Linux Commands: Zip, Unzip, Gzip, Tar, and History

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Introduction to File Compression

Compression is crucial for efficiently storing and transferring data.

Compressing files reduces their size, optimizing disk space and saving bandwidth.

Zip: Compressing and Archiving Files

Create an archive:

```
zip -r archive.zip folder_name
```

Add a file:

```
zip archive.zip file.txt
```

Unzip: Extracting Compressed Files

Extract all files:

`unzip archive.zip`

Extract specific files:

`unzip archive.zip file.txt`

Gzip: Single-File Compression

Compress a file:

1

```
gzip file.txt
```

Decompress a file:

2

```
gunzip file.txt.gz
```

Tar: Archiving and Compressing Multiple Files

1

Create an archive:

```
tar -cvf archive.tar folder_name
```

2

Compress the archive:

```
gzip archive.tar
```

3

Extract the archive:

```
tar -xvf archive.tar.gz
```

Tar Flags: Simplifying Compression Tasks

1
Verbose:
tar -cvf archive.tar -v folder_name

2
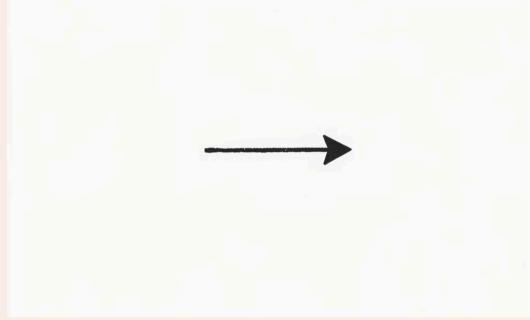### Delete Original Files:
tar -cvf archive.tar -f folder_name

tar—xf
larchive..tar.gz

Viewing and Navigating Command History

1

Display History:

`history`

2

Display Specific Number of Commands:

`history 10`

3

Display History with Command Numbers:

`history -n`

Searching and Executing Past Commands

Search for a Command:

`history | grep 'command'`

Execute a Past Command:

`!10`

Thank You..