### **Step 1: Create, Extract, Compress, and Manage tar Backup Archives**

1. Command to **extract** the TarDocs.tar archive to the current directory:

Solution:

~/Projects$ tar xvvf TarDocs.tar

1. Command to **create** the Javaless\_Doc.tar archive from the TarDocs/ directory, while excluding the TarDocs/Documents/Java directory:

Solution:

~/Projects$ tar cvvWf Javaless\_Docs.tar \--exclude=TarDocs/Documents/\*Java TarDocs

1. Command to ensure Java/ is not in the new Javaless\_Docs.tar archive:

Solution:

~/Projects$ tar tvvf Javaless\_Docs.tar | grep Java

**Bonus**

* Command to create an incremental archive called logs\_backup\_tar.gz with only changed files to snapshot.file for the /var/log directory:

Solution:

~/Projects$ sudo tar cvzf logs\_backup.tar.gz \--listed-incremental=/var/log/snapshot.snar --level=0 \TarDocs

#### **Critical Analysis Question**

* Why wouldn't you use the options -x and -c at the same with tar?

Solution:

the option -x is used when we want to extract or untar a tar file, meaning we must have already used option -c in our previous tar command, or having a tar file that we want to extract from. The tar syntax is

tar {A|c|d|r|t|u|x} [options] archive archive

The syntax indicates that tar only use one flag amongst the seven flags (A, c, d, t, r, u, x) in the colly braces at a time, but not two or more, hence the OR operator signs ( | ).