

# 14 - Package Management

CS 2043: Unix Tools and Scripting, Spring 2016 [1]

---

Stephen McDowell

February 29th, 2016

Cornell University

# Table of contents

1. Package Management
2. System Specific Package Managers
3. Other Managers

## Some Logistics

- Happy leap day!

## Some Logistics

- Happy leap day!
- Lots of great questions on Piazza, keep it up!

## Some Logistics

- Happy leap day!
- Lots of great questions on Piazza, keep it up!
- Today is going to be a lot of fun (at least for me).

# Package Management

---

## Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think of from your terminal.



# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think of from your terminal.
- Update to the latest version with one command.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think of from your terminal.
- Update to the latest version with one command.
  - No more download the latest installer nonsense!

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think 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*.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think 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.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think 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.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think 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.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think 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.

# Package Management Overview

- If you had to give one reason why Unix systems are superior to Windows: Package Management.
- Provides the capability to install almost anything you can think 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.
- In general, these are "pre-compiled binaries": no compilation necessary. It's already packaged nice and neat just for you!



# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.
    - Fedora: **dnf** (Fedora 22+).

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.
    - Fedora: **dnf** (Fedora 22+).
    - **zypper** and **dnf** use **SAT**-based dependency solvers, which many argue is fundamentally superior. Though the dependency resolution phase is usually not the slowest part...installing the packages is. See [2] for more info.



# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.
    - Fedora: **dnf** (Fedora 22+).
    - **zypper** and **dnf** use **SAT**-based dependency solvers, which many argue is fundamentally superior. Though the dependency resolution phase is usually not the slowest part...installing the packages is. See [2] for more info.
    - RHEL/CentOS: **yum** (until they adopt **dnf**).

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.
    - Fedora: **dnf** (Fedora 22+).
    - **zypper** and **dnf** use **SAT**-based dependency solvers, which many argue is fundamentally superior. Though the dependency resolution phase is usually not the slowest part...installing the packages is. See [2] for more info.
    - RHEL/CentOS: **yum** (until they adopt **dnf**).
- Mac OSX:

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.
    - Fedora: **dnf** (Fedora 22+).
    - **zypper** and **dnf** use **SAT**-based dependency solvers, which many argue is fundamentally superior. Though the dependency resolution phase is usually not the slowest part...installing the packages is. See [2] for more info.
    - RHEL/CentOS: **yum** (until they adopt **dnf**).
- Mac OSX:
  - Others exist, but the only one you should ever use is **brew**.

# Package Managers in the Wild

- GNU/Linux:
  - Two general families of *packages* exist: **deb**, and **rpm** (low-level).
  - High-level package managers you are likely to encounter:
    - Debian/Ubuntu: **apt-get**.
    - Some claim that **aptitude** is superior, but I will only cover **apt-get**. They are roughly interchangeable.
    - SUSE/OpenSUSE: **zypper**.
    - Fedora: **dnf** (Fedora 22+).
    - **zypper** and **dnf** use **SAT**-based dependency solvers, which many argue is fundamentally superior. Though the dependency resolution phase is usually not the slowest part...installing the packages is. See [2] for more info.
    - RHEL/CentOS: **yum** (until they adopt **dnf**).
- 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 the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, and **brew**.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, and **brew**.
  - The **dnf** commands are almost entirely interchangeable with **yum**, by design.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, and **brew**.
  - The **dnf** commands are almost entirely interchangeable with **yum**, by design.
  - Note that **brew** is a special snowflake, more on this later.



# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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.**

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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.

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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!!!

# Using Package Managers

- Though the syntax for the commands are different depending on your OS, the concepts are all the same.
  - This lecture will focus on **apt-get**, **dnf**, 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!!!

\* See next slide for a potential **update** pitfalls.



## A Note on **update**

- The **update** command has importantly different meanings in different package managers.

## A Note on **update**

- The **update** command has importantly different meanings in different package managers.
- Some (**deb**) do not default to system (read linux kernel) updates.

## A Note on **update**

- The **update** command has importantly different meanings in different package managers.
- Some (**deb**) do not default to system (read linux kernel) updates.
- Some (**rpm**) DO default to system updates!

## A Note on **update**

- The **update** command has importantly different meanings in different package managers.
- Some (**deb**) do not default to system (read linux kernel) updates.
- Some (**rpm**) DO default to system updates!
- The difference lies somewhat in philosophy, and somewhat in the differences between the two.

## A Note on **update**

- The **update** command has importantly different meanings in different package managers.
- Some (**deb**) do not default to system (read linux kernel) updates.
- Some (**rpm**) DO default to system updates!
- The difference lies somewhat in philosophy, and somewhat in the differences between the two.
- If your program needs a specific version of the linux kernel, you need to be very careful!

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the 32-bit packages.

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the 32-bit packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the 64-bit packages.



## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.
- Development installations can have as many as three packages you need to install, e.g. if you need to compile / link against a package in a C/C++ or often times even Python, Java, and many more languages.

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.
- Development installations can have as many as three packages you need to install, e.g. if you need to compile / link against a package in a C/C++ or often times even Python, Java, and many more languages.
  - The header files are usually called something like:

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.
- Development installations can have as many as three packages you need to install, e.g. if you need to compile / link against a package in a C/C++ or often times even Python, Java, and many more languages.
  - The header files are usually called something like:
    - **deb**: usually `<package>-dev`

## A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.
- Development installations can have as many as three packages you need to install, e.g. if you need to compile / link against a package in a C/C++ or often times even Python, Java, and many more languages.
  - The header files are usually called something like:
    - **deb**: usually `<package>-dev`
    - **rpm**: usually `<package>-devel`

# A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.
- Development installations can have as many as three packages you need to install, e.g. if you need to compile / link against a package in a C/C++ or often times even Python, Java, and many more languages.
  - The header files are usually called something like:
    - `deb`: usually `<package>-dev`
    - `rpm`: usually `<package>-devel`
  - The library you will need to link against:

# A Note on Names and their Meanings

- You may see packages of the form:
  - `<package>.i[3456]86` (e.g. `.i686`): these are the **32-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.x86_64`: these are the **64-bit** packages.
  - `<package>.noarch`: these are independent of the architecture.
- Development installations can have as many as three packages you need to install, e.g. if you need to compile / link against a package in a C/C++ or often times even Python, Java, and many more languages.
  - 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.

## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install



## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install
  - **libXrandr**: the library.

## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install
  - `libXrandr`: the library.
  - `libXrandr-devel`: the header files.

## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install
  - `libXrandr`: the library.
  - `libXrandr-devel`: the header files.
  - Not including `.x86_64` is OK / encouraged, your package manager knows which one to install.

## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install
  - `libXrandr`: the library.
  - `libXrandr-devel`: the header files.
  - Not including `.x86_64` is OK / encouraged, your package manager knows which one to install.
  - Though in certain special cases you may need to get the `32-bit` library as well.

## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install
  - `libXrandr`: the library.
  - `libXrandr-devel`: the header files.
  - Not including `.x86_64` is OK / encouraged, your package manager knows which one to install.
  - Though in certain special cases you may need to get the `32-bit` library as well.
- The **deb** versions should be similarly named, but just use the **search** functionality of find the right names.

## Example Development Installation

- For example, if I needed to compile and link against Xrandr (X.Org X11 libXrandr runtime library) on Fedora, I would have to install
  - **libXrandr**: the library.
  - **libXrandr-devel**: the header files.
  - Not including **.x86\_64** is OK / encouraged, your package manager knows which one to install.
  - Though in certain special cases you may need to get the **32-bit** library as well.
- The **deb** versions should be similarly named, but just use the **search** functionality of find the right names.
- This concept has no meaning for **brew**, since it compiles everything.

# System Specific Package Managers

---

- Installing and uninstalling:



# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a package:

```
apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>
```

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a package:

- ```
apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>
```

- Remove a package:

- ```
apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>
```

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:
  - Updating currently installed packages: **apt-get update.**

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:
  - Updating currently installed packages: `apt-get update`.
  - Update lists of packages available: `apt-get upgrade`.

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:
  - Updating currently installed packages: `apt-get update`.
  - Update lists of packages available: `apt-get upgrade`.
    - If you instead specify a **package** name, it will only update / upgrade that package.



# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:
  - Updating currently installed packages: `apt-get update`.
  - Update lists of packages available: `apt-get upgrade`.
    - If you instead specify a **package** name, it will only update / upgrade that package.
  - Update core (incl. kernel): `apt-get dist-upgrade`.

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:
  - Updating currently installed packages: `apt-get update`.
  - Update lists of packages available: `apt-get upgrade`.
    - If you instead specify a **package** name, it will only update / upgrade that package.
  - Update core (incl. kernel): `apt-get dist-upgrade`.
- Searching for packages:

# Debian / Ubuntu Package Management

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a package:  
`apt-get install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Remove a package:  
`apt-get remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>`
  - Only one **pkg** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages are available, but still the same command.
- Updating components:
  - Updating currently installed packages: `apt-get update`.
  - Update lists of packages available: `apt-get upgrade`.
    - If you instead specify a **package** name, it will only update / upgrade that package.
  - Update core (incl. kernel): `apt-get dist-upgrade`.
- Searching for packages:
  - Different command: `apt-cache search <pkg>`

- Installing and uninstalling:

## RHEL / Fedora (**yum** and **dnf**)

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a package:

```
dnf install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>
```

## RHEL / Fedora (**yum** and **dnf**)

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a package:

- ```
dnf install <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>
```

- Remove a package:

- ```
dnf remove <pkg1> <pkg2> ... <pkgN>
```

## RHEL / Fedora (**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.

- 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'`



## RHEL / Fedora (**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:

## RHEL / Fedora (**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**.

## RHEL / Fedora (**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**.

## RHEL / Fedora (**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.

## RHEL / Fedora (**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`

## RHEL / Fedora (**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`
- Searching for packages:

# RHEL / Fedora (**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`
- Searching for packages:
  - Same command: `dnf search <pkg>`

# OSX Package Management: Install **brew** on your own

1. Install Xcode (if you have not already).  
**cmd+space** then type App Store. Search for Xcode and install.

This method requires a valid apple login / password. Make one if you don't have it. Hint: you don't actually have to give them a credit card; I never do because I refuse to give them more money intentionally or accidentally. But updates will be ubiquitous and this method is preferred to alternatives.



# OSX Package Management: Install **brew** on your own

1. Install Xcode (if you have not already).  
**cmd+space** then type App Store. Search for Xcode and install.

This method requires a valid apple login / password. Make one if you don't have it. Hint: you don't actually have to give them a credit card; I never do because I refuse to give them more money intentionally or accidentally. But updates will be ubiquitous and this method is preferred to alternatives.

2. Install CMD Line Tools from terminal: **xcode-select --install**

# OSX Package Management: Install **brew** on your own

1. Install Xcode (if you have not already).  
**cmd+space** then type App Store. Search for Xcode and install.

This method requires a valid apple login / password. Make one if you don't have it. Hint: you don't actually have to give them a credit card; I never do because I refuse to give them more money intentionally or accidentally. But updates will be ubiquitous and this method is preferred to alternatives.

2. Install CMD Line Tools from terminal: `xcode-select --install`
3. Install XQuartz: <http://www.xquartz.org/>  
**brew** and many items you would install need linux-style **X11**.

# OSX Package Management: Install **brew** on your own

1. Install Xcode (if you have not already).  
**cmd+space** then type App Store. Search for Xcode and install.

This method requires a valid apple login / password. Make one if you don't have it. Hint: you don't actually have to give them a credit card; I never do because I refuse to give them more money intentionally or accidentally. But updates will be ubiquitous and this method is preferred to alternatives.

2. Install CMD Line Tools from terminal: `xcode-select --install`
3. Install XQuartz: <http://www.xquartz.org/>  
**brew** and many items you would install need linux-style **X11**.
4. Install brew: <http://brew.sh/>  
Follow directions at top: Install Homebrew (paste the text into your terminal and hit enter.)

# OSX Package Management: Install **brew** on your own

1. Install Xcode (if you have not already).  
**cmd+space** then type App Store. Search for Xcode and install.

This method requires a valid apple login / password. Make one if you don't have it. Hint: you don't actually have to give them a credit card; I never do because I refuse to give them more money intentionally or accidentally. But updates will be ubiquitous and this method is preferred to alternatives.

2. Install CMD Line Tools from terminal: `xcode-select --install`
3. Install XQuartz: <http://www.xquartz.org/>  
**brew** and many items you would install need linux-style **X11**.
4. Install brew: <http://brew.sh/>

Follow directions at top: Install Homebrew (paste the text into your terminal and hit enter.)

5. **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: Using **brew**

- Installing and uninstalling:

## OSX: Using **brew**

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a *formula*:

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

## OSX: Using **brew**

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a *formula*:

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

- Remove a formula:

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

## OSX: Using **brew**

- Installing and uninstalling:

- Install a *formula*:

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

- Remove a formula:

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

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



## OSX: Using **brew**

- Installing and uninstalling:
  - Install a *formula*:  
`brew install <fmla1> <fmla2> ... <fmlaN>`
  - Remove a formula:  
`brew uninstall <fmla1> <fmla2> ... <fmlaN>`
  - Only one **fmla** required, but can specify many.
  - "Group" packages have no meaning in **brew**.

## OSX: Using **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:

# OSX: Using **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 (more on next slide): **brew update**.

# OSX: Using **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 (more on next slide): `brew update`.
  - Update just installed formulae: **brew upgrade**.

# OSX: Using **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 (more on next slide): `brew update`.
  - Update just installed formulae: `brew upgrade`.
    - Specify a **formula** name to only upgrade that formula.

# OSX: Using **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 (more on next slide): `brew update`.
  - Update just installed formulae: `brew upgrade`.
    - Specify a **formula** name to only upgrade that formula.
- Searching for packages:

# OSX: Using **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 (more on next slide): `brew update`.
  - Update just installed formulae: `brew upgrade`.
    - Specify a **formula** name to only upgrade that formula.
- Searching for packages:
  - Same command: `brew search <formula>`

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar:`



## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - No **sudo**, plays nicely with OSX (e.g. Applications, **python3**).

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - No **sudo**, plays nicely with OSX (e.g. Applications, **python3**).
  - Non-linking by default. If a conflict is detected, it will tell you.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - 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!!!

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - 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. There is a main list of repositories, but there are also additional *taps*:

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - 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. There is a main list of repositories, but there are also additional *taps*:
  - A tap is effectively another repository list, like what a **.rpm** or **.deb** would give you in linux.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - 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. There is a main list of repositories, but there are also additional *taps*:
  - A tap is effectively another repository list, like what a `.rpm` or `.deb` would give you in linux.
  - Common taps people use:

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - 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. There is a main list of repositories, but there are also additional *taps*:
  - A tap is effectively another repository list, like what a `.rpm` or `.deb` would give you in linux.
  - Common taps people use:
    - **brew tap homebrew/science**  
Various "scientific computing" tools, e.g. **opencv**.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part I)

- Safe: confines itself (by default) in `/usr/local/Cellar`:
  - 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. There is a main list of repositories, but there are also additional *taps*:
  - A tap is effectively another repository list, like what a `.rpm` or `.deb` would give you in linux.
  - 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 `~/Applications`, but *now these update with brew all on their own!*  
E.g. **brew cask install vlc**



## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).
  - Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).
  - Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!
    - **brew options opencv**

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).
  - Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!
    - **brew options opencv**
    - **brew install --with-cuda --c++11 opencv**

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).
  - Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!
    - **brew options opencv**
    - **brew install --with-cuda --c++11 opencv**
    - It really really really is magical. No need to understand the **opencv** build flags, because the authors of the **brew** formula are kind and wonderful people.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).
  - Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!
    - **brew options opencv**
    - **brew install --with-cuda --c++11 opencv**
    - It really really really is magical. No need to understand the **opencv** build flags, because the authors of the **brew** formula are kind and wonderful people.
    - **brew reinstall --with-missed-option formula**



## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part II)

- **brew** installs *formulas*.
  - A formula is *not* a pre-compiled binary, it is a **ruby** script that provides rules for where to download something from / how to compile it.
  - You download a **bottle** that gets *poured*: download source and compile (ish).
  - Though more time consuming, can be quite convenient!
    - **brew options opencv**
    - **brew install --with-cuda --c++11 opencv**
    - It really really really is magical. No need to understand the **opencv** build flags, because the authors of the **brew** formula are kind and wonderful people.
    - **brew reinstall --with-missed-option formula**
- Of course, there is a whole lot more that **brew** does, just like the other package managers.

## OSX: **brew** is a special snowflake (Part III)

- You REALLY need to pay attention to **brew** and what it says. Seriously.
- Example: after installing **opencv**, it tells me:

```
==> Caveats
Python modules have been installed and Homebrew's 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
# (continued onto newline so you can read, it gives you copy-paste format!)
```

- Obviously I want to use **opencv** with **Python**, so I am going to follow what **brew** tells me to do.
- If it may cause problems, it will tell you what the problems might be.

## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.

## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`

## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`

## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`
  - `brew doctor`

## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`
  - `brew doctor`
- View the list of repositories being checked:

## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`
  - `brew doctor`
- View the list of repositories being checked:
  - `apt-cache policy` (well, sort of...`apt` doesn't have it)



## Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`
  - `brew doctor`
- View the list of repositories being checked:
  - `apt-cache policy` (well, sort of...`apt` doesn't have it)
  - `dnf repolist [enabled|disabled|all]`

# Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`
  - `brew doctor`
- View the list of repositories being checked:
  - `apt-cache policy` (well, sort of...`apt` doesn't have it)
  - `dnf repolist [enabled|disabled|all]`
    - Some repositories for `dnf` are *disabled* by default (with good reason). Usually you want to just  
`dnf enablerepo=<name> install <thing>`  
e.g. if you have `rawhide` (development branch for fedora).

# Less Common Package Management Operations

- Many people don't realize that if you install package **X** and it installed a bunch of dependencies, they don't remove the dependencies when you remove **X**.
  - `apt-get autoremove`
  - `dnf autoremove`
  - `brew doctor`
- View the list of repositories being checked:
  - `apt-cache policy` (well, sort of...`apt` doesn't have it)
  - `dnf repolist [enabled|disabled|all]`
    - Some repositories for `dnf` are *disabled* by default (with good reason). Usually you want to just  
`dnf enablerepo=<name> install <thing>`  
e.g. if you have `rawhide` (development branch for fedora).
  - `brew tap`

## Other Managers

---

## Like What?

- There are so many package managers out there for different things, too many to list them all!

## Like What?

- There are so many package managers out there for different things, too many to list them all!
- Ruby: **gem**

## Like What?

- There are so many package managers out there for different things, too many to list them all!
- Ruby: **gem**
- Anaconda Python: **conda**

## Like What?

- There are so many package managers out there for different things, too many to list them all!
- Ruby: **gem**
- Anaconda Python: **conda**
- Python: **pip**



## Like What?

- 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**)

## Like What?

- 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**

## Like What?

- 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**
- $\text{\LaTeX}$ : **tlmgr** (uses the CTAN database)

## Like What?

- 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**
- $\text{\LaTeX}$ : **tlmgr** (uses the CTAN database)
- Perl: **cpan**

## Like What?

- 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**
- $\text{\LaTeX}$ : **tlmgr** (uses the CTAN database)
- Perl: **cpan**
- Sublime Text has its own package manager: Package Control.

## Like What?

- 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**
- $\text{\LaTeX}$ : **tlmgr** (uses the CTAN database)
- Perl: **cpan**
- Sublime Text has its own package manager: Package Control.
- **Many many others...**

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:



## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.
  - 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.

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.
  - 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.
  - This is why I am having you install **python3** on the next page.

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.
  - 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.
  - This is why I am having you install **python3** on the next page.
- Warnings:

# Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.
  - 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.
  - This is why I am having you install **python3** on the next page.
- Warnings:
  - Don't mix **easy\_install** and **pip**. Choose one, stick with it.

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.
  - 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.
  - This is why I am having you install **python3** on the next page.
- Warnings:
  - Don't mix **easy\_install** and **pip**. Choose one, stick with it.
  - Don't mix **pip** with **conda**. If you have Anaconda python, just stick to using **conda**.

## Like How?

- Some notes and warnings about Python package management.
- Notes:
  - If you install something with **pip**, and try to use it with Python3, it will not work. You have to also install it with **pip3**.
  - 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.
  - This is why I am having you install **python3** on the next page.
- Warnings:
  - Don't mix **easy\_install** and **pip**. Choose one, stick with it.
  - Don't mix **pip** with **conda**. If you have Anaconda python, just stick to using **conda**.
  - If you installed Anaconda Python 2, you can still install Python 3 and use **pip3**, but things may get a little weird with updating **pip3**. Don't update **pip3**, or install Anaconda Python3 as well.

## Like Python3!!!

- Let's install Python 3 (system specific):



# Like Python3!!!

- Let's install Python 3 (system specific):

```
# Ubuntu
```

```
apt-get install build-essential python3-dev python3-pip
```

```
# Fedora 23 [ALREADY HAVE IT! Need dev tools though]
```

```
dnf groupinstall 'Development Tools'
```

```
dnf install python3-devel
```

```
# OSX
```

```
brew install python3
```

# Like Python3!!!

- Let's install Python 3 (system specific):

```
# Ubuntu
```

```
apt-get install build-essential python3-dev python3-pip
```

```
# Fedora 23 [ALREADY HAVE IT! Need dev tools though]
```

```
dnf groupinstall 'Development Tools'
```

```
dnf install python3-devel
```

```
# OSX
```

```
brew install python3
```

- Now that we have **python3**, lets install a cool debugger:

# Like Python3!!!

- Let's install Python 3 (system specific):

```
# Ubuntu
```

```
apt-get install build-essential python3-dev python3-pip
```

```
# Fedora 23 [ALREADY HAVE IT! Need dev tools though]
```

```
dnf groupinstall 'Development Tools'
```

```
dnf install python3-devel
```

```
# OSX
```

```
brew install python3
```

- Now that we have **python3**, lets install a cool debugger:

```
pip3 install simplegeneric pickleshare pexpect ipdb
```

# Like Python3!!!

- Let's install Python 3 (system specific):

```
# Ubuntu
```

```
apt-get install build-essential python3-dev python3-pip
```

```
# Fedora 23 [ALREADY HAVE IT! Need dev tools though]
```

```
dnf groupinstall 'Development Tools'
```

```
dnf install python3-devel
```

```
# OSX
```

```
brew install python3
```

- Now that we have **python3**, lets install a cool debugger:

```
pip3 install simplegeneric pickleshare pexpect ipdb
```

- You can now debug the lecture 14 demo script:

<https://github.com/cs2043-sp16/lecture-demos/tree/master/lec14>

## References I

[1] B. Abrahao, H. Abu-Libdeh, N. Savva, D. Slater, and others over the years.

Previous cornell cs 2043 course slides.

[2] Linux.com.

What you need to know about fedora's switch from yum to dnf.

[https://www.linux.com/learn/tutorials/](https://www.linux.com/learn/tutorials/838176-what-you-need-to-know-about-fedoras-switch)

838176-what-you-need-to-know-about-fedoras-switch