

# How to create and host a yum repository over httpd

Actualizado 6 de Febrero de 2015 a las 14:13 - English ▾

**This document is meant to be used in addition to other articles that will explain how to populate a repository**

1. Set up apache :

```
# yum install httpd # mkdir /var/www/html/myrepo
```

Any RHEL release can be used to host the repository ; this exemple only uses the default configuration, those are just suggestions.

2. On a system of the same release as the repository, gather the rpms and create the repository metadata with createrepo :

```
# yum install createrepo # mkdir myrepo # cp /sourcerpms/some.rpms myrepo # cd /path/to/myrepo # createrepo /path/to/myrepo
```

The RHEL5 version of `createrepo` require a full path be given as an option or the repository will not be created correctly . To avoid problems, make sure you always use a full path.

3. Copy the folder to your apache server using the method of your choice.  
For convenience, the content of `/path/to/myrepo` has been copied to `/var/www/html/myrepo` , including the `repodata` folder it should now include.

```
# chmod o+r /var/www/html/myrepo -R # chcon -R httpd_sys_content_t /var/www/html/myrepo
```

The `chcon` command is only required if SELinux is in enforcing mode.

4. Configure the clients with a new `/etc/yum.repos.d/myrepo.repo`

```
[myrepo] name=my custom repo baseurl=http://apacheserver/myrepo enabled=1  
gpgcheck=0
```

Depending on your setup, you may want to enable `gpgcheck` - if for exemple you are sharing content provided by Red Hat from the main repositories (released content, not beta or fasttrack) , the options to configure correctly gpg checks would be

```
gpgcheck=1 gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
```

The keys are by default installed on systems by a Red Hat release package for your type of installation. For more information on the creation of `.repo` files, you can check `man yum.conf` under the section `[repository] OPTIONS` .

The steps contained in this article work for any release, but the `createrepo` command must be ran with the `createrepo` of the RHEL major release for its repository - this is due to format differences in rpm between major releases. This means you need to run `createrepo` on RHEL 5 for a RHEL 5

The steps contained in this article work for any release, but the `createrepo` command must be ran with the `createrepo` of the RHEL major release for its repository - this is due to format differences in rpm between major releases. This means you need to run `createrepo` on RHEL5 for a RHEL5 repository, on RHEL6 for a RHEL6 repository and so on.