

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:~
```

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

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

```
[root@master-server ~]# ls -l /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
29M      /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.gz
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
7.5M     /opt/etc.tar.gz
[root@master-server ~]#
```

=====END