

Project Report On

Introduction to Virtualization With VirtualBox:

Installing and Configuring Kali Linux

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Subject - Linux

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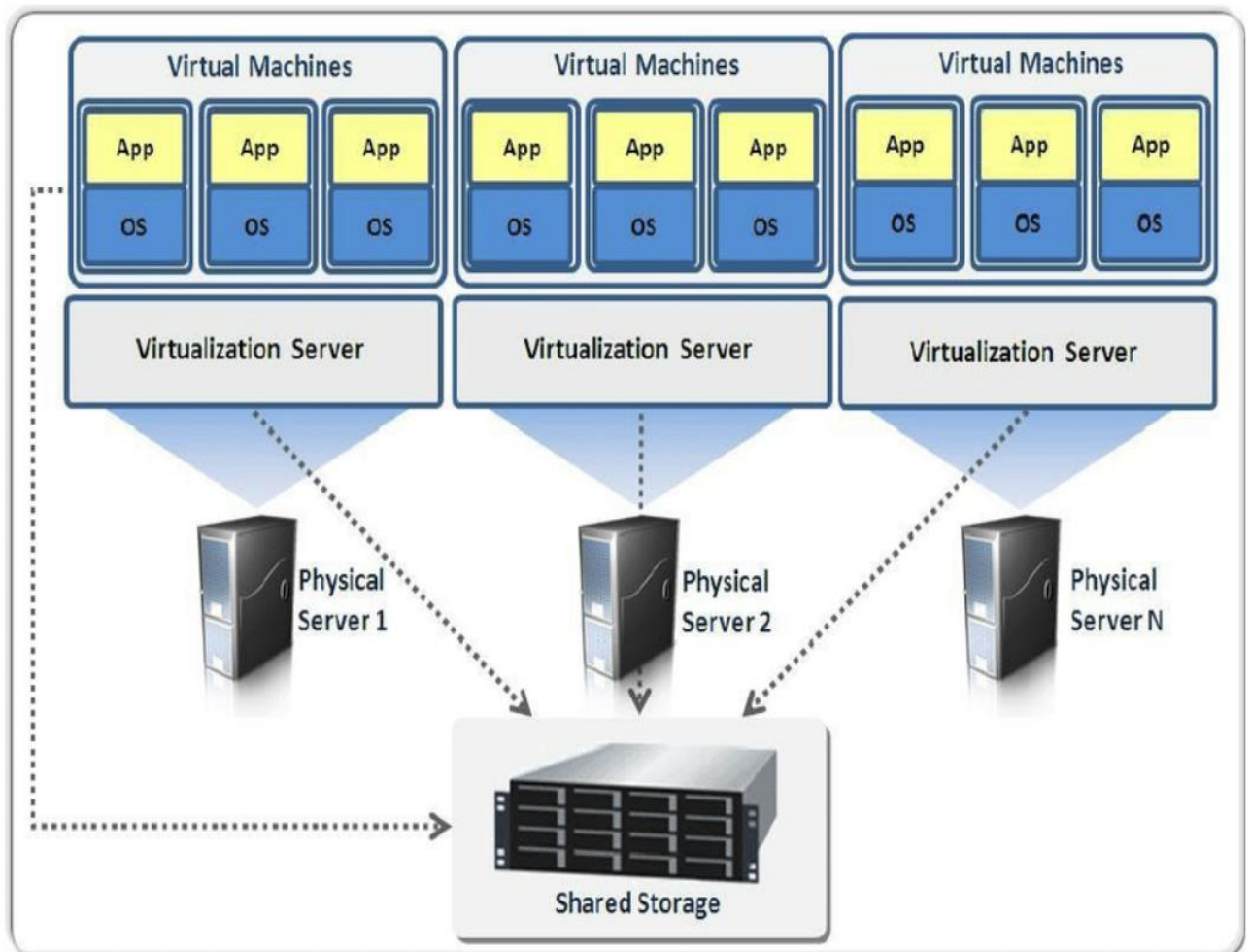


Chandigarh University

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1. What is Virtualization?

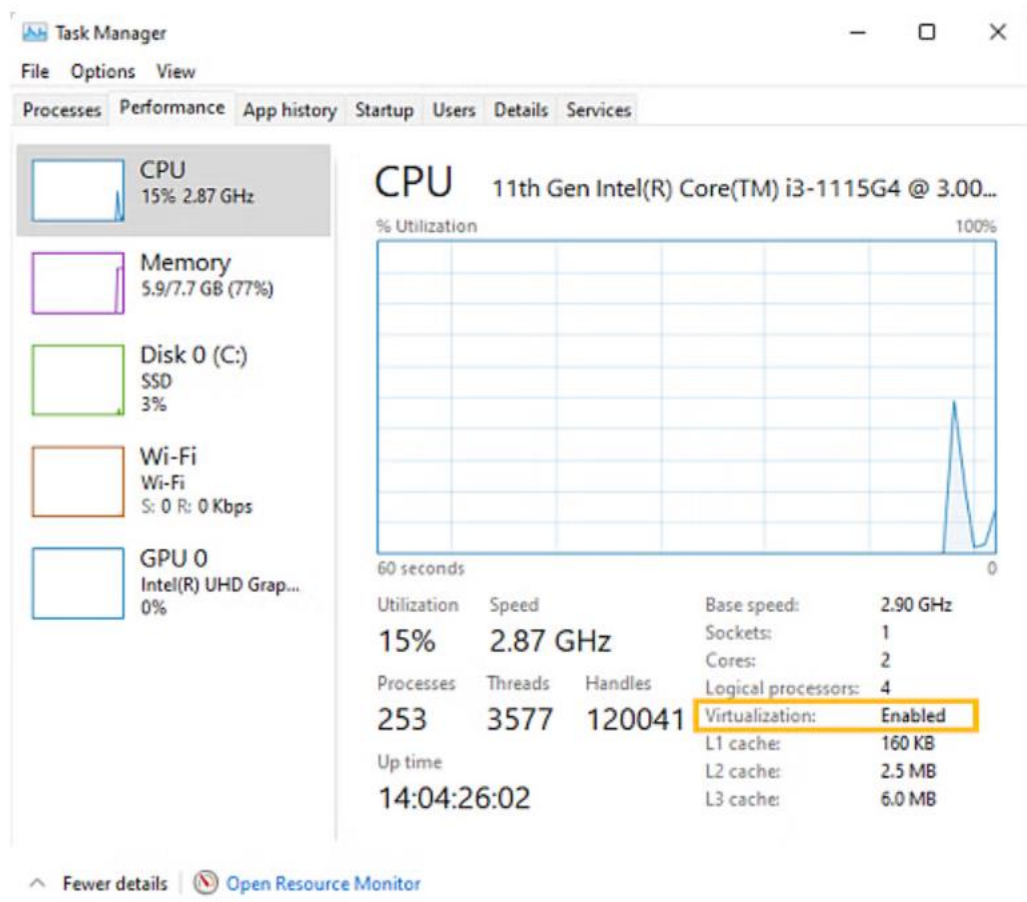
Have you ever wished you could run multiple operating systems on your computer at the same time? That's where virtualization comes in! Virtualization is a technology that allows you to create virtual versions of physical computers, enabling you to run different operating systems on a single machine. This is incredibly useful for developers, testers, and anyone who wants to experiment with different software environments without the hassle of managing multiple physical computers.



Benefits of Virtualization

So, why should you care about virtualization? Here are some key benefits:

- **Efficiency:** You can maximize your hardware usage by running multiple operating systems on one computer.
- **Cost-Effective:** With virtualization, you don't need to invest in several physical machines.
- **Isolation:** Each virtual machine (VM) operates independently, so if one crashes, it won't affect the others.
- **Flexibility:** You can easily create, modify, or delete VMs as your needs change.



Types of Virtualization

There are several types of virtualization you might encounter:

- **Full Virtualization:** This simulates complete hardware, allowing any operating system to run as if it were on its own physical machine.
- **Paravirtualization:** The guest operating system knows it's running in a virtual environment, which can improve performance.

- **OS-level Virtualization:** This runs multiple instances of an operating system on a single kernel (think Docker).

2. Overview of VirtualBox

What is VirtualBox?

Now that we understand virtualization, let's talk about one of the most popular tools for creating virtual machines: Oracle VM VirtualBox. It's free and open-source software that allows you to create and manage VMs on various operating systems like Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Key Features of VirtualBox

VirtualBox comes with several impressive features:

- **Cross-Platform Compatibility:** You can run it on different operating systems without any hassle.
- **Snapshots:** You can save the state of a VM at any point and return to it later.
- **Shared Folders:** Easily transfer files between your host machine and VMs.
- **Networking Options:** Configure how your VMs connect to the internet or communicate with each other.



System Requirements

Before diving into installation, make sure your computer meets these basic requirements:

Hardware Requirements : –

- **Processor:** 1 GHz or faster (32-bit / 64-bit)
- **RAM:** Minimum 512 MB (1 GB recommended for a smoother experience)
- **Storage:** 5 GB to 20 GB of free space for basic installations
- **Graphics:** VGA-compatible display (1024x768 resolution recommended)
- **Others:** CD/DVD drive or USB port for installation media

3. Installing VirtualBox

Downloading VirtualBox

To get started, go to the VirtualBox website and click on the "Downloads" section. Choose the version that matches your operating system.

Installation Steps for Different Operating Systems

Here's how to install VirtualBox based on your OS:

For Windows:

1. Run the downloaded installer.
2. Follow the prompts in the installation wizard.
3. Choose any additional options as needed.

For macOS:

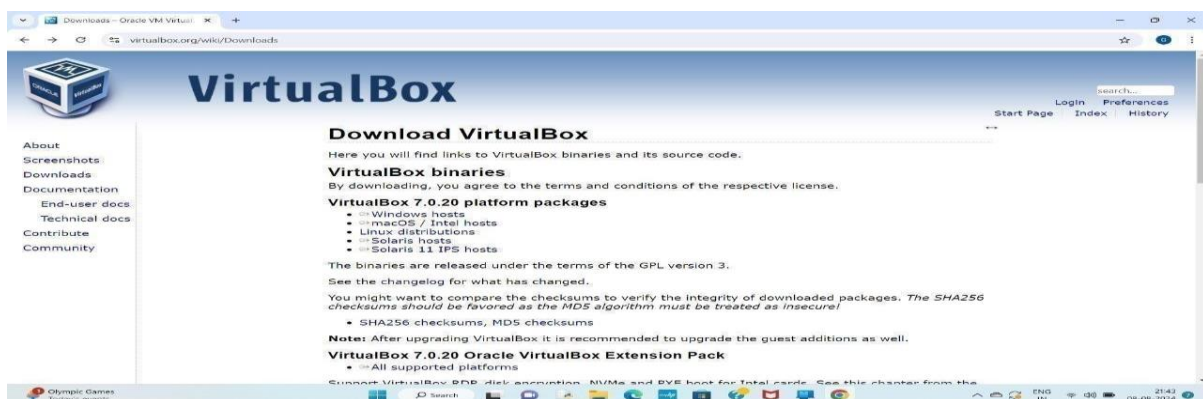
1. Open the downloaded DMG file.
2. Drag the VirtualBox icon into your Applications folder.
3. Launch it from Applications.

For Linux:

1. Use your package manager or download the appropriate package from the website.
2. Follow specific installation instructions for your distribution.

INSTALLATION OF VIRTUAL BOX: --

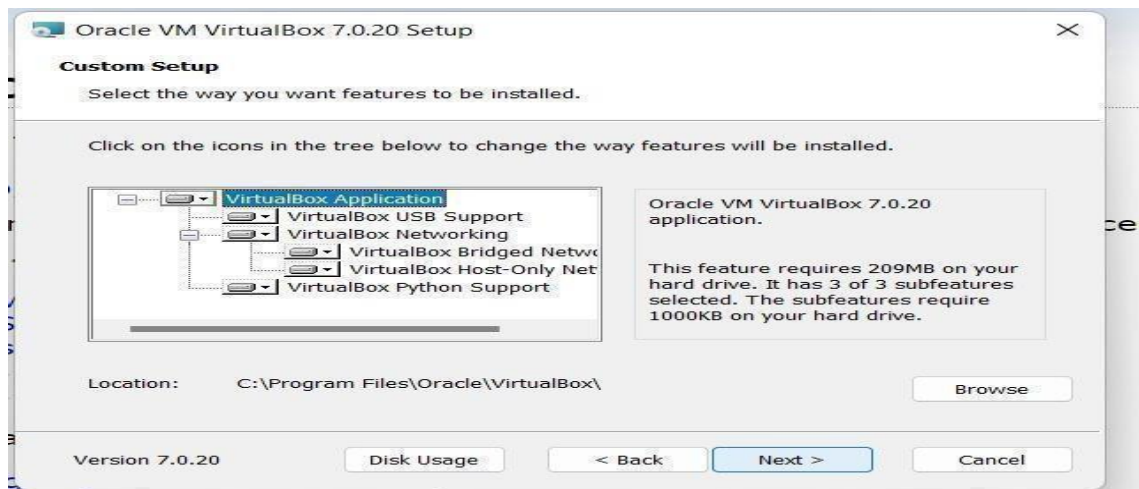
- **STEP 1:** Go to the official website of virtual box and start downloading



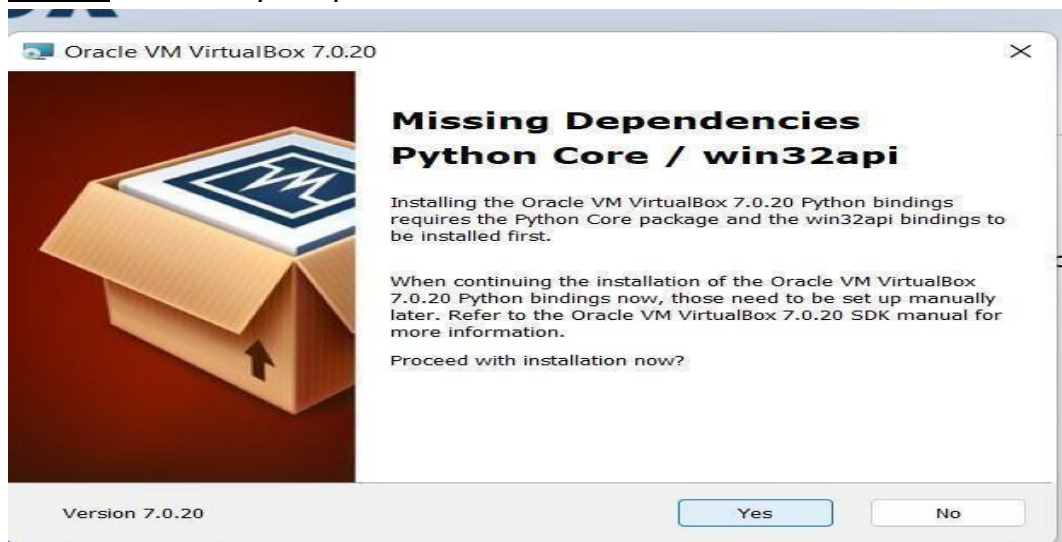
- **STEP 2:** After downloading of virtual box installing interface will open. And click on next option.



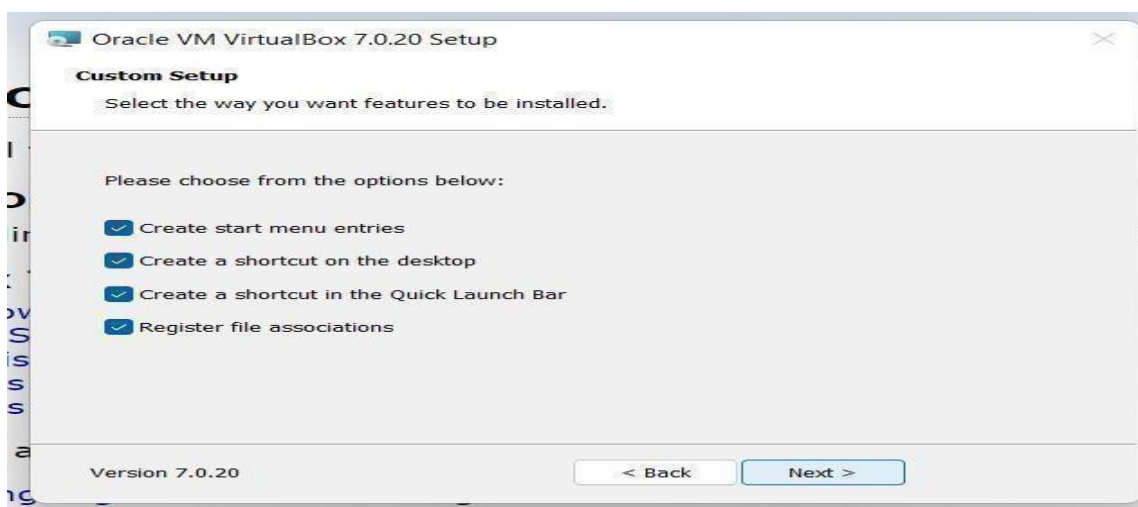
- **STEP 3:** Click on next button.



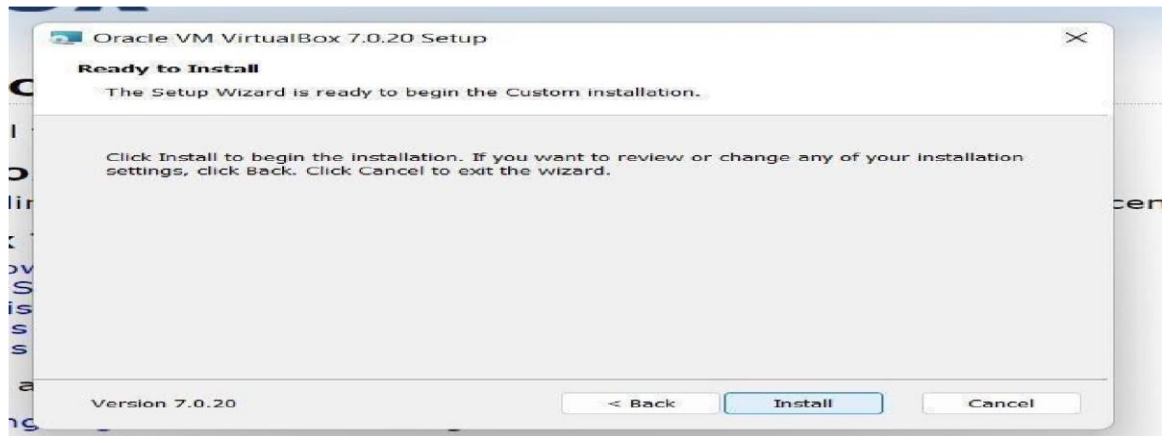
- **STEP 4:** Click on yes option.



- **STEP 5:** Select all the option and click on next option.



- **STEP 6:** Click on install, to install virtual box.



- **STEP 7:** Click on finish option to finish installation



4. Creating Your First Virtual Machine

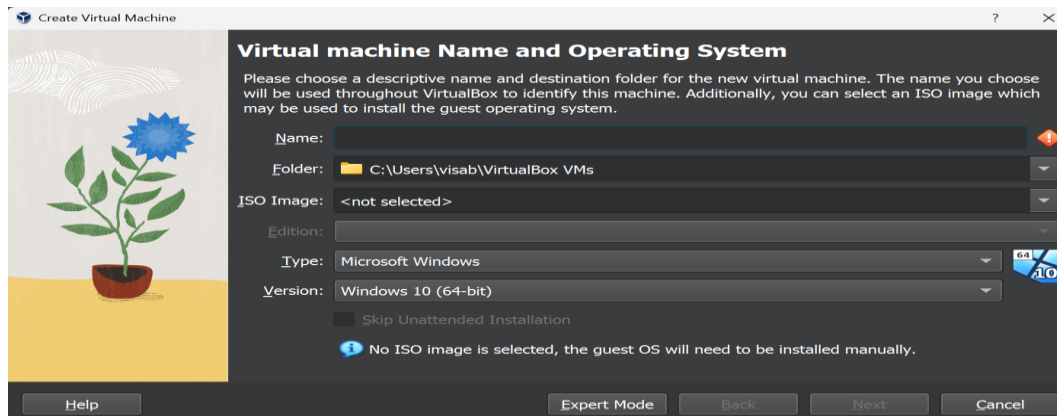
Step-by-Step Guide to Creating a VM

Once you have VirtualBox installed, let's create your first virtual machine!

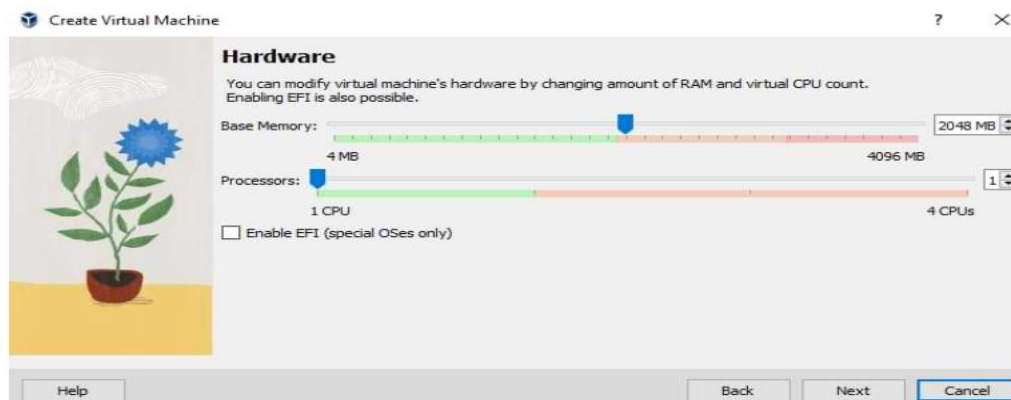
1. Open VirtualBox and click on "New".



2. Give your VM a name (e.g., "My First VM") and select the type and version of the OS you want to install (like Linux or Windows).



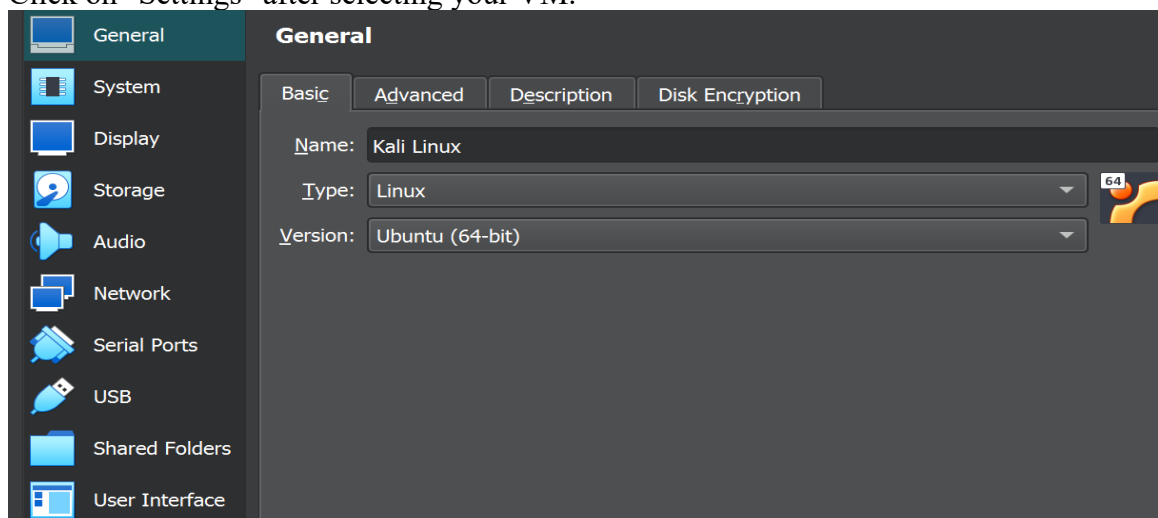
3. Allocate memory (RAM) based on what you need; more RAM usually means better performance.



Configuring VM Settings

After creating your VM, you can adjust its settings:

1. Click on "Settings" after selecting your VM.

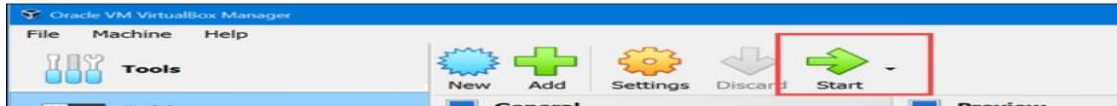


- Here, you can change settings like system resources (CPU and RAM), storage options (attach an ISO file), and network configurations.

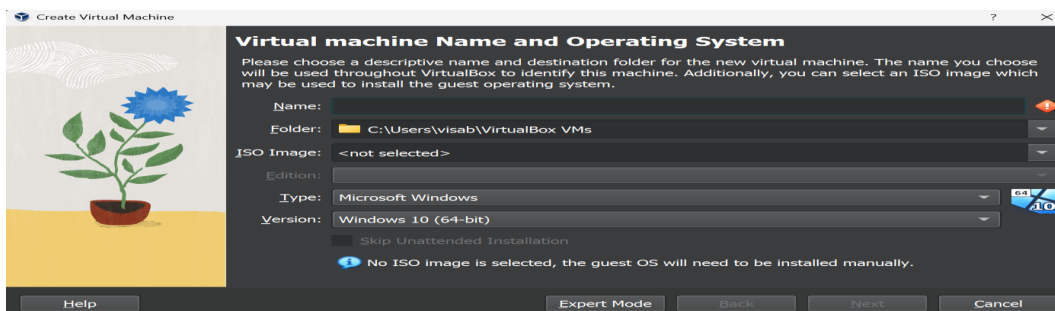
Installing an Operating System on the VM

Now it's time to install an operating system:

- Start your VM by clicking "Start".



- When prompted, select the ISO file for the OS you want to install.



- Follow the installation steps just like you would on a physical computer.

5. Configuring Kali Linux in VirtualBox

What is Kali Linux?

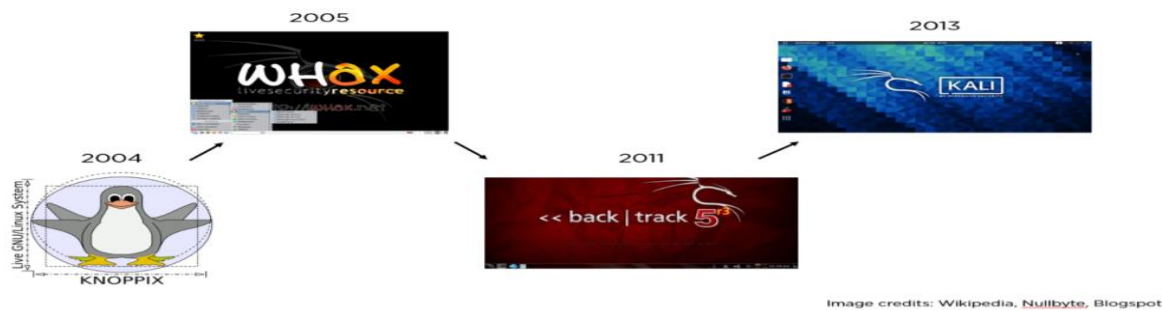
Kali Linux is a special version of Linux designed for penetration testing and security auditing. It comes preloaded with many tools that help security professionals test systems for vulnerabilities. Kali Linux has hundreds of tools that perform different information security activities, including [penetration testing](#), security research, computer forensics, and reverse engineering.

It is a cross-platform solution that is easily accessible and offered for free to information security experts and enthusiasts. Debian has been a very reliable and stable distribution for many years, offering a solid base for the Kali Linux desktop.



History of Kali Linux

Kali Linux is based on years of knowledge and expertise in developing penetration testing operating systems gained from previous projects. Because the crew has always been small, just a few distinct developers have worked on each of these projects. As a result, Kali has been in the making for years and has come a long way.



Features of Kali Linux



- **Pre-installed Tools:** The latest version of Kali Linux has over 600 penetration tools pre-installed. After thoroughly examining each tool offered in BackTrack, developers deleted many scripts that did not work or copied other services that provided the same or comparable functionality.
- **Safe Development Team:** The Kali Linux team comprises a small number of people who are the only ones trusted to contribute packages and communicate with the repository, all while utilizing various security protocols. Restricting access of essential codebases to external assets substantially minimizes the danger of source contamination.
- **Multilingual OS:** Although penetration tools are often designed in English, Kali's developers have ensured that it contains genuine multilingual support, allowing more users to work in their local language and locate the tools they require for their penetration testing journey.
- **ARM Support:** Kali Linux is accessible on a broad range of ARM devices, and ARM repositories are integrated with the mainline version, so the tools mentioned above are updated in tandem with the rest of the distribution.

Ways to Install Kali Linux

There are four distinct ways to use Kali Linux on a personal computer.



Live USB Mode



Hard Disk Installation



Virtualization



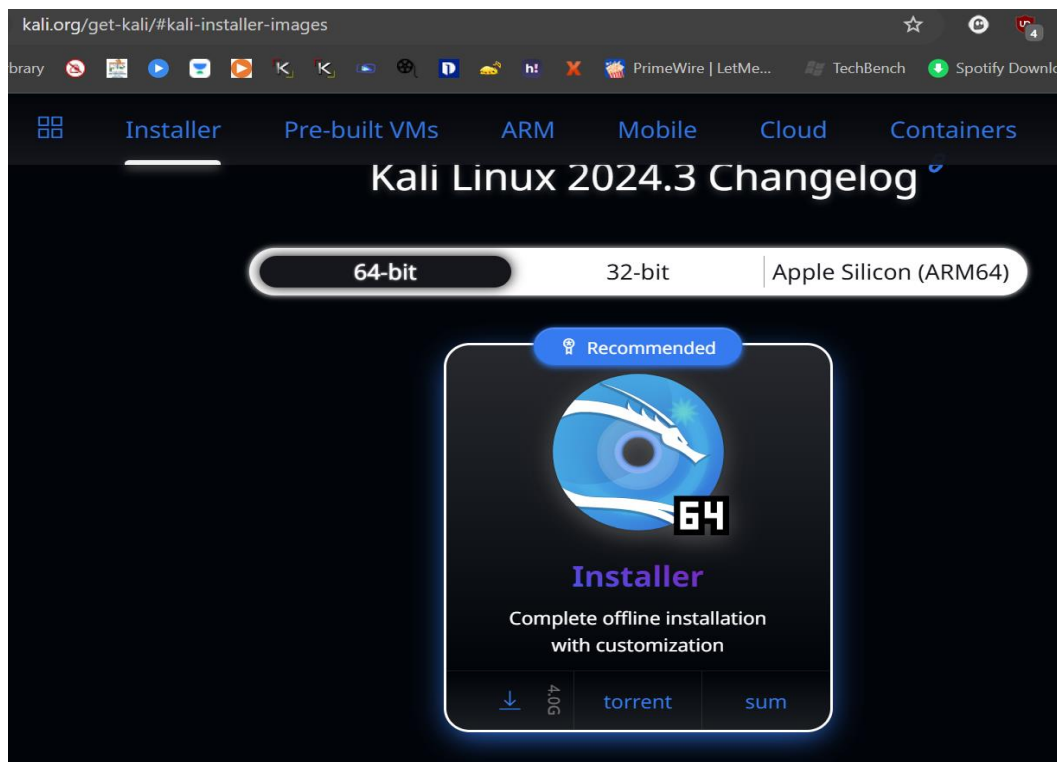
Dual-Boot with Windows

- **Virtualization :-** Kali Linux can be run as an operating system in a host OS as a virtual machine instance. The hardware requirements are completely customizable. Using both a host machine and guest operating system like Kali Linux allows users a safe environment to learn while not putting their systems at risk.

Downloading Kali Linux ISO

To get Kali Linux:

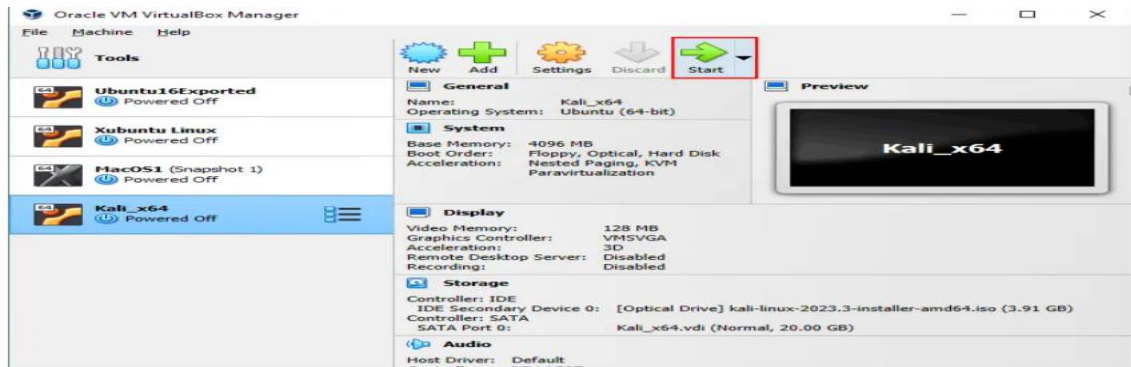
1. Visit the Kali Linux website. <https://www.kali.org/get-kali/>.
2. To install our operating system on a [VMWare machine](#), we need to get the ISO file. This ISO file acts as the installation setup and can be found on the official website
3. Choose the version that suits your needs and download the ISO file.



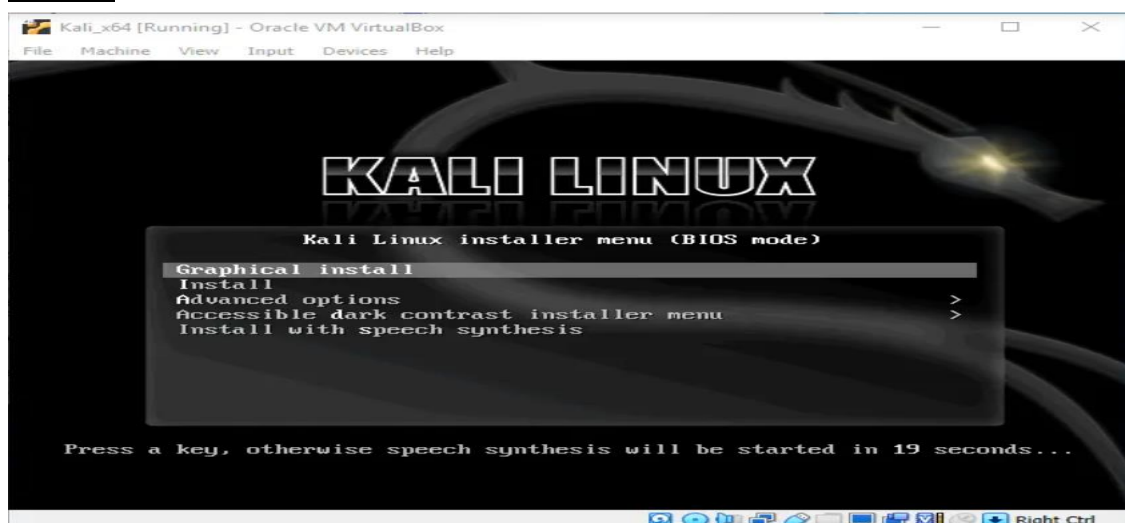
Installing Kali Linux in a VM

Follow similar steps as before to install Kali Linux in your newly created VM using its ISO file.

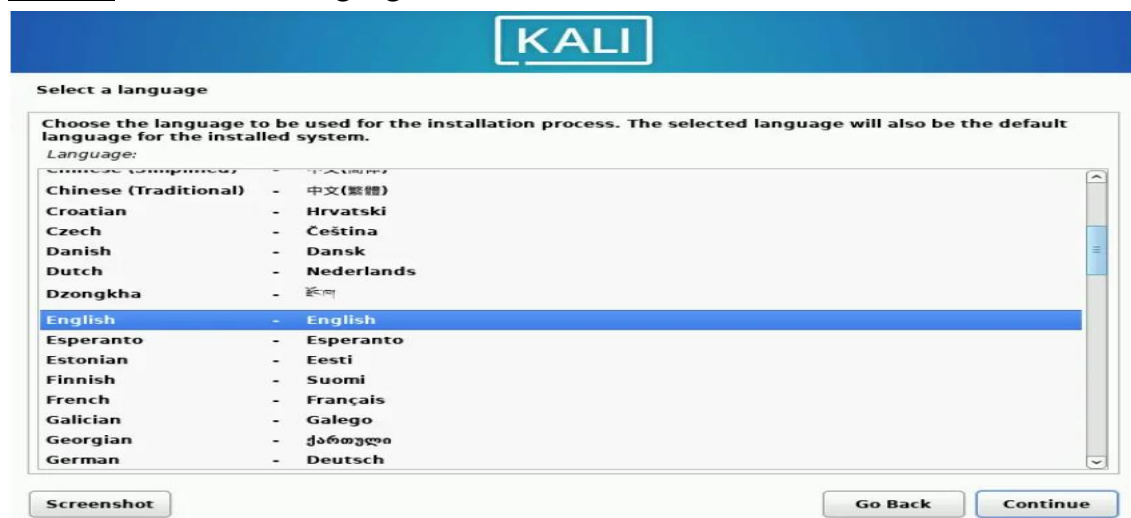
▪ **Step 1:** Now Start



▪ **Step 2:** Now Select 'Install Kali



▪ **Step 3:** Now Select language.



- **Step 4:** Now Select location



KALI

Select your location

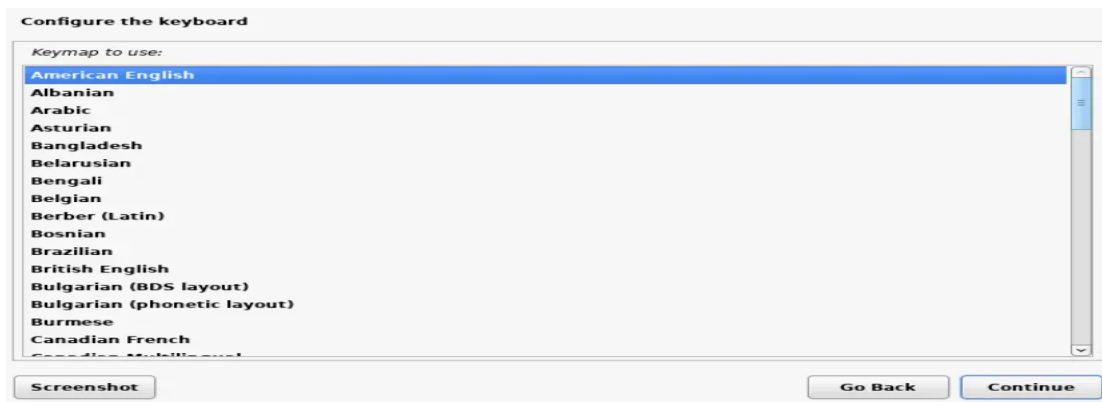
The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live. This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Seychelles
- Singapore
- South Africa
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- other

Screenshot Go Back Continue

- **Step 5:** Now Select your keyboard layout



KALI

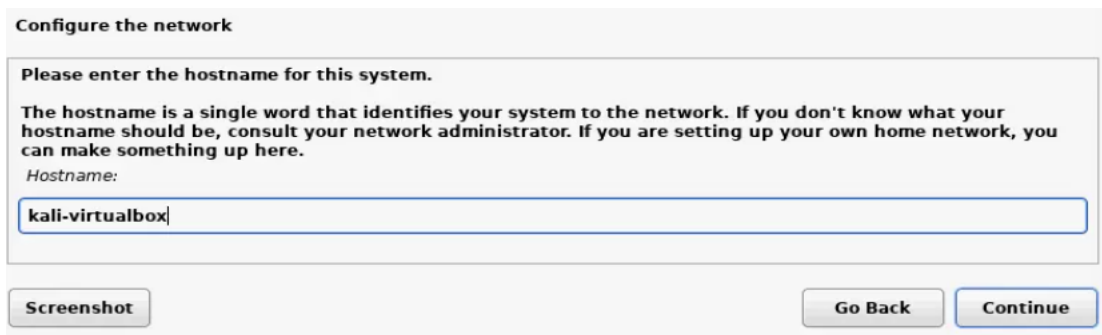
Configure the keyboard

Keymap to use:

- American English
- Albanian
- Arabic
- Asturian
- Bangladesh
- Belarusian
- Bengali
- Belgian
- Berber (Latin)
- Bosnian
- Brazilian
- British English
- Bulgarian (BDS layout)
- Bulgarian (phonetic layout)
- Burmese
- Canadian French
- Catalan
- Czech
- Dutch
- English (Australia)
- English (Canada)
- English (India)
- English (UK)
- Esperanto
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Galician
- German
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Indonesian
- Italian
- Japanese
- Kannada
- Korean
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Malay
- Malayalam
- Maltese
- Marathi
- Nepali
- Norwegian
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Russian
- Sanskrit
- Serbian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- Urdu
- Vietnamese
- Welsh
- Yiddish

Screenshot Go Back Continue

- **Step 6:** Now network



KALI

Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

kali-virtualbox

Screenshot Go Back Continue

- **Step 7:** Now network Configure the domain name



KALI

Configure the network

The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.

Domain name:

Screenshot Go Back Continue

▪ **Step 8:** Now Set up username and passwords

Set up users and passwords

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

Screenshot Go Back Continue

Set up users and passwords

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

Choose a password for the new user:

☐ Show Password in Clear

Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly.

Re-enter password to verify:

☐ Show Password in Clear

Screenshot Go Back Continue

▪ **Step 9:** Now Partition disks

Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

- Guided - use entire disk
- Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM
- Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM
- Manual

Screenshot Go Back Continue

▪ **Step 10:** Now All files in one partition

Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - ATA VBOX HARDDISK: 21.5 GB

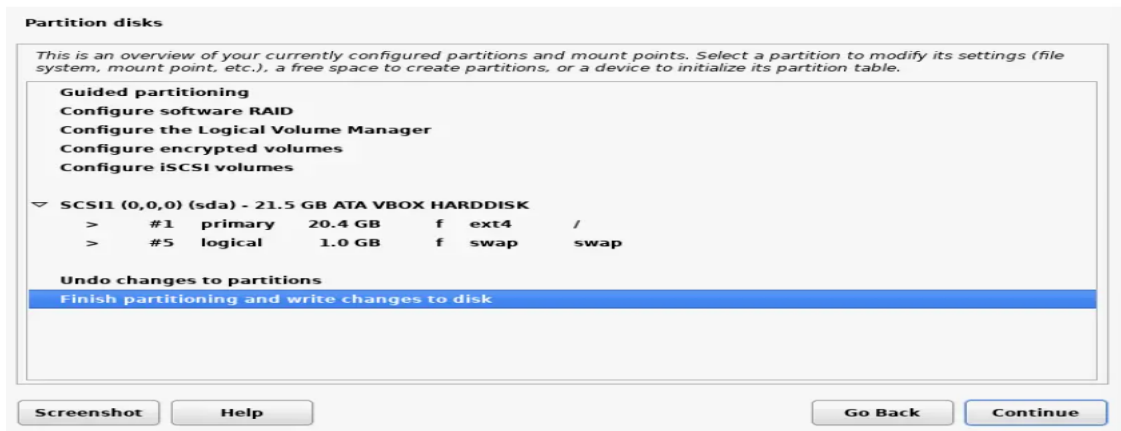
The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:

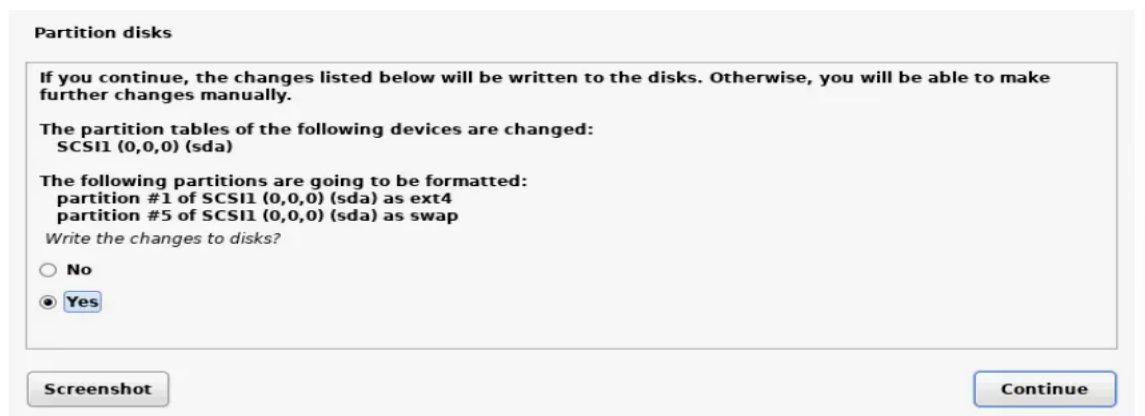
- All files in one partition (recommended for new users)
- Separate /home partition
- Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions

Screenshot Go Back Continue

- **Step 11:** Now Finish partitioning and write changes to disk.



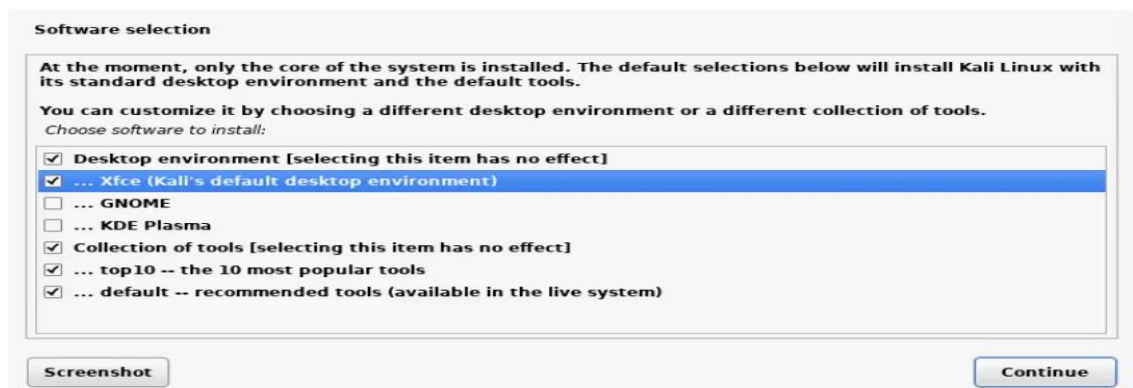
- **Step 12:** Now Select Yes



- **Step 13:** Now Wait for the system to be installed.



- **Step 14:** Now Software selection



- **Step 15:** Now Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

Install the GRUB boot loader

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 your primary drive (UEFI partition/boot record).

Warning: If your computer has another operating system that the installer failed to detect, this will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to your primary drive?

☐ No

☒ **Yes**

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

Install the GRUB boot loader

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 to your primary drive (UEFI partition/boot record). You may instead install GRUB to a different drive (or partition), or to removable media.

Device for boot loader installation:

Enter device manually

`/dev/sda (ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB12530ca2-2acc4091)`

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

- **Step 16:** Now Finish the installation

Finish the installation

i 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.

Please choose <Continue> to reboot.

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

- **Step 17:** Now RESTART-



6. Using VirtualBox Features

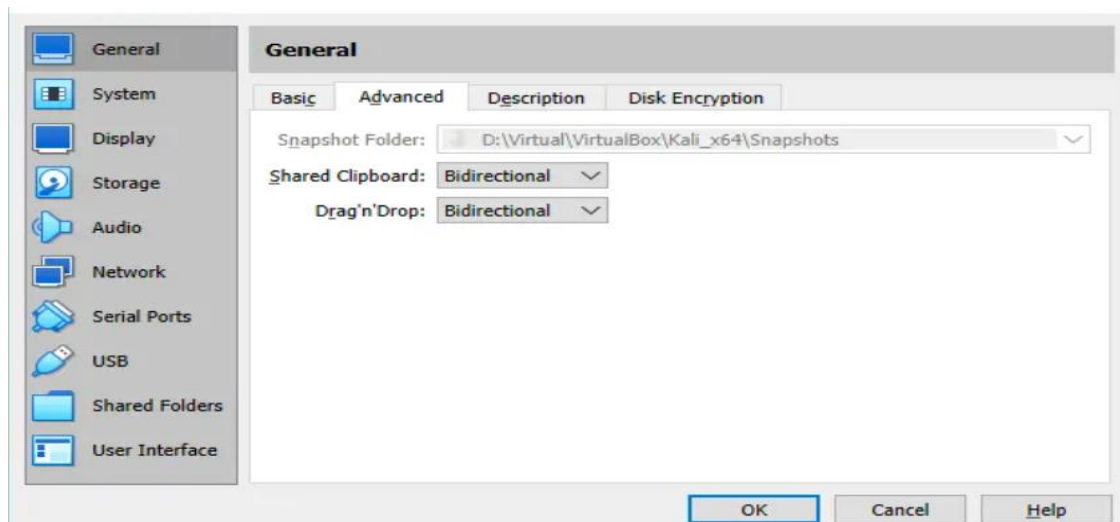
Snapshots and Cloning

Snapshots are handy! They let you save a VM's state at any time so you can return to it later if something goes wrong—like when you're testing new software or configurations that might not work out as planned. Cloning allows you to create an exact copy of a VM for testing different setups without starting from scratch.

Shared Folders

To set up shared folders between your host machine and your VM:

1. Go to "Settings" > "Shared Folders".

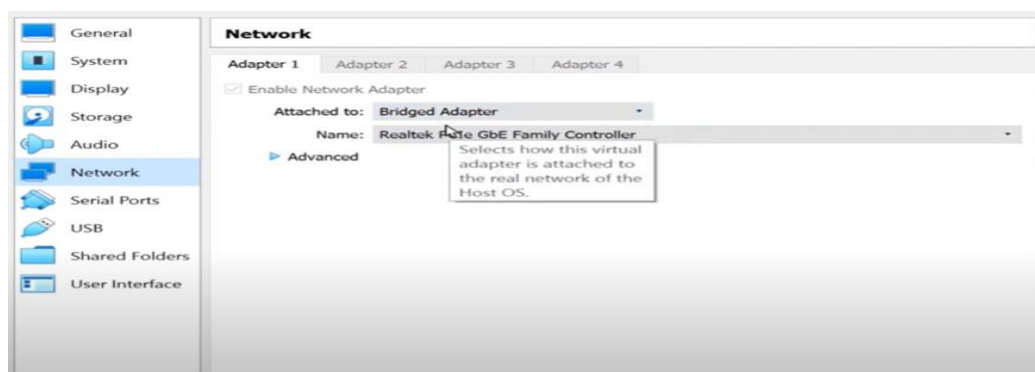


2. Add a folder from your host that you want accessible in your VM.

Networking Options

VirtualBox offers various networking modes:

- **NAT (Network Address Translation):** This allows VMs to access external networks while keeping them isolated from each other.
- **Bridged Adapter:** Connects VMs directly to your local network so they behave like separate devices.



7. Advanced Configuration and Usage

Using Guest Additions

Guest Additions are extra software that improves performance in VMs:

1. Start your VM and go to "Devices" > "Insert Guest Additions CD Image".
2. Follow the prompts inside your guest OS to install it.

Managing Multiple VMs

You can easily create, start, stop, and delete multiple VMs through the VirtualBox interface, making it simple to manage different projects or environments.

Command-Line Interface (CLI) for Advanced Users

If you're comfortable with command-line tools, VBoxManage allows advanced management tasks without using the graphical interface—perfect for those who prefer efficiency!

8. Practical Applications of Virtualization

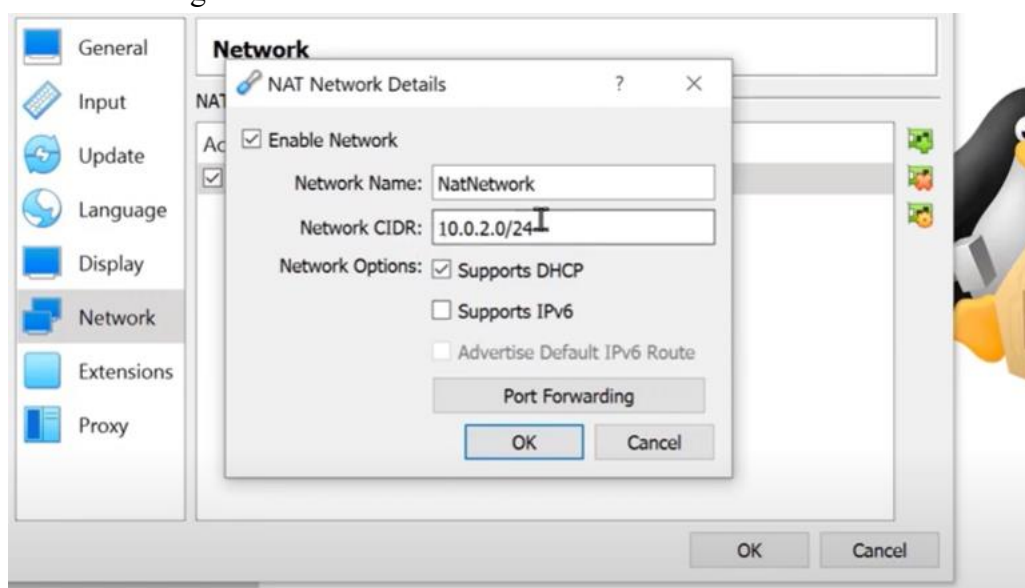
Virtualization has many real-world applications:

- **Testing Software: Developers** can test applications across different environments without needing multiple physical machines.
- **Learning and Development:** Students can learn about different operating systems safely within VMs without risking their main system's stability.
- **Security Testing with Kali Linux:** Use Kali Linux in a virtual environment to practice penetration testing techniques safely.

9. Troubleshooting Common Issues

Sometimes things don't go as planned! Here are some common problems users might face:

- **Network Connectivity Issues:** If VMs can't connect to the internet or each other, check network settings.



- **Performance Problems:** If VMs are slow, consider increasing allocated resources like RAM or CPU cores.

10. Conclusion

In this the Kali Linux installation, we started by learning to download the correct ISO file and setting up VMware before installation, run the live boot installer of Kali Linux, and configure our virtual machine's partitions to install the operating system finally. , virtualization with Oracle VM VirtualBox offers flexibility, efficiency, and safety when working with different operating systems and applications. Virtualization can help you to deploy virtual machines from the data center to build a secure cloud-based infrastructure. By understanding its features and capabilities, users can leverage this technology effectively for various purposes such as development, testing, and learning new skills in a secure environment.

11. References

1. Oracle Corporation. (n.d.). Oracle VM VirtualBox Documentation. Retrieved from <https://www.virtualbox.org/manual/>
2. Offensive Security Ltd. (n.d.). Kali Linux Documentation. Retrieved from <https://www.kali.org/docs/>
3. <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/cryptography-tutorial/what-is-kali-linux>
4. <https://www.simplilearn.com/enable-virtualization-windows-10-article>
5. <https://www.nakivo.com/blog/how-to-install-kali-linux-on-virtualbox/>
6. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/illustration-of-the-concept-of-Virtualization-7_fig1_269636339