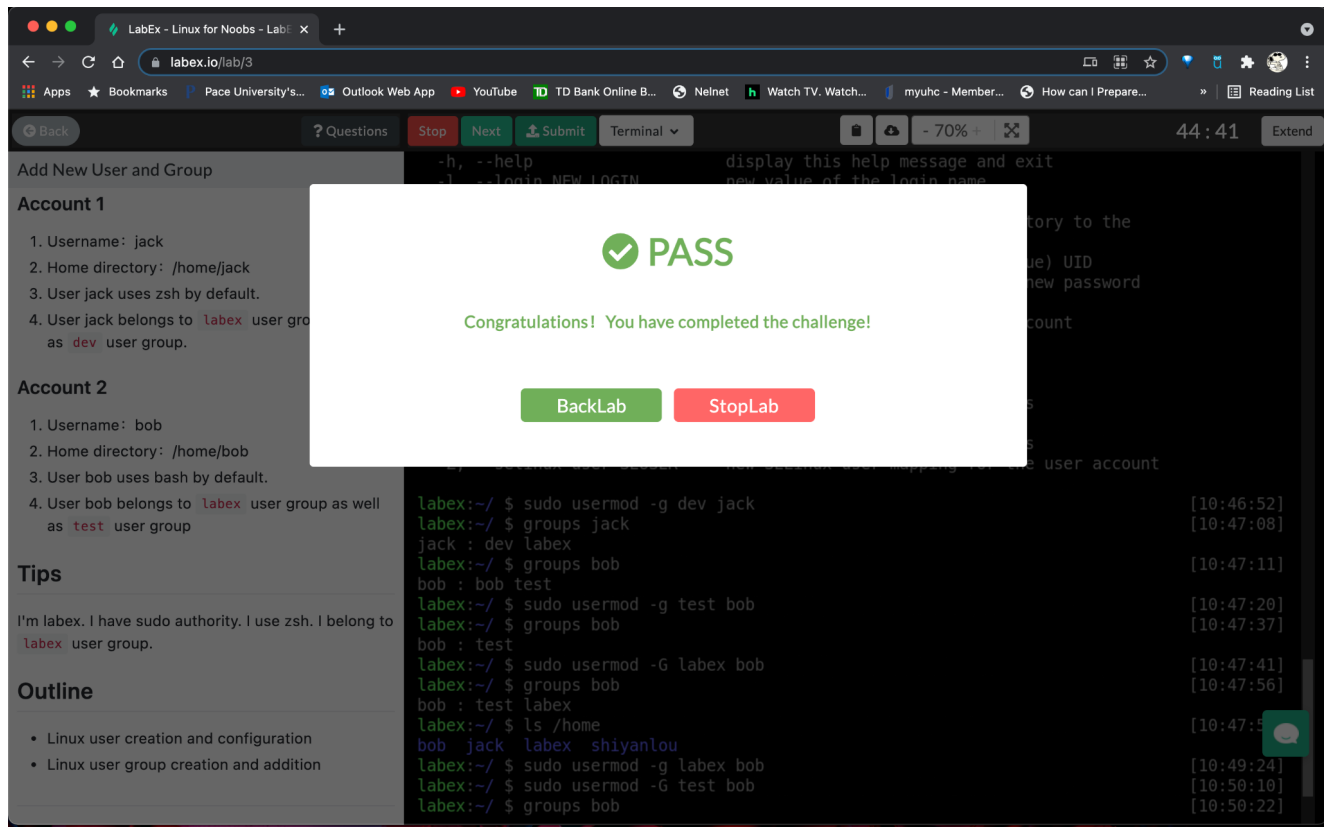


Brittney Jones Homework Assignment #1

Challenge Name: Add New User and Group



The screenshot shows the LabEx web interface in a browser. The address bar is at `labex.io/lab/3`. The page title is "LabEx - Linux for Noobs - Lab 3". The main content area is titled "Add New User and Group". On the left, there are instructions for "Account 1" and "Account 2". A modal window is centered on the screen, displaying a green checkmark and the word "PASS" in large green letters. Below this, it says "Congratulations! You have completed the challenge!". At the bottom of the modal are two buttons: "BackLab" (green) and "StopLab" (red). The background shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

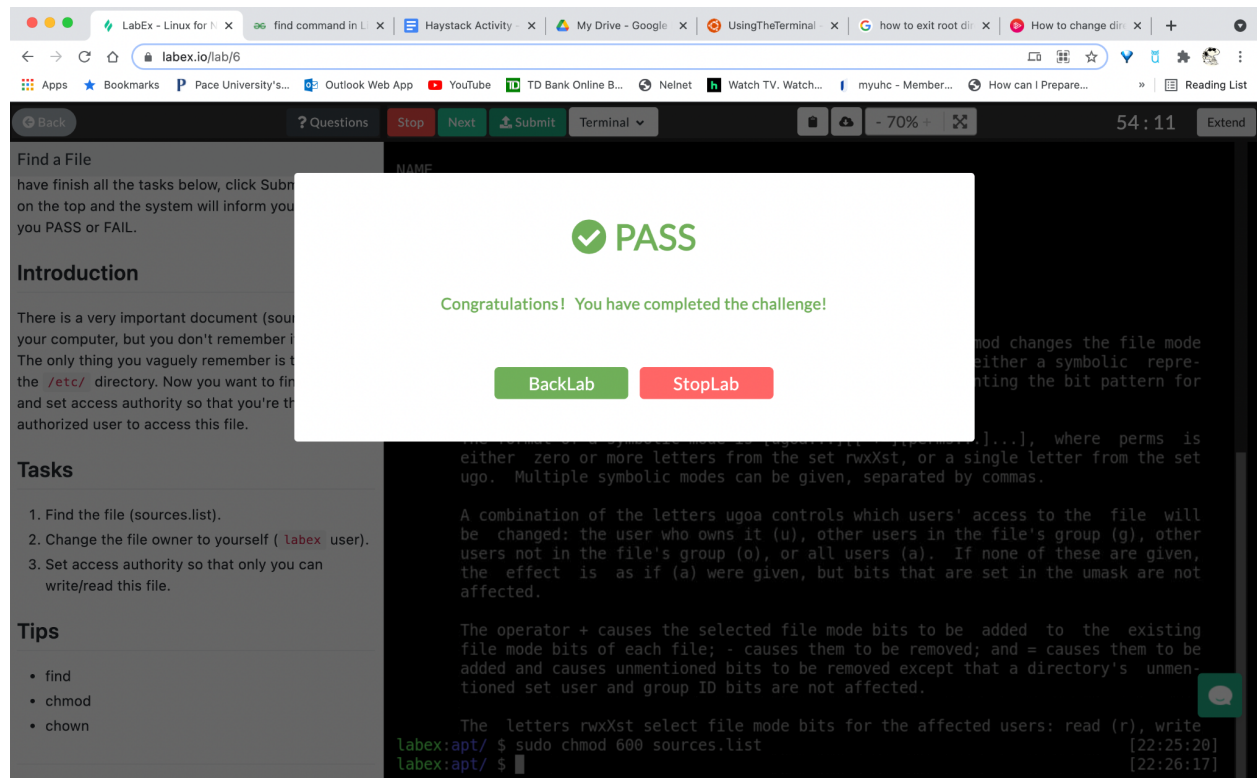
```
labex:~/ $ sudo usermod -g dev jack
labex:~/ $ groups jack
jack : dev labex
labex:~/ $ groups bob
bob : bob test
labex:~/ $ sudo usermod -g test bob
labex:~/ $ groups bob
bob : test
labex:~/ $ sudo usermod -G labex bob
labex:~/ $ groups bob
bob : test labex
labex:~/ $ ls /home
bob jack labex shiyanlou
labex:~/ $ sudo usermod -g labex bob
labex:~/ $ sudo usermod -G test bob
labex:~/ $ groups bob
```

Using the `--help` option I was able to see the different options available for the `adduser` command. I saw I was able to change the users shell while also creating the user and home directory but didn't understand the syntax of how to do it, so I googled it. I then used the `adduser` command with the shell option which created the user, their directory and default shell all at once. I then added the groups `test` and `dev` using the `addgroup` command and added the users to their respective groups.

Online resource:

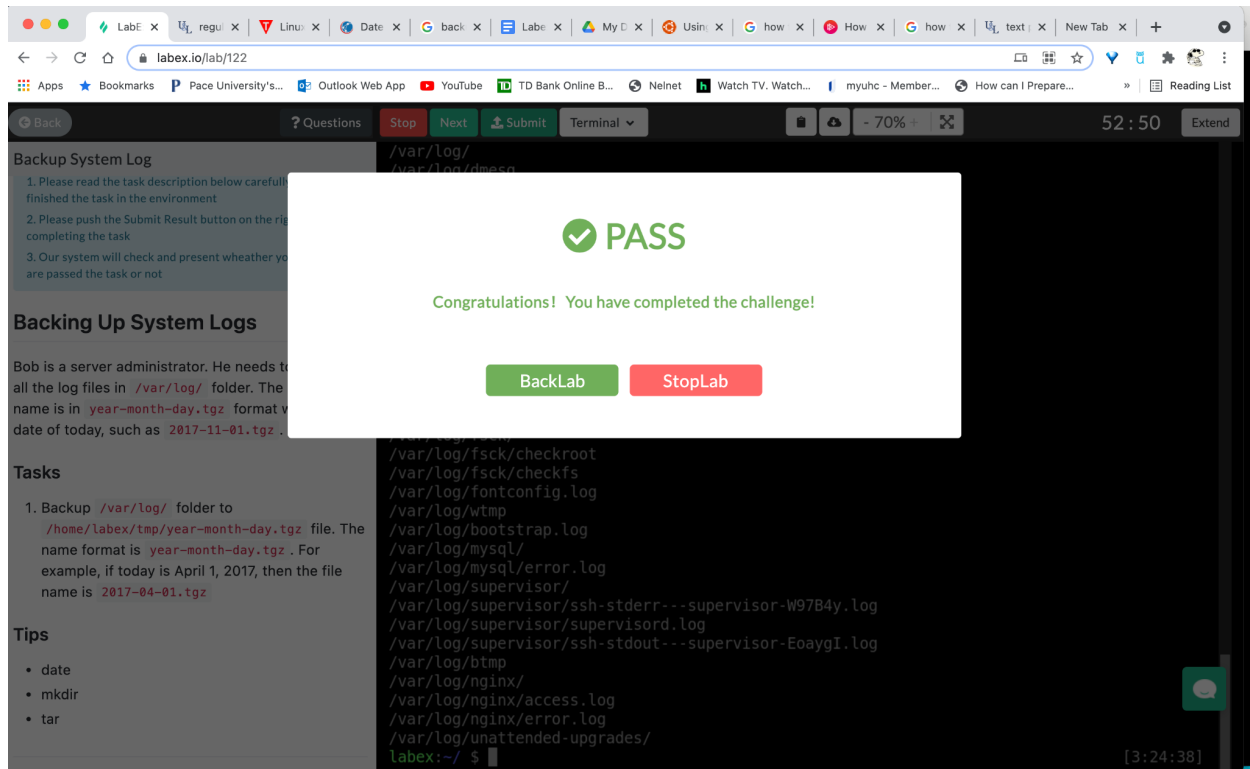
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/adduser-command-in-linux-with-examples/>

Challenge Name: Find a file



I first tried to find the “systems.list” file in the home directory but couldn’t find it so I then changed my location to the root directory. I then used the `sudo find -name sources.list` command to search the root directory. I then changed my directory to where the file was located and did the `sudo chown labex sources.list` to change labex to the owner of the file. Then to give labex user read and write permissions on the file I did the `sudo chmod 600 sources.list` command.

Challenge Name: Backup System Log



I started reading through the File packing and Compression Lab on labex after reading the challenge to at least get a little familiar with some of the terminology. The backup is to be put in the tmp folder so I first made the tmp directory. I then looked up how to name files with a date and used the --help option to learn more about the date command as well. I then ran the command `-cvzf /home/labex/tmp/${date "+%F"}.tgz /var/log` which placed the compressed file in the tmp folder on the home directory.

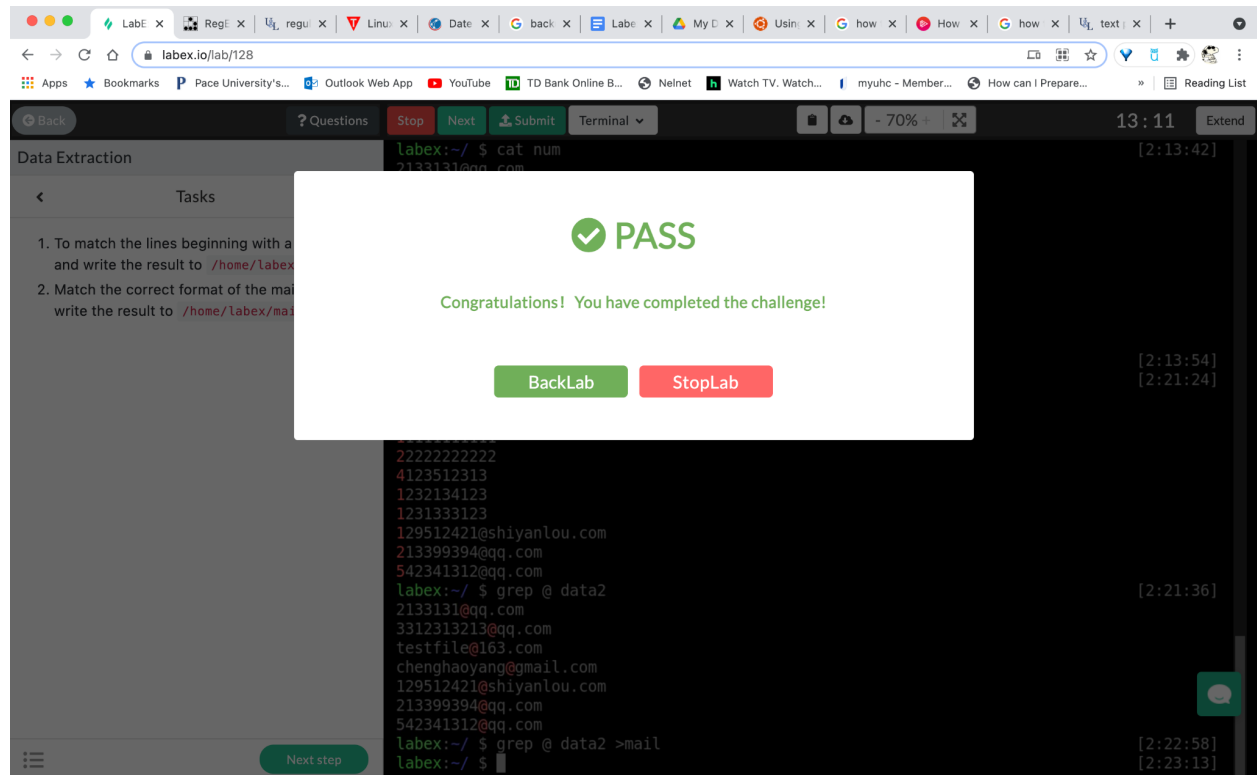
Online Resources:

<https://www.tecmint.com/18-tar-command-examples-in-linux/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1795678/append-date-to-filename-in-linux>

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/linux-date-command>

Challenge Name: Data Extraction



I first downloaded the file given in the example. Then use the cat data2 command to look at the contents of the file. I started the regular expressions lab in Labex and saw the grep command is used for pattern matching and printing the output. I then googled how to match lines beginning with a number and used the grep '^'[0-9]' data2 which prints out all the strings that start with a number but in order to write the results to a new file I searched google and found it could be done with the ">" symbol. Then I did grep '^'[0-9]' data2 >num to write the output to the num file. Lastly, I then used grep @ data2 to match the format of the mailbox with the @ symbol and wrote the results to the num file.

Online resources:

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/186821/grep-all-string-which-do-not-starts-with-numbers>

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/257451/grep-all-the-lines-in-a-file-and-write-line-to-a-file-from-the-pattern-matching>