```
# apt-cache show package_name
# apt-cache showpkg package_name
# apt-cache list package_name
```

Installed Packages

Check single package

Run apt list package, it will return the available version and if it is installed “[installed]”

```
# apt list package

# apt list bluez
-----
Listing... Done
bluez/stable,now 5.66-1 amd64 [installed]
-----
```

Query all manually installed packages

```
# apt list --manual-installed=true
```

or

```
# apt-mark showmanual
```

dpkg-query - Low Level

dpkg-query is a tool to query the dpkg database.

```
-l, --list [package-name-pattern...]
    List packages matching given pattern.
    If no package-name-pattern is given, list all packages in
/var/lib/dpkg/status.
    Normal shell wildchars are allowed in package-name-pattern.

-s, --status package-name...
    Report status of specified package.
    This just displays the entry in the installed package status
database.

-L, --listfiles package-name...
    List files installed to your system from package-name.

-S, --search filename-search-pattern...
    Search for packages that own files corresponding to the given
pattern.
    Standard shell wildchars can be used in the pattern.

-p, --print-avail package-name...
    Display details about package-name, as found in
/var/lib/dpkg/available.
    Users of APT-based frontends should use apt-cache show package-name
instead as the available file
    is only kept up-to-date when using dselect.
```

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