

How to Install or Remove an RPM Package

Many GNU/Linux distributions use the popular Redhat Package Manager (RPM) system of adding or removing programs. Almost all Linux users will encounter the desire to add software to their computer, or remove a program that came with their...

Method 1 of 3:

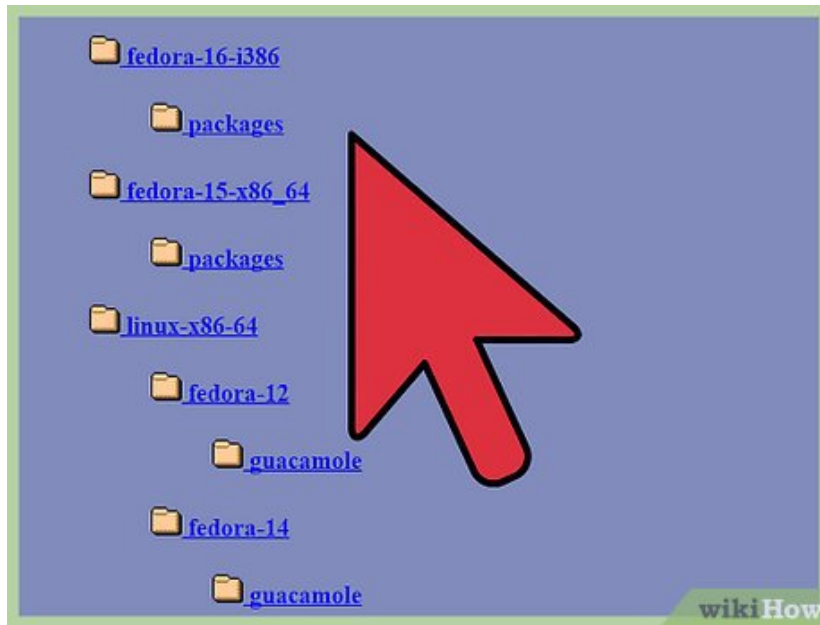
Installation



Download your desired RPM package. There are many RPM depositories on the Internet, but if you're looking for Red Hat RPM packages, you can find them here:

1. The Red Hat Enterprise Linux installation media, which contain many installable RPMs.
2. The initial RPM repositories provided with the YUM package manager.
3. The Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux (EPEL) provides high-quality add-on packages for Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

2.



Install the RPM package. Once downloaded, you have two options:

1. Double-click the package. A package management window will appear with instructions to guide you through the process.
2. Open a terminal window, and type `rpm -i *package_location_and_name*` (without the spaces in and)

Method 2 of 3:

Removal

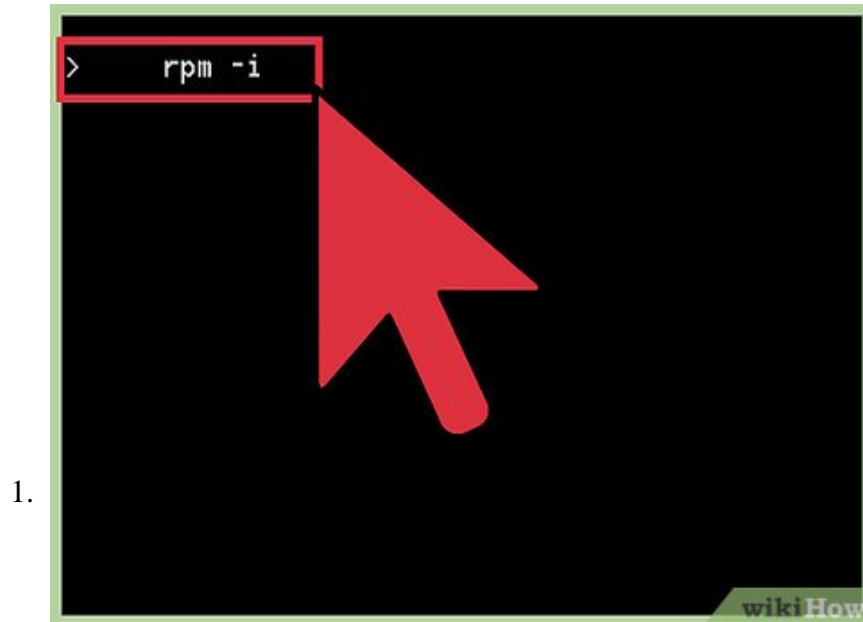
1.



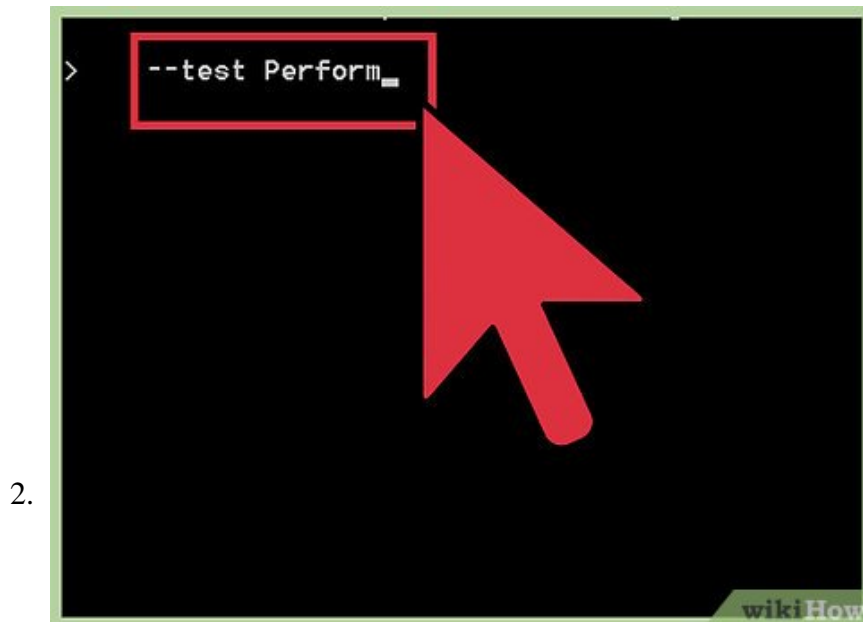
Open a terminal window, and type: `rpm -e *package_name*`. Do not type the extension on the file. For example: `rpm -e gedit`

Method 3 of 3:

rpm codes



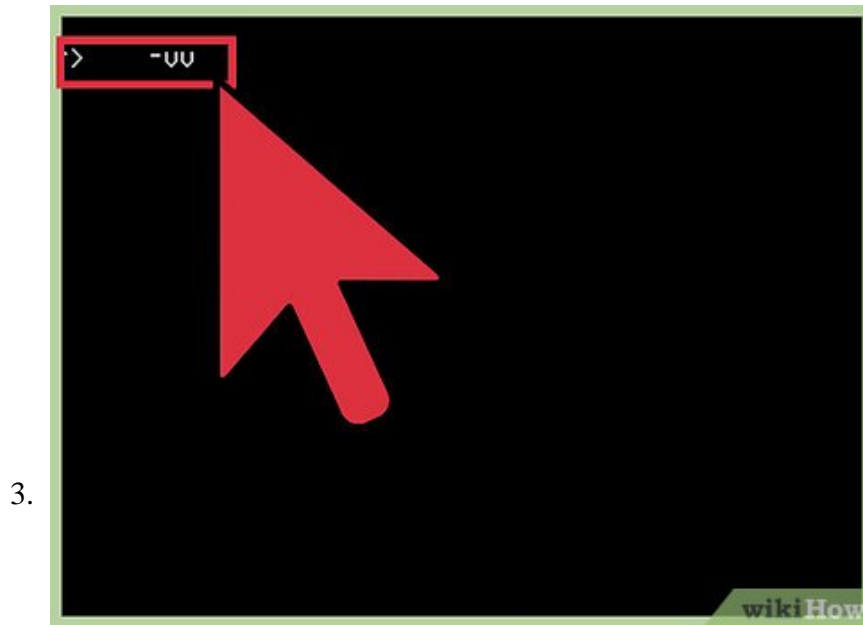
The **rpm -i** command syntax is listed below.



Install-specific options:

1. **-h (or --hash)** Print hash marks ("#") during install
2. **--test Perform** installation tests only
3. **--percent** Print percentages during install
4. **--excludedocs** Do not install documentation
5. **--includedocs** Install documentation
6. **--replacepkgs** Replace a package with a new copy of itself

7. **--replacefiles** Replace files owned by another package
8. **--force** Ignore package and file conflicts
9. **--noscripts** Do not execute pre- and post-install scripts
10. **--prefix** Relocate package to if possible
11. **--ignorearch** Do not verify package architecture
12. **--ignoreos** Do not verify package operating system
13. **--nodeps** Do not check dependencies
14. **--ftpproxy** Use as the FTP proxy
15. **--ftpport** Use as the FTP port



General Options

1. **-v** Display additional information
2. **-vv** Display debugging information
3. **--root** Set alternate root to
4. **--rcfile** Set alternate rpmrc file to
5. **--dbpath** Use to find the RPM database

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