

Module 5 Challenge Submission File

Archiving and Logging Data

Make a copy of this document to work in, and then for each step, add the solution command below the prompt. Save and submit this completed file as your Challenge deliverable.

Step 1: Create, Extract, Compress, and Manage tar Backup Archives

1. Command to extract the TarDocs.tar archive to the current directory:

```
ு) டீ Wed 26 Jul, 18:07 sysadmin
                         sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~/Projects
                                                                                      + | - | + | x
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-/Projects$ sudo tar -xvf TarDocs.tar
[sudo] password for sysadmin:
TarDocs/
TarDocs/Movies/
TarDocs/Movies/ZOE 0004.mp4
TarDocs/Movies/ZO 0001.mp4
TarDocs/Movies/ZOE_0003.mp4
TarDocs/Movies/ZOE 0002.mp4
TarDocs/Financials/
TarDocs/Financials/investments1.txt
TarDocs/Financials/Assests 2.txt
TarDocs/Financials/Assests 1.txt
```

2. Command to **create** the Javaless_Doc.tar archive from the TarDocs/ directory, while excluding the TarDocs/Documents/Java directory:

3. Command to ensure Java/ is not in the new Javaless_Docs.tar archive:

```
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~/Projects

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:~/Projects$ ls
Javaless Docs.tar TarDocs TarDocs tar
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:~/Projects$
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:~/Projects$
```

Optional

4. Command to create an incremental archive called logs_backup.tar.gz with only changed files to snapshot.file for the /var/log directory:

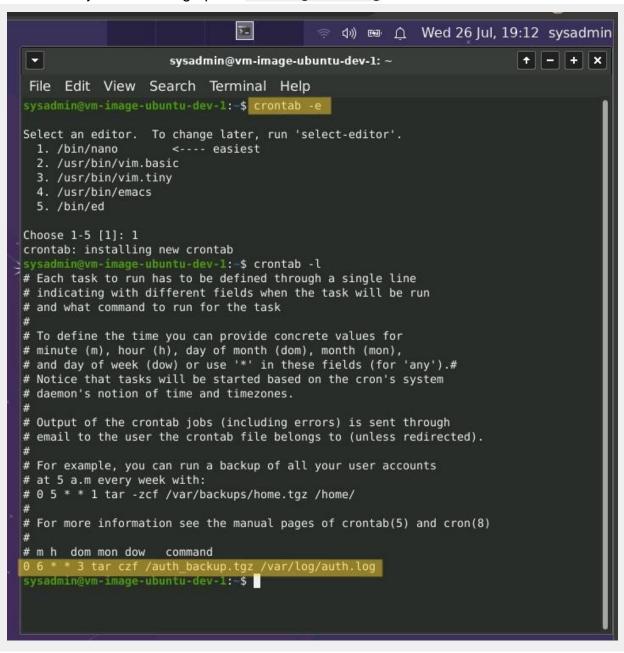
```
5=
                                                                                                     4)) 🖦 🛕 Wed 26 Jul, 18:51 sysadmin
                                                                                                                                    + - + ×
                                                sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
       in@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-l:~$ sudo tar
[sudo] password for sysadmin:
tar: /var/log: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/apache2: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/apt: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/azure: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/chkrootkit: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/chrony: Directory is new tar: /var/log/cups: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/dist-upgrade: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/gdm3: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/hp: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/journal: Directory is new tar: /var/log/landscape: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/lightdm: Directory is new
```

Critical Analysis Question

5. Why wouldn't you use the options -x and -c at the same time with tar? I would not use -x and -c at the same time with tar because you cannot create and extract an archive in one command line.

Step 2: Create, Manage, and Automate Cron Jobs

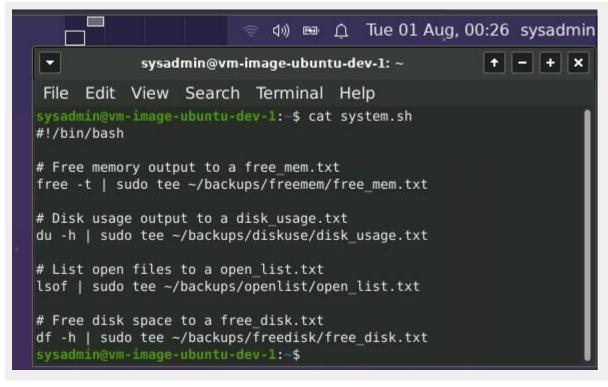
1. Cron job for backing up the /var/log/auth.log file:



Step 3: Write Basic Bash Scripts

1. Brace expansion command to create the four subdirectories:

2. Paste your system.sh script edits:

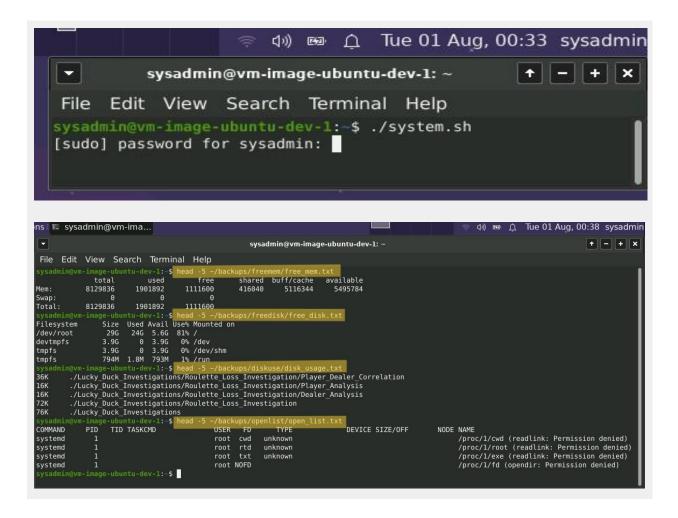


```
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ nano system.sh
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ ls -l system.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 332 Jul 28 17:52 system.sh
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ sudo chmod +x system.sh
[sudo] password for sysadmin:
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ ls -l system.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 332 Jul 28 17:52 system.sh
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$
```

Optional

4. Commands to test the script and confirm its execution:



5. Command to copy system to system-wide cron directory:

Step 4. Manage Log File Sizes

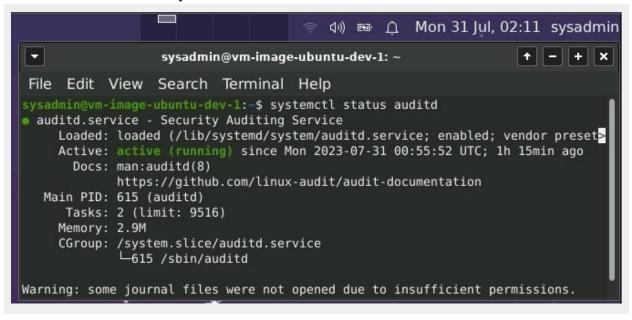
1. Run sudo nano /etc/logrotate.conf to edit the logrotate configuration file.

Configure a log rotation scheme that backs up authentication messages to the /var/log/auth.log.

a. Add your config file edits:

Optional Additional Challenge: Check for Policy and File Violations

1. Command to verify `auditd` is active:



2. Command to set number of retained logs and maximum log file size:

```
sudo nano /etc/audit/auditd.conf
```

Add the edits made to the configuration file:

```
<u>></u>_
                                                      Mon 31 Jul, 02:19 sysadmin
                                           (1)) (Fa) (A)
                   sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ sudo nano /etc/audit/auditd.conf
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ sudo cat /etc/audit/auditd.conf
# This file controls the configuration of the audit daemon
local events = yes
write logs = yes
log file = /var/log/audit/audit.log
log_group = adm
log_format = RAW
flush = INCREMENTAL ASYNC
freq = 50
priority_boost = 4
disp_qos = lossy
dispatcher = /sbin/audispd
name_format = NONE
```

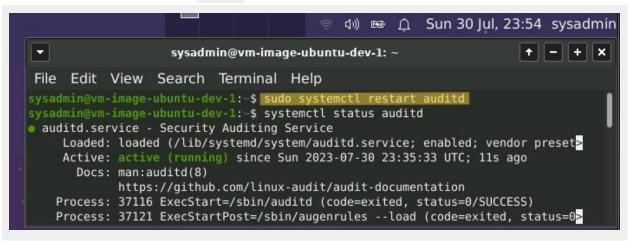
3. Command using auditd to set rules for /etc/shadow, /etc/passwd, and /var/log/auth.log:

sudo nano /etc/audit/rules.d/audit.rules

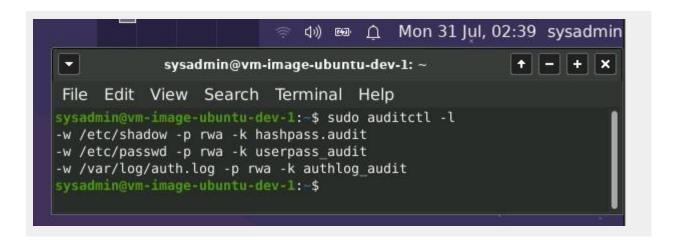
Add the edits made to the rules file below:

```
Ф) № △ Mon 31 Jul, 02:28 sysadmin
-
                                                                  + - + ×
                  sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ sudo nano /etc/audit/rules.d/audit.rules
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ sudo cat /etc/audit/rules.d/audit.rules
## First rule - delete all
## Increase the buffers to survive stress events.
## Make this bigger for busy systems
-b 8192
## This determine how long to wait in burst of events
--backlog_wait_time 0
## Set failure mode to syslog
-w /etc/shadow -p wra -k hashpass.audit
-w /etc/passwd -p wra -k userpass_audit
-w /var/log/auth.log -p wra -k authlog audit
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$
```

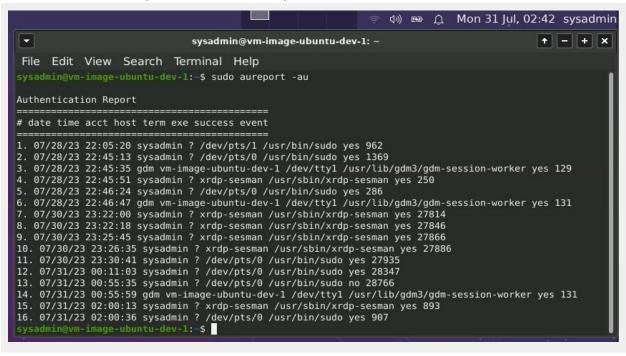
4. Command to restart auditd:



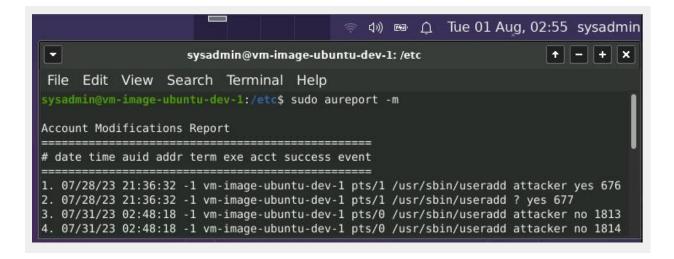
5. Command to list all auditd rules:



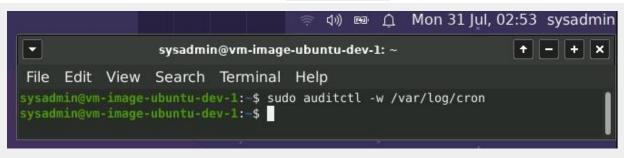
6. Command to produce an audit report:



7. Create a user with sudo useradd attacker and produce an audit report that lists account modifications:



8. Command to use auditd to watch /var/log/cron:



9. Command to verify auditd rules:

Optional (Research Activity): Perform Various Log Filtering Techniques

1. Command to return journalct1 messages with priorities from emergency to error:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

sysadmin@wm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-5 sudo journalctl -b -l -p "emerg".."err"

-Logs begin at Wed 2023-07-26 04:20:11 UTC, end at Mon 2023-07-31 03:03:53 UTC. -.

Jul 31 00:55:50 vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1 kernel: https://www.image-ubuntu-dev-1 kernel: https://www.image-ubuntu-dev-1 dhclient[718]: execve (/bin/true....): Permission denied

Jul 31 00:55:53 vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1 dhclient[718]: execve (/bin/true....): Permission denied

Jul 31 00:55:53 vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1 dhclient[719]: execve (/bin/true....): Permission denied

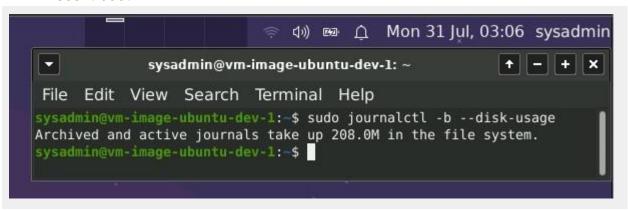
Jul 31 00:55:53 vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1 dhclient[74]: **

Jul 31 00:55:54 vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1 sudo[1103]: **

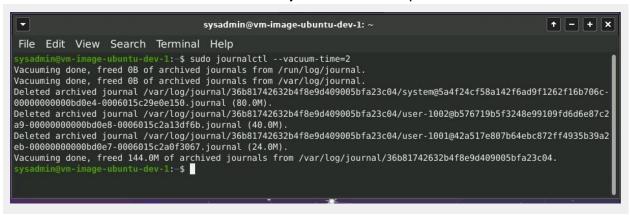
Jul 31 00:56:04 vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1 sudo[1103]: **

Jul 31 00:56:04
```

Command to check the disk usage of the system journal unit since the most recent boot:



3. Command to remove all archived journal files except the most recent two:



4. Command to filter all log messages with priority levels between zero and two, and save output to /home/sysadmin/Priority_High.txt:

```
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$ sudo journalctl --priority="emerg".."crit" > /home/sysadmin/Priority_High.txt

sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:-$
```

5. Command to automate the last command in a daily cron job. Add the edits made to the crontab file below:

```
Ф) № △ Fri 04 Aug, 00:23 sysadmin

Output

Description: Aug. 20:23 
                                                            sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1: /
  File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:/$ crontab -e
crontab: installing new crontab
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:/$ crontab -l
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# 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
0 6 * * 3 tar czf /auth_backup.tgz /var/log/auth.log
                      * journalctl --priority="emerg"
sysadmin@vm-image-ubuntu-dev-1:/$
```

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