

Method 2 – Use shell scripts

How to install yum cron on a CentOS/RHEL 6.x/7.x

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Warning: The following method is outdated. Do not use it on RHEL/CentOS 6.x/7.x. I kept it below for historical reasons only when I used it on CentOS/RHEL version 4.x/5.x.

Let us see how to configure CentOS/RHEL for yum automatic update retrieval and installation of security packages. You can use yum-updatesd service provided with CentOS / RHEL servers. However, this service provides a few overheads. You can create daily or weekly updates with the following shell script. Create

- `/etc/cron.daily/yumupdate.sh` to apply updates one a day.
- `/etc/cron.weekly/yumupdate.sh` to apply updates once a week.

A shell script that instructs yum to update any packages it finds via `yum`:

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