

APT Packages

apt-cache search and apt show

The apt-cache search command displays much of the information stored in the internal cached package database. For example, let's say we would like to install the *pure-ftpd* application via APT. The first thing we have to do is to find out whether or not the application is present in the Kali Linux repositories. To do so, we would proceed by passing the search term on the command line:

```
kali@kali:~$ apt-cache search
pure-ftpd
mysqlmail-pure-ftpd-logger - real-
time logging system in MySQL -
Pure-FTPd traffic-logg
pure-ftpd - Secure and efficient
FTP server
pure-ftpd-common - Pure-FTPd FTP
server (Common Files)
pure-ftpd-ldap - Secure and
efficient FTP server with LDAP user
authentication
pure-ftpd-mysql - Secure and
efficient FTP server with MySQL
user authentication
pure-ftpd-postgresql - Secure and
efficient FTP server with
PostgreSQL user authentica
resource-agents - Cluster Resource
Agents
```

Listing 23 - Using apt-cache search to search for the pure-ftpd application

To confirm that the resource-agents package description really contains the "pure-ftpd" keyword, pass the package name to apt show as follows:

```
kali@kali:~$ apt show resource-  
agents  
Package: resource-agents  
Version: 1:4.2.0-2  
...  
Description: Cluster Resource  
Agents  
This package contains cluster  
resource agents (RAs) compliant  
with the Open  
Cluster Framework (OCF)  
specification, used to interface  
with various services  
in a High Availability environment  
managed by the Pacemaker resource  
manager.  
.  
Agents included:  
AoEtarget: Manages ATA-over-  
Ethernet (AoE) target exports  
AudibleAlarm: Emits audible beeps  
at a configurable interval  
...  
NodeUtilization: Node Utilization  
Pure-FTPd: Manages a Pure-FTPd  
FTP server instance  
Raid1: Manages Linux software  
RAID (MD) devices on shared storage  
...
```

*Listing 24 - Using apt show to examine information
related to the resource-agents package*

apt remove --purge

The apt remove --purge command completely removes packages from Kali. It is important to note that removing a package with apt remove removes all package data, but leaves usually small (modified) user configuration files behind, in case the removal was accidental. Adding the --purge

option removes all the leftovers.

dpkg

dpkg is the core tool used to install a package, either directly or indirectly through APT. It is also the preferred tool to use when operating offline, since it does not require an Internet connection. Note that *dpkg* will not install any dependencies that the package might require. To install a package with *dpkg*, provide the *-i* or *--install* option and the path to the *.deb* package file. This assumes that the *.deb* file of the package to install has been previously downloaded or obtained in some other way.

```
kali@kali:~$ sudo dpkg -i man-  
db_2.7.0.2-5_amd64.deb  
(Reading database ... 86425 files  
and directories currently  
installed.)  
Preparing to unpack man-  
db_2.7.0.2-5_amd64.deb ...  
Unpacking man-db (2.7.0.2-5) over  
(2.7.0.2-4) ...  
Setting up man-db (2.7.0.2-5) ...  
Updating database of manual pages  
...  
Processing triggers for mime-  
support (3.58) ...  
...
```

Listing 27 - Using dpkg -i to install the man-db application

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