Exercise W5D1

Mungiovì Fabio

Linux Shell

In this report the basic commands of the Kali Linux shell will be analysed.

TASK

Create the following folders and subfolders starting from your HOME directory and display them on the screen:

#1 You are in the '`lavoro`' directory (under '`nicola`'). Write the command to move to the '`home`' directory (under '`anna`') using both the relative and absolute paths.

#2 Copy the file '`compito.doc`' (from the '`scuola`' directory) to the current directory ('`casa`').

#3 Move the file `` `relazione.doc` `` to the current directory ('`casa`').

#4 Delete the folder '`tmp`'.

#5 Create the file '`pippo.txt`' in the '`lavoro`' directory.

#6 Change the permissions of the file '`pippo.txt`' to make it readable and writable only for the owner, but readable for everyone else.

#7 Hide the contents of the '`anna`' folder.

#8 Move to the '`lavoro`' directory and display the contents of the file '`pippo.txt`'.

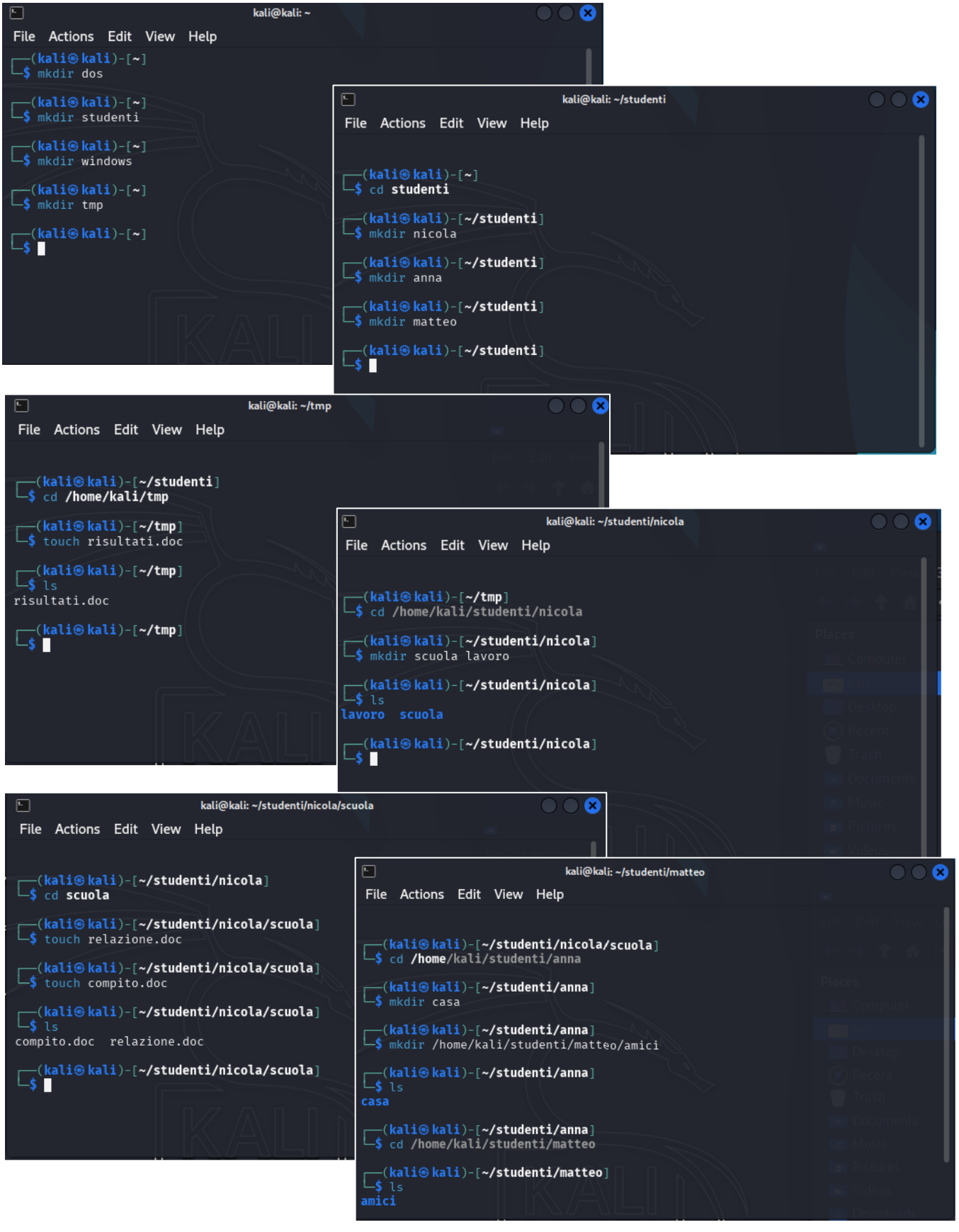
#9 Remove the '`amici`' folder.

#10 Remove all the folders created previously.

EXECUTION

Folders and files Creation

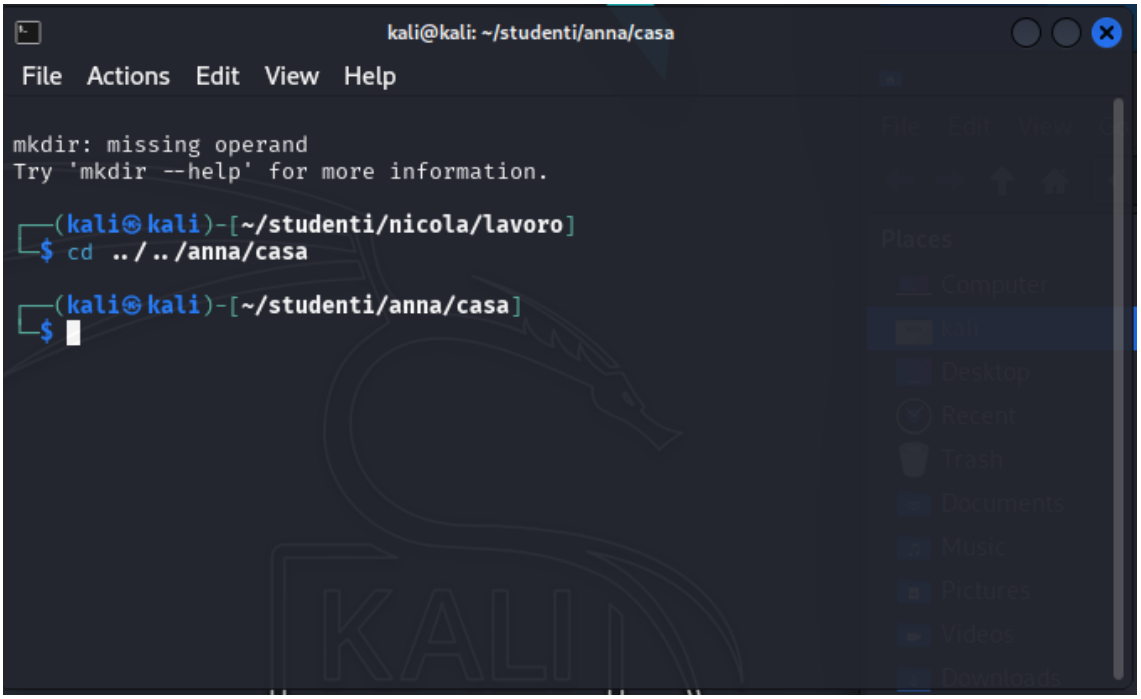
Using `mkdir` to create folders
Using *`touch`* to create files
`ls` to check the correct file/folder creation inside the folder



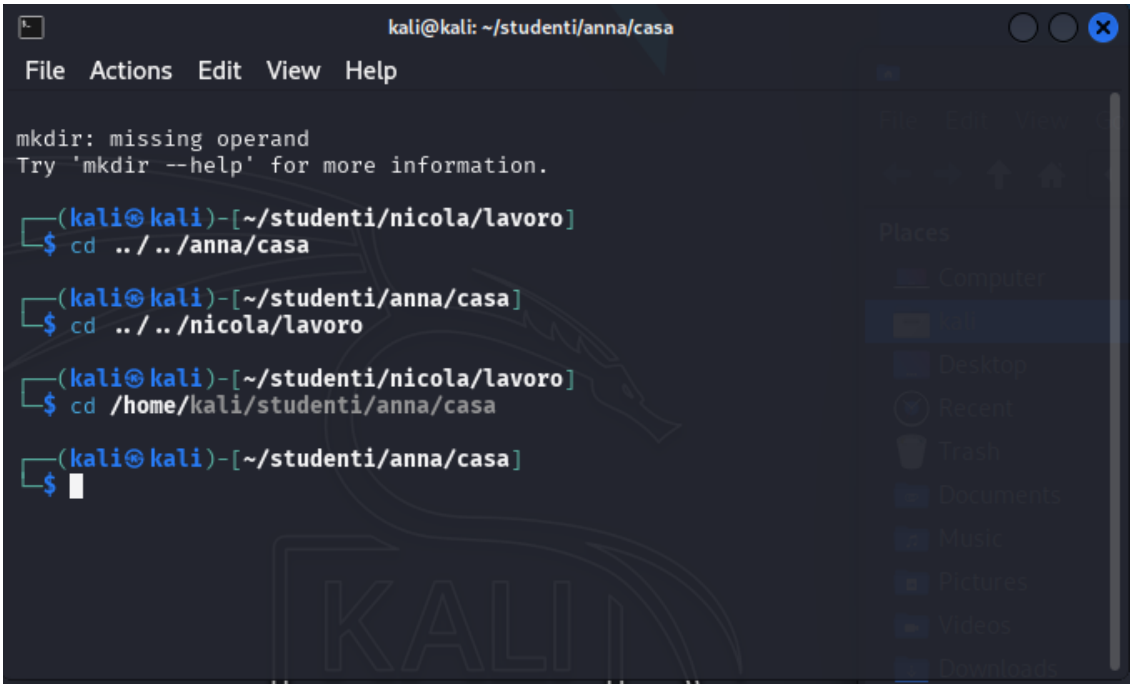
#1

You are in the ‘lavoro’ directory (under ‘nicola’). Write the command to move to the ‘home’ directory (under ‘anna’) using both the relative and absolute paths.

Relative path



Absolute path



`../` This commando is used to return to the parent folder

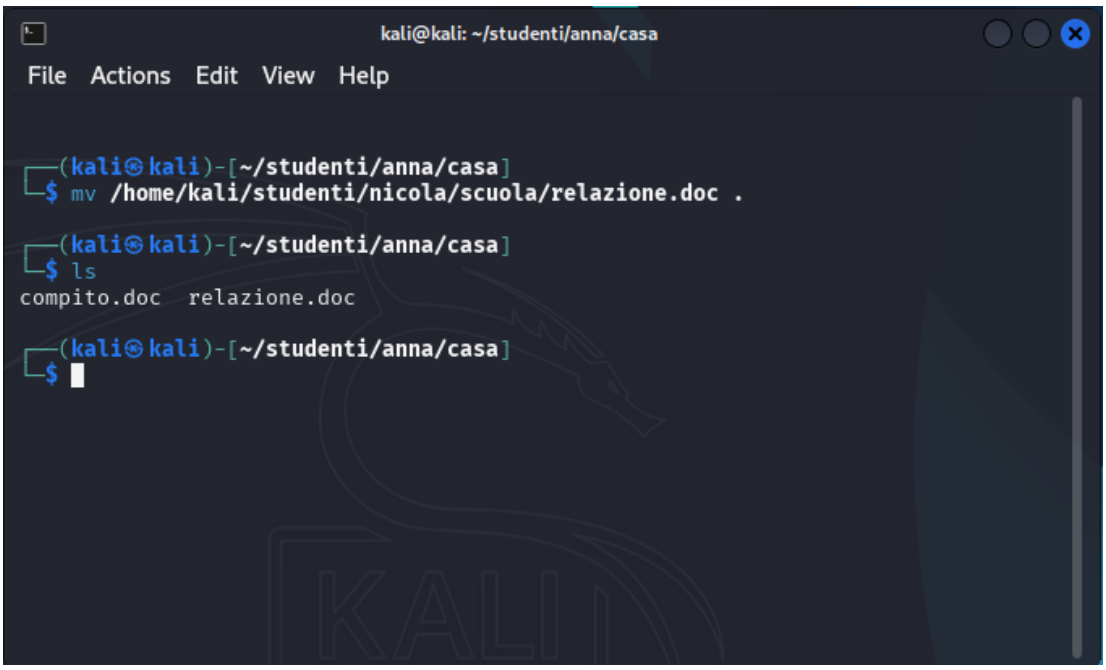
#2

Copy the file `'compito.doc'` (from the `'scuola'` directory) to the current directory (`'casa'`).

To copy a file into the folder you are in, use the `cp` command, indicating the source path of the file.

#3

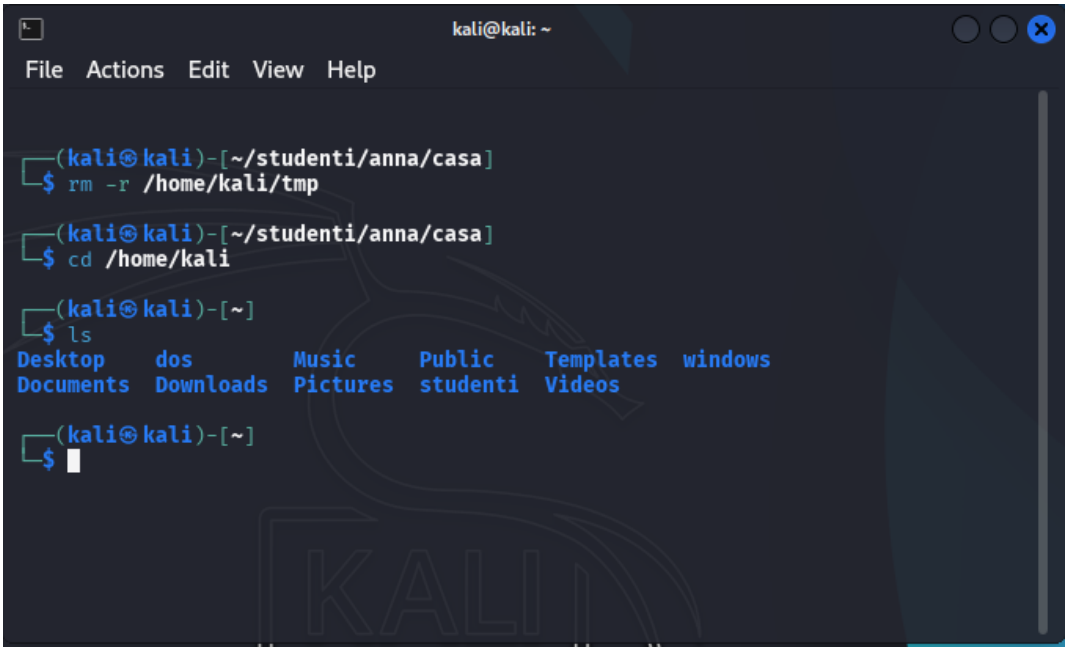
Move the file `` `relazione.doc` `` to the current directory (`'casa'`).



To move a file into the folder you are in, use the `mv` command, indicating the source path of the file.

#4

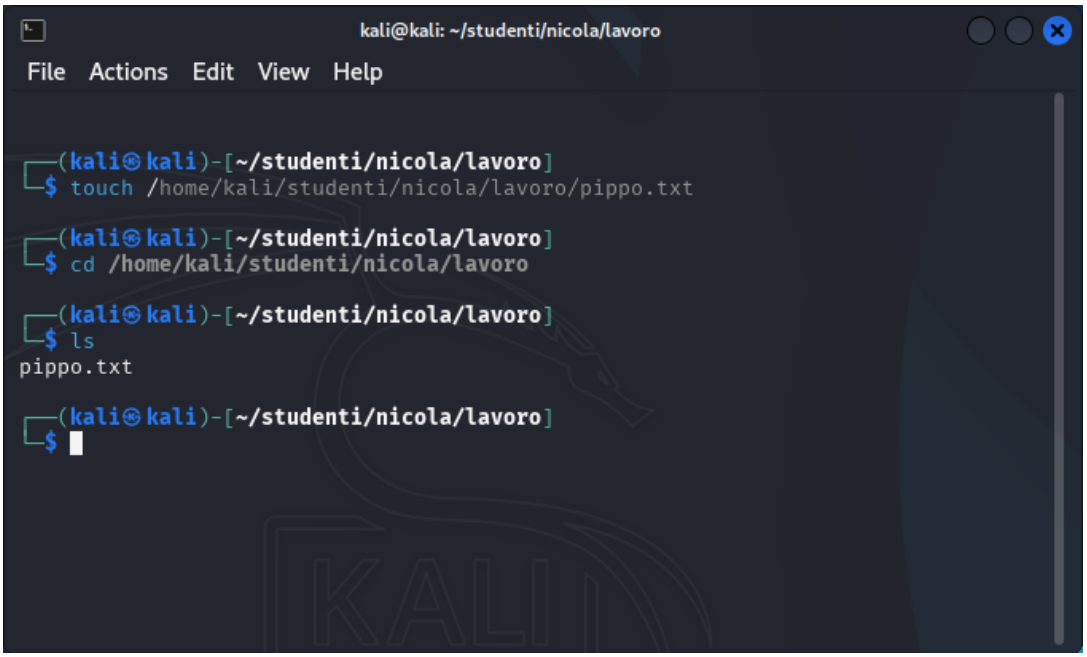
Delete the folder ‘tmp’.



‘rm -r’ is used to remove a file/directory, the adding of the ‘*-r*’ allows the command to delete also everything is inside the folder.

#5

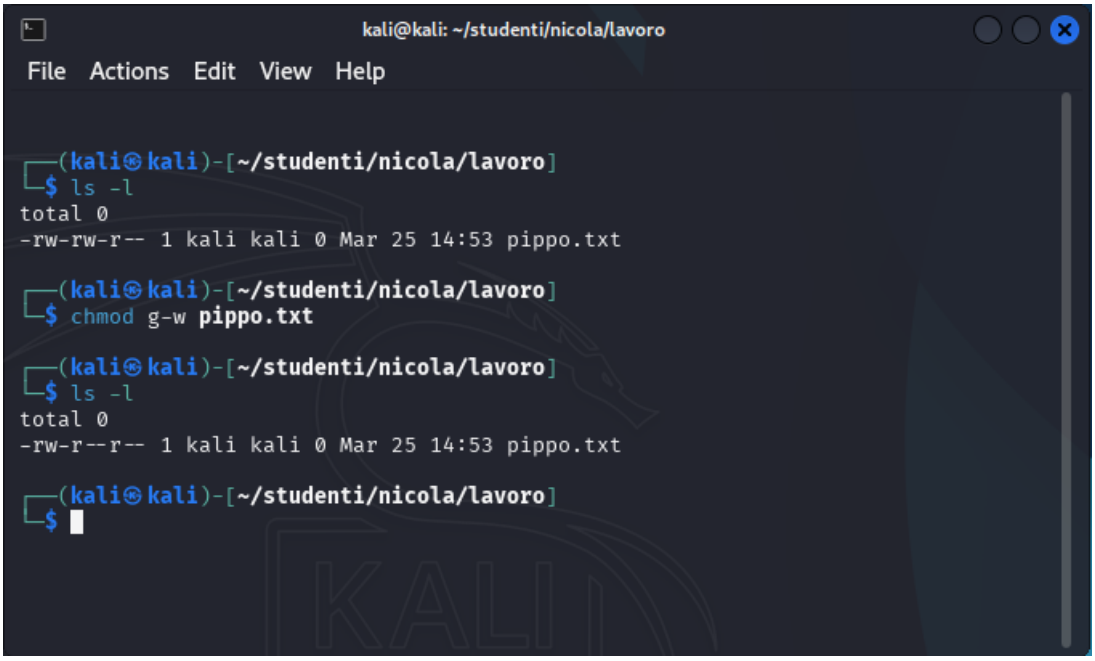
Create the file ‘pippo.txt’ in the ‘lavoro’ directory.



Using touch to create the file.

#6

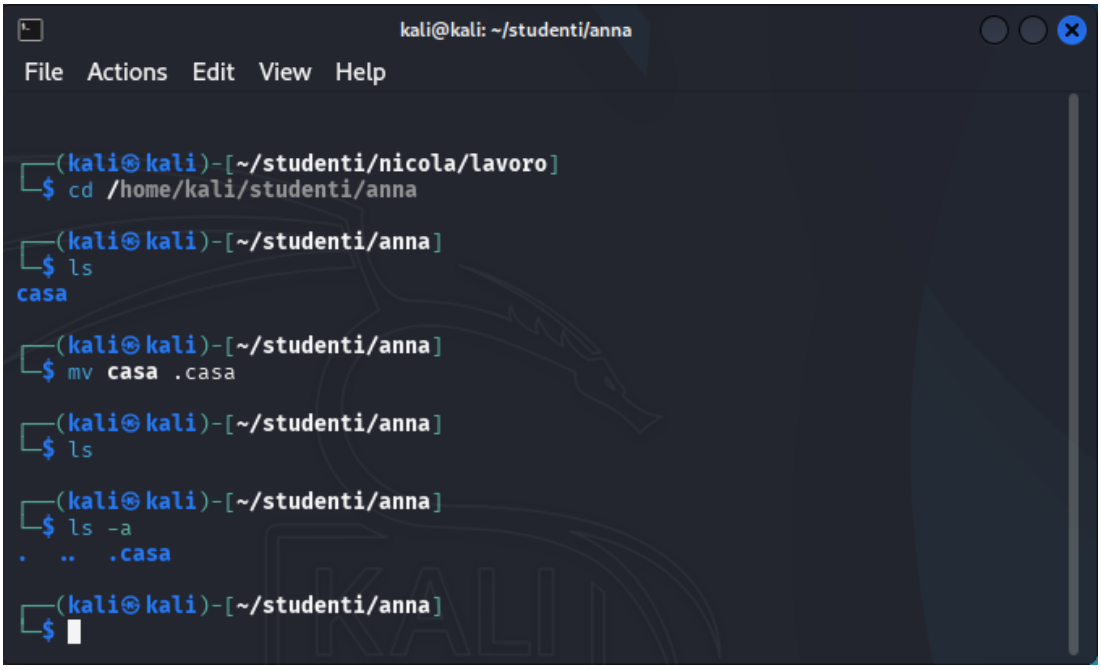
Change the permissions of the file ‘`pippo.txt`’ to make it readable and writable only for the owner, but readable for everyone else.



The `ls -l` command allows you to show the active permissions of files in the folder.
The command `chmod` allows you to change the permission of the selected file.

#7

Hide the contents of the ‘`anna`’ folder.

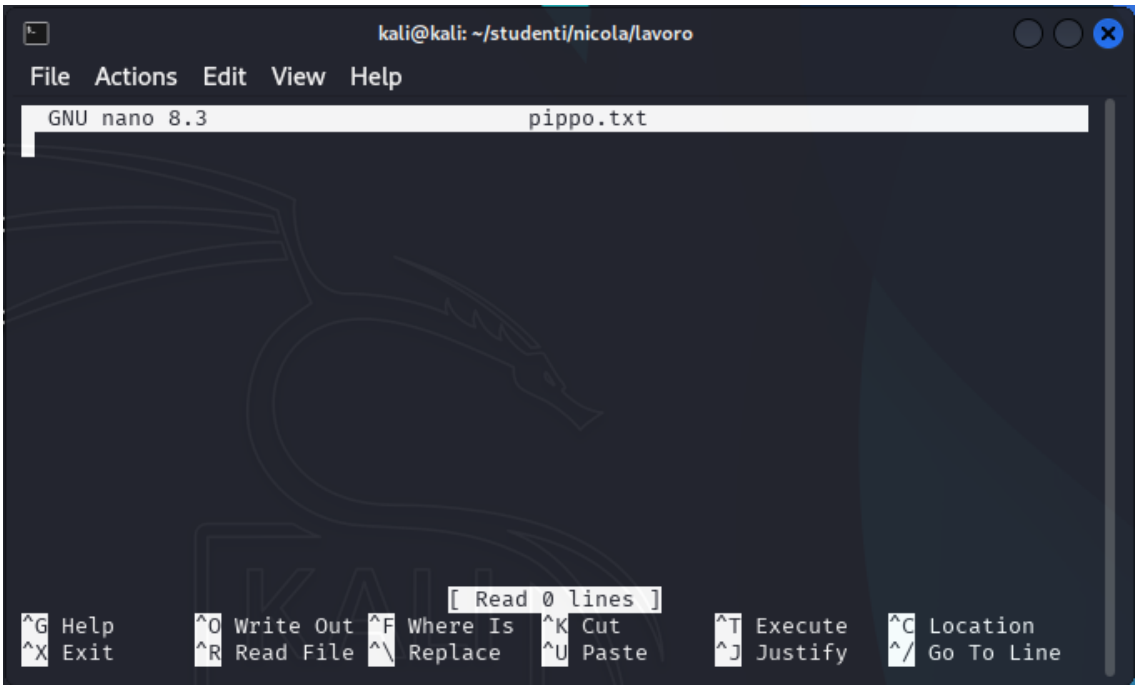


To hide a folder, we can use the `mv` command by moving the folder and adding a *dot* before its name.

#8

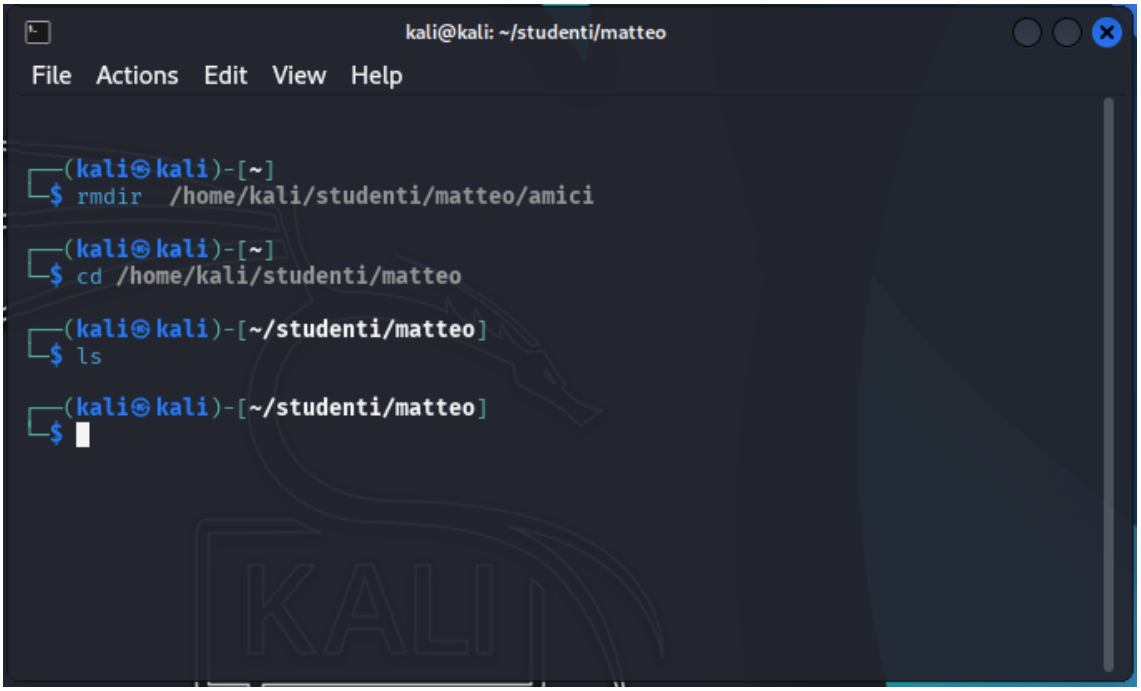
Move to the `'lavoro'` directory and display the contents of the file `'pippo.txt'`.

To open a .txt file we can use the text editor `nano`.



#9

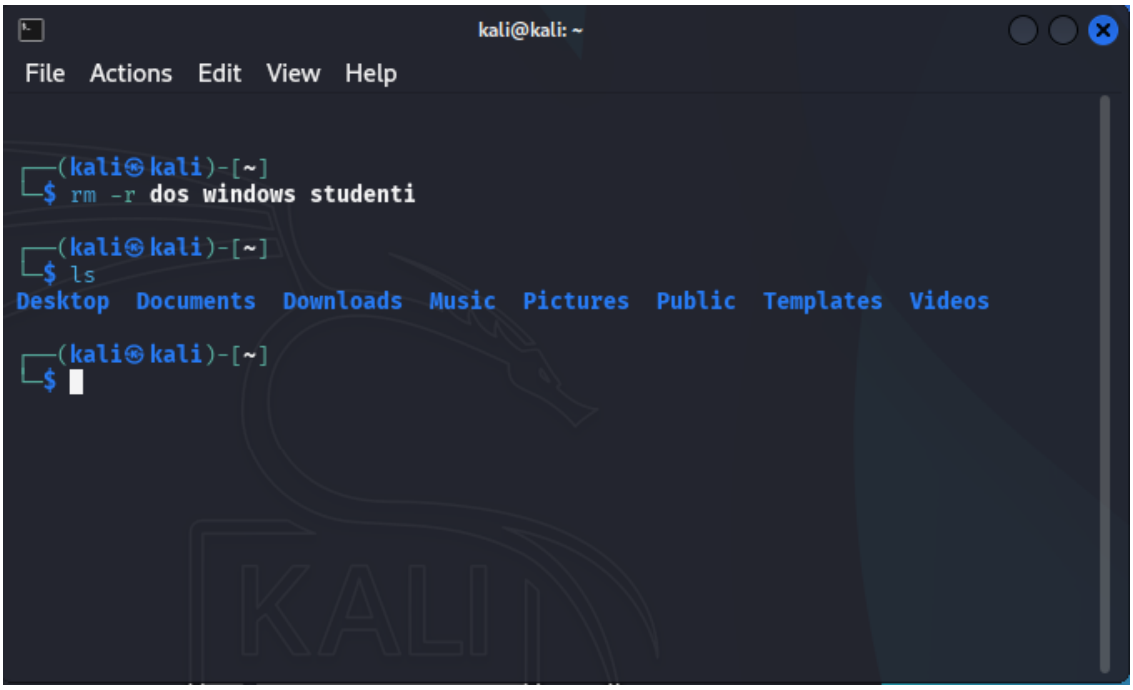
Remove the ‘`amici`’ folder.



The command `rmdir` is used to delete a directory

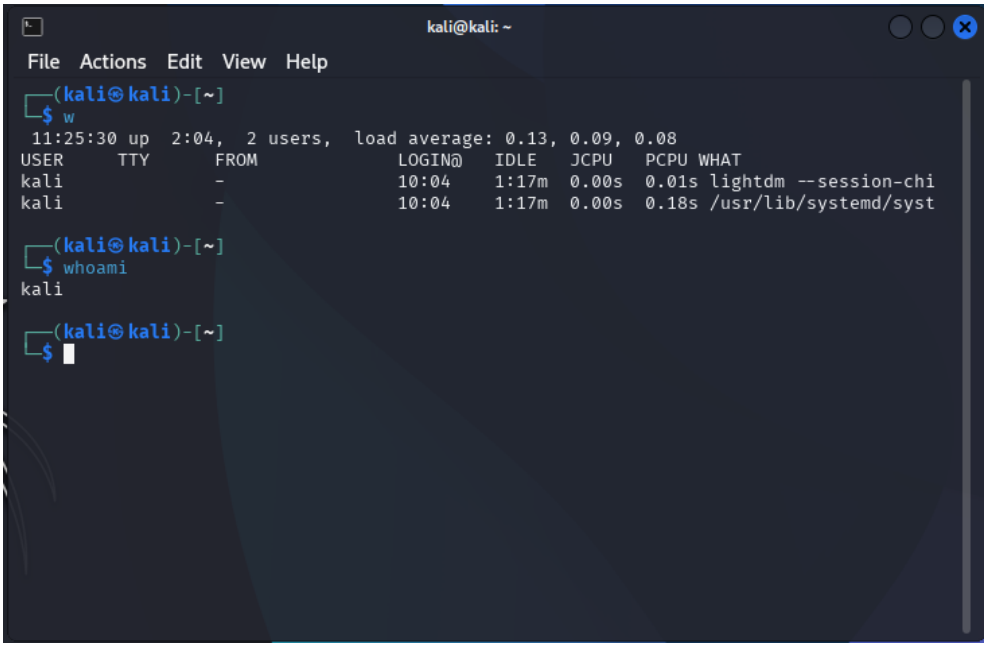
#10

Remove all the folders created previously.



OPTIONAL EXERCISES

#1 Try the command: `w, who, whoami`.



`w`: It shows users who are logged into the system and what they are doing, including downtime and active processes.

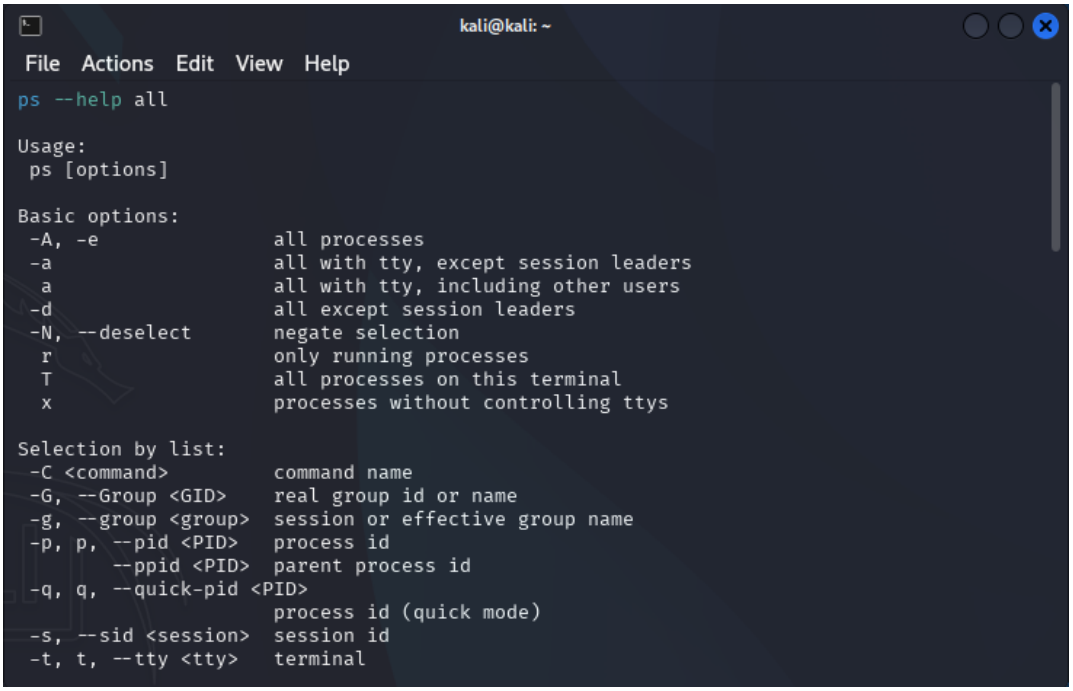
`whoami`: Indicates the name of the user currently logged in, useful for verifying one's identity in the system.

The `who` command does not work because it is based on the */var/run/utmp* file, which may be missing, empty, or not configured on the system. Alternatively, the `w` command can be used, as it does not depend only on *utmp'* and provides more detailed information about the logged-in users and their activities.

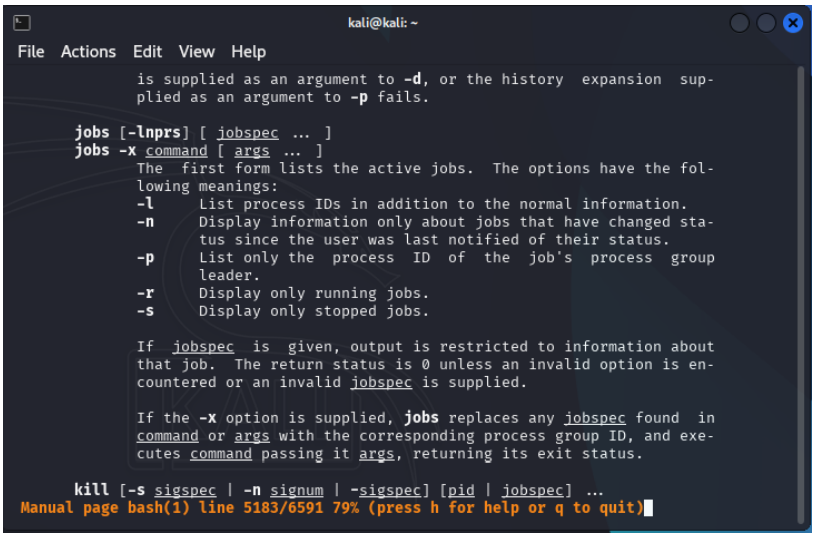
#2

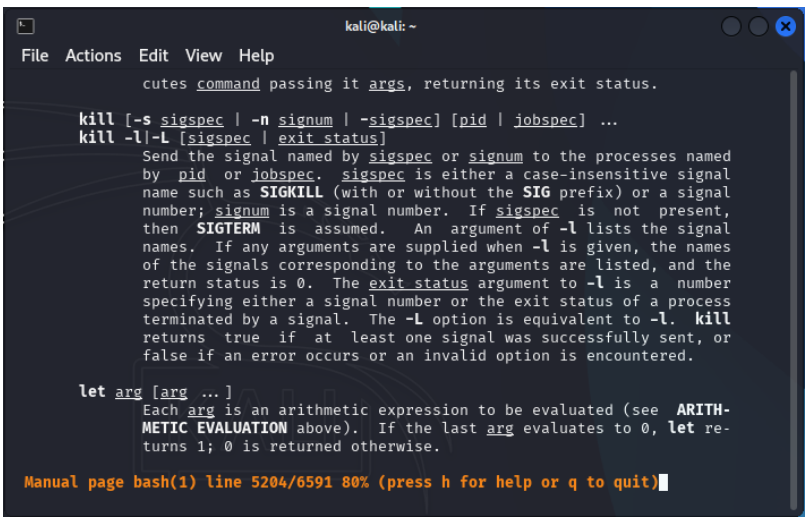
#2.1 Read the manual of the command: `jobs, ps` and `kill`

To read the ps manual, type: `ps --help all`

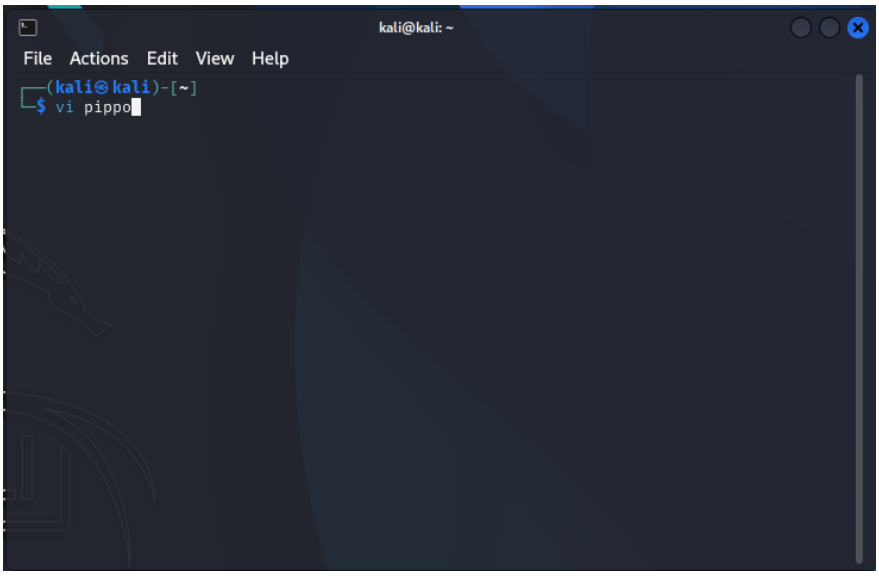


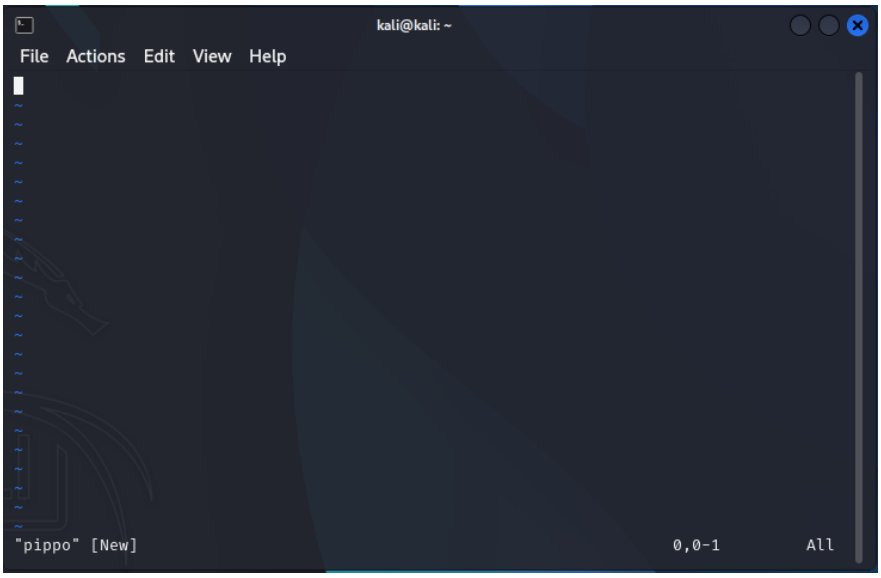
The manuals of `jobs` and `kill` are in the bash manual, that you can find typing: `bash man`





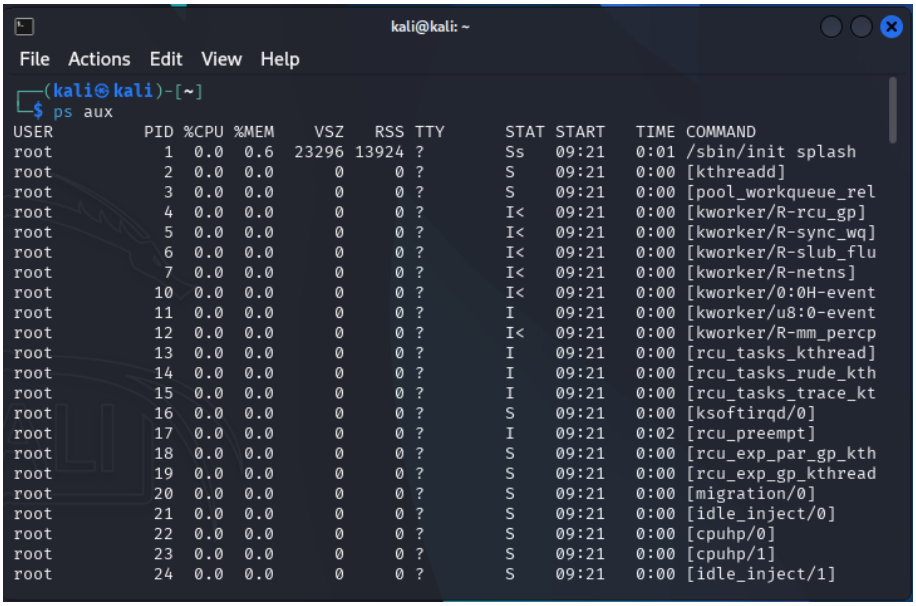
#2.2 Launch the `vi pippo` command

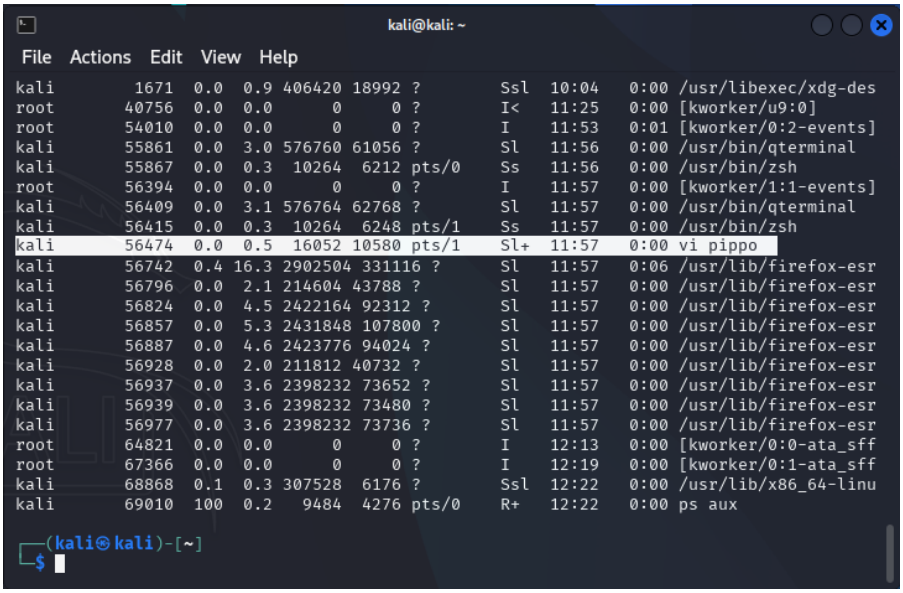




#2.3 Open a new terminal and view all processes

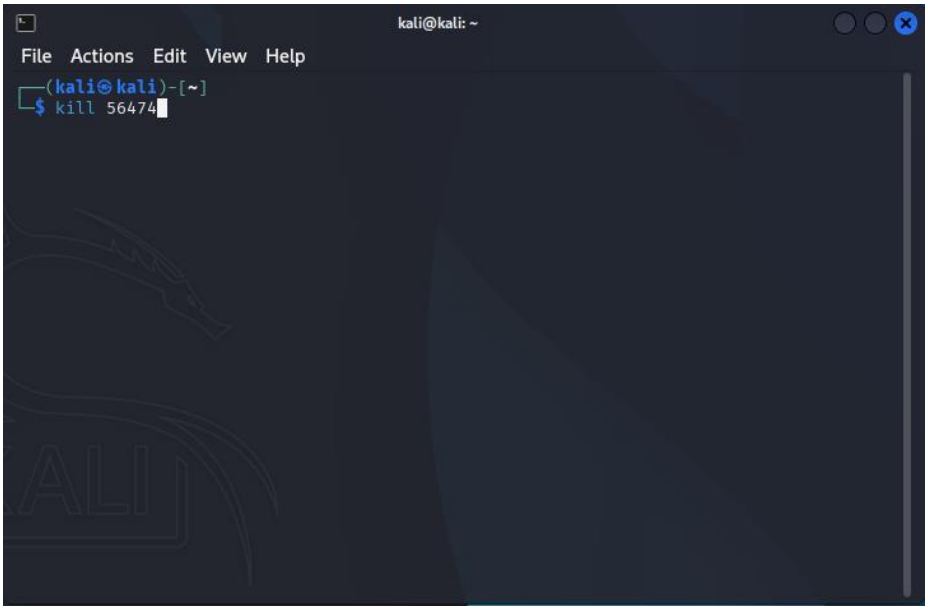
To display all active processes, we use the `ps aux` command



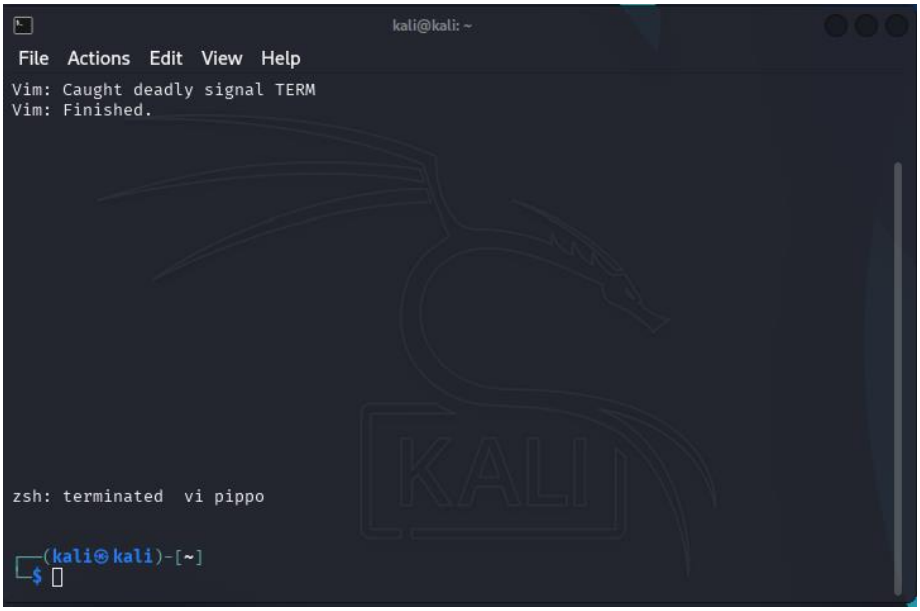


#2.4 “kill” the previous process

Using the `kill` command, followed by its PID number showed in the previous processes list.



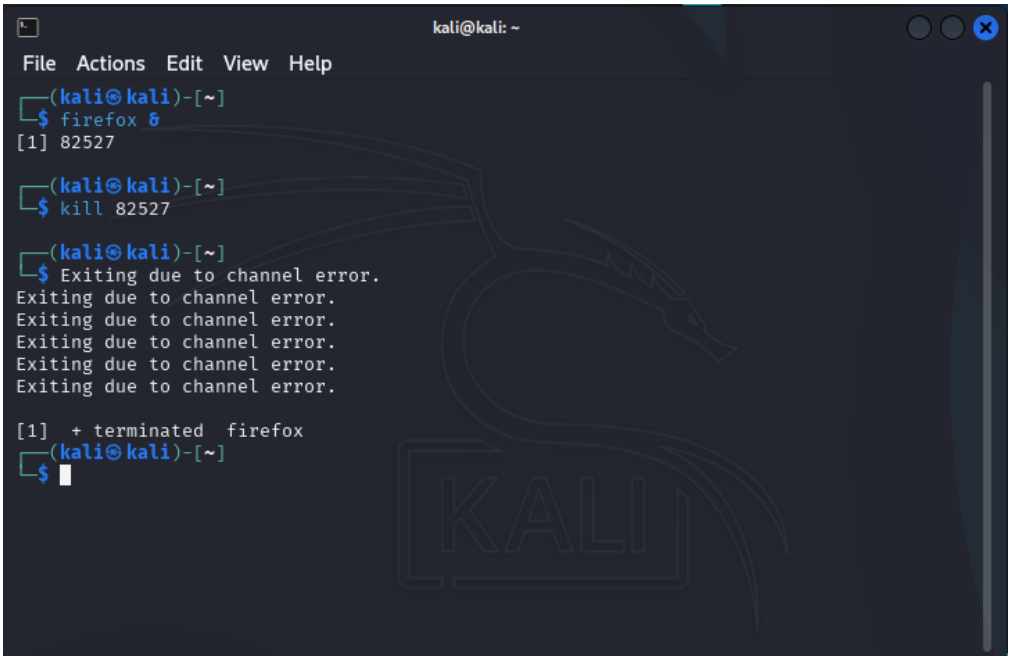
Result of the ending process:



#2.5 Running the *firefox* command in the background, using the command `&` after the process name

#2.6 End the *firefox* process

Using `kill` again and the PID shown when the process was started.



#2.7 Check how much disk space is taking up

The `df -h` command will show the used and available space on all the disk partitions.