Exercise 12.1: Installing A New Repository

> ### Please Note
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> - This lab can only be done on a **RHEL** or **CentOS** system.
>
> - You may already have the **EPEL** repository installed; for example if you are using a **Linux Foundation CentOS** virtual machine. In such a case, just make sure you know how to obtain the **RPM** file and examine `/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo`.

- Enterprise **Linux** distributors often offer only a relatively small subset of the total number of packages available and the versions supported are often not the latest cutting edge ones.

- This is done to permit better control over package interaction as the potential number of problems tends to rise rather dramatically as more software is included.

- However, there are many software packages that are well understood and probably can be added without big problems. While one can always install from source, binary packages are much easier to deal with.

- For **Red Hat Enterprise Linux** installations (including **CentOS**) a handy resource is the **EPEL** repository (**E**xtra **P**ackages for **E**nterprise **Linux**), which can be found at https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/EPEL. For the most part these are packages which have been used on **Fedora** systems, which are very similar to the current **Red Hat** system, and are expected to install cleanly and play well with the rest of the software on the system, although no technical support can be provided.

- To install the **EPEL** repository you need to download the **rpm** file from: https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/EPEL, selecting the version appropriate for your major release version, or you can obtain it from https://training.linuxfoundation.org/cm/LFD107x.

- You can then install as in:

  ```
  $ sudo rpm -Uvh epel-release*.noarch.rpm
  ```

  or to be explicit:

  ```
  $ sudo rpm -Uvh epel-release-8-6.el8.noarch.rpm
  ```

- You will notice this creates a file, `/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo` which you should examine as it is a template for how other repositories can be added.