

### Step 1: Install VMware

In order to run Kali Linux, we will need some sort of virtualization software first. While there are many options to choose from, such as Oracle's VirtualBox, I prefer using VMware. Once the installation is done, launch VMware from your applications folder.

### Step 2: Download Kali Linux and check image integrity

To download Kali Linux you can go to the official download page and select the one that best suits your needs from there. In addition, on the download page, you will find a bunch of hexadecimal numbers. And those are not there for fun. Kali Linux is intended to be used for security-related tasks. So, you need to check the integrity of the image you download.

### Step 3: Launch a new virtual machine

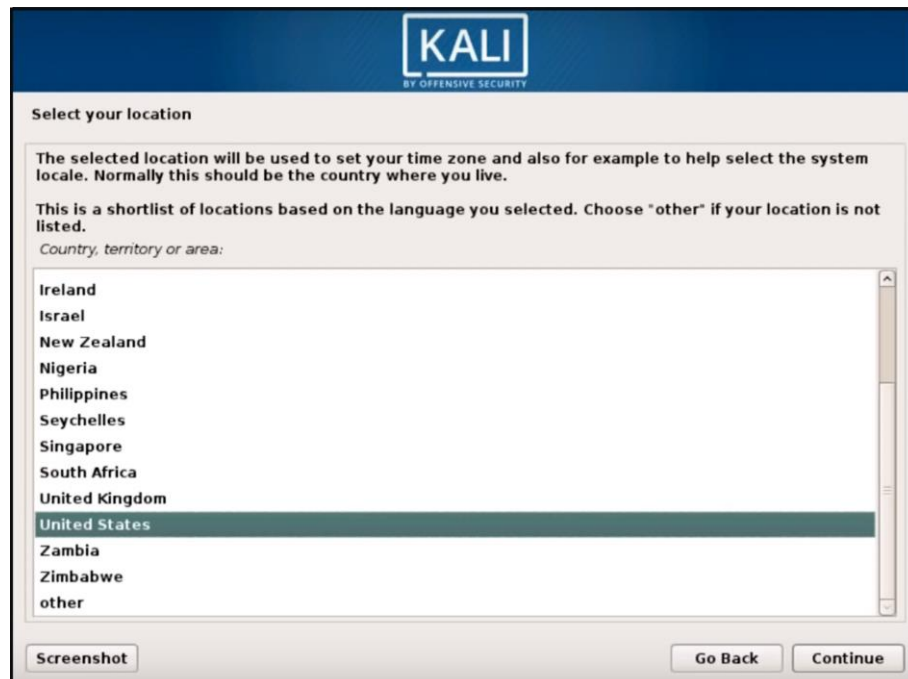
On VMware Workstation Pro homepage, click on *create a new virtual machine*, choose the Kali Linux iso file, select the guest operating system and configure virtual machine details (here, Kali Linux). Start the virtual machine by selecting the Kali Linux VM, and then clicking on the green "Power On" button.

## INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

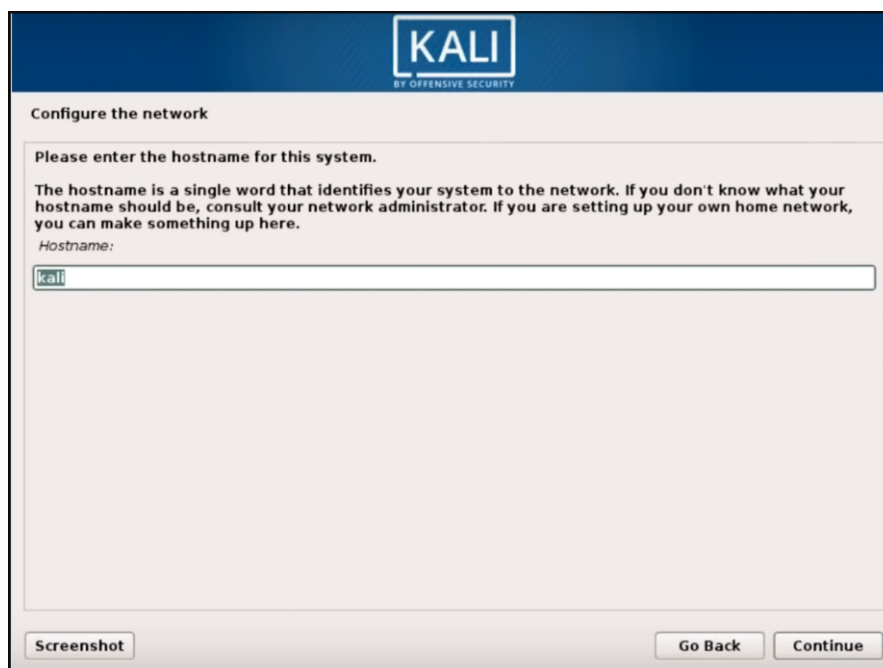
**Step 1:** Once the machine is powered up, you will be prompted to select your preferred installation mode in the GRUB menu. Select graphical install and continue.



**Step 2:** Next couple of screens will ask you to select locale information such as your preferred **language**, your country location and, keyboard layout.



**Step 3:** Once through the local information, the loader will automatically install some additional components and configure your network related settings. Then the installer will prompt for a **hostname** and **domain** for this installation. Provide appropriate information for the environment and continue installing.



**Step 4:** Set a password for your Kali Linux machine and hit continue. **DO NOT FORGET THIS PASSWORD.**



The image shows the 'Set up users and passwords' screen in the Kali Linux installer. At the top is the Kali logo with 'BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY' underneath. The title is 'Set up users and passwords'. The main text explains the importance of setting a root password and provides guidelines for a good password. It includes a 'Root password:' field with a masked password and a 'Show Password in Clear' checkbox. Below that is a 'Re-enter password to verify:' field, also masked, with another 'Show Password in Clear' checkbox. At the bottom are buttons for 'Screenshot', 'Go Back', and 'Continue'.

**KALI**  
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

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

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the 'sudo' command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

●●●●●●●●

☐ Show Password in Clear

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

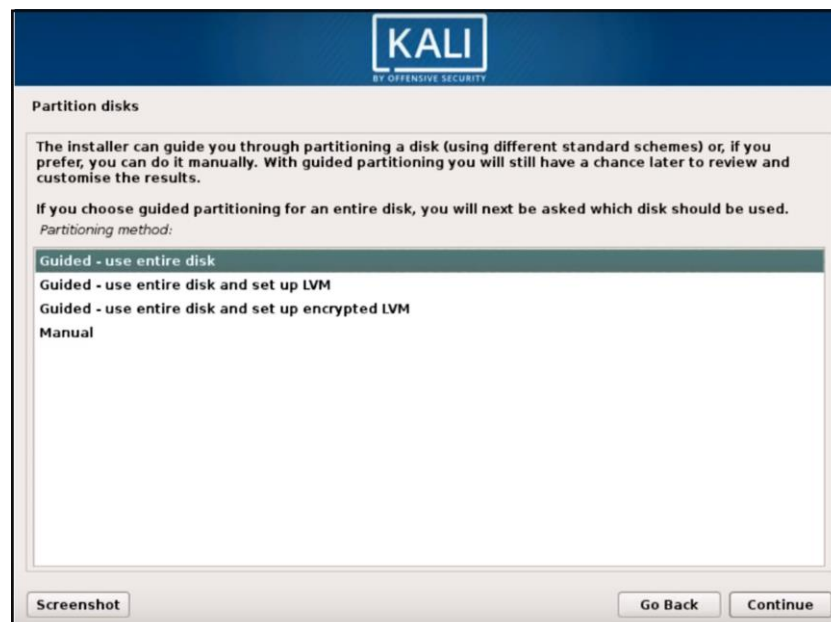
Re-enter password to verify:

●●●●●●●●

☐ Show Password in Clear

Screenshot Go Back Continue

**Step 5:** After the password is set, the installer will prompt you to set the **time zone** and then pauses at the disk partitioning. The installer will now provide you four choices about the partitions of the disk. The easiest option for you is to use '**Guided – Use Entire Disk**'. Experienced users can use the "Manual" partitioning method for more granular configuration options.



The image shows the 'Partition disks' screen in the Kali Linux installer. At the top is the Kali logo with 'BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY' underneath. The title is 'Partition disks'. The main text explains the guided partitioning process. It includes a 'Partitioning method:' section with a list of options: 'Guided - use entire disk' (highlighted), 'Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM', 'Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM', and 'Manual'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Screenshot', 'Go Back', and 'Continue'.

**KALI**  
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

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.

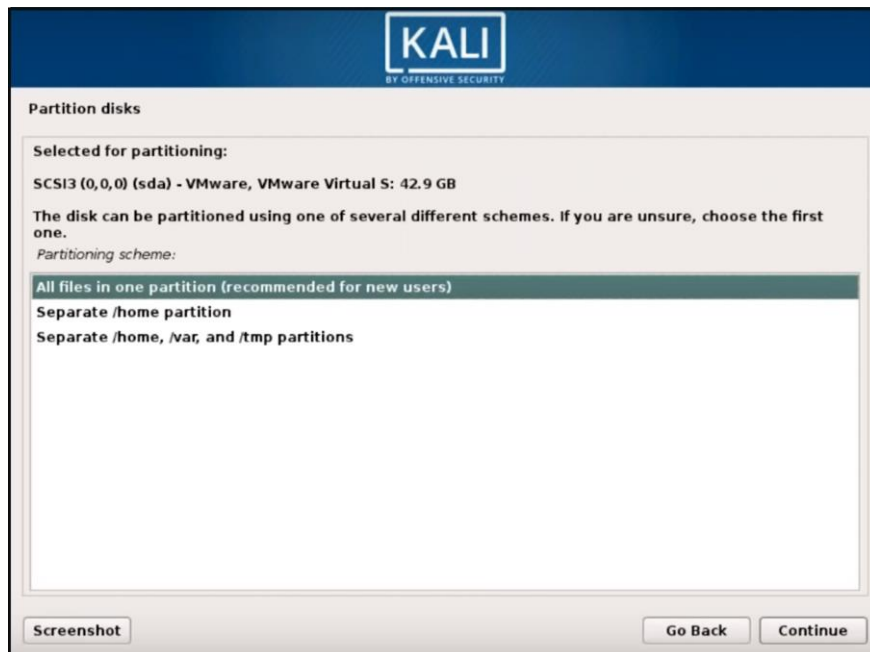
If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

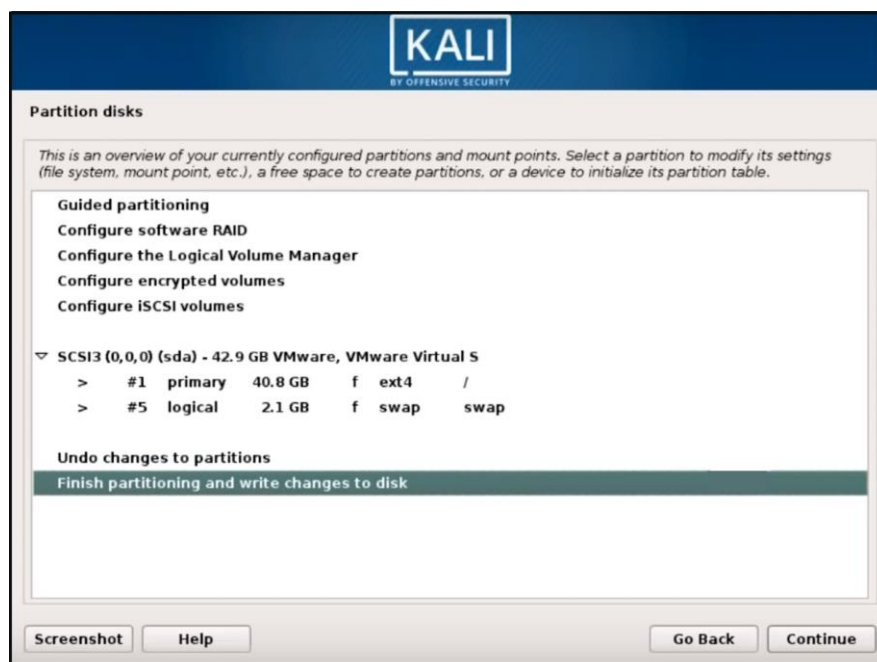
- Guided - use entire disk
- Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM
- Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM
- Manual

Screenshot Go Back Continue

**Step 6:** Select the partitioning disk (the recommended option is all files in one partition for new users) & then hit on continue.

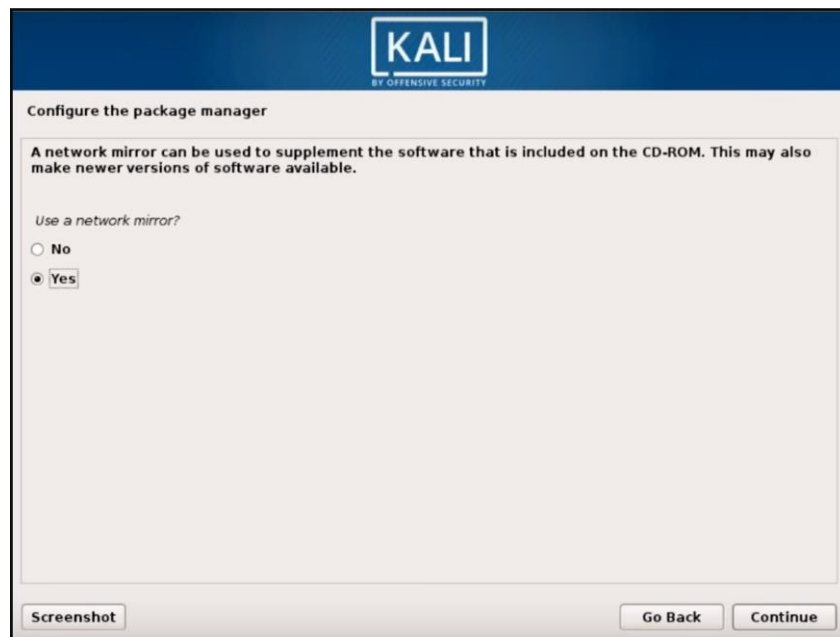


**Step 7:** Confirm all changes to be made to the disk on the host machine. Be aware that if you continue it will **ERASE DATA ON THE DISK**.



On you confirm the partition changes, the installer will run through the process of installing the files.

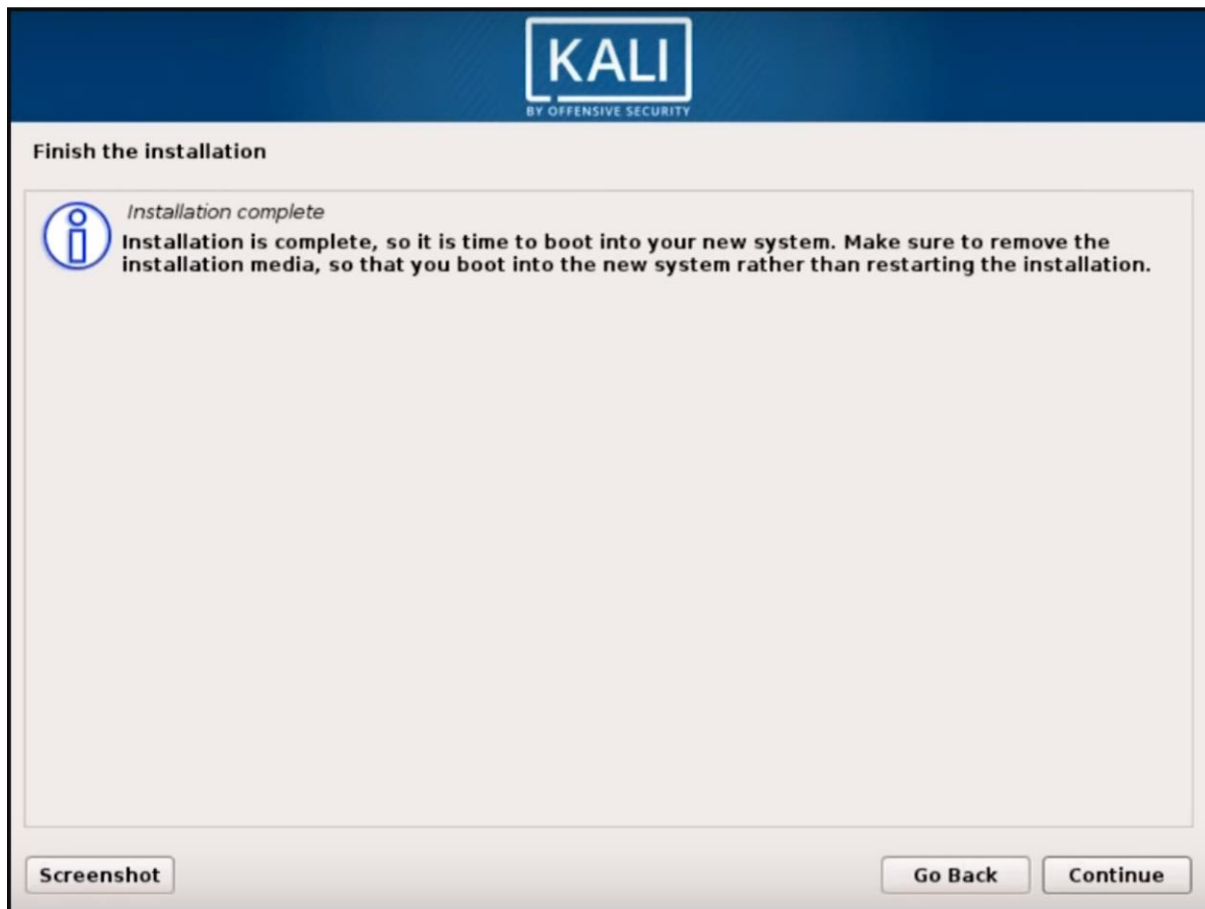
**Step 8:** Once the necessary files are installed, system will ask you if you want to set up a network mirror to obtain future pieces of software and updates. Be sure to enable this functionality if you wish to use the Kali repositories.



**Step 9:** Next you will be asked to install the GRUB boot loader. Select 'Yes' and pick the device to write the necessary boot loader information to the hard drive which is required to boot Kali.



**Step 10:** Once the installer finishes installing **GRUB** to the disk, click on continue to finish the installation, it will install some final stage files.



By this point, Kali would be successfully installed and you *would be ready to begin your journey exploring Kali Linux!*