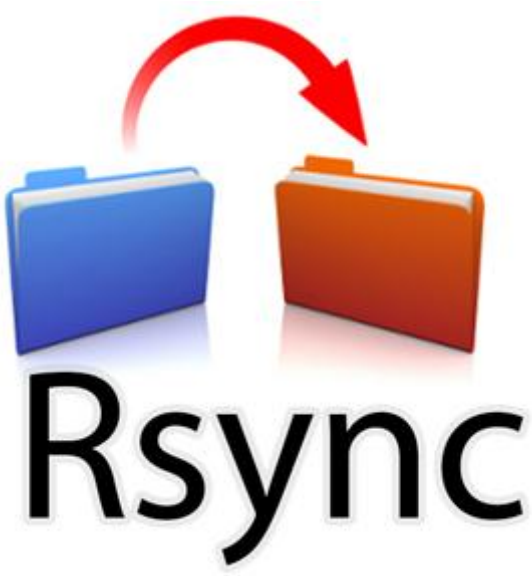
rsync in linux

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/

Please note the following behavior of rsync:

- 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.

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

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
```

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