BACKUP AND RESTORE

The purpose of **backup and restore** in Linux (and in any operating system) is to ensure **data integrity**, **availability**, **and system recovery** in the event of failure, data loss, or corruption.

Backup:

A **backup** is a copy of important data, configurations, or even the entire system that is stored separately from the original location. Its purposes include:

- → Data Protection: Prevent data loss from hardware failure, accidental deletion, or file corruption.
- → **Disaster Recovery**: Enable recovery from catastrophic events (e.g., disk failure, ransomware).
- → **System Migration**: Facilitate moving data or entire systems to new hardware or environments.
- → Versioning: Allow recovery of earlier versions of files or configurations.

Restore:

Restoration is the process of retrieving data from a backup. The purposes include:

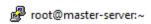
- → System Recovery: Bring the system back to a working state after a failure or compromise.
- → Selective Recovery: Retrieve specific files or configurations accidentally deleted or modified.
- → Testing and Validation: Verify that backups work and can be relied upon in emergencies.

To backup the file using tar:

To backup the file using tar the syntax is

#tar -cvf <destination and name to be> < source file>

#tar -cvf /opt/etc.tar /etc



```
[root@master-server ~]# tar -cvf /opt/etc.tar /etc/
```

```
root@master-server:~
```

```
[root@master-server ~]# 1s -1 /opt/etc.tar
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 29583360 May 9 18:53 /opt/etc.tar
[root@master-server ~]#
```

- → Check the size of tar file by using du —h command
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```
root@master-server:~
[root@master-server ~] # du -sh /opt/etc.tar
          /opt/etc.tar
[root@master-server ~]#
Apply gzip on tar file and check the size.
To apply gzip on a tar file, the syntax is
#gzip <filename>
#gzip /opt/etc.tar
root@master-server:~
[root@master-server ~]# gzip /opt/etc.tar
[root@master-server ~] # du -sh /opt/etc.tar.qz
7.5M /opt/etc.tar.gz
[root@master-server ~]#
Untar the file and check for the size of the file/directory
To untar a file the syntax is
#tar -xvf <filename>
#tar -xvf etc.tar
root@master-server:~
[root@master-server ~]# tar -xvf /opt/etc.tar.gz
root@master-server:~
[root@master-server ~] # du -sh /opt/etc.tar.gz
         /opt/etc.tar.gz
[root@master-server ~]#
```

=====END