

rsync in linux

on August 27, 2019



What is rsync ?

-> According to wikipedia,
rsync is a utility for efficiently transferring and synchronizing files between a computer and an external hard drive and across networked computers by comparing the modification times and sizes of files. It is commonly found on Unix-like operating systems.

Basically it is a tool for sync to directory. Directories can be remote and local.

You can read more about it

here. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rsync-command-in-linux-with-examples/>

- Files that do not exist on the remote-host are copied.
- Files that have been updated will be synced, rsync will copy only the changed parts of files to the remote host.
- File that is exactly the same are not copied to the remote host at all.

Now,

To sync a folder locally use command

```
$ rsync -avh source destination
```

Here `-avh` is flag where `a` is for archived, `v` for verbose, `h` for human-readable format.

To sync a folder on a remote

```
$ rsync -avhze ssh source user@remote-host:destination
```

To show progress of transfer

we can use `--progress` option.

To delete files which are not in source

we can use --delete option

```
$ rsync -avh --delete source destination
```

Performing a dry run

A dry run is a trial run. By using this we can get to know what happens if we run that command. Dry run doesn't make change to destination.

```
$ rsync -avh --delete --dry-run source destination
```

[LINUX](#)[OPENSOURCE](#)[UBUNTU](#)

Enter your comment...

