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## ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. Write an `rsync` command that copies the **backmeup** directory from your home directory on the local system to the **/tmp** directory on **guava**, preserving file ownership, permissions, and modification times. Write a command that will copy the same directory to your home directory on **guava**. Do not assume the working directory on the local system is your home directory.

```
$ rsync --archive ~/backmeup guava:/tmp
```

```
$ rsync --archive ~/backmeup guava:
```

In place of the `--archive` option you can use the `--owner`, `--perms`, `--recursive`, and `--times` options.

4. What does the `--archive` option do? Why is it useful?

The `--archive` option copies files including dereferenced symbolic links, device files, and special files recursively, preserving ownership, group, permissions, and modification times associated with the files. Using this option is the same as specifying the `--devices`, `--specials`, `--group`, `--links`, `--owner`, `--perms`, `--recursive`, and `--times` options.

Because it combines many frequently used options, the `--archive` option can make complex `rsync` commands easier to understand and maintain. It also means you do not have to remember to include all the necessary options with a given `rsync` command.

6. What effect does a trailing slash (/) on the *source-file* have?

A trailing slash on the *source-file* causes `rsync` to act as though you had specified a trailing `/*` and causes `rsync` to copy the contents of the specified directory. Without the trailing slash, `rsync` copies the specified directory itself.