Exemple configuration rsnapshot

> ATTENTION: Le fichier ne doit pas contenir d'espace !!!
> Seul les tabulations sont autorisées.

```
#####################################################
# rsnapshot.conf - rsnapshot configuration file #
#####################################################
#                                                   #
# PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING RULE:            #
#                                                   #
# This file requires tabs between elements          #
#                                                   #
#####################################################

#######################
# CONFIG FILE VERSION #
#######################

config_version	1.2

###########################
# SNAPSHOT ROOT DIRECTORY #
###########################

# All snapshots will be stored under this root directory.
#
snapshot_root	/mydisk/mediacloud/backup/

# If no_create_root is enabled, rsnapshot will not automatically create the
# snapshot_root directory. This is particularly useful if you are backing
# up to removable media, such as a FireWire or USB drive.
#
#no_create_root	1

#################################
# EXTERNAL PROGRAM DEPENDENCIES #
```

```
#################################

# LINUX USERS:   Be sure to uncomment "cmd_cp". This gives you extra features.
# EVERYONE ELSE: Leave "cmd_cp" commented out for compatibility.
#
# See the README file or the man page for more details.
#
cmd_cp	/bin/cp

# uncomment this to use the rm program instead of the built-in perl routine.
#
cmd_rm	/bin/rm

# rsync must be enabled for anything to work. This is the only command that
# must be enabled.
#
cmd_rsync	/usr/bin/rsync

# Uncomment this to enable remote ssh backups over rsync.
#
cmd_ssh	/usr/bin/ssh

# Comment this out to disable syslog support.
#
cmd_logger	/usr/bin/logger

# Uncomment this to specify the path to "du" for disk usage checks.
# If you have an older version of "du", you may also want to check the
# "du_args" parameter below.
#
cmd_du	/usr/bin/du

# Uncomment this to specify the path to rsnapshot-diff.
#
#cmd_rsnapshot_diff	/usr/bin/rsnapshot-diff

# Specify the path to a script (and any optional arguments) to run right
# before rsnapshot syncs files
#
#cmd_preexec	/path/to/preexec/script
```

```
# Specify the path to a script (and any optional arguments) to run right
# after rsnapshot syncs files
#
#cmd_postexec	/path/to/postexec/script

# Paths to lvcreate, lvremove, mount and umount commands, for use with
# Linux LVMs.
#
#linux_lvm_cmd_lvcreate	/sbin/lvcreate
#linux_lvm_cmd_lvremove	/sbin/lvremove
#linux_lvm_cmd_mount	/bin/mount
#linux_lvm_cmd_umount	/bin/umount

########################################
#     BACKUP LEVELS / INTERVALS        #
# Must be unique and in ascending order #
# e.g. alpha, beta, gamma, etc.        #
########################################

#sauvegarde tous les jours
retain	daily	7

#Sauvegarde toutes les semaines
retain	weekly	4

#Sauvegarde tous les mois
retain	monthly	12

###########################################
#              GLOBAL OPTIONS             #
# All are optional, with sensible defaults #
###########################################

# Verbose level, 1 through 5.
# 1     Quiet           Print fatal errors only
# 2     Default         Print errors and warnings only
# 3     Verbose         Show equivalent shell commands being executed
# 4     Extra Verbose   Show extra verbose information
# 5     Debug mode      Everything
#
verbose		3
```

```
# Same as "verbose" above, but controls the amount of data sent to the
# logfile, if one is being used. The default is 3.
# If you want the rsync output, you have to set it to 4
#
loglevel 3

# If you enable this, data will be written to the file you specify. The
# amount of data written is controlled by the "loglevel" parameter.
#
#logfile /var/log/rsnapshot.log

# If enabled, rsnapshot will write a lockfile to prevent two instances
# from running simultaneously (and messing up the snapshot_root).
# If you enable this, make sure the lockfile directory is not world
# writable. Otherwise anyone can prevent the program from running.
# chown permission to /mnt/run/ to user
lockfile /mnt/run/rsnapshot.pid

# By default, rsnapshot check lockfile, check if PID is running
# and if not, consider lockfile as stale, then start
# Enabling this stop rsnapshot if PID in lockfile is not running
#
#stop_on_stale_lockfile  0

# Default rsync args. All rsync commands have at least these options set.
#
#rsync_short_args -a
rsync_short_args -ravh
#rsync_long_args --delete --numeric-ids --relative --delete-excluded
rsync_long_args  --delete --numeric-ids

# ssh has no args passed by default, but you can specify some here.
#
#ssh_args -p 22

# Default arguments for the "du" program (for disk space reporting).
# The GNU version of "du" is preferred. See the man page for more details.
# If your version of "du" doesn't support the -h flag, try -k flag instead.
#
#du_args -csh
```

```
# If this is enabled, rsync won't span filesystem partitions within a
# backup point. This essentially passes the -x option to rsync.
# The default is 0 (off).
#
#one_fs□□0

# The include and exclude parameters, if enabled, simply get passed directly
# to rsync. If you have multiple include/exclude patterns, put each one on a
# separate line. Please look up the --include and --exclude options in the
# rsync man page for more details on how to specify file name patterns.
#
#include□???
#include□???
#exclude□???
#exclude□???

# The include_file and exclude_file parameters, if enabled, simply get
# passed directly to rsync. Please look up the --include-from and
# --exclude-from options in the rsync man page for more details.
#
#include_file□/path/to/include/file
#exclude_file□/path/to/exclude/file

# If your version of rsync supports --link-dest, consider enabling this.
# This is the best way to support special files (FIFOs, etc) cross-platform.
# The default is 0 (off).
#
#link_dest□0

# When sync_first is enabled, it changes the default behaviour of rsnapshot.
# Normally, when rsnapshot is called with its lowest interval
# (i.e.: "rsnapshot alpha"), it will sync files AND rotate the lowest
# intervals. With sync_first enabled, "rsnapshot sync" handles the file sync,
# and all interval calls simply rotate files. See the man page for more
# details. The default is 0 (off).
#
#sync_first□0

# If enabled, rsnapshot will move the oldest directory for each interval
# to [interval_name].delete, then it will remove the lockfile and delete
```

```
# that directory just before it exits. The default is 0 (off).
#
#use_lazy_deletes 0

# Number of rsync re-tries. If you experience any network problems or
# network card issues that tend to cause ssh to fail with errors like
# "Corrupted MAC on input", for example, set this to a non-zero value
# to have the rsync operation re-tried.
#
#rsync_numtries 0

# LVM parameters. Used to backup with creating lvm snapshot before backup
# and removing it after. This should ensure consistency of data in some special
# cases
#
# LVM snapshot(s) size (lvcreate --size option).
#
#linux_lvm_snapshotsize 100M

# Name to be used when creating the LVM logical volume snapshot(s).
#
#linux_lvm_snapshotname rsnapshot

# Path to the LVM Volume Groups.
#
#linux_lvm_vgpath /dev

# Mount point to use to temporarily mount the snapshot(s).
#
#linux_lvm_mountpath /path/to/mount/lvm/snapshot/during/backup

################################
### BACKUP POINTS / SCRIPTS ###
################################

# LOCALHOST
#backup /home/ localhost/
#backup /etc/ localhost/
#backup /usr/local/ localhost/
#backup /var/log/rsnapshot localhost/
#backup /etc/passwd localhost/
```

```
#backup␣/home/foo/My Documents/␣␣localhost/
#backup␣/foo/bar/␣localhost/␣one_fs=1,rsync_short_args=-urltvpog
#backup_script␣/usr/local/bin/backup_pgsql.sh␣localhost/postgres/
# You must set linux_lvm_* parameters below before using lvm snapshots
#backup␣lvm://vg0/xen-home/␣lvm-vg0/xen-home/

# EXAMPLE.COM
#backup_exec␣/bin/date "+ backup of example.com started at %c"
#backup␣root@example.com:/home/␣example.com/␣+rsync_long_args=--bwlimit=16,exclude=core
#backup␣root@example.com:/etc/␣example.com/␣exclude=mtab,exclude=core
#backup_exec␣ssh root@example.com "mysqldump -A > /var/db/dump/mysql.sql"
#backup␣root@example.com:/var/db/dump/␣example.com/
#backup_exec␣/bin/date "+ backup of example.com ended at %c"

# CVS.SOURCEFORGE.NET
#backup_script␣/usr/local/bin/backup_rsnapshot_cvsroot.sh␣rsnapshot.cvs.sourceforge.net/

# RSYNC.SAMBA.ORG
#backup␣rsync://rsync.samba.org/rsyncftp/␣rsync.samba.org/rsyncftp/

# on choisi qu'est ce qu'on doit backup et vers ou
# dans notre cas on veut backup /mydisk/cloud/datacloud/nextcloud/data/ provenant du serveur configssh
# vers le dossier nextcloud de notre racine (snapshot_root)
backup␣configssh:/mydisk/cloud/datacloud/nextcloud/data/␣nextcloud/
```

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