

KYGNUS

KooshaYeganehGnuLinuxSoftwares

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Zypper
(openSUSE Package Manager)



Updating the zypper database

```
sudo zypper refresh
```

It's also possible to force sudo zypper to rebuild its local database. This can be useful in situations, for example, if the database is corrupted.

```
sudo zypper refresh -fdb
```

To get help on a specific command say 'in' (install), run the below commands.

```
sudo zypper help in
```

or

```
sudo zypper help install
```

Search for a package (say gnome-desktop) before installing.

```
sudo zypper se gnome-desktop
```

Get information on a pattern package (say lamp_server) using following command.

```
sudo zypper info -t pattern lamp_server
```

To open zypper shell session run the below command.

```
sudo zypper shell
```

OR

```
sudo zypper sh
```

zypper Repository Management

Listing Defined Repositories

Use `sudo zypper repos` or `sudo zypper lr` commands to list all the defined repositories

```
sudo zypper repos
```

Or

```
sudo zypper lr
```

List zypper URI on the table.

```
sudo zypper lr -u
```

List repository priority and list by priority.

```
sudo zypper lr -P
```

Refreshing Repositories

```
sudo zypper refresh
```

or

```
sudo zypper ref
```

To refresh a specific repository say 'repo-non-oss', type:

```
sudo zypper refresh repo-non-oss
```

To force update a repository say 'repo-non-oss', type:

```
sudo zypper ref -f repo-non-oss
```

Modifying Repositories

Here, we use `zypper modifyrepo` or `'zypper mr'` commands to disable, enable zypper repositories.

Before disabling repository, you must know that in zypper, every repository has its own unique number, that is used to disable or enable a repository.

Let's say you want to disable repository 'repo-oss', to disable first you need to its number by typing following command.

```
sudo zypper lr
```

Do you see in the above output, that the repository 'repo-oss' having number 6, to disable this you need to specify number 6 along with following command.

```
sudo zypper mr -d 6
```

To enable again same repository 'repo-oss', which appears at number 6 (as shown in above example).

```
sudo zypper mr -e 6
```

Enable auto-refresh and rpm file 'caching' for a repo say 'repo-non-oss' and set its priority to say 85.

```
sudo zypper mr -rk -p 85 repo-non-oss
```

Disable rpm file caching for all the repositories.

```
sudo zypper mr -Ka
```

Enable rpm file caching for all the repositories.

```
sudo zypper mr -ka
```

Disable rpm file caching for remote repositories.

```
sudo zypper mr -Kt
```

Enable rpm file caching for remote repositories.

```
sudo zypper mr -kt
```

Adding Repositories

You may make use of any of the two commands – 'zypper addrepo' or 'zypper ar'. You may use repo url or alias to add Repository.

Add a repository say "<http://download.opensuse.org/update/12.3/>".

```
sudo zypper ar http://download.opensuse.org/update/11.1/  
update
```

Rename a repository. It will change the alias only. You may use command 'zypper namerepo' or 'zypper nr'. To rename aka change alias of a repo that appears at number 10 (sudo zypper lr) to upd8, run the below command.

```
sudo zypper nr 10 upd8
```


Removing Repositories

Remove a repository. It will remove the repository from the system. You may use the command 'zypper removerepo' or 'zypper rr'. To remove a repo say 'upd8', run the below command.

```
sudo zypper rr upd8
```

Package Management using sudo zypper

Install a Package with zypper

With zypper, we can install packages based upon capability name. For example, to install a package (say Mozilla Firefox) using capability name.

```
sudo zypper in MozillaFirefox
```

Install a package (say gcc) using version.

```
sudo zypper in 'gcc<5.1'
```

Install a package (say gcc) for architecture (say i586).

```
sudo zypper in gcc.i586
```

Install a package (say gcc) for specific architecture (say i586) and specific version (say <5.1),

Install a Package (say libxine) from repository (amarok).

```
sudo zypper in amarok upd:libxine1
```

Install a Package (say git) using name (-n).

```
sudo zypper in -n git
```

Install a package using wildcards. For example, install all php5 packages.

```
sudo zypper in php5*
```

```
sudo zypper in 'gcc.i586<5.1'
```

Install a Package (say lamp_server) using pattern (group of packages).

```
sudo zypper in -t pattern lamp_server
```

Install a Package (say nano) and remove a package (say vi) in one go.

```
sudo zypper in vi -nano
```

Install a rpm package (say teamviewer).



Remove a Package with zypper

To remove any package, you can use 'zypper remove' or 'zypper rm' commands. For example, to remove a package (say apache2), run:

```
sudo zypper remove apache2
```

Or

```
sudo zypper rm apache2
```



Updating Packages using zypper

Update all packages. You may use commands 'sudo zypper update' or 'sudo zypper up'.

```
sudo zypper up
```

OR

```
sudo zypper update
```

If you're interested in checking out the packages that have updates available, run the following command. zypper will generate a list of available updates for you.

```
sudo zypper list-updates --all
```

Update specific packages (say apache2 and openssh).

```
sudo zypper up apache2 openssh
```

Install a package say (mariadb) if not installed, if installed update it.

```
sudo zypper in mariadb
```

When performing an action, zypper will ask for confirmation. To turn off the interactive mode, add “--non-interactive” or “-n” flag.

```
sudo zypper --non-interactive in vlc
```

Or

```
sudo zypper -n in vlc
```



Install Source and Build Dependencies

You may use 'zypper source-install' or 'zypper si' commands to build packages from source.

Install source packages and build their dependencies for a package (say mariadb).

```
sudo zypper si mariadb
```

Install only the source for a package (say mariadb).

```
sudo zypper in -D mariadb
```

Install only the build dependencies for a packages (say mariadb).

```
sudo zypper si -d mariadb
```

zypper in Scripts and Applications

Install a Package (say mariadb) without interaction of user.

```
sudo zypper --non-interactive in mariadb
```

Remove a Package (say mariadb) without interaction of user.

```
sudo zypper --non-interactive rm mariadb
```

Generate quiet output at installation.

```
sudo zypper --quiet in mariadb
```

Generate quiet output at UN-installation.

```
sudo zypper --quiet rm mariadb
```

Clean zypper Cache and View History

If you want to clean zypper cache only, you can use following command.

```
sudo zypper clean
```

If you want to clean metadata and package cache at once you may like to pass `-all/-a` with zypper as.

```
sudo zypper clean -a
```

To view logs of any installed, updated or removed packages through zypper, are logged in `/var/log/zypp/history`. You may cat it to view or may use filter to get a custom output.

```
cat /var/log/zypp/history
```



Upgrade Suse Using zypper

You can use 'dist-upgrade' option with zypper command to upgrade your current Suse Linux to most recent version.

```
sudo zypper dist-upgrade
```

Contact :

- **KYGnus** : Koosha Yeganeh Gnu Linux Softwares
- **website** : <https://kooshayeganeh.github.io/>
- **GitHub** : <https://github.com/KooshaYeganeh>
- **GitLab** : <https://gitlab.com/KooshaYeganeh>
- **DockerHub** : <https://hub.docker.com/u/kooshakooshadv>
- **GitBook** : <https://kooshayeganeh.gitbook.io/>
- **Gmail** : kooshakooshadv@gmail.com