Unix-like Operating Systems

Archiving and compression tools.

Jan Trdlička

Czech Technical University in Prague, Faculty of Information Technology
Department of Computer Systems

Contents

Data archivation

- Login to the server `fray1.fit.cvut.cz`.
- How to create a directory `~/ps1-11` and set the working directory to the directory?
- How to create a tar archive `~/ps1-11/a.tar` of the directory `/etc/init.d`?
- How to verify a content of the archive `~/ps1-11/a.tar` ?
- How to extract a content of the archive `~/ps1-11/a.tar` in the directory `~/ps1-11`?

Data compression

- How to create a tar archive `~/ps1-11/etc-01.tar` of the directory `/etc`?
- How to create three copies of the archive `~/ps1-11/etc-01.tar` in the same directory?
- How to compress the previous copy of archive by commands `compress`, `gzip`, `bzip`?
- What command has the best compression ratio?

Data compression

- How to recover all data from `etc-02.tar.Z`, `etc-03.tar.gz` and `etc-04.tar.bz2` to direcories `etc-02`, `etc-03`, and `etc-04`, respectively?

Data compression

- Login to Linux system.
- How to create compressed archive of `/etc` in one step?
- How to recover data from the compressed archive in one step?

Archiving

- Copy all data from your home directory, that were modified during the last 24 hours, to the compressed archive.

Homework

- Copy all files from the directory `/tmp`, that are readable for you, to the compressed archive.
- Verify, that the content of the archive is correct.
- Create the new directory `$HOME/tmp-backup`. Restore all date from the previous archive to this directory.