### Zypper Cheat Sheet

For Zypper version 1.0.9

#### Querying

**Searching Packages**
- `zypper search` or `zypper se`

Examples:
- `zypper se -dC --match-words RSI` #look for RSI acronym (case-sensitively), also in summaries and descriptions
- `zypper se 'yast*'` #show all packages starting with 'yast'
- `zypper se -r upd` #list all packages from 'upd' repository
- `zypper se -t pattern -r upd` #list all patterns available in the 'upd' repository

**Getting Information about Packages**
- `zypper info` or `zypper if`

Examples:
- `zypper info amarok`
- `zypper info -t patch amarok` #show info for 'amarok' patch
- `zypper patch-info amarok` #same as above
- `zypper info -t pattern lamp_server #info 'lamp_server' pattern`

**Getting Information about Dependencies**
- `zypper what-provides` or `zypper wp`

Examples:
- `zypper wp firefox`

#### Utilities

**Verify Dependencies**
- `zypper verify` or `zypper ve`

**Install New Recommended Packages**
- `zypper install-new-recommends` or `zypper inr`

**Lock Packages**
- `zypper addlock` or `zypper al`

Examples:
- `zypper al 'yast2*'` #lock all packages starting with 'yast2'

**Remove Locks**
- `zypper removelock` or `zypper rl`

Examples:
- `zypper rl 'yast2*'` #remove locks to all packages starting with 'yast2'

**List Locks**
- `zypper locks` or `zypper ll`

**Update Management**

**Listing Needed Patches**
- `zypper list-patches` or `zypper lp`

**Applying Patches**
- `zypper patch`

**Listing All Patches**
- `zypper patches`

**Checking Patches**
- `zypper patch-check` or `zypper pchk`

**Getting Information About Patches**
- `zypper patch-info`
- `zypper info -t patch`

**Packages Updates**
- `zypper list-updates` or `zypper lu`
- `zypper update` or `zypper up`

#### Distribution Upgrade

- `zypper dist-upgrade` or `zypper dup`

**Note:** When doing a distribution update, the best is to work only with the repositories of the distribution you want to install.

#### Vocabulary

**Repositories**
HTTP or FTP server, DVD, or a folder on a local disc. where a group or set of packages are located.

**Resource Identifiers (URI)**
To specify locations of repositories or other resources (RPM files, .repo files) you can use any type of URIs supported by libzypp. See [http://en.opensuse.org/Libzypp/URI](http://en.opensuse.org/Libzypp/URI) for a complete list and usage examples.

**Refresh**
Refreshing a repository means downloading metadata of packages from the medium (if needed), storing it in local cache (typically under /var/cache/zypp/raw/<alias> directory) and preparsing the metadata into .solv files (building the solv cache), typically under /var/cache/zypp/solv/<alias>.

**Services**
Services are one level above repositories and serve to manage repositories or to do some special tasks. Libzypp currently supports only one type of services, the Repository Index Service (RIS).

**Package Types**
zypper works with several types of resource objects, called resolvables. A resolvable is a package, patch, pattern, or a product.

- **package** - an ordinary RPM package
- **patch** - update of one or more packages.
- **pattern** - group of packages required or recommended to install some functionality
- **product** - group of packages which are necessary to install a product

More Information:
[http://en.opensuse.org/Zypper/Usage](http://en.opensuse.org/Zypper/Usage) or type `man zypper` on a terminal