**How to use yum to download a package without installing it**

## Resolution

There are two ways to download a package without installing it.

One is using the "downloadonly" plugin for yum, the other is using "yumdownloader" utility.

### Downloadonly plugin for yum

1. Install the package including "downloadonly" plugin:

[**Raw**](https://access.redhat.com/solutions/10154)

(RHEL5)

# yum install yum-downloadonly

(RHEL6)

# yum install yum-plugin-downloadonly

1. Run yum command with "--downloadonly" option as follows:

[**Raw**](https://access.redhat.com/solutions/10154)

# yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=<directory> <package>

1. Confirm the RPM files are available in the specified download directory.

**Note:**

* Before using the plugin, check /etc/yum/pluginconf.d/downloadonly.conf to confirm that this plugin is "enabled=1"
* This is applicable for "yum install/yum update" and not for "yum groupinstall". Use "yum groupinfo" to identify packages within a specific group.
* If only the package name is specified, the latest available package is downloaded (such as sshd). Otherwise, you can specify the full package name and version (such as httpd-2.2.3-22.el5).
* If you do not use the --downloaddir option, files are saved by default in /var/cache/yum/ in rhel-{arch}-channel/packages
* If desired, you can download multiple packages on the same command.
* You still need to re-download the repodata if the repodata expires before you re-use the cache. By default it takes two hours to expire.

### Yumdownloader

If downloading a installed package, "yumdownloader" is useful.

1. Install the yum-utils package:

[**Raw**](https://access.redhat.com/solutions/10154)

# yum install yum-utils

1. Run the command followed by the desired package:

[**Raw**](https://access.redhat.com/solutions/10154)

# yumdownloader <package>

**Note:**

* The package is saved in the current working directly by default; use the --destdir option to specify an alternate location.
* Be sure to add --resolve if you need to download dependencies.

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You can use repotrack instead like this:

repotrack -a x86\_64 -p /repos/Packages [packages]

Unfortunately there is a bug with the -a flag (arch). It will download i686 and x86\_64.

Here's how to fix it:

if opts.arch:

#archlist = []

#archlist.extend(rpmUtils.arch.getArchList(opts.arch))

archlist = opts.arch.split(',') # Change to this

else:

archlist = rpmUtils.arch.getArchList()

You can use repoquery to get a list of group packages:

repoquery --qf=%{name} -g --list --grouppkgs=all [groups]

Which you can feed into repotrack:

repoquery --qf=%{name} -g --list --grouppkgs=all [groups] | xargs repotrack -a x86\_64 -p /repos/Packages

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$ sudo yum install yum-plugin-downloadonly.noarch

sudo yum install \

--installroot=</path/to/tmp\_dir> \

--downloadonly --downloaddir <rpm\_dir> <package>

Example:

$ mkdir root rpms

$ sudo yum install --installroot=/home/roy/root \

--downloadonly --downloaddir rpms/ git