Instructions To Install YumaBench

Version 2.0

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1.1   Legal Statements

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1.2   Additional Resources

Other documentation includes:

YumaBench User Manual

For issues installing or running YumaBench:

issues-installing-yumabench

1.3   Conventions Used in this Document

The following formatting conventions are used throughout this document:

Documentation Conventions

Convention	Description
--foo	CLI parameter foo
<foo>	XML element foo
foo	**yuma-bench** command or parameter
$FOO	Environment variable FOO
some text	Example command or PDU
some text	Plain text
🔍 Informational text	Useful or expanded information
⚠ Warning text	Warning information indicating possibly unexpected side-effects

2 Prerequisites

Your system will need access to the Internet to install YumaBench. You will need your system's sudo/administrator permission or have your system administrator install YumaBench for you.

YumaBench is currently available for 64-bit versions of:

- Ubuntu 22.04 LTS and 24.04 LTS

- Debian 12

- Fedora 39, 40, and 41

- CentOS Stream 9

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9

- macOS Ventura and later (Intel and ARM M1/M2 architectures)

- Windows 10 and 11

3   YumaBench Installation

The following steps detail the YumaBench installation steps for the supported operating systems.

3.1   For Linux systems

Choose and download from the following table the YumaBench Installer for your version of Linux:

Linux OS	Installer
Ubuntu 22.04 LTS and 24.04 LTS Debian 12	yumapro-installer_1.2_amd64.deb
Fedora 39, 40, and 41 CentOS Stream 9 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9	yumapro-installer-1.2.0-1.x86_64.rpm

For the .deb version execute in a terminal the following command:

```
mydir> sudo apt-get install ./yumapro-installer_1.2_amd64.deb
```

For the .rpm version execute in a terminal the following command:

```
mydir> sudo dnf install ./yumapro-installer-1.2.0-1.x86_64.rpm
```

The installer will check your system and provide a list of the dependent packages to be installed. You will be asked if you want to continue, type "y" and then "Enter". The packages being installed will be displayed.

On **Red Hat** and **CentOS,** you may see an error that certain packages are not available. To fix this error, you must enable the EPEL repository and run the dnf install command over again.

To enable the EPEL repo on CentOS Stream 9, run the following command:

```
mydir> sudo dnf install epel-release
```

To enable the EPEL repo on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9, run the following commands:

```
mydir> sudo subscription-manager repos --enable codeready-builder-for-rhel-9-$
(arch)-rpms
mydir> sudo dnf install -y https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-
latest-9.noarch.rpm
```

Once this has finished yumabench-linux-installer will have been installed. Execute the following command:

```
mydir> yumabench-linux-installer
```

This will launch the YumaBench Installer Introduction window, select Next.

The License Agreement window will open, agree to the terms of the license and select Next. You can read the license in the License Agreement window or you can find a copy of the License Agreement online.

Select Next at the "Ready to Install" window, and provide your sudo password when asked so the installation can finish.
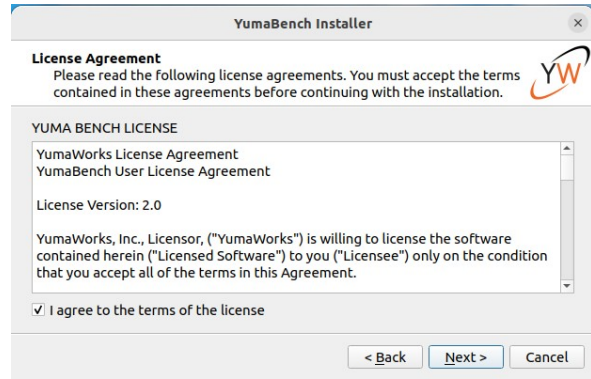
YumaBench is now installed. To launch the application type yuma-bench in a terminal window or select the YW yuma-bench icon from the activities or applications matrix.


Next Steps:

For instructions on how to setup YumaBench, connect to a NETCONF server, and how to use its features consult the YumaBench User Manual.

3.2   For macOS Ventura and later systems

Download yuma-bench-installer.dmg.zip.

On your Mac, open a Finder Window, go to your Downloads folder, and select to expand yuma-bench-installer.dmg and show its contents.

Drag yuma-bench-installer into your Applications folder, then double click on yuma-bench-installer:
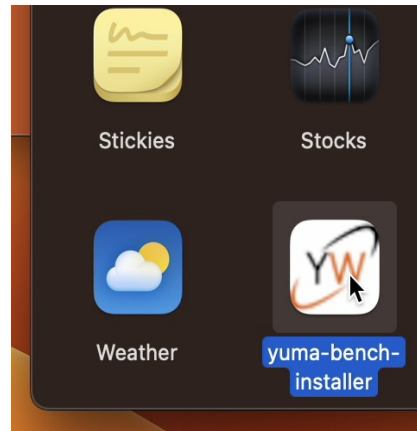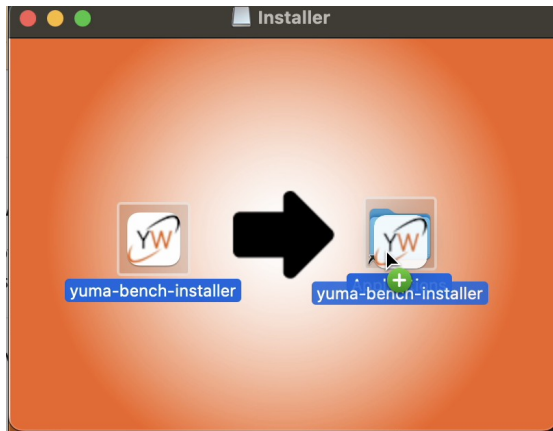
You will see a warning from your system that yuma-bench-installer is an app downloaded from the internet.

Simply click "Open" to proceed:

The YumaBench Installer will now start. Select Next. The License Agreement window will open, agree to the terms of the license and select Next. You can read the license in the License Agreement window or you can find a copy of the License Agreement online.

Select Next and the "Install dependencies for macOS" window will be displayed (see image at right) and list the packages that will be installed. Select Next.
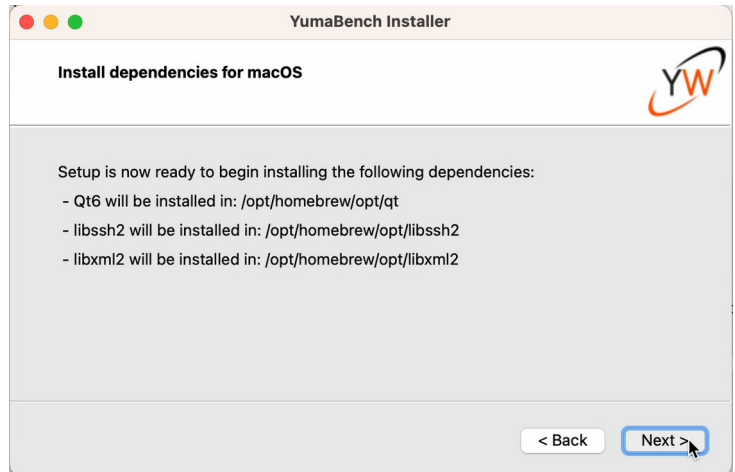
3.2.1   Dependencies for macOS – Homebrew and openssl@3

The YumaBench Installer requires two dependencies to continue:

- Homebrew
- openssl@3

If your system already meets these requirements the Installer will proceed to the next section without a notification.

If your system does not have one or both of these installed the YumaBench Installer will notify you of this and provide you with the command line that you need to copy and then paste into a terminal window to install them. You may be requested to enter your password to grant sudo access that is needed to install these packages. If you do not have sudo access please consult your system administrator.

You may enter one or both commands, listed below, prior to running the yuma-bench-installer. This will either install the package, update the package, or tell you that the latest version is already installed.
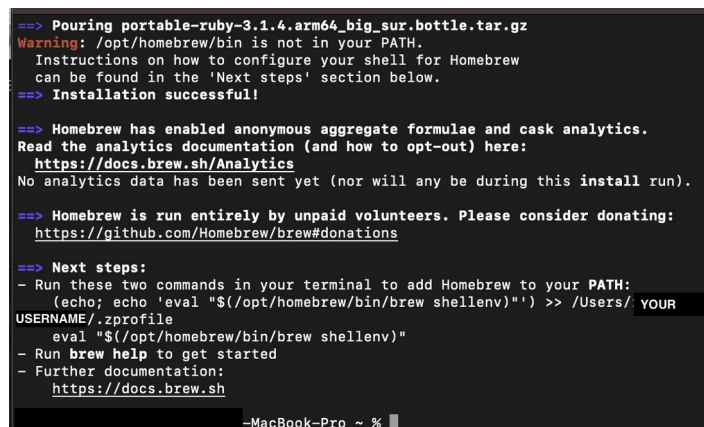
If you do not have Homebrew installed you will see this notification from the Installer, shown in the image at right. Select the text from the window, or the copy of this text listed below, and paste it into a terminal window and press Enter:
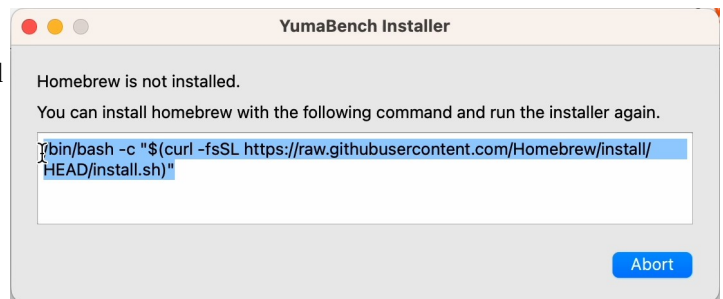
- /bin/bash -c \"$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"

Type your sudo access password if needed. When Homebrew has successfully installed, the terminal screen should look something like this:

As shown in the screenshot above, you will need to add Homebrew to your PATH. To do this, run the following two commands in your terminal (replace "YOUR USERNAME" with your actual username):

- (echo; echo 'eval "$(/opt/homebrew/bin/brew shellenv)"') >> /Users/YOUR USERNAME/.zprofile

- eval "$(/opt/homebrew/bin/brew shellenv)"

After Homebrew is successfully installed and added to your user's PATH, run yuma-bench-installer to continue.

If you do not have openssl@3 installed you will see this notification from the Installer, shown in the image at right. Select the text from the window, or the copy of this text listed below, and paste it into a terminal window and press Enter:
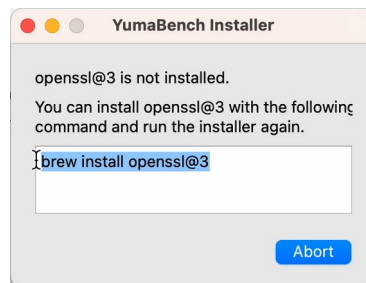
- brew install openssl@3

Type your sudo access password if needed. When openssl@3 has successfully installed, the terminal screen should look something like this:
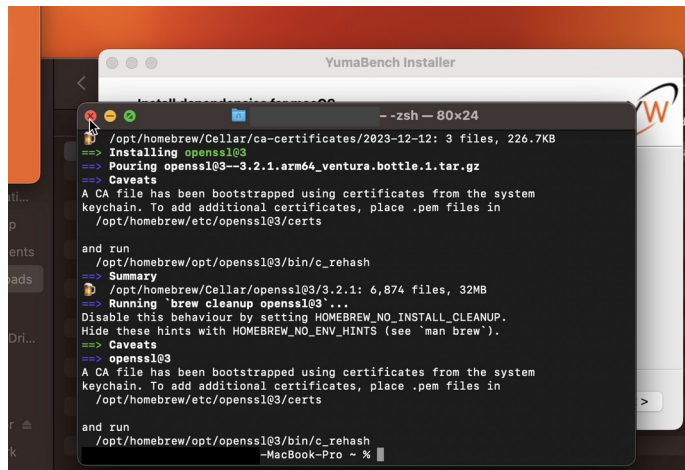

After openssl@3 is successfully installed, run yuma-bench-installer to continue.

3.2.2   macOS YumaBench Installation

With Homebrew and openssl@3 installed, running the yuma-bench-installer will
download the packages listed in the "Install dependencies for macOS" screen and the
YumaBench application, ask for your password to allow the installation - shown in the
image at right, and then finish the installation.
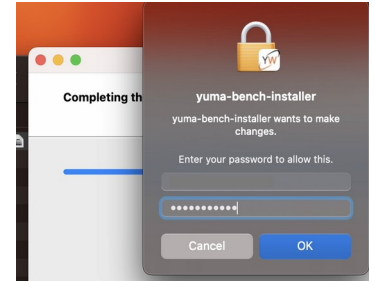
Next Steps:

YumaBench is now installed. To launch the application, type yuma-bench in a terminal window. For instructions on how to
setup YumaBench, connect to a NETCONF server, and how to use its features consult the YumaBench User Manual.

## 3.3 For Windows 10 & 11 systems

Download yuma-bench-installer.exe.

Execute yuma-bench-installer.exe by selecting the
installer application from the download location, by
default this will be the Windows' Downloads folder. The
Introduction screen will be displayed. Select Next.

The default location where YumaBench will be installed,
your Windows' Users space, will be displayed. Edit this
location if you desire a different location, select Next.
yuma-bench will be displayed as the component to be
installed. Select the check box to the left of the
yuma-bench name, then select Next.
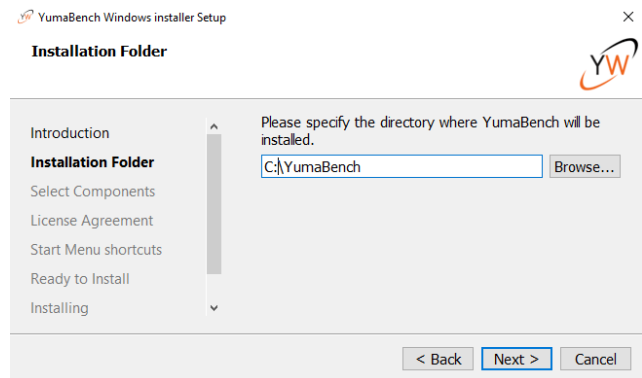
The License Agreement window will open. You can read
the license in the License Agreement window or you can
find a copy of the License Agreement online. Agree to the
terms of the license and select Next.
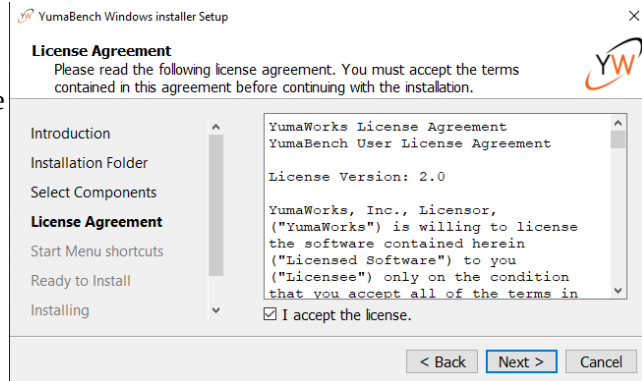
The "Start Menu shortcuts" menu will be displayed, edit if you require something other than the defaults, then select Next.

The "Ready to Install" menu will display the size of the
installation. Select Install to begin the installation and then
when the installation has completed select Finish.
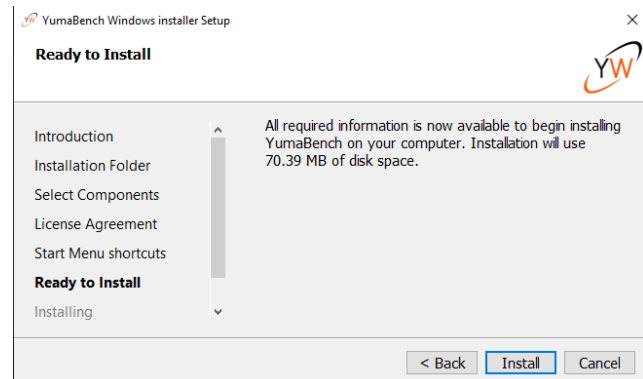
3.3.1   Running YumaBench on Windows

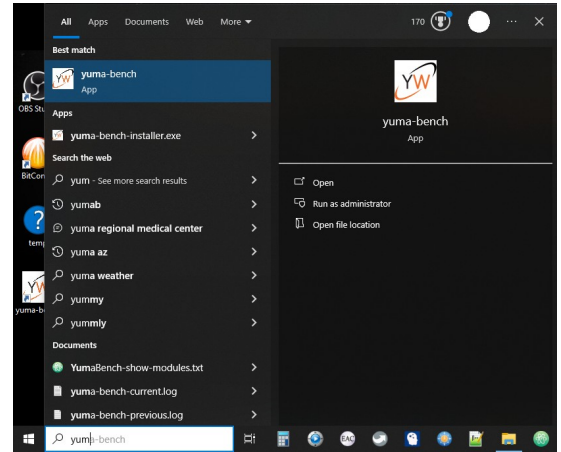YumaBench is now installed on your system. There are several ways to launch the application:

Use the YumaBench Icon:

You may select the YW yuma-bench icon that was placed on your Windows' desktop during installation:

Search for the YumaBench application:

Type yuma-bench in Windows' search bar. Then select yuma-bench in the left side "Best match" column:

Launching YumaBench from a Command Prompt or Power Shell:

From a Command Prompt or Power Shell window you can execute the YumaBench application by typing the full path at the command prompt. For example, using the installation location indicated in the instructions above, C:\YumaBench, you can type the following to run the application ("john" in the prompt below will be your user name):

```
PS C:\Users\john>  C:\YumaBench\yuma-bench.exe
```

If you don't want to type the full path each time you launch YumaBench then you will need to add the installation folder location to Windows' system variable %PATH%.

To do this type "advanced" in the Windows' search bar and select "View advanced system settings (Control panel)" in the "Best match" column.

In the "Systems Properties" panel that pops up select the "Environment Variables" button and then in the "Environment Variables" panel select "Path", in the lower window. Then select "Edit":
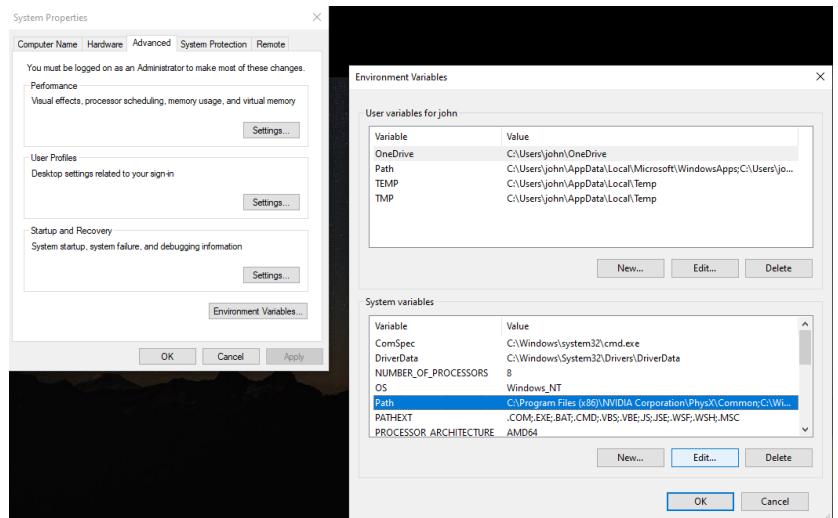
In the "Edit environment variable" panel select "New". Then select "Browse" and find the YumaBench installation location, then select "OK".

C:\YumaBench will now be added to the list of paths included in the %PATH% Environment Variable. Select "OK" in the remaining open panels.
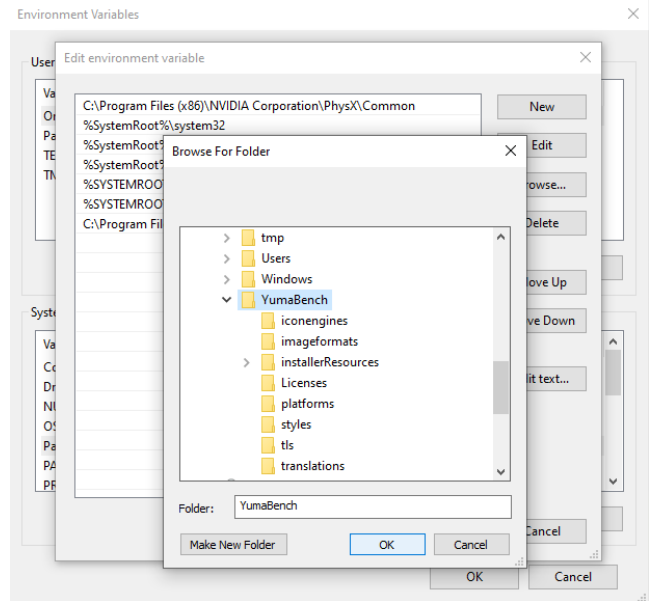
To launch YumaBench start typing yuma-bench into a Command Prompt or Power Shell window, you can use the [TAB] key to auto-complete the name, and hit Enter:

The YumaBench path will be included in the %PATH% Environment Variable across subsequent system reboots.
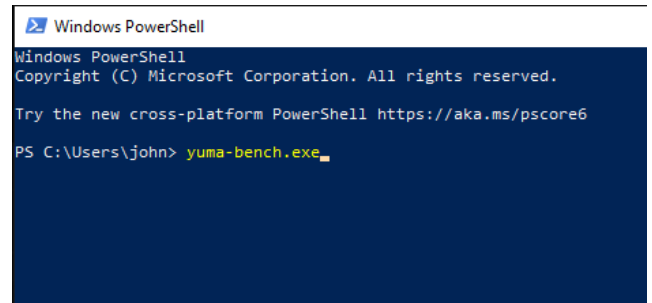
Next Steps:

For instructions on how to setup YumaBench, connect to a NETCONF server, and how to use its features, please consult the YumaBench User Manual.