Useful Commands

"sudo pacman -Sy"
"sudo pacman -S git fakeroot binutils"
"cd ~/Downloads"
"git clone https://aur.archlinux.org/realvnc-vnc-viewer.git"
"cd realvnc-vnc-viewer"
"sudo pacman -U realvnc-vnc-viewer-*-x86_64.pkg.tar.zst"

"su" - elevate prompt so you don't need sudo
"pwd" - show current directory
"sudo fdisk -l" - ?
"mhwd -li" - show ??
"pamac install gvfs-smb" - install samba

"find . -type d -empty -delete" - delete empty subfolders

"rsync -rvh /path/to/dir1 /path/to/destination" - basic copy command with rsync that copies one folder and all sub-folders into a destination

"rsync -avh /path/to/dir1/ /path/to/dir2/ /path/to/destination/" - copy the contents of two folders into one destination with rsync
Example: "rsync -avh /a/Media/ /b/Media/ /c/Media/" - results in /c/Media containing the **contents** of the two source Media folders
"rsync -avh /a/Media /b/Media /c/" - another way to get the same results as the previous one
"rsync -avh /a/Media /b/Media /c/Media" - Results in /a/Media and /b/Media being merged into /c/Media/Media

-a (archive): Preserves symbolic links, permissions, ownership, and timestamps. Identical to -dR --preserve=all, preserving recursive structure, symlinks, and attributes.
    --archive   archive mode; equals -rlptgoD (no -H,-A,-X)
    --no-OPTION   turn off an implied OPTION (e.g. --no-D)
-H (Hard Links): Preserves hard links in the transfer (not included in -a).
-A and -X: Preserve ACLs (Access Control Lists) and Extended Attributes, respectively.
-v (Verbose): Increases the information provided during the transfer, listing each file as it is processed.
-q, --quiet   suppress non-error messages
    --no-motd   suppress daemon-mode MOTD (see caveat)
-c (Checksum): Forces rsync to compare files based on checksums rather than the default "quick check" of file size and modification time.
-r, --recursive   recurse into directories
-R, --relative   use relative path names

--no-implied-dirs don't send implied dirs with --relative
-P: Combines --partial (keeps partially transferred files if the sync is interrupted) and --progress (shows a progress bar during the transfer).
-u, --update skip files that are newer (modified time) on the receiver
--inplace update destination files in-place
--append append data onto shorter files
--append-verify --append w/old data in file checksum
-z (Compress): Compresses data during the transfer to reduce network usage, which is ideal for slow connections.
-h (Human-Readable): Displays file sizes and transfer speeds in a more readable format (e.g., KB, MB, GB) instead of raw bytes.
-n or --dry-run: Performs a trial run without making any actual changes. This is critical for testing your command before execution

If you're moving large files and you want the option to resume a cancelled or failed rsync operation from the exact point that rsync stopped, you need to use the --append or --append-verify switch on the next attempt.

Another example: rsync -achvuXPn --remove-source-files Media/ /mnt/omv/media/

In this example, it does it's best to preserve the original files, uses a checksum to verify integrity of existing files, human readable verbose logs, skips newer (modified time) files, preserves extended attributes, allows resuming, deletes source after copy and is a test run.

--delete: Deletes files at the destination that no longer exist at the source. Use this to create an exact mirror, but always use --dry-run first to avoid accidental data loss.
-e <command>: Specifies the remote shell to use, most commonly ssh. For example: rsync -avz -e ssh source/ user@remote:/dest/.
--exclude='PATTERN': Excludes files or directories matching a specific pattern from the transfer.
--ignore-existing (Optional but Recommended): Only copies files that do not exist on the destination, ignoring existing files, which saves time.
Trailing / (Crucial): Ensure you include a trailing slash on the source path (e.g., /source/) to copy the contents of the folder, not the folder itself.

References:

https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-use-rsync-for-local-and-remote-data-transfer-and-synchronization/

https://linux.die.net/man/1/rsync

"cp" - alternate copy command

Never use "cp -r" if you need to maintain soft links (symlinks) as links; -r copies the actual file the link points to. Use -a instead.

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