

Package Managers

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center

Package Management Overview

- Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Can install almost anything with ease of from your terminal.
- Update to the latest version with one command.
 - No more download the latest installer nonsense!
- Various tools can be installed by installing a package.
 - A package contains the files and other instructions to setup a piece of software.
 - Many packages depend on each other.
 - High-level package managers download packages, figure out the dependencies for you, and deal with groups of packages.
 - Low-level managers unpack individual packages, run scripts, and get the software installed correctly

Many different philosophies

- Monolithic binary packages: one big "app" with everything bundled together
 - docker containers, most windows programs
- Small binary packages: separate common code into independently-installed "libraries"
 - MSI files, Ubuntu, most of linux
- Source-based packages: no installers at all! Compile all your programs
 - language-based package managers, brew, portage
- Benefits to all approaches
 - monolithic binary: fastish install, very independent programs
 - small binary: very fast install, less wasted space
 - source-based: fastest code, smallest install, easy to use open-source

Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
 - Low-level: two general families of binary packages exist: `deb` , and `rpm` .
 - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
 - **Debian/Ubuntu:** `apt-get` , `apt` , `aptitude` .
 - **SUSE/OpenSUSE:** `zypper` .
 - **Fedora:** `dnf` (Fedora 22+) / `yum` .
 - **RHEL/CentOS:** `yum` (until they adopt `dnf`).
 - **Arch:** `pacman`
 - **Gentoo:** `Portage` , `emerge`
- Mac OSX:
 - Others exist, but the only one you should ever use is `brew` .
 - Don't user others (e.g. `port`), they are outdated / EOSL.

Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for each package manager is different, the concepts are all the same:
 - This lecture will focus on `apt` , `dnf` , `emerge` , and `brew` .
 - The `dnf` commands are almost entirely interchangeable with `yum` , by design.
 - Note that `brew` is a "special snowflake", more on this later.
- What does your package manager give you? The ability to
 - install new packages you do not have.
 - remove packages you have installed.
 - update installed packages.
 - update the lists to search for files / updates from.
 - view dependencies of a given package.
 - a whole lot more!!!

A Note on update

- These "subcommands" are by category, not name: `update` is not always called `update`
- The `update` command has importantly different meanings in different package managers.
- Most do not default to system (read linux kernel) updates.
 - **Fedora** does; most others do not.
- It depends on your operating system, and package manager.
 - Know your operating system, and look up what the default behavior is.
- If your program needs a specific version of the linux kernel, you need to be very careful!
 - very, very few programs care about your kernel version.

A Note on Names and their Meanings

- Package names sometimes specify architecture:
 - [3456x] 86 (e.g. .i386 or .i686 or x86): these are the **32-bit** packages.
 - x86_64 or amd64 : these are the **64-bit** packages.
 - noarch : these are independent of the architecture.
- Ubuntu / fedora often splits packages into smaller pieces:
 - The header files are usually called something like:
 - deb : usually <package>-dev
 - rpm : usually <package>-devel
 - The library you will need to link against:
 - If applicable, lib<package> or something similar.
 - The binaries (executables), often provided by just <package> .
 - Most relevant for c and c++ , but also Python and others.
 - Use the search functionality of your package manager.

Example Development Tool Installation

- To compile and link against `Xrandr` (X.Org X11 `libXrandr` runtime library) on **ubuntu**, you would have to install:
 - `libxrandr2` : the library.
 - `libxrandr-dev` : the header files.
 - Usually don't explicitly include the architecture (e.g. `.x86_64`), it's inferred
 - If you're getting link errors, try installing explicit 32/64-bit version.
 - just google your error
- Splitting devel files more common for binary package managers, less for source-based ones.

System Specific Package Managers

RHEL / Fedora Package Managers (yum and dnf)

- Installing and uninstalling:
 - Install a package:
 - `dnf install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
 - Remove a package:
 - `dnf remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
 - Only **one** pkg required, but can specify many.
 - "Group" packages are available, but different command:
 - `dnf groupinstall 'Package Group Name'`
- Updating components:
 - Update EVERYTHING: `dnf upgrade .`
 - `update` exists, but is essentially `upgrade`.
 - Specify a **package** name to only upgrade that package.
 - Updating repository lists: `dnf check-update`

Gentoo package manager (portage with emerge)

- Source-based package manager: compiles your packages
 - just runs a special **bash** script to compile
 - very, very fine-grained control over dependencies and features
 - use the latest software specialized to your hardware!
- **USE** flags control special "optional" features
 - would be separate packages on ubuntu
 - Want **java** or **emacs** integration? `USE="java emacs..."`
- Installing, uninstalling, and updating
 - `emerge <pkg>` to install
 - `emerge -v --depclean` to remove
 - explicitly checks to ensure other packages don't need it first
 - `emerge -uND @world` to upgrade everything
 - flags are "update", "newuse" (if you turned on a feature), "deep"(also check

Cautionary Tales

- **WARNING:** if you install package **Y**, which installs **X** as a dependency, and later remove **Y**
 - Sometimes **X** will be removed immediately!
 - Sometimes **X** will be removed during a cleanup operation later
- Solution?
 - Basically, **pay attention to your package manager.**
 - Install packages explicitly that you need
 - Check lists of packages when removing things
- Why does this happen at all?
 - Linux splits things into dependencies: avoids lots of extra copies
 - Side effect: dependencies are visible to you; you can use directly
 - In windows: dependencies are hidden

Package Management is a core Philosophy

- Most of what makes a Linux distribution is its package manager
- Reflects Distribution's philosophy
 - Ubuntu: "just work" and don't think too hard
 - Fedora: "latest everything" but keep it stable+not too hard
 - Arch: I want to understand how my distro works.
 - Gentoo: I do understand how my distro works.

If you're thinking of installing Linux, by the way...

- **Ubuntu**

- Benefits: easy install, out-of-the-box setup, common things "just work"
- Drawbacks: too much magic; system "just work" scripts break if you need to do too many uncommon things and aren't really careful

- **Fedora**

- Benefits: still pretty easy to install, lots of good "get started quick" stuff. Good in a VM too
- Drawbacks: a little less stable; can change deep system things but also not hard to break your system that way.

If you're thinking of installing Linux, by the way...

- **Arch**

- Benefits: wealth of knowledge, really helps you understand why your system works and what makes it work
- Drawbacks: limited automagic. Takes real time to set things up, or change important things.

- **Gentoo**

- Benefits: similar to Arch, plus the source-based Portage package manager is pure gold. Great if you're doing serious programming/systems work, or if you really need a thing from github that was released last week, or you have a limited environment. Great way to really learn Linux.
- Drawbacks: absolutely no automagic. Takes real time to set things up, compiling is time-consuming, all the docs think you know what you're doing.

OSX Package Management: Install brew on your own

- Sitting in class right now with a Mac?
- **DON'T DO THIS IN CLASS.** You will want to make sure you do not have to interrupt the process.
- Make sure you have the "Command Line Tools" installed.
 - Visit <http://brew.sh/>
 - Copy-paste the given instructions in the terminal as a regular user (not root!).
- **VERY IMPORTANT:** READ WHAT THE OUTPUT IS!!!! It will tell you to do things, and you have to do them. Specifically
You should run ' `brew doctor` ' **BEFORE** you install anything.

OSX Package Management (brew)

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a formula:

```
brew install <fmla1> <fmla2> ... <fmla2>
```

Remove a formula:

```
brew uninstall <fmla1> <fmla2> ... <fmlaN>
```

- Only one `fmla` required, but can specify many.

- "Group" packages have no meaning in brew.

- Updating components:

- Update `brew` , all taps, and installed formulae listings. This does not update the actual software you have installed with `brew` , just the definitions: `brew update`.

- Update just installed formulae: `brew upgrade` .

- Specify a formula name to only upgrade that formula.

- Searching for packages:

- Same command: `brew search`

OSX: One of These Kids is Not Like the Others (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar` :
 - common feature of "non-system" package managers
 - No `sudo` , plays nicely with OSX (e.g. Applications, python3).
 - Non-linking by default. If a conflict is detected, it will tell you.
 - Really important to read what `brew` tells you!!!
- `brew` is modular. Additional repositories ("taps") available:
 - This concept exists for all package managers
- Common taps people use:
 - `brew tap homebrew/science`
 - Various "scientific computing" tools, e.g. opencv.
 - `brew tap caskroom/cask`
 - Install `.app` applications! Safe: installs in the "Cellar", symlinks to

OSX: One of These Kids is Not Like the Others (Part II)

- `brew` installs **formulas**.
 - A `ruby` script that provides rules for where to download something from `/` how to compile it. Similar concept to portage's bash files
- Sometimes the packager creates a "Bottle":
 - If a bottle for your version of OSX exists, you don't have to compile locally.
 - The bottle just gets downloaded and then "poured".
- Otherwise, `brew` downloads the source and compiles locally.
- Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!
 - `brew options opencv`
 - `brew install --with-cuda --c++11 opencv`
 - It really really really is magical. Just like USE flags in Gentoo!
 - `brew reinstall --with-missed-option formula`

OSX: One of These Kids is Not Like the Others (Part III)

- Reiteration: pay attention to `brew` and what it says. Seriously.
- Example: after installing `opencv`, it will return:

==> Caveats

Python modules have been installed and Homebrews site-packages is not `in` your Python `sys.path`, so you will not be able to import the modules this formula installed. If you plan to develop with these modules, please run:

```
mkdir -p /Users/sven/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages
echo 'import site; site.addsitedir( \
"/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages")' >> \
/Users/sven/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/homebrew.pth
```

- `brew` gives copy-paste format, above is just so you can read.
- I want to use `opencv` in `Python`, so I do what `brew` tells me.

Language-specific package management

- Modern programming language environments have their own package managers
 - **Haskell:** `cabal`
 - **Ocaml:** `opam`
 - **Python:** `conda` / `pip` / `pip3`
 - **Ruby:** `bundler` / `gem`
 - **Rust:** `cargo`
- Works basically exactly like `brew`
 - separate, user-specific install directory
 - preferred to system packages but does not replace them
- Be careful when using these!
 - system packages are not preferred, but sometimes get used anyway
 - when languages rely on external packages, things get really hairy

Other Managers

- There are so many package managers out there for different things, too many to list them all!:
 - **Ruby:** `gem`
 - **Anaconda Python:** `conda`
 - **Python:** `pip`
 - **Python:** `easy_install` (but really, just use `pip`)
 - **Python3:** `pip3`
 - **LaTeX:** `tlmgr` (uses the CTAN database)
 - Must install `TeX` from source to get `tlmgr`
 - **Perl:** `cpan`
 - **Sublime Text:** `Package Control`
 - Many many others...

Some notes and warnings about Python package management.

- Notes:

- If you want X in Python 2 and 3:

- `pip install X` and `pip3 install X`
 - **OSX** Specifically: advise only using `brew` or **Anaconda Python**. The system Python can get really damaged if you modify it, you- are better off leaving it alone.
 - So even if you want to use `python2` on Mac, strongly encourage you to install it with `brew`.

- Warnings:

- Don't mix `easy_install` and `pip`. Choose one, stick with it.

- But the internet told me if I want `pip` on Mac, I should `easy_install pip`
 - NO! Because this `pip` will modify your system `python`, USE BREW.

- Don't mix `pip` with `conda`. If you have **Anaconda python**, just stick to using `conda`

Concepts in language-specific (per-user) package management

- Packages do not require **root** to install
- Packages installed to per-user directory
 - normally a "dotfile" directory in your home
 - better-behaved things in `~/.local/share`
- need to change your environment variables to use correctly
 - usually at least `$PATH` and `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH`
 - sometimes also `$JAVA_HOME` , `$PYTHON_PATH` , etc
- can control selection of package managers with edits to `$PATH`

Useful Resources:

- <https://distrowatch.com/dwres.php?resource=package-management>
- <https://repology.org/>