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.

-D*old*=*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/worm***n*.

-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 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**.