Backing Up and Compressing Files in Linux



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Objectives



Archiving Files Using tar

File Compression Using Compression Tools

Archiving Using cpio

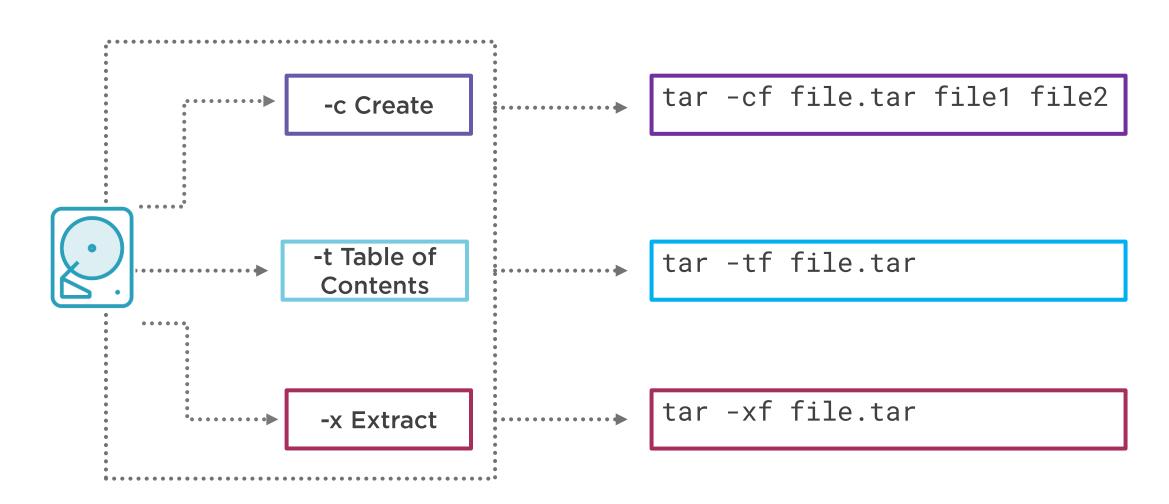


```
$ sudo du -sh /etc
22M /etc
$ sudo tar -cf etc.tar /etc
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
$ ls -lh etc.tar
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 21M Jan 18 10:49 etc.tar
```

Creating TAR Files

The command tar can be used to create file archives. Although, Tape Archives, they are more commonly used in standard filesystems. By default, a TAR file is not compressed but may appear to be a slightly small size than the original content. This is due to the more efficient use of blocks in the filesystem and not compression

Tar Operations

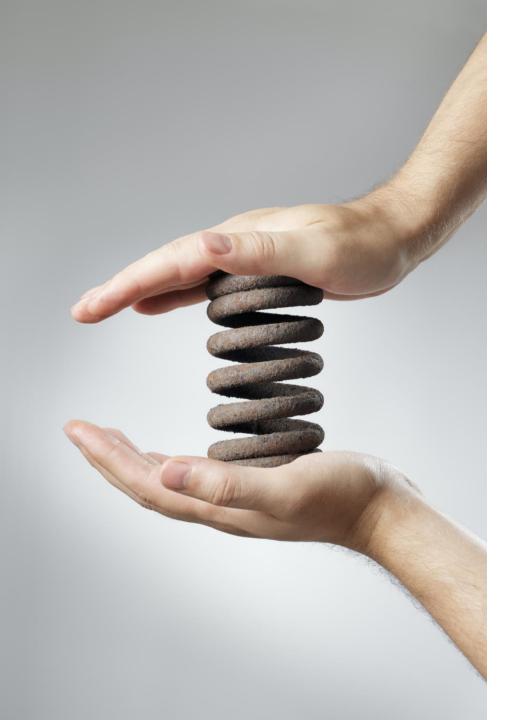






We will now investigate the basic tar operations





Various compression utilities exist in Linux

- gzip / gunzip
- bzip2 / bunzip2
- xz -z / xz -d

These can be used independently or with tar

Creating a zipped archive

- tar -czf (gzip)
- tar -cjf (bzip2)
- tar -cJf (xz)

Compression is Independent

Even when using compression options, the tar command is independent of the compression tool that is invoked.





Compression operations from the CLI





Timing Command Operations





Automatic Compression Detection and "Less is More"



Using CPIO



The command cpio, (Copy IO), can be used to create archives. Taking the output from a command to send to an archive to be restored later





Learning the "nitty gritty" of the CPIO command in Linux



Summary



The command tar is used to create a single file archive representing one or more files

The commands gzip, bzip2, xz are used to compress files and include options within tar to compress whilst archiving

When compressing with tar options, the compression tool executes independently

Using cpio we take the output of commands to archive and restore using input



