# CS-233: Exercise 24a (Shell Scripting)

#### Beginner

#### April 10, 2025

#### Instructions

Complete the following Bash scripting tasks on your Kali Linux system. Each task builds real-world skills for managing files, inspecting logs, and working with users. Use grep, sed, and awk to complete each assignment.

### **Exercises**

- 1. Use 1s -1 /var/log and grep to list all files modified in April of the current year.
- 2. Use awk to print the filenames and sizes (5th column) of files in /var/log.
- 3. Use awk and sort to print a list of all file owners in /var/log, sorted by number of files owned.
- 4. Use sed to remove the time column (8th field) from each line of ls -l /var/log output.
- 5. Use awk to list all unique login shells from /etc/passwd.
- 6. Use grep to find users with home directories under /home in /etc/passwd.
- 7. Use sed to replace all colons: in /etc/passwd with pipes |.
- 8. Use awk to print the usernames and UIDs from /etc/passwd.
- 9. Use grep -E to find all lines in /etc/passwd that end in /bin/bash.
- 10. Use awk to calculate the average UID (3rd field) in /etc/passwd.

## Why These Exercises Matter

- List April-modified files in /var/log: Helps identify what logs are active or updated for audit trails.
- Print filenames and sizes: Useful for monitoring log growth and storage usage.
- Sort files by owner: Helps assess which users or daemons are generating logs.
- Remove time column: Demonstrates parsing and formatting text output for analysis or reporting.
- List unique shells: Reveals interactive shell configurations across user accounts.
- Find home directory users: Identifies real user accounts (vs system users).
- Replace colons with pipes: Prepares flat files for custom parsing or display.
- Print usernames and UIDs: Important for account audits and script automation.
- Match /bin/bash logins: Used to find interactive users.
- Calculate average UID: Helps distinguish system UIDs from user UIDs.

### Answers

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1. ls -l /var/log | grep "Apr"
2. ls -l /var/log | awk '{print $9, $5}'
3. ls -l /var/log | awk '{print $3}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr
4. ls -l /var/log | sed -E 's/([^]++){7}//'
5. awk -F: '{print $7}' /etc/passwd | sort -u
6. grep "/home" /etc/passwd
7. sed 's/:/|/g' /etc/passwd
8. awk -F: '{print $1, $3}' /etc/passwd
9. grep -E "/bin/bash$" /etc/passwd
10. awk -F: '{sum+=$3} END {print sum/NR}' /etc/passwd
```