

Dalla directory `/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro` passo a `/home/studenti/anna/casa`

Percorso relativo

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
PS> cd ..

(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola]
PS> cd ..

(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti]
PS> cd anna

(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/anna]
PS> cd casa

(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/anna/casa]
PS> █
```

Percorso assoluto

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
PS> cd /home/studenti/anna/casa
```

a) copia compito.doc nella directory casa

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/anna/casa]
PS> sudo cp /home/studenti/nicola/scuola/compito.doc /home/studenti/anna/ca
sa
```

b) sposta il file relazione.doc nella directoty casa

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/anna/casa]
$ sudo mv /home/studenti/nicola/scuola/relazione.doc /home/studenti/anna/casa
```

c) cancella la cartella tmp

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]
$ sudo rm -r /home/tmp
```

d) creare il file pippo.txt nella cartella lavoro

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
$ sudo touch pippo.txt
```

- e) rendere il file pippol.txt scrivibile e leggibile per il proprietario, solo leggibile per tutti gli altri

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
$ sudo chmod u+rw pippo.txt
[sudo] password for kali:
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Jun 21 15:40 pippo.txt
```

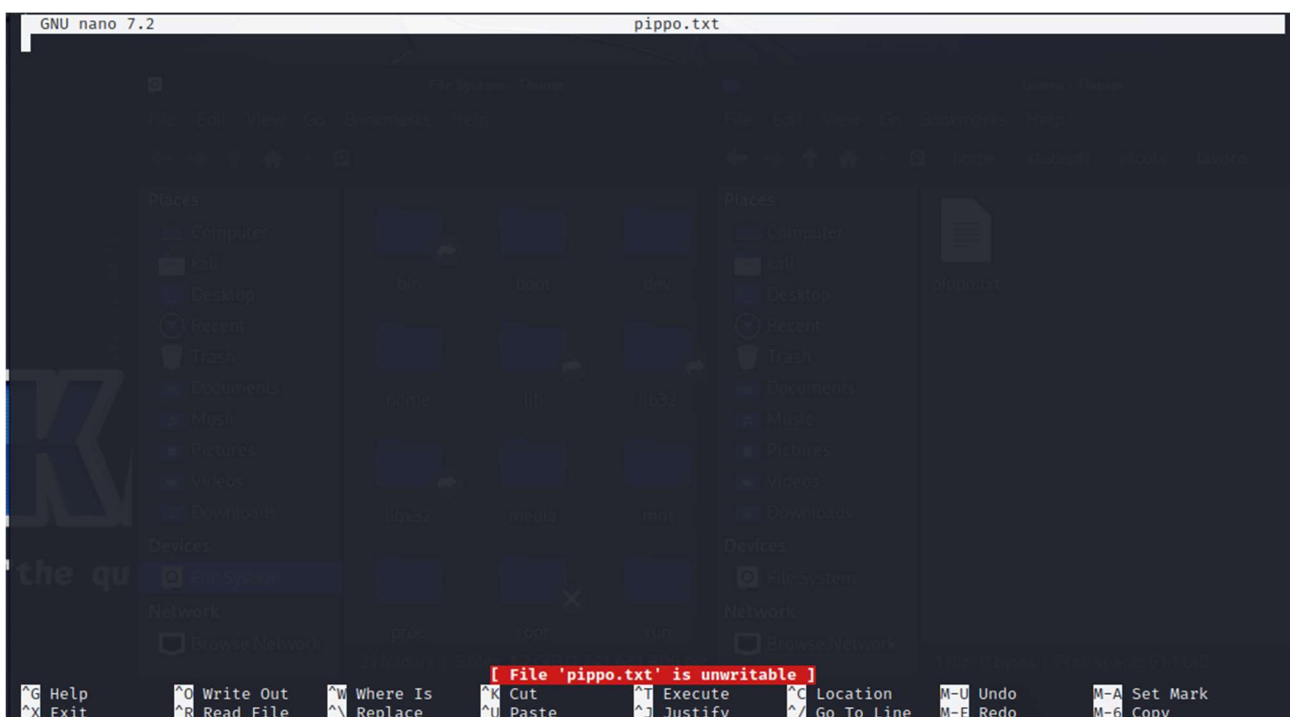
```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
$ sudo chmod o-wx pippo.txt
```

- f) nascondere il contenuto della cartella anna

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti]
$ sudo mv anna .anna
```

- g) spostarsi nella cartella lavoro e visualizzare il contenuto del file pippo.txt

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd /home/studenti/nicola/lavoro
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]
$
```



h) rimuovere la cartella amici

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti/nicola/lavoro]  
$ sudo rmdir /home/studenti/matteo/amici
```

i) rimuovere tutte le cartelle precedentemente create

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo rmdir /home/studenti/matteo
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti]  
$ sudo rm -r /home/studenti/nicola/lavoro
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti]  
$ sudo rm -r /home/studenti/nicola
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti]  
$ sudo mv .anna anna  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/studenti]  
$ sudo rm -r /home/studenti/anna
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]  
$ sudo rmdir /home/studenti  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]  
$ sudo rmdir /home/dos  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]  
$ sudo rmdir /home/windows
```

Comando w

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/kali]  
PS> w  
16:31:19 up 1 day, 2:46, 1 user, load average: 0.24, 0.16, 0.10  
USER  TTY  FROM          LOGIN@  IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT  
kali  tty7  :0             Tue14   26:46m 1:58   3.24s xfce4-session
```

Comando who

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/kali]  
PS> who  
kali  tty7  2023-06-20 14:27 (:0)
```

Comando whoami

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/home/kali]  
PS> whoami  
kali
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ man job
No manual entry for job
```

```
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

Manual page ps(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
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 signals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified in three ways: -9, -SIGKILL or -KILL. 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.

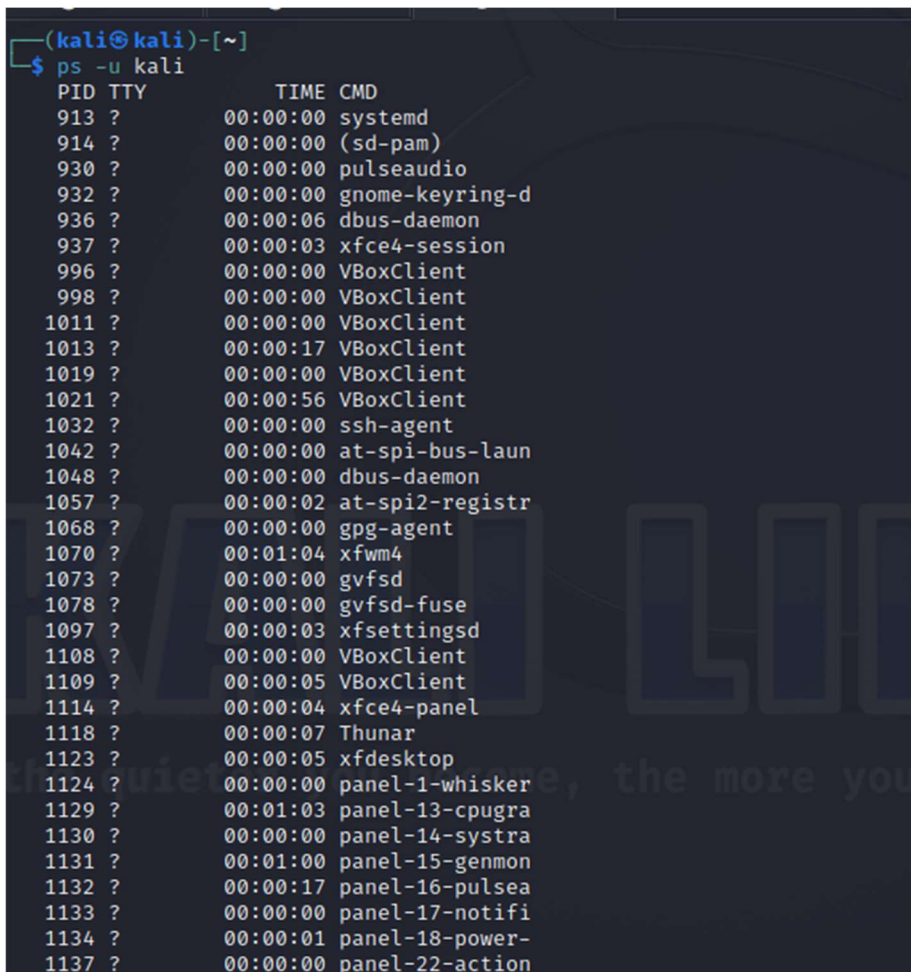
  -<signal>
  -s <signal>
  --signal <signal>
    Specify the signal to be sent. The signal can be specified by using name or number. The behavior of signals is explained in signal(7) manual page.

  -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 sig-
```

vi pippo



visualizzare i propri processi



terminare il processo Vi per sbloccare il terminale precedente

```
1206 ?      00:00:00 xfce4-power-man
1226 ?      00:00:00 gvfs-udisks2-vo
1255 ?      00:00:00 gvfs-goa-volume
1259 ?      00:00:00 gvfs-gphoto2-vo
1260 ?      00:00:00 nm-applet
1275 ?      00:00:00 gvfs-mtp-volume
1287 ?      00:00:00 xcapse
1288 ?      00:00:01 gvfs-afc-volume
1291 ?      00:00:00 xiccd
1292 ?      00:00:00 dconf-service
1294 ?      00:00:00 light-locker
1298 ?      00:00:00 polkit-gnome-au
1310 ?      00:00:00 blueman-applet
1318 ?      00:00:00 agent
1334 ?      00:00:00 gvfsd-trash
1354 ?      00:00:00 gvfsd-metadata
1468 ?      00:00:00 obexd
229894 ?    00:00:01 qterminal
231063 pts/1  00:00:00 zsh
231100 pts/1  00:00:00 man
231108 pts/1  00:00:00 pager
231315 pts/0  00:00:00 zsh
231362 pts/0  00:00:00 vi
232410 ?    00:00:00 xfconfd
232422 pts/2  00:00:00 zsh
233898 pts/2  00:00:00 ps

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo kill 231362
```

```
zsh: terminated vi pippo

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

lanciare il comando firefox in background

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ firefox&
[1] 239000
```

portarlo in foreground

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ fg firefox
[1] + running firefox
```

terminare processo firefox

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo kill 239000
[sudo] password for kali:
```

verificare lo spazio che si sta occupando su disco

```
[1] ~$ df
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ df
Filesystem      1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev            969336         0   969336   0% /dev
tmpfs           201980         940   201040   1% /run
/dev/sda1       82083148 13791268  64076332 18% /
tmpfs           1009892         0   1009892   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs            5120         0     5120   0% /run/lock
tmpfs           201976         80   201896   1% /run/user/1000
```