

The Real Power of Bash

Get yourself acquainted with the installation of some significant packages.

As mentioned in the previous lesson, Bash could be used with multiple tools to carefully manage packages of any software. In this lesson, we are going to cover multiple technologies and see what Bash is really capable of!

NPM with Bash

NPM is a package manager which is used to install and manage packages for mainly Node.js, a JavaScript framework. It is also used to manage package dependencies. It's an online repository that we use to install/update node packages.

1. Install:

To install `npm` via Bash, you need to run this command on the terminal. In fact the same format is followed to install anything in Bash:

```
sudo apt-get install npm
```



2. How to check if NPM is installed?

You can check the version of your NPM to make sure if it has been installed successfully, just like this:

```
npm --version
```



3. Install a package using NPM

To install a package (either local or global), you need to use this command:

```
npm install <package_name>
```



Other Commonly Used Package Managers

Using Bash, you can also use different package managers which could be further used to install, update, search and remove packages and repositories in Linux. Here's a list of examples:

1. Yum

Yum is a package management tool to manage software packages in Linux. For example, we can use `yum` to install `php`, and many other technologies as well, like `nano` editor etc.

```
yum -y install php
```



2. Conda

Conda is another open-source package managers which is used to install, update and remove packages and dependencies for languages like Python, R, Java, ROR etc. It is considered the most convenient way to install softwares like Jupyter and provide environment support for different versions of Python to run successfully on the same machine.

You can install multiple packages at once and even specify their versions in Conda, like this:

```
conda install matplotlib=1.1.1 scipy=1.04.3
```

