## Bash Scripting

**Project Title:** Automation & Monitoring of Server Resources

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Q1: You will create a shell script for this project to automate the management and monitoring of server resources. You will be given ascenario in which you must write a script to carry out various server resource management and monitoring duties.

## #!/bin/bash

This line indicates that the script is written in bash shell.

```
logs() {
    echo "$(date) - $1" >> server_monitor.log
    cat server_monitor.log
    cat alerts.log
}
```

The log\_message function is used to save logs in server\_monitor.log files. It takes (\$1) one argument and appends it with the date \$(date). Also the cat command is used to display the logs file content on the screen.

```
Disk_Usage() {
    echo "Inside Disk_Usage"
    disk_usage=$(df -h / | awk 'NR==2 {print $5}' | sed 's/%//)
    threshold=30
    if [ $disk_usage -gt $threshold ]; then
        logs "Disk usage is $disk_usage%, exceeds threshold of
$threshold%"
        echo -e "\e[1;31mDisk usage is $disk_usage%, exceeds threshold
of $threshold%. Sending alert...\e[0m" >> alerts.log
        else
        logs "Disk usage is $disk_usage%, within threshold"
        fi }
```

The check\_disk\_usage() function is used to check the disk status and save its logs in a log file. The **df** -h command is used to display the disk space in human readable form like KB, MB etc.

The awk 'NR==2'{print \$5} is used to extract the fifth column of the second line from the output generated by df command.

The **sed** 's/%//' command is used to remove the percentage sign from extracted value. In the **if-conditional** statement the bash color output to differentiates alerts taken from *stackoverflow*. The **echo -e** command is used to print the results at screen with escape sequence characters.

```
Cpu_Usage() {
    echo "Inside Cpu_Usage"
    cpu_usage=$(top -bn1 | grep "Cpu(s)" | sed "s/.*, *\([0-9.]*\))%*

id.*\\1/" | awk '{print 100 - $1}')

threshold=30

if [ $cpu_usage -gt $threshold ]; then

logs "CPU usage is $cpu_usage%, exceeds threshold of

$threshold%"

echo -e "\e[1;32mCPU usage is $cpu_usage%, exceeds threshold

of $threshold%. Sending alert...\e[0m" >> alerts.log

else

logs "CPU usage is $cpu_usage%, within threshold"

fi

}
```

The check\_cpu\_usage() function stores and displays the logs of cpu usage status in the logs file.

The **top -bn1** command is used to display the CPU usage information once and then exit.

The **grep** filters the output of top which containing only **Cpu(s)** line.

This *sed "s/.\*,* \*\( $([0-9.]^*\)$ )%\* *id.*\*/\1/" command is used to extract the actual idle percentage of the cpu and remove everything.

The *awk '{print 100 - \$1}'* Command is used to subtract the actual number by 100 and get the CPU usage state.

```
Memory_Usage() {
    echo "Inside Memory_Usage"
    memory_free=$(free | awk '/Mem/{print $4}')
    total_memory=$(free | awk '/Mem/{print $2}')
    threshold=$((total_memory / 10)) # 10% free memory threshold

if [ $memory_free -lt $threshold ]; then
    logs "Available memory is low: $memory_free KB, falls below
threshold of $threshold KB"
    echo -e "\e[1;33mAvailable memory is low: $memory_free KB,
falls below threshold of $threshold KB. Sending alert...\e[0m" >>
alerts.log
    else
    logs "Available memory is $memory_free KB, above threshold"
    fi
}
```

The check\_memory\_usage() function is used to check the memory usage of the server. It obtains this information using **free** command, calculates the available memory and compares it with threshold and generates logs accordingly.

```
logfile_rotation() {
    log_file="/path/to/logfile.log"
    max_size="10M"
```

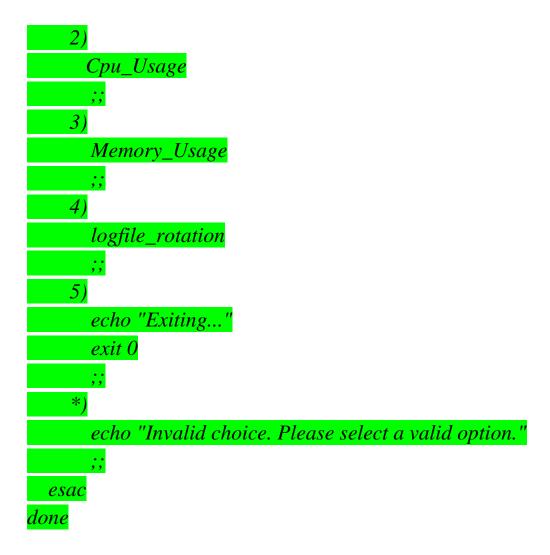
```
if [ -f "$log_file" ]; then
    if [ $(stat -c %s "$log_file") -gt $(numfmt --from=auto)
"$max_size") ]; then
    logs "Rotating log file $log_file"
    mv "$log_file" "$log_file.$(date +%Y%m%d%H%M%S)"
    touch "$log_file"
    logrotate -vf /etc/logrotate.conf
    fi
    else
    logs "Log file $log_file not found"
    fi
```

This function checks if the log file exists and its size exceeds the maximum limit, it rotates the log file by renaming it and creates a new file by using **logrotate** command.

**stat** command is used to get the file size and compress it, **numfmt** command is used to convert the log file into bytes.

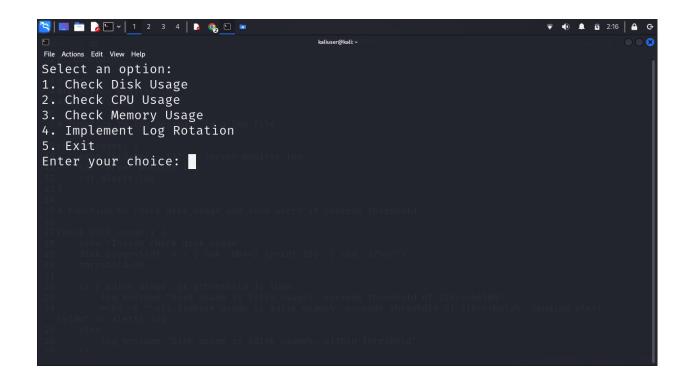
```
while true; do
echo "Select an option:"
echo "1. Check Disk Usage"
echo "2. Check CPU Usage"
echo "3. Check Memory Usage"
echo "4. Implement Log Rotation"
echo "5. Exit"
read -p "Enter your choice: " choice
case $choice in

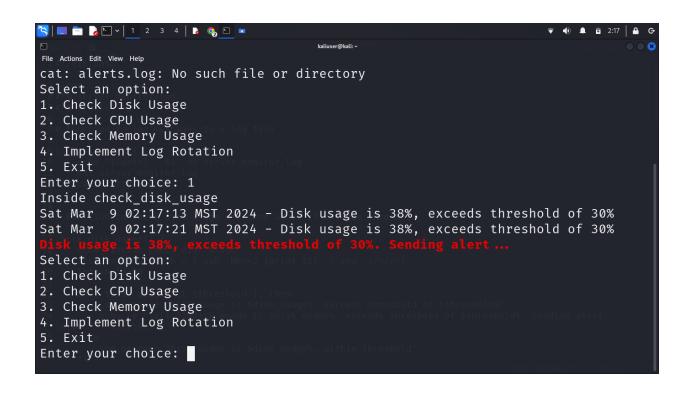
1)
Disk_Usage
;;
```



This loop is used to display the main menu after execution of a file and display the output of these functions accordingly.

Here, some screenshots below to displays output of above bash file.





```
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🌂 📖 🛅 🍃 🖭 🗸 🗎 2 3 4 | 🕞 🌏 🗈 💌
                                         kaliuser@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
5. Exit
Enter your choice: 2
Inside check cpu usage
./server monitor.sh: line 37: [: 2.4: integer expression expected
Sat Mar 9 02:17:13 MST 2024 - Disk usage is 38%, exceeds threshold of 30%
Sat Mar 9 02:17:21 MST 2024 - Disk usage is 38%, exceeds threshold of 30% Sat Mar 9 02:17:39 MST 2024 - CPU usage is 14%, within threshold
Sat Mar 9 02:17:44 MST 2024 - CPU usage is 4.5%, within threshold
Sat Mar 9 02:17:45 MST 2024 - CPU usage is 2.4%, within threshold
Sat Mar 9 02:17:46 MST 2024 - CPU usage is 2.4%, within threshold
Select an option:
1. Check Disk Usage
2. Check CPU Usage
3. Check Memory Usage
4. Implement Log Rotation
5. Exit
Enter your choice:
```

