Zipping a File in Bash

Get to know the commands to zip files in bash.

tar

Definition:

Tar — short for *tape archive* is used to convert files in *tar* format and *archive* them in a file. An archive format is widely used to store multiple files and transfer them to another system. They can be extracted, once recieved on the second end. We use Tar command for all these purposes.

Syntax:

```
tar [option(s)] [archive_file_name] [file_name(s)]
```

Options:

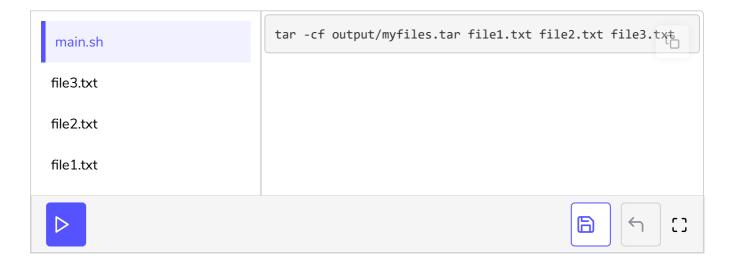
The tar command is one of those rare commands which requires to specify at least one option in order to work properly. Here are a few options commonly used with tar command, you can use them individually or combine them in a single tar command.

Option	Meaning
-C	Creates an archive
-X	Extracts an archive
-f	Create archive with the given name
-t	Display the files in archive

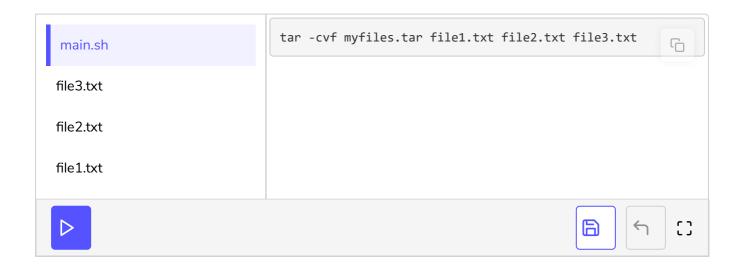
-Z	Creates archive with gzip
-r	Update/Add the archive file with new files
-V	Verbose

Example:

1. Archive three files into a single tar file and name it "my_files.tar"



2. Archive the files just as above and display a list of files present in the archive file



gzip

Definition:

Gzip is another file format which could be used to group the files together and compress them in order to save space. Zip and Gzip both file formats are widely used for this purpose. The extension for gzip files is .gz

Syntax:

```
gzip [option(s)] [file_name(s)]
```

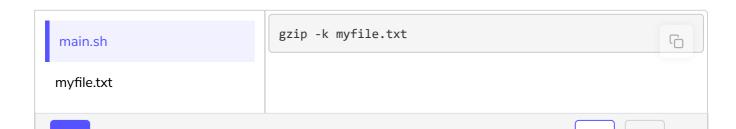
Options:

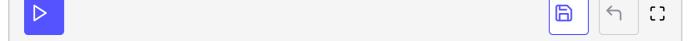
Option	Meaning
-k	Compresses the file in its original form
-d	Decompresses the gzip file
-r	Compresses the file in a folderwise manner and places them in their respective gzip files
0-9	Used to set compression levels
-V	Verbose. Displays information about compression

Example:

1. Compress a file using gzip but keep it in original form

gzip -k myfile.txt





2. Show the compression details of a file.

gzip -l myfile.gz

