

NAME

pkg upgrade - perform upgrades of package software distributions

SYNOPSIS

pkg upgrade [-fInFqUy] [-r *reponame*] [-Cgix] [<*pkg-origin/pkg-name/pkg-name-version*> ...]

pkg upgrade [--{force,no-scripts,dry-run,fetch-only}] [--{quiet,no-repo-update,yes}]
[--repository *reponame*] [--{case-sensitive,glob,case-insensitive,regex}]
[<*pkg-origin/pkg-name/pkg-name-version*> ...]

DESCRIPTION

pkg upgrade is used for upgrading packaged software distributions.

pkg upgrade compares the versions of all or specific packages installed on the system to what is available in the configured package repositories. Any out of date packages are added to a work list for processing. The difference to `pkg-install(8)` is that **pkg upgrade** tries to upgrade dependencies of packages matched as well while `pkg-install(8)` is more conservative during dependencies upgrade. Moreover, **pkg upgrade** will not install new packages, except as required to fulfil dependencies of the packages listed on the command line. A caller should ensure that patterns specified as arguments have installed candidates for matching. If the **-f** (force) flag is given, all installed packages are added to the work list.

The package metadata downloaded from the repositories is then examined for each of the packages in the work list, and any missing dependencies are added to the work list as install jobs. Such implicitly added packages are flagged as candidates for autoremoval. See `pkg-autoremove(8)` for details.

Autoremoval flags are sticky, and will persist over reinstallation or upgrade of the packages concerned, even if subsequently the packages are named explicitly on a command line. See `pkg-query(8)` for finding the autoremoval status of a package, and `pkg-set(8)` for modifying it.

Where a package on the work list supplies a shared library, and that library has been updated, all packages requiring that shared library will also be added to the work list as reinstallation jobs.

The work list is sorted into dependency order and **pkg upgrade** will present it to the user for approval before proceeding, unless overridden by the **-y** option or the **ASSUME_ALWAYS_YES** setting in `pkg.conf`.

Packages are fetched from the repositories into the local package cache if they are not already present, or if the checksum of the cached package file differs from the one in the repository. Packages may be downloaded from any of the repositories mentioned in `pkg.conf(5)` or in the files in

/usr/local/etc/pkg/repo. See *pkg-repository(5)* for details.

Package repository catalogues will be automatically updated whenever **pkg upgrade** is run by a user ID with write access to the package database, unless disabled by the **-U** flag or setting **REPO_AUTOUPDATE** to **NO** in *pkg.conf(5)*.

Finally, the work list is executed in dependency order. Package reinstall or update jobs are processed by removing the currently installed package and immediately installing the replacement. New dependencies are processed as installation jobs as part of the work list.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported by **pkg upgrade**:

-C, --case-sensitive

Make the standard or the regular expression (**-x**) matching against *pkg-name* case sensitive.

-F, --fetch-only

Do not perform installation of packages, merely fetch packages that should be upgraded and detect possible conflicts.

-f, --force Force the reinstallation or upgrade of the whole set of packages.

-g, --glob Treat the package names as shell glob patterns.

-I, --no-scripts

If any installation scripts (pre-install or post-install) or deinstallation scripts (pre-deinstall or post-deinstall) exist for a given package, do not execute them.

-i, --case-insensitive

Make the standard or the regular expression (**-x**) matching against *pkg-name* case insensitive. This is the default, unless modified by setting **CASE_SENSITIVE_MATCH** to true in *pkg.conf*.

-n, --dry-run

Dry-run mode: show what packages have updates available, but do not perform any upgrades. Repository catalogues will be updated as usual unless the **-U** option is also given.

-q, --quiet Force quiet output, except when **-n** is used, where a summary of the work list is always displayed.

-r reponame, --repository reponame

Install packages from only the named repository, irrespective of the configured "active" status from *repo.conf*.

-U, --no-repo-update

Suppress the automatic update of the local copy of the repository catalogue from remote. Automatic repository catalogue updates are only attempted when the effective UID of the process has write access to the package database. Otherwise they are silently ignored.

-v, --vulnerable

Upgrade packages which are known to be vulnerable. See *pkg-audit(8)* for more details.

-x, --regex

Treat the package names as regular expressions according to the "modern" or "extended" syntax of *re_format(7)*.

-y, --yes Assume yes when asked for confirmation before package installation.

ENVIRONMENT

The following environment variables affect the execution of **pkg upgrade**. See *pkg.conf(5)* for further description.

DEFAULT_ALWAYS_YES

ASSUME_ALWAYS_YES

HANDLE_RC_SCRIPTS

PKG_CACHEDIR

PKG_DBDIR

REPO_AUTOUPDATE

FILES

See *pkg.conf(5)*.

SEE ALSO

pkg_create(3), *pkg_printf(3)*, *pkg_repos(3)*, *pkg-keywords(5)*, *pkg-lua-script(5)*, *pkg-repository(5)*, *pkg-script(5)*, *pkg-triggers(5)*, *pkg.conf(5)*, *pkg(8)*, *pkg-add(8)*, *pkg-alias(8)*, *pkg-annotate(8)*,

pkg-audit(8), pkg-autoremove(8), pkg-check(8), pkg-clean(8), pkg-config(8), pkg-create(8),
pkg-delete(8), pkg-fetch(8), pkg-info(8), pkg-install(8), pkg-lock(8), pkg-query(8), pkg-register(8),
pkg-repo(8), pkg-rquery(8), pkg-search(8), pkg-set(8), pkg-shell(8), pkg-shlib(8), pkg-ssh(8),
pkg-stats(8), pkg-triggers(8), pkg-update(8), pkg-updating(8), pkg-version(8), pkg-which(8)