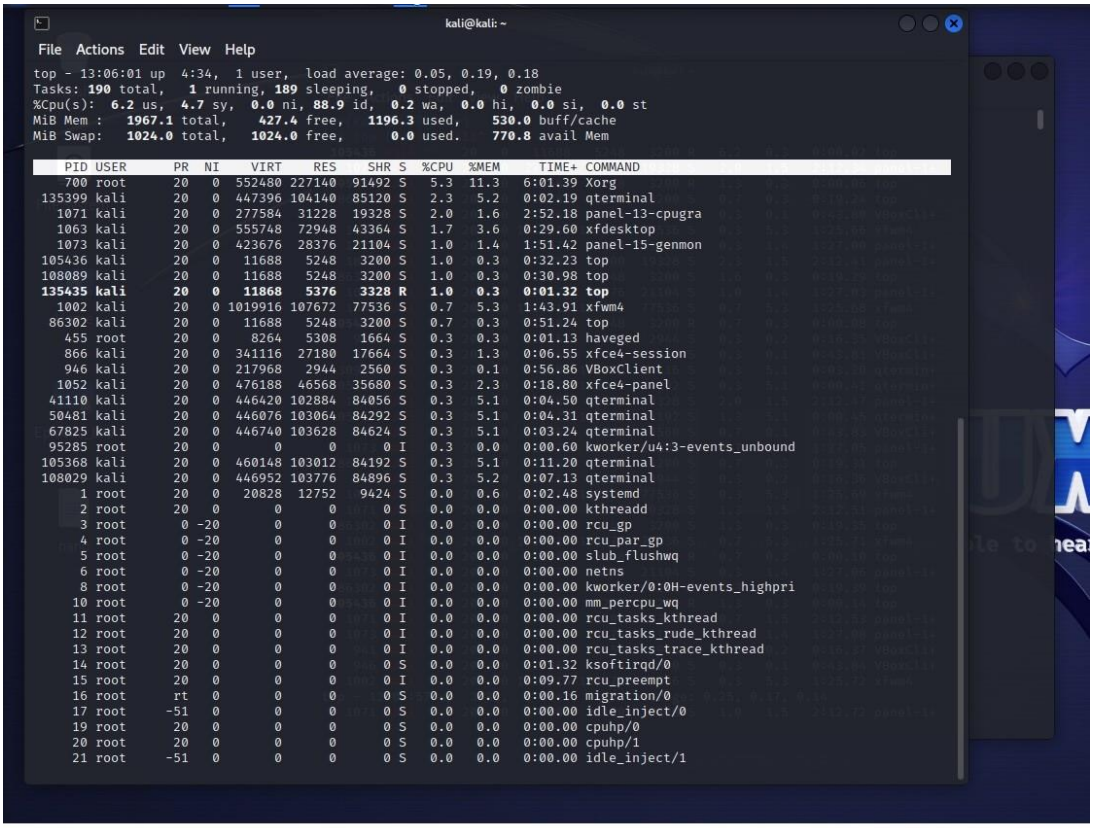
| = Pipe = un operatore che serve a concatenare due comandi, mette in comunicazione due processi tra loro separati

PID = Process IDentifier = identifica un processo in esecuzione

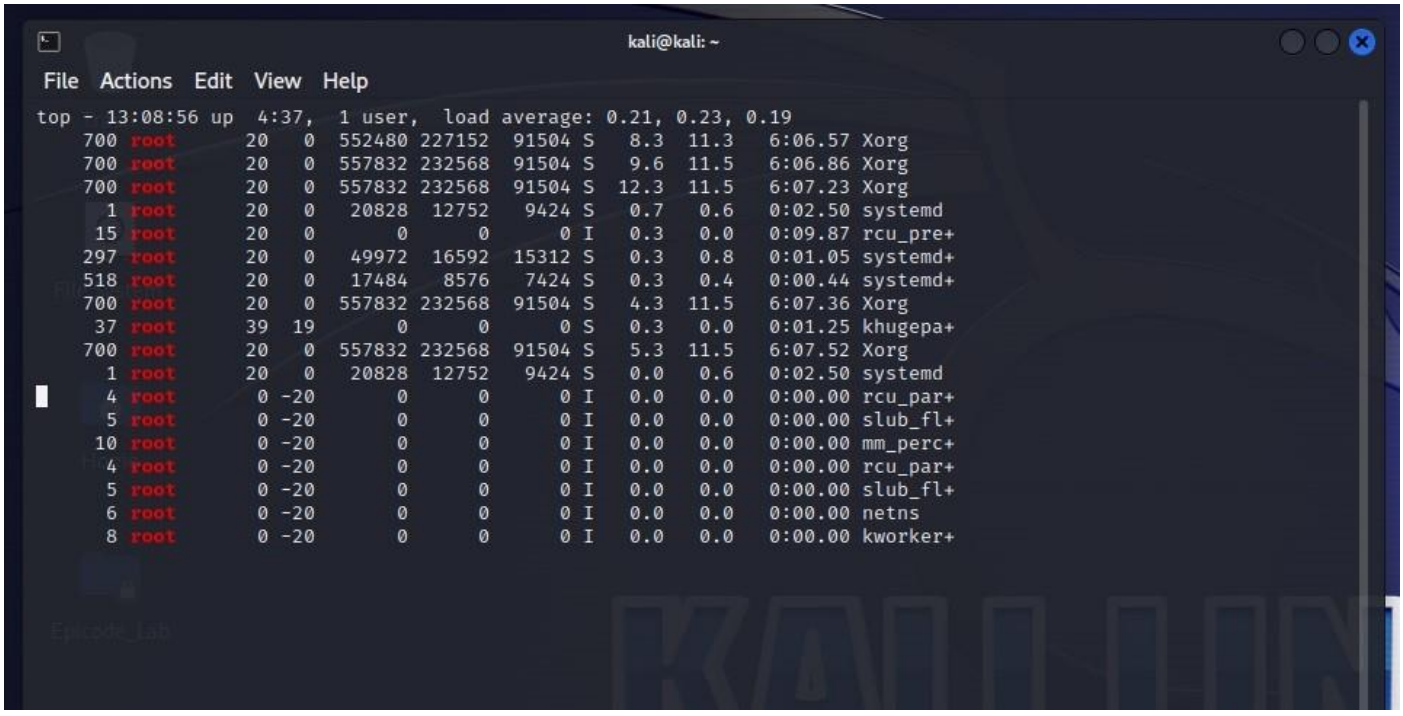
USER = Utente. Esiste anche il Super User, è un utente a cui vengono assegnati tutti i privilegi della root del service

COMMAND = Comando

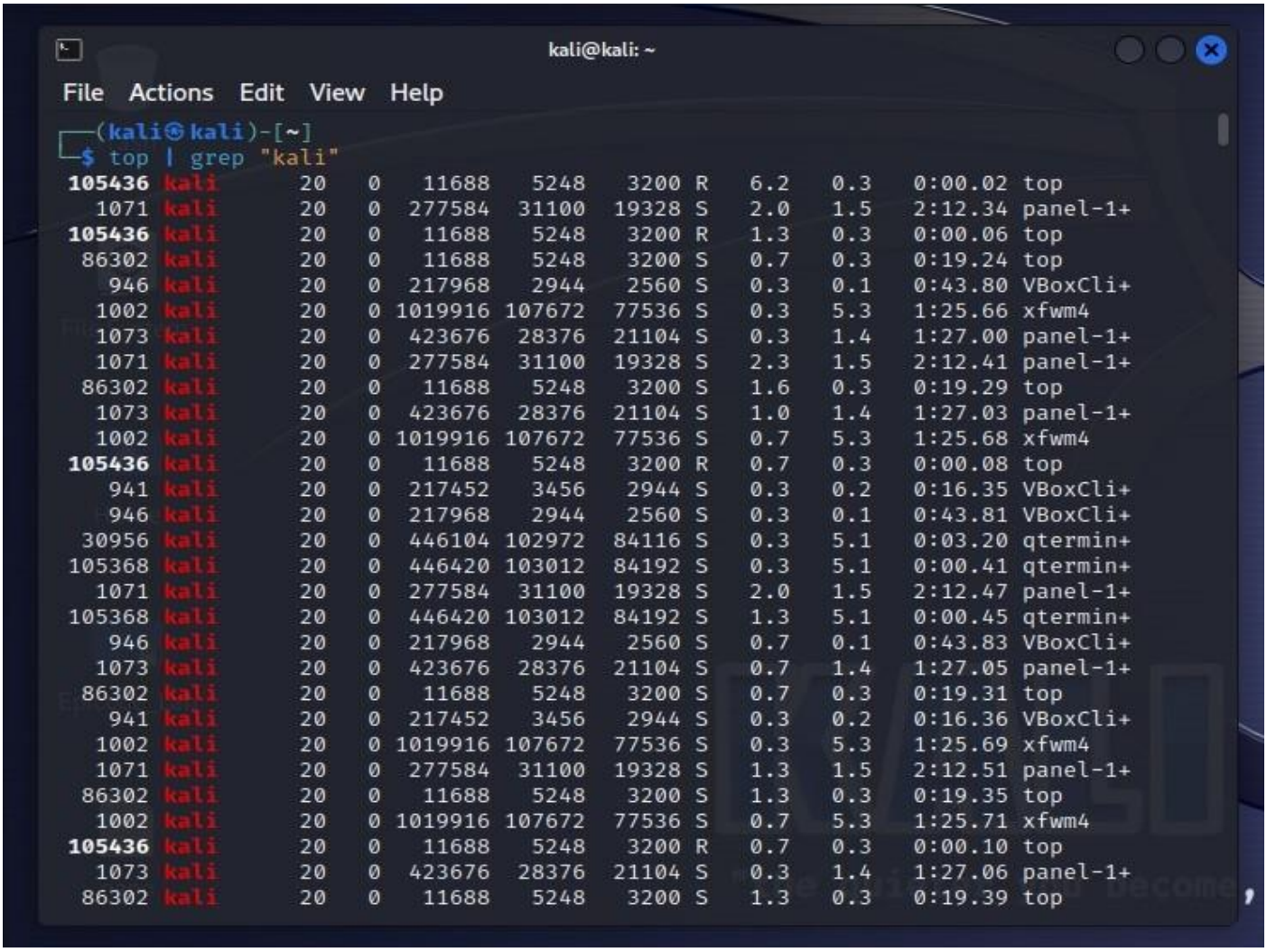
1 - Controllo processi attivi sulla macchina



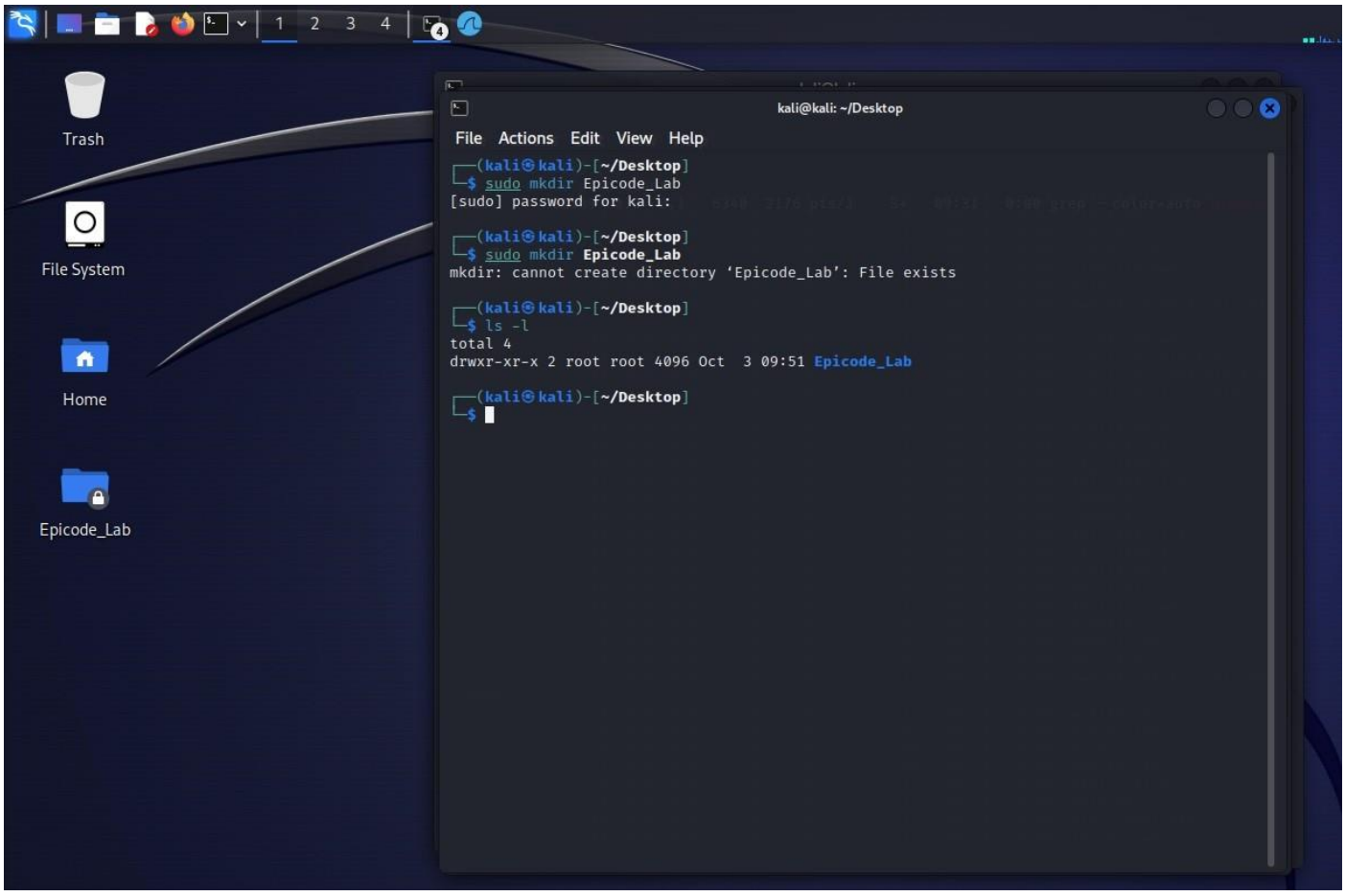
2 – Controllo programmi in esecuzione dell'utente "root"



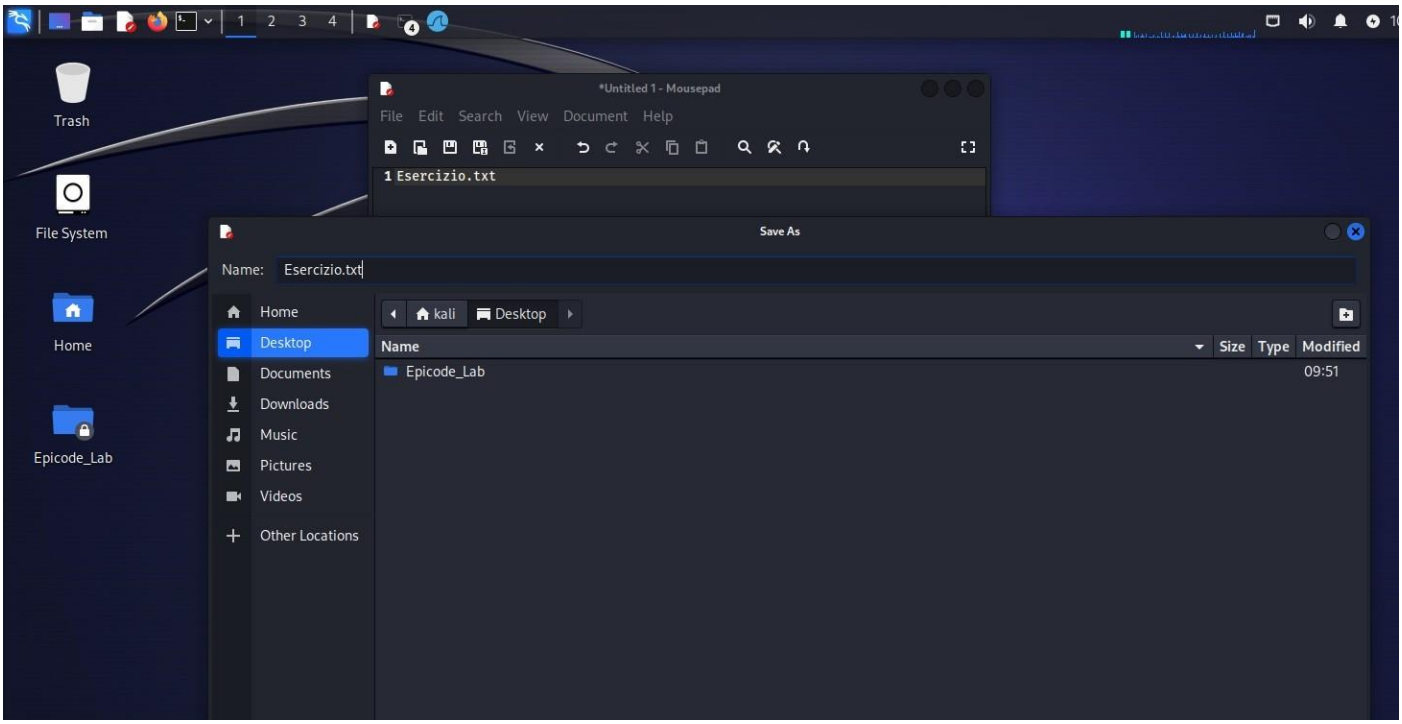
3 – Controllo programmi in esecuzione dell'utente "Kali"



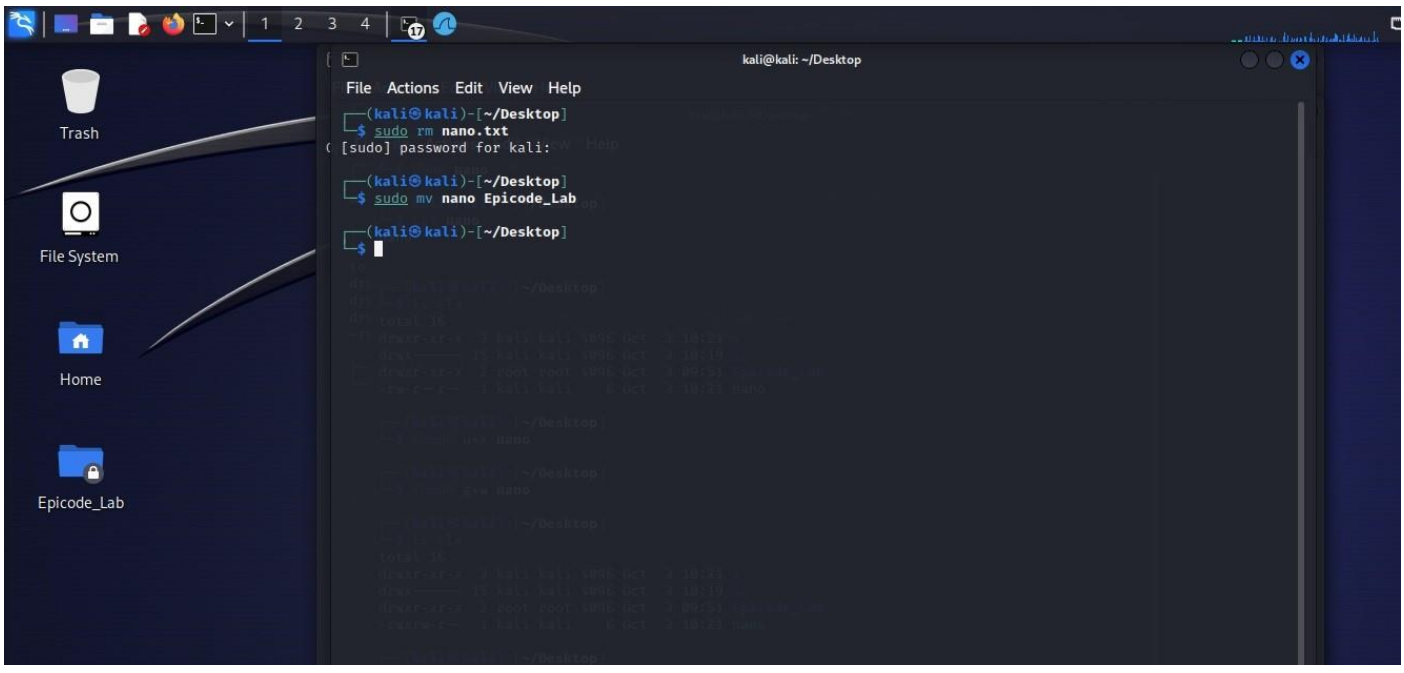
4 – creare nuova directory su Desktop denominata "Epicode_Lab"



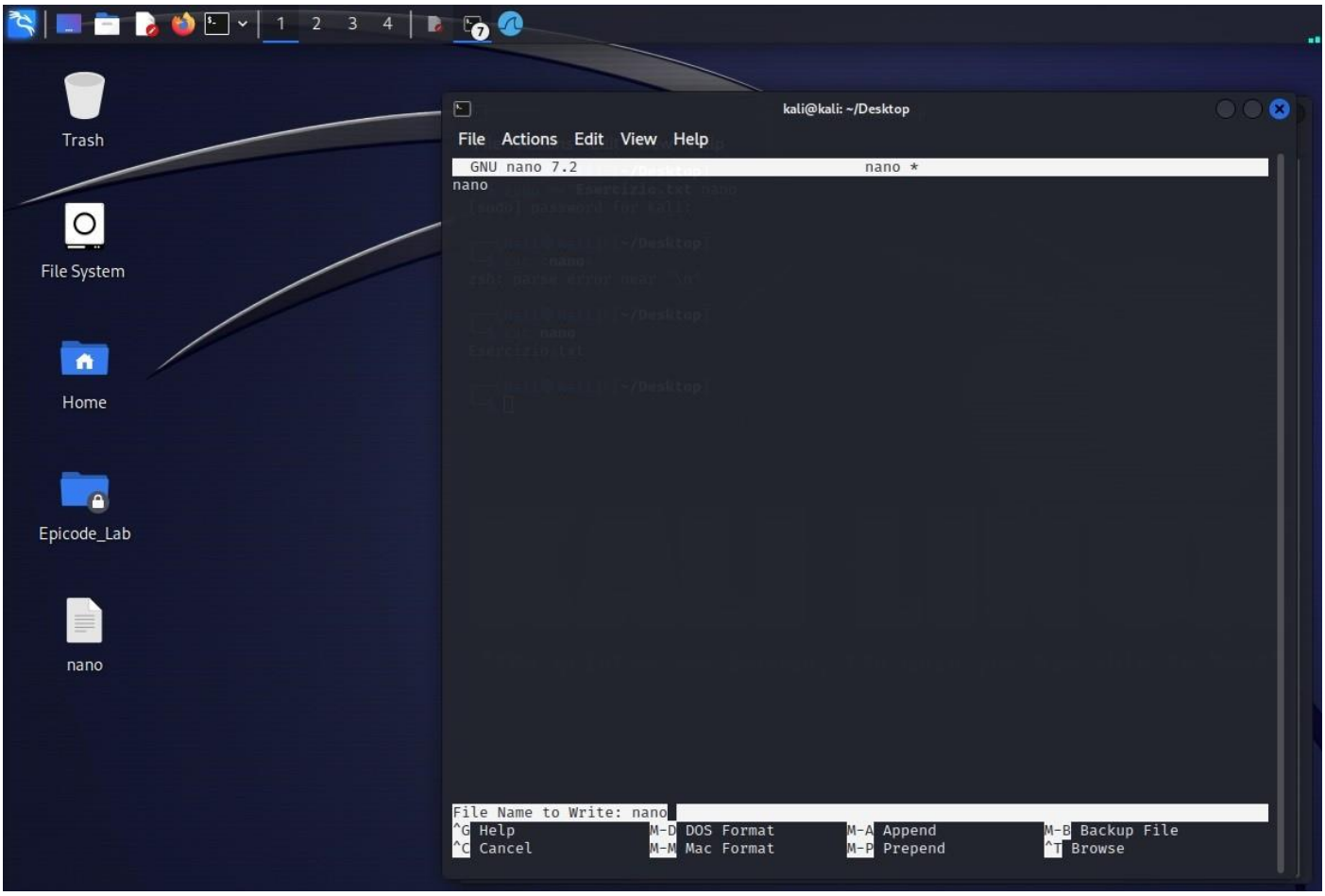
5 – Creare file “Esercizio.txt” nella directory Epicode_Lab



6 – Spostare Esercizio.txt (rinominato nano) nella cartella Epicode_Lab

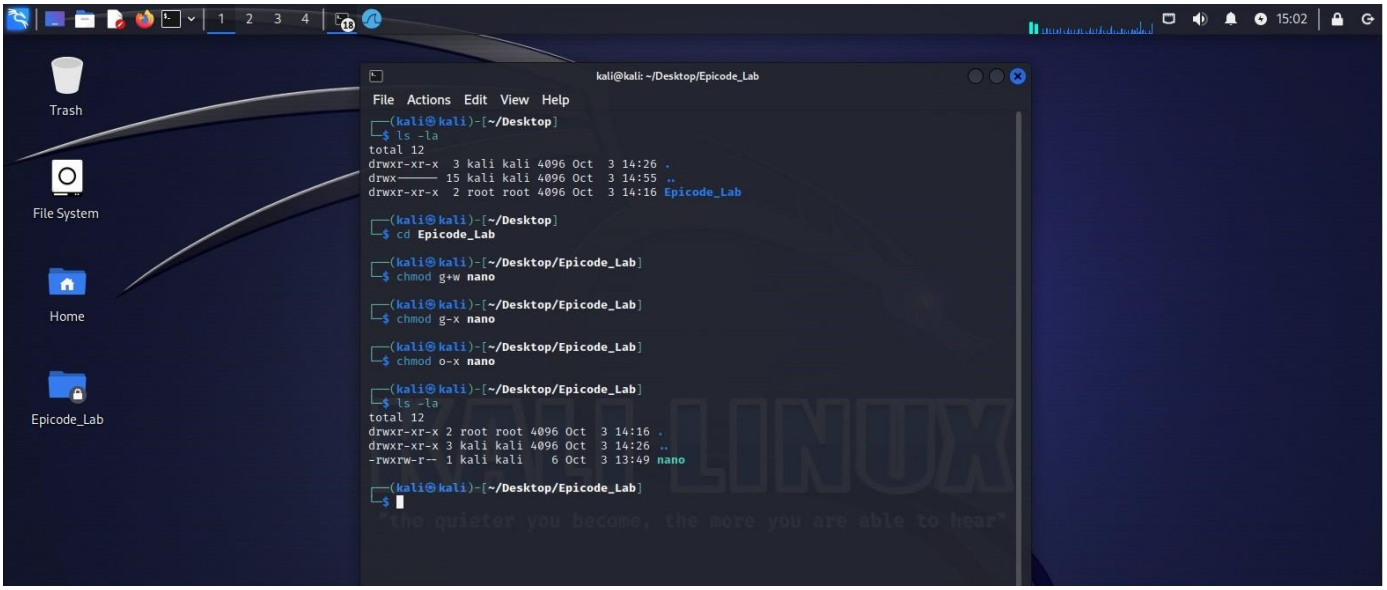


6 – Modificare il file con l'editor di testo "nano" (screenshot fatto prima dello spostamento del file nano in directory)

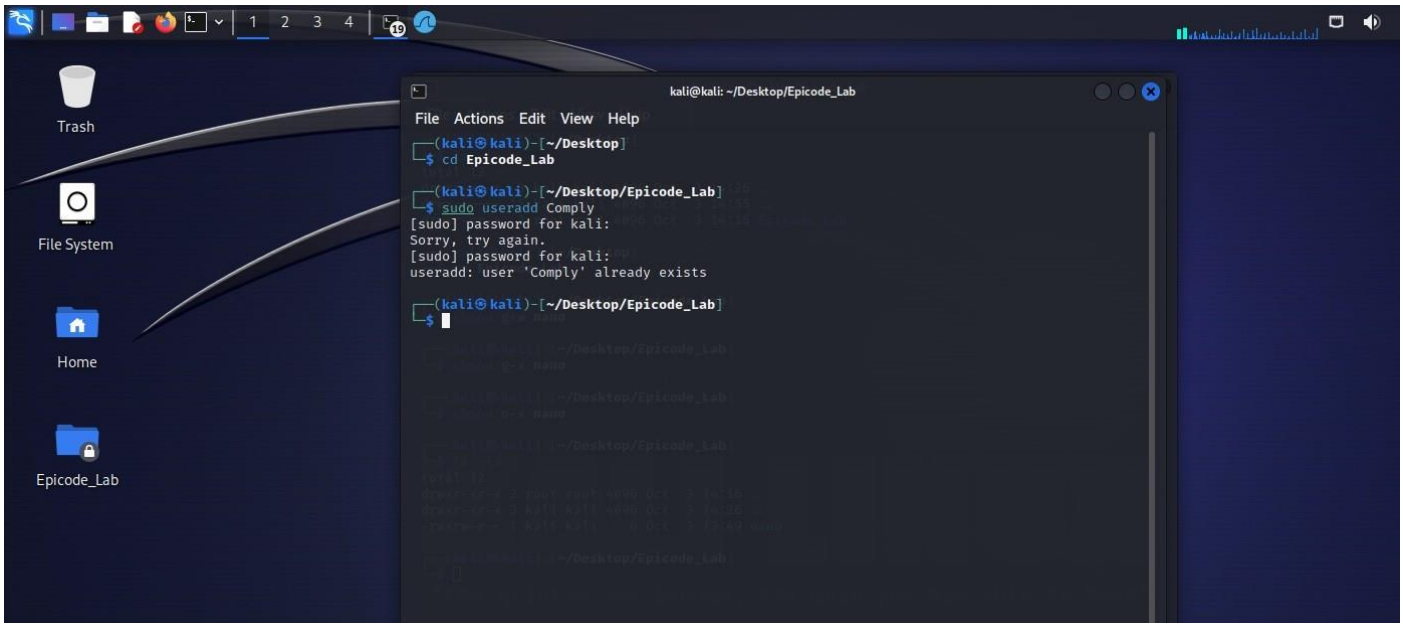


7 – utilizzare comando "cat" per leggere il file (screenshot fatto prima dello spostamento del file nano in directory)

8 – Controllare permessi e modificare privilegi (u=r,w,x – g=r,w – o=r)



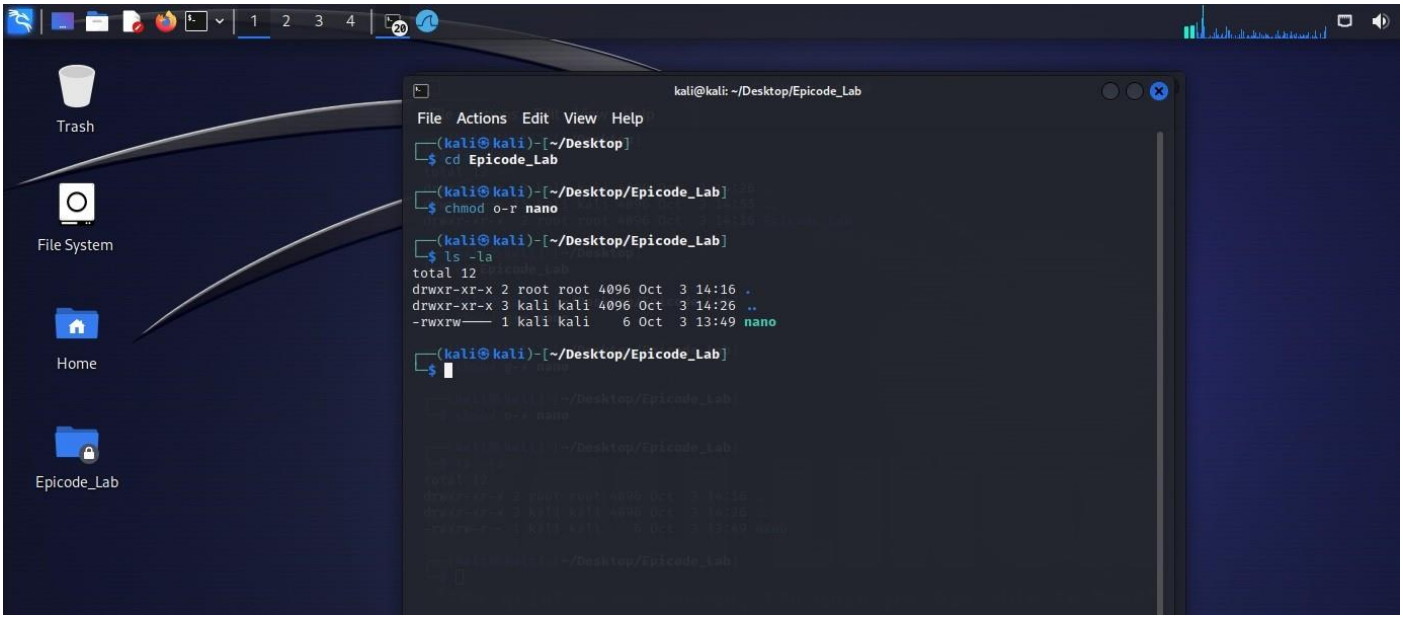
9 – Creazione nuovo utente (l'utente era già stato creato, ho dimenticato di fare lo screenshot)



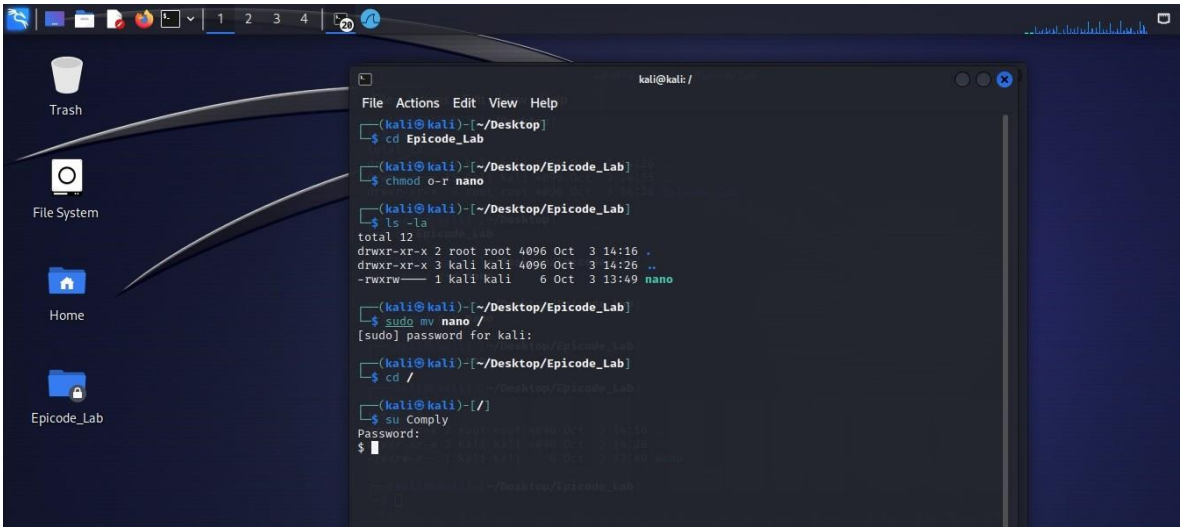
10 – Creazione password

```
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
      useradd -D [options]

Options:
      --badname                 do not check for bad names
  -b, --base-dir BASE_DIR       base directory for the home directory of the
                                new account
      --btrfs-subvolume-home    use BTRFS subvolume for home directory
  -c, --comment COMMENT         GECOS field of the new account
  -d, --home-dir HOME_DIR       home directory of the new account
  -D, --defaults                print or change default useradd configuration
  -e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE  expiration date of the new account
  -f, --inactive INACTIVE       password inactivity period of the new account
  -F, --add-subids-for-system   add entries to sub[ud]id even when adding a system user
  -g, --gid GROUP               name or ID of the primary group of the new
                                account
  -G, --groups GROUPS           list of supplementary groups of the new
                                account
  -h, --help                    display this help message and exit
  -k, --skel SKEL_DIR           use this alternative skeleton directory
  -K, --key KEY=VALUE           override /etc/login.defs defaults
  -l, --no-log-init             do not add the user to the lastlog and
                                faillog databases
  -m, --create-home             create the user's home directory
  -M, --no-create-home          do not create the user's home directory
  -N, --no-user-group           do not create a group with the same name as
                                the user
  -o, --non-unique              allow to create users with duplicate
                                (non-unique) UID
  -p, --password PASSWORD       encrypted password of the new account
  -r, --system                  create a system account
  -R, --root CHROOT_DIR         directory to chroot into
  -P, --prefix PREFIX_DIR       prefix directory where are located the /etc/* files
  -s, --shell SHELL             login shell of the new account
  -u, --uid UID                 user ID of the new account
  -U, --user-group              create a group with the same name as the user
  -Z, --selinux-user SEUSER     use a specific SEUSER for the SELinux user mapping


┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ sudo passwd Comply
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$
```

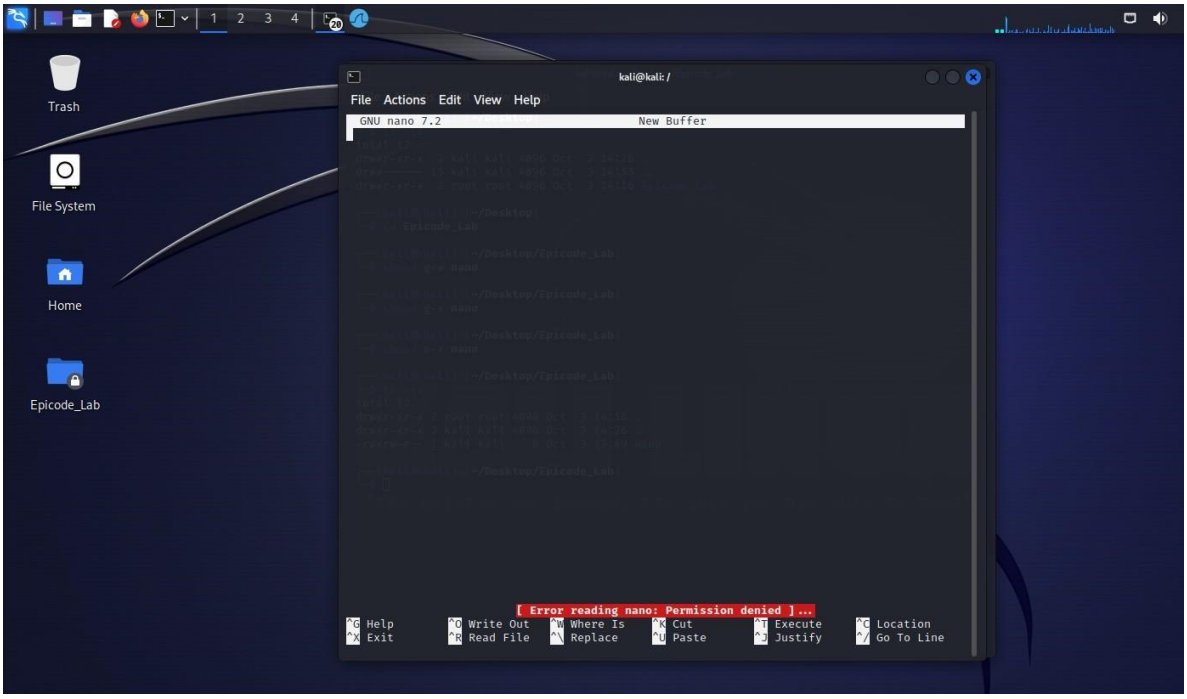
11 – Eliminare abilitazione alla lettura altri utenti (o)

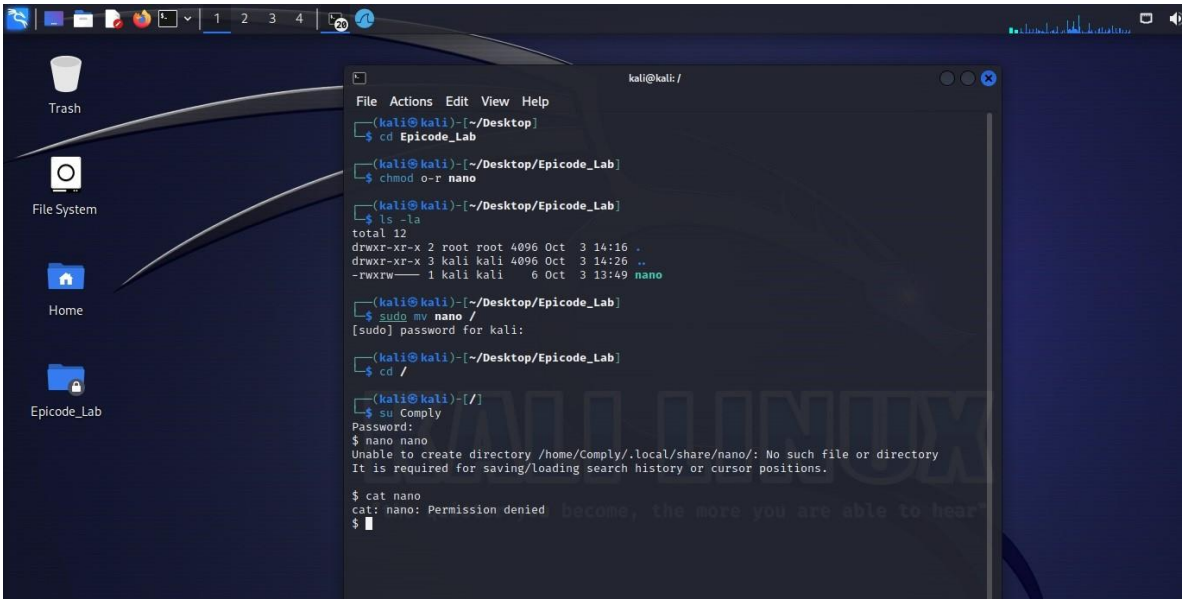


12 – Spostare file nella directory di root (/) e cambio utente con comando su

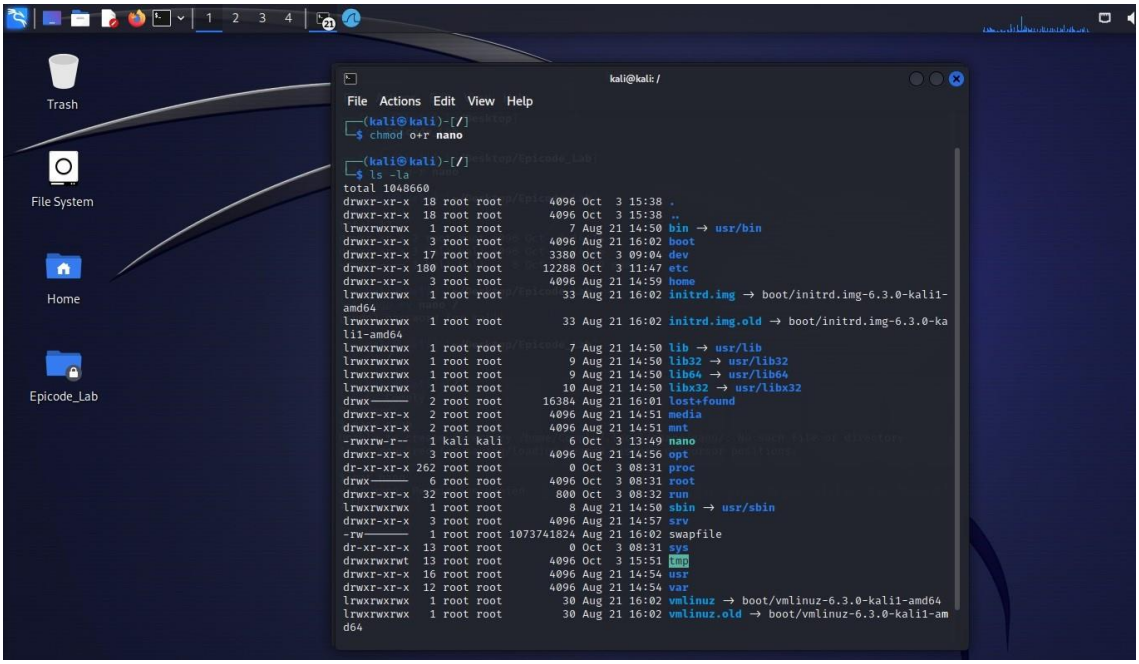


13 – prova apertura file (accesso negato)

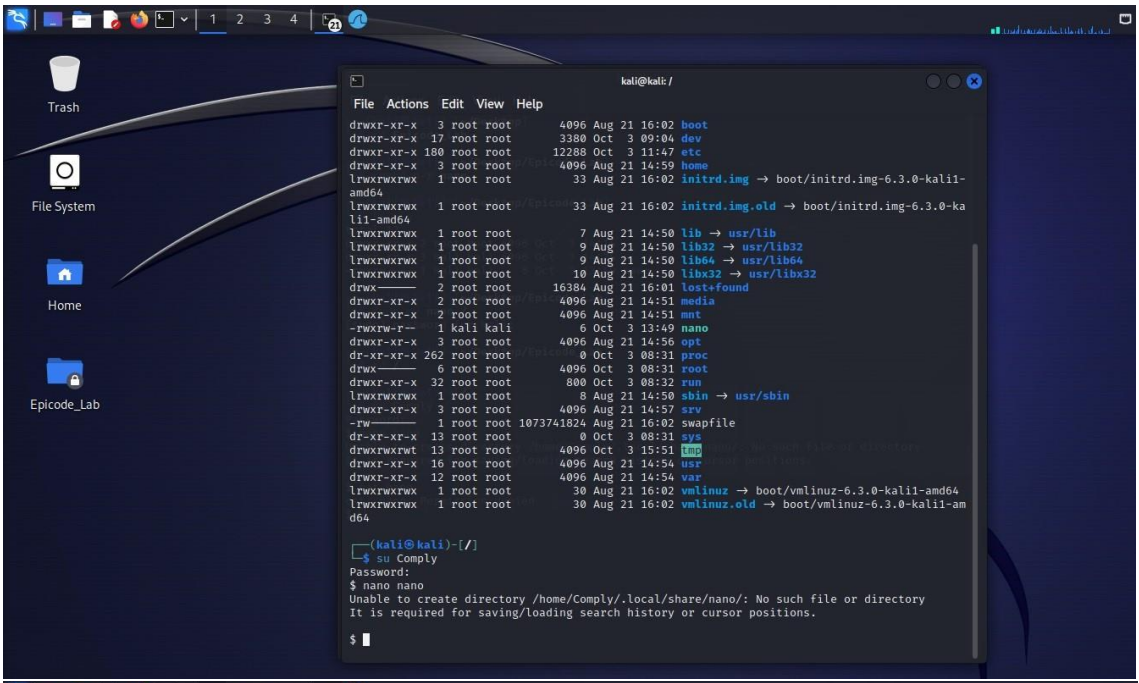


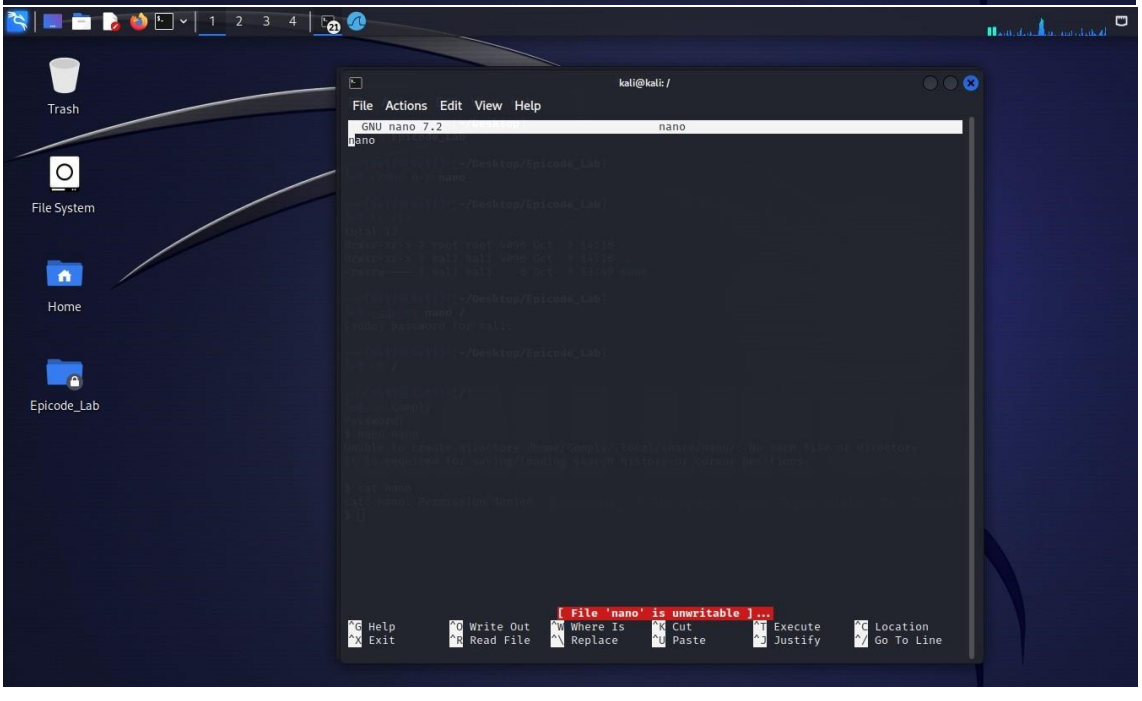


14 – Modifica permessi, l’utente può leggere



15 – ripetere i due passaggi e verifica lettura





16 – Rimuovere file (dimenticato lo screenshot), cartella e utente