NAME

zfs-snapshot - create snapshots of ZFS datasets

SYNOPSIS

zfs snapshot [**-r**] [**-o** *property*=*value*]<?> *dataset@snapname*<?>

DESCRIPTION

All previous modifications by successful system calls to the file system are part of the snapshots. Snapshots are taken atomically, so that all snapshots correspond to the same moment in time. **zfs snap** can be used as an alias for **zfs snapshot**. See the *Snapshots* section of zfsconcepts(7) for details.

-o *property*=*value*
Set the specified property; see **zfs create** for details.

-r Recursively create snapshots of all descendent datasets

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Creating a ZFS Snapshot

The following command creates a snapshot named *yesterday*. This snapshot is mounted on demand in the *.zfs/snapshot* directory at the root of the *pool/home/bob* file system.

```
# zfs snapshot pool/home/bob@yesterday
```

Example 2: Creating and Destroying Multiple Snapshots

The following command creates snapshots named *yesterday* of *pool/home* and all of its descendent file systems. Each snapshot is mounted on demand in the *.zfs/snapshot* directory at the root of its file system. The second command destroys the newly created snapshots.

```
# zfs snapshot -r pool/home@yesterday
# zfs destroy -r pool/home@yesterday
```

Example 3: Promoting a ZFS Clone

The following commands illustrate how to test out changes to a file system, and then replace the original file system with the changed one, using clones, clone promotion, and renaming:

```
# zfs create pool/project/production
  populate /pool/project/production with data
# zfs snapshot pool/project/production@today
# zfs clone pool/project/production@today pool/project/beta
  make changes to /pool/project/beta and test them
# zfs promote pool/project/beta
# zfs rename pool/project/production pool/project/legacy
# zfs rename pool/project/beta pool/project/production
```

once the legacy version is no longer needed, it can be destroyed

```
# zfs destroy pool/project/legacy
```

Example 4: Performing a Rolling Snapshot

The following example shows how to maintain a history of snapshots with a consistent naming scheme. To keep a week's worth of snapshots, the user destroys the oldest snapshot, renames the remaining snapshots, and then creates a new snapshot, as follows:

```
# zfs destroy -r pool/users@7daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@6daysago @7daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@5daysago @6daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@4daysago @5daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@3daysago @4daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@2daysago @3daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@yesterday @2daysago
# zfs rename -r pool/users@today @yesterday
# zfs snapshot -r pool/users@today
```

SEE ALSO

zfs-bookmark(8), zfs-clone(8), zfs-destroy(8), zfs-diff(8), zfs-hold(8), zfs-rename(8), zfs-rollback(8), zfs-send(8)