6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- What is the role of a package manager?
- How does the RPM naming convention help you to quickly select a package with a specific version?
- How would you check a package's authenticity?
- What sources are available for obtaining packages?
- What utility will extract files from an RPM package without installing the package?
- How would you verify that a package has been installed?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Use **rpm** to test dependencies before installing a package.
- Install a package using the **rpm -ihv** options to install and view the progress of the installation.
- Uninstall a package using **rpm**.
- Determine whether a package has been installed.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Package manager	A collection of software tools that automates the process of downloading, installing, upgrading, configuring, and removing computer applications in Linux.
RPM	The Red Hat Package Manager used to install software packages on Red Hat, Fedora, OpenSUSE, and other Linux distributions.
Package dependency	A dependency that occurs when one software package requires another package to be installed to work properly.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective

CompTIA Linux+	2.1 Given a scenario, conduct software installations, configurations, updates, and removals.
	• Package Types
	  ◦ .rpm
	• Installation tools
	  ◦ RPM

TestOut Linux Pro	1.5 Use package management • Install, remove and update packages with the RPM command