Kali Linux Installation

Downloading a Kali ISO Image

- Where to Download The only official source of Kali Linux ISO images is the Downloads section of the Kali website. Due to its popularity, numerous sites offer Kali images for download, but they should not be considered trustworthy and indeed may be infected with malware or otherwise cause irreparable damage to your system.
- ➡ https://www.kali.org/downloads/

Downloading kali Image

Image Name	Download	Size	Version	sha256sum
Kali 64 bit	ISO | Torrent	2.6G	2017.1	49b1c5769b909220060dc4c0e11ae09d97a270a80d259e0577310ldf62e11e9d
Kali 32 bit	ISO | Torrent	2.7G	2017.1	501b3747e5ac7c698217392fe49ec21dacee277404500fc49d4a0ee82625aabe
Kali 64 bit Light	ISO | Torrent	0.8G	2017.1	5c0f6300bf9842b724df92cb20e4637f4561ffc03029cdcb21af3902442ae9b0
Kali 32 bit Light	ISO | Torrent	0.8G	2017.1	6c83101ecf8702c7d93d32562e822b639d5c577314b448e3b8330995e0f07e0f
Kali 64 bit e17	ISO | Torrent	2.4G	2017.1	ae293cf679f38a4f17d090a272ccb13d7619e66d4502374154186c12891fb99c
Kali 64 bit KDE	ISO | Torrent	2.7G	2017.1	839741fec378114ff068df3ec2dbed9d8e4fae613e690d50b25ce9cc1468104b
Kali 64 bit Mate	ISO | Torrent	2.6G	2017.1	3ea748aa8c5f50d80f020acdbca5f0398ee90242bb4413c12985e1865186ca9e
Kali 64 bit Xfce	ISO | Torrent	2.5G	2017.1	8a17c2f54850585760b9d32a22e26df9a28f395b401753fa0a9b298aef4c4593
Kali 64 bit LXDE	ISO | Torrent	2.5G	2017.1	35eae65aaaabba8188dfd963e45b7b4d76e0684e7721c7d232cf18320b7cae3b
Kali armhf	Image | Torrent	0.5G	2017.1	a75199aa8a3d7b64561bc03fcd6e3ff8b94743c8769eecfaa4b719f04f7cbb63
Kali armel	Image | Torrent	0.4G	2017.1	180414422196f0797c1ea5f3c18682bc4b3ced871cb3e874e90de52dd4af877c

Figure 2.1 *List of Images Offered for Download*

Virtual Box

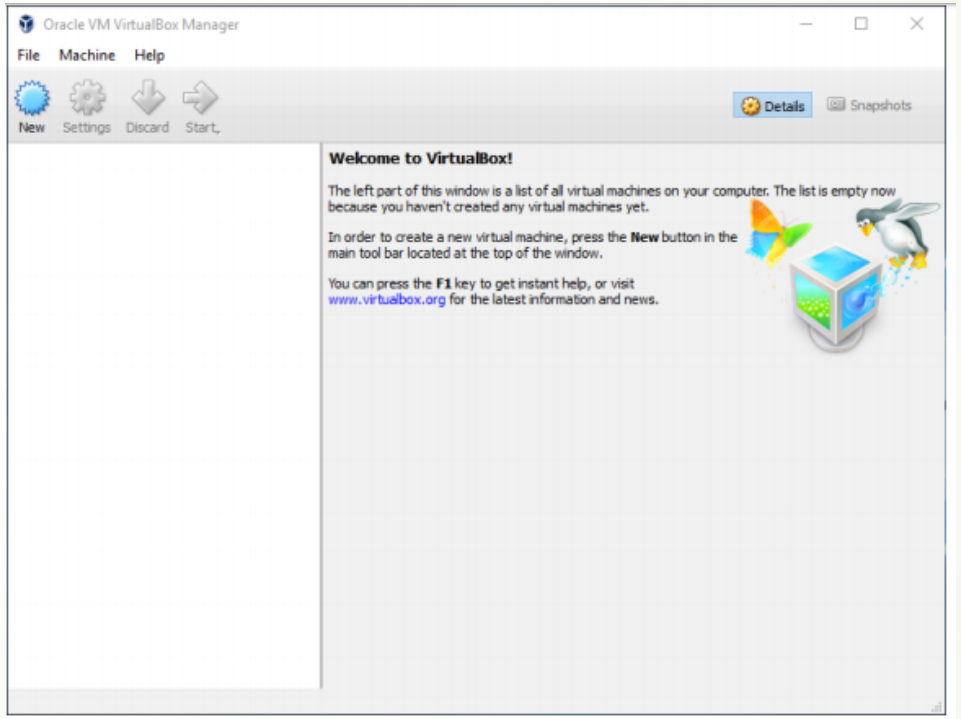
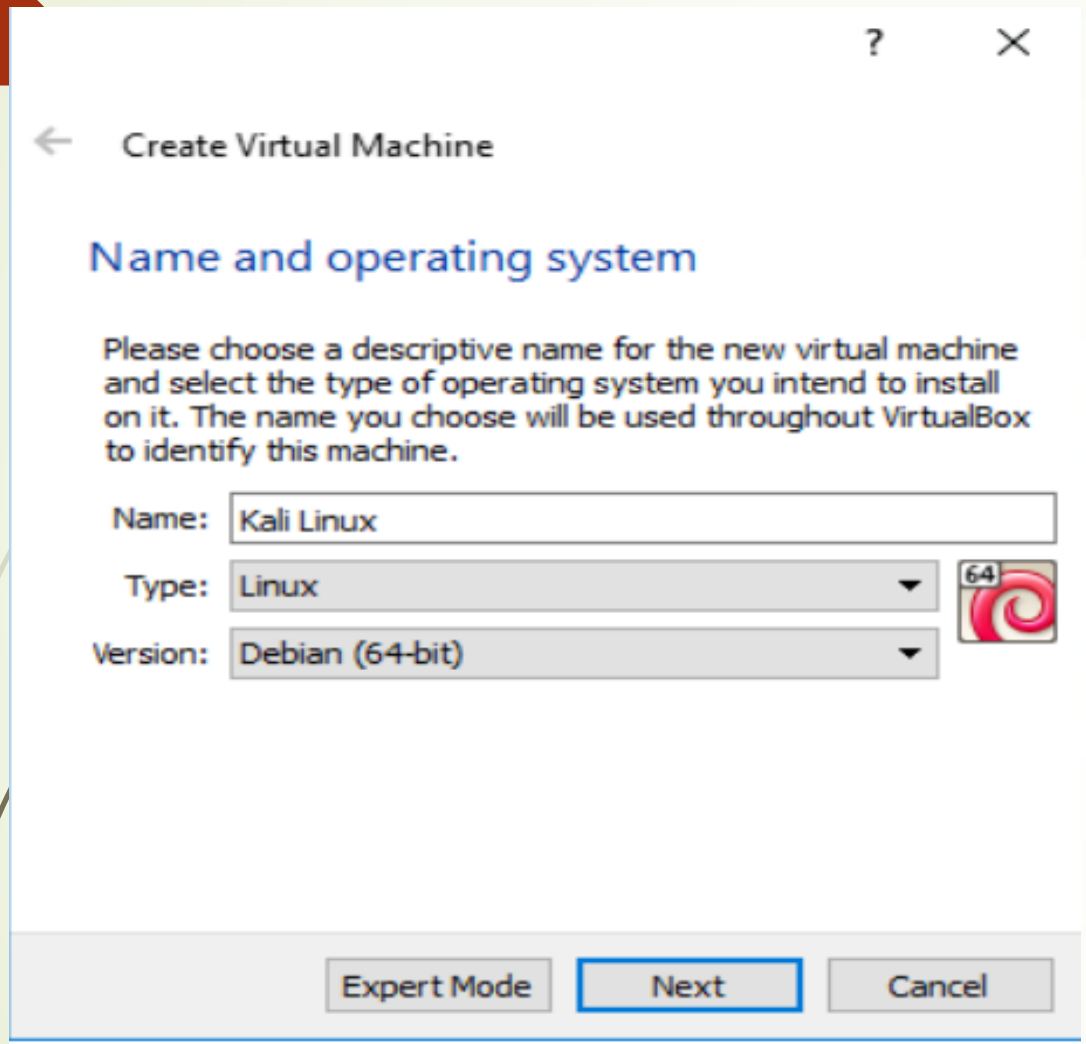
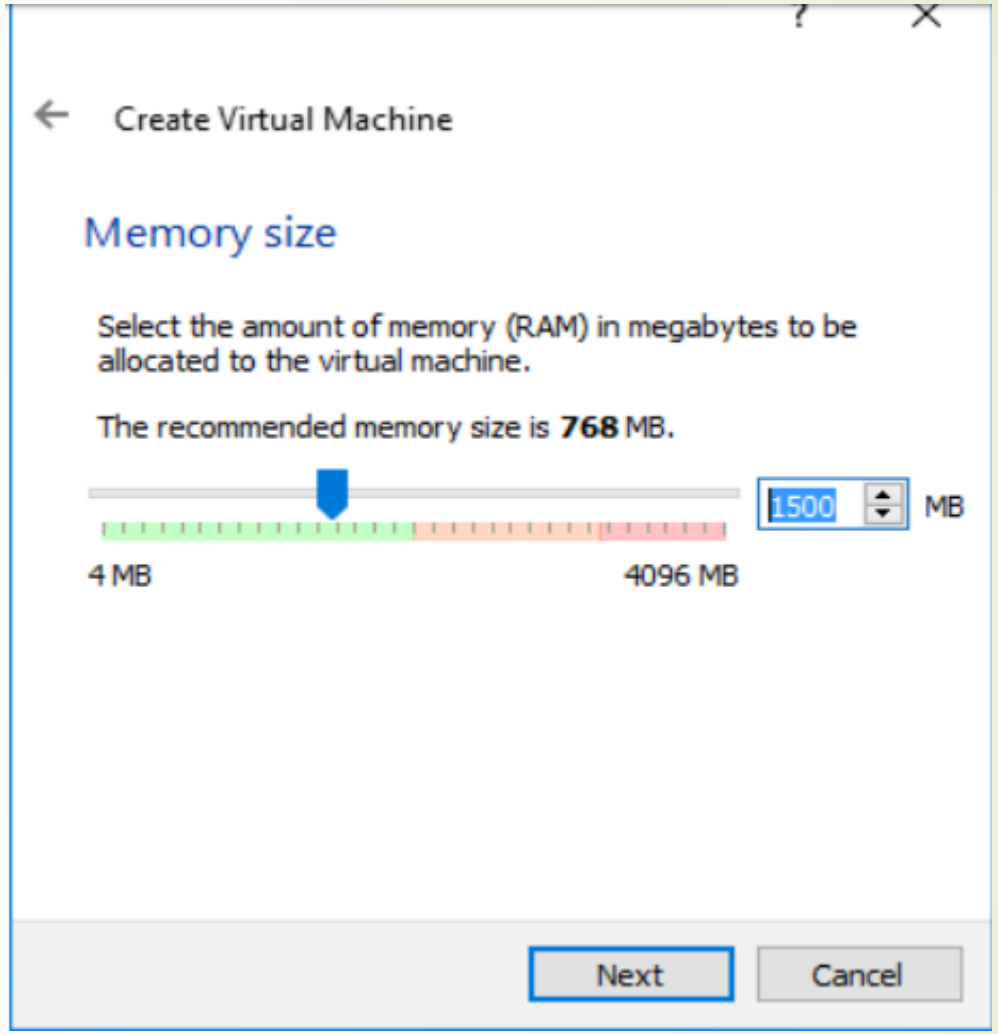
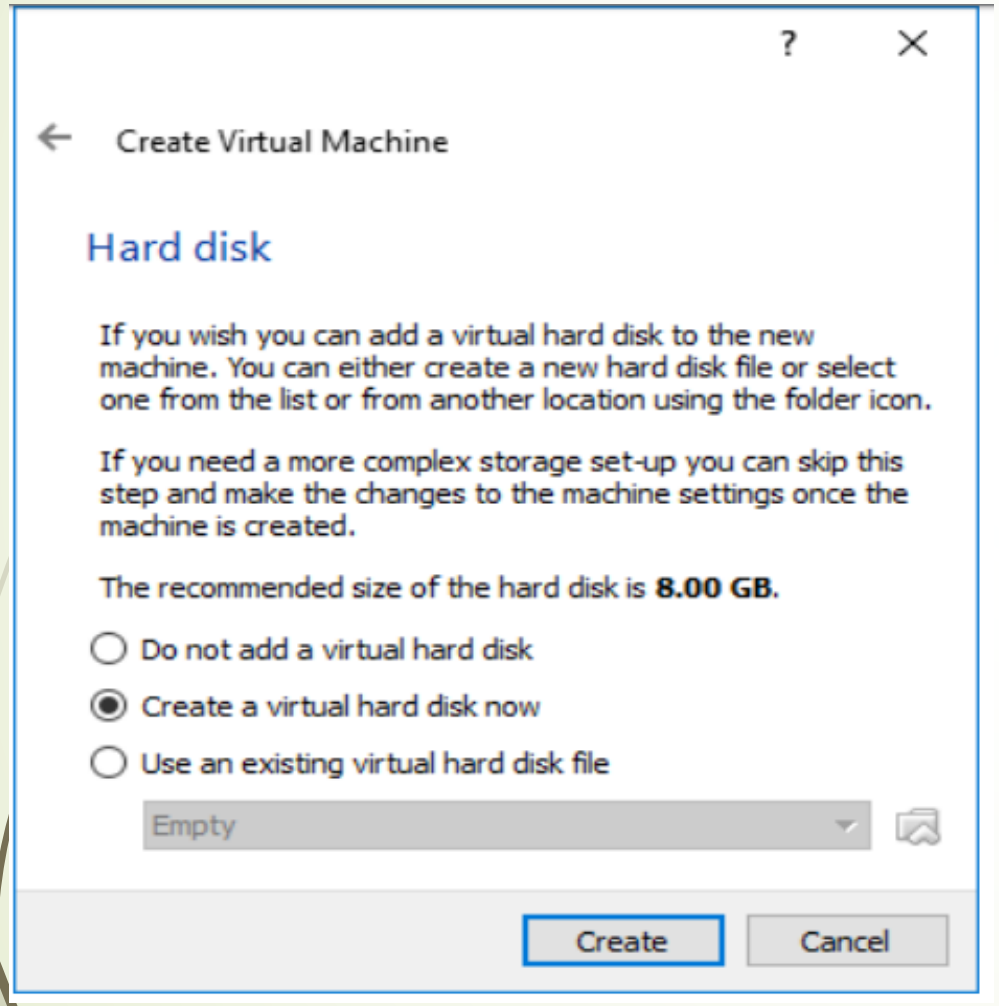
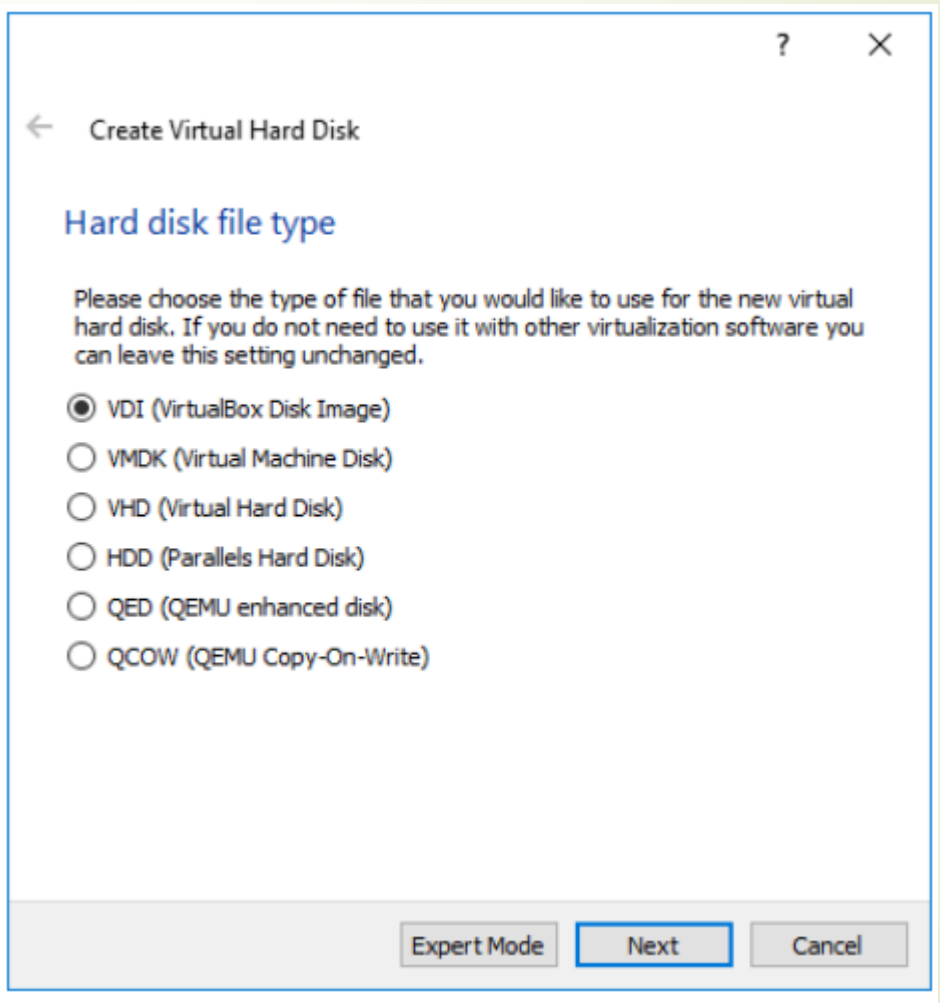


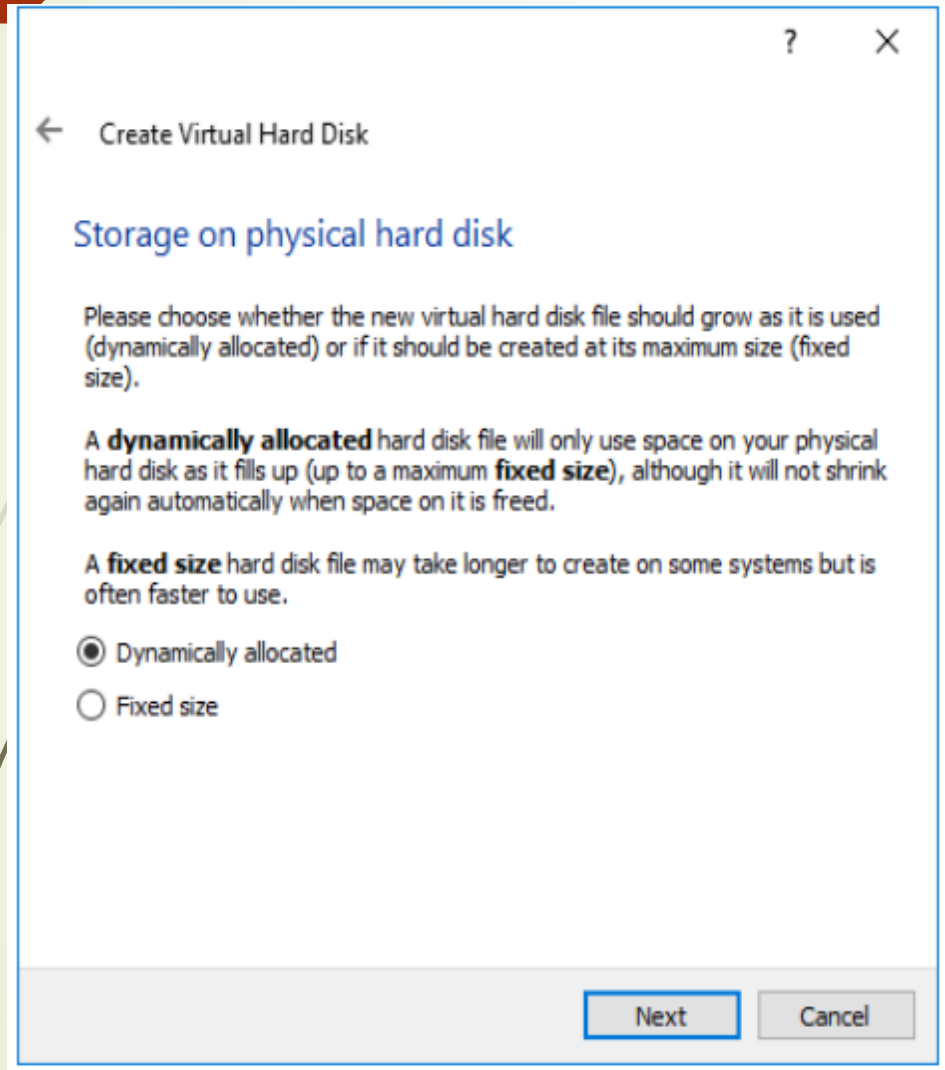
Figure 2.6 *VirtualBox's Start Screen*

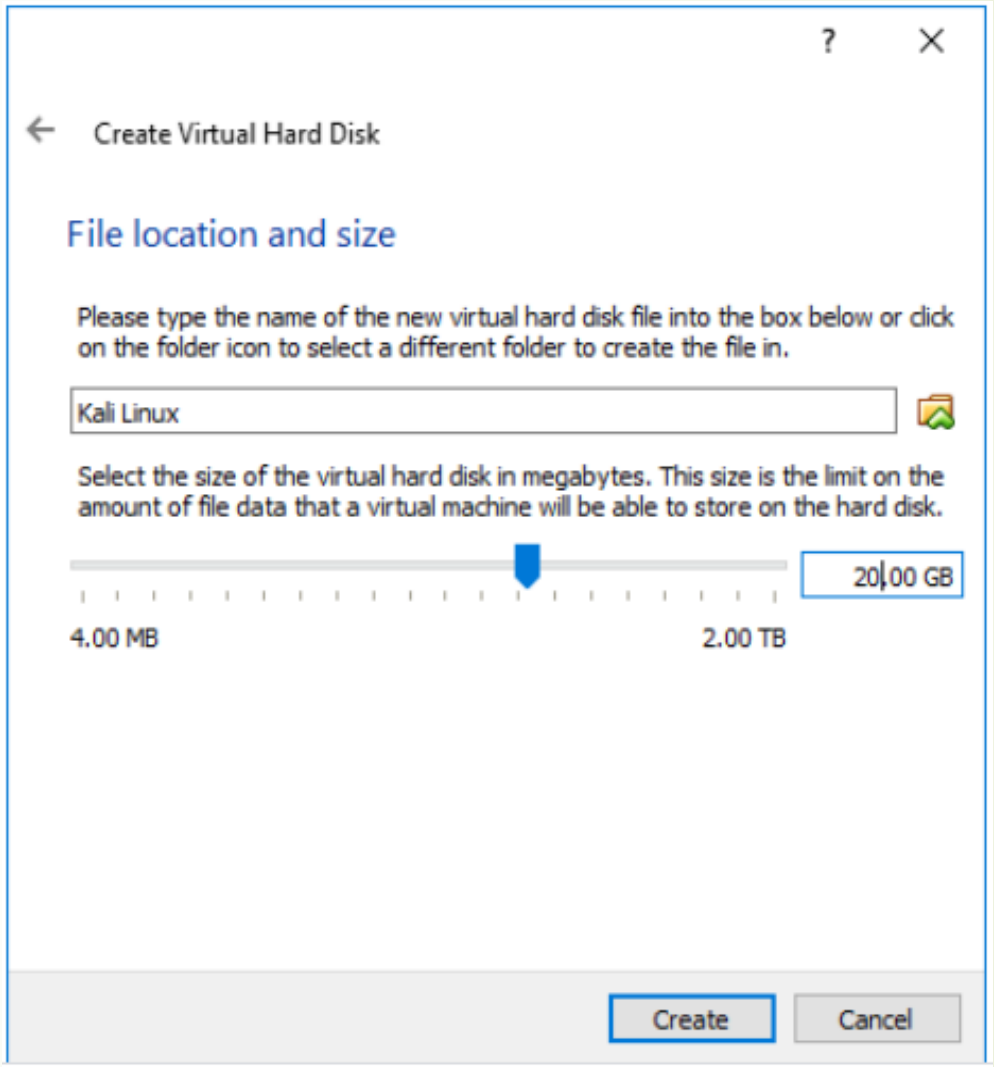

Create Virtual Machine
Name and operating system
Please choose a descriptive name for the new virtual machine and select the type of operating system you intend to install on it. The name you choose will be used throughout VirtualBox to identify this machine.
Name: Kali Linux
Type: Linux
Version: Debian (64-bit)
64
Expert Mode
Next
Cancel


Create Virtual Machine
Memory size
Select the amount of memory (RAM) in megabytes to be allocated to the virtual machine.
The recommended memory size is 768 MB.
1500
MB
4 MB
4096 MB
Next
Cancel


Create Virtual Machine
Hard disk
If you wish you can add a virtual hard disk to the new machine. You can either create a new hard disk file or select one from the list or from another location using the folder icon.
If you need a more complex storage set-up you can skip this step and make the changes to the machine settings once the machine is created.
The recommended size of the hard disk is 8.00 GB.
Do not add a virtual hard disk
Create a virtual hard disk now
Use an existing virtual hard disk file
Empty
Create
Cancel


Create Virtual Hard Disk
Hard disk file type
Please choose the type of file that you would like to use for the new virtual hard disk. If you do not need to use it with other virtualization software you can leave this setting unchanged.
VDI (VirtualBox Disk Image)
VMDK (Virtual Machine Disk)
VHD (Virtual Hard Disk)
HDD (Parallels Hard Disk)
QED (QEMU enhanced disk)
QCOW (QEMU Copy-On-Write)
Expert Mode
Next
Cancel


Create Virtual Hard Disk
Storage on physical hard disk
Please choose whether the new virtual hard disk file should grow as it is used (dynamically allocated) or if it should be created at its maximum size (fixed size).
A dynamically allocated hard disk file will only use space on your physical hard disk as it fills up (up to a maximum fixed size), although it will not shrink again automatically when space on it is freed.
A fixed size hard disk file may take longer to create on some systems but is often faster to use.
Dynamically allocated
Fixed size
Next
Cancel


Create Virtual Hard Disk
File location and size
Please type the name of the new virtual hard disk file into the box below or click on the folder icon to select a different folder to create the file in.
Kali Linux
Select the size of the virtual hard disk in megabytes. This size is the limit on the amount of file data that a virtual machine will be able to store on the hard disk.
20.00 GB
4.00 MB
2.00 TB
Create
Cancel

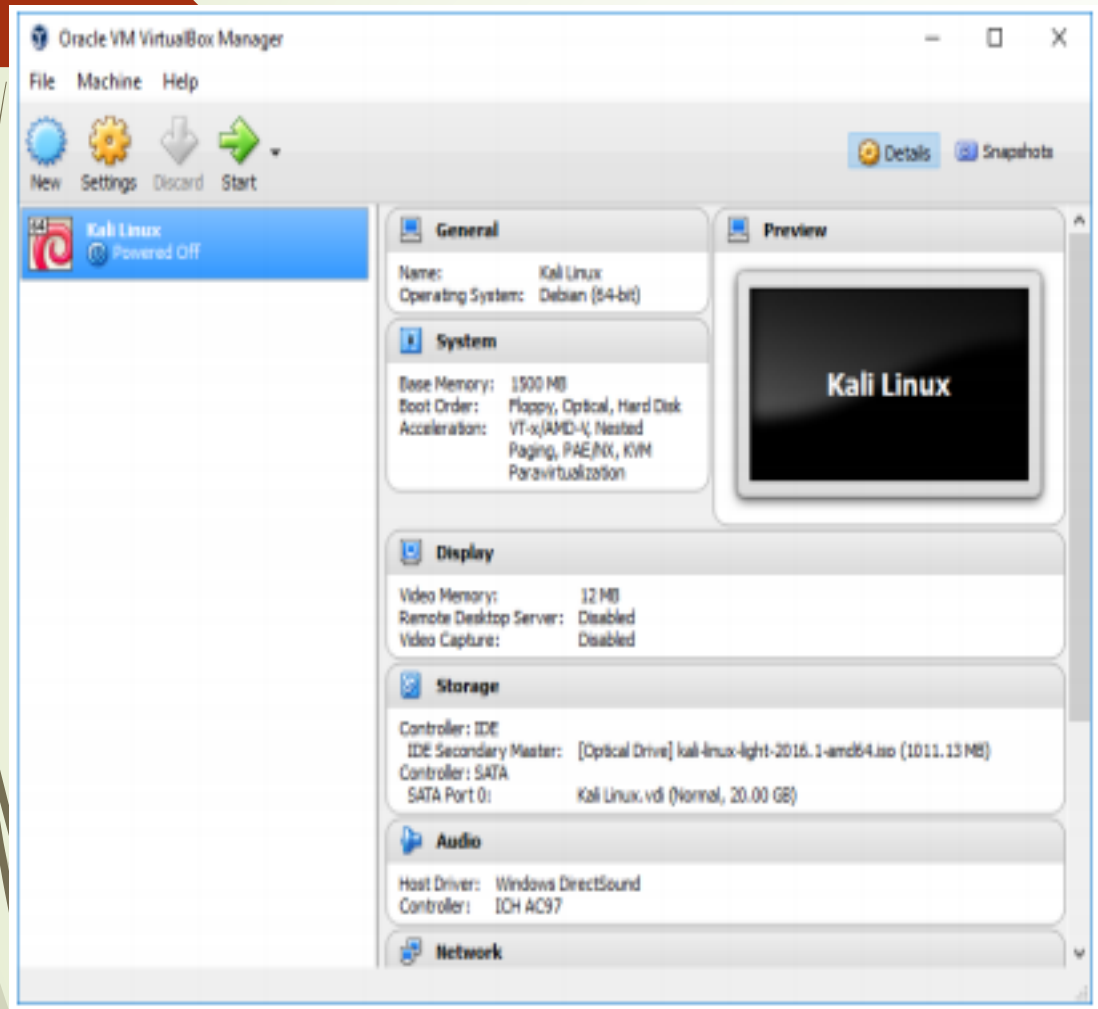


Figure 2.13 *The New Virtual Machine Appears in the List*

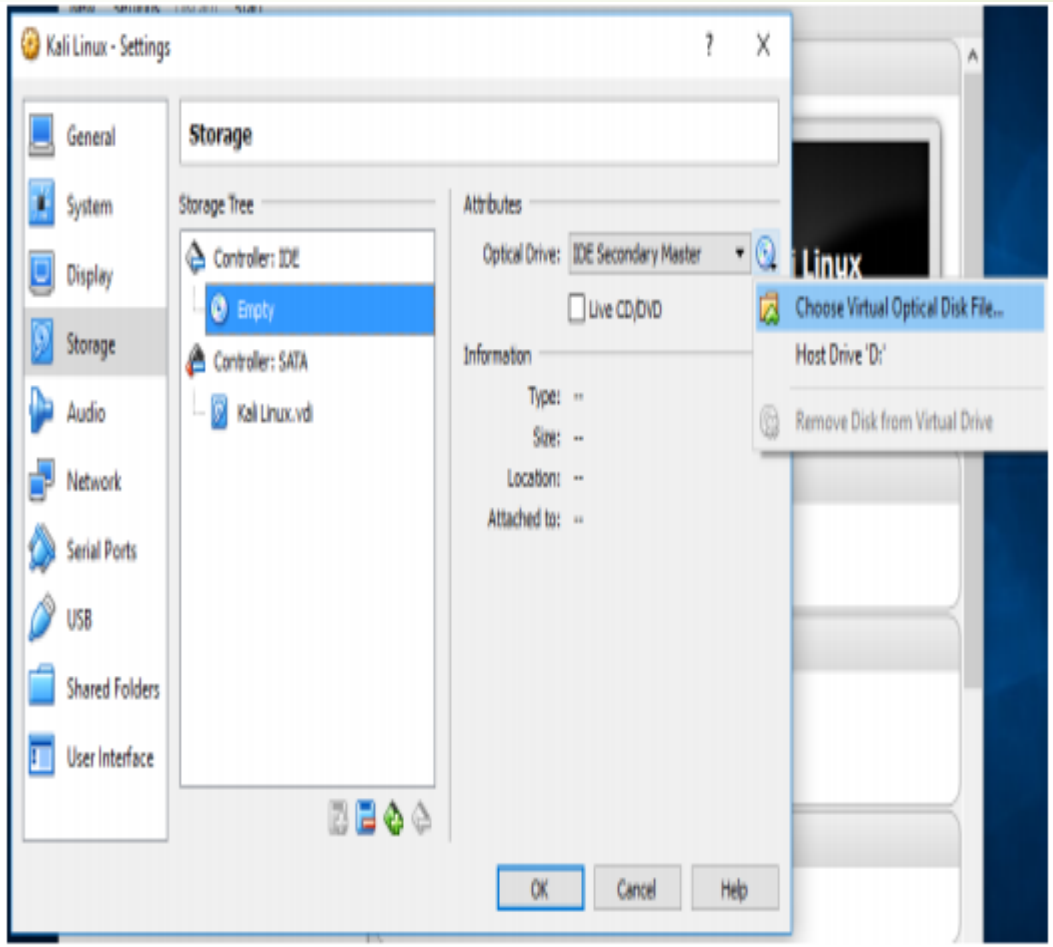


Figure 2.14 *Storage Settings*

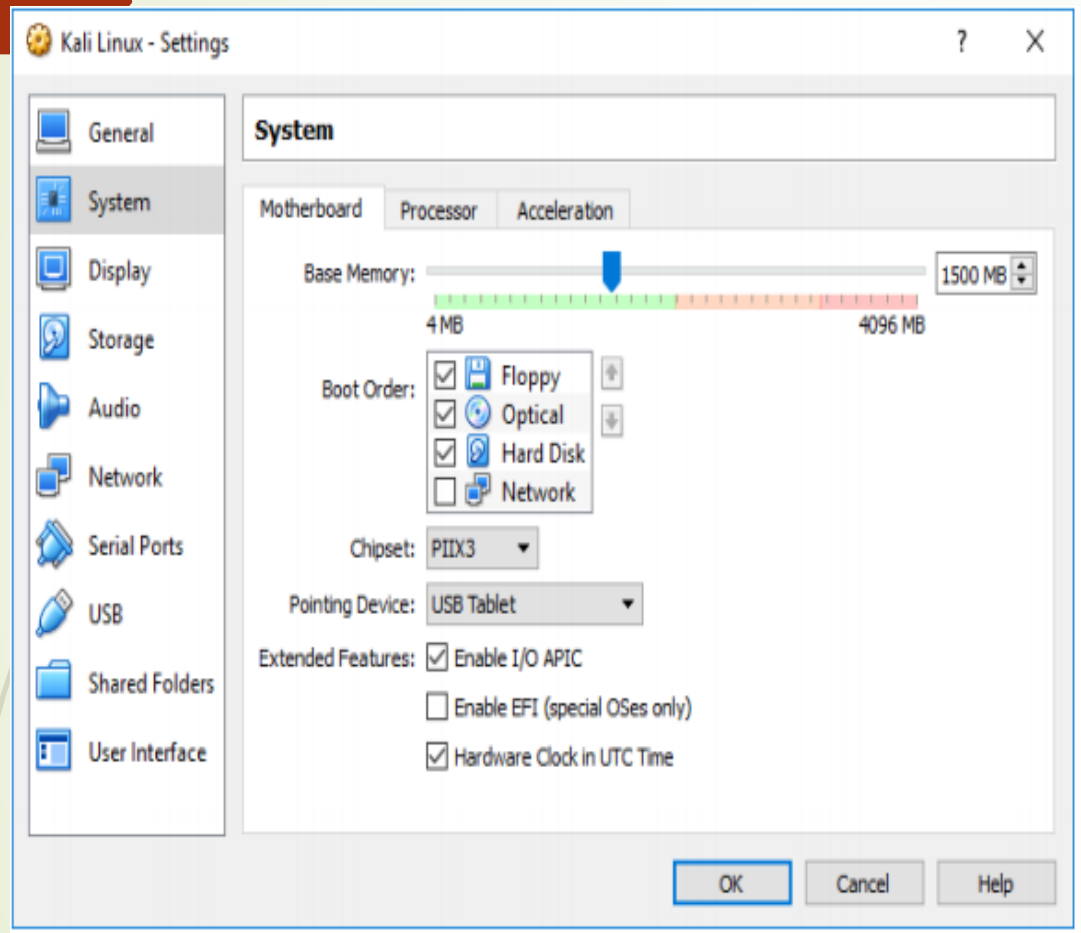


Figure 2.15 *System Settings: Motherboard*

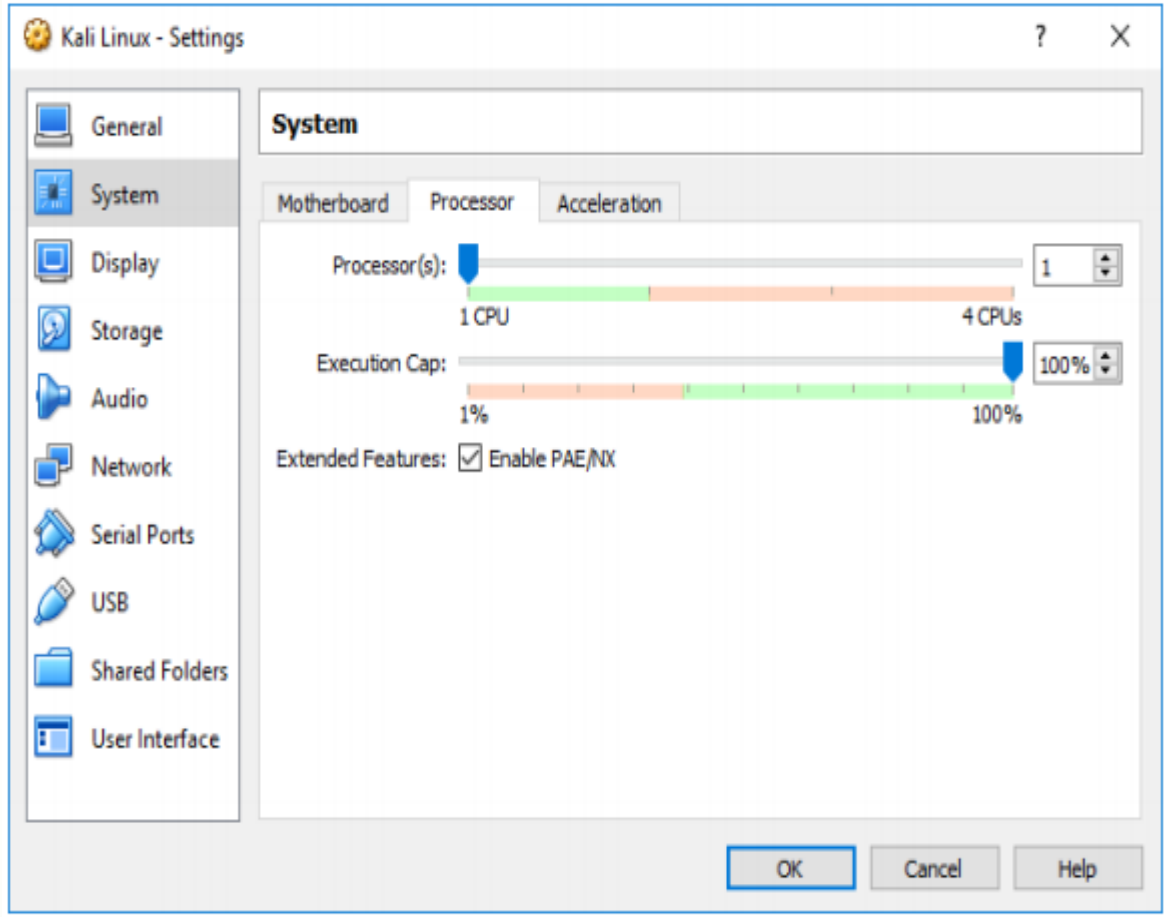
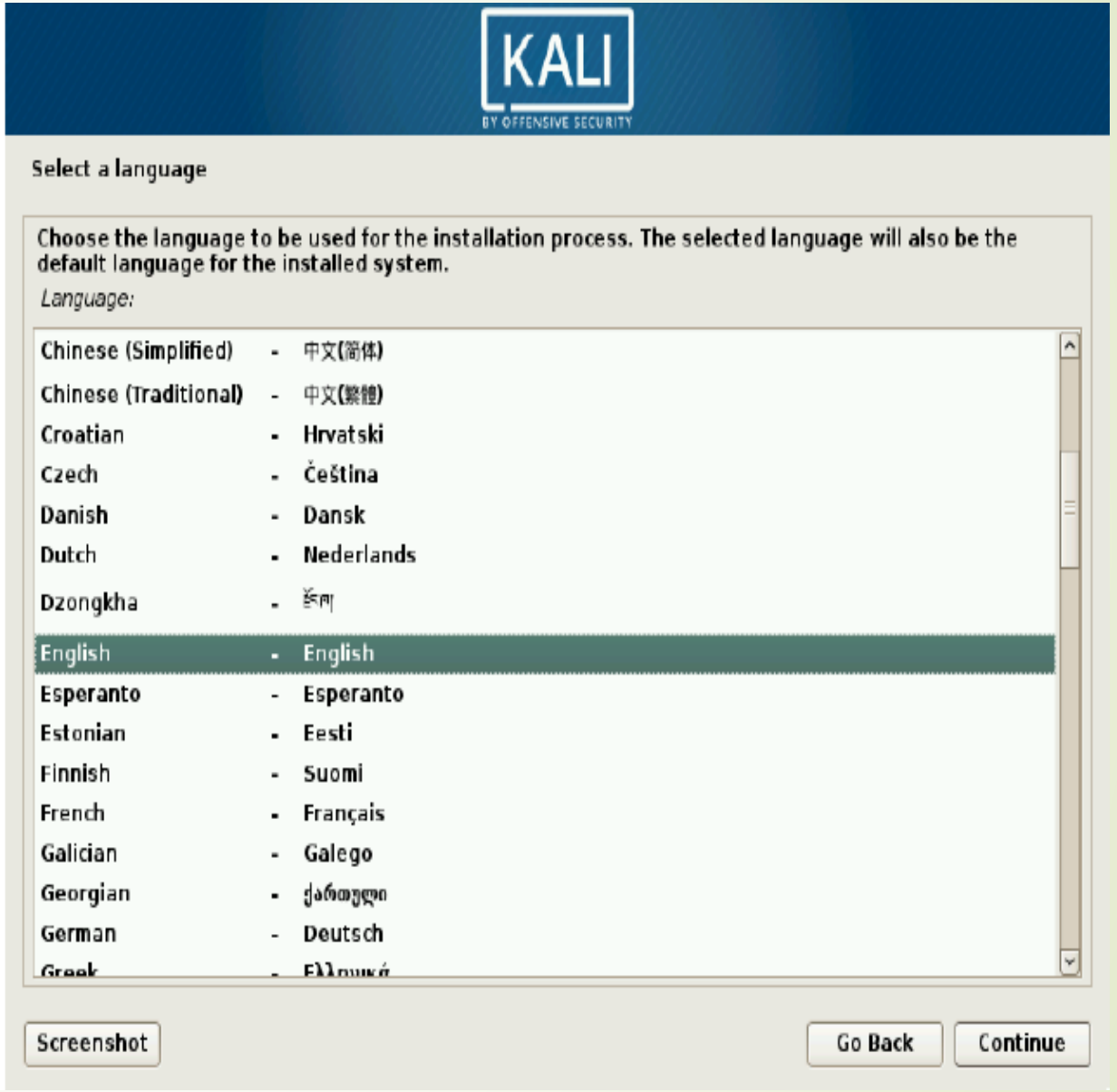


Figure 2.16 *System Settings: Processor*


KALI
"the quieter you become, the more you are able to hear"
Boot menu
Live (amd64)
Live (amd64 failsafe)
Live (forensic mode)
Live USB Persistence (check kali.org/prst)
Live USB Encrypted Persistence (check kali.org/prst)
Install
Graphical install
Install with speech synthesis
Advanced options


KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Select a language
Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.
Language:
Chinese (Simplified) - 中文(简体)
Chinese (Traditional) - 中文(繁體)
Croatian - Hrvatski
Czech - Čeština
Danish - Dansk
Dutch - Nederlands
Dzongkha - རྫོང
English - English
Esperanto - Esperanto
Estonian - Eesti
Finnish - Suomi
French - Français
Galician - Galego
Georgian - ქართული
German - Deutsch
Greek - Ελληνικά
Screenshot
Go Back
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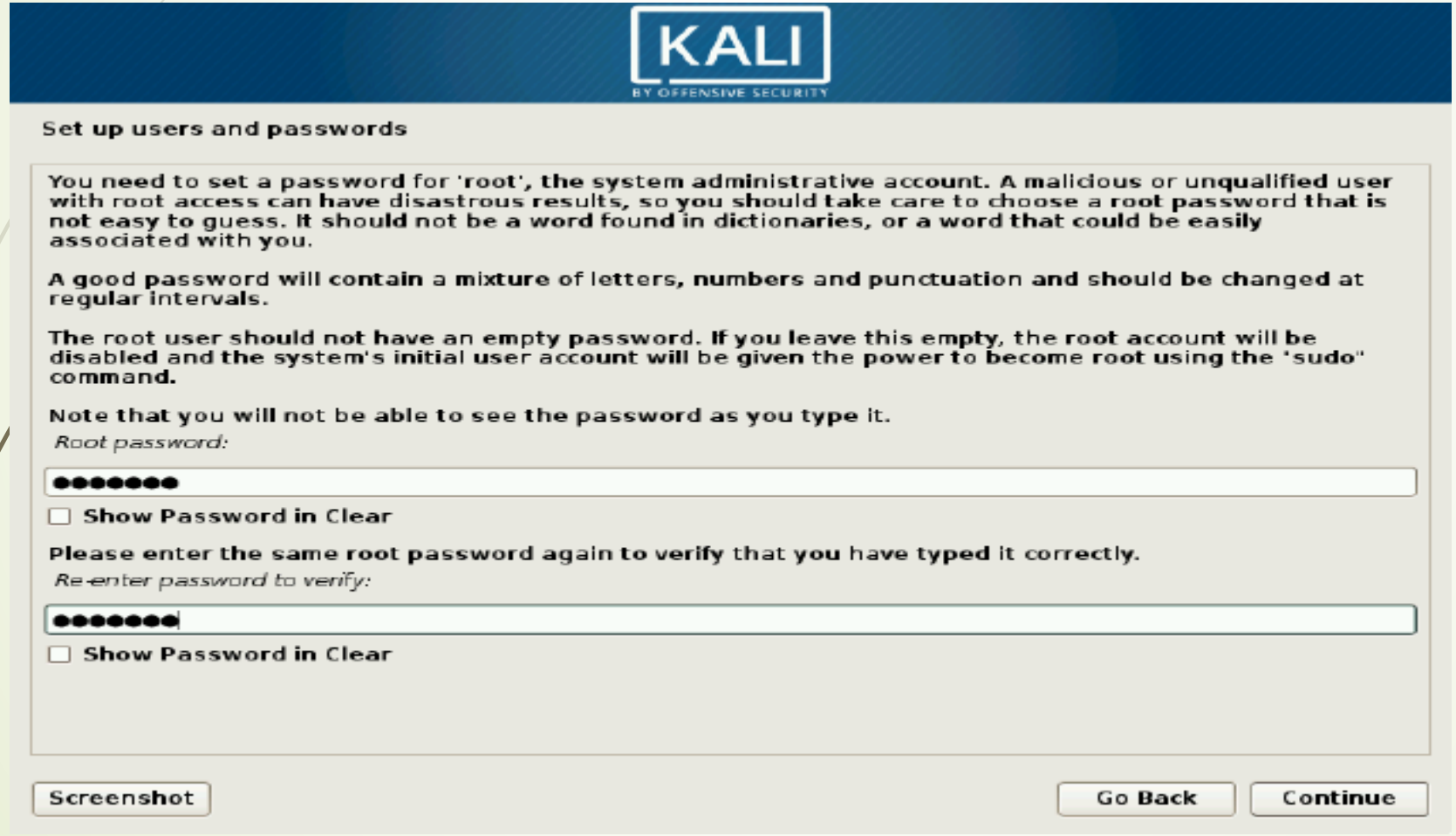
Selecting the Keyboard Layout

Root Password

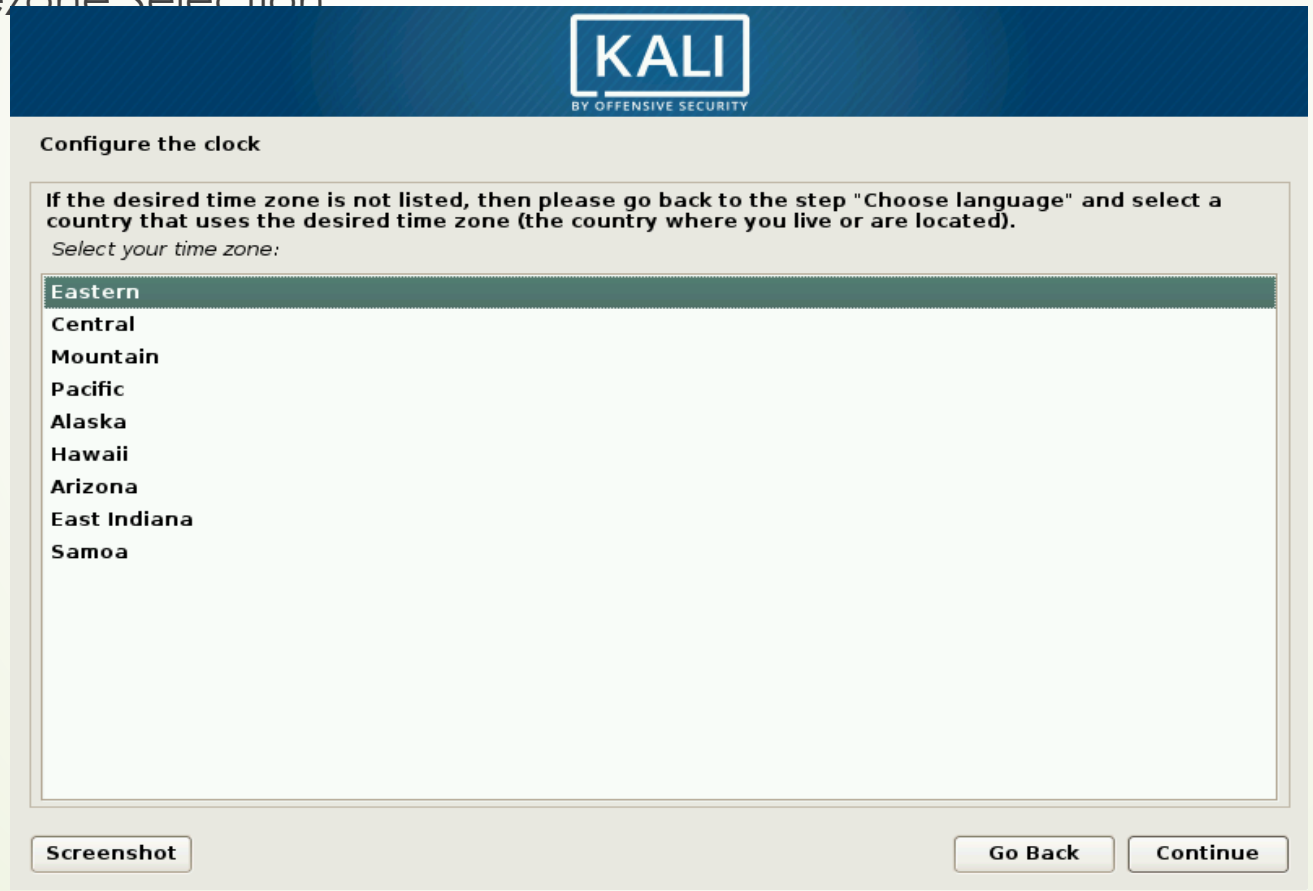
The installer prompts for a password (Figure 4.6, “Root Password” [page 72]) since it automatically creates a super-user root account. The installer also asks for a confirmation of the password to prevent any input error which would later be difficult to adjust.



Configuring the Clock

If the network is available, the system's internal clock will be updated from a network time protocol(NTP) server. This is beneficial because it ensures timestamps on logs will be correct from the first boot.

If your country spans multiple time zones, you will be asked to select the timezone that you want to use, "Timezone Selection"



Partitioning

Partitioning is an indispensable step in installation, which consists of dividing the available space on the hard drives into discrete sections (partitions) according to the intended function of the computer and those partitions. Partitioning also involves choosing the file systems to be used. All of these decisions will have an influence on performance, data security, and server administration.

The partitioning step is traditionally difficult for new users. However, the Linux file systems and partitions, including virtual memory (or swap partitions) must be defined as they form the foundation of the system. This task can become complicated if you have already installed another operating system on the machine and you want the two to coexist. In this case, you must make sure not to alter its partitions, or if need be, resize them without causing damage.

To accommodate more common (and simpler) partition schemes, most users will prefer the Guided mode that recommends partition configurations and provides suggestions each step of the way. More advanced users will appreciate the Manual mode, which allows for more advanced configurations. Each mode shares certain capabilities.

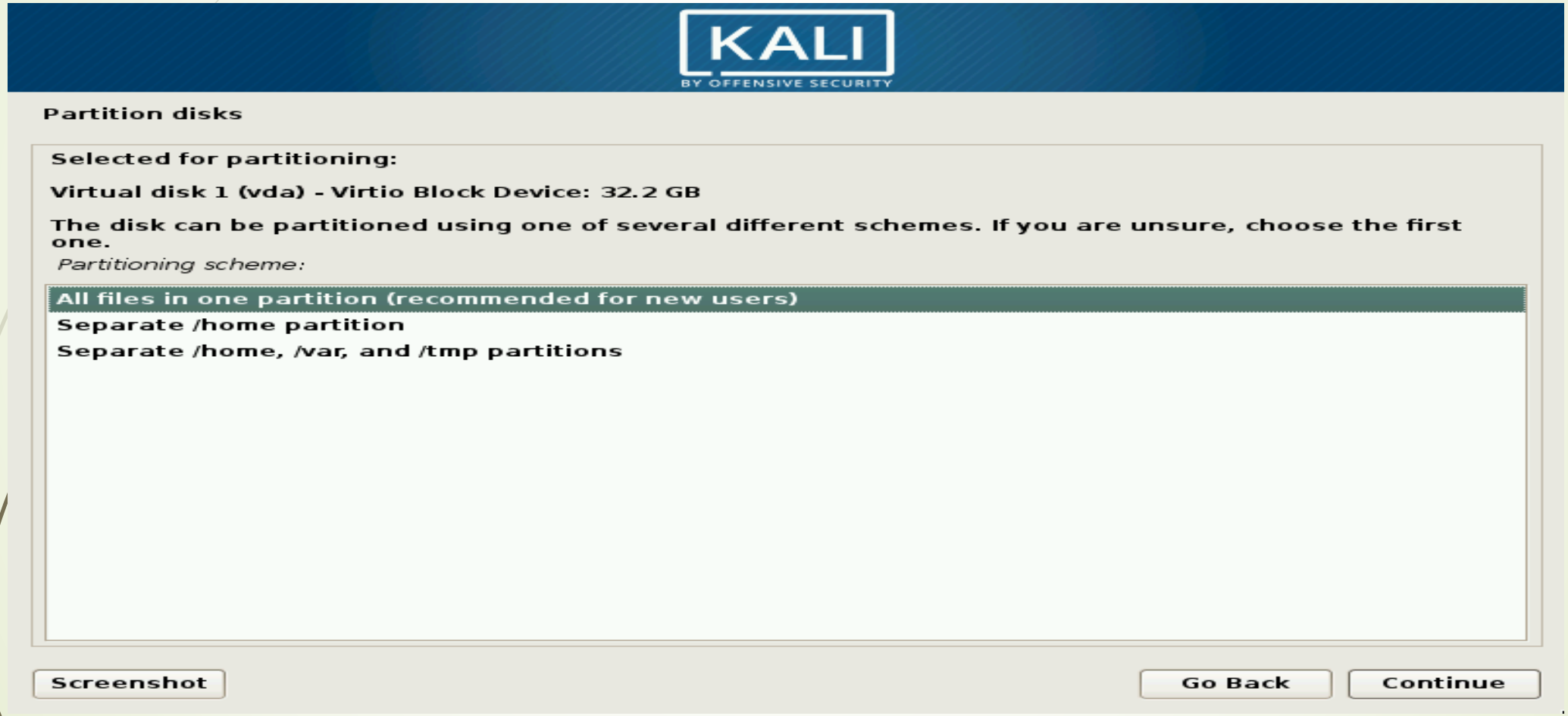
Partitioning

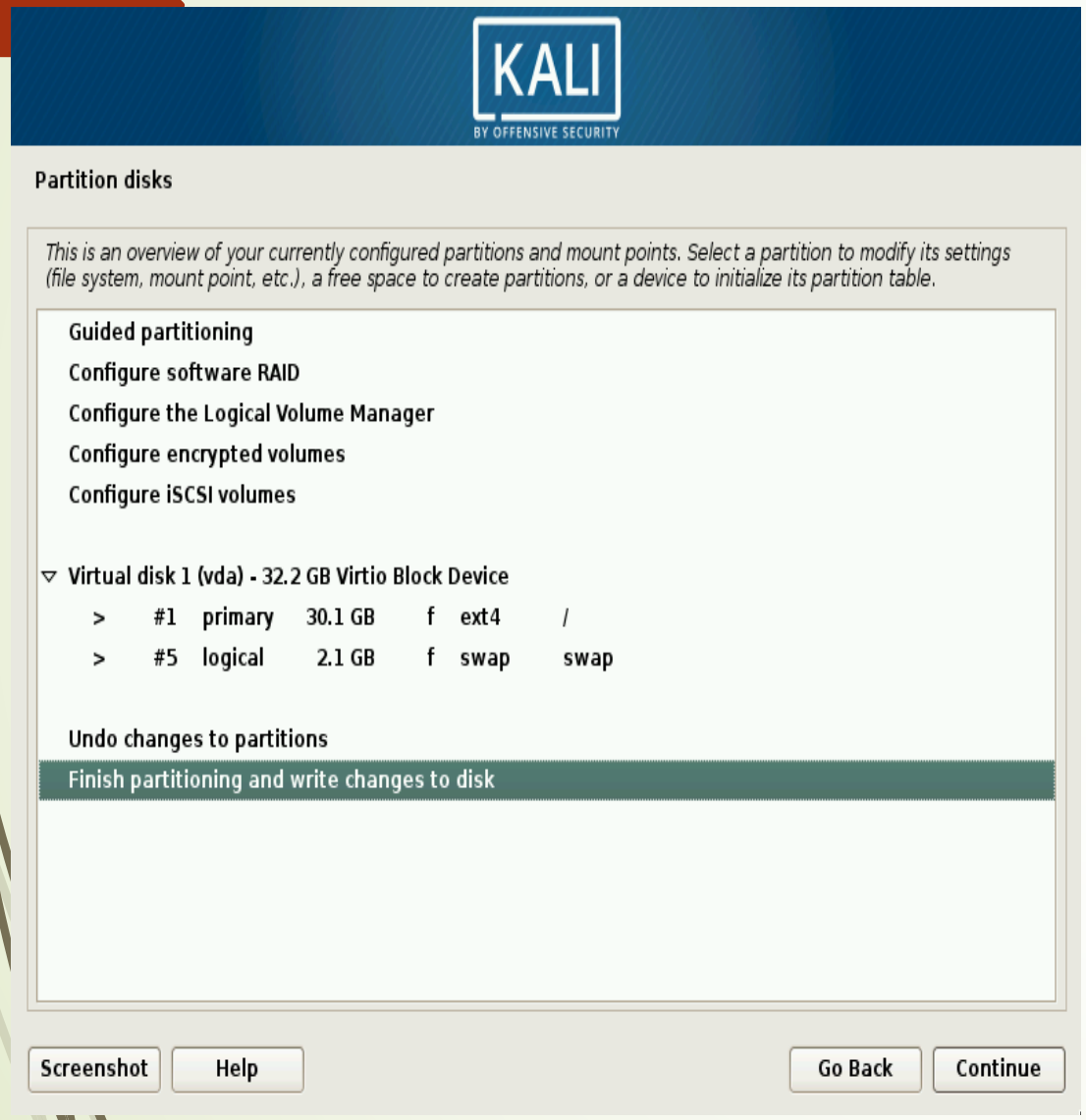
Guided Partitioning The first screen in the partitioning tool "Choice of Partitioning Mode" presents entry points for the guided and manual partitioning modes. "Guided -use entire disk" is the simplest and most common partition scheme, which will allocate an entire disk to Kali Linux.

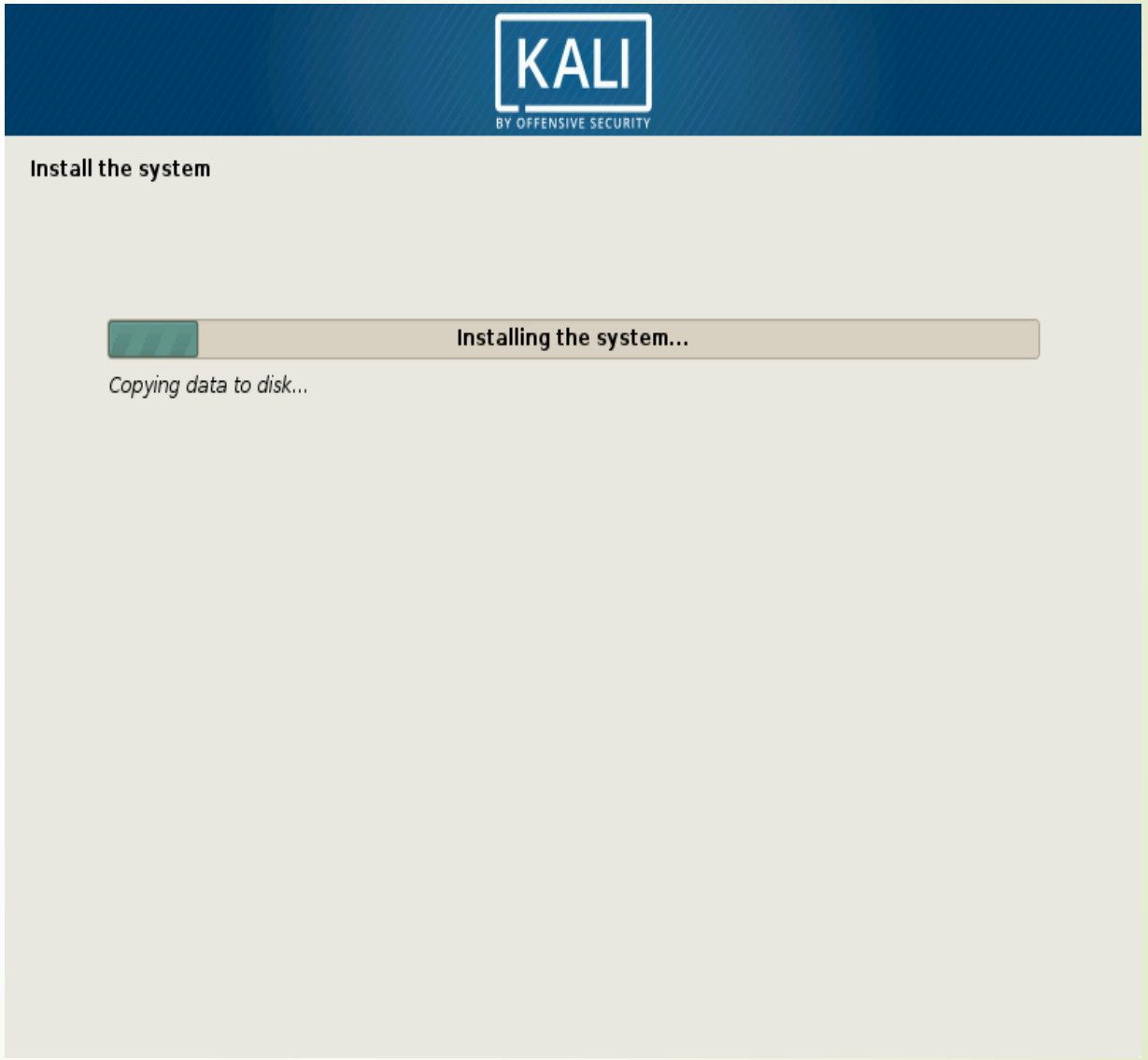
The next two selections use Logical Volume Manager (LVM) to set up logical (instead of physical), optionally encrypted, partitions. We will discuss LVM and encryption later in this chapter. Finally, the last choice initiates manual partitioning, which allows for more advanced partitioning schemes, such as installing Kali Linux alongside other operating systems.

The next screen ("Disk to Use for Guided Partitioning") allows you to choose the disk where Kali will be installed by selecting the corresponding entry (for example, "Virtual disk 1 (vda) - 32.2 GB Virtio Block Device"). Once selected, guided partitioning will continue. This option will erase all of the data on this disk, so choose wisely.

Next, the guided partitioning tool offers three partitioning methods, which correspond to different usages,

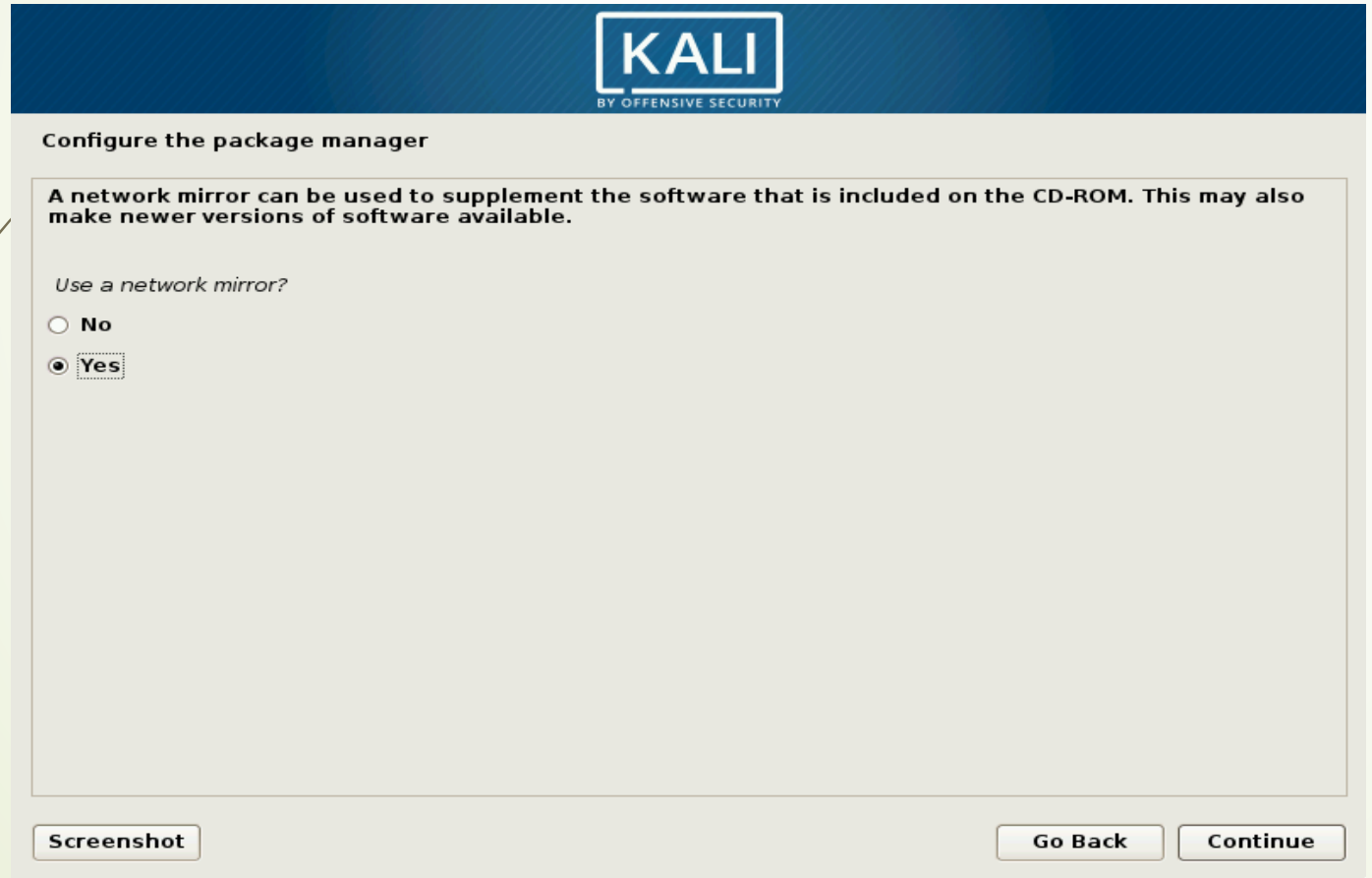



KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Partition disks
This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.
Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes
Virtual disk 1 (vda) - 32.2 GB Virtio Block Device
> #1 primary 30.1 GB f ext4 /
> #5 logical 2.1 GB f swap swap
Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk
Screenshot
Help
Go Back
Continue


KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Install the system
Installing the system...
Copying data to disk...

Configuring the Package Manager (apt)

In order to be able to install additional software, APT needs to be configured and told where to find Debian packages. In Kali, this step is mostly non-interactive as we force the mirror to be http.kali.org. You just have to confirm whether you want to use this mirror (“Use a Network Mirror). If you don’t use it, you won’t be able to install supplementary packages with apt unless you configure a package repository later




KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Configure the package manager
If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.
The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[[user][:pass]@]host[:port]/".
HTTP proxy information (blank for none):
Screenshot
Go Back
Continue


KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk
It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record of your first hard drive.
Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.
Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?
No
Yes
Screenshot
Go Back
Continue


KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk
You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB on the master boot record of your first hard drive. If you prefer, you can install GRUB elsewhere on the drive, or to another drive, or even to a floppy.
Device for boot loader installation:
Enter device manually
/dev/vda
Screenshot
Go Back
Continue


KALI
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Finish the installation
Installation complete
Installation is complete, so it is time to boot into your new system. Make sure to remove the installation media, so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.
Screenshot
Go Back
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