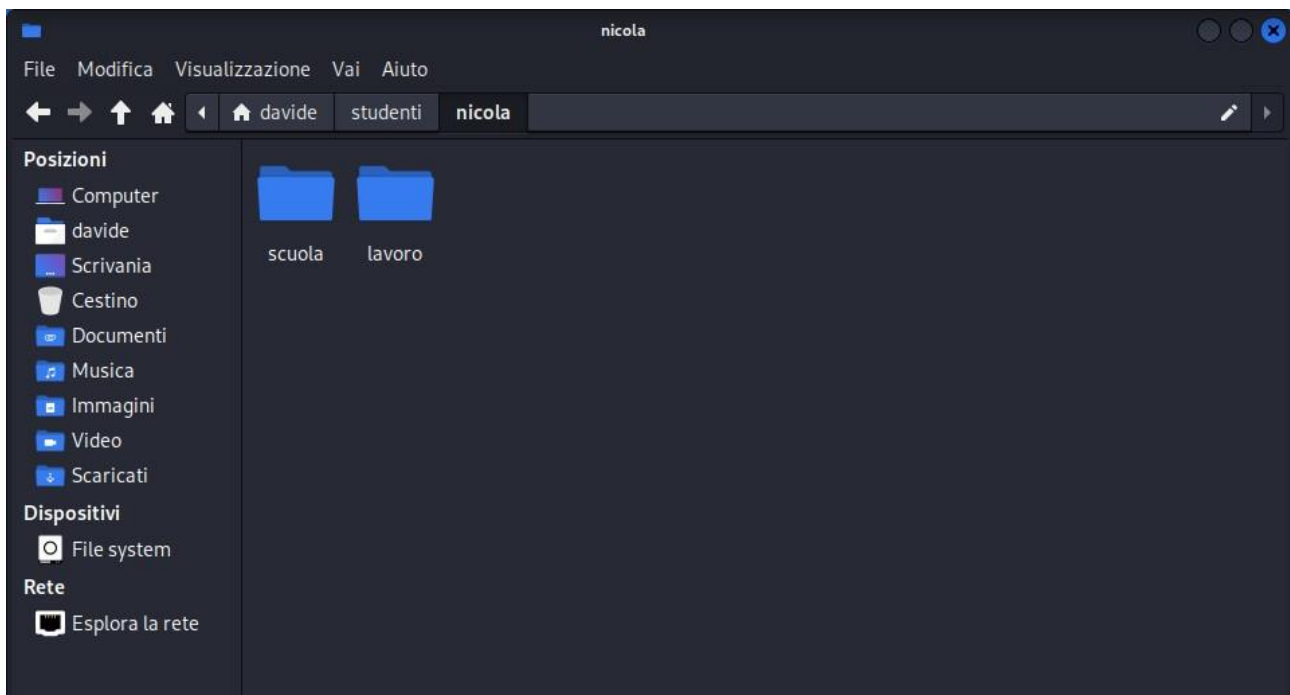
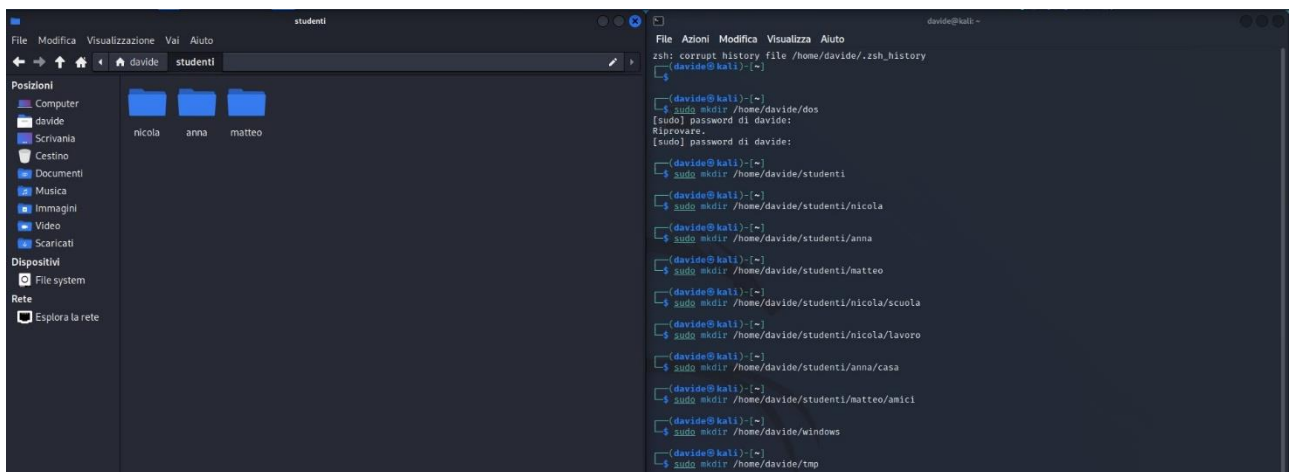
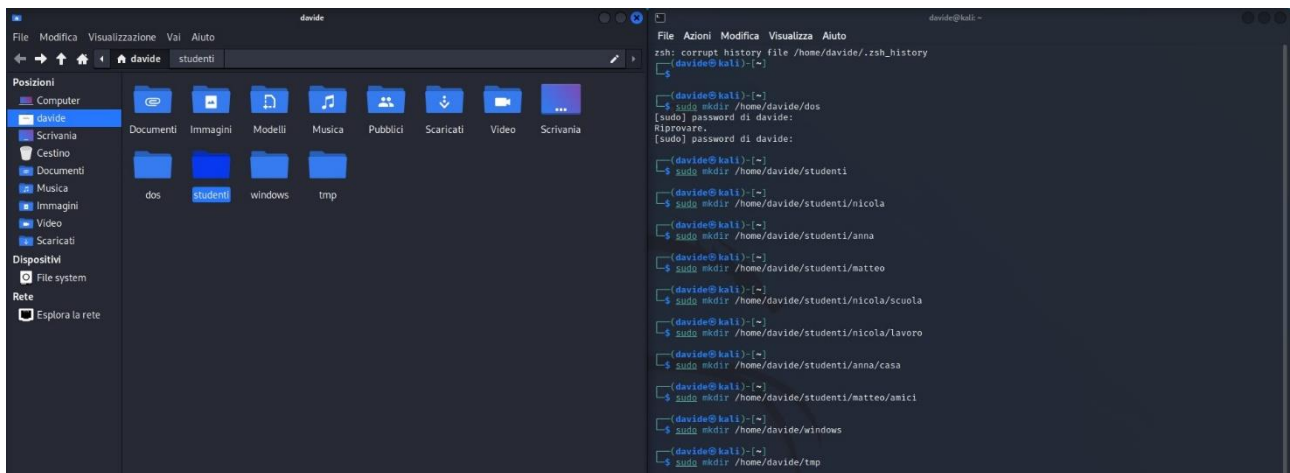
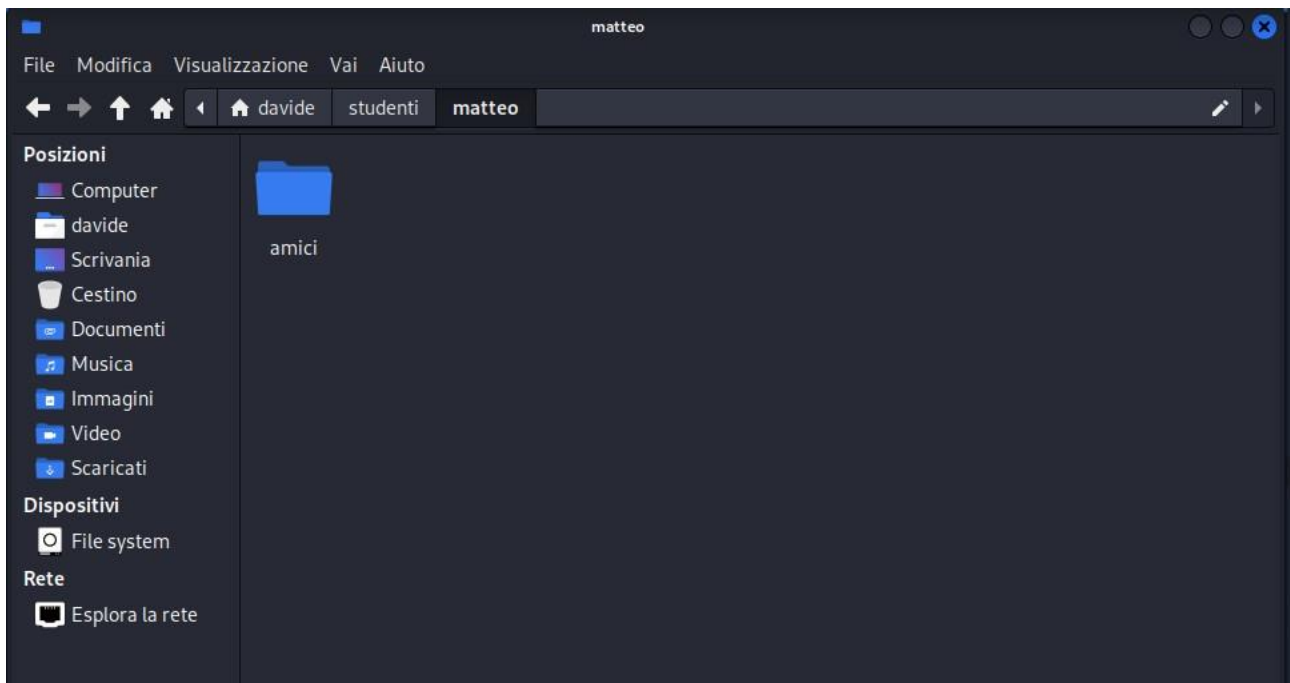
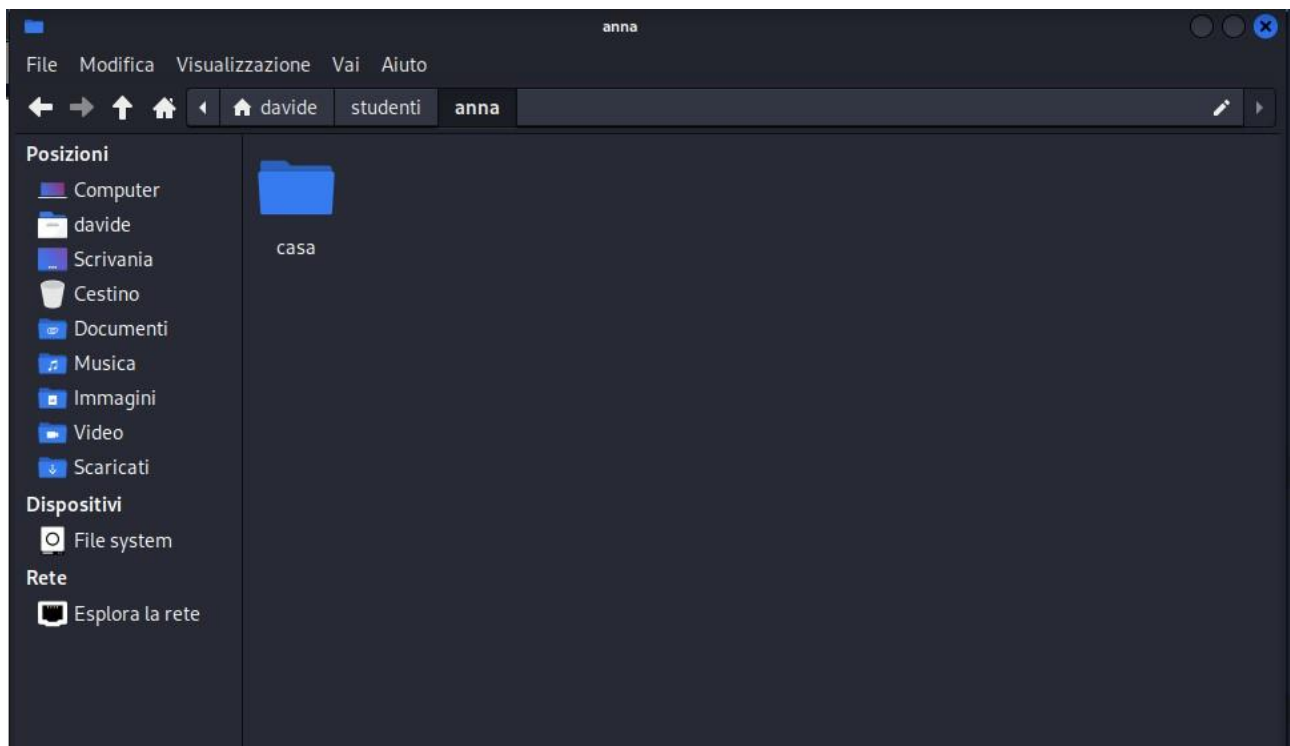
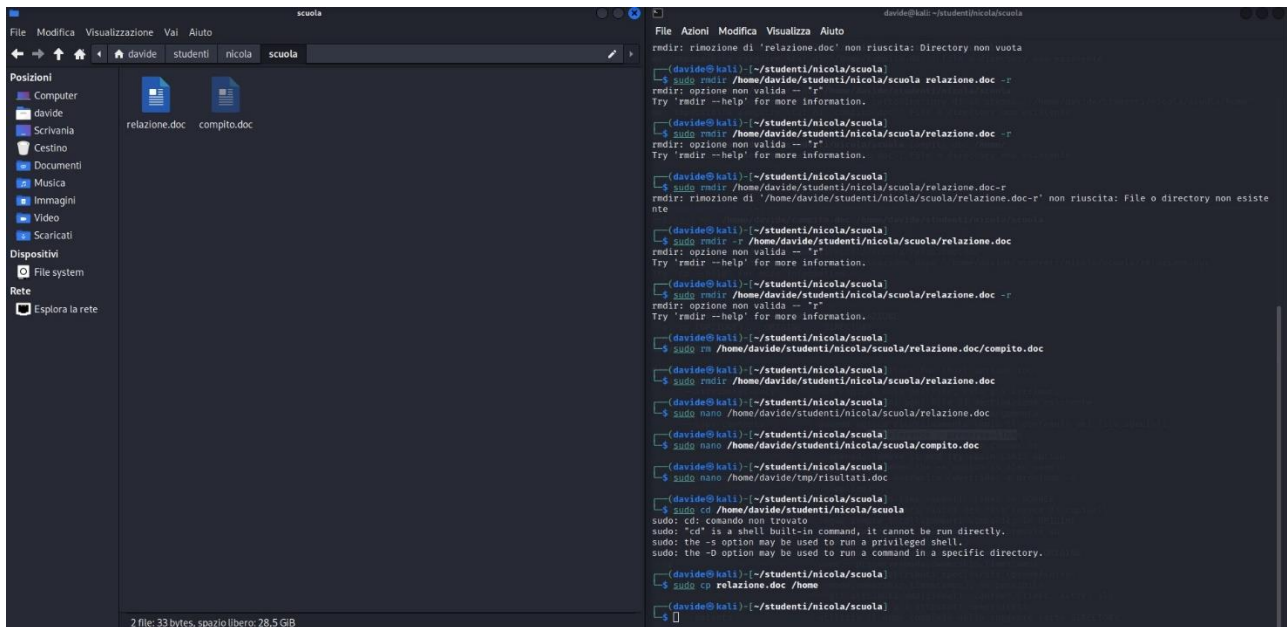


Configurazione directory

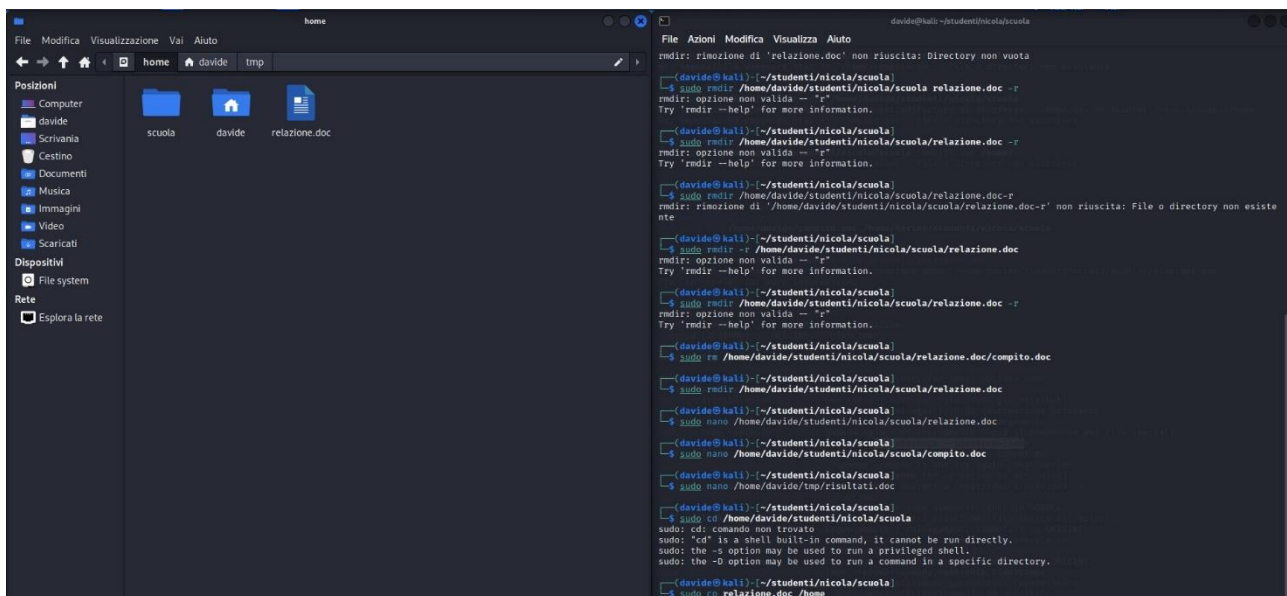




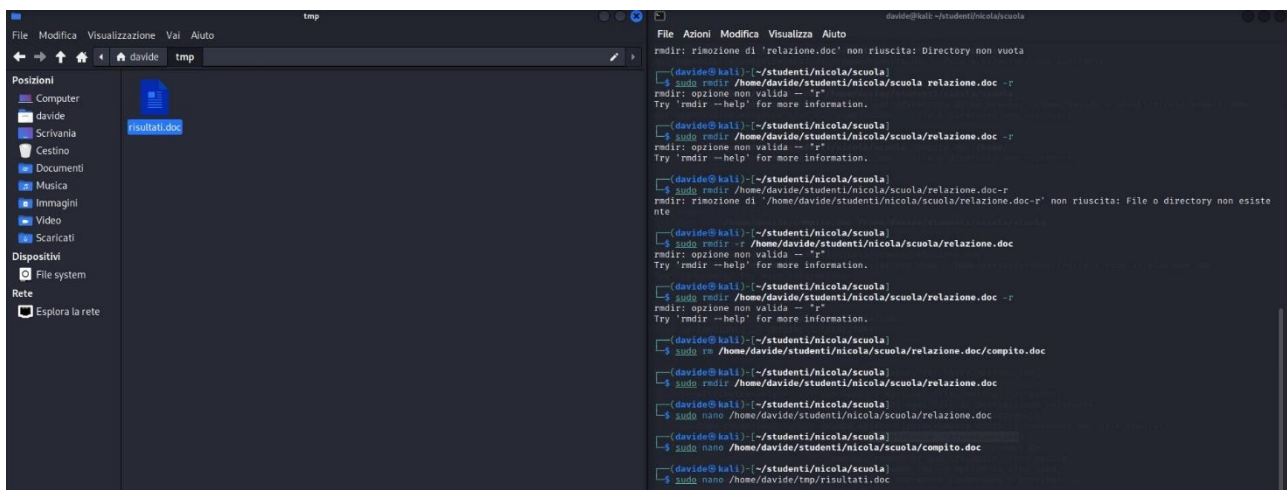
Documenti nella cartella di Nicola



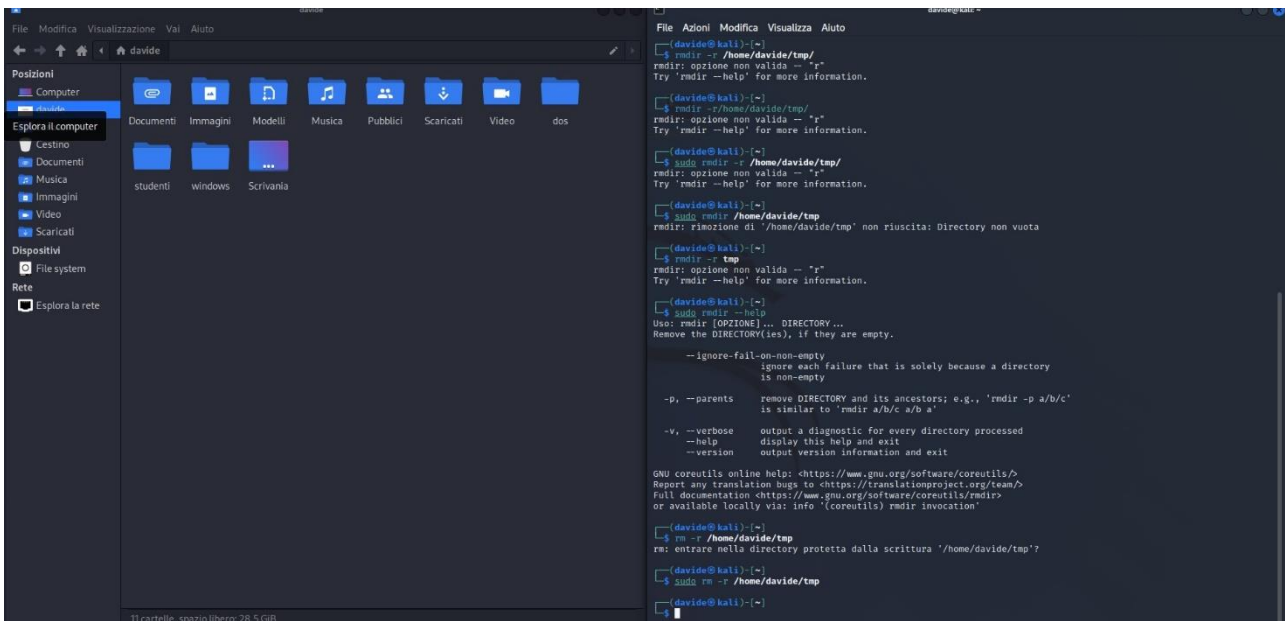
Spostamento relazione.doc a Home



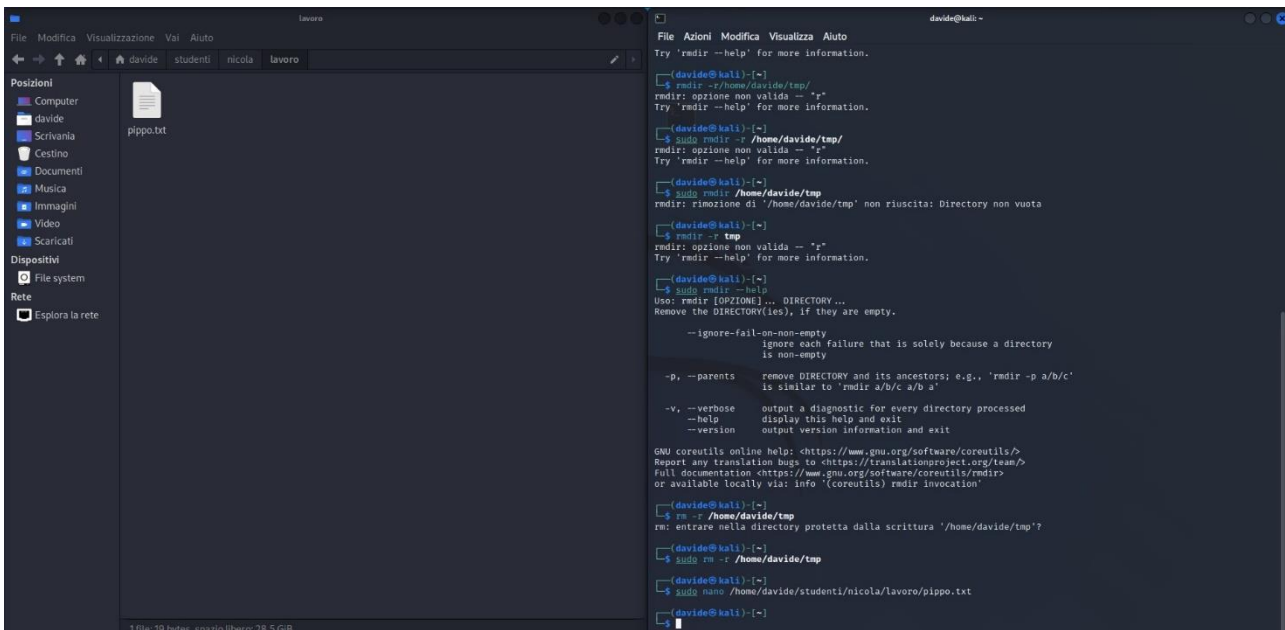
Cartella tmp



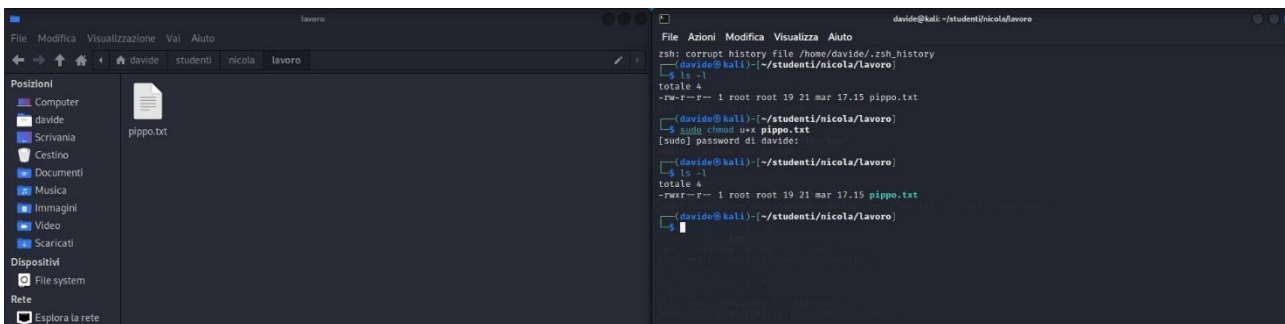
Cancellazione cartella tmp



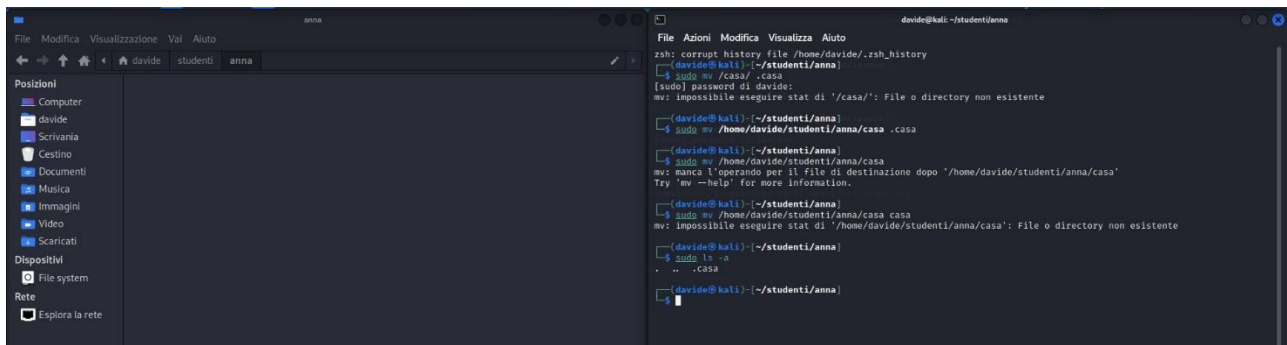
La nascita di Pippo



Cambiamento dei privilegi di Pippo



Cartella "casa" di Anna nascosta



Cambiamento del percorso da Anna a Nicola/Lavoro

```
(davide@kali)~/studenti/anna
$ cd /home/davide/studenti/anna

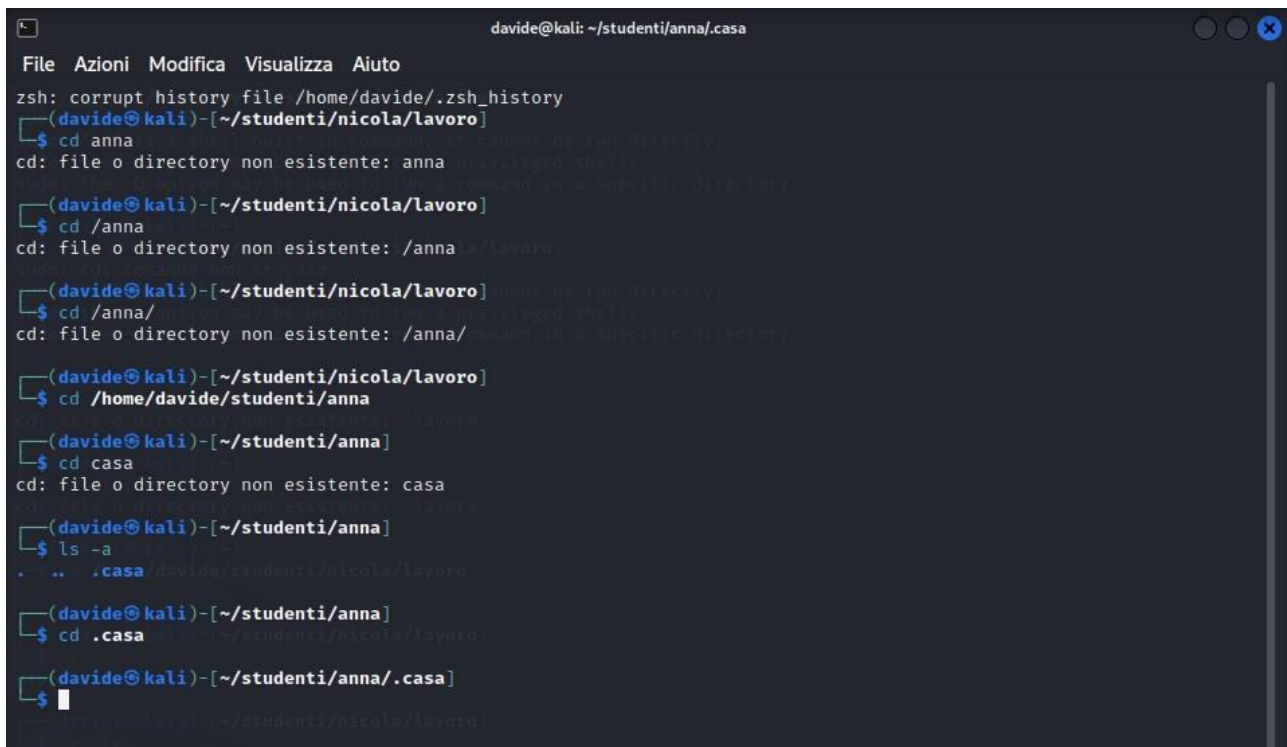
(davide@kali)~/studenti/anna
$ pwd
/home/davide/studenti/anna

(davide@kali)~/studenti/anna
$
```

Contenuto di Pippo.txt



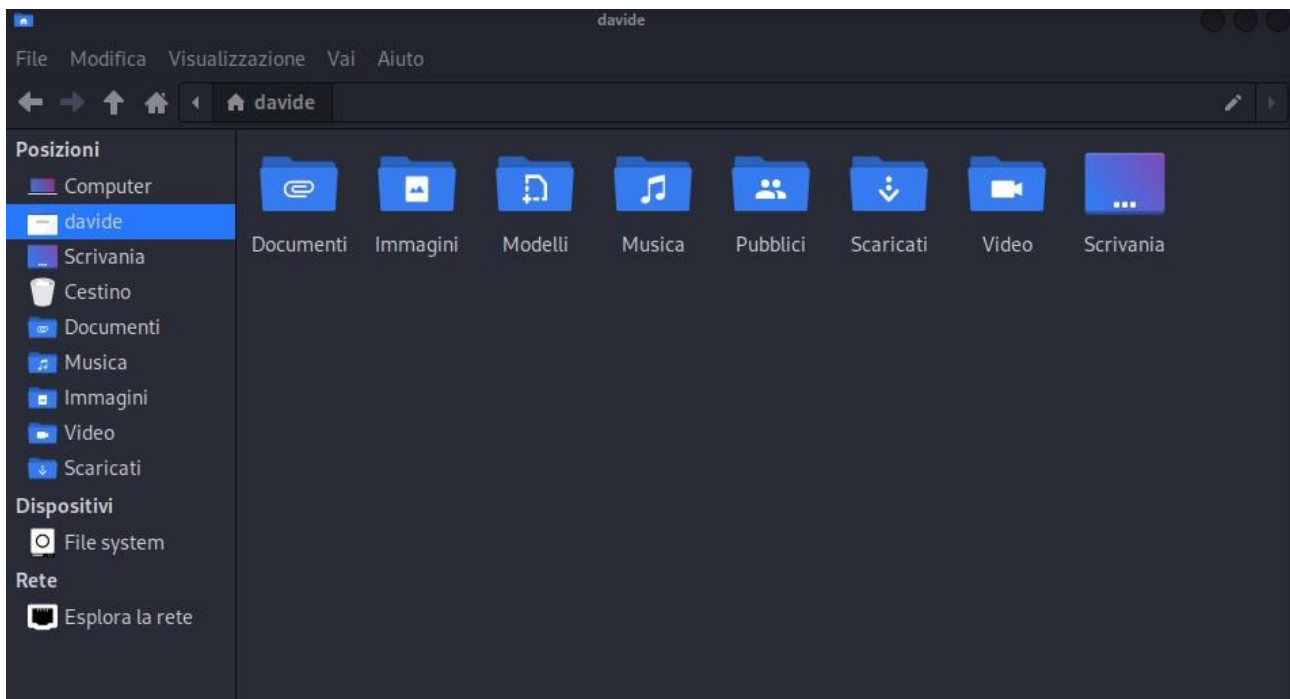
Tentativi di cambio di percorso relativo e assoluto per arrivare a casa di Anna



Eliminazione directory e layout finale


```
(davide@kali)-[/home]
$ rmdir /home/davide/dos (davide@kali)-[/home]
$ rmdir /home/davide/windows (cola/lavoro)
```

```
(davide@kali)-[/home]
$ sudo rm -r /home/davide/studenti
[sudo] password di davide:
(davide@kali)-[/home]
$
```



Prova w, who, whoami

```
davide@kali: ~
File Azioni Modifica Visualizza Aiuto
zsh: corrupt history file /home/davide/.zsh_history
(davide@kali)-[~]
$ w
17:58:09 up 2:13, 1 user, load average: 0,04, 0,07, 0,08
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
davide    tty7     :0            15:45    2:13m  1:52   0.32s  xfce4-session

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ who
davide    tty7            2023-03-21 15:45 (:0)

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ who am i
davide

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ whoami
davide

(davide@kali)-[~]
$
```

Manuale PS

```

davide@kali: ~
File Azioni Modifica Visualizza Aiuto
PS(1) User Commands PS(1)

NAME
    ps - report a snapshot of the current processes.

SYNOPSIS
    ps [options]

DESCRIPTION
    ps displays information about a selection of the active processes. If you want a repetitive update of the selection and the displayed information, use top instead.

    This version of ps accepts several kinds of options:

    1  UNIX options, which may be grouped and must be preceded by a dash.
    2  BSD options, which may be grouped and must not be used with a dash.
    3  GNU long options, which are preceded by two dashes.

    Options of different types may be freely mixed, but conflicts can appear. There are some synonymous options, which are functionally identical, due to the many standards and ps implementations that this ps is compatible with.

    Note that ps -aux is distinct from ps aux. The POSIX and UNIX standards require that ps -aux print all processes owned by a user named x, as well as printing all processes that would be selected by the -a option. If the user named x does not exist, this ps may interpret the command as ps aux instead and print a warning. This behavior is intended to aid in transitioning old scripts and habits. It is fragile, subject to change, and thus should not be relied upon.

    By default, ps selects all processes with the same effective user ID (euid=EUID) as the current user and associated with the same terminal as the invoker. It displays the process ID (pid=PID), the terminal associated with the process (tname=TTY), the cumulated CPU time in [DD-]hh:mm:ss format (time=TIME), and the executable name (ucmd=CMD). Output is unsorted by default.

    The use of BSD-style options will add process state (stat=STAT) to the default display and show the command args (args=COMMAND) instead of the executable name. You can override this with the PS_FORMAT environment variable. The use of BSD-style options will also change the process selection to include processes on other terminals (TTys) that are owned by you; alternately, this may be described as setting the selection to be the set of all processes filtered to exclude processes owned by other users or not on a terminal. These effects are not considered when options are described as being "identical" below, so -M will be considered identical to Z and so on.

    Except as described below, process selection options are additive. The default selection is discarded, and then the selected processes are added to the set of processes to be displayed. A process will thus be shown if it meets any of the given selection criteria.

EXAMPLES
    To see every process on the system using standard syntax:
        ps -e
        ps -ef
        ps -eF
        ps -ely

    To see every process on the system using BSD syntax:
        Manual page ps(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

Manuale Job

```

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ man job
Non c'è il manuale per job

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ man jobs
Non c'è il manuale per jobs

(davide@kali)-[~]
$

```

Manuale Kill

```
File Azioni Modifica Visualizza Aiuto
KILL(1) User Commands KILL(1)

NAME
kill - send a signal to a process

SYNOPSIS
kill [options] <pid> [...]

DESCRIPTION
The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available signals. Particularly useful sig-
nals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified in three ways: -s,
-SIGNAL, or -sIGNAL. Negative PID values may be used to choose whole process groups; see the PGID column
in ps command output. A PID of -1 is special; it indicates all processes except the kill process itself
and init.

OPTIONS
<pid> [...]
Send signal to every <pid> listed.

-s <signal>
-signal <signal>
Specify the signal to be sent. The signal can be specified by using name or number. The behavior
of signals is explained in signal(7) manual page.

-q, --queue value
Use sigqueue(3) rather than kill(2) and the value argument is used to specify an integer to be
sent with the signal. If the receiving process has installed a handler for this signal using the
SA_SIGINFO flag to sigaction(2), then it can obtain this data via the si_value field of the sig-
info_t structure.

-l, --list [signal]
List signal names. This option has optional argument, which will convert signal number to signal
name, or other way round.

-L, --table
List signal names in a nice table.

NOTES
Your shell (command line interpreter) may have a built-in kill command. You may need to run the
command described here as /bin/kill to solve the conflict.

EXAMPLES
kill -9 -1
Kill all processes you can kill.

kill -1 33
Translate number 11 into a signal name.

kill -L
List the available signal choices in a nice table.

kill 123 543 2345 3453
Send the default signal, SIGTERM, to all those processes.
Manual page kill(1) line 1468 786 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Vi parte con Pippo, che viene ucciso

```
File Azioni Modifica Visualizza Aiuto
vim: preserving files...
vim: Finished.

zsh: terminated vi pippo.txt

(davide@kali)-[~]
$
```

```
File Azioni Modifica Visualizza Aiuto
40109 ? 00:00:00 VBoxClient
40115 ? 00:00:00 VBoxClient
40116 ? 00:00:00 VBoxClient
40119 ? 00:00:00 ssh-agent
40134 ? 00:00:00 at-spi-bus-laun
40141 ? 00:00:00 dbus-daemon
40145 ? 00:00:00 xfcconfd
40151 ? 00:00:00 at-spi2-registr
40161 ? 00:00:00 gpg-agent
40163 ? 00:00:01 xfwm
40166 ? 00:00:00 gvfsd
40171 ? 00:00:00 gvfsd-fuse
40191 ? 00:00:00 xfce4terminal
40195 ? 00:00:00 xfce4-panel
40199 ? 00:00:00 Thunar
40204 ? 00:00:00 xfce4desktop
40207 ? 00:00:00 panel-1-whisker
40208 ? 00:00:00 panel-13-cpuagra
40209 ? 00:00:00 panel-16-syskita
40212 ? 00:00:00 panel-15-gnomon
40213 ? 00:00:00 panel-16-pulsea
40214 ? 00:00:00 panel-17-modifi
40215 ? 00:00:00 panel-18-power-
40217 ? 00:00:00 panel-22-action
40262 ? 00:00:00 xfce4-notifyd
40265 ? 00:00:00 xiccd
40279 ? 00:00:00 light-locker
40284 ? 00:00:00 xcape
40287 ? 00:00:00 agent
40308 ? 00:00:00 xfce4-power-man
40310 ? 00:00:00 gvfs-misks2-vo
40317 ? 00:00:00 polkit-gnome-au
40319 ? 00:00:00 bluemane-applet
40325 ? 00:00:00 dconf-service
40331 ? 00:00:00 nm-applet
40338 ? 00:00:00 gvfs-gphoto2-vo
40345 ? 00:00:00 gvfs-gua-volume
40357 ? 00:00:00 gvfs-afc-volume
40366 ? 00:00:00 gvfs-ntp-volume
40391 ? 00:00:00 gvfsd-trash
40405 ? 00:00:00 gvfsd-metadata
40480 ? 00:00:00 obexd
40530 ? 00:00:00 qterminal
40533 pts/1 00:00:00 zsh
40637 pts/1 00:00:00 vi
41013 ? 00:00:00 qterminal
41016 pts/0 00:00:00 zsh
42185 pts/0 00:00:00 ps

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ kill 40637

(davide@kali)-[~]
$
```

Firefox in Background + uccisione di Firefox

```
File Azioni Modifica Visualizza Aiuto
firefox
[1] 49099

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ Missing chrome or resource URL: resource://gre/modules/UpdaterListener.jsn
Missing chrome or resource URL: resource://gre/modules/UpdaterListener.sys.mjs
jobs
[1] * running firefox

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ fg %1
[1] * running firefox
jobs

^CExiting due to channel error.
Exiting due to channel error.
Exiting due to channel error.
Exiting due to channel error.

Exiting due to channel error.
(davide@kali)-[~]
$ firefox
[1] 49796

(davide@kali)-[~]
$ Missing chrome or resource URL: resource://gre/modules/UpdaterListener.jsn
Missing chrome or resource URL: resource://gre/modules/UpdaterListener.sys.mjs
kill %1

(davide@kali)-[~]
$
[1] * terminated firefox
(davide@kali)-[~]
$
```


Controllo risorse di Kali

```
(david@kali)~$ df
File system      1K-blocchi  Usati  Disponib.  Usato% Montato su
udev            4094812      0  4094812      0% /dev
tmpfs           814616      948    813668      1% /run
/dev/sda1      45431676 13168564 29938064    31% /
tmpfs          4073804      0  4073804      0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           5120      0     5120      0% /run/lock
tmpfs          814612      80    814532      1% /run/user/1000

(david@kali)~$ df -h
File system      Dim.  Usati  Dispon.  Usato% Montato su
udev            3,9G      0    3,9G      0% /dev
tmpfs           795M    948K    795M      1% /run
/dev/sda1       44G    13G     30G    31% /
tmpfs           3,9G      0    3,9G      0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           5,0M      0    5,0M      0% /run/lock
tmpfs           795M    88K    795M      1% /run/user/1000

(david@kali)~$
```