

# Rsync

## Gandalf style

```
export 'RSYNC_RSH=ssh -T -c aes128-gcm@openssh.com,arcfour128,arcfour,aes128-cbc,blowfish -o Compression=no -x'
rsync -aAXzv --numeric-ids --exclude="/dev" --exclude="/proc" --exclude="/sys" login@host:/ .
rsync -aAXHwv --numeric-ids root@192.168.1.100:/mnt/* .
```

- **-a** archivni mod (zahrnuje **-rlptgoD**)
- **-A** preserve ACLs (implies **-p**)
- **-X** preserve extended attributes
- **-H** preserve hard links
- **-W** copy files whole (w/o delta-xfer algorithm)
- **-z** compress file data during the transfer
- **-v** increase verbosity

## protocol version mismatch -- is your shell clean?

zkus se pripojit ssh host /bin/true

## Vyhleda pocet vyskytu IP adresy v logu

```
/var/log/apache/access.log |cut -f 1 -d ' '|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|more
```

## Sync permissions bez obsahu souboru

Pokud se nam povedlo syncnout adresar bez setuidu nebo numeric-ids, a zjistime to se zpozdenim kdyz uz jsou data zmenena a chcem permisny dosyncnout dodatecne na upraveny produkci data bez zmeny obsahu souboru, muzem pouzit tenhle skript:

[psync.sh](#)

```
#!/bin/bash
#set -x

fixperms() {
    echo "FIXING $SUFFIX in @$ $(date)"
    cd "$3"$SUFFIX
    IFS=$'\t'
    ssh "$1" -- 'find "$2$SUFFIX" -printf "%m\t%U:%G\t%u:%g\t%P\n" |
```

```
tail -n +2 | while read -a line; do
    #echo chown -h "${line[2]}" "${line[3]}"          #set name ids
    (probably bad for migrations?)
    chown -h "${line[1]}" "${line[3]}"              #set numeric ids
    test -L "${line[3]}" || chmod "${line[0]}" "${line[3]}" #set
mode if not symlink
    done;
}

#SUFFIX=/home
time fixperms server.example.com /vzdaleny/adresar/ /lokalni/adresar/
```

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