

Academic Project - FINAL REPORT

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Objective

The objective of this lab was to practice Linux system administration tasks by ensuring multiple Debian virtual machines were fully updated and by creating and executing an automated backup script. The goal was to demonstrate the ability to manage system updates, write and understand shell scripts, and verify successful backups across multiple systems in a controlled lab environment.

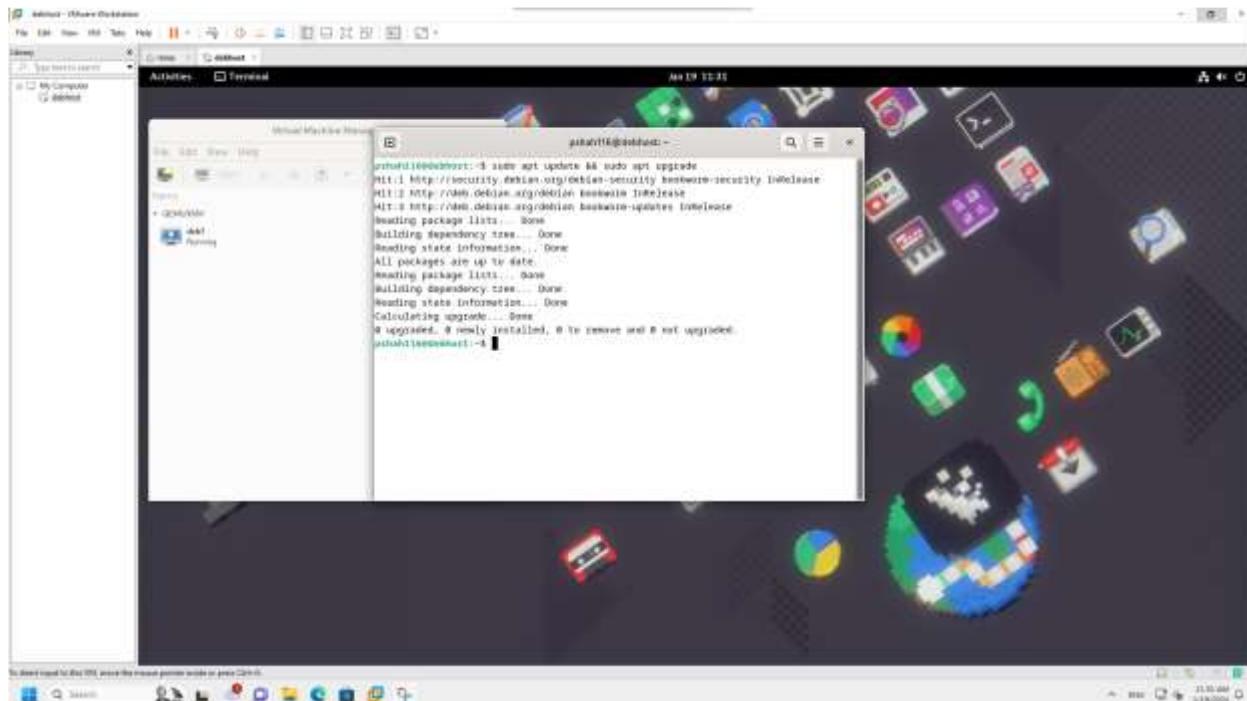
Environment Overview

The lab environment consisted of the following systems:

- **DEB1** – Debian virtual machine
- **DEB2** – Debian virtual machine
- **DEB3** – Debian virtual machine
- **DEBHOST** – Host machine used to run the backup script

All systems were managed using Linux command-line tools and shell scripting.

Explanation of Screenshots and Steps



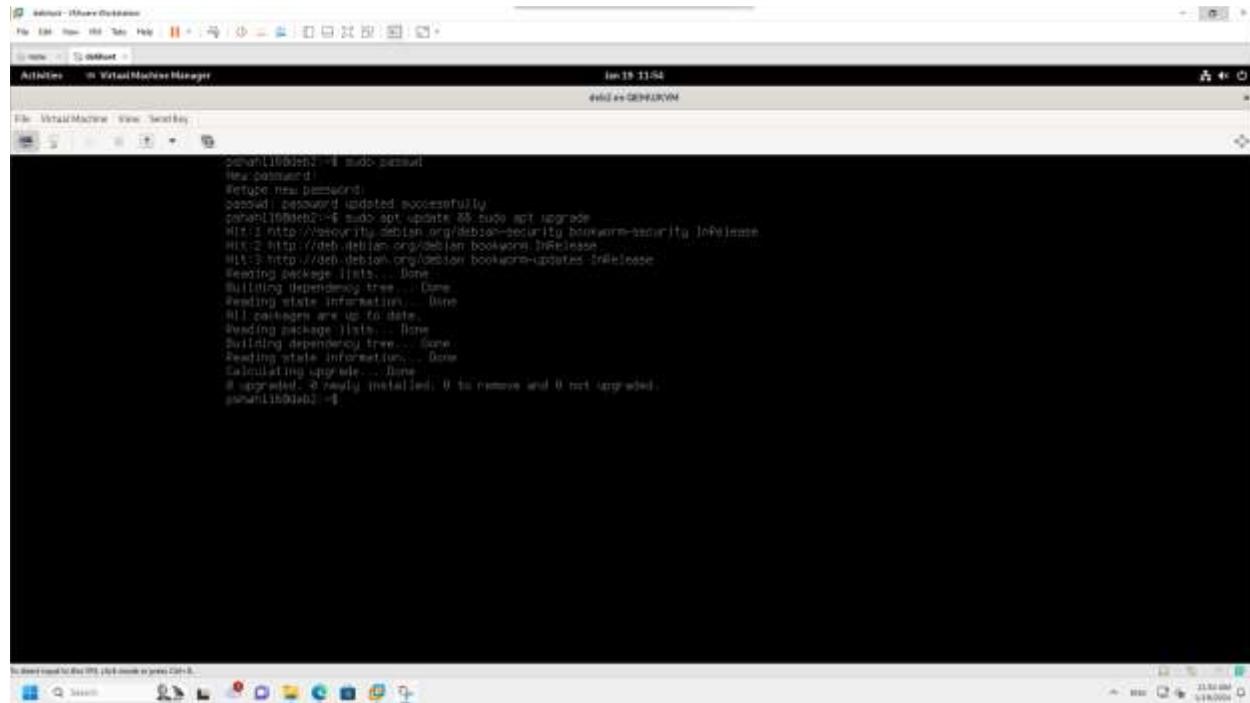
Screenshot 1: DEB1 Update and Upgrade

This screenshot shows the Debian machine **DEB1** being updated and upgraded using the following commands:

- apt update
 - apt upgrade

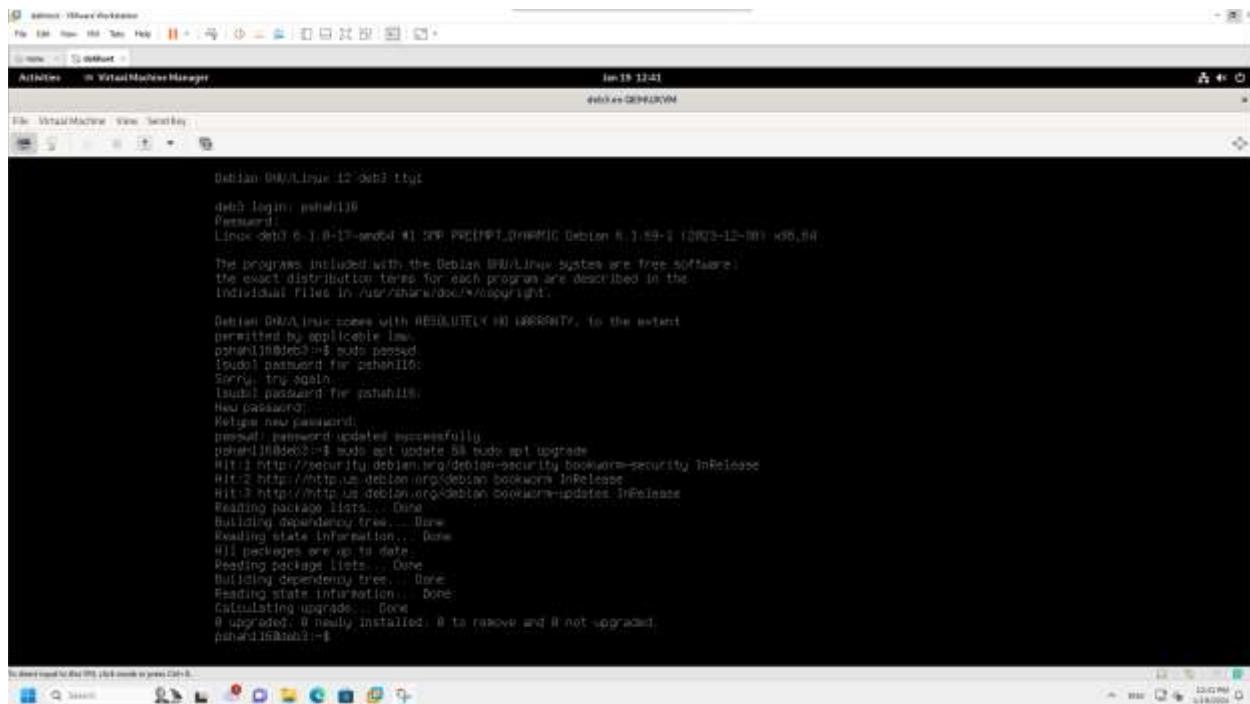
The apt update command refreshes the package list from the repositories, while apt upgrade installs the latest available versions of installed packages. This confirms that DEB1 is fully up to date.

Screenshot 2: DEB2 Update and Upgrade



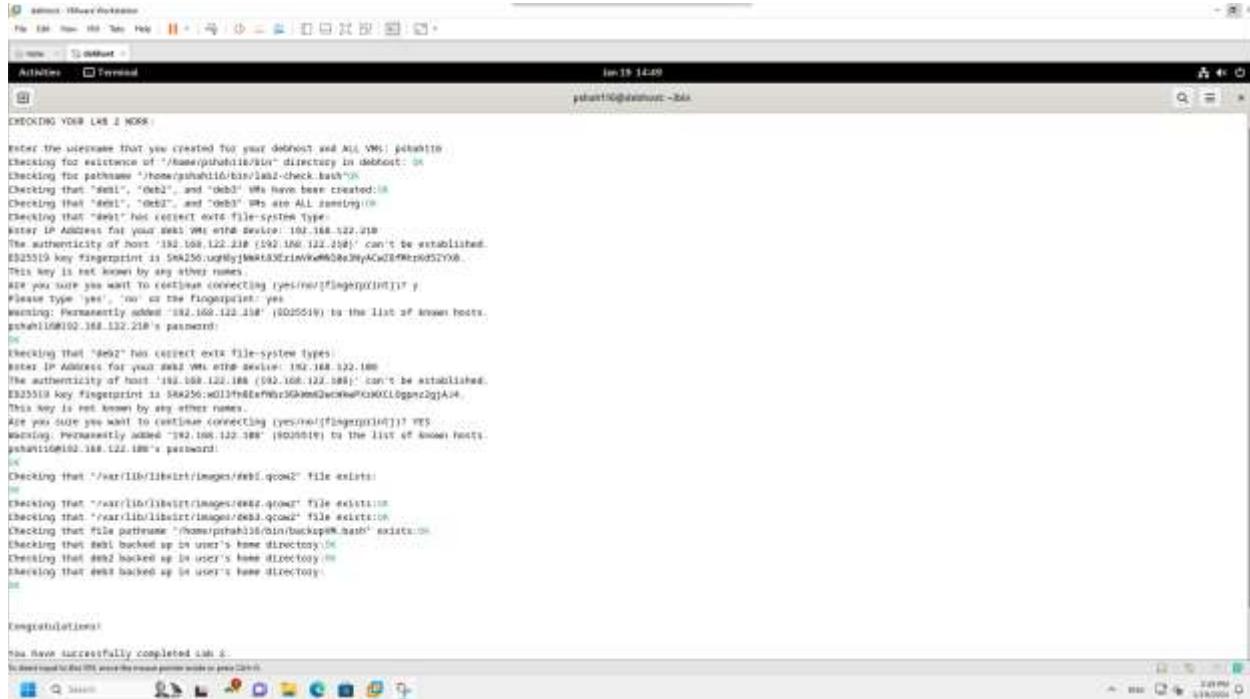
This screenshot shows the same update and upgrade process performed on **DEB2** using apt update and apt upgrade. This ensures consistency across systems and confirms that DEB2 is running the latest package versions.

Screenshot 3: DEB3 Update and Upgrade



This screenshot demonstrates that **DEB3** has also been successfully updated and upgraded. All three Debian machines are now synchronized in terms of system updates, which is important before performing backups or automation tasks.

Screenshot 4: Backup Script Execution on DEBHOST



This screenshot shows the backup script running on **DEBHOST**. The output includes confirmation messages such as "OK" and "Congratulations," indicating that the script executed successfully without errors.

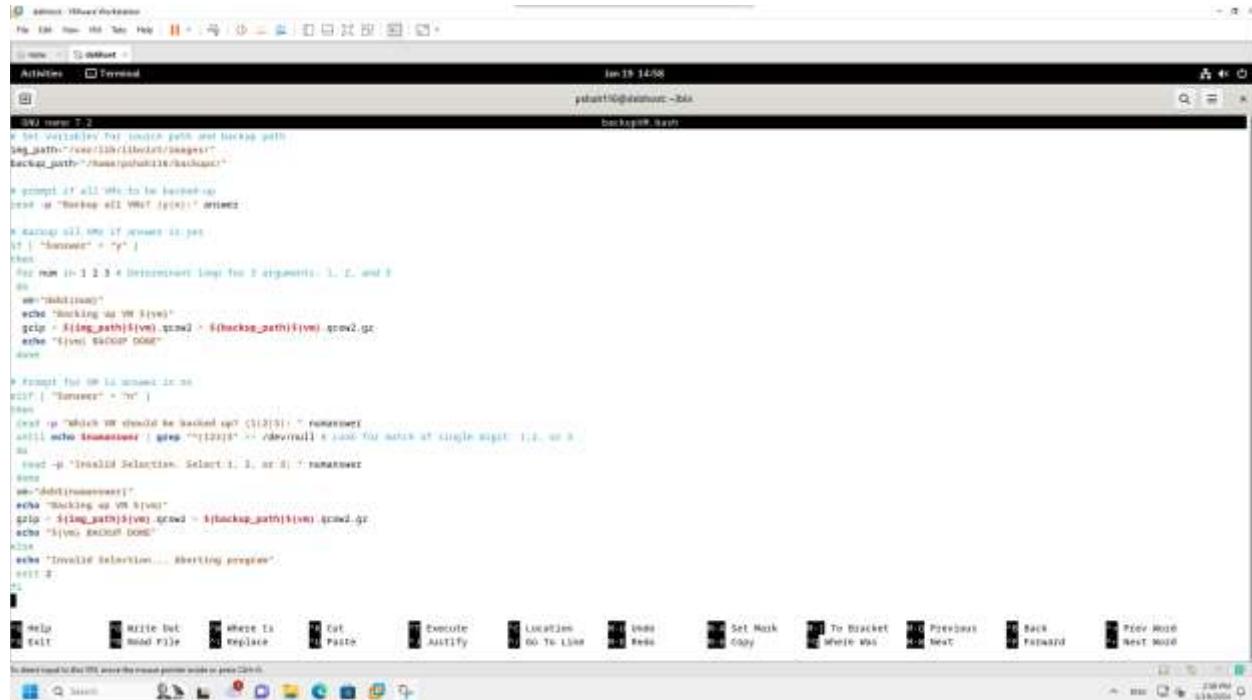
This step verifies that the script logic works as intended and that the backup process was initiated correctly.

Screenshot 5: Contents of backupVM.bash



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" with the command "cat backupVM.bash" running. The terminal output displays the contents of the backupVM.bash script. The script is a shell script that backs up VM images. It checks if it's run as root, prompts for a source path and backup path, and then loops through all VMs to create a backup. The script uses gzip compression and includes a checksum verification step.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Purpose: Backup VM Images
#
# USAGE: ./backupVM.bash
#
# Author: PRAYAG SHRI
# Date: 17/02/2024
#
# Set variables for source path and backup path
img_path="/var/lib/vmware/images"
backup_path="/home/prayag19/backups"
#
# prompt if all VMs to be backed up
read -p "Backup all VMs (y/n)" answer
#
# Backup all VMs if answer is yes
if [ "$answer" = "y" ]
then
    for vm in 1 2 3 # Determinant loop for 3 arguments: 1, 2, and 3
    do
        echo "Backing up VM $vm"
        gzip -f $(img_path)/$vm.qcow2 > $(backup_path)/$vm.qcow2.gz
        echo "$((vm)) BACKUP DONE"
    done
fi
```



```
#!/bin/bash
# This script backs up three virtual machines (DEB1, DEB2, and DEB3) located at /home/psmith/VMs.
# It uses tar to compress the source path and gzip to compress the backup path.

# Set paths
source_path="/home/psmith/VMs"
backup_path="/home/psmith/VMs/backups"

# Prompt for source path and backup path
read -p "Enter source path and backup path: " source_path backup_path

# Prompt for all VMs to be backed up
read -p "Backing all VMs? (y/n): " answer

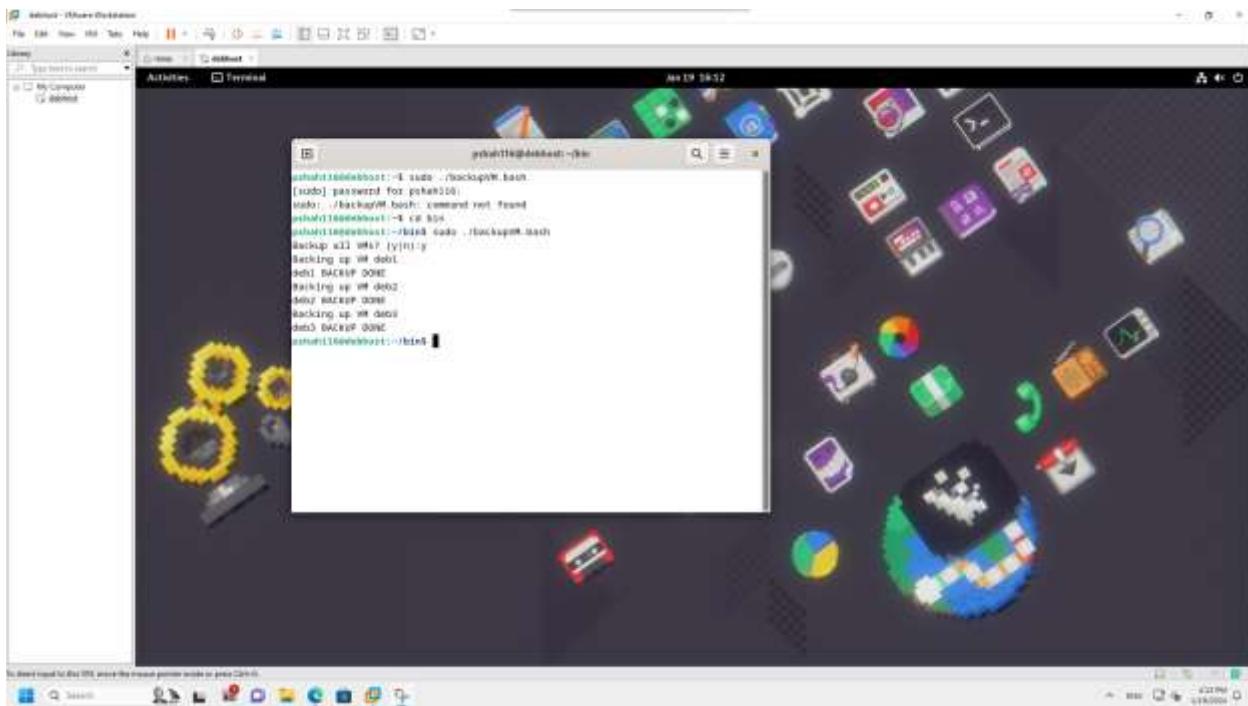
# Backup all VMs if present in path
if [ "$answer" = "y" ]; then
    for num in 1 2 3; do
        # Determine path for 1, 2, and 3
        if [ $num -eq 1 ]; then
            echo "Backing up VM 1"
            tar -czf $source_path/VM$1.tgz $source_path/VM$1
            gzip -9 $source_path/VM$1.tgz
            echo "VM1 backup done"
        elif [ $num -eq 2 ]; then
            echo "Backing up VM 2"
            tar -czf $source_path/VM$2.tgz $source_path/VM$2
            gzip -9 $source_path/VM$2.tgz
            echo "VM2 backup done"
        else
            echo "Backing up VM 3"
            tar -czf $source_path/VM$3.tgz $source_path/VM$3
            gzip -9 $source_path/VM$3.tgz
            echo "VM3 backup done"
        fi
    done
else
    read -p "Which VM should be backed up? (1|2|3): " num
    until echo $num | grep -E "^(1|2|3)$" >> /dev/null; do
        read -p "Invalid Selection. Select 1, 2, or 3: " num
    done
    if [ $num -eq 1 ]; then
        echo "Backing up VM 1"
        tar -czf $source_path/VM$1.tgz $source_path/VM$1
        gzip -9 $source_path/VM$1.tgz
        echo "VM1 backup done"
    elif [ $num -eq 2 ]; then
        echo "Backing up VM 2"
        tar -czf $source_path/VM$2.tgz $source_path/VM$2
        gzip -9 $source_path/VM$2.tgz
        echo "VM2 backup done"
    else
        echo "Backing up VM 3"
        tar -czf $source_path/VM$3.tgz $source_path/VM$3
        gzip -9 $source_path/VM$3.tgz
        echo "VM3 backup done"
    fi
fi
```

These screenshots display the contents of the backupVM.bash script. The script is responsible for:

- Identifying the target virtual machines (DEB1, DEB2, and DEB3)
- Performing automated backup operations
- Displaying status messages to confirm successful execution

This script demonstrates the use of Bash scripting to automate repetitive system administration tasks.

Screenshot 6: Successful Backup of DEB1, DEB2, and DEB3



This screenshot confirms that the backup script successfully backed up **DEB1**, **DEB2**, and **DEB3**. The output verifies that each system was processed correctly by the script.

This step confirms the effectiveness of the automation and validates the backup process.

Conclusion

In this lab, multiple Debian virtual machines were successfully updated, upgraded, and backed up using a custom Bash script. The lab demonstrated practical skills in Linux system maintenance, scripting, and automation. By ensuring systems were fully updated before performing backups, the lab followed best practices for system administration.

Overall, this lab reinforced the importance of automation in managing multiple systems and showcased the ability to write, execute, and verify scripts in a Linux environment.