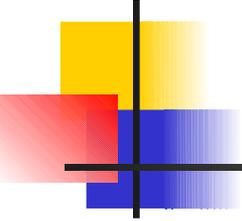


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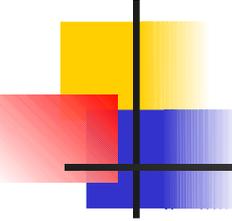
PACKAGE MANAGEMENT



Lab 3 - Topics

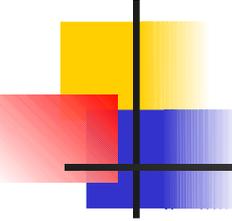
Lab Time

- Package Management
 - Purpose
 - Install / Remove Packages
 - Comparison of **yum** & **rpm**



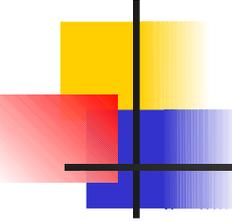
Package Management

- Obviously, managing disk space or creating virtual machines is not the only job a system administrator performs.
- It is a necessary job for Unix, Linux system administrators to perform other routine tasks such as **adding/removing software** as well as **adding/removing user accounts**.



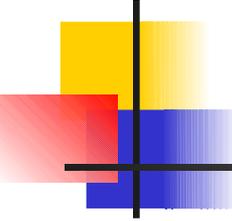
Package Management

- You will learn various methods to install software in this course:
 - **yum**
 - **rpm**
 - Download **zipped tarball** and compile (in future lab)
- So far, you have used yum to install packages and to update packages. Yum is a very useful tool, but it is important to understand each type of install method and their associated strengths / limitations.



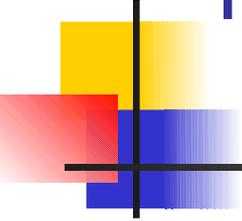
Package Management

- **rpm** (Redhat Package Manager)
 - Tool to install, remove, and generate information regarding software. We can already use rpm with query-mode to obtain information.
 - rpm command can also be used in select-mode (i.e. without -q (query) option). For example:
rpm -i packagefilename (install)
rpm -e package_name (remove)
 - You will be learning to install software (rpm files) contained in your **CENTOS FULL INSTALL DVD**.
 - rpm command is useful for queries, but difficult to install manually due to dependency issues.



Package Management

- **yum** (*Yellowdog* Update Modified)
 - *Yellowdog* was a MAC-based Linux distribution.
 - Created a neat command (using rpm command) to check for dependencies first, then downloading and installing application.
 - The term for a program to use another program is called a “Wrapper”. Like a “candy wrapper”.
 - Therefore, using yum command is like an easier automatic operation, whereby rpm is more manual.
 - Although, rpm is useful for keeping track of software (e.g. performing “queries”)



Package Management

- Why is it important to query software with **rpm**?
- What types of additional options for an **rpm** query?
- How to add/remove applications with **rpm**?
- How to add/remove applications with **yum**?
- What are the differences with **rpm** and **yum**?