

* Archiving and compressing Data using tar

→ tar stands for "tape archive" and was used to archive files to magnetic tape.

command	usage
<code>tar xvf mydir.tar</code>	Extract all the files in mydir.tar into the mydir directory.
<code>tar zcvf mydir.tar.gz mydir</code>	creat the archive and compress with bz2.
<code>tar jcvf mydir.tar.bz2 mydir</code>	create the archive and compress with xz.
<code>tar xvf mydir.tar.gz</code>	Extract all files in mydir.tar.gz into the mydir directory.

→ use of a (" ") before option is often done,

```
$ tar -xvf mydir.tar.
```

→ you can separate out the archiving and compression

```
$ tar cvf mydir.tar mydir ; gzip mydir.tar
```

```
$ gunzip mydir.tar.gz ; tar xvf mydir.tar.
```

* Disk - to - Disk copying (dd)

→ The dd program is very useful for making copies of raw disk space.

```
$ dd if=/dev/sda of=/dev/sdb bs=512 count=1
```

WARNING!

Typing

```
$ dd if=/dev/sda of=/dev/sdb
```

→ To make copy of one disk onto another, will delete everything that previously existed on the second disk.

→ An exact copy of the first disk device is created on the second disk device.

Do not experiment with this

command as written above,

as it can erase a hard disk.