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Security script part 2

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Before creating my back up script I first went into the root user on my ubuntu server by using the command **su – root**. After I was in root, I went into my **Backups** directory that I created by using **cd Backups**. Once I was in my Backups directory, I used the command **nano back.sh** to create my script. After the nano editor was open the first thing I inserted was **#!/bin/bash** at the top which allows my script to be a bash script. Next I added a variable called **files**  which would represent all the files I want to back up. So, I did **files=“/home /var/log /etc /root /boot”.** Next I created another variable called **destination**. This variable will represent where I want my compressed back up files to be saved at. So I did **destination= “/root/Backups”** this allows the back up files to be saved under my **Backups** directory. Next, I added another 3 variables that will give my compressed file with the back ups a name and the day it was backed up. First variable I added was **day=$(date** **+%A)** which gives the compressed file the day it was created. I then added **hostname=$(hostname -s)** which allows my backup file to have the servers name on it. The last variable I created was **compressed\_file=”$hostname-$day.tgz”** this last variable allows me to put my compressed file name and day together. Next thing I did in my script was print a message at the beginning of the script when ran. For this part I used the command **echo “Now we are backing up $file to $destination/$compressed\_file** this message tells me what is being backed up and to where it will be backed up and the name it will be given. Next, I used the **date** command just to show the date the back up is being ran at followed by another **echo** command with blanks. I used another **echo** command with blanks so that the script is easier to read, and it gives it space in between the results. Once that was done, I used a command called **tar** that will allow me to compress my back up file. So I did **tar czf $destination/ $compressed\_file $files** in this command the **czf** means to create, compress and output the archived file. Next, I used another **echo** with blanks to create space. Followed by **echo “Backup is done”** and another **date** command to show the date and time the backup finished at. Lastly I added **ls -lh $destination** this command allows me to see the results under the directory **/root/Backups** to see if the compressed file was successfully made with the day it was made. After I crated my script and saved it I use the command **chmod +x back.sh** to give the script executable permissions.

Text

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After I gave my script executable permission, I used **./back.sh** to run my script. As you can see in the screenshot below I ran my backup script on a Wednesday and also on a Thursday crating two different archived files for each day the script was ran.Text

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CentOS security script part 2

Before sending my script over to my CentOS server I switched into the root user by using **su – root.** once I was in root, I switched into my **Backups** directory as well. Then from my ubuntu server I used the **scp**  command to send over my backup script to my **Backups** directory in my CentOS server. Once the script was successfully sent to my CentOS server all I had to do was run the script by using **./back.sh**. As you can see in the screenshot below the script ran fine and it also created the compressed backup file with the day it was created.

**A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Work cited**

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tar-command-linux-examples/>

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/linux-date-command>

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/linux-hostname-command>

<https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#:~:text=The%20(ls%20%2Dlh)command,%2C%20Gb%2C%20Tb%2C%20etc.&text=If%20you%20want%20to%20display,(ls%20%2DlhS)%20command.&text=It%20is%20used%20to%20display%20the%20files%20in%20a%20specific%20size%20format>.

**GitHub**