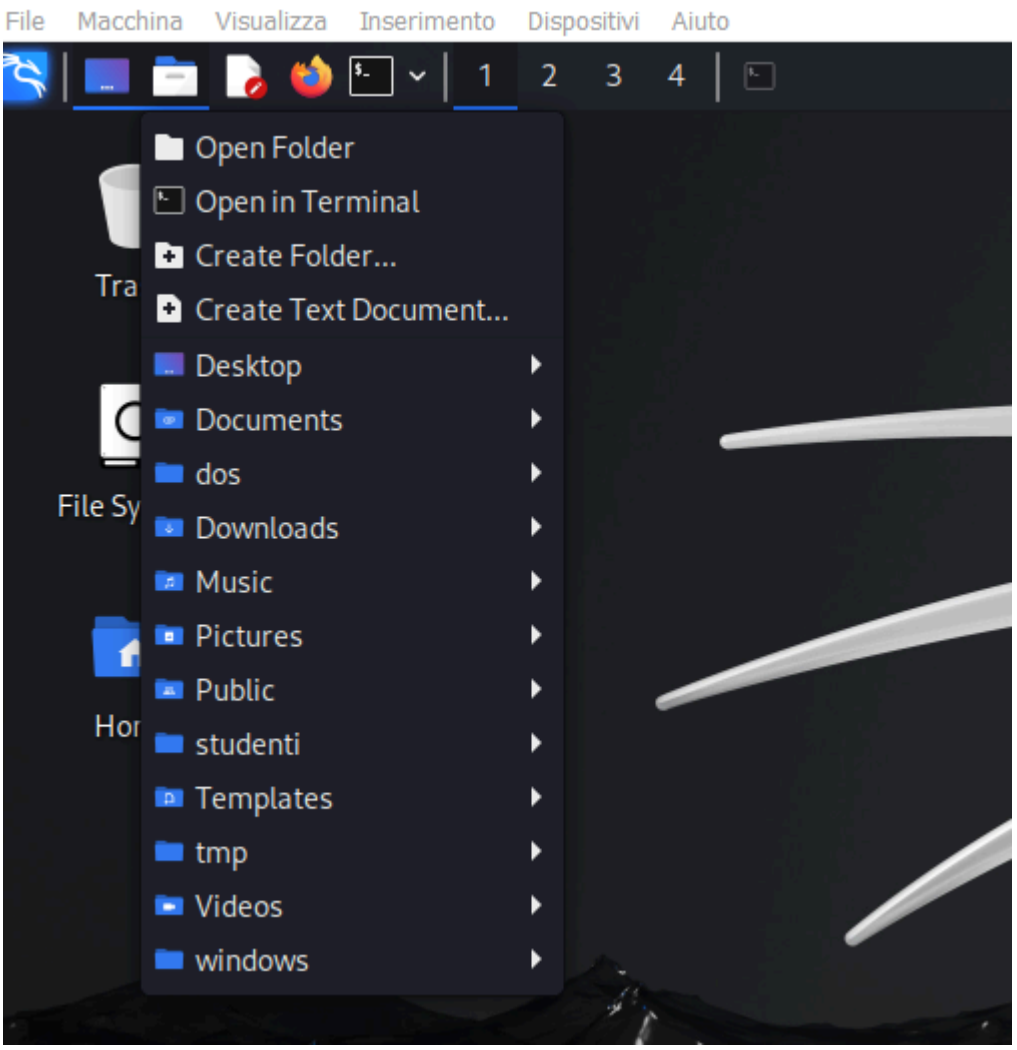
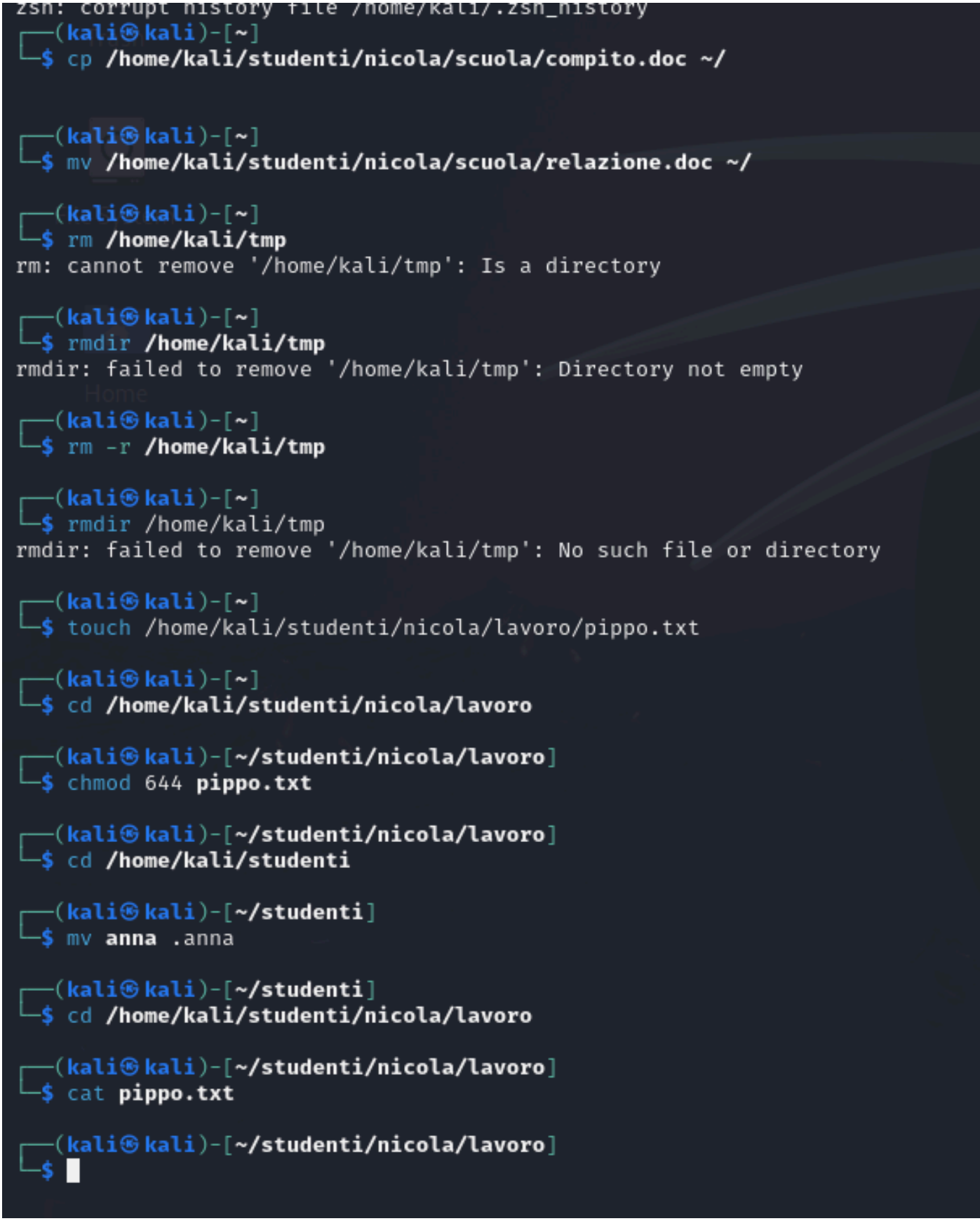
```
zsh: corrupt history file /home/kali/.zsh_history
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir dos

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir studenti

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir lavoro

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ rmdir lavoro

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir windows

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir tmp

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd studenti

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ mkdir nicola

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ mkdir anna

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ mkdir matteo

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ cd tmp
cd: no such file or directory: tmp

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ cd home
cd: no such file or directory: home

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ cd /

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/]
└─$ cd /home/kali
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[/]
└─$ cd /home/kali

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd tmp

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/tmp]
└─$ touch risultati.doc

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/tmp]
└─$ cd /home/kali

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd studenti

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti]
└─$ cd anna

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/anna]
└─$ mkdir casa

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/anna]
└─$ cd /home/kali/studenti/nicola

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/nicola]
└─$ mkdir lavoro

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/nicola]
└─$ mkdir scuola

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/nicola]
└─$ cd /home/kali/studenti/matteo

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/matteo]
└─$ mkdir amici

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/matteo]
└─$ cd /home/kali/studenti/nicola/scuola

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/nicola/scuola]
└─$ touch relazione.doc

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/nicola/scuola]
└─$ touch compito.doc

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/studenti/nicola/scuola]
└─$
```

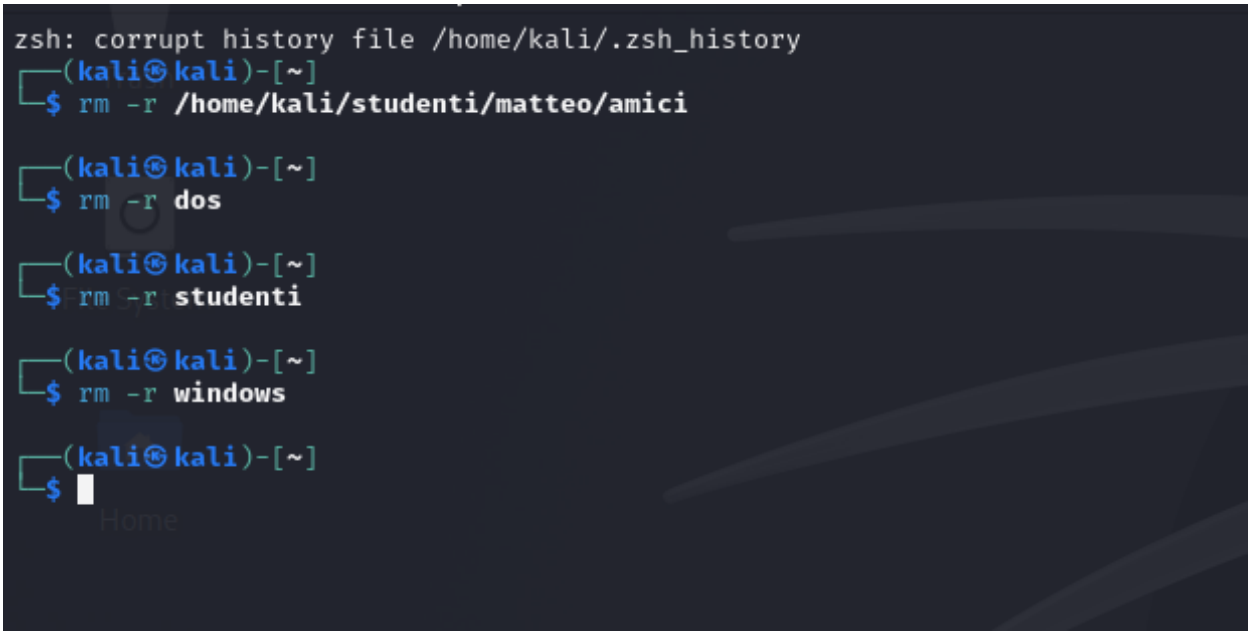


il file manager mi mostra già le macro-cartelle create

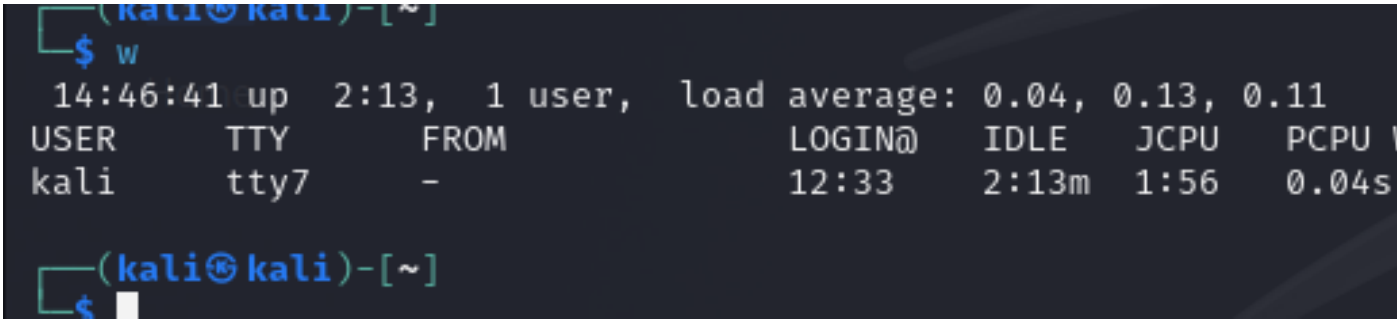
PARTE 2 - Copie, modifiche, rimozioni

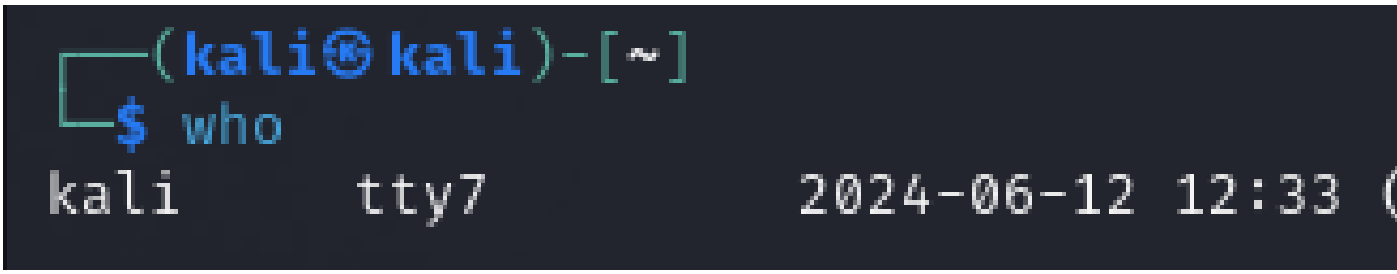


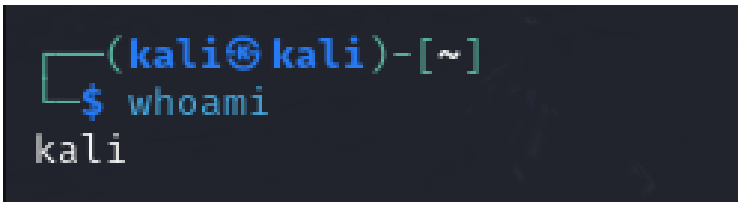
Cancellare Amici e Tutto il resto



PROVARE COMANDI







MANUALI

```
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 upda

       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 sync
       with.

       By default, ps selects all processes with the same effective user ID (euid=EUID) as the current u
       the process (tname=TTY), the cumulated CPU time in [DD-]hh:mm:ss format (time=TIME), and the exec

       The use of BSD-style options will add process state (stat=STAT) to the default display and show t
       variable.  The use of BSD-style options will also change the process selection to include process
       of all processes filtered to exclude processes owned by other users or not on a terminal.  These
       so on.

       Except as described below, process selection options are additive.  The default selection is disc
       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:
          ps ax
          ps axu

       To print a process tree:
          ps -ejH
          ps axjf
```

```
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.  Partic
       -KILL.  Negative PID values may be used to choose whole process groups; see the PGID columr

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

       -<signal>
       -s <signal>
       --signal <signal>
              Specify the signal to be sent.  The signal can be specified by using name or number.

       -q, --queue value
              Use sigqueue(3) rather than kill(2) and the value argument is used to specify an int
              sigaction(2), then it can obtain this data via the si_value field of the siginfo_t s

       -l, --list [signal]
              List signal names.  This option has optional argument, which will convert signal num

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

       NOTES  Your shell (command line interpreter) may have a built-in kill command.  You may nee

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

       kill -l 11
```

PROVO Vi

```
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
zsh: corrupt history file /home/kali/.zsh_history
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ vi pippo
```

Processi

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ps
    PID TTY          TIME CMD
  69004 pts/1    00:00:00 zsh
  69351 pts/1    00:00:00 ps

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

```
└─$ ps aux
USER         PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root           1  0.0  0.6  22360 12800 ?        Ss   12:33   0:01 /sbin/init splash
root           2  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [kthreadd]
root           3  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [pool_workqueue_release]
root           4  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-rcu_g]
root           5  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-rcu_p]
root           6  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-slub_]
root           7  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-netns]
root          10  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/0:0H-kblockd]
root          11  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    12:33   0:00 [kworker/u4:0-ext4-rsv-conversion]
root          12  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-mm_pe]
root          13  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    12:33   0:00 [rcu_tasks_kthread]
root          14  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    12:33   0:00 [rcu_tasks_rude_kthread]
root          15  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    12:33   0:00 [rcu_tasks_trace_kthread]
root          16  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [ksoftirqd/0]
root          17  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    12:33   0:03 [rcu_preempt]
root          18  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [migration/0]
root          19  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [idle_inject/0]
root          20  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [cpuhp/0]
root          21  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [cpuhp/1]
root          22  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [idle_inject/1]
root          23  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [migration/1]
root          24  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [ksoftirqd/1]
root          28  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    12:33   0:00 [kworker/u6:0-flush-8:0]
root          31  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [kdevtmpfs]
root          32  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-inet_]
root          33  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [kauditd]
root          35  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [khungtaskd]
root          36  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [oom_reaper]
root          38  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-write]
root          39  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    12:33   0:00 [kcompactd0]
root          40  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        SN   12:33   0:00 [ksmd]
root          41  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        SN   12:33   0:00 [khugepaged]
root          42  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-kinte]
root          43  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-kbloc]
root          44  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-blkcg]
root          45  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   12:33   0:00 [kworker/R-tpm_d]
```

Ho lanciato il comando firefox & per avviarlo in background

Ho usato bg per portarlo in background

Può essere utilizzato il “du -sh” riferito a questo PID per capire quanto spazio viene utilizzato su disco