

## BACKUP(1)

## UNIX Programmer's Manual

## BACKUP(1)

## NAME

backup - backup and recover files

## SYNOPSIS

backup recover [ option ... ] file ...

backup grep [ option ... ] pattern ...

backup fetch [ option ... ] [ file ... ]

backup stats [ option ... ] [ file ... ]

backup backup [ file ... ]

backup munge

backup mount [ option ... ] mountpt

*not implemented*

## DESCRIPTION

All the *backup* programs describe their options when presented with a bad option such as *-?*.

*Backup recover* retrieves files by name. The names should be full pathnames rooted at */n/*; if not, *backup* tries to guess names that begin with */n/*. Directories should be recovered before their contents. Regular files that are linked together will stay linked if they are recovered together. The options for *recover* are:

- o *dir* The argument is restored as an entry in the directory *dir*.
- v Verbose (enforced).
- F Restore directories as files containing a null-terminated list of element names.
- r Recursively recover any subdirectories.
- d Create any missing intermediate directories.
- Dold=new Replace the prefix *old* of the original filename with *new* to form the new output filename.
- m The names are backup copy names, as determined from *backup grep*, not original filenames.
- fdevice Use *device* rather than */dev/worm0* for the WORM. *Device* may be on another machine: *machine!device*. An initial *w* implies a WORM device; a *j* implies a jukebox. A numeric *device* means */dev/wormn*.
- e Cause the *worm fetch* server on the backup system to terminate gracefully.
- i Append *n* to the output name for each file where *n* is an increasing integer. This is useful for recovering multiple copies of the same file.

A diagnostic like 'need disk backup2a' means you need to mount the WORM disk 'backup2a', the A side of the cartridge labeled 'backup2'.

*Backup grep* searches for names of backed up files that match the strings *patterns*. If the pattern is a literal (no *-e*) that looks like a filename, it reports the filename catenated with *\\* and the time of the most recent backup copy. If the pattern is a literal that looks like the output under option *-d*, it reports the name of the corresponding backup copy. The options are:

- d Print file change times (ctime, see *stat(2)*) as integers rather than as dates.
- e Interpret *patterns* as regular expressions given in the notation of *regexp(3)*. Warning: this option can execute extremely slowly; you may be better off using *gre(1)* on the backup machine; see *backup(5)*.
- a Print all names in the database.
- V Treat *pattern* as a literal filename and list all versions of the file.
- <*n* Only list entries with a date less than or equal to *n*. If *n* is not a simple integer date, it is interpreted as by *timec(3)*.
- >*n* Only list entries with a date greater than or equal to *n*.
- D Print the most recent entry for every file name starting with *pattern*, taking into account any cutoff date, but turning off option *-e*.