Week 5 Homework Submission File: Archiving and Logging Data

Please edit this file by adding the solution commands on the line below the prompt.

Save and submit the completed file for your homework submission.

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

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

sudo tar xvvf TarDocs.tar

```
sysadnin@UbuntuDesktop:--$ cd Projects/
sysadnin@UbuntuDesktop:-/Projects$ 1 - 1
total 1074036
-rw-m+r-- 1 sysadnin 199806720 Jan 2 15:33 TarDocs.tar
sysadnin@UbuntuDesktop:-/Projects$ sudo tar xvvf TarDocs.top
drawr.x-r.x instructor/instructor
subuntuDesktop:-/Projects$ sudo tar xvvf TarDocs.top
drawr.x-r.x instructor/instructor
subuntuDesktop:-/Projects* sudo tar xvvf TarDocs.top
subuntuDesktop:-/Projects* sudo tar xvvf TarDocs.top
drawr.x-r.x instructor/instructor
subuntuDesktop:-/Projects* sudo tar xvvf
```

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Projects$ ls -l
total 1074040
drwxr-xr-x 7 instructor instructor 4096 Nov 18 2019 TarDocs
-rw-rw-r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin <u>1</u>099806720 Jan 2 15:33 TarDocs.tar
```

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

sudo tar cvvf Javaless Docs.tar --exclude='Documents/Java' TarDocs

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Projects$ sudo tar cvvf Javaless_Docs.tar --exclude='Documents/Java' TarDocs
```

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Projects$ ls -l
total 1853064
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 797716480 Jan 2 16:51 Javaless_Docs.tar
drwxr-xr-x 7 instructor instructor 4096 Nov 18 2019 TarDocs
-rw-rw-r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 1099806720 Jan 2 15:33 TarDocs.tar
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Projects$
```

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

```
sudo tar tvvf Javaless_Docs.tar | grep Java/
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Projects$ sudo tar tvvf Javaless_Docs.tar | grep Java/
```

Bonus

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

sudo tar cvzf logs backup.tar.gz --listed-incremental=snapshot.file --level=0 /var/log

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Projects$ sudo tar cvvzf logs_backup.tar.gz --listed-incremental=snapshot.file --level=0 /var/log
tar: /var/log: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/apache2: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/apt: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/audit: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/chkrootkit: 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/installer: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/journal: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/journal: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/samba: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/speech-dispatcher: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/speech-dispatcher: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/speech-dispatcher: Directory is new
tar: /var/log/nog/unattended-upgrades: Directory is new
```

Critical Analysis Question

Why wouldn't you use the options -x and -c at the same with tar?

We do not use the options -x and -c at the same time with tar because "-c" refers to creating an archive file and "-x" refers to extracting an archive file. We can only only extract a file after archiving it.

Step 2: Create, Manage, and Automate Cron Jobs

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

0 6 * * 3 sudo tar cvvzf ~/Projects/auth_backup.tgz /var/log/auth.log

```
CNU nano 2.9.3 /tmp/crontab.DPwELm/crontab

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.

#

# Uutput 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 sudo tar cvvzf ~/Projects/auth_backup.tgz /var/log/auth.log
```

Step 3: Write Basic Bash Scripts

1. Brace expansion command to create the four subdirectories:

sudo mkdir -p ~/backups/{freemem,diskuse,openlist,freedisk}

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo mkdir -p ~/backups/{freemem,diskuse,openlist,freedisk}
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ cd backups/
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/backups$ ls -l
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 2 22:31 diskuse
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 2 22:31 freedisk
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 2 22:31 freemem
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 2 22:31 openlist
```

Paste your system.sh script edits below:

nano system.sh

#!/bin/bash

sudo free -m > ~/backups/freemem/free_mem.txt sudo du -h > ~/backups/diskuse/disk_usage.txt sudo lsof > ~/backups/openlist/open_list.txt sudo df -h > ~/backups/freedisk/free_disk.txt

```
GNU nano 2.9.3

System.sh

Ji!/bin/bash

sudo free -m > ~/backups/freemem/free_mem.txt
sudo du -h > ~/backups/diskuse/disk_usage.txt
sudo lsof > ~/backups/openlist/open_list.txt
sudo df -h > ~/backups/freedisk/free_disk.txt
```

2. Command to make the system.sh script executable: chmod +x system.sh

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ chmod +x system.sh

-rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 200 Jan 2 22:40 system.sh
```

Optional

Commands to test the script and confirm its execution:

Bonus

Command to copy system to system-wide cron directory:
 @weekly sudo ./system.sh

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ 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 sudo tar cvvzf ~/Projects/auth_backup.tgz /var/log/auth.log
@weekly sudo ./system.sh
```

Step 4. Manage Log File Sizes

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

sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~\$ sudo nano /etc/logrotate.conf

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

Add your config file edits below:

```
/var/log/auth.log {
	weekly
	rotate 7
	notifempty
	compress
	delaycompress
	missingok
	endscript
}
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3
                                                                                            /etc/logrotate.conf
# see "man logrotate" for details
weekly
su root syslog
rotate 4
create
notifempty
include /etc/logrotate.d
/var/log/wtmp {
   missingok
   monthly
    create 0664 root utmp
    rotate 1
/var/log/btmp {
    missingok
   monthly
   create 0660 root utmp
    rotate 1
/var/log/auth.log {
   weekly
    rotate 7
   notifempty
    compress
   delaycompress
    missingok
    endscript
```

Bonus: Check for Policy and File Violations

1. Command to verify auditd is active:

sudo systemctl status auditd

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo systemctl status auditd
auditd.service - Security Auditing Service
  Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/auditd.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
  Active: active (running) since Sat 2021-01-02 23:23:15 EST; 12min ago
    Docs: man:auditd(8)
          https://github.com/linux-audit/audit-documentation
 Process: 454 ExecStartPost=/sbin/augenrules --load (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Process: 443 ExecStart=/sbin/auditd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 449 (auditd)
   Tasks: 2 (limit: 4675)
  CGroup: /system.slice/auditd.service
          L449 /sbin/auditd
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: backlog_wait_time 15000
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: enabled 1
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: failure 1
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: pid 449
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: rate_limit 0
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: backlog_limit 8192
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: lost 0
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop augenrules[454]: backlog 1
Jan 02 23:23:15 UbuntuDesktop systemd[1]: Started Security Auditing Service.
```

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

sudo nano /etc/audit/auditd.conf

```
Max_log_file = 35
num logs = 7
```

sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~\$ sudo nano /etc/audit/auditd.conf

Add the edits made to the configuration file below:

GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/audit/auditd.conf local_events = yes write_logs = yes log_file = /var/log/audit/audit.log $log_group = adm$ log_format = RAW $flush = INCREMENTAL_ASYNC$ freq = 50max_log_file = 35 num_logs = 7 priority_boost = 4 disp_qos = lossy dispatcher = /sbin/audispd $name_format = NONE$ max_log_file_action = ROTATE space_left = 75 space_left_action = SYSLOG verify_email = yes action_mail_acct = root $admin_space_left = 50$ admin_space_left_action = SUSPEND disk_full_action = SUSPEND $disk_error_action = SUSPEND$ use_libwrap = yes tcp listen queue = 5 $tcp_{max_per_addr} = 1$ $tcp_client_max_idle = 0$ $enable_krb5 = no$ krb5_principal = auditd distribute_network = no

- 3. Command using auditd to set rules for /etc/shadow, /etc/passwd and /var/log/auth.log:
 - Add the edits made to the rules file below:

```
-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

```
GNU nano 2.9.3

Files
# rtrst rule - delete all
-D

## 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
-f 1

-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
```

4. Command to restart auditd:

sudo systemctl restart auditd

sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~\$ sudo systemctl restart auditd

5. Command to list all auditd rules:

sudo auditctl -l

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo auditctl -l
-w /etc/shadow -p rwa -k hashpass_audit
-w /etc/passwd -p rwa -k userpass_audit
-w /var/log/auth.log -p rwa -k authlog_audit
```

6. Command to produce an audit report:

sudo aureport -au

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo aureport -au
 Authentication Report
  # date time acct host term exe success event
   -----
 1. 12/17/2020 21:22:06 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo no 487
2. 12/17/2020 21:22:10 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo no 488
 3. 12/17/2020 21:22:14 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo no 534
4. 12/17/2020 21:22:14 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 557
5. 12/17/2020 21:23:16 root UbuntuDesktop pts/0 /usr/bin/chfn yes 636
6. 12/17/2020 21:31:08 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 928
7. 12/17/2020 21:40:13 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker no 1268
8. 12/17/2020 21:40:21 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1282
9. 12/17/2020 21:50:54 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1631
9. 12/17/2020 21:50:54 Sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1031
10. 12/17/2020 22:27:30 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 3044
11. 12/19/2020 10:00:26 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 209
12. 12/19/2020 10:01:10:44 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 233
13. 12/19/2020 10:11:08 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 355
14. 12/19/2020 10:29:14 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 528
 15. 12/19/2020 10:44:26 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 695
16. 12/19/2020 11:00:23 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 851 17. 12/19/2020 11:11:27 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 958
 18. 12/19/2020 11:37:58 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1205
10. 12/19/2020 11:57:30 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1370 12/19/2020 11:54:35 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1370 20. 12/22/2020 18:32:08 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 236 21. 12/22/2020 18:32:37 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 262
 22. 12/22/2020 19:00:13 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 536
22. 12/22/2020 19:00:13 sysadmin Obditubesktop /dev/tty2 /ds//ttb/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 336 23. 12/22/2020 19:08:42 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 623 24. 12/22/2020 19:57:30 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 1075 25. 12/22/2020 20:26:05 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1375
 26. 12/22/2020 20:57:00 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1650
27. 12/22/2020 21:23:10 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 1907 28. 12/22/2020 21:42:07 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 2088 29. 12/22/2020 22:01:29 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 2267 30. 12/22/2020 22:02:29 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 2290
31. 01/02/2021 15:08:30 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 232 32. 01/02/2021 15:26:16 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 207 33. 01/02/2021 15:26:42 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 231 34. 01/02/2021 15:36:13 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 344
34. 01/02/2021 15:36:13 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/btn/sudo yes 344
35. 01/02/2021 15:52:21 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 503
36. 01/02/2021 16:03:04 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 208
37. 01/02/2021 16:03:18 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 232
38. 01/02/2021 16:05:32 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 263
39. 01/02/2021 16:51:18 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 693
40. 01/02/2021 17:11:17 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 959
41. 01/02/2021 17:33:38 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 1169
 42. 01/02/2021 17:58:03 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/1 /usr/bin/sudo yes 1423
43. 01/02/2021 21:56:17 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 227 44. 01/02/2021 21:57:05 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 254 45. 01/02/2021 22:31:21 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 599
46. 01/02/2021 23:00:44 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 931 47. 01/02/2021 23:23:27 gdm UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 208 48. 01/02/2021 23:23:43 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty1 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 232
 49. 01/02/2021 23:25:04 sysadmin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 263
 50. 01/03/2021 00:00:01 sysadmin ? ? /usr/bin/sudo no 623
51. 01/03/2021 00:14:28 sysadmin UbuntuDesktop /dev/tty2 /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-session-worker yes 777
52. 01/03/2021 00:16:03 sy<u>s</u>admin ? /dev/pts/0 /usr/bin/sudo yes 798
```

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

```
37. 01/03/2021 00:25:49 1000 UbuntuDesktop pts/1 /usr/sbin/useradd ? yes 3528
38. 01/03/2021 00:25:55 1000 UbuntuDesktop pts/1 /usr/bin/passwd attacker yes 3568
```

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

sudo auditctl -w /var/log/cron

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo auditctl -w /var/log/cron
```

9. Command to verify auditd rules:

sudo auditctl -l

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo auditctl -l
-w /etc/shadow -p rwa -k hashpass_audit
-w /etc/passwd -p rwa -k userpass_audit
-w /var/log/auth.log -p rwa -k authlog_audit
-w /var/log/cron -p rwxa
```

Bonus (Research Activity): Perform Various Log Filtering Techniques

1. Command to return journalctl messages with priorities from emergency to error: (enlarge screenshot to view)

sudo journalctl -b -p "emerg".. "err"

```
sysadria@BluntwDesktop:-$ sudo journalctl b no "emero"."err"
- Lops bept at Two 2019-11:12 fc:53:11 ESt, end at Sun 2021-01-03 00:50:20 EST. --
Jan 02 23:23:17 UbuntuBesktop kernel: [dirstwom_bast_log (immg/si)] EBRORF Failed to send host log message.
Jan 02 23:23:17 UbuntuBesktop kernel: [dirstwom_bast_log (immg/si)] EBRORF Failed to send host log message.
Jan 02 23:23:18 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: Cannot access vdagent virtio channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 02 23:23:34 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: Cannot access vdagent virtio channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 02 23:23:54 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: [cannot access vdagent virtio channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 03 09:00:01 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: [cannot access vdagent virtio channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 03 09:00:01 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: [cannot access vdagent virtio channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 03 09:00:01 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: [cannot access vdagent virtio channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 03 09:00:02:01 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: [cannot dagenotic channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 03 09:00:02:01 UbuntuBesktop spic-vdagent[261]: [cannot dagenotic channel /dev/virtio-ports/com_redbat.spice.0
Jan 03 09:00:02:09 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:09 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:04:09 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:05:09 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:05:00 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:05:00 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:05:00 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:05:00 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:02:05:00 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03 09:00:05:00 UbuntuBesktop kernel: audit: backlog linit exceeded
Jan 03
```

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

sudo journalctl --disk-usage

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo journalctl --disk-usage
Archived and active journals take up 560.0M in the file system.
```

 Command to remove all archived journal files except the most recent two: (enlarge screenshot to view)

sudo journalctl --vacuum-files=2

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

sudo journalctl -b -p "emerg".."crit" > ~/Priority_High.txt

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ pwd
/home/sysadmin
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ ls -l
total 96
                                       4096 Jan 2 22:31 backups
drwxr-xr-x 6 root
                            root
-rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 78 Dec 19 11:23 bashrc.sc
-rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 128 Dec 22 19:21 bash.sh
drwxr-xr-x 3 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Oct 27 16:38 Cybersecurity-Lesson-Plans
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Nov 12 2019 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 6 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Dec 19 11:22 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Jan 2 15:40 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root
                                       4096 Dec 6 22:40 Luck Duck Investigations
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Nov 12 2019 Music
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 12 Dec 19 10:50 myfile
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Dec 22 21:06 myscripts
-rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 223 Dec 19 12:35 my_script.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 3671 Dec 19 12:32 passwd
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Nov 12 2019 Pictures
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 102 Jan 3 01:19 Priority_High.txt
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jan 2 17:41 Projects
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Nov 12 2019 Public
drwxr-xr-x 5 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Oct 27 16:41 python
drwxr-xr-x 16 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Dec 19 13:53 research
-rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 134 Dec 22 19:23 script.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 441 Dec 22 22:07 sys_info_2.sh
 -rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 0 Dec 22 19:21 sys_info.txt
 -rwxr-xr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 200 Jan 2 22:40 system.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Nov 12 2019 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4096 Nov 12 2019 Videos
```

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

```
Crontab -e
```

@daily sudo journalctl -b -p "emerg".."crit" > ~/Priority_High.txt

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ 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 sudo tar cvvzf ~/Projects/auth_backup.tgz /var/log/auth.log
@weekly sudo ./system.sh
@daily sudo journalctl -b -p "emerg".."crit" > ~/Priority_High.txt
```