<https://blog.csdn.net/ly890700/article/details/74897998>

用-P 或-a参数

eg

--preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps

$info cp

‘-a’  
‘--archive’  
     Preserve as much as possible of the structure and attributes of the  
     original files in the copy (but do not attempt to preserve internal  
     directory structure; i.e., ‘ls -U’ may list the entries in a copied  
     directory in a different order).  Try to preserve SELinux security  
     context and extended attributes (xattr), but ignore any failure to  
     do that and print no corresponding diagnostic.  Equivalent to ‘-dR  
     --preserve=all’ with the reduced diagnostics.

‘-d’  
     Copy symbolic links as symbolic links rather than copying the files  
     that they point to, and preserve hard links between source files in  
     the copies.  Equivalent to ‘--no-dereference --preserve=links’.

‘-p’  
‘--preserve[=ATTRIBUTE\_LIST]’  
     Preserve the specified attributes of the original files.  If  
     specified, the ATTRIBUTE\_LIST must be a comma-separated list of one  
     or more of the following strings:  
  
  
     ‘mode’  
          Preserve the file mode bits and access control lists.  
     ‘ownership’  
          Preserve the owner and group.  On most modern systems, only  
          users with appropriate privileges may change the owner of a  
          file, and ordinary users may preserve the group ownership of a  
          file only if they happen to be a member of the desired group.  
     ‘timestamps’  
          Preserve the times of last access and last modification, when  
          possible.  On older systems, it is not possible to preserve  
          these attributes when the affected file is a symbolic link.  
          However, many systems now provide the ‘utimensat’ function,  
          which makes it possible even for symbolic links.  
     ‘links’  
          Preserve in the destination files any links between  
          corresponding source files.  Note that with ‘-L’ or ‘-H’, this  
          option can convert symbolic links to hard links.  For example,  
               $ mkdir c; : > a; ln -s a b; cp -aH a b c; ls -i1 c  
               74161745 a  
               74161745 b  
          Note the inputs: ‘b’ is a symlink to regular file ‘a’, yet the  
          files in destination directory, ‘c/’, are hard-linked.  Since  
          ‘-a’ implies ‘--no-dereference’ it would copy the symlink, but  
          the later ‘-H’ tells ‘cp’ to dereference the command line  
          arguments where it then sees two files with the same inode  
          number.  Then the ‘--preserve=links’ option also implied by  
          ‘-a’ will preserve the perceived hard link.  
  
  
          Here is a similar example that exercises ‘cp’’s ‘-L’ option:  
               $ mkdir b c; (cd b; : > a; ln -s a b); cp -aL b c; ls -i1 c/b  
               74163295 a  
               74163295 b  
  
  
     ‘context’  
          Preserve SELinux security context of the file, or fail with  
          full diagnostics.  
     ‘xattr’  
          Preserve extended attributes of the file, or fail with full

          diagnostics.  If ‘cp’ is built without xattr support, ignore  
          this option.  If SELinux context, ACLs or Capabilities are  
          implemented using xattrs, they are preserved implicitly by  
          this option as well, i.e., even without specifying  
          ‘--preserve=mode’ or ‘--preserve=context’.  
     ‘all’  
          Preserve all file attributes.  Equivalent to specifying all of  
          the above, but with the difference that failure to preserve  
          SELinux security context or extended attributes does not  
          change ‘cp’’s exit status.  In contrast to ‘-a’, all but  
          ‘Operation not supported’ warnings are output.  
  
  
     Using ‘--preserve’ with no ATTRIBUTE\_LIST is equivalent to  
     ‘--preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps’.  
  
  
     In the absence of this option, the permissions of existing  
     destination files are unchanged.  Each new file is created with the  
     mode of the corresponding source file minus the set-user-ID,  
     set-group-ID, and sticky bits as the create mode; the operating  
     system then applies either the umask or a default ACL, possibly  
     resulting in a more restrictive file mode.  \*Note File  
     permissions::.

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