Transferring server data between two dedicated systems - Wget & Python3

The easiest way to transfer a tarball or zip file from one dedicated system to another is by using wget and a python3 webserver, protected from sending out the data from UFW allow in only that IP address or using the internal network if your system has it, such as OVH's vSwitch/vRack system.

Open up SSH. In this example, we will be using Pterodactyl's UUID's in the volumes folder, but this also applies to any zip/tarball you want to do this on such as servers stored in /home or /srv.

Go to `cd /var/lib/pterodactyl/volumes` and then do `ls` to see the containers.

```
root@S01:/var/lib/pterodactyl/volumes# ls
031d5d21-2d7a-4381-81ae-3b4602a14985    70409e14-a41c-4c37-910c-cfe364ed01d5
2df033ff-c2c4-4f62-b421-bace8040a03c    8d974c46-a6b7-4297-b103-c360603b7cfd
3af93aa1-8752-4453-befe-8171fdcaa63a    93d0d9a7-ff59-4714-8430-1d1729d22c0c
3e21c8fa-c0f3-4208-ba3b-b20f07da7d89    ba140f0c-50d0-422c-a185-48d86bded8f8
608b0362-f2e5-46c3-949f-64f8b420afed    bb99bfb3-3357-485a-ad1f-5a5be7e18e6e
6a348c25-eda1-4896-9892-86d10099ab45    feadc8c2-ec1e-42ff-bf3b-0ce951f36c4f
root@S01:/var/lib/pterodactyl/volumes# 
```

We will use "031d5..." as an example. Run `tar -zcvf SERVERNAME.tgz 031d5` then press tab to autofill the entire server ID.

```
# tar -zcvf hub.tgz 031d5d21-2d7a-4381-81ae-3b4602a14985/
```

Let it finish tarballing. You'll know when it's finished as the output stops showing you what files it's archived and goes back to the normal terminal line waiting input.

```
031d5d21-2d7a-4381-81ae-3b4602a14985/help.yml
root@S01:/var/lib/pterodactyl/volumes#
```
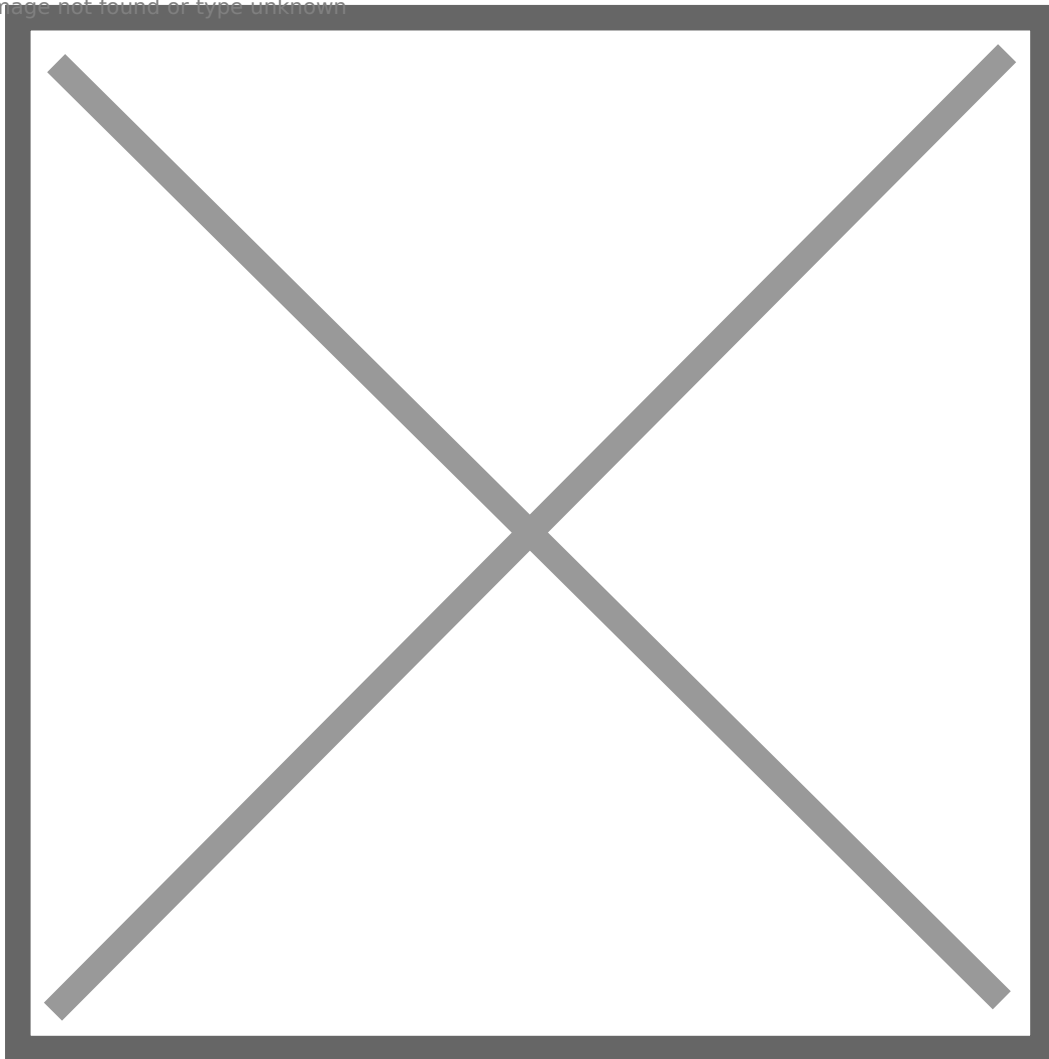
Do `ip a` on your destination system and find the public IP. Remember, some systems have internal networking so you might be able to do "`wget 10.10.10.1:8000/hub.tgz`" for example instead of the public IP and whitelisting it, as it normally is already whitelisted.
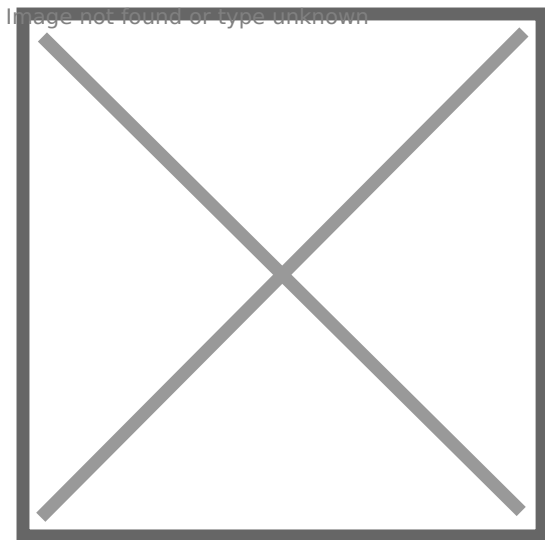
Once you've found either the public or the private IP, go back onto your source system and type `ufw allow from x.x.x.x` changing the x's to your IP.
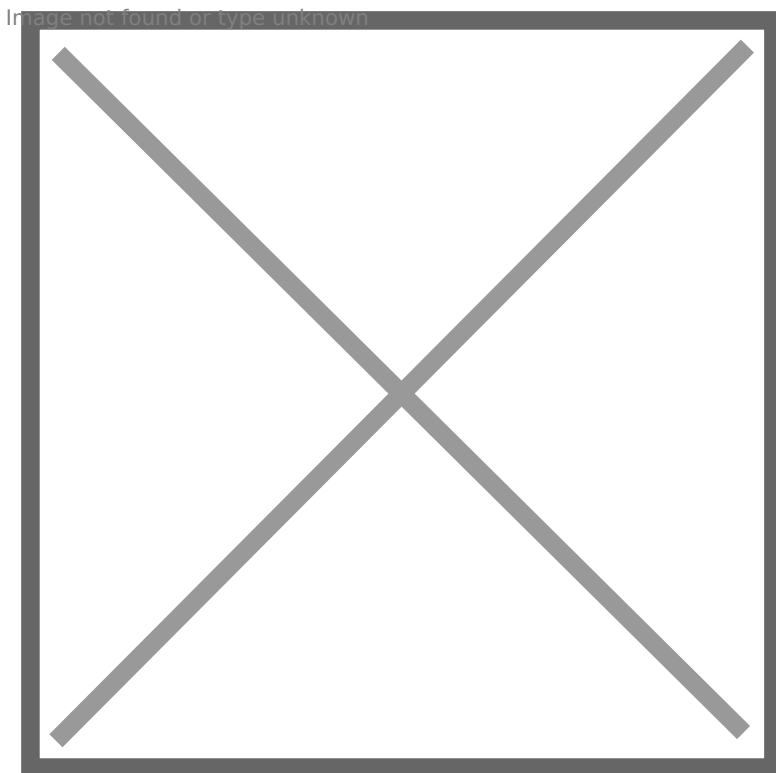
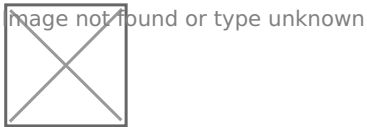You can now type `ip a` on your source system to get its IP you need.

On your source system, now type `python3 -m http.server` to start up a temporary HTTP server on port 8000 for WGet to pull from. If the port is already in use and errors out, type the port after the command, as shown below.
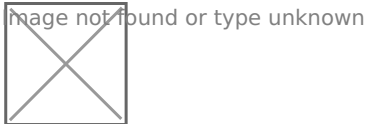


```
root@S01:~# python3 -m http.server 3000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 3000 (http://0.0.0.0:3000/) ..
```

Go to your destination system and go to a folder you want to import into, such as making a directory called /import then going into it. Run `wget` `x.x.x.x:PORT/FILENAME.tgz`, replacing the x's with your public or private IP, the PORT

with the port it opened and the FILENAME with the tarball name.

You will see a progress bar with it transferring over. Once it's done, it will go back to the normal terminal line.

You can now go back to the source system and "Ctrl + C" to exit out of the webserver.

On your destination system, you can now do what you need to do on your tarball, such as move it to another place, extract it with `tar -xvf FILENAME.tgz` and more.

If the transfer was successful and the extraction also was successful, make sure you go onto the old source system and delete the old tarball, you don't want to fill up on disk space.

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