**1.1. Create and manage file archives**

**tar**

The tar command allows you to pack multiple files and directories into a single archive file.

The following command creates an archive of the entire /bin directory and writes the archive to a single file named bin.tar.

The options used are as follows:

| **Option** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| -c | Create new archive file |
| -v | Verbosely list files processed |
| -f | Archive file name |

1. tar -cvf bin.tar /bin

To see the list of files in the archive, use the -t option:

1. tar -tvf bin.tar

To untar the archive or extract files from the archive, use the -x option:

1. tar -xvf bin.tar

Use the ls command to verify that the folder bin is extracted.

1. ls -l

**1.2. Package and compress archive files**

**zip**

The zip command allows you to compress files.

The following command creates a zip file named config.zip consisting of all the files with extension .conf in the /etc directory.

1. zip config.zip /etc/\*.conf

The **-r** option can be used to zip an entire directory.  
The **-y** flag to prevent symbolic links from being followed recursively:

The following command creates an archive of the /bin directory.

1. zip -ry bin.zip /bin

**1.3. Extract, list, or test compressed files in a ZIP archive**

**unzip**

The unzip command allows you to extract files.

To list the files of the archive config.zip, enter the following:

1. unzip -l config.zip

The following command extracts all the files in the archive bin.zip.

1. unzip -o bin.zip

We added the -o option to force overwrite in case you run the command more than once.

You should see a folder named bin created in your directory.