# **SO302 - Package and Boot Environment Administration**

## **Solaris 10 pkgXYZ commands**

#### Introduction

Under Solaris 10, package administration was carried out using the following commands:

Command	Description
pkginfo	Displays information about a package or packages
pkgadd	Installs a package
pkgchk	Checks package installation accuracy
pkgrm	Uninstalls a package

These commands are still available under Solaris 11.

## The Solaris 11 Image Packaging System (IPS)

#### Introduction

Although still present as shown above, use of the Solaris 10 package management commands has been replaced in Solaris 11 by the **Solaris Image Packaging System**.

Solaris 11 uses the **new Image Packaging System** technology combined with the Service Management Facility ( SMF), the Zettabyte File System ( STFS) technologies to greatly simplify **both** package management **and** patch management.

The **IPS pkg** command and its subcommands work much like their Linux counterparts **yum**, **apt-get** and **zypper**, relying on a **repository** which contains available packages.

## pkg Subcommands

The pkg subcommands are as follows:

Subcommand	Description			
publisher	ists current and disabled repositories "published" by <b>publishers</b>			
set-publisher	Adds a publisher			
unset-publisher	Removes a publisher			
list	Lists installed packages			
search	Searches for a package in the system's active publishers and returns the first match found			
install	Installs/Updates packages			
uninstall	Uninstalls packages			
refresh	Updates the cached list of available packages			
update	Updates all or certain packages to their latest versions			
info	Displays information about packages			
contents	Displays files installed by a package			
verify	Validates the installation and digital signature packages			
history	Displays the pkg history			
help	Lists the above and advanced subcommands and their switches			

## LAB #1 - Using IPS

### **Basic pkg subcommands**

Firstly, check which publishers are installed on the system:

root@solaris:~# pkg publisher

PUBLISHER TYPE STATUS P LOCATION

solaris origin online F http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release/

You can display additional information about a publisher as follows:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg publisher solaris

Publisher: solaris
    Alias:
    Origin URI: http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release/
    SSL Key: None
    SSL Cert: None
    Client UUID: ddee2130-0292-11e2-b9e5-80144f013e20
Catalog Updated: October 16, 2012 09:25:04 PM
    Enabled: Yes
```

#### Now add the **OpenIndiana** publisher:

To understand the use of the **-g** switch, use the built-in help function:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg help set-publisher
Usage:
    pkg set-publisher [-Ped] [-k ssl_key] [-c ssl_cert]
        [-g origin_to_add|--add-origin=origin_to_add ...]
        [-G origin_to_remove|--remove-origin=origin_to_remove ...]
        [-m mirror_to_add|--add-mirror=mirror_to_add ...]
        [-M mirror_to_remove|--remove-mirror=mirror_to_remove ...]
        [-p repo_uri] [--enable] [--disable] [--no-refresh]
        [--reset-uuid] [--non-sticky] [--sticky]
        [--search-after=publisher]
        [--search-before=publisher]
        [--search-first]
        [--approve-ca-cert=path_to_CA]
```

```
[--revoke-ca-cert=hash_of_CA_to_revoke]
[--unset-ca-cert=hash_of_CA_to_unset]
[--set-property name_of_property=value]
[--add-property-value name_of_property=value_to_add]
[--remove-property-value name_of_property=value_to_remove]
[--unset-property name_of_property_to_delete]
[--proxy proxy to use]
[publisher]
```

Display additional information about the publisher:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg publisher sfe

Publisher: sfe
Alias:
Origin URI: http://pkg.openindiana.org/sfe/
SSL Key: None
SSL Cert: None
Client UUID: e873ddf6-3fba-11e2-8b21-880027ed6b01
Catalog Updated: December 5, 2012 08:40:30 PM
Enabled: Yes
```

Now remove the **OpenIndiana** publisher:

List all available packages on the system:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg list | more

NAME (PUBLISHER) VERSION IFO

archiver/gnu-tar 1.26-0.175.1.0.0.24.0 i--
```

dio/audio-utilities	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.2	i
dec/flac	1.2.1-0.175.0.0.0.0.0	i
dec/libtheora	1.1.1-0.175.1.0.0.15.0	i
dec/ogg-vorbis	2.30.0-0.175.1.0.0.12.0	i
dec/speex	1.2-0.175.1.0.0.15.0	i
mmunication/im/pidgin	2.10.5-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
mpress/bzip2	1.0.6-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
mpress/gzip	1.4-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
mpress/p7zip	9.20.1-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
mpress/unzip	6.0-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
mpress/xz	5.0.1-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
mpress/zip	3.0-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
nsolidation/SunVTS/SunVTS-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.14.0	i
nsolidation/X/X-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.1317	i
nsolidation/admin/admin-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.5.0	i
nsolidation/cacao/cacao-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.11.0	i
nsolidation/cde/cde-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.0.0.0.0.0	i
nsolidation/cns/cns-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.23.0	i
nsolidation/dbtg/dbtg-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.15.0	i
nsolidation/desktop/desktop-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.2	i
nsolidation/desktop/gnome-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.22.0	i
nsolidation/gfx/gfx-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.5.0	i
nsolidation/install/install-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.1736	i
nsolidation/ips/ips-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
nsolidation/java/java-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
nsolidation/jdmk/jdmk-incorporation	0.5.11-0.173.0.0.0.0.0	i
nsolidation/l10n/l10n-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.23.1134	i
nsolidation/man/man-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.21.0	i
nsolidation/nspg/nspg-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.5.0	i
nsolidation/nvidia/nvidia-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.22.0	i
nsolidation/osnet/osnet-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.2	i
nsolidation/sfw/sfw-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.5.0	i
nsolidation/sic_team/sic_team-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.5.0	i

consolidation/sunpro/sunpro-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.19.0	i
<pre>consolidation/ub_javavm/ub_javavm-incorporation</pre>	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.1	i
consolidation/userland/userland-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
consolidation/vpanels/vpanels-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.17.0	i-r
consolidation/xvm/xvm-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.5.0	i
crypto/ca-certificates	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.24.2	i

#### Note the IFO column:

Letter	Description
i	The package is installed
f	The package is <i>frozen</i> and cannot be updated
0	The package is obsolete

To understand the  $\mathbf{r}$  in the third column of the **vpanels-incorporation** package, use the **info** subcommand:

Use the **list** subcommand to easily identify the package version number of a single package:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg list vpanels-incorporation
```

NAME (PUBLISHER)	VERSION	IFO
consolidation/vpanels/vpanels-incorporation	0.5.11-0.175.1.0.0.17.0	i-r

To identify the package creation timestamp, use the **-v** switch of the **list** subcommand:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg list -v vpanels-incorporation
FMRI
pkg://solaris/consolidation/vpanels/vpanels-incorporation@0.5.11,5.11-0.175.1.0.0.17.0:20120529T220223Z i-r
```

The output of this command shows a line of the following format:

FMRI Scheme://Publisher/Package Name@Version,Build Release-Branch:Package Creation Timestamp IFO

The name FMRI means Fault Managed Resource Identifier. FMRIs are covered in the Service Administration lesson of this course.

Wildcards can be used to list packages available, either installed or not:

<pre>root@solaris:~# pkg list -a compress*</pre>		
NAME (PUBLISHER)	VERSION	IFO
compress/bzip2	1.0.6-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
compress/gzip	1.4-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
compress/lcab (sfe)	1.0.12-0.151.1.5	
compress/lcab/src (sfe)	1.0.12-0.151.1.5	
compress/lha (sfe)	1.14.9.1-0.151.1.5	
compress/lha/src (sfe)	1.14.9.1-0.151.1.5	
compress/p7zip	9.20.1-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
compress/unzip	6.0-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
compress/unzoo (sfe)	4.4-0.151.1.5	
compress/unzoo/src (sfe)	4.4-0.151.1.5	
compress/xz	5.0.1-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i
compress/zip	3.0-0.175.1.0.0.24.0	i

To display the number of installed packages, use the following command:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg list | wc -l
873
```

To display the number of installed and available packages, use the **-a** switch:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg list -a | wc -l
2615
```

### **Installing a Package**

You are now going to install the ClamAV anti-virus package. This package is available from the **OpenIndiana** publisher. In order to use that publisher you need to add it once more:

There are two ways to identify the package name before being able to install it, either by using the **list** subcommand:

or, alternatively by using the **search** subcommand:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg search antivirus/clamav
INDEX ACTION VALUE PACKAGE
```

require depend pkg:/antivirus/clamav@0.97.5,5.11-0.151.1.5 pkg:/security/clamav@0.97.3-0.151.1 pkg.fmri set sfe/antivirus/clamav pkg:/antivirus/clamav@0.97.5-0.151.1.5

Installing ClamAV is now very simple:

root@solaris:~# pkg install antivirus/clamav

Packages to install: 3
Create boot environment: No
Create backup boot environment: No

DOWNLOAD PKGS FILES XFER (MB) SPEED Completed 3/3 55/55 1.7/1.7 458k/s

PHASE ITEMS
Installing new actions 110/110
Updating package state database Done
Updating image state Done
Creating fast lookup database Done

To check whether the package is now installed, use the **list** subcommand:

root@solaris:~# pkg list clamav

NAME (PUBLISHER) VERSION IFO antivirus/clamav (sfe) 0.97.6-0.151.1.6 i--

or the **verify** subcommand:

root@solaris:~# pkg verify -v clamav

PACKAGE STATUS pkg://sfe/antivirus/clamav 0K

Remember that for more information about the installed package, you can use the **info** subcommand:

root@solaris:~# pkg info clamav

Name: antivirus/clamav
Summary: Unix anti-virus scanner
Category: Applications/System Utilities
State: Installed
Publisher: sfe
Version: 0.97.6
Build Release: 5.11
Branch: 0.151.1.6
Packaging Date: October 1, 2012 08:13:32 PM
Size: 3.95 MB
FMRI: pkg://sfe/antivirus/clamav@0.97.6,5.11-0.151.1.6:20121001T201332Z

By using the which command, you will notice that there is no clamav program in /bin or /usr/bin:

```
root@solaris:~# which clamav
no clamav in /usr/bin /usr/sbin
```

So, either the program is not called clamav or it is elsewhere in the filesystem. In order to see which files the package installed, use the **contents** subcommand:

root@solaris:~# pkg contents antivirus/clamav
PATH
etc
etc/clamav-milter.conf
etc/clamd.conf
etc/freshclam.conf
usr
usr/bin
usr/bin/clamav-config
usr/bin/clambc
usr/bin/clambc
usr/bin/clamconf
usr/bin/clamdscan
usr/bin/clamdscan
usr/bin/clamdtop
usr/bin/clamscan

usr/bin/freshclam usr/bin/sigtool usr/include usr/include/clamav.h usr/lib usr/lib/libclamav.so usr/lib/libclamav.so.6 usr/lib/libclamav.so.6.1.15 usr/lib/libclamunrar.so usr/lib/libclamunrar.so.6 usr/lib/libclamunrar.so.6.1.15 usr/lib/libclamunrar iface.so usr/lib/libclamunrar iface.so.6 usr/lib/libclamunrar iface.so.6.1.15 usr/lib/pkgconfig usr/lib/pkgconfig/libclamav.pc usr/sbin usr/sbin/clamav-milter usr/sbin/clamd usr/share usr/share/doc usr/share/doc/clamav usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.LGPL usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.bzip2 usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.file usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.getopt usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.llvm usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.lzma usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.regex usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.sha256 usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.unrar usr/share/doc/clamav/COPYING.zlib usr/share/doc/clamav/ChangeLog

```
usr/share/doc/clamav/FAQ
usr/share/doc/clamay/README
usr/share/doc/clamav/clamav-mirror-howto.pdf
usr/share/doc/clamav/clamdoc.pdf
usr/share/doc/clamav/phishsigs howto.pdf
usr/share/doc/clamav/signatures.pdf
usr/share/man
usr/share/man/man1
usr/share/man/man1/clambc.1
usr/share/man/man1/clamconf.1
usr/share/man/man1/clamdscan.1
usr/share/man/man1/clamdtop.1
usr/share/man/man1/clamscan.1
usr/share/man/man1/freshclam.1
usr/share/man/man1/sigtool.1
usr/share/man/man5
usr/share/man/man5/clamav-milter.conf.5
usr/share/man/man5/clamd.conf.5
usr/share/man/man5/freshclam.conf.5
usr/share/man/man8
usr/share/man/man8/clamav-milter.8
usr/share/man/man8/clamd.8
var
var/clamav
```

As you can see, the package installed the following programs:

usr/bin/clamav-config usr/bin/clambc usr/bin/clamconf usr/bin/clamdscan usr/bin/clamdtop usr/bin/clamscan usr/bin/freshclam usr/bin/sigtool usr/sbin/clamav-milter usr/sbin/clamd

#### **Uninstalling a Package**

Uninstalling the package is now as simple as installing it:

root@solaris:~# pkg uninstall clamav

Packages to remove: 3

Create boot environment: No Create backup boot environment: No

PHASE ITEMS
Removing old actions 101/101
Updating package state database Done
Updating package cache 3/3
Updating image state Done
Creating fast lookup database Done

The **uninstall** subcommand removes all files installed by a package, **except** those that are dependencies of another installed package.

### Searching for a Package containing a specific Program

You can also search for a package that contains a specific program:

path file
oath file

#### **Updating Packages**

The pkg command can also be used to update installed packages:

```
root@solaris:~# pkg update
No updates available for this image.
```

If you wish to update a specific package to the latest available version, use the following syntax: pkg update package@latest.

## **Solaris 11 Boot Environments**

**Solaris Boot Environments** (BE) are an interaction between the **IPS** et **ZFS** technologies. Boot Environments offer an administrator a very efficient **rollback** facility. A Boot Environment is a ZFS file system that is designated for booting, in other words a bootable instance of the Operating System plus any other software added specifically to that image. It is possible to have as many Boot Environments as needed.

Imagine that you decide to update the Solaris kernel using IPS. In order to make sure that you can rollback to the previous version in the case of any problems, you would create a Boot Environment before updating. After updating the kernel you would have two Boot Environments, one before the update and one after the update.

Boot Environments are managed with the **beadm** command. As with the IPS pkg command, the Boot Environments' beadm command uses a set of subcommands.

#### beadm Subcommands

The beadm subcommands are as follows:

Subcommand	Description				
list	Lists all available Boot Environments				
list <i>BEname</i>	sts the Boot Environment called <i>BEname</i>				
create <i>BEname</i>	eates a clone, called <i>BEname</i> of the <b>current</b> active Boot Environment. Options allow for creating from an inactive or apshot Boot Environment				
create BEname@SNAPname	reates a snapshot called SNAPname of the Boot Environment BEname				
activate <i>BEname</i>	Configures the Boot Environment <i>BEname</i> to be used at the next reboot				
destroy BEname	Erases the Boot Environment BEname and all associated snapshots				
mount <i>BEname</i>	Nounts the Boot Environment BEname on mount point for inspection				
unmount <i>BEname</i>	Unmounts the Boot Environment <i>BEname</i>				
rename BEname newBEname	Renames the Boot Environment BEname to newBEname				

## LAB #2 - Managing Boot Environments

## **Using the beadm Command**

First, list the current available Boot Environments:

This output shows the **solaris** Boot Environment that was automatically created during the installation process together with the **solaris-backup-1** Boot Environment that was automatically created by the system after the installation process.

You will notice that the **Active** column shows two letters:

Letter	Description
N	The Boot Environment is active <b>N</b> ow
R	The Boot Environment will be active upon the next Reboot

Now create a new Boot Environment called MyBE:

Note that the new Boot Environment MyBE, a clone of solaris, has been created but is not active. Clones are bootable images.

Activate the Boot Environment **MyBE** so it will used upon the next reboot:

Note here that the Boot Environment **MyBE** is now flagged to be used upon the next reboot.

At this point take a snapshot of the **solaris-backup-1** Boot Environment:

A **snapshot** is a read-only, non-bootable image of a Boot Environment at a given point in time.

As you can see the snapshot is created in the **ROOT dataset**. A dataset is a generic term for a ZFS filesystem, zone, snapshot or volume.

I will be telling you more about the ZFS filesystem in the **Storage Administration** lesson of this course.

If you take a look at the current ZFS configuration you will see the following:

```
root@solaris:/# zfs list
NAME
                               USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
rpool
                              6.99G 12.3G 4.58M /rpool
                              4.84G 12.3G
rpool/ROOT
                                             31K legacy
rpool/ROOT/MyBE
                              4.84G 12.3G 3.90G /
                                           205M /var
rpool/ROOT/MyBE/var
                               863M 12.3G
rpool/ROOT/solaris
                              83K 12.3G 3.90G /
rpool/ROOT/solaris-backup-1
                              113K 12.3G 1.98G /
```

<pre>rpool/R00T/solaris-backup-1/var</pre>	46K	12.3G	758M	/var
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var	83K	12.3G	205M	/var
rpool/VARSHARE	57K	12.3G	57K	/var/share
rpool/dump	1.03G	12.4G	1.00G	-
rpool/export	77.4M	12.3G	32K	/export
rpool/export/home	77.4M	12.3G	32K	/export/home
<pre>rpool/export/home/trainee</pre>	77.4M	12.3G	77.4M	/export/home/trainee
rpool/swap	1.03G	12.4G	1.00G	-

In the above output you can see that the ROOT dataset contains each Boot Environment's **Critical Dataset**. Any other **Shared Datasets**, such as **/export** which contain mount points common to both the active and inactive boot environments are located outside the root dataset area of each boot environment.

Use the **destroy** subcommand to erase the **MyBE** Boot Environment:

```
root@solaris:/# beadm destroy MyBE
Are you sure you want to destroy MyBE? This action cannot be undone(y/[n]): y
The BE that was just destroyed was the 'active on boot' BE.
solaris is now the 'active on boot' BE. Use 'beadm activate' to change it.
```

Note that the solaris Boot Environment has now been activated.

Check the zfs configuration:

root@solaris:/# zfs list
NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
rpool 6.99G 12.3G 4.58M /rpool
rpool/ROOT 4.84G 12.3G 31K legacy

```
rpool/ROOT/solaris
                               4.84G 12.3G 3.90G /
rpool/ROOT/solaris-backup-1
                                113K 12.3G 1.98G /
rpool/ROOT/solaris-backup-1/var
                                 46K 12.3G
                                              758M
                                                   /var
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var
                                863M 12.3G
                                              205M /var
rpool/VARSHARE
                               57.5K 12.3G 57.5K /var/share
rpool/dump
                               1.03G 12.4G 1.00G
rpool/export
                               77.6M 12.3G
                                               32K /export
rpool/export/home
                               77.5M 12.3G
                                               32K /export/home
rpool/export/home/trainee
                               77.5M 12.3G 77.5M /export/home/trainee
rpool/swap
                               1.03G 12.4G 1.00G
```

If you want to look at the contents of a specific Boot Environment, all you have to do is mount it:

```
root@solaris:/# mkdir /tmp/be
root@solaris:/# beadm mount solaris-backup-1 /tmp/be
root@solaris:/# ls -l /tmp/be
total 104
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root
                                      9 Nov 20 19:19 bin -> ./usr/bin
                       root
                                      9 Nov 20 19:19 boot
drwxr-xr-x
            6 root
                       Sys
                                      4 Nov 20 19:09 cdrom
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                       root
                                    239 Nov 20 19:25 dev
drwxr-xr-x 29 root
                       sys
                                      5 Nov 20 19:25 devices
drwxr-xr-x 5 root
                       Sys
                                    165 Nov 20 21:40 etc
drwxr-xr-x 74 root
                       SVS
                                      2 Nov 20 19:27 export
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                       root
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root
                                      2 Sep 19 22:09 home
                       root
                                     19 Nov 20 19:09 kernel
drwxr-xr-x 19 root
                       SVS
                                    301 Nov 20 19:09 lib
drwxr-xr-x 13 root
                       bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                                      4 Nov 20 19:27 media
                       root
                                      2 Nov 20 19:19 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                       SVS
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root
                                      2 Nov 20 19:53 net
                       root
                                      2 Nov 20 19:53 nfs4
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root
                       root
                                      2 Sep 19 22:09 opt
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root
                       sys
            5 root
                                      5 Sep 19 22:09 platform
drwxr-xr-x
                       SYS
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root
                                      2 Sep 19 22:09 proc
                       root
```

drwx	2 root	root	4 Nov 20 19:19 root
drwxr-xr-x	2 root	root	2 Nov 20 19:08 rpool
lrwxrwxrwx	1 root	root	10 Nov 20 19:19 sbin -> ./usr/sbin
drwxr-xr-x	5 root	root	5 Sep 19 22:09 system
drwxrwxrwt	2 root	sys	2 Nov 20 19:25 tmp
drwxr-xr-x	30 root	sys	42 Nov 20 19:18 usr
drwxr-xr-x	34 root	sys	41 Nov 20 19:19 var

Finally, to update the Operating System Kernel, you can use the following command: **pkg update-image**. This command first makes a clone of the current Boot Environment, proceeds with downloading and installing all required packages into the new clone and finally activates the clone for startup on the next reboot.

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