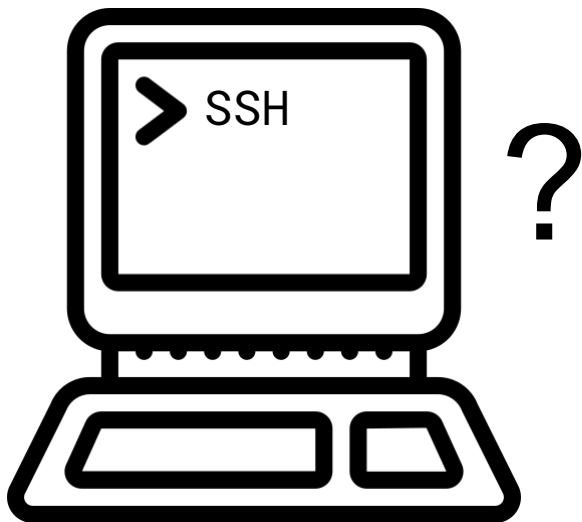


- ✗ Need physical access to the machine
- ✗ Inconvenient / slow
- ✗ Hardware limitations (space, etc.)



```
scp username@hostname:/path/to/remote/file /path/to/local/file
```



- ✓ Don't need physical access to the machine
- 🙄 Custom synchronization rules (manual)
- ✗ Terrible UI





- ✗ Data privacy
- ✗ ~~Hardware~~ Service limitations (space, etc.)
- 🙄 Custom synchronization rules (manual)
- ✓ Nice UI
- ✓ Sharing files with multiple users



?

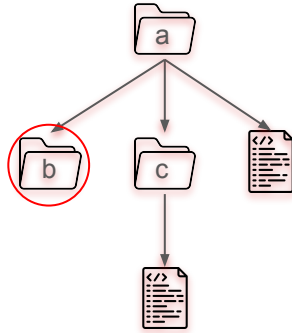
```
sudo sshfs username@hostname:/remote/directory /local/directory
```

(most file managers support SSHFS!)

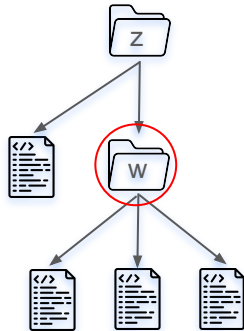


- 🙄 Custom synchronization rules (manual)
- ✓ Interactive, can use your file manager!

john-laptop



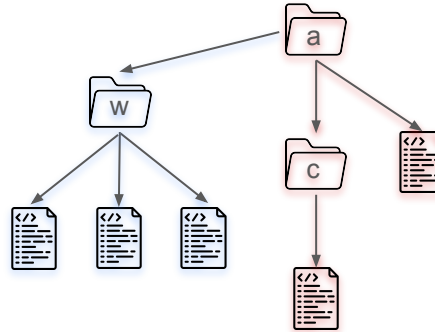
john-desktop

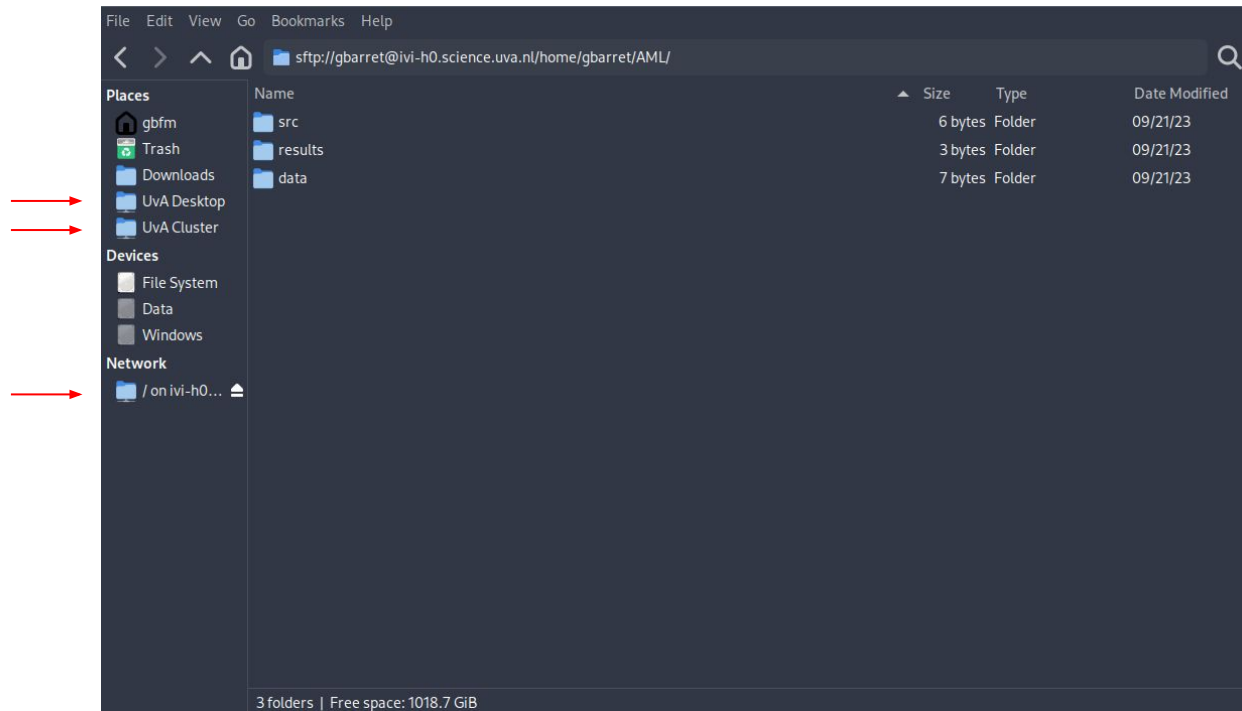


```
sudo sshfs john@john-desktop:/z/w /a/b
```

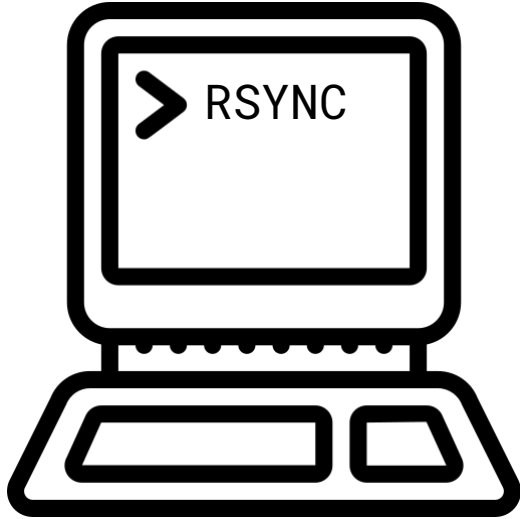


john_laptop






```
rsync -z -a --delete --progress -e ssh username@hostname:/remote/directory /local/directory
```



- ✓ Custom synchronization rules!
- ✗ Not interactive

```
rsync -z -a --delete --progress -e ssh username@hostname:/remote/directory /local/directory  
                                         (place B)                               (place A)
```

Copy from **place A** to **place B**

-z : compress before transfer, decompress after transfer

-a : archive mode (recursive copy, preserve modification times, permissions, owner)

--delete : delete while files no longer in place A

--progress : show a progress bar

× Versioning!?

git !!

- ✓ Data privacy
- ✓ Custom synchronization rules
- ✓ Sharing files with multiple users
- ✓ Versioning!
- ✓ Everyone uses it
- ✗ Doesn't handle large files well
- ✗ Too much overhead for small transfers

git clone <https://github.com/owner/repo.git> → download repository files from remote server

cd repo → go into repository directory

git log → see repository history

git branch feature2 → create new branch named feature2

git checkout feature2 → move to branch feature2

(... do some work) (...)

git add file1.txt file2.txt → add new or modified files to staging area

(... do more work) (...)

git status → shows current repo and file status

git commit -m "Corrected punctuation" → create a commit with a custom message

git checkout master → move to master branch

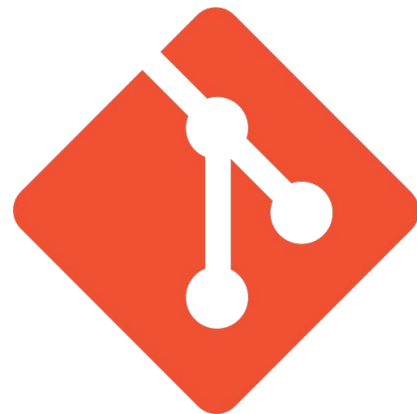
git pull → get changes from a remote repository

git merge feature2 → merge changes from feature2 into master branch

git push → send changes to remote repository

Some git best practices & tips:

- No large files
- Frequent commits
- Atomic commits
- Good commit messages
- Keep the tree clean
- Learn the command line tool!



Thank you