

## **Step 1: Download and Install VirtualBox**

### **1. Download VirtualBox:**

- Go to the [VirtualBox official website](#).
- Click on the "Download" link.
- Choose the version suitable for your operating system (Windows, macOS, Linux, or Solaris).

### **2. Install VirtualBox:**

- Once the download is complete, open the installer file.
- Follow the installation prompts:
  - Click "Next" to proceed through the installation wizard.
  - Choose the installation location (the default is usually fine).
  - Select the components you want to install (the default selection is usually fine).
  - Click "Next" and then "Install".
- If prompted by a User Account Control (UAC) dialog, click "Yes" to allow the installation.
- Click "Finish" to complete the installation.

## **Step 2: Download the Kali Linux ISO**

### **1. Go to the Kali Linux official website:**

- Visit the [Kali Linux downloads page](#).

### **2. Select the ISO file:**

- Choose the Kali Linux version you want to download (the default version is usually fine).
- Click on the "Download" link to download the ISO file. Make sure to download the correct version (64-bit or 32-bit) based on your hardware.

## **Step 3: Create a New Virtual Machine in VirtualBox**

### **1. Open VirtualBox:**

- Launch VirtualBox from your Start Menu or Applications folder.

### **2. Create a New Virtual Machine:**

- Click on the "New" button in the VirtualBox Manager window.

- Name your virtual machine (e.g., "Kali Linux").
- Choose "Linux" as the type and select "Debian (64-bit)" if you downloaded the 64-bit version of Kali Linux. Choose "Debian (32-bit)" if you downloaded the 32-bit version.
- Click "Next".

### 3. **Allocate Memory:**

- Assign the amount of RAM you want to allocate to the virtual machine. Kali Linux can run with 2GB, but 4GB or more is recommended for better performance.
- Click "Next".

### 4. **Create a Virtual Hard Disk:**

- Select "Create a virtual hard disk now" and click "Create".
- Choose the hard disk file type (VDI is the default and works fine).
- Select "Dynamically allocated" if you want the virtual hard disk to grow as you use it, or "Fixed size" if you want to allocate a fixed amount of space now.
- Specify the size of the virtual hard disk. At least 20GB is recommended.
- Click "Create".

## **Step 4: Configure the Virtual Machine**

### 1. **Open Settings:**

- Select your newly created virtual machine in the VirtualBox Manager and click on the "Settings" button.

### 2. **Configure System Settings:**

- Under the "System" tab, make sure the "Motherboard" tab has the "Boot Order" set to boot from the optical drive first.
- Under the "Processor" tab, allocate at least 2 CPUs if your host system has multiple cores.

### 3. **Configure Storage:**

- Go to the "Storage" tab.
- Under "Controller: IDE", click the empty disk icon and then click the disk icon next to "Optical Drive" to choose a disk file.
- Browse to the location where you downloaded the Kali Linux ISO file and select it.
- Click "OK" to save the settings.

## **Step 5: Install Kali Linux**

### **1. Start the Virtual Machine:**

- Select your Kali Linux virtual machine in the VirtualBox Manager and click the "Start" button.

### **2. Boot from the ISO:**

- The virtual machine will boot from the Kali Linux ISO. You will see the Kali Linux boot menu.
- Select "Graphical install" and press Enter.

### **3. Follow the Installation Steps:**

- Choose your preferred language and click "Continue".
- Select your location and click "Continue".
- Configure your keyboard layout and click "Continue".
- The installer will detect and mount the installation media, and then load additional components.

### **4. Configure Network:**

- Set up your network (you can usually accept the default settings).

### **5. Set Up Users and Passwords:**

- Enter a hostname for your system and click "Continue".
- Set up a domain name if needed (you can leave this blank).
- Create a user account by entering a full name, username, and password.

### **6. Partition Disks:**

- Choose a partitioning method. For beginners, "Guided - use entire disk" is recommended.
- Select the virtual hard disk you created earlier.
- Choose "All files in one partition" and click "Continue".
- Confirm the partitioning changes and write them to the disk.

### **7. Install the System:**

- The installer will copy files and install the base system. This may take some time.
- Configure the package manager (you can usually accept the default settings).
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#### **8. Install GRUB Boot Loader:**

- Choose to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record and select the virtual hard disk.
- Complete the installation.

### **Step 6: Start Using Kali Linux**

#### **1. Finish Installation:**

- After the installation is complete, the system will prompt you to remove the installation media and reboot.
- Click "Continue" to reboot the virtual machine.

#### **2. Log In:**

- After rebooting, you will see the Kali Linux login screen.
- Log in using the username and password you created during installation.