

Wikiprint Book

Title: Trac Backup

Subject: Archiwum - eDokumenty - elektroniczny system obiegu dokumentów, workflow i CRM - TracBackup

Version: 1

Date: 06/21/26 15:21:55

Table of Contents

<i>Trac Backup</i>	3
<i>Creating a Backup</i>	3
<i>Restoring a Backup</i>	3

Trac Backup

Since Trac uses a database backend, some extra care is required to safely create a backup of a [project environment](#). Luckily, [trac-admin](#) has a command to make backups easier: hotcopy.

Note: Trac uses the hotcopy nomenclature to match that of [Subversion](#), to make it easier to remember when managing both Trac and Subversion servers.

Creating a Backup

To create a backup of a live [TracEnvironment](#), simply run:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv hotcopy /path/to/backupdir
```

[trac-admin](#) will lock the database while copying.

The resulting backup directory is safe to handle using standard file-based backup tools like tar or dump/restore.

Please, note, that hotcopy command does not overwrite target directory and when such exists, hotcopy ends with error: Command failed: [Errno 17] File exists: This is discussed in [\[#3198\]](#).

Restoring a Backup

Backups are simply a copied snapshot of the entire [project environment](#) directory, including the SQLite database.

To restore an environment from a backup, simply stop the process running Trac (i.e. the Web server or [tracd](#)), restore the directory structure from the backup and restart the service.

Note: Automatic backup of environments that don't use SQLite as database backend is not supported at this time. As a workaround, we recommend that you stop the server, copy the environment directory, and make a backup of the database using whatever mechanism is provided by the database system.

See also: [TracAdmin](#), [TracEnvironment](#), [TracGuide](#), TracMigrate