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Commands Reference, Volume 3, i - m

Islpp Command

Purpose

Lists installed software products.

Syntax

```
Islpp [-R { path | ALL } ] { -d | -E | -f | -h | -i | -l | -L | -p } [ -a ] [ -c ] [ -J ] [ -q ] [ -l ] [ -O { [ r ] [ s ] [ u ] } ] [ FilesetName ... | -b File | all ]
```

```
Islpp [-R { path | ALL } ] -w [ -c ] [ -q ] [ -O { [ r ] [ s ] [ u ] } ] [ FileName ... | all ]
```

```
Islpp [-R { path | ALL } ] -L -c [ -v ]
```

```
Islpp [-R { path | ALL } ] -S [A|O]
```

```
Islpp [-R { path | ALL } ] -e
```

Description

The `Islpp` command displays information about installed filesets or fileset updates. The *FilesetName* parameter is the name of a software product. The *File* parameter specifies a bundle file to use as a fileset list.

When only the `-l` (lowercase L) flag is entered, the `Islpp` command displays the latest installed level of the fileset specified for formatted filesets. The base level fileset is displayed for formatted filesets. When the `-a` flag is entered along with the `-l` flag, the `Islpp` command displays information about all installed filesets for the *FilesetName* specified. The `-l` (uppercase i) flag combined with the `-l` (lowercase L) flag specifies that the output from the `Islpp` command should be limited to base level filesets.

The `Islpp` command and the `compare_report` command both show information about interim fixes installed on the system. The `Islpp -L` or `Islpp -Lc` command and the `Islpp -e` command must be run by root. Any interim fix information returned is used by the `compare_report` command. The information includes an interim fix label and a level value. The interim fix label is the equivalent of a fileset name, and its level is based on the time (*YY.MM.DD.HHMMSS*, where *YY* is the year, *MM* is the month, *DD* is the day, *HH* is the hour, *MM* is the minute, and *SS* is the second) in which the interim fix was packaged. If a non-root user runs these commands, only software products and levels are returned, and interim fix information is not included. If a root user runs the `Islpp -e` command and the `Islpp -L` command, interim fix information can be shown.

The `-d`, `-f`, `-h`, `-i`, `-l` (lowercase L), `-L`, and `-p` flags request different types of output reports.

The `-a`, `-c`, `-J`, and `-q` flags specify the amount and format of the information that is displayed in the report.

The `-O` flag specifies that data is to come from a specified part of the fileset. The part may be the root part, `-Or`, the share part, `-Os`, or the usr part, `-Ou`.

The default value for the *FilesetName* parameter is *all*, which displays information about all installed software products. Pattern matching characters, such as * (asterisk) and ? (question mark), are valid in the *FilesetName* parameter. You don't have to enclose these characters in " (single quotation marks). However, using single quotation marks prevents you from searching the contents of your present directory.

Output Values

Much of the output from the *Islpp* command is understandable without an explanation. Other fields contain data that needs to be defined. The following sections define terms used in several of the output fields.

State Values

The state field in the *Islpp* output gives the state of the fileset on your system. It can have the following values:

State	Definition
APPLIED	The specified fileset is installed on the system. The APPLIED state means that the fileset can be rejected with the installp command and the previous level of the fileset restored. This state is only valid for Version 4 fileset updates and 3.2 migrated filesets.
APPLYING	An attempt was made to apply the specified fileset, but it did not complete successfully, and cleanup was not performed.
BROKEN	The specified fileset or fileset update is broken and should be reinstalled before being used.
COMMITTED	The specified fileset is installed on the system. The COMMITTED state means that a commitment has been made to this level of the software. A committed fileset update cannot be rejected, but a committed fileset base level and its updates (regardless of state) can be removed or deinstalled by the installp command.
EFIXLOCKED	The specified fileset is installed on the system and is locked by the interim fix manager (the emgr command).
OBSOLETE	The specified fileset was installed with an earlier version of the operating system but has been replaced by a repackaged (renamed) newer version. Some of the files that belonged to this fileset have been replaced by versions from the repackaged fileset.
COMMITTING	An attempt was made to commit the specified fileset, but it did not complete successfully, and cleanup was not performed.
REJECTING	An attempt was made to reject the specified fileset, but it did not complete successfully, and cleanup was not performed.

Action Values

The action field in the *Islpp* output identifies the installation action that was taken for the fileset. The following values may be found in this field:

Action	Definition
APPLY	An attempt was made to apply the specified fileset.
CLEANUP	An attempt was made to perform cleanup for the specified fileset.
COMMIT	An attempt was made to commit the specified fileset.

Action	Definition
REJECT	An attempt was made to reject the specified fileset.

Status Values

The status field in the lspp output identifies the resultant status in the history of installation actions. The following values may be found in this field:

Status	Definition
BROKEN	The fileset was left in a broken state after the specified action.
CANCELED	The specified action was canceled before it completed.
COMPLETE	The commitment of the fileset has completed successfully.

Flags

-a	Displays all the information about filesets specified when combined with other flags. This flag shows all updates when combined with the -I flag and all history when combined with the -h flag. This flag cannot be specified with the -f flag.
-b <i>File</i>	Specifies a bundle file to search for fileset names. The filesets listed in the bundle are then listed as if they had been specified explicitly as <i>FilesetName</i> parameters. To mimic installp behavior, the installp image names are automatically wildcarded. For example, a bundle file entry of <code>I: bos . abc</code> will behave as if <code>bos . abc*</code> was specified as a <i>FilesetName</i> parameter. Note: This might also return results for <code>bos . abcdef</code> . If the file does not reside in one of the known bundle locations, the full path and file name, including extension, must be specified.
-c	Displays information as a list separated by colons. This flag cannot be specified with the -J flag.
-d	Displays filesets that are dependents of the specified software. A dependent fileset is one that has the specified software as a prerequisite, corequisite, iferequisite, or installed requisite.
-e	Displays every interim fix installed on the system.
-E	Lists license agreements.
-f	Displays the names of the files added to the system during installation of the specified fileset. This flag cannot be specified with the -a flag.
-h	Displays the installation and update history information for the specified fileset. You cannot use this flag with the -J flag.
-I	(uppercase i) Limits the inputs to software products.
-i	Displays the product information for the specified fileset.
-J	Generates output in a form suitable for the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) command to list output. This flag can only be specified with the -I (lowercase L) and -L flags.
-l	(lowercase L) Displays the name, most recent level, state, and description of the specified fileset.
-L	Displays the name, most recent level, state, and a description of the specified fileset. The build date, which is specified by the year and the week in the form of <code>yyww</code> (for example, 0852), is also displayed for a fileset, if it has one. Part information (usr , root , and share) is consolidated into the same listing. For formatted filesets, it displays the most recent maintenance or technology level for the specified filesets. In addition, this flag lists any

	subsystem selective fixes that were installed on top of the maintenance or technology level. RPM and ISMP images are also listed.
-O	Lists information for the specified part of the fileset. When the -O flag is not specified information is listed for all parts. This option is designed for use by the nim command to list software product information for diskless or dataless workstations. You can use the following flags with this flag:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -r Indicates to list information for the root part. -s Indicates to list information for the /usr/share part. -u Indicates to list information for the /usr part.
-p	Displays requisite information for the specified fileset.
-q	Suppresses the display of column headings.
-R { path ALL }	Indicates a user-specified installation location.
-S [A O]	Displays a list of automatically installed filesets and a list of optionally installed filesets. If the -S flag is followed by A , then only the automatically installed filesets are listed. If the -S flag is followed by O , then only the optionally installed filesets are listed.
-v	Displays only information from the vendor database, which contains ISMP product information. This flag is only valid when used with both the -L and the -c flags.
-w	Lists fileset that owns this file.

You must specify one of the mutually exclusive flags: **-d**, **-e**, **-E**, **-f**, **-h**, **-i**, **-l**, **-L**, **-p**, **-S**, and **-w**.

Examples

1. To list the installation state for the most recent level of installed filesets for all of the **bos.rte** filesets, type:

```
lspp -l "bos.rte.*"
```

2. To list the installation state for the base level and updates for the fileset **bos.rte.filesystem**, type:

```
lspp -Ia bos.rte.filesystem
```

3. To list the installation history information of all the filesets in the **bos.net** software package, type:

```
lspp -ha 'bos.net.*'
```

4. To list the names of all the files of the **bos.rte.lvm** fileset, type:

```
lspp -f bos.rte.lvm
```

5. To list the fileset that owns **installp**, type:

```
lspp -w /usr/sbin/installp
```

Output similar to the following displays:

File Type	Fileset	
/usr/sbin/installp	bos.rte.install	File

6. To list the fileset that owns all file names that contain `installp`, type:

```
lslpp -w "*installp*"
```

Output similar to the following displays:

File Type	Fileset	
/usr/sbin/installp	bos.rte.install	File
/usr/clvm/sbin/linstallpv	prpq.clvm	File
/usr/lpp/bos.sysmgt/nim/methods/c_installp	bos.sysmgt.nim.client	File

7. To display all files in the inventory database, type:

```
lslpp -w
```

8. To display the installation state for the RPM `cdrecord` image , type:

```
lslpp -L cdrecord
```

9. To display the installation state for all the filesets contained in the Server bundle located at `/usr/sys/inst.data/sys_bundles/Server.bnd`, type:

```
lslpp -L -b Server
```

or:

```
lslpp -L -b /usr/sys/inst.data/sys_bundles/Server.bnd
```

Files

<code>/etc/objrepos/history</code>	Specifies installation and update history information of all software products on the root.
<code>/usr/lib/objrepos/history</code>	Specifies installation and update history information of all software products on the /usr file system.
<code>/usr/share/lib/objrepos/history</code>	Specifies installation and update history information of all software products on the /usr/share file system.
<code>/etc/objrepos/lpp</code>	Specifies installation information of all software products on the root.
<code>/usr/lib/objrepos/lpp</code>	Specifies installation information of all software products on the /usr file system.
<code>/usr/share/lib/objrepos/lpp</code>	Specifies installation information of all software products on the /usr/share file system.
<code>/etc/objrepos/product</code>	Specifies installation and update information of all software products on the root.
<code>/usr/lib/objrepos/product</code>	Specifies installation and update information of all software products on the /usr file system.

/usr/share/lib/objrepos/product	Specifies installation and update information of all the software products on the /usr/share file system.
/etc/objrepos/inventory	Specifies names and locations of files in a software product on the root.
/usr/lib/objrepos/inventory	Specifies names and locations of files in a software product on the /usr file system.
/usr/share/lib/objrepos/inventory	Specifies names and locations of files in a software product on the /usr/share file system.
/usr/sys/inst.data/sys_bundles/ and /usr/sys/inst.data/user_bundles/	Known locations for bundle files. Bundle files should have a .bnd extension.

Related Information

The [emgr](#) command, [installp](#) command, [inulag](#) command, [nim](#) command.

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