

# opkg

Entware package manager

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[~] # opkg
usage: opkg [options...] sub-command [arguments...]
where sub-command is one of:

Package Manipulation:
  update                Update list of available packages
  upgrade <pkgs>        Upgrade packages
  install <pkgs>        Install package(s)
  configure <pkgs>     Configure unpacked package(s)
  remove <pkgs|regexp> Remove package(s)
  flag <flag> <pkgs>   Flag package(s)
  <flag>=hold|noprune|user|ok|installed|unpacked (one per invocation)

Informational Commands:
  list                  List available packages
  list-installed        List installed packages
  list-upgradable      List installed and upgradable packages
  list-changed-conffiles List user modified configuration files
  files <pkg>          List files belonging to <pkg>
  search <file|regexp> List package providing <file>
  find <regexp>        List packages whose name or description matches
  <regexp>
  info [pkg|regexp]    Display all info for <pkg>
  status [pkg|regexp]  Display all status for <pkg>
  download <pkg>       Download <pkg> to current directory
  compare-versions <v1> <op> <v2>
                        compare versions using <= < > >= = << >>
  print-architecture  List installable package architectures
  depends [-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatdepends [-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatdependsrec [-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatrecommends[-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatsuggests[-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatprovides [-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatconflicts [-A] [pkgname|pat]+
  whatreplaces [-A] [pkgname|pat]+

Options:
  -A                Query all packages not just those installed
  -V[<level>]      Set verbosity level to <level>.
  --verbosity[=<level>] Verbosity levels:
                        0 errors only
                        1 normal messages (default)
                        2 informative messages
                        3 debug
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4 debug level 2
-f <conf_file>      Use <conf_file> as the opkg configuration file
--conf <conf_file>
--cache <directory> Use a package cache
-d <dest_name>      Use <dest_name> as the the root directory for
--dest <dest_name> package installation, removal, upgrading.
                    <dest_name> should be a defined dest name from
                    the configuration file, (but can also be a
                    directory name in a pinch).
-o <dir>            Use <dir> as the root directory for
--offline-root <dir> offline installation of packages.
--add-arch <arch>:<prio> Register architecture with given priority
--add-dest <name>:<path> Register destination with given path

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Force Options:

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--force-depends      Install/remove despite failed dependencies
--force-maintainer  Overwrite preexisting config files
--force-reinstall   Reinstall package(s)
--force-overwrite   Overwrite files from other package(s)
--force-downgrade  Allow opkg to downgrade packages
--force-space       Disable free space checks
--force-postinstall Run postinstall scripts even in offline mode
--force-remove      Remove package even if prerm script fails
--force-checksum    Don't fail on checksum mismatches
--no-check-certificate Don't validate SSL certificates
--noaction          No action -- test only
--download-only     No action -- download only
--nodeps           Do not follow dependencies
--nocase           Perform case insensitive pattern matching
--size             Print package size when listing available packages
--force-removal-of-dependent-packages
                    Remove package and all dependencies
--autoremove        Remove packages that were installed
                    automatically to satisfy dependencies
-t                 Specify tmp-dir.
--tmp-dir          Specify tmp-dir.
-l                 Specify lists-dir.
--lists-dir        Specify lists-dir.

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regexp could be something like 'pkgname\*' '\*file\*' or similar  
 e.g. opkg info 'libstd\*' or opkg search '\*libop\*' or opkg remove 'libncur\*'

From:  
<https://rpi64-wired.seanys.com/> - **It's in The Wiki**

Permanent link:  
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