

java from scratch Knowledge Base

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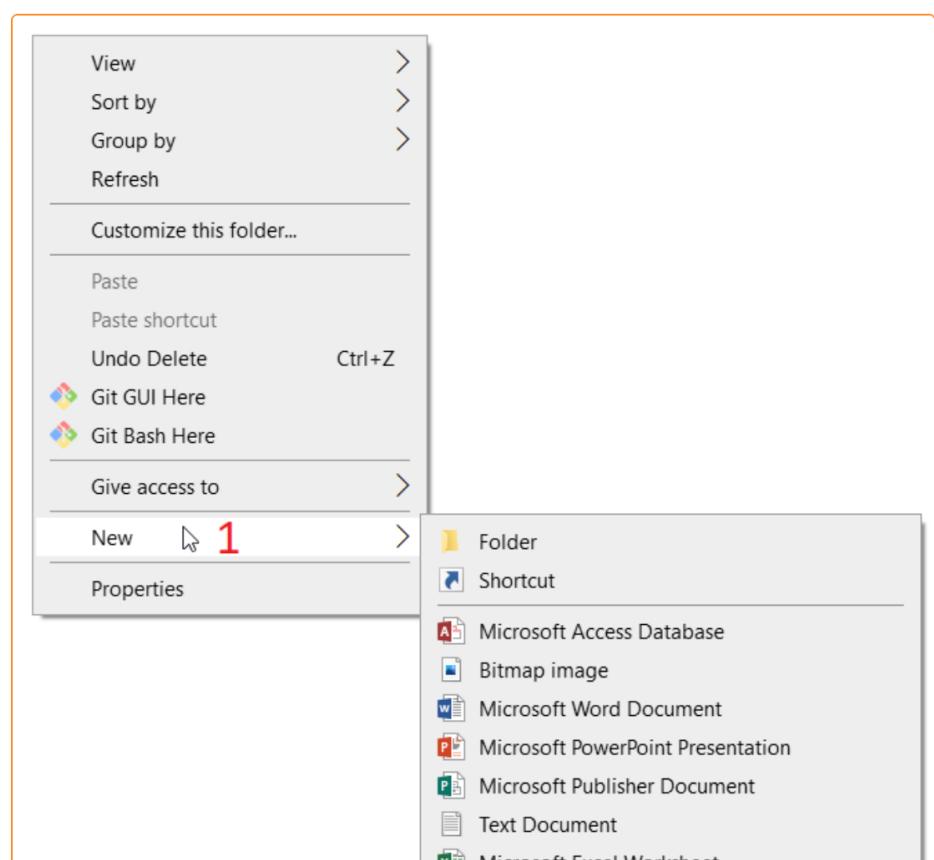
| java from scratch Knowledge Base

Extracting archives

An archive is a special type of file that contains files and directories. Why can't we actually keep files in a folder? The problem arises when our set of files take up a lot of space or the files and folders themselves are just big. In the case of copying/sending such a data set, it is much easier to send one simple file, which compressed, will take up less space on the hard disk. The archive can be created using dedicated application software. Archive files can have different file extensions, e.g. in Windows systems (file.zip, file.7z, file.rar), and in Linux systems (file.tar, file.tar.gz, file.tar.xz, file.bz2, file.tgz, file.gz).

Windows

The latest edition of Windows has a built-in application to handle compressed files in the form of archives. The system allows you to create an archive from the level of the Windows explorer. In the Windows explorer window, right-click to expand the context menu, then select the option to create a new file (1), and select the archive (2) as the file type.



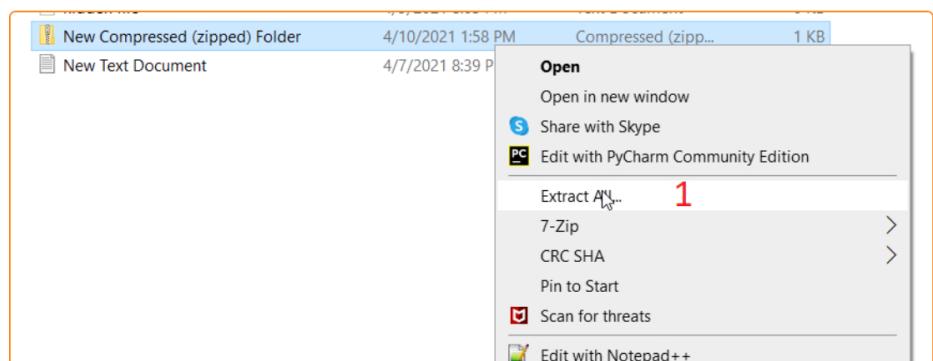
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- Test 1st attempt | after the block: Software testing
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MICROSOFT EXCEL WORKSHEET
Compressed (zipped) Folder 2

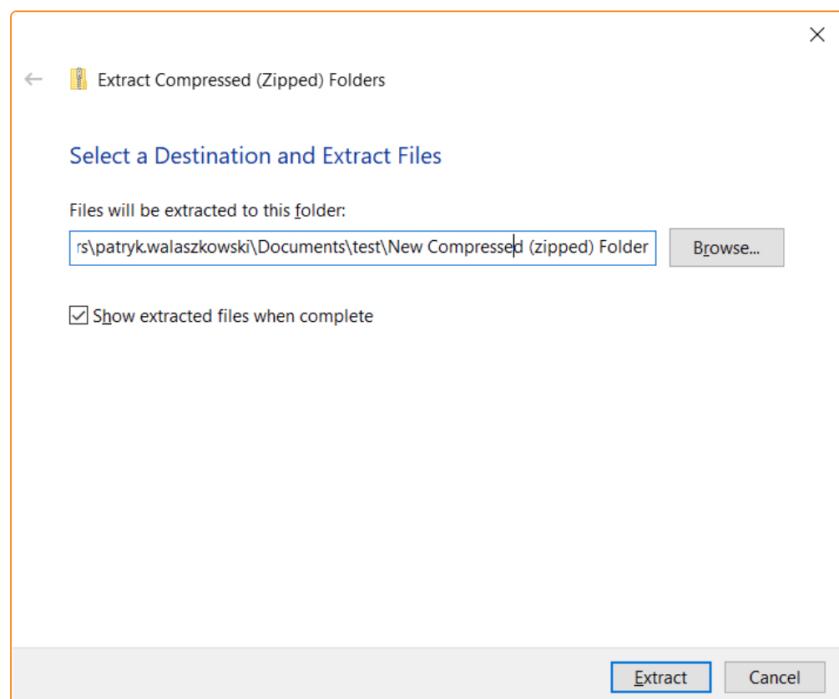
By default, the created archive is empty, files can be moved to the archive using the *drag and drop* method. It is also good practice to change the name to one that identifies the purpose of the archive. Software such as WinZip, WinRAR or 7-Zip can be used to create and modify archives.

	Name	Date modified	Type	Size
s	hidden file	4/9/2021 8:05 PM	Text Document	0 KB
ts	New Compressed (zipped) Folder	4/10/2021 1:58 PM	Compressed (zipp...)	1 KB
ls	New Text Document	4/7/2021 8:39 PM	Text Document	0 KB

Extracting the archive is done by right-clicking and selecting "Extract all" from the context menu (1).



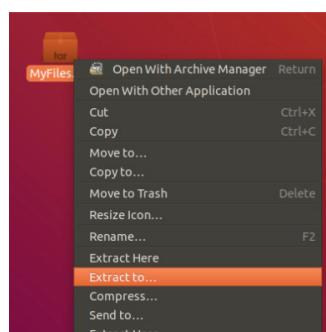
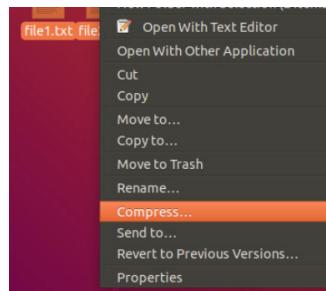
The next step is to indicate where to unpack the archive.



Linux

New Folder with Selection (2 items)

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- HTML, CSS, JavaScript tasks



On Linux, there are two ways to create and extract files and folders from an archive. The first way is to use the graphical user interface. By selecting folders / files to be added to the archive, the user may select the Compress option from the context menu:

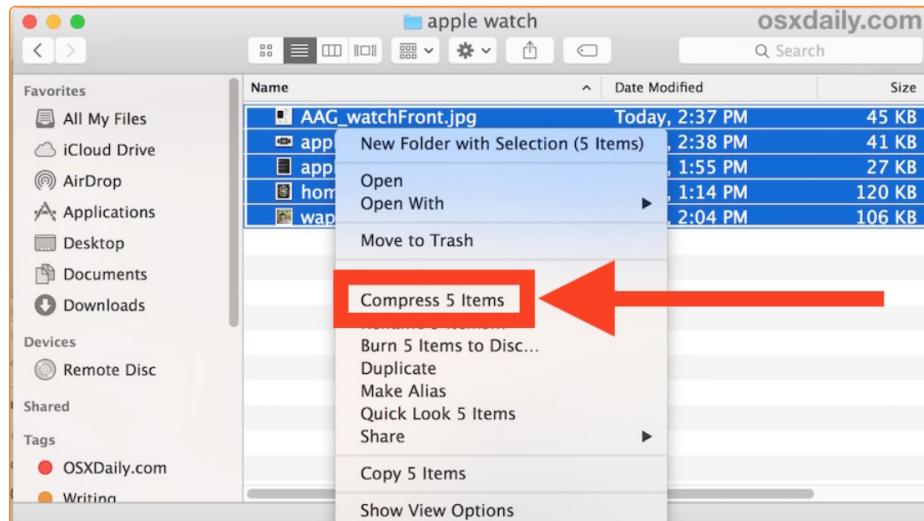
Then you need to choose the type of archive – the most universal type is the "zip" or "7z" type, the archive created in this way will also work in Windows, the tar.xz format is intended for Unix systems.

The last step is to indicate the location and name of the archive. Unpacking is done in a similar way. After right-clicking on the archive, select the "Extract To" or "Extract Here" command from the context menu. The first command will allow you to indicate the location to which to unpack the archive, the second command will unpack the archive to the current folder.

The second way allows you to extract and create an archive using the terminal.

macOS

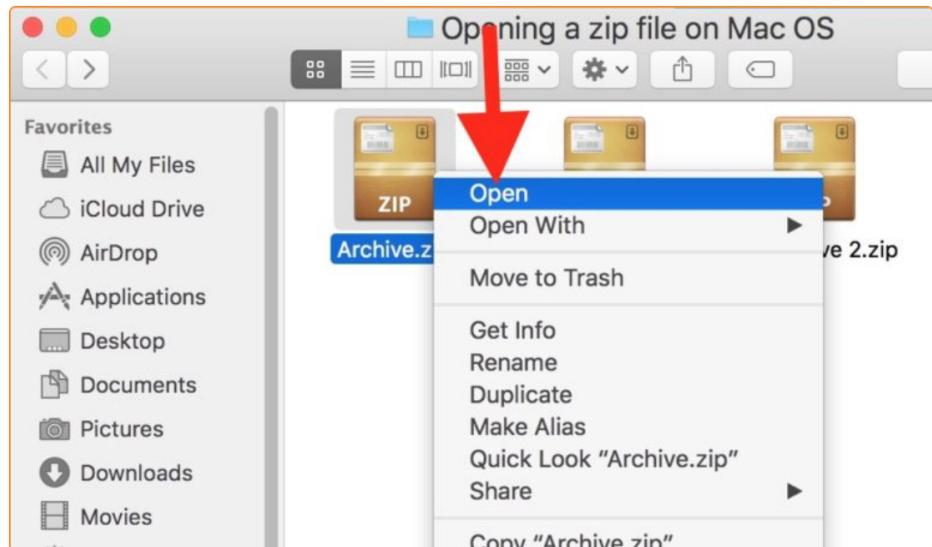
In macOS, there are two ways to create and extract files and folders from an archive. The first way is to use the graphical user interface. By selecting folders / files to be added to the archive, the user may select the Compress option from the context menu:



By default, the newly created archive will be in the .zip format available in the directory from which it was created. Opening archives in macOS is similar to

- Test 1st attempt | after the block: HTML,CSS,JS
- Test 2nd attempt | after the block: HTML,CSS,JS
- Frontend Technologies coursebook
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- Frontend Technologies tasks
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- Test 2nd attempt | after Frontend technologies
- Spring coursebook
- Spring slides
- Spring tasks
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directory from which it was created. Opening archives in macOS is similar to creating them. From the context menu select the Open or Open with option, if you want to use a different archive software than the default one provided.



The second way allows you to extract and create an archive using the terminal.

Terminal

In the case of Unix systems, we can use the terminal and specially designed commands for creating archives:

- Creating a .zip file

```
zip -r name-of-arch.zip /path/to/directory-or-file
```

- Creating a .tar file (without compression)

```
tar -cvf name-of-tar-file.tar /path/to/directory-or-file
```

- Creating .tar file (withouth compression)

```
tar -cvf name-of-tar-file.tar /path/to/directory-or-file
```

- Compressing a .tar file, a .tar.gz file will be the output

```
tar -czvf name-of-tar-file.tar.gz /path/to/directory-or-file
```

- Compressing a .tar file, the output file will be a .bzip2.gz file

```
tar -cjvf name-of-tar-file.tar.bz2 /path/to/directory-  
or-file
```

Extracting archives:

- Extracting the .zip archive.

```
unzip name-of-arch.zip
```

- Extracting the .tar archive

```
tar -xvf name-of-tar-file.tar
```

- Extracting the .tar.gz archive

```
tar -xzvf name-of-tar-file.tar.gz
```

- Extracting the .tar.bz2 archive

```
tar -xjvf name-of-tar-file.tar.bz2
```

What is a primary reason for creating an archive?

- To beautify the appearance of files on the system.
- To save space by compressing files, especially when sending or copying large sets of data.
- To convert media files into different formats.
- To enhance the security settings of individual files.

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