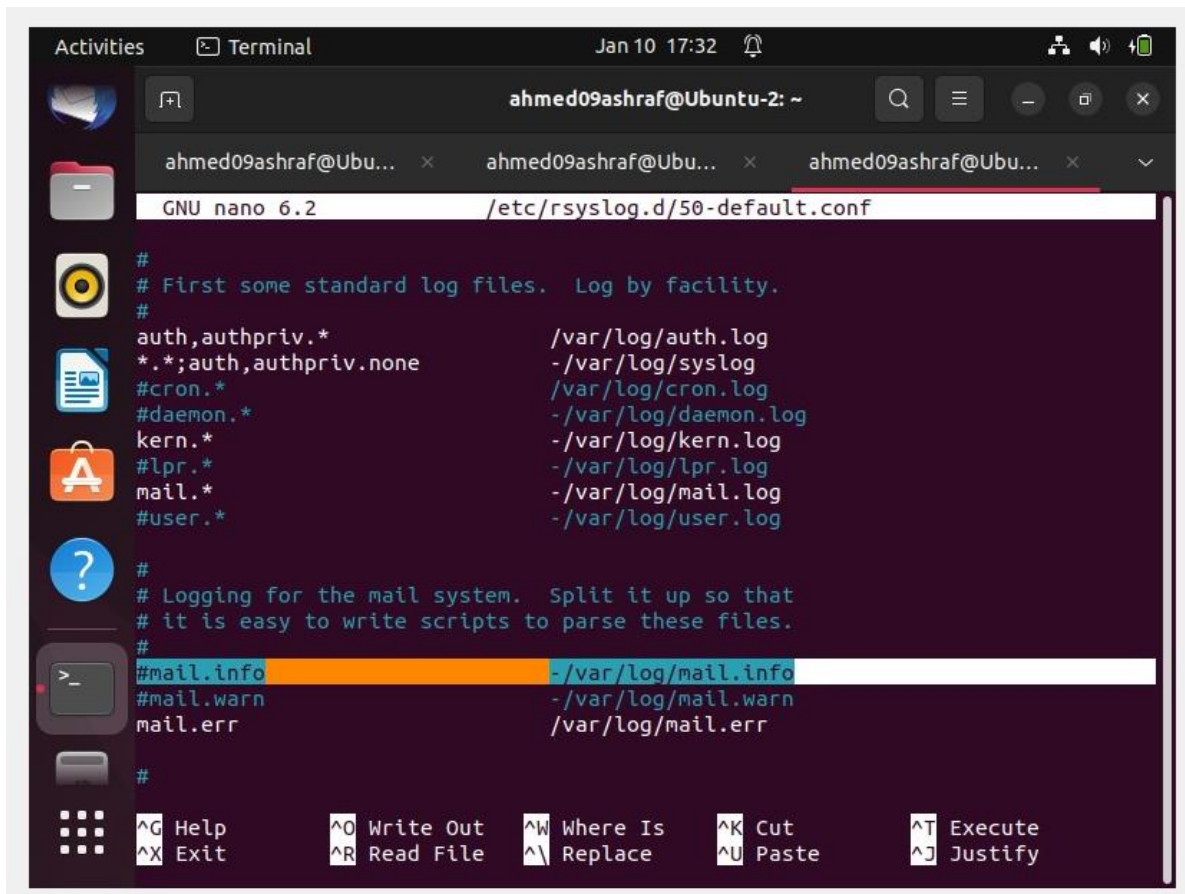


Lab 5 : Logger

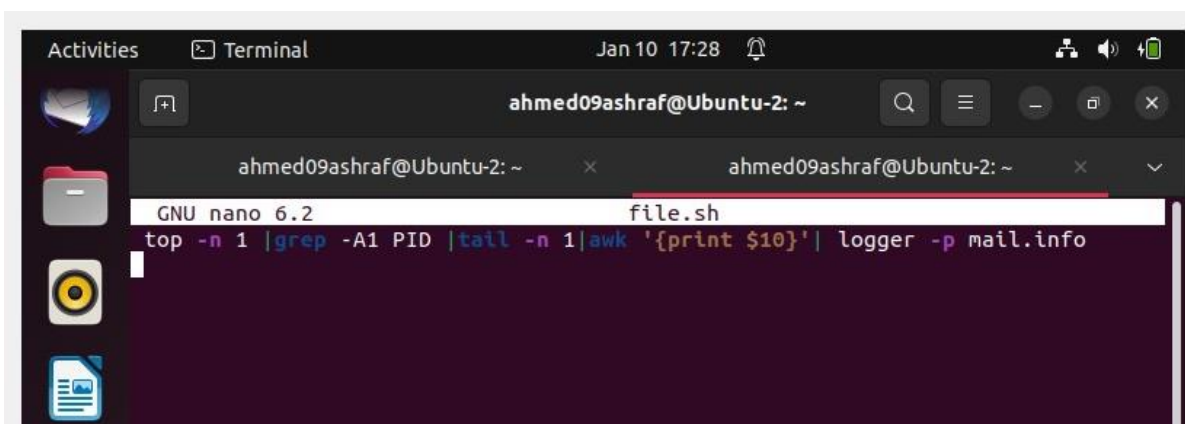
Ahmed Ashraf Ibrahim Khalil

```
$ sudo nano /etc/rsyslog.d/50-default.conf
```



```
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2: ~  
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/rsyslog.d/50-default.conf  
  
#  
# First some standard log files.  Log by facility.  
#  
auth,authpriv.*      /var/log/auth.log  
*.*;auth,authpriv.none -/var/log/syslog  
#cron.*              /var/log/cron.log  
#daemon.*            /var/log/daemon.log  
kern.*               /var/log/kern.log  
#lpr.*               /var/log/lpr.log  
mail.*               /var/log/mail.log  
#user.*              /var/log/user.log  
  
#  
# Logging for the mail system.  Split it up so that  
# it is easy to write scripts to parse these files.  
#  
#mail.info            /var/log/mail.info  
#mail.warn            /var/log/mail.warn  
mail.err             /var/log/mail.err  
  
#  
  
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute  
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^_ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify
```

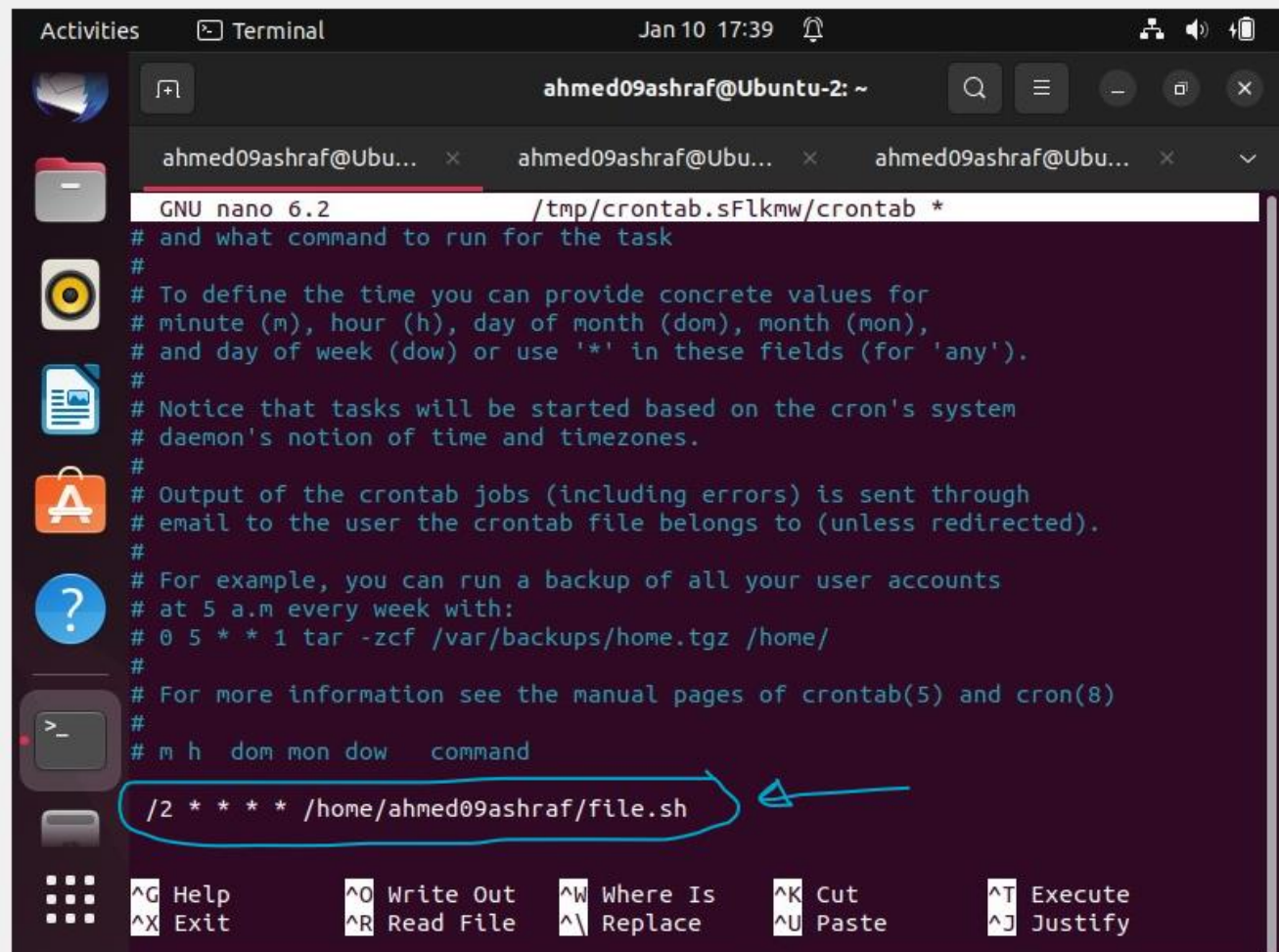
```
$ sudo nano file.sh
```



```
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2: ~  
GNU nano 6.2 file.sh  
top -n 1 |grep -A1 PID |tail -n 1|awk '{print $10}' | logger -p mail.info  
  
#
```

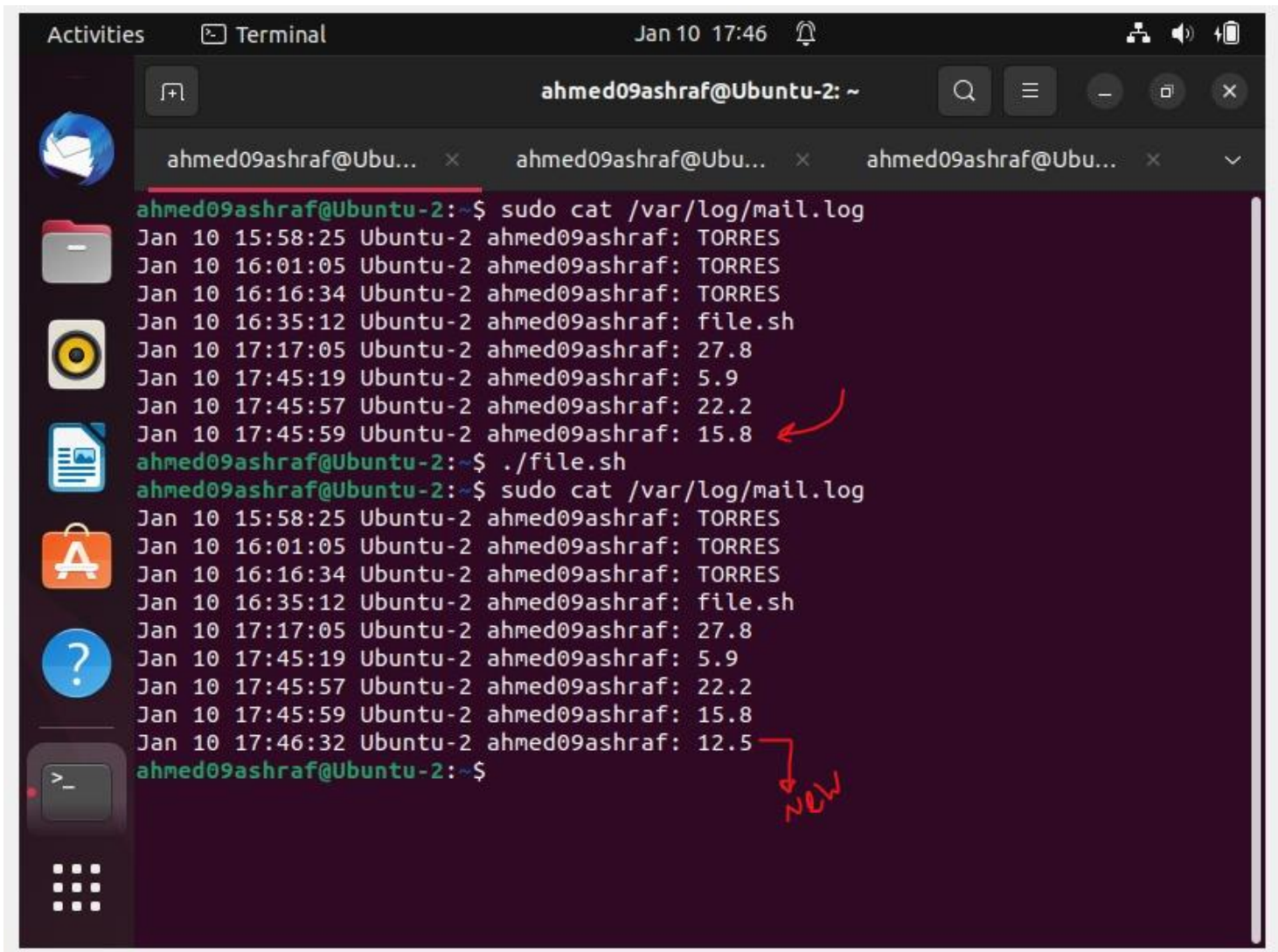
\$ crontab -e >>

But it run in Bg so it can't show logger process changing in mail.log cat command ..



```
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2: ~
GNU nano 6.2 /tmp/crontab.sFlkmw/crontab *
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').
#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.
#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
#
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h dom mon dow   command
/2 * * * * /home/ahmed09ashraf/file.sh
```

Every execution of **file.sh** >>> give new value in mail.log



The image shows a terminal window titled "ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2: ~". The terminal displays the output of the command `sudo cat /var/log/mail.log`, which lists several log entries. The entries show a sequence of values: TORRES, TORRES, TORRES, file.sh, 27.8, 5.9, 22.2, and 15.8. A red arrow points to the value 15.8. Below this, the command `./file.sh` is executed, followed by another `sudo cat /var/log/mail.log` command. The new log entries show the same sequence, but the final value is now 12.5. A red arrow points to the value 12.5, and the word "NEW" is written in red next to it.

```
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2:~$ sudo cat /var/log/mail.log
Jan 10 15:58:25 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: TORRES
Jan 10 16:01:05 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: TORRES
Jan 10 16:16:34 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: TORRES
Jan 10 16:35:12 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: file.sh
Jan 10 17:17:05 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 27.8
Jan 10 17:45:19 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 5.9
Jan 10 17:45:57 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 22.2
Jan 10 17:45:59 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 15.8
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2:~$ ./file.sh
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2:~$ sudo cat /var/log/mail.log
Jan 10 15:58:25 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: TORRES
Jan 10 16:01:05 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: TORRES
Jan 10 16:16:34 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: TORRES
Jan 10 16:35:12 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: file.sh
Jan 10 17:17:05 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 27.8
Jan 10 17:45:19 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 5.9
Jan 10 17:45:57 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 22.2
Jan 10 17:45:59 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 15.8
Jan 10 17:46:32 Ubuntu-2 ahmed09ashraf: 12.5
ahmed09ashraf@Ubuntu-2:~$
```