**Package Management**

**RPM**

There are five basic modes for RPM command

Install : It is used to install any RPM package.

Remove : It is used to erase, remove or un-install any RPM package.

Upgrade : It is used to update the existing RPM package.

Verify : It is used to query about different RPM packages.

Query : It is used for the verification of any RPM package.

[ Download a package ‘pidgin-2.7.9-5.el6.2.i686.rpm’ ]

# wget ftp://mirror.switch.ch/pool/4/mirror/scientificlinux/6.3/i386/updates/security/pidgin-2.7.9-5.el6.2.i686.rpm

[ To Check an RPM Signature Package]

# rpm --checksig pidgin-2.7.9-5.el6.2.i686.rpm

[ To Install an RPM Package ]

# rpm -ivh pidgin-2.7.9-5.el6.2.i686.rpm

RPM command and options

-i : install a package

-v : verbose for a nicer display

-h: print hash marks as the package archive is unpacked.

[ To check dependencies of RPM Package before Installing ]

# rpm -qpR BitTorrent-5.2.2-1-Python2.4.noarch.rpm

RPM command and options

-q : Query a package

-p : List capabilities this package provides.

-R: List capabilities on which this package depends..

How to Install a RPM Package Without Dependencies

# rpm -ivh --nodeps BitTorrent-5.2.2-1-Python2.4.noarch.rpm

How to check an Installed RPM Package

# rpm -q BitTorrent

How to List all files of an installed RPM package

# rpm -ql BitTorrent

How to List Recently Installed RPM Packages

# rpm -qa --last

How to List All Installed RPM Packages

# rpm -qa

How to Upgrade a RPM Package

# rpm -Uvh nx-3.5.0-2.el6.centos.i686.rpm

How to Remove a RPM Package

# rpm -evv nx

How to Remove an RPM Package Without Dependencies

# rpm -ev --nodeps vsftpd

How to Query a file that belongs which RPM Package

# rpm -qf /usr/bin/htpasswd

How to Query a Information of Installed RPM Package

# rpm -qi vsftpd

How to Query documentation of Installed RPM Package

# rpm -qdf /usr/bin/vmstat

How to Verify a RPM Package

# rpm -Vp sqlbuddy-1.3.3-1.noarch.rpm

How to Verify all RPM Packages

# rpm -Va

For more info, <http://www.tecmint.com/20-practical-examples-of-rpm-commands-in-linux/>

**YUM**

What is YUM?

YUM (Yellowdog Updater Modified/Manager) is an open source command-line as well as

graphical based package management tool for RPM (RedHat Package Manager) based Linux systems. It allows users and system administrator to easily install, update, remove or search software packages on a systems. It was developed and released by Seth Vidal under GPL (General Public License) as an open source, means anyone can allowed to download and access the code to fix bugs and develop customized packages. YUM uses numerous third party repositories to install packages automatically by resolving their dependencies issues.

[ Install a Package with YUM ]

# yum install firefox

[ Removing a Package with YUM ]

# yum remove firefox

[ Updating a Package using YUM ]

# yum update mysql

[ List a Package using YUM ]

# yum list openssh

To make your search more accurate, define package name with their version, in case you know. For example to search for a specific version openssh-4.3p2 of the package, use the command.

# yum list openssh-4.3p2

[ Search for a Package using YUM ]

# yum search vsftpd

[ Get Information of a Package using YUM ]

# yum info firefox

[ List all Available Packages using YUM ]

# yum list | more

**Note1:** To exit command press ‘q’ key

**Note2:** press ‘enter’ to see the next line or press ‘space bar’ to list the next page

[ List 5 packages in all Available Packages at a time using YUM ]

# yum list | more -5

[ List packages starting from 5th line in all Available Packages at a time using YUM ]

# yum list | more +5

**Note:** The main difference between more and less is that less command is faster because it does not load the entire file at once and allows navigation though file using page up/down keys. A useful feature of less command is the use of /word-to-search option.

**Note2:** By default the only way to exit less command is to hit q key. To change this behavior and automatically exit file when reaching the end of file use the -e or -E option

[ List all Available Packages using YUM ]

# yum list | less

List all Installed Packages using YUM

# yum list installed | less

Yum Provides Function is used to find which package a specific file belongs to.

For example, if you would like to know the name of the package that has the /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf.

# yum provides /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Check for Available Updates using Yum

# yum check-update

Update System using Yum

# yum update

List all available Group Packages

# yum grouplist

Install a Group Packages

# yum groupinstall 'MySQL Database'

Update a Group Packages

# yum groupupdate 'DNS Name Server'

Remove a Group Packages

# yum groupremove 'DNS Name Server'

List Enabled Yum Repositories

# yum repolist

List all Enabled and Disabled Yum Repositories

# yum repolist all

Install a Package from Specific Repository

# yum --enablerepo=epel install phpmyadmin

Interactive Yum Shell

# yum shell

Clean Yum Cache

# yum clean all

View History of Yum

# yum history

For more info, <http://www.tecmint.com/linux-more-command-and-less-command-examples/>

For more info, <http://www.tecmint.com/20-linux-yum-yellowdog-updater-modified-commands-for-package-mangement/>