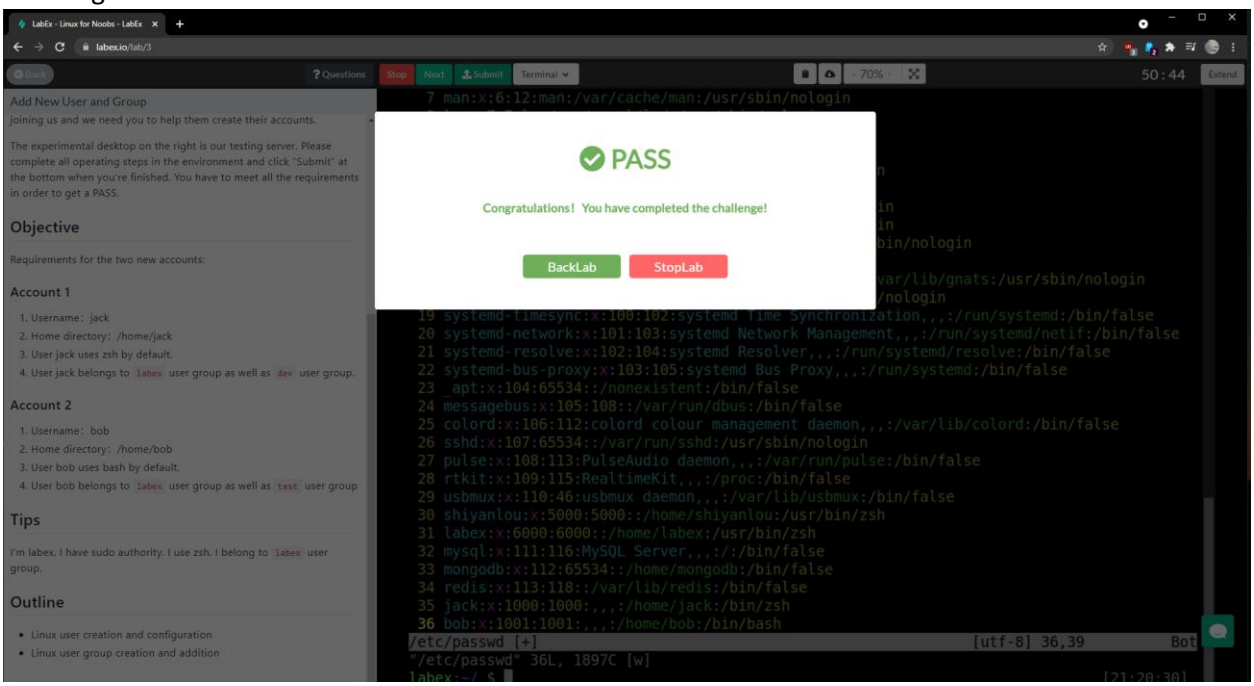
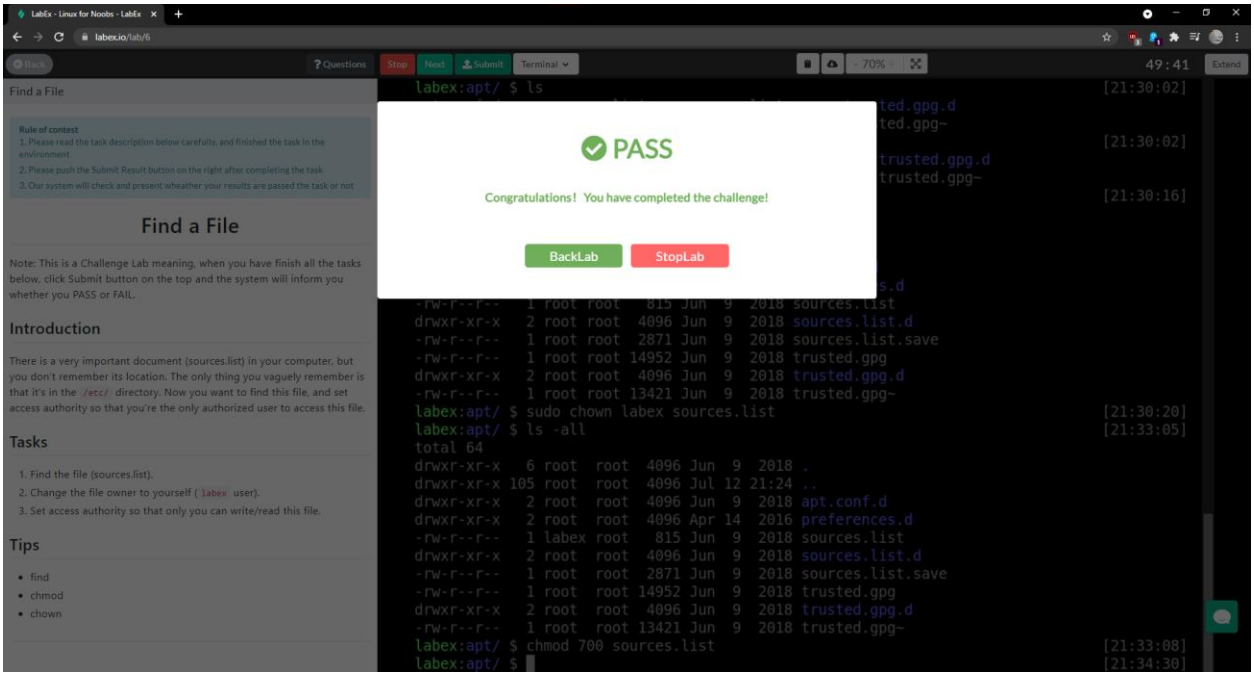
Challenge 1



- Used sudo adduser for jack and for bob account creation
- Used sudo groupadd for dev and test group
  Used sudo usermod -a -G to add users to respective groups. Must have -a flag or it will just mod instead of add.
  Used sudo vi /etc/passwd, followed by I for edit mode, to edit the user's default shell. ESC to end mode and ZZ to save + quit command.

Googled how to use simple aspects of vi as I mainly use nano.

Challenge 2

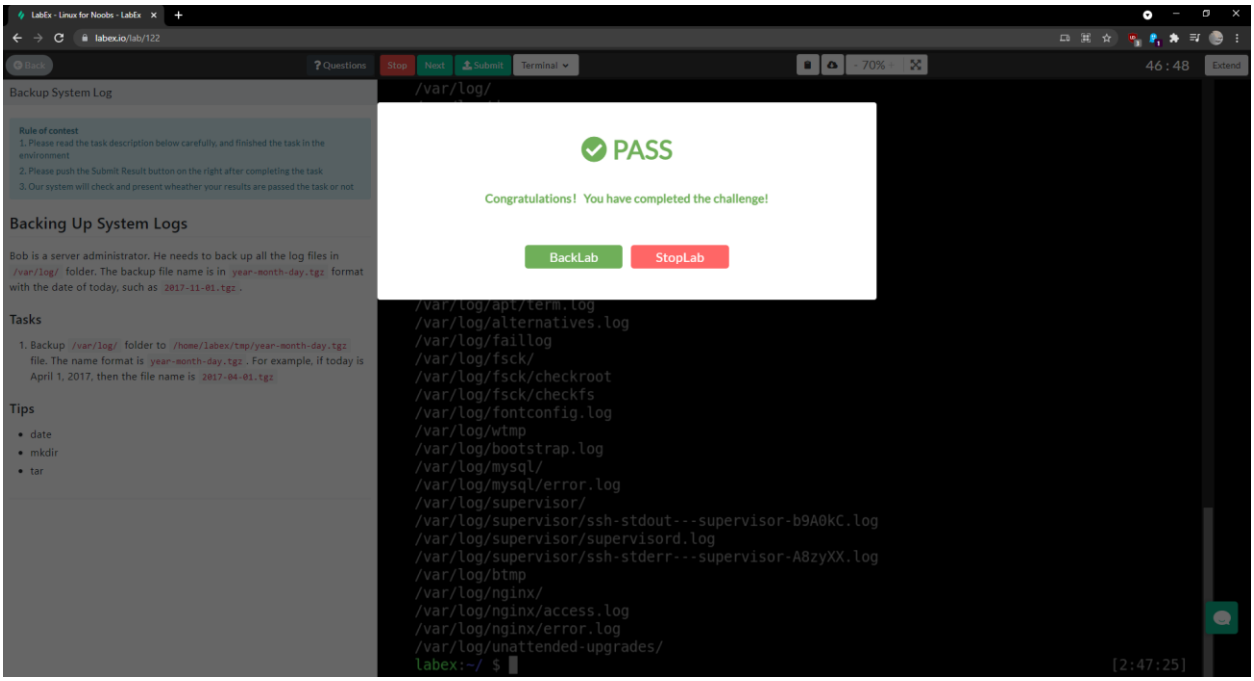


Had difficulties using find using sudo, so I switched to root

- Used sudo su, followed by find /etc -name *list
- Utilized ownership change through sudo chown labex source.list
- Changed the file access using chmod to 700 for source.list

Source: https://www.linux.com/topic/desktop/how-search-files-linux-command-line/

Challenge 3



First googled the date command function parameter usage because man is hard to read. Want to use date as a variable.

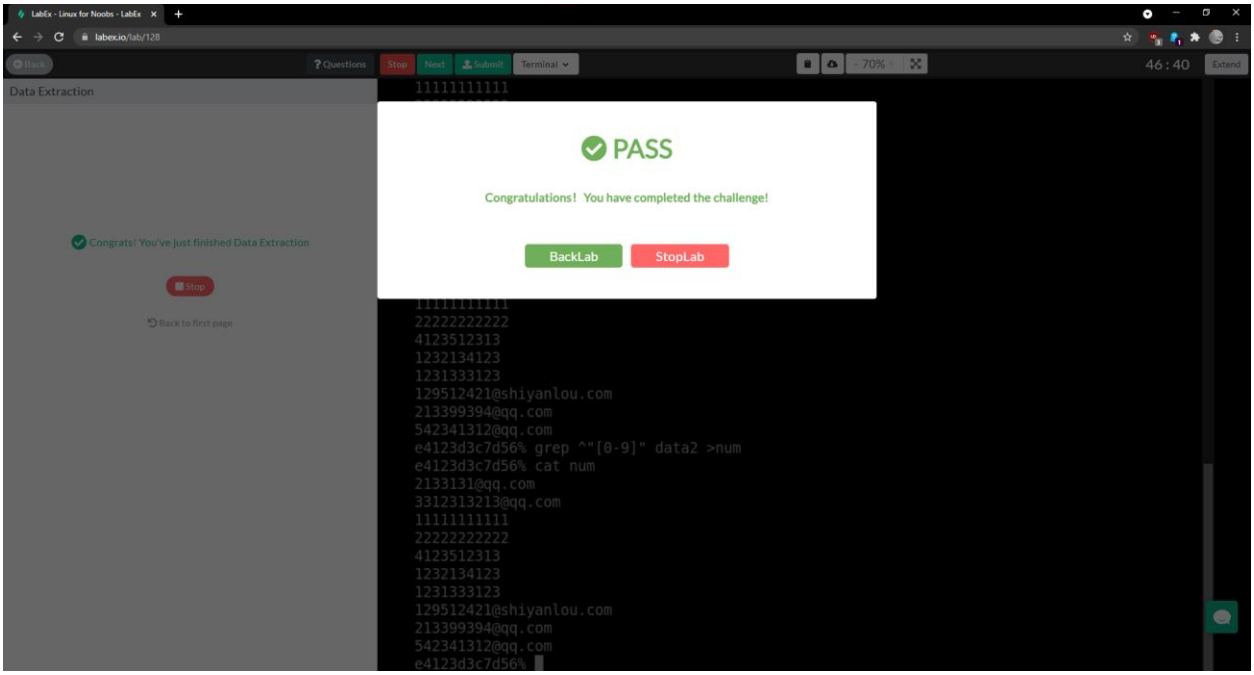
Created folder using mkdir tmp .

Var log is system level, so sudo needed.

Used the command tar -cjvf ./tmp/$(date “+Y%-%m-%d”).tgz /var/log to create compressed zip with output name of the current date of the var log folder to the temp folder.

Source: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/date-command-linux-examples/

Challenge 5



Pulled data using the wget command.

For mail, I used grep @ data to grab all lines with a @ in it because after using cat to view the content, it didn't show any complex patterns that required multiple parameters. For the opposite you can do grep -v "@" data2 .

For Num, I used ^ in the beginning along with [0-9], so it looks like grep ^[0-9] data2 . This searches for all lines with a range of 0-9 as the first character and prints them out. The assignment did not ask for exclusions such as emails.

Last, I used > "file" to print to file.

Source: https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/grep-regular-expressions/