

VIRTUAL CYBERSECURITY LAB SETUP

1. Introduction

Ethical hacking requires a safe and isolated environment to practice and test vulnerabilities without risking real systems. A virtual lab provides this isolation, allowing users to sharpen their skills and learn from mistakes without causing harm.

2. Essential Components

To set up a virtual cybersecurity lab, I made use of three main components:

- **Virtualization Software (VirtualBox):** This software allows a single physical computer (host) to run multiple virtual machines (VMs). Each VM acts as a separate computer with its own operating system. In this project I used two virtual machines with Kali Linux and windows 7 as the operating systems.
- **Attacking Machine (VM):** This VM is used to perform penetration testing and vulnerability assessments. Kali Linux OS is used as it come pre-installed with a wide array of cybersecurity tools
- **Target Machine (VM):** This VM is the system that will be attacked and analyzed. I made use of windows 7 OS for this project.

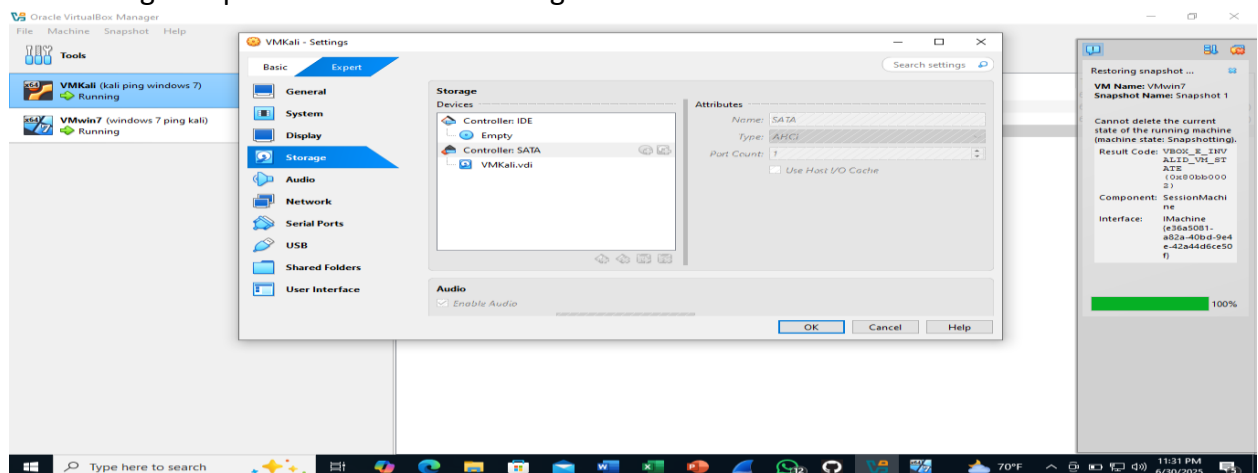
3. Installation Process

Install VirtualBox

I downloaded and install VirtualBox from its official website. I ensured I also download and install the VirtualBox Extension Pack.

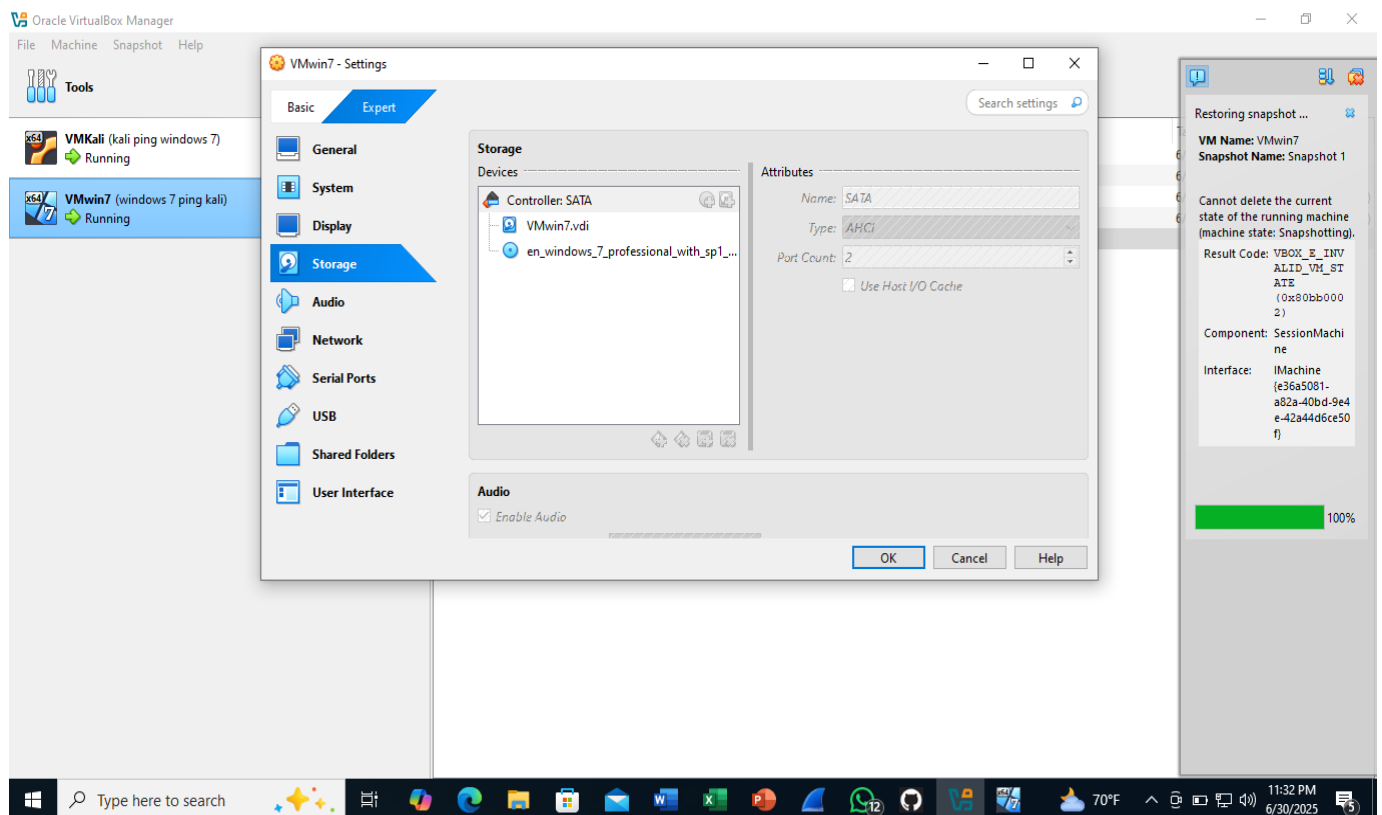
Install Attacking Machine (Kali Linux)

I downloaded the VirtualBox image for Kali Linux OS iso file. uploaded the downloaded iso file into logical optical anchor of the storage section in the virtual machine.



Install Target Machine (Windows 7 OS)

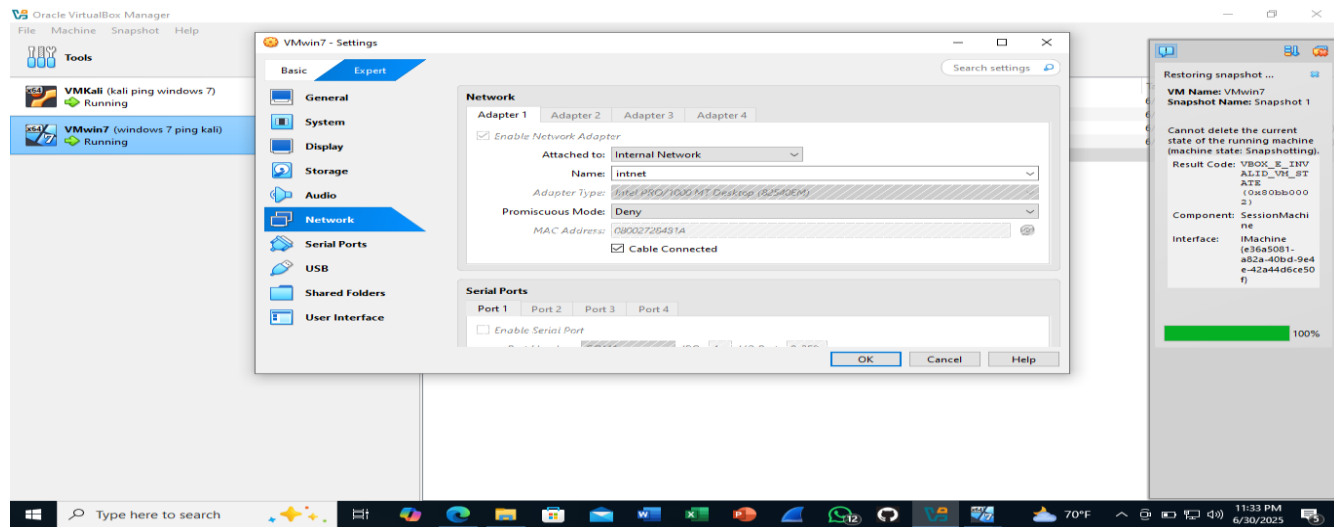
I downloaded windows 7 OS iso file as a vulnerable VM attached the iso file to the logical optical CD of the storage section of the virtual machine.



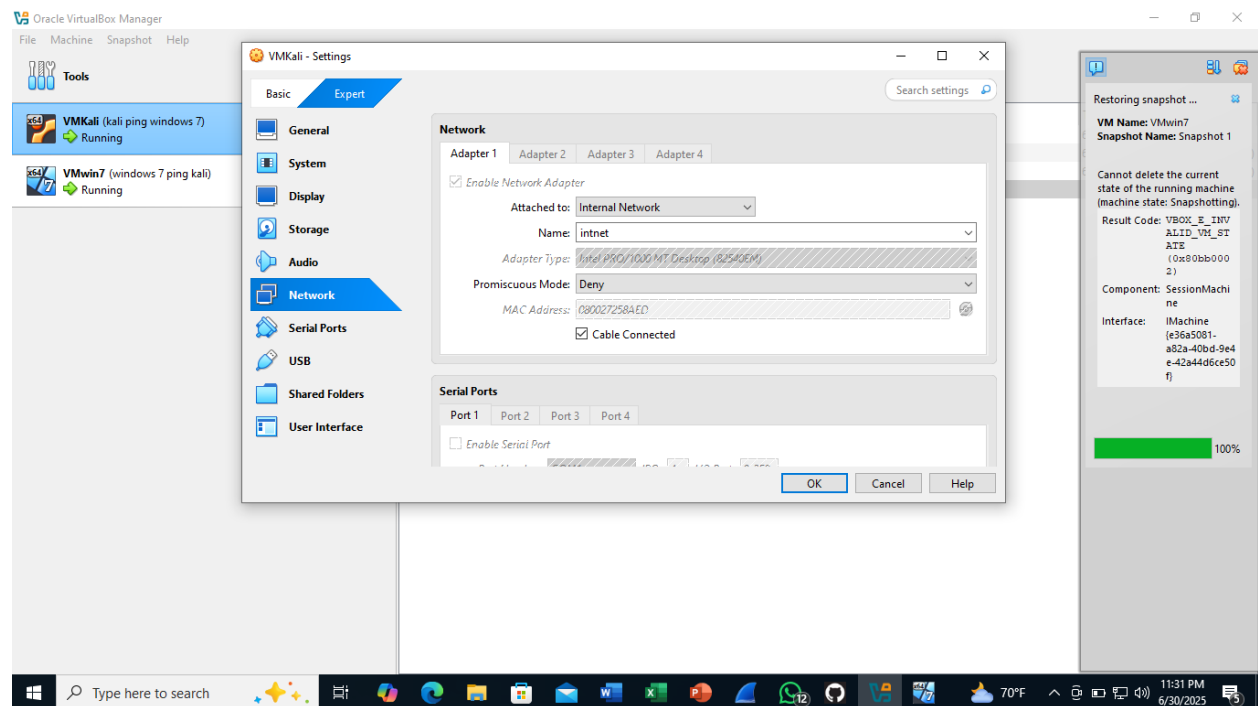
4. Network Configuration (Internal Network)

To isolate my lab from the public internet and allow VMs to communicate with each other, internal Network was used. This setup ensures that my hacking activities remain within the virtual lab and do not affect my host machine or external networks. Similar to Host-Only, but VMs can only communicate with other VMs on the same internal network, not with the host machine. This offers even greater isolation.

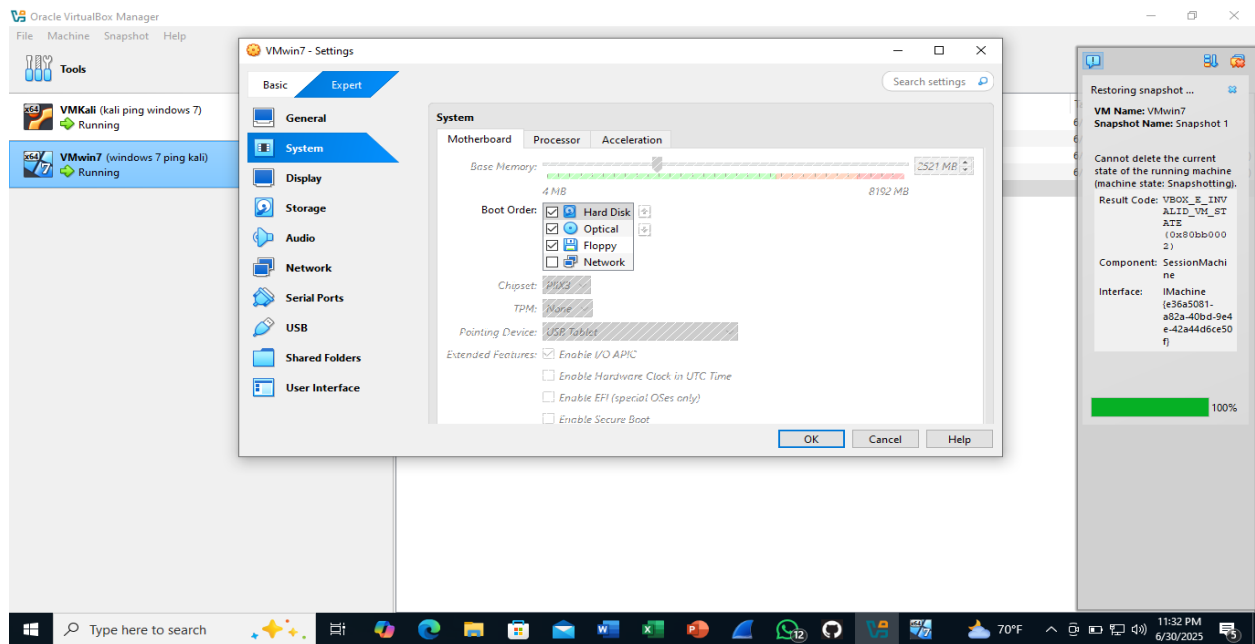
Windows 7 network settings



Kali Linux network setting

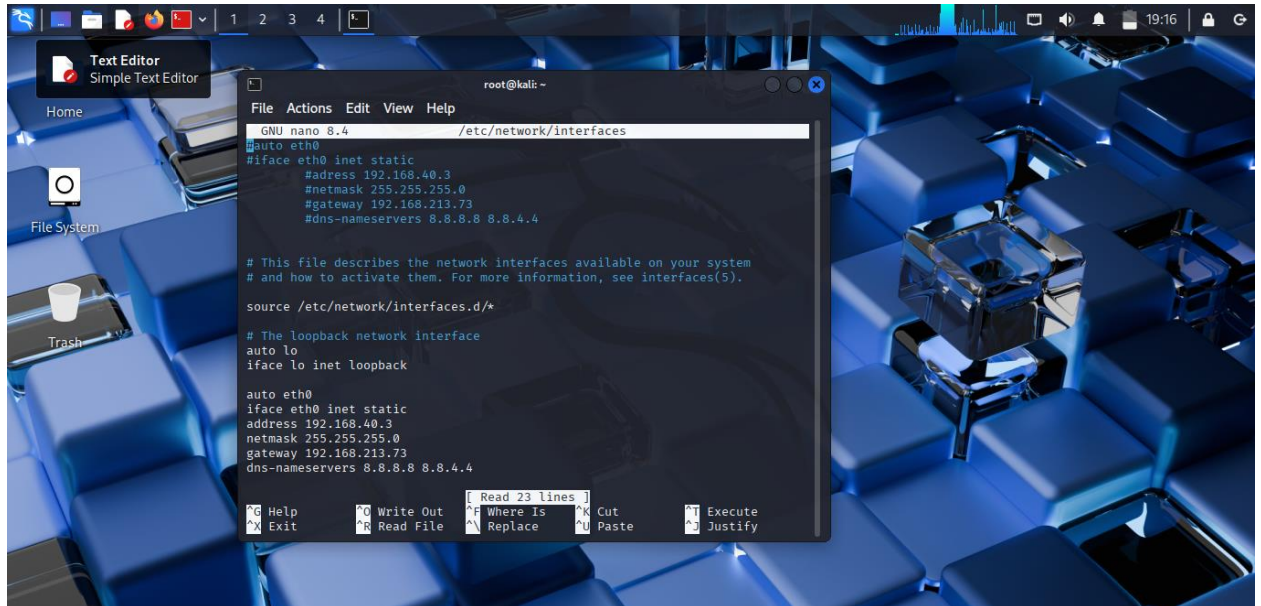


Boot order settings

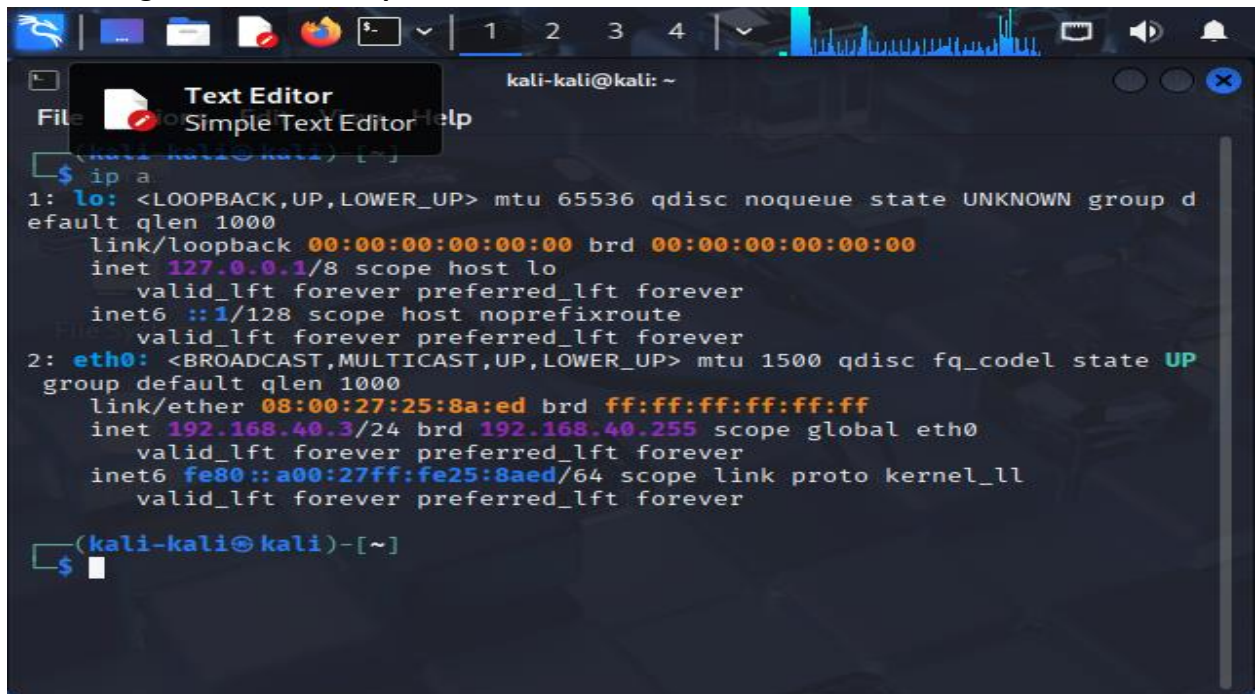


5. Verifying connectivity via ping test

Configuring Kali Linux static ip address

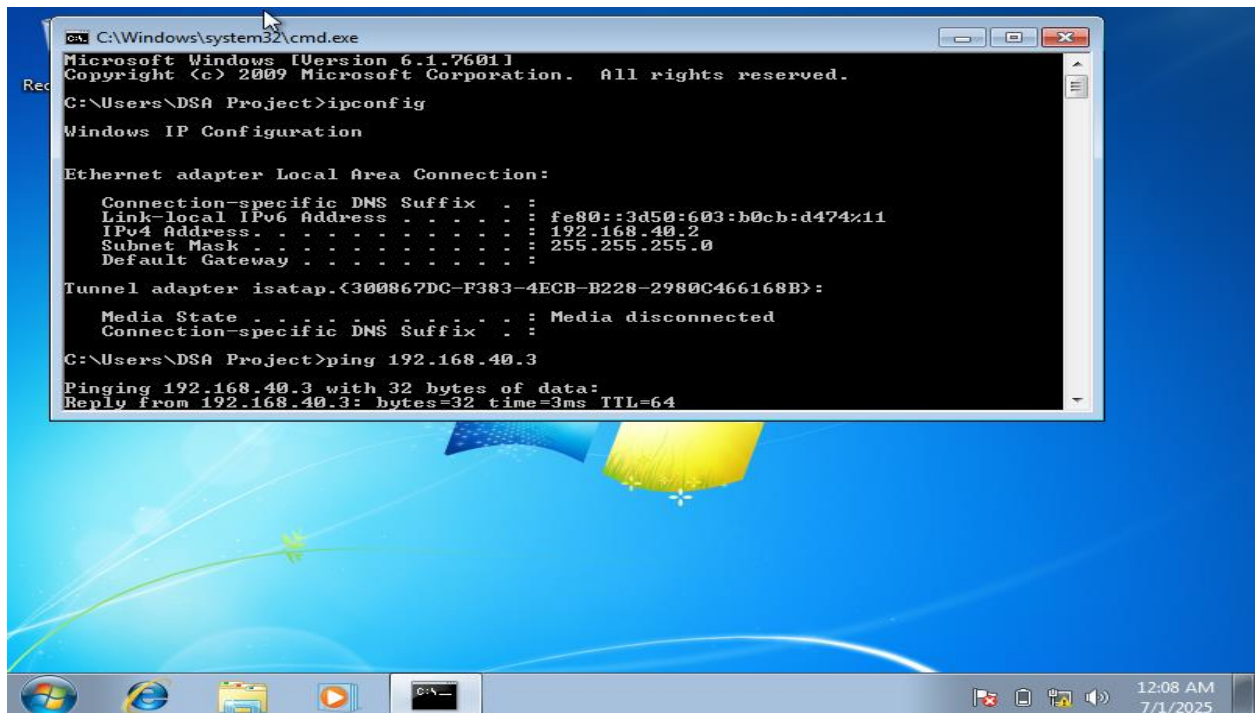


Confirming Kali Linux static ip address



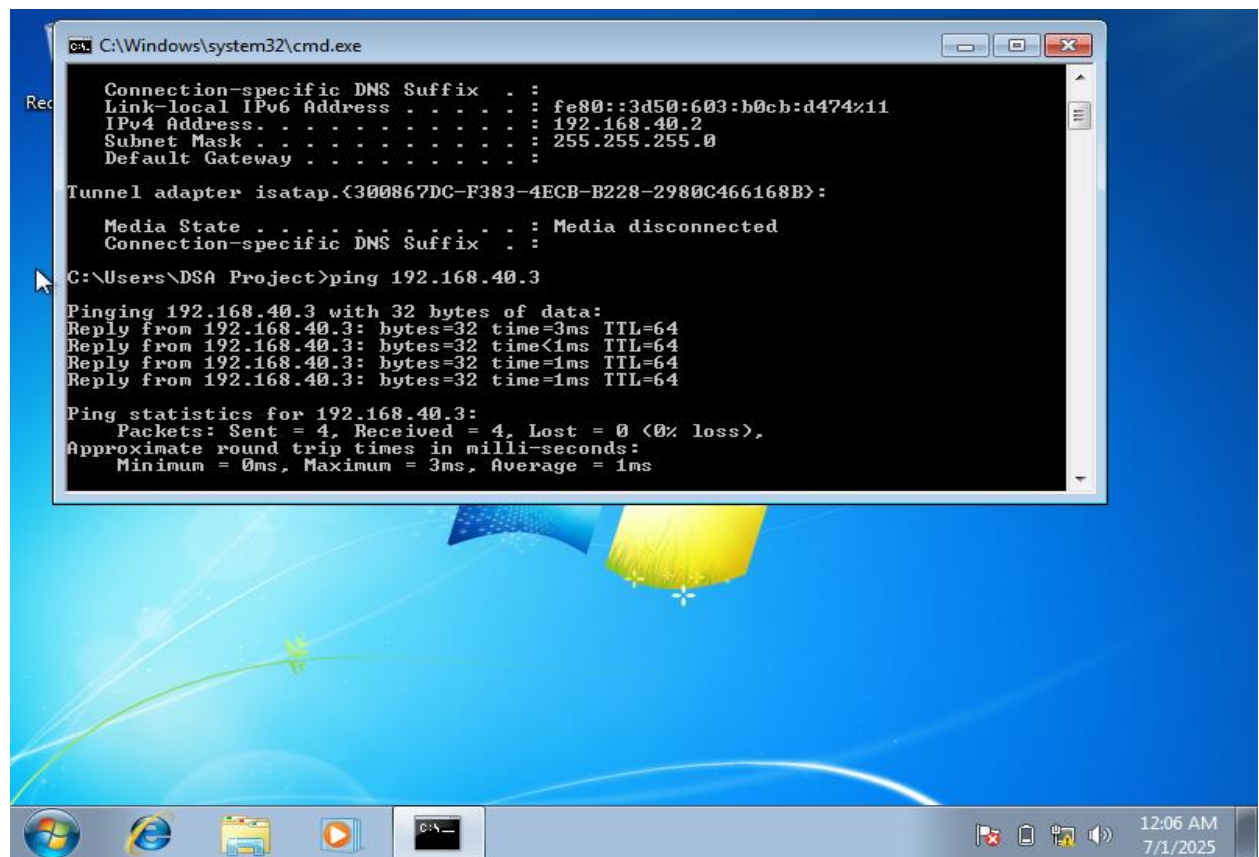
```
(kali-kali@kali) [~]  
$ ip a  
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000  
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00  
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000  
    link/ether 08:00:27:25:8a:ed brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  
    inet 192.168.40.3/24 brd 192.168.40.255 scope global eth0  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe25:8aed/64 scope link proto kernel_ll  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
  
(kali-kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

Windows 7 static ip address

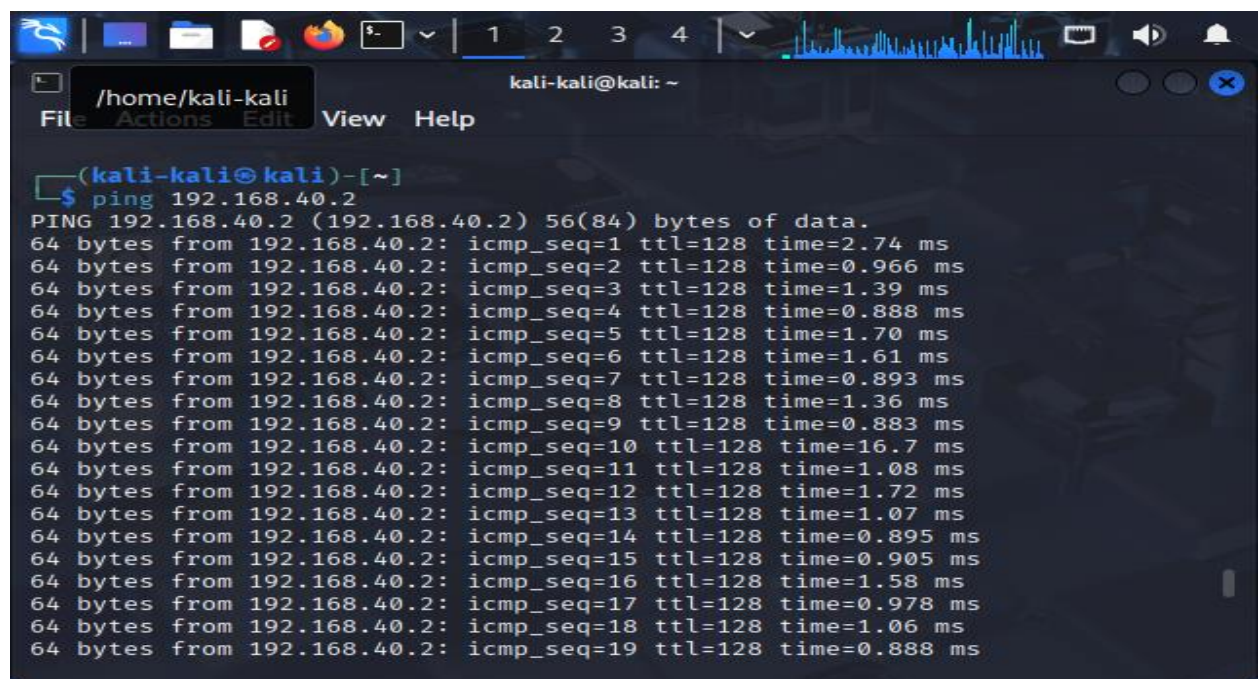


```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]  
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
C:\Users\DSA Project>ipconfig  
  
Windows IP Configuration  
  
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:  
  
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :  
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::3d50:603:b0cb:d474%11  
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.40.2  
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
    Default Gateway . . . . . :  
  
Tunnel adapter isatap.{300867DC-F383-4ECB-B228-2980C466168B}:  
  
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected  
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :  
  
C:\Users\DSA Project>ping 192.168.40.3  
  
Pinging 192.168.40.3 with 32 bytes of data:  
Reply from 192.168.40.3: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=64
```

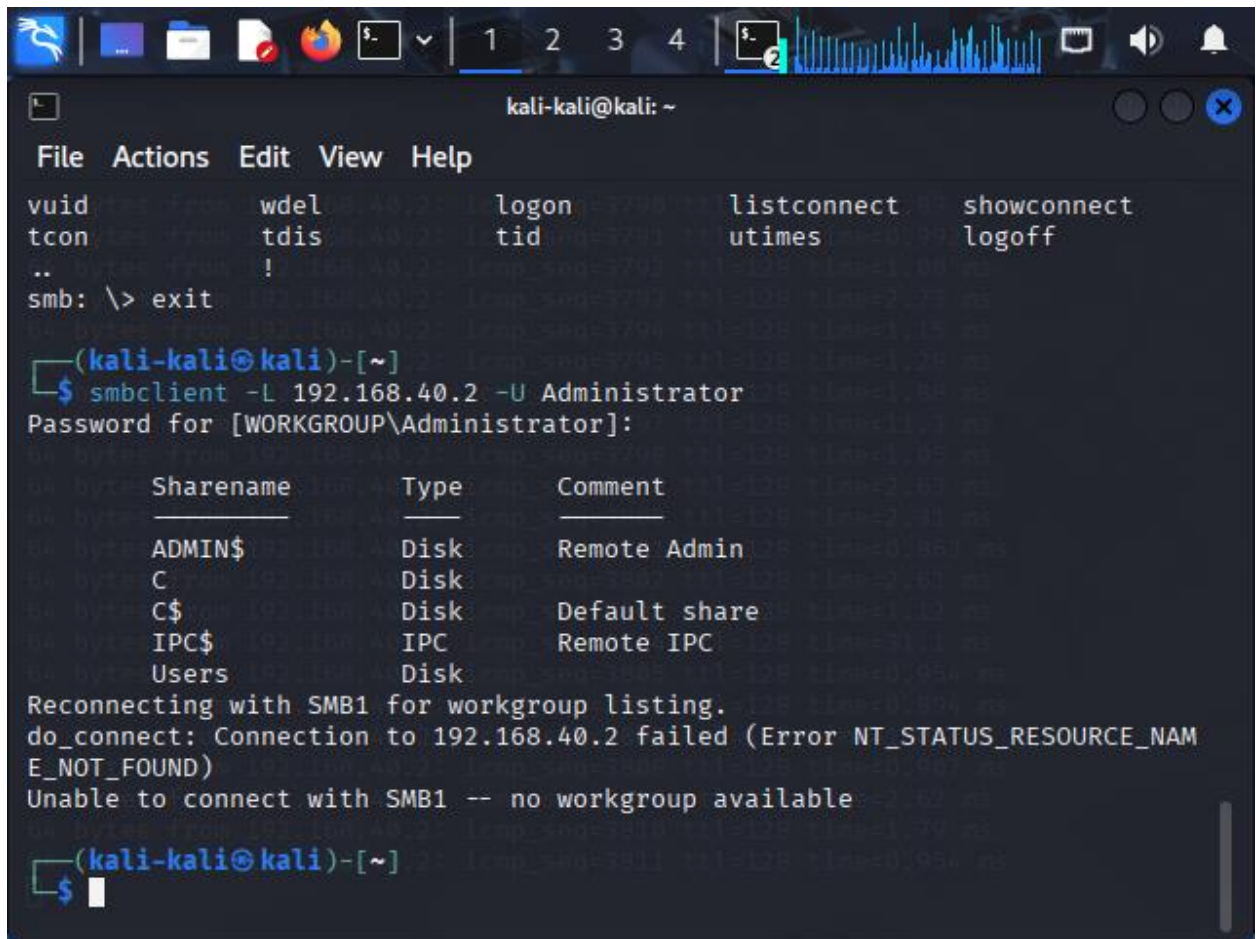

Pinging Kali Linux from Windows 7



Pinging windows 7 from Kali Linux

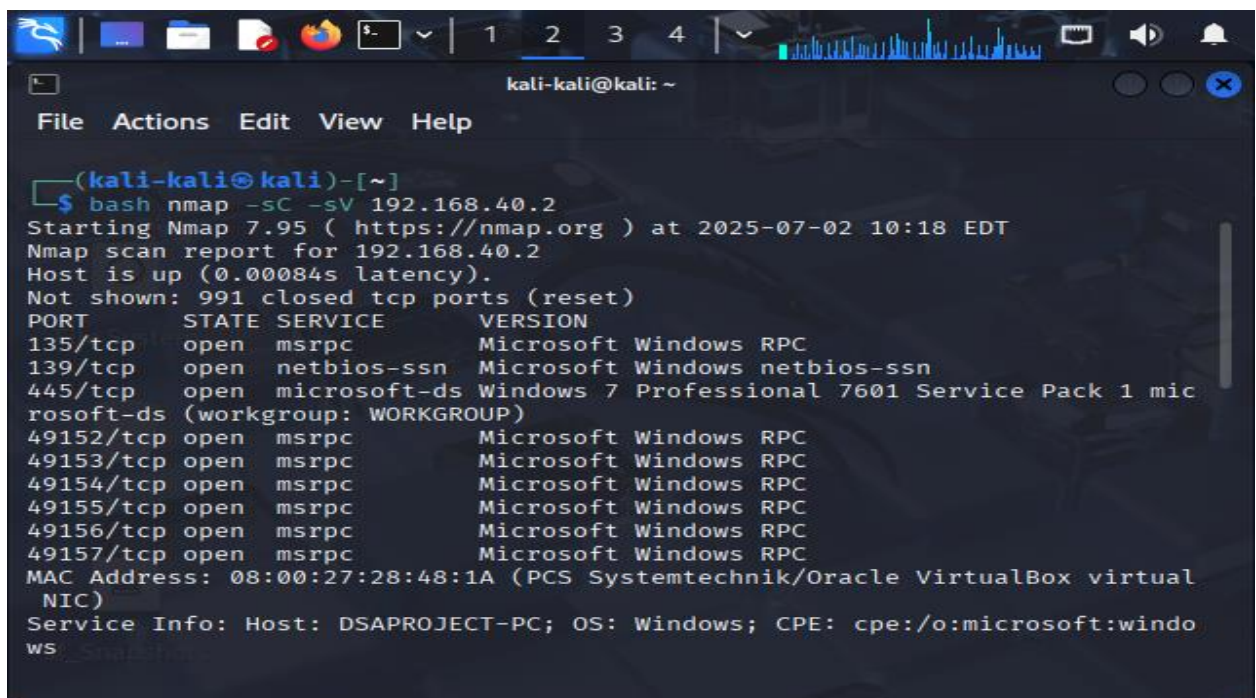


Shared resources on windows 7 access from Kali Linux



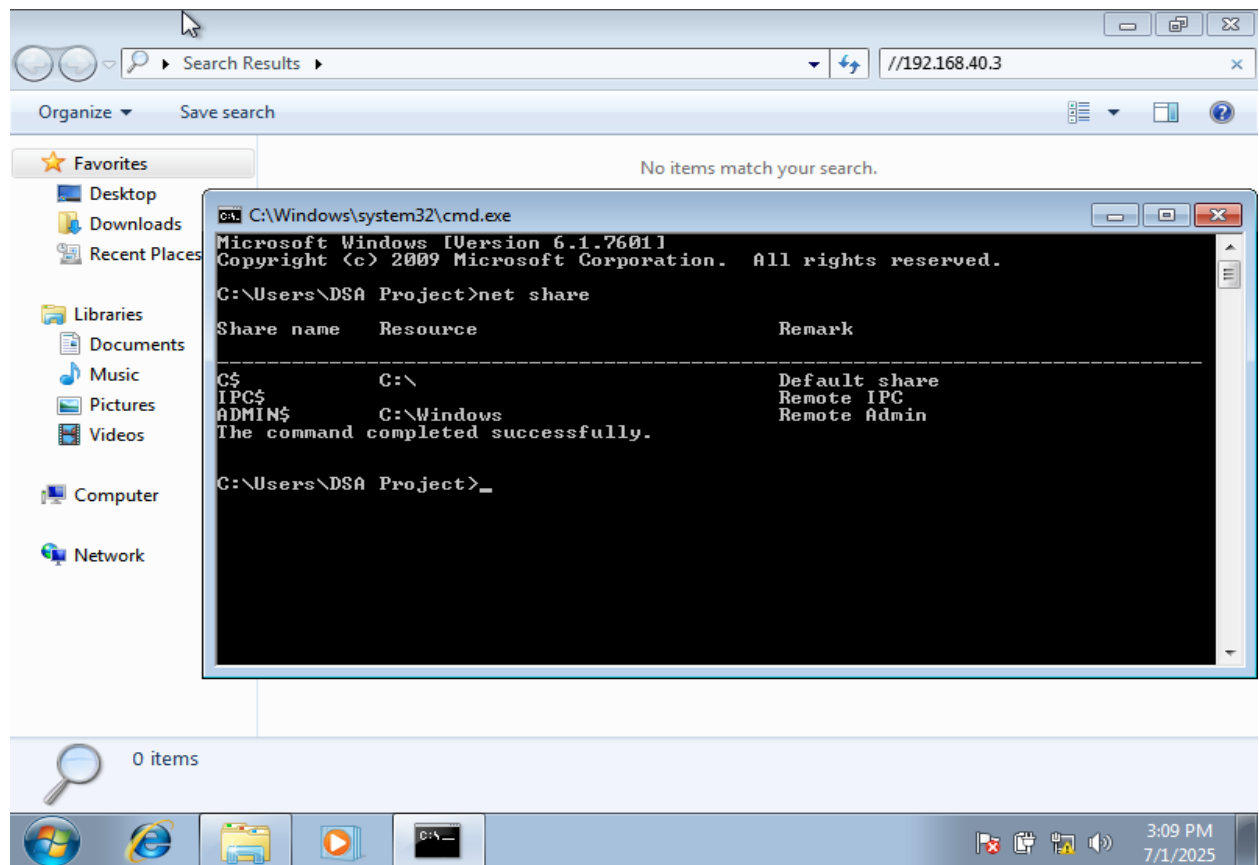
```
kali-kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
vuid wdel logon listconnect showconnect  
tcon tdis tid utimes logoff  
..  
smb: \> exit  
  
(kali-kali@kali)-[~]  
$ smbclient -L 192.168.40.2 -U Administrator  
Password for [WORKGROUP\Administrator]:  
  
Sharename Type Comment  
-----  
ADMIN$ Disk Remote Admin  
C$ Disk  
C$ Disk Default share  
IPC$ IPC Remote IPC  
Users Disk  
Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.  
do_connect: Connection to 192.168.40.2 failed (Error NT_STATUS_RESOURCE_NAME_NOT_FOUND)  
Unable to connect with SMB1 -- no workgroup available  
  
(kali-kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

Services shared on windows 7 accessed from Kali Linux



```
(kali-kali@kali)-[~]  
$ bash nmap -sC -sV 192.168.40.2  
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-02 10:18 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.40.2  
Host is up (0.00084s latency).  
Not shown: 991 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION  
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn  
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds  Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 mic  
rosoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
49152/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
49153/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
49154/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
49155/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
49156/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
49157/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:28:48:1A (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Service Info: Host: DSAPROJECT-PC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windo  
ws
```

folders shared on Kali Linux accessed from windows 7



Services enumeration on Kali-Linux

