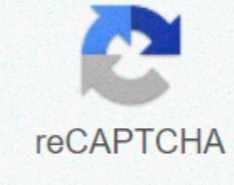




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Windows 10 robocopy vs xcopy

XCOPY vs RoboCopy: Which one do you like? If you're a command line jockey, both Windows tools have their own space. Here's how I decide when to use what to use. Note: If you're looking for a comparison of Robocopy and third-party freemium tool Xcopy, check out this post. History was initially a DOS command to copy files at one time. It was fine for simple tasks, but once people had hard drives full of files, it started showing its limitation since it was designed to run on the original IBM PC computer with small amounts of memory. Microsoft's solution was XCOPY, which enhanced the capabilities of copying. Get it? Today, the most important thing XCOPY added was the ability to mimic subdirectories. Once we got into a corporate environment with a network full of servers, XCOPY started showing its limitations. Together came Robocopy, which added a features from infinite zero. For me, the most important things it added were the ability to leave files that were already in place and to pick up and resume an interrupted copy where it left off. That way if half of the network connection data dropped in the middle of the gig copy, you didn't need to start on. It also does hundreds of other things you want to do, and hundreds of other things you never knew anyone would ever need to do. That's why robocopy is controversial. This software is one of Microsoft's most powerful pieces ever written. But I can probably think of half a dozen pieces of software Microsoft wrote that people hate more. Microsoft Bob. Windows me. Vista. Windows 8. Windows 8.1. And maybe the Microsoft project. Those are things you never knew someone would need or want to do you can bite if you accidentally choose to do one of them. XCOPY vs RoboCopy: The advantages of XCOPY XCOPY's options are just a few enough that most people can learn them quickly. In addition, they are simple and simple. The biggest advantage of XCOPY is simplicity. You can type xcopy/xcopy. Also, you can add some switches to prompt you or prompt you, and there are some other switches that let you fix things, but it's pretty straightforward. You can get to know some switches, and as long as you type the filename correctly, there will be no surprises. I don't create a section where I write about the disadvantage, because the strength of XCOPY is also its weakness. When it does what you need to do, it's a strength. When you run against your limits, it's no longer a strength. It's a bit like my old Honda Civic. It was a fantastic commuter car but it was lousy for wooden haulage. When simple tasks call for simple tools, use XCOPY. It delivers the potential for mistakes. XCOPY vs RoboCopy: Robocopy's loss robocopy command line switches fill six screens that are worth the command prompt. I have no idea why Microsoft is Syntax. These robocopy are source destination files. Well, I kind of understand that. Maybe it's more powerful like this. But it's a lot more confusing. It's almost as bad as the notorious PIP command. Deleting files that you don't have to delete, and copying a bunch of stuff where you don't intend. If XCOPY is seen with one hand, ROBOCOPY is a power that has no security features. If you're a little afraid of it, it's good. This means that your brain works. That said, you can put security features on it. The problem is that you have to put security features on yourself. XCOPY vs RoboCopy: On modern Windows systems, the advantages of robocopy for one thing, it's just there. There is a third party tool called XXCOPY that does robocopy but prefers more XCOPY. But it is a third-party tool, and it is not free for commercial use. The other good thing is that RoboCopy can sync files and resume if it's interrupted. When I had to copy large files in a WAN link from St. Louis to Japan, RoboCopy was a lifesaver. The connection was guaranteed to drop several times during the copy. Robocopy recovers gracefully from this situation. It just stops momentarily, then tries again where it left off. That means I could set up a copy on a Friday, and generally it would be by lunchtime on Monday if wan link was particularly bad, or by the time I got into office on Monday. Doing the same thing with XCOPY didn't work successfully. Knowing that the way to successfully copy large files into WAN links successfully separated me as a system administrator. And when I was migrating the file server, robocopy beat there was nothing. I could copy everything with RoboCopy in advance, and then, when it was time to make the cut, RoboCopy would re-update the new and replaceable files again. During a maintenance window, there is no comparison XCOPY vs. ROBOCOPY. In theory DFS makes work unnecessary this way, but in practice, it seems like an awful lot of people still live around old-school filesevers. Some of the problems solved for me in 2006 no longer exist. But most of them do. XCOPY vs ROBOCOPY - Which Do I Use? Depends. If I'm only copying a directory tree, and it's not too big, I use XCOPY. It's easy. But if I'm copying half the gig of data or more, I'll probably use RoboCopy instead. I'd rather ROBOCOPY get it right from babysitter XCOPY. When you have a lot of data and noise networks, XCOPY vs RoboCopy doesn't compare. You need robocopy for this. RobocopyDeloper(s) MicrosoftInitial Release 1996, 23-24 years agoStable release10.0.18 / 10.0.18 1 year ago (2019) Operating Systems Window NT4 and Robocopy, or strong file copy, is a command-line directory and/or file Microsoft commands for Windows. Robocopy functionally replaces Xcopy, which has more options. First released as part of Windows NT 4.0 Resource Kit, it has been a standard feature of Windows Vista and Windows Server since 2008. The order is robocopy. Features RoboCopy is noted for capabilities above and beyond the built-in Windows copy and xcopy command, with the following, some needing suitable command-line options: network interruption and the ability to tolerate resume copy (incomplete files are marked with stamps of the date of 1970-01-01 and in which the recovery record is so robocopy knows where to continue). Ability to skip NTFS junction points that can cause duplicate failures due to the ability to copy infinite loop (XJ) file data and attributes correctly, and the original timestamp, as well as by using NTFS ACLS, owner information, and audit information /COPYALL or/COPY: to preserve the command line switch. Beginning with the XP026 version, the ability to copy the folder (or directory) date and timestamp (/DCOPY:T), even with the ability to update folder timestamps (copies from existing folders) to folders already created from previous versions (which did not copy folder dates and timestamps). Windows NT Backup's ability to emphasize the right (B) so an administrator can copy an entire directory, including files denied readability to the administrator. Persistence by default, with a programmable number of automatic retries if the file cannot be copied. A mirror mode that keeps trees synchronized by removing files in a destination not present in the source. Ability to leave files already in the destination folder with the same size and timestamp. A constantly updated command-line progress indicator. The ability to copy paths of more than 259 characters - to a theoretical limit of about 32,000 characters - without errors. [1] Multithread copy introduced with Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2. [2] Return code at program expiration for batch file usage[3]. Examples of use here are some examples of use. If more than one option is specified, they should be separated by spaces. Copy directory content of source directory A: Destination Directory B (including file data, attributes and timestamp), replay with empty directory (/E): Robocopy C:\0 Directory A C:\0 Directory B/E If directory names contain non-standard characters, such as spaces, they can be placed in double quotes (as usual in command-line commands). Copy directory recursively (/E), copy all file information (/COPYALL, Equal to/COPY:DATSOU, D=Data, A= properties, T=Timestamps, S=Security=NTFS ACLS, O=O owner information, U=auditing information), do not ret yet try closed files (/R:0) (failed copies the number of retries at default value is 1 million), protect the original directory Timestamps (/DCOPY:T-version XP026 or later); /E/R:0/DCOPY: Delete any files present in T Mirror A to B, B which do not exist in A (/MIR), copy of files in resume mode (/Z) in case the network connection is lost: Robocopy C:\0 Backup Server \0 For the B/MIR/Z full reference, see the Microsoft Technet Robocopy page. [4] The syntechical focus on copying folders is clearly different from its predecessors (copy and xcopy), in that it only accepts folder names without reversing the backslash as its source and destination arguments. File names and wildcard characters (such as * and?) are not valid as source or destination arguments; Files can be selected or excluded using optional file filtering logic (which supports wildcards) with various other options. For example, [5] to copy two files from folder C:\0 C from bar: \0 Baz, the following syntax is used: Robocopy C:\0 Bar C:\0 To copy all PDF files from Baz File1.txt file2.db and C:\0 C from bar: \0 Baz: Robocopy C:\0 Bar C:\0 Baz* Files named .pdf are copied only from the folder; Fully qualified path names are not supported. Robocopy output on the screen, or optionally for the log file, in alphabetical order, all directories face off. Each directory is preceded by the number of files in the directory that meet the criteria for being copied. If the directory does not yet exist in the target, it is marked new DIR. But if the directory is empty and the /e option is not used, or does not contain any files that meet the criteria, a new directory will not be created. If the /NFL (no file name in the log) option is not used, the files being copied will be listed after the name of the directory they have made. At the end of the output is a table that returns the number of directories, files, and bytes. For each of these, the table copies the total number, number found in the source (but it includes new dir marked directors, even if they're not copied), numbers dropped (because they already exist in the target), and mismatches, spollers, and the number of extras. Unsuccessful could mean that there was an I/O error that prevented a file from being copied, or that access was denied. There is also a line of time (in which the time spent on failed files seems to be in the wrong column). Bandwidth throttling Robocopy's Inter-Packet Gap (IPG) option allows some control over the network bandwidth used in a session. In principle, the following formula expresses the delay required to emulate the desired bandwidth (BD), in kilobits per second, at a network link with available bandwidth of BA Kbps:

D
=

B
.
A
−
B
.
D
.
B
.
A
×
B
.
D

×

512
×
1000

{\displaystyle D = {B_{A}-B_{D}}\times 512\times 1000}

 in practice however, the nature of other traffic on the network and Due to factors such as, some experiment is usually required to find suitable delays. Method employed by The IPS option may not offer the same level of control provided by some other bandwidth throttling technologies, such as BITS (which is used by Windows Update and BranchCash). Borders Robocopy does not mimic open files. Anyone can open files for specially read access by passing the FILE_SHARE_READ[6] flag while opening the process. Even the backup mode of robocopy will not touch those files. (Runs robocopy as a backup operator instead of backup mode. This allows Robocopy to override the settings of permissions, especially NTFS ACLS. [7] [8] The Volume Shadow Copy service is generally used for such situations, but RoboCopy does not use it. As a result, RoboCopy is not suitable for supporting live operating system volumes. However, Shadowspan[9] (Free, A separate utility such as Open Sourced, and MIT Licensed) or GSCopyPro [S30- S50] or Discshadow.exe [11] (included with Windows Server 2008) can already be used to create a shadow copy of a given volume, which robocopy can then return. Robocopy versions on older systems from Windows Vista do not mirror property. They ignore the changed security features of previously mirrored files. [12] [13] When specifying the /MT[n] option to enable multi-planned copying, the /NP option is ignored to disable the reporting of progress percentages for files. Mt Switch by default provides 8 threads. N is the number of threads you specified if you don't want to use the default. [14] Gui Although Robocopy itself is a command-line tool, Microsoft Technet Robocopy offers a GUI front-end called GUI. It was developed by Derk Benich, a system engineer with MSN Search Group at Microsoft, and required .NET Framework 2.0. [15] This includes a copy of the RoboCopy version XP026. Other non-Microsoft GUIs for robocopy are: WinRoboCopy Amendment 1.3.5953.40896 released on April 19, 2016. [16] Easy RoboCopy latest version 1.0.15 released on January 8, 2018. [17] A program by SH-Soft, also known as Robocopy GUI v1.0.24 (October 8, 2005). [18] Microsoft's Cinchoo EazyCopy v1.0.0.4 Ken Tamaru has developed a copycat program similar to RoboCopy, called RichCopy, available on Microsoft Technette. While it's not based on robocopy, it offers similar features, and it doesn't require a .NET framework. [19] Many versions of version Robocopy do not report version numbers when executing robocopy/? On the command line. However, their version is stored within the executor itself and can be questioned for example by right clicking on The Powershell (GCM Robocopy te fl) or Robocopy inside Windows Explorer.exe, selecting properties, then clicking on the Details tab. Version File Version Old Original 1.54 - 1996 Windows NT 4.0 Resource Kit © 1996 1.70 - 1997 Windows NT Resource Kit 1.71 4.0.1.71 1.1 997 Windows NT Resource Kit 1.95 4.0.1.95 1999 Windows 2000 Resource Kit 1.96 4.0.1.96 1999 Windows 2000 Resource Kit © © XP010 5.1.1.1010 2003 Windows 2003 Resource Kit XP026 5.1.2600.26 2005 Robocopy Gui downloaded with v.3.1.2; /DCOPY:T option introduced XP027 5.1.10.1027 2008 Bundled with Windows Vista, Server 2008, Windows 7, Server 2008r2 © 1995-2004 6.1 6.1.7601 2009 KB2639043 © 2009 6.2 6.2.9200 2012 Bundled with Windows 8 © 2012 6.3 6.3.9600 2013 Bundled with Windows 8.1 © 2013 10.0 10.0.10240.16384 2015 Bundled with Windows 10 © 2015 10.0.16299.10 10.16299.15 2017 Bundled with Windows 10 1709 © 2017 10.0.17134 10.0.17134.1 2018 Bundled with Windows 10 1803 © 2018 10.0.17763 10.0.17763.1 2018 Bundled with Windows 10 1809 © 2018 10.0.18362 10.0.18362.1 2019 Bundled with Windows 10 1903 © 2019 See also List of file copying software Command line List of DOS commands rsync GUI GS RichCopy 360 SyncToy Ultracopier References ^ Lewis, Dick (15 November 2004). 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