

# TRAINING DAY 10 REPORT:

- **Command Prompt Customization (Windows)**

How to **customize the appearance and behavior** of the **Command Prompt (CMD)** to make it more comfortable and stylish to use!

## **Ways to Customize CMD:**

### **Change Colors, Font, and Layout**

Steps:

1. Open **CMD** → Right-click **title bar** → Click **Properties**
2. You'll see several tabs:

#### **Font Tab:**

Change **font size and style** (like Consolas, Lucida Console)

#### **Colors Tab:**

Customize:

- **Screen Text (text color)**
- **Screen Background**
- **Popup Text**
- **Popup Background**

You can even enter **RGB values** for exact colors!

#### **Layout Tab:**

Adjust:

- **Window size** (width, height)
- **Buffer size** (scroll history)

- **Windows Networking Commands**

# Common Networking Commands in Windows

Command	What It Does
ipconfig	Shows IP address and network details
ping	Checks if a device/server is reachable
tracert	Shows the route to a remote server
netstat	Displays current network connections
nslookup	Looks up DNS information for a domain
arp	Shows ARP cache (IP-MAC mappings)
getmac	Displays MAC address of your device
hostname	Displays your computer's name
netsh	Configures network settings
route	Displays or modifies routing tables

## • Kali Linux File System Overview

**Kali Linux file system**, which is based on the **Linux hierarchy structure**. It is **organized like a tree**, starting from a single root directory /.

### Key Point:

In **Kali Linux**, **everything is a file** – including text files, folders, devices, and processes!

## Important Directories in Kali Linux:

Directory	Description
/	Root directory — top of the file system tree
/home	User folders (like /home/brahmjot)
/root	Home directory of the <b>root user</b>
/bin	Essential <b>binary commands</b> (like ls, cp, mv)
/sbin	System binaries for <b>admin tasks</b>
/etc	System-wide <b>configuration files</b>
/usr	User-installed programs and libraries
/var	<b>Variable data</b> like logs and spool files
/tmp	Temporary files (auto-deleted on reboot)
/boot	Files for <b>booting system</b> (like GRUB)
/lib	Libraries required by programs in /bin and /sbin
/opt	Optional software packages
/dev	Device files (like USB, drives, etc.)
/proc	Virtual files that show <b>process info</b>

Directory	Description
/media	Mounted removable media (USB/CDs)
/mnt	Temporary mount points
/srv	Service data (web, FTP, etc.)

### Examples of Use:

- Config files like `hostname`, `hosts` → stored in `/etc`
- User-created files → go in `/home/username/`
- Log files like `syslog` → stored in `/var/log/`
- Kernel process info like `cpuinfo` → found in `/proc/`

### File Permissions in Kali:

- All folders have strict **permissions** for **security**
- Normal users cannot modify system files (must use `sudo`)

## • Basic Linux Commands

**Basic Linux commands** that help me interact with the system using the **command line interface (CLI)**. These are essential for navigating, managing files, and performing tasks in **Kali Linux**.

### 1. Navigation Commands

Command	Description	Example
<code>pwd</code>	Shows current directory (Print Working Dir)	<code>pwd</code>
<code>ls</code>	Lists files in current directory	<code>ls -l</code>
<code>cd</code>	Change directory	<code>cd /home/username</code>
<code>clear</code>	Clears the terminal screen	<code>clear</code>

### 2. File & Directory Management

Command	Description	Example
<code>touch</code>	Creates a new empty file	<code>touch file.txt</code>
<code>mkdir</code>	Creates a new directory	<code>mkdir new_folder</code>
<code>rm</code>	Deletes file or folder	<code>rm file.txt</code> or <code>rm -r folder</code>
<code>cp</code>	Copies files or directories	<code>cp a.txt b.txt</code>
<code>mv</code>	Moves/renames files	<code>mv old.txt new.txt</code>

Command	Description	Example
nano	Opens a text file in terminal editor	nano file.txt
cat	Displays contents of a file	cat file.txt

### 3. System Info Commands

Command	Description	Example
whoami	Shows current logged-in user	whoami
uname -a	Displays system information	uname -a
df -h	Shows disk space usage	df -h
top	Shows running processes and memory usage	top
free -h	Shows RAM usage	free -h

### 4. User & Permissions

Command	Description	Example
chmod	Change file permissions	chmod 755 file.sh
chown	Change file ownership	chown user:group file
sudo	Run a command as superuser	sudo apt update
adduser	Add a new user	sudo adduser newuser

### 5. Package Management (Debian-based like Kali)

Command	Description	Example
apt update	Updates package list	sudo apt update
apt upgrade	Upgrades installed packages	sudo apt upgrade
apt install	Installs a new package	sudo apt install nmap
apt remove	Removes a package	sudo apt remove nmap

#### • Enabling USB Devices in VirtualBox

**Enable USB support** in my **Kali Linux virtual machine (VM)** running in **Oracle VirtualBox** so I can use USB drives, Wi-Fi adapters, or any other USB device inside the VM.

#### Steps to Enable USB Devices in VirtualBox:

##### 1. Enable USB in VM Settings


1. Shut down the Kali VM (if running)

2. Right-click your Kali VM → **Settings > USB**

3. Check:

**Enable USB Controller**

- Choose either:

- USB 1.1 (OHCI)
-  USB 2.0 (EHCI) (*Recommended*)
- USB 3.0 (xHCI)

4. Click + (**Add New USB Filter**)

- Choose your USB device from the list
- Click OK

## **2. Add Your User to the 'vboxusers' Group (Linux host only)**

If you are using **Linux as host** (not Windows):

```
sudo usermod -aG vboxusers $USER
```

Then log out and log in again.

## **3. Start Kali VM and Use USB**

- Plug in your USB device
- Start your **Kali VM**
- The USB should be auto-detected  
Or go to **Devices > USB > [Select your USB device]**