90 Days of Devops Challenge (Day 5)

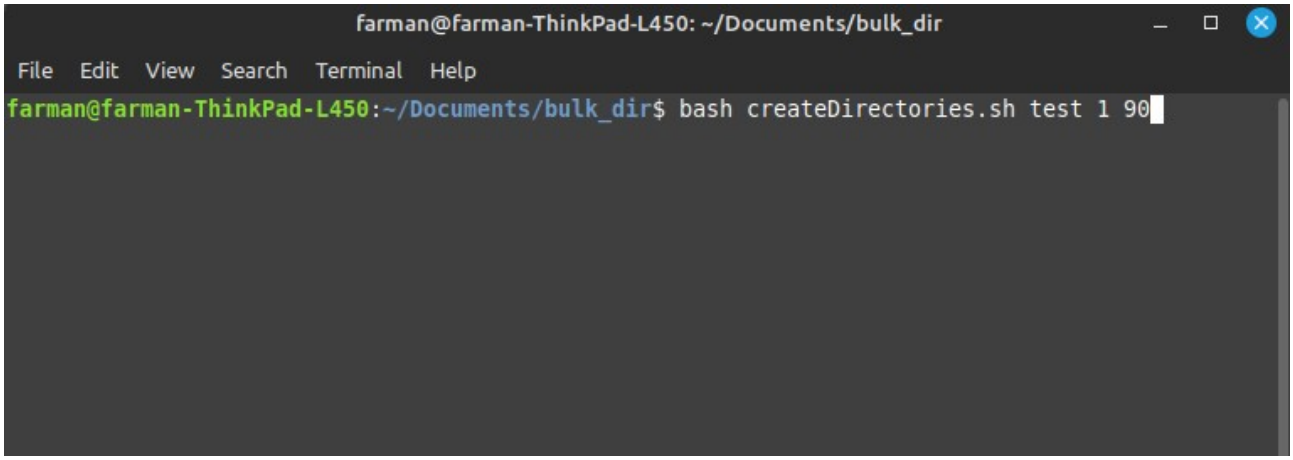
Task # 1 : You have to do the same using Shell Script i.e using either Loops or command with start day and end day variables using arguments.

So Write a bash script createDirectories.sh that when the script is executed with three given arguments (one is directory name and second is start number of directories and third is the end number of directories) it creates specified number of directories with a dynamic directory name.

Solution: Below mention is the Script through which you can create multiple directories. You need to mention 3 arguments (1st Argument ($1) = Directory Name, 2nd Argument ($2) = Directory number starts with and 3rd Argument ($3) = end number of directories)

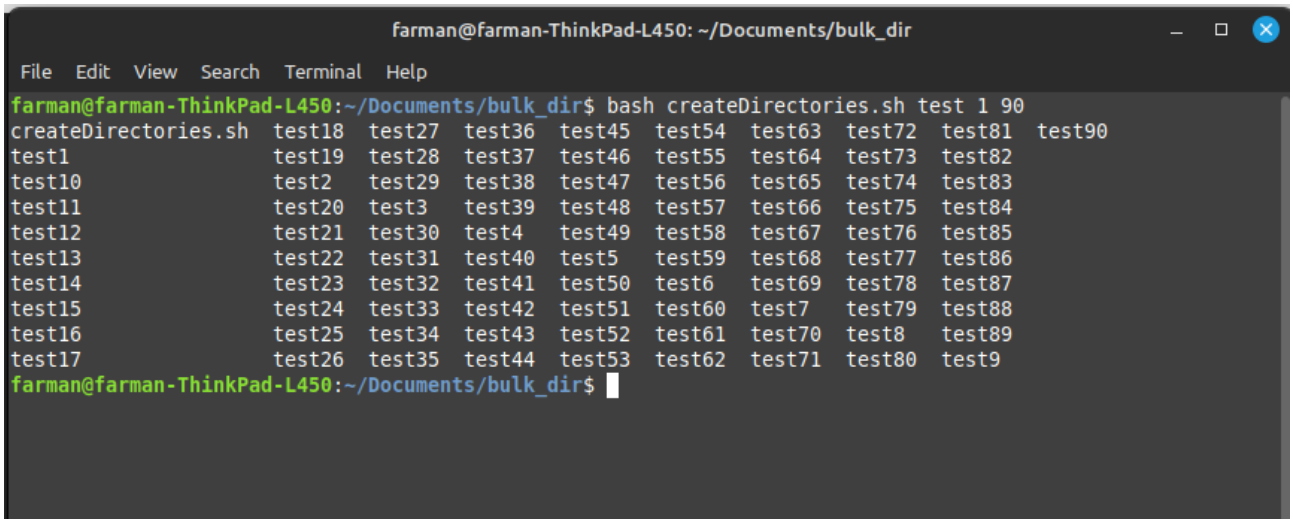
Script:

Script Command:



.

Script Result:

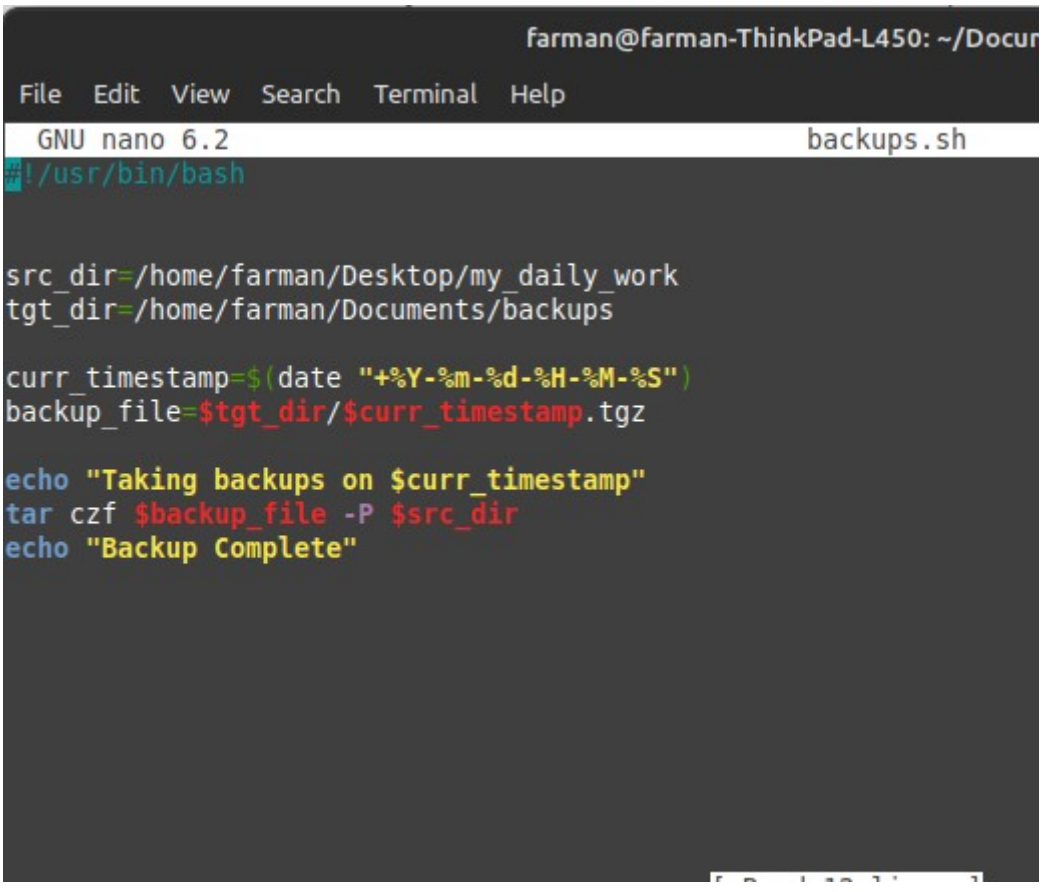


.

Task # 2 : Create a Script to backup all your work done till now. Backups are an important part of DevOps Engineers day to Day activities.

Solution: Here is the Script to take backup of my ‘my-daily-work’ folder which is on my Desktop to the the backup folder which is in my Documents.

Script:



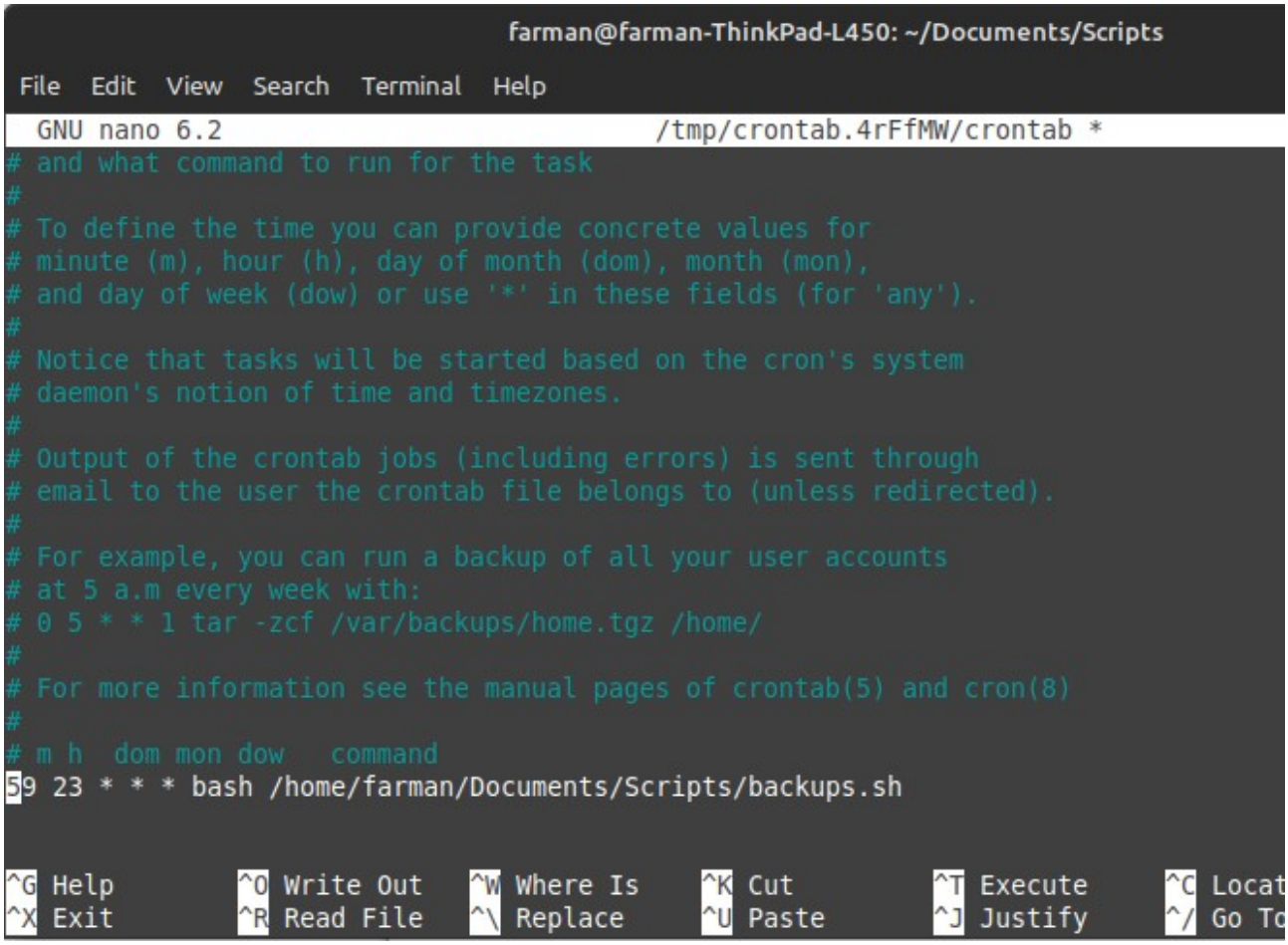
Task # 3 : Read About Cron and Crontab, to automate the backup Script.

Definition: Just like a ‘Task Scheduler’ in Windows, Cron is the system's main scheduler for running jobs or tasks unattended. A command called crontab allows the user to submit, edit or delete entries to cron. A crontab file is a user file that holds the scheduling information.

To View Cron Jobs : crontab -l

To Edit, Create or delete Crons : crontab -e

Scheduled a Cron to take Backups : As mention above the backup.sh script, I have created a Cron job to take backups every day at 11:59 pm.

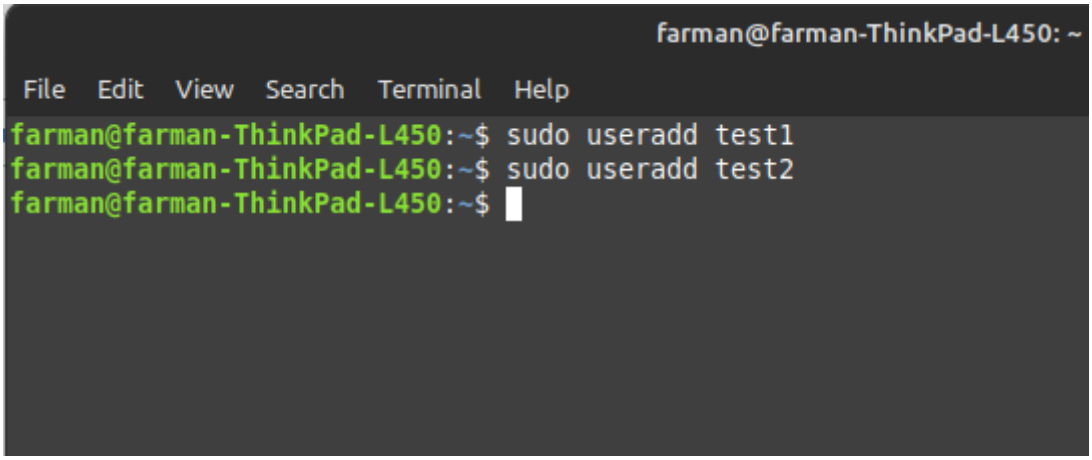


Task # 4 : Read about User Management and Let me know on Linkedin if you're ready for Day 6.

Done

Task # 5 : Create 2 users and just display their Usernames:

Solution: To create a user you can use ‘sudo useradd <username>’ command.



List out all the users in Linux: You can use below mention command to display all user’s usernames.

```
‘awk -F':' '{ print $1}' /etc/passwd’
```