





closed as unclear what you're asking by dessert, user535733, David Foerster, Thomas Ward ♦ Mar 2 '18 at 14:37

Please clarify your specific problem or add additional details to highlight exactly what you need. As it's currently written, it's hard to tell exactly what you're asking. See the How to Ask page for help clarifying this question.

If this question can be reworded to fit the rules in the help center, please edit the question.

you will need to be a little more specific for an exact answer but my go about would be using a cron task. – Jermayne Williams Feb 26 '18 at 18:21

That won't fly. You can not remove the hidden files and config files in /home/\$USER. Plus I doubt there is a log that logs when a file is read. Changed yes, but read? There is atime but that is not used in normal linux anymore. Also: atime is done on inodes so change a hardlink and all files below it change seriously messing up what you want. – Rinzwind Feb 26 '18 at 18:27

That wouldn't be the best practise. you may delete things that you may need, what type of content are you trying to remove? – Jermayne Williams Feb 26 '18 at 18:30

- You can not determine a filelist from your filessytem of files that where used at a certain time. You need the atime option on your mountpoint and that option is no longer used because it kills SSDs. And if you only archive the files: why care about the "one week"; just archive everything. Rinzwind Feb 26 '18 at 18:34
- Look at tar's manpage: -x eXtracts a tarfile. You need -c to Create a tarfile. Also your *shebang* line looks wrong. It should be #!/bin/bash (without blanks in-between). PerlDuck Feb 26 '18 at 19:11 ▶

show 3 more comments

1 Answer

active oldest

votes



6

It is not clear: What permissions have you changed? But I will ignore this message :)

Normally system users doesn't have write permissions outside their own home directory, that by default is /home/<user>. Also user-A can't read most of the files of user-B. So according to the path in your question, to backup



all files and directories located in /home, you should run the command with root's privileges, by using sudo.

In addition you are using wrong option - x instead c - use tar --help:

```
tar -cf archive.tar foo bar # Create archive.tar from files foo and bar.
tar -xf archive.tar # Extract all files from archive.tar.
```

So the right command should be one of these:

```
sudo tar -zcvf /home/homefiles.tar.gz /home/ --exclude=/home/homefiles.tar.gz # the backup will be cr
tar -zcvf /home/<user>/homefiles.tar.gz /home/<user> --exclude=/home/<user>/homefiles.tar.gz
```

Here is an extended example for you:

How to create custom backup script

Let's assume along with the /home directory there are also Apache and MySQL servers and we want to make more complete backup of the system.

1. Create a file named mybackup; make it executable; locate it in /usr/local/bin to be accessible as shell command system wide. Create a directory where the backup files will be stored:

```
sudo touch /usr/local/bin/mybackup && sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/mybackup sudo mkdir /var/backup
```

Paste the following script as content of the file /usr/local/bin/mybackup and save it:

```
#!/bin/bash

## Get the current date as variable.
TODAY="$(date +%Y-%m-%d)"

## Delete backup files older than 2 weeks before create the new one.
find /var/backup/ -mtime +14 -type f -delete
```

```
## MySQL Section. The first line is if you are using `mysqldump`,
## the next line is for `automysqlbackup`. I'm using both.
mysqldump -u'root' -p'<my-pwd>' --all-databases | gzip > /var/backup/mysql-all-db.sql.gz
automysqlbackup
## Tar Section. Create a backup file, with the current date in its name.
## Add -h to convert the symbolic links into a regular files.
## Backup some system files, also the entire `/home` directory, etc.
## --exclude some directories, for example the the browser's cache, `.bash_history`, etc.
tar zcvf "/var/backup/my-backup-$TODAY.tgz" \
/etc/hosts /etc/sudoers* /var/spool/cron/crontabs /etc/cron* \
/etc/apache2 /etc/letsencrypt /etc/php/7.0/apache2/php.ini \
/etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf /etc/mysql/debian.cnf \
/etc/ssh/sshd_config* /etc/pam.d/sshd \
/usr/local/bin \
/var/backup/mysql-all-db.sql.qz /var/lib/automysqlbackup/latest/*.sql.qz \
/root \
/home \
/var/www \
--exclude=/home/<some-user>/.omposer --exclude=/home/<some-user>/.npm
## MySOL Section - remove the DB backup files, if you want:
#rm /var/lib/automysqlbackup/latest/*.sql.gz
rm /var/backup/mysql-all-db.sql.gz
```

• If this is a VPS, maybe you would want to access your backup file from Internet through the web browser. In this case we could encrypt the file for additional security. If you are fan of 7zip add some command as the next to the bottom of the script:

```
rm /var/www/html/the-location/*
7za a -tzip -p'<my-strong-pwd>' -mem=AES256 "/var/www/html/the-location/my-backup-$TODAY.tgz.7z"
```

- If this is a desktop, maybe you will want to exclude the entire Downloads directory for each user. You could exclude also <u>all files larger than</u> or/and excluding <u>certain file's extensions</u>.
- Please note all commands used above are located in /bin or /usr/bin that are listed into the default \$PATH of Cron. If you are intend to use Cron job to automate the task and you have commands (scripts) that are located outside of these directories, you should use /the/full/path/to/the/script:)

2. To crate a backup manually, now you can use this command:

```
sudo mybackup
```

3. To automate the task you can add a new entry in root's <u>crontab</u> by the command <u>sudo crontab</u> -e. For example to execute the script every night at 1:15 the Cron job definition should be:

```
15 1 * * * /usr/local/bin/mybackup > /var/log/mybackup-cron.log 2>&1
```

• this will create also the log file /var/log/mybackup-cron.log that will contain and the error messages 2>&1 if there are any. Read the log periodically to be sur everything works fine.

Alternatively, I would prefer to create a script in /etc/cron.daily/:

```
sudo touch /etc/cron.daily/mybackup && sudo chmod +x /etc/cron.daily/mybackup
```

The content of the file should be something as this:

```
#!/bin/sh
test -x /usr/local/bin/mybackup || exit 0
echo -e "*** Log Begin $(date +%Y-%m-%d) ***\n" >> /var/log/mybackup-cron.log
/usr/local/bin/mybackup > /var/log/mybackup-cron.log 2>&1
echo -e "*** Log End $(date +%Y-%m-%d) *** \n" >> /var/log/mybackup-cron.log
```

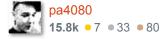
Update:

The above script could be found in the GitHub repository, named Simple Backup Solutions.

share improve this answer

edited May 21 '18 at 17:59

answered Feb 26 '18 at 22:55



Thanks. How can i compress all files which havent't been used in one week with tar? Do I have to use cron job? – user794322

Feb 27 '18 at 6:32 @20 90, In the comments under the question, Rinzwind gave you an answer of this question. I think I can't add anything to this answer. - pa4080 Feb 27 '18 at 9:53 @20_90 -not- possible in regular Ubuntu. You will need to add atime to your mount options and that option got removed due to the fact it --kills-- SSDs: atime means to write every file at any time it is changed making it do a lot of writes. Deadly for an SSD. We now have something that writes to disk once every so often but that also killed the ability to know when a file was read. - Rinzwind Feb 27 '18 at 10:02 @Rinzwind Is at ime as a mount option really removed? My manpage (17.10.1) still mentions it. I thought it's just highly discouraged and no longer default (since years). – PerlDuck Feb 27 '18 at 10:06 / add a comment Blog Making Sense of the Metadata: Clustering 4,000 Stack Overflow tags with... Introducing Custom Filters **Featured on Meta** Custom Filters release announcement Unicorn Meta Zoo #6: Interview with Catija Linked how to backup of all linux configuration files at once Simple Backup Solution

7 How to archive with ignoring files larger than 100MB

Related

- 2 automate transfer of tar files over FTP
- 10 Bash script to move files
- 8 How to create & execute a script file
- 0 Permission error trying this backup script
- Ranger file manager getting it to open archive files with custom script?
- Bash script not working properly from crontab
- 1 Cronjob permission denied (Nightly backup shell script)
- 0 unable to create custom command in shell
- 0 Backup script for mysql
- -1 Metadata in the tar file

Hot Network Questions

- How may I concisely assign different values to a variable, depending on another variable?
- what does "a good player" mean in the movie Training day?
- why is a dedicated QA team member necessary?
- High income, sudden windfall
- What should I say when a company asks you why someone (a friend) who was fired left?

- Is there a reason why I should not use the HavelBeenPwned API to warn users about exposed passwords?
- Why can't my huge trees be chopped down?
- What does Kasparov mean by "I was behind in three and even in one after six games"?
- Why is my read in of data taking so long?
- A planet illuminated by a black hole?
- (1 of 11: Numberlink) What is Pyramid Cult's Favorite Activity?
- Creating Darkness
- Extrapolation v. Interpolation
- How can I stop myself from micromanaging other PCs' actions?
- Character Frequency in a String
- How to write a sincerely religious protagonist without preaching or affirming or judging their worldview?
- How important is a good quality camera for good photography?
- Anagramming in sixes
- Keyboard shortcut to access contact Quick Search?
- What is the difference between 1/3, 1/2, and full casters?
- Why is chess failing to attract big name sponsors?
- Are there any examples of technologies have been lost over time?
- What to do when you reach a conclusion and find out later on that someone else already did?
- A Is there anything wrong with Thrawn?

ASK UBUNTU	COMPANY	STACK EXCHANGE NETWORK	Blog Facebook Twitter LinkedIn
Tour	Stack Overflow		
Help	Stack Overflow Business	Technology >	
Chat	Developer Jobs	Life / Arts >	
Contact	About	Culture / Recreation >	
Feedback	Press	Science >	
Mobile	Legal		site design / logo © 2019 Stack Exchange Inc; user
Disable Responsiveness	Privacy Policy		contributions licensed under cc by-sa 3.0 with attribution required. rev 2019.7.26.34456

Ubuntu and Canonical are registered trademarks of Canonical Ltd.