

google downloads file continually



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What can I do to prevent this in the future?

If you are on a personal connection, like at home, you can run an anti-virus scan on your device to make sure it is not infected with malware.

If you are at an office or shared network, you can ask the network administrator to run a scan across the network looking for misconfigured or infected devices.

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How to Automatically Backup Files to Google Drive or OneDrive to Prevent Data Loss.

When you use a PC, you must make it a point to create extra copies of your documents and photos somewhere outside your computer's internal storage. That insulates you from potential data losses caused by sudden hardware failures, system crashes, and malware attacks.

But local backups aside, it's also best to upload your files online. Not only does that offer additional protection against unexpected events such as fires and theft, but you get to access the data on any device with an active internet connection.

Google Drive and OneDrive are two popular cloud storage services that can help you backup files to the cloud. The instructions below should help you figure out how to set up each service to safeguard the data on your computer.

Automatically Backup Files to Google Drive.

Google Drive allows you to back up and sync files on your PC with its Backup and Sync client for Windows. To avoid any confusion, here's how the "Backup" and "Sync" elements work:

Backup: Continuously backs up folders to the Computers section in Google Drive. You can't sync them to other devices. **Sync:** Creates a special directory on your computer and syncs files and folders to and from the My Drive section in Google Drive. You can also sync them with other desktop devices.

If you have a Google Account, you can immediately install and use Backup and Sync on your computer. If not, you must create a Google Account. You get 15GB of free storage to start with. Paid plans include 100GB for \$1.99/month, 200GB for \$2.99/month, and 2TB for \$9.99/month.

1. Download the Backup and Sync installer from Google. Then, run it on your PC to install the Backup and Sync client.

Once the Welcome to Backup and Sync screen shows up, select Get Started and insert your Google Account credentials to sign into Backup and Sync.

2. The My Laptop or My Computer screen that shows up allows you to specify the folders you want to backup to Google Drive.

By default, Backup and Sync displays three folders on your PC— Desktop , Documents , and Pictures . You can pick additional folders by selecting Choose Folder .

If you pick the Pictures folder, you must select your photo upload preferences— High quality or Original quality . The former compresses photos and videos to the 16MP and 1080p resolutions, respectively, while the latter uploads them at full quality.

If you want to back up your photos and videos separately to Google Photos, check the box next to Upload photos and videos to Google Photos .

Note: Photo and video uploads uploaded in compressed quality don't count toward your Google Drive storage quota until June 1st, 2021.

3. Select Next to proceed.

4. Pick the Sync everything in My Drive option to sync all files and folders from Google Drive's My Drive section to local storage. Or, select Sync only these folders to sync select folders only.

5. Select Start to finish setting up the Backup and Sync client.

Folders that you've chosen to back up to Google Drive should start uploading immediately. Head over to Google Drive in your web browser and select the Computers tab to access the online copies of each folder by device.

Additionally, you should find a location labeled Google Drive within the sidebar in File Explorer. It should contain files and folders from My Drive that you've opted to sync locally. Folders that you copy to or create inside it will upload to My Drive in the Google Drive web app, as well as to other devices that you've set up using Backup and Sync.

If you want to change how the Backup and Sync client functions on your PC later on, select the Backup and Sync from Google icon on the system tray and go to Settings > Preferences .

How to Back Up Files Using OneDrive.

OneDrive comes pre-installed with Windows. Provided that you've signed into your PC with a Microsoft Account, you should be ready to start using it.

In addition to syncing your files online, OneDrive also allows you to back up your most important directories—Desktop, Documents, and Pictures—to the cloud. But here are a couple of things to be aware of:

OneDrive moves the Desktop, Documents, and Pictures folders to its sync directory should you choose to back them up. Unlike Google Drive, Microsoft's cloud storage service doesn't feature the option to back up additional folders on your PC. You can get around this limitation with symlinks (more on that below).

OneDrive provides 5GB of free storage. Paid storage plans include 100GB at \$1.99/month and 1TB at \$6.99/month. The latter option also nets you an Office 365 subscription.

1. Select the OneDrive icon on the system tray and go to Help & Settings > Settings .
2. Switch to the Backup tab and select Manage backup .
3. Pick the folders you want to back up— Desktop , Documents , and Pictures .
4. Select Start backup .
5. Select OK again to save your changes.

If you want to back up/sync other folders on your PC to OneDrive, you must use symbolic links.

A symlink consists of a folder shortcut that points to a directory in another location. Creating a symlink in OneDrive prompts the cloud storage service to sync the files within the target directory.

To create a symlink in OneDrive, open an elevated Command Prompt console (type cmd into the Start menu and select Run as administrator). Then, enter and execute the following command after modifying the two file paths within it as needed:

```
mklink /J "C:\Users\username\OneDrive\Music" "C:\Users\username\Music"
```

Note: The first path instructs the Command Prompt console to create a shortcut folder (named Music) within the OneDrive directory. The second path contains the directory that the symlink should point at (in this example, to the Music folder in Windows 10). You can also create symlinks on Mac too.

Symlinks aren't a perfect solution. If OneDrive runs into trouble syncing them, your only alternative is to move the target folders to the central OneDrive sync location itself. You can find this within the File Explorer sidebar.

Google Drive vs. OneDrive: Make Your Pick.

Google Drive edges out OneDrive with its ability to upload folders from any location on your computer. It draws a clear line between backing up and syncing data, and that makes it a very versatile cloud storage solution.

But if you only prefer protecting the most important directories on your PC, then you shouldn't shy away from OneDrive. It's also native to Windows and the superior choice from a technical standpoint.

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Google File Stream: A Horror Story with Corrupted Files and More.

I am not usually writing in this blog about my experience with software, but today I make an exception to prevent others from making the same bad experience that I had with Google File Stream, the enterprise version of Google Drive / GDrive.

My research group is using Google File Stream for about 2 years, and since then I had to learn that Google File Stream has one really serious and two annoying bugs.

Corrupted Files High CPU Load A never-ending greed for disk space.

1. Corrupted Files.

One year ago, Google File Stream's Windows client corrupted a file for the first time. I used the Windows client to keep my local files in sync with

the cloud, in the same way as e.g. Dropbox' client does.

On that day, I wanted to open an Excel file (.xls)...

... but Excel displayed the message "The file is corrupt and cannot be opened".

Interestingly, and luckily, the file was corrupted only on my local computer. I could still access the file online in Google File Stream's web interface.

I could also download the .xls file, and open it locally – as long as I wouldn't store it again in Google Drive. Once I stored/copied/moved the file to Google File Stream's Desktop client, the file was corrupted again.

I renamed the file, stored it in a different GDrive folder, cleared the cache, made it available offline, ... I tried everything, but nothing helped (except storing the file outside of GDrive, removing a few rows in the Excel sheet, saving the file, and moving it back to GDrive). Also, all collaborators who had access to the same file, couldn't open it locally. I even had a Skype call with some support staff from Google but he neither couldn't find a solution. Given that it was only a single file where this problem occurred, I ignored this problem and continued to work with Google File Stream.

However, continuing to use Google File Stream was a mistake. Today, I just realized that a large number of PDF files is corrupted in Google Drive (not all though). And, even worse, it is not only PDF files but some MS Word documents are corrupt as well as my Adobe Lightroom catalogue (.lrcat), i.e. the file that has all information (ratings, metadata, ...) about all the photos that I took in the past 15 years.

When I try to open one of the corrupted PDF files...

... the PDF reader shows an error message. I tested it with Adobe Reader ("There was an error opening this document. The file is damaged and could not be repaired") ...

... Foxit Reader ("Format error: Not a PDF or corrupted") ...

... and with PDF-XChange Editor ("Can't open the document [...] Error [PXCLib]: Required value not found").

As before, I can still access the file through Google File Stream's web interface:

Similarly, when opening my catalogue with Adobe Lightroom, an error message occurs.

And, when I try to open one of the corrupted MS Word files, this message appears ("Word found unreadable content in "FileName". Do you want to recover the contents of this document?")

And again, whatever I try (delete cache; make files available offline; rename the file; ...), nothing helps, but downloading the file from the web interface and storing it locally on my computer outside of GDrive. Obviously, Google File Stream's Windows client must have some bug that corrupts files. Last year, it was a single .xls file (btw. today that file syncs fine), today it is a number of PDF files, my Lightroom catalogue, some Microsoft Word files and who knows what else (I still have to double check hundreds of files to know for sure as the problem seems only to affect files from the last few months).

At least, there is a simple way to identify broken PDF files. In Windows Explorer, you just need to search for .pdf, which will list all PDF files. Then you need to change to thumbnail view and all PDFs that are not having a proper thumbnail but only the PDF icon, are corrupt.

How to check whether there are other corrupt files... I have no idea yet.

Update 2019-08-05: I bought a new computer (previously Lenovo, now DELL both with Windows 10 Professional) and the sync works fine now. The files that were (and still are) corrupted on my old Lenovo PC are fine on the new DELL machine. Anyway, I also just signed up for both Microsoft Onedrive and Dropbox to test, which of the two to use in the future.

2. High CPU Load.

The corrupted files certainly are the most serious problem. However, there is another annoying problem with Google File Stream and that is a constantly high CPU load. During synchronization, Google Drive uses almost 60% of my CPU.

Even without an internet connection, and hence no need to sync, Google File Stream's Windows client uses 6.5% of my CPU.

That means that I always need to remember to manually pause synchronisation when I am working on the train, plane or in a long meeting. Otherwise, my battery will be out of charge pretty fast.

3. Greedy for Disk Space.

Last, but not least, Google File Stream takes all of my disk space as it does not clear its cache automatically. It seems that whenever I open a file, that is not stored on my computer but only in the cloud, Google is caching the file locally. As a consequence, every couple of months, my hard disk is full.

When this happens, the Google Cache Folder typically has the size of a few dozens of Gigabytes.

The only solution is to manually delete the cache, which also means, I need to sign in again to GDrive and do a few other things to get it running.

Summary.

In general, I am a happy user of many of Google's products (Gmail, Maps, Search, Analytics, AdSense, ...). However, Google File Stream is simply horrible, and it's not even free. For me, it's time to say 'goodbye' to Google File Stream and return either to Dropbox or Microsoft OneDrive.

ICA download on Safari 12.

with the last update to Safari 12, I now have the following problem in my organization. When someone starts an application from the web page, the ICA file is now downloaded and does not run or start automatically. Now you always have to click on the ICA file to start the application. The ICA file will be deleted afterwards but it would be better not to click on it again.

The problem occurs with the Citrix Workspace App version 18.8.0.35 as well as with the old Citrix Receiver 12.

Downloading folders from Google Cloud Storage Bucket.

I'm new to Google Cloud Platform. I have trained my model on data lab and saved the model folder on cloud storage in my bucket. I'm able to download the existing files in the bucket to my local machine by doing right-click on the file --> save as link. But when I try to download the folder by the same procedure as above, I'm not getting the folder but its image. Is there anyway I can download the whole folder and its contents as it is? Is there any gsutil command to copy folders from cloud storage to local directory?

6 Answers 6.

You can find docs on the gsutil tool here and for your question more specifically here.

The command you want to use is:

Prerequisites: Google Cloud SDK is installed and initialized (`$ gcloud init`)

This will copy all of the files using multithread which is faster. I found that the "dir" command instructed for use in the official Gsutil Docs did not work.

If you are downloading using data from google cloud storage using python and want to maintain same folder structure , follow this code i wrote in python.

OPTION 2: using gsutil sdk One more option of doing it via python program is below.

OPTION 3 - No python ,directly using terminal and google SDK Prerequisites: Google Cloud SDK is installed and initialized (`$ gcloud init`) Refer to below link for commands:

This is how you can download a folder from Google Cloud Storage Bucket.

Run the following commands to download it from the bucket storage to your Google Cloud Console local path.

once you run that command, confirm that your folder is on the localpath by running ls command to list files and directories on the localpath.

Now zip your folder by running the command below.

Once the zip process is done, click on the more dropdown menu at the right side of the Google Cloud Console,