Colombia Hack Agent (CHackA)

[...]	Developer:	Jairo A. García H.	[...]
[...]	Version:	1.0.	[...]
[...]	Codename:	HACKLAB KLPC Setting up our environment	[...]
[...]	Report to:	chacka0101 @ gmail.com	[...]
[...]	Homepage:	https://github.com/chacka0101/HACKLABS	[...]
[...]	Publication Date:	27/Ago/2019	[...]

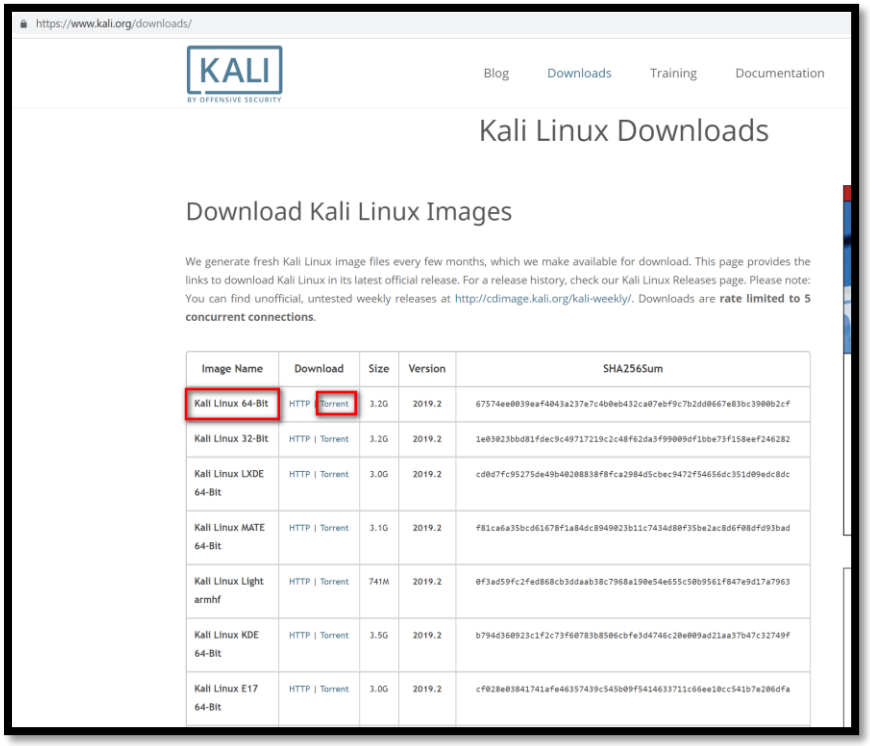
HACKLAB KLPC Exercise 01, Chapter 01 – Setting up our environment

Resumen: Realizaremos el hacklab del ejercicio "Exercise 01, Chapter 01 – Setting up our environment".

HackLab realizado en: **KALI LINUX 2019.2**

Ejercicio propuesto en: https://kali.training/topic/exercise-chapter-1-setting-up-our-environment/

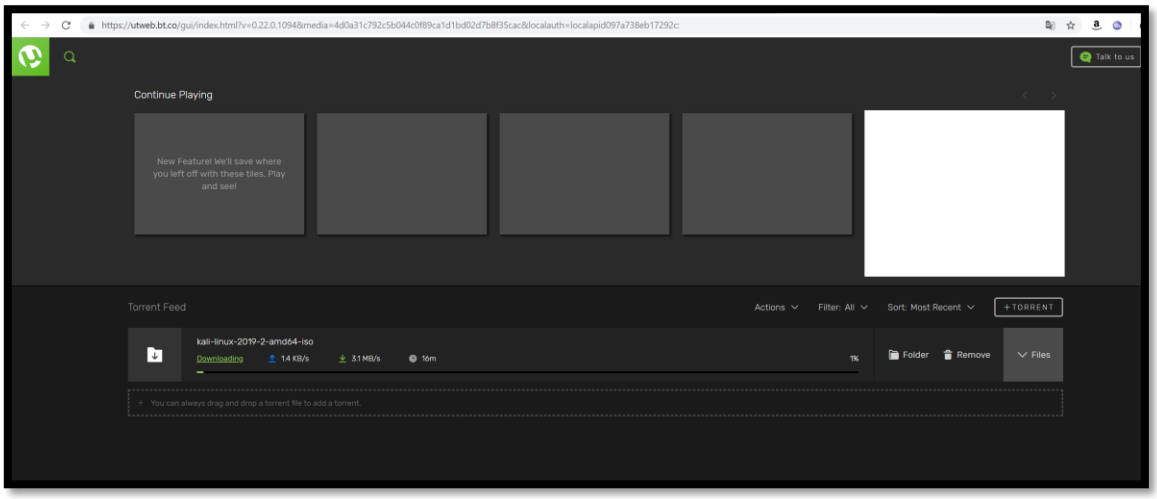
1. Ingresamos a: https://www.kali.org/downloads/

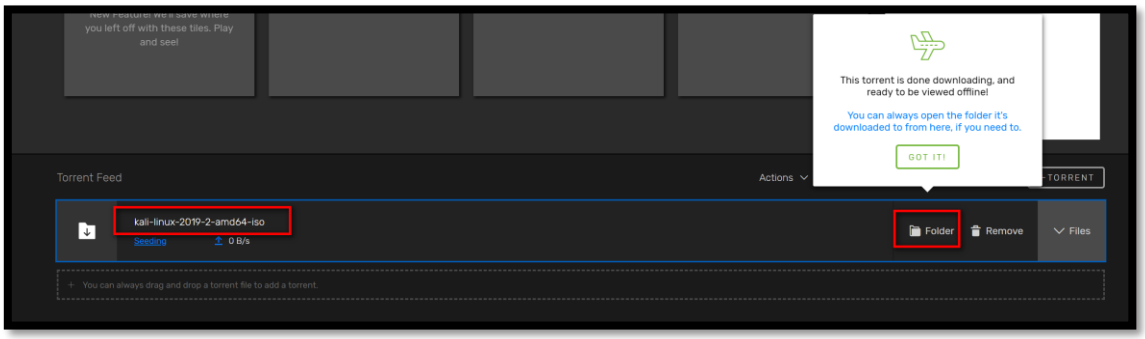


2. En caso que no contemos con un administrador de descargas Torrent, recomiendo instalar el uTorrent WEB.

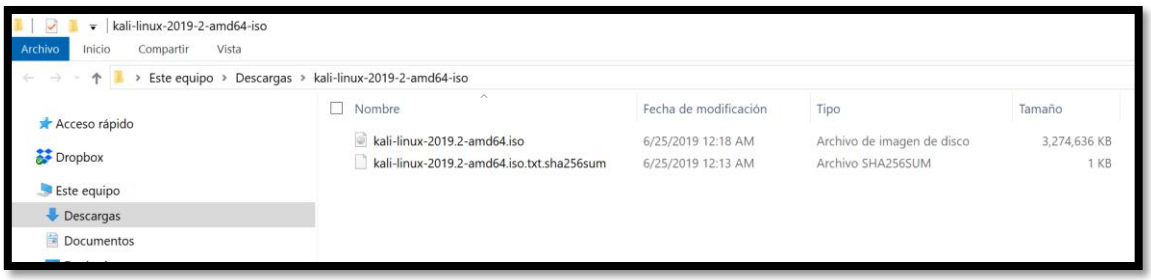
https://www.utorrent.com

Cuando descargamos el archivo **kali-linux-2019.2-amd64.iso.torrent** yá lo podemos abrir con uTorrent WEB.

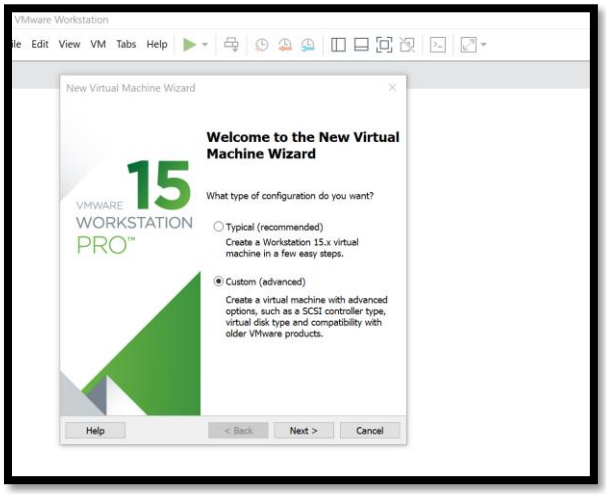


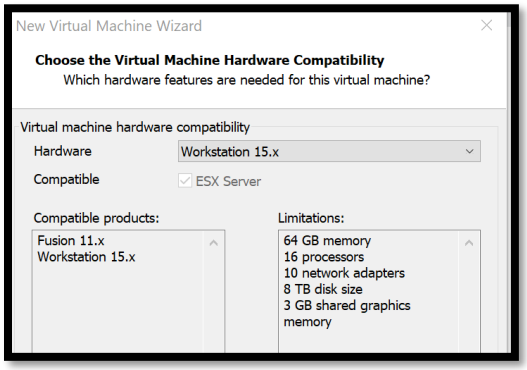


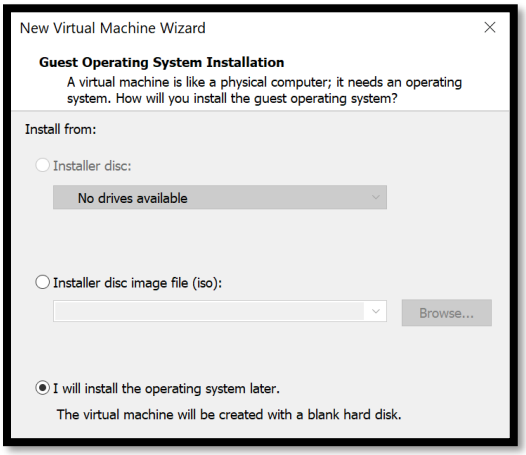
Dependiendo su conexión de internet puede durar aprox. 10 min la descarga:

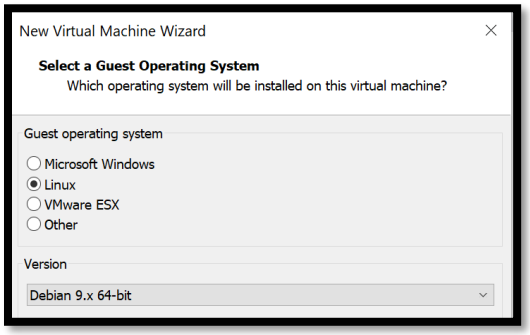


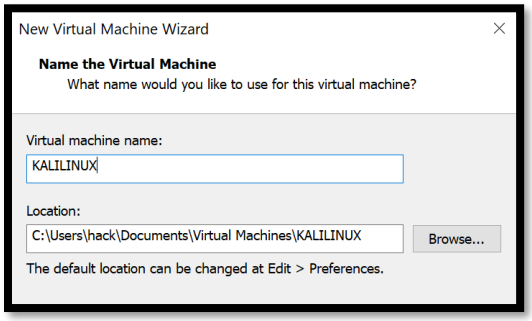
3. Create a new VM in VMWare (type Debian 64 bit).

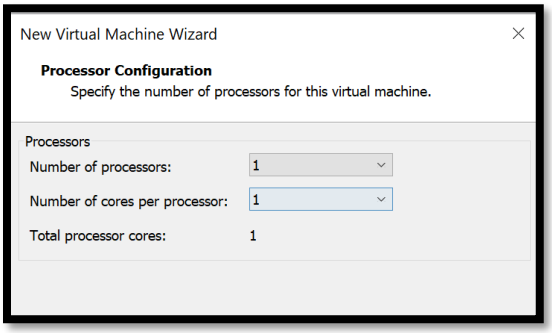




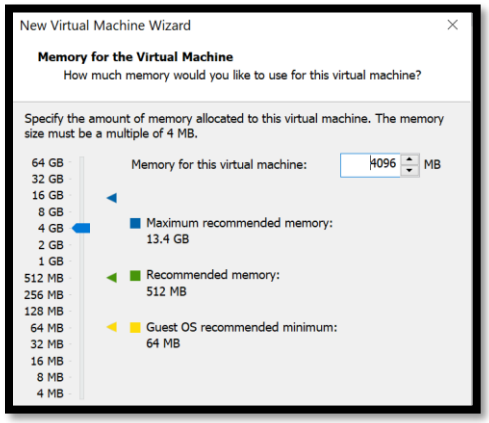




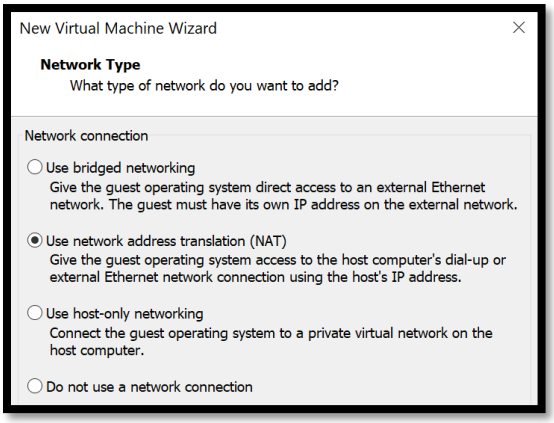


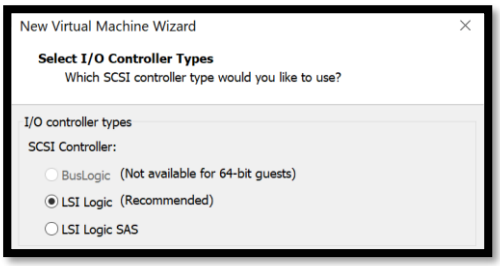


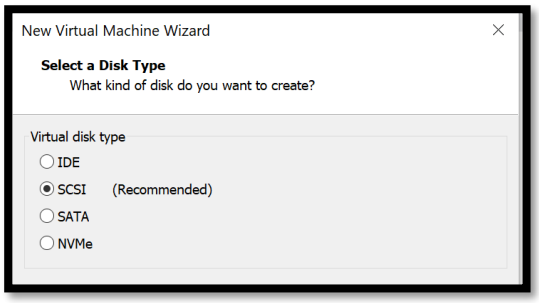
4. Assign it at least 4GB RAM, 2 CPUs, and 30GB Hard disk.

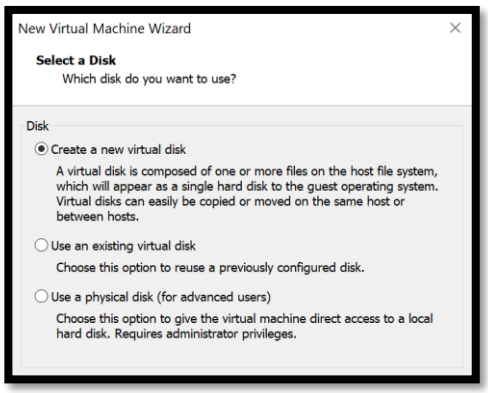


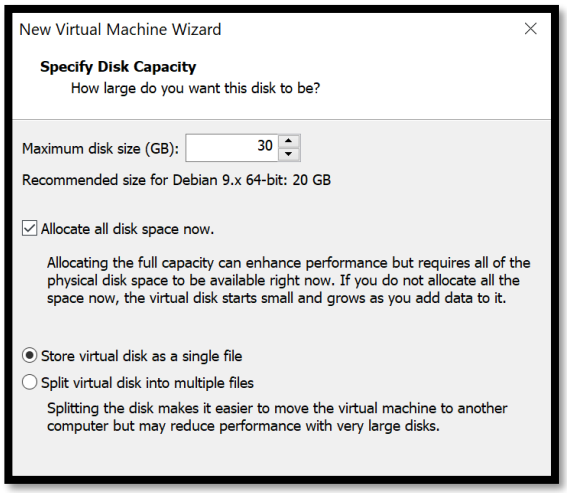
5. Make sure VM is in NAT mode.

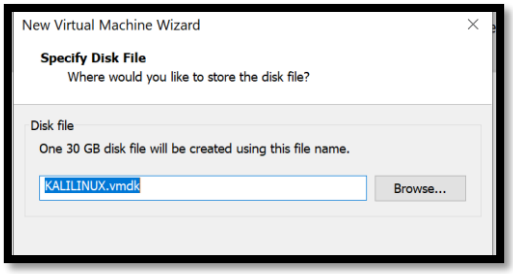


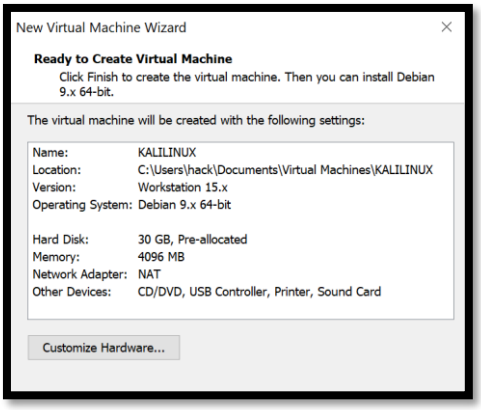


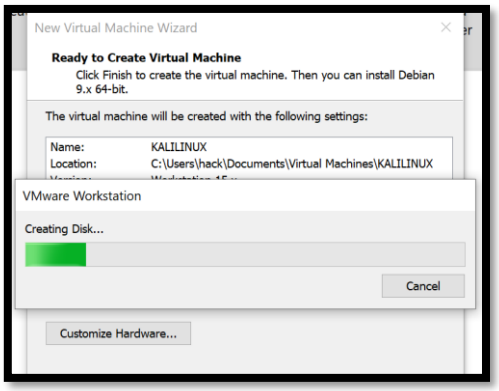


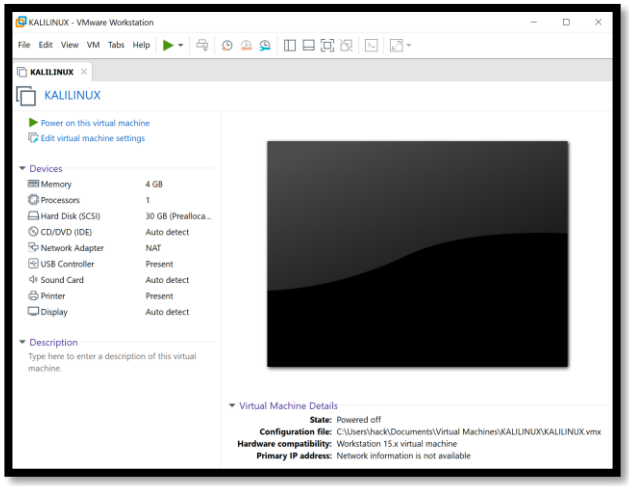

New Virtual Machine Wizard
Select a Disk
Which disk do you want to use?
Disk
Create a new virtual disk
A virtual disk is composed of one or more files on the host file system, which will appear as a single hard disk to the guest operating system. Virtual disks can easily be copied or moved on the same host or between hosts.
Use an existing virtual disk
Choose this option to reuse a previously configured disk.
Use a physical disk (for advanced users)
Choose this option to give the virtual machine direct access to a local hard disk. Requires administrator privileges.


New Virtual Machine Wizard
Specify Disk Capacity
How large do you want this disk to be?
Maximum disk size (GB): 30
Recommended size for Debian 9.x 64-bit: 20 GB
Allocate all disk space now.
Allocating the full capacity can enhance performance but requires all of the physical disk space to be available right now. If you do not allocate all the space now, the virtual disk starts small and grows as you add data to it.
Store virtual disk as a single file
Split virtual disk into multiple files
Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

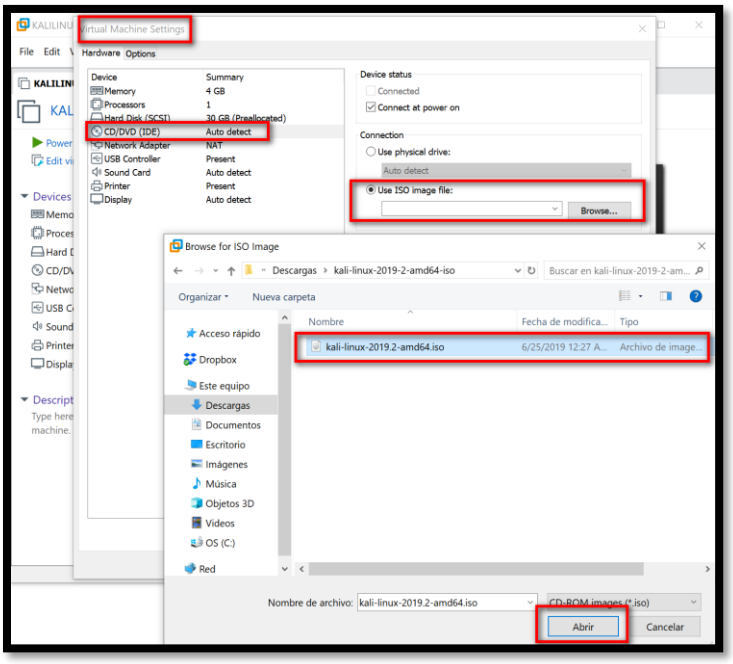

New Virtual Machine Wizard
Specify Disk File
Where would you like to store the disk file?
Disk file
One 30 GB disk file will be created using this file name.
KALILINUX.vmdk
Browse...

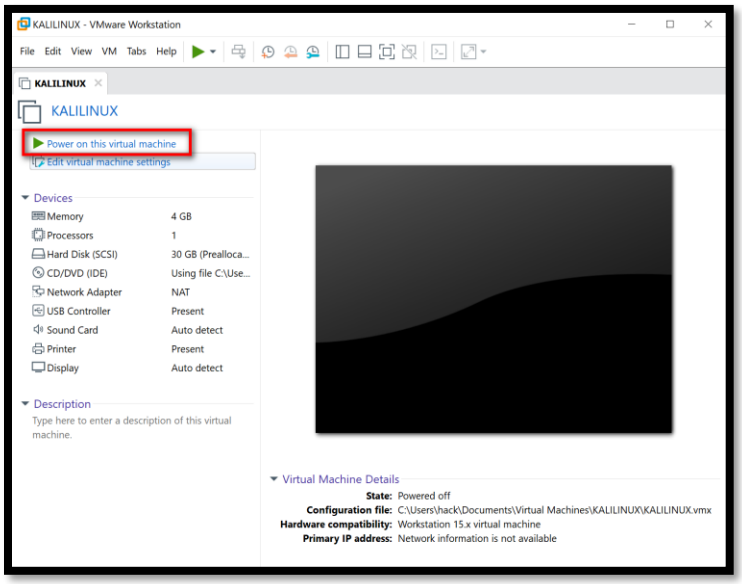

New Virtual Machine Wizard
Ready to Create Virtual Machine
Click Finish to create the virtual machine. Then you can install Debian 9.x 64-bit.
The virtual machine will be created with the following settings:
Name: KALILINUX
Location: C:\Users\hack\Documents\Virtual Machines\KALILINUX
Version: Workstation 15.x
Operating System: Debian 9.x 64-bit
Hard Disk: 30 GB, Pre-allocated
Memory: 4096 MB
Network Adapter: NAT
Other Devices: CD/DVD, USB Controller, Printer, Sound Card
Customize Hardware...


New Virtual Machine Wizard
Ready to Create Virtual Machine
Click Finish to create the virtual machine. Then you can install Debian 9.x 64-bit.
The virtual machine will be created with the following settings:
Name: KALILINUX
Location: C:\Users\hack\Documents\Virtual Machines\KALILINUX
VMware Workstation
Creating Disk...
Cancel
Customize Hardware...

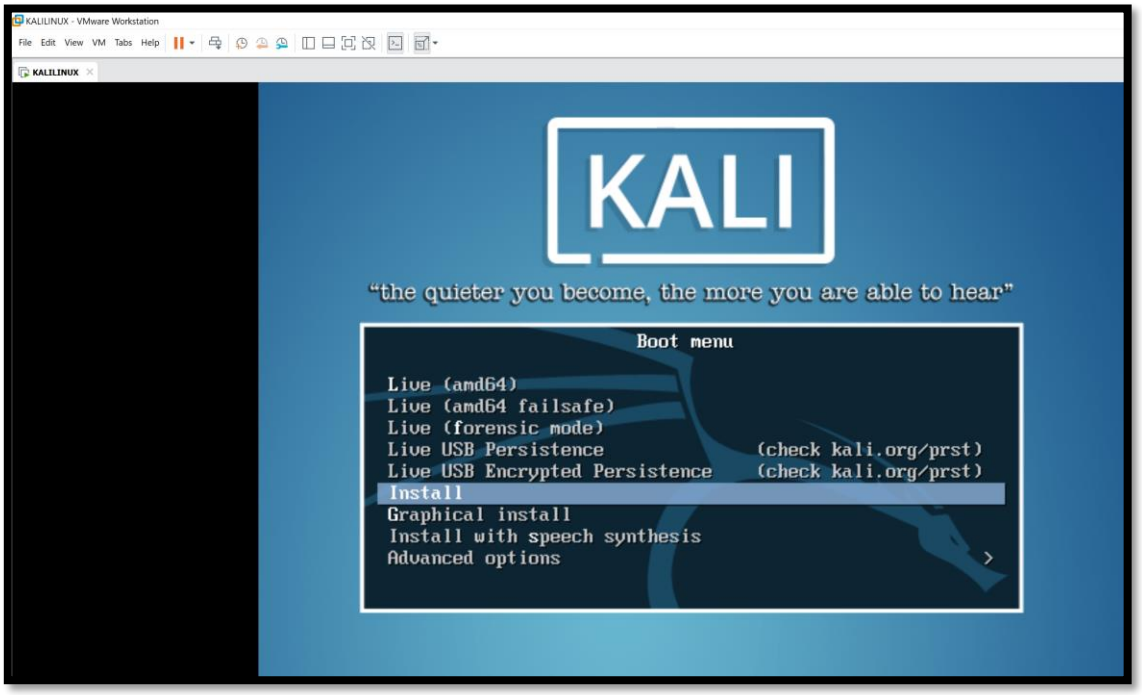

KALILINUX - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
KALILINUX
Power on this virtual machine
Edit virtual machine settings
Devices
Memory 4 GB
Processors 1
Hard Disk (SCSI) 30 GB (Prealloca...
CD/DVD (IDE) Auto detect
Network Adapter NAT
USB Controller Present
Sound Card Auto detect
Printer Present
Display Auto detect
Description
Type here to enter a description of this virtual machine.
Virtual Machine Details
State: Powered off
Configuration file: C:\Users\hack\Documents\Virtual Machines\KALILINUX\KALILINUX.vmx
Hardware compatibility: Workstation 15.x virtual machine
Primary IP address: Network information is not available

6. Attach the Kali ISO to the virtual CDROM.

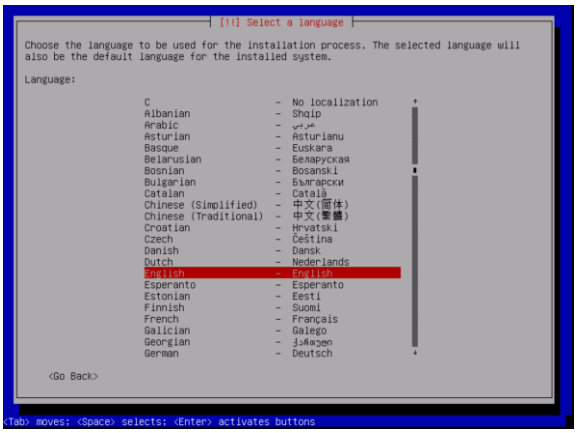


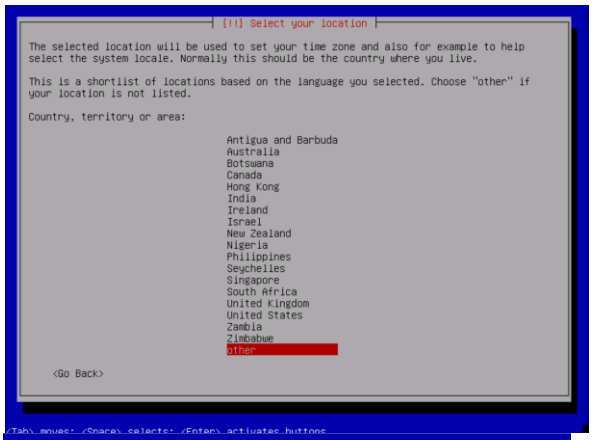


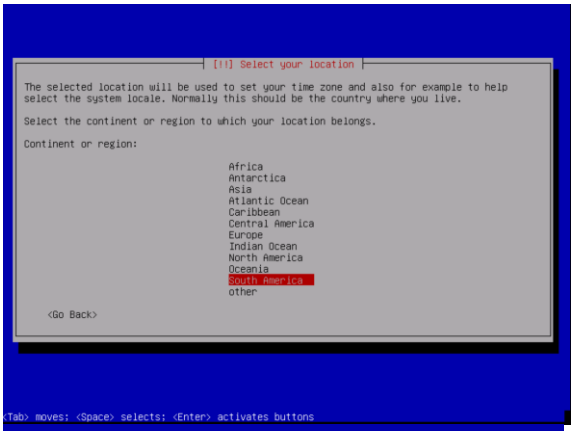
7. Boot the VM, inspect and understand the Kali boot options.

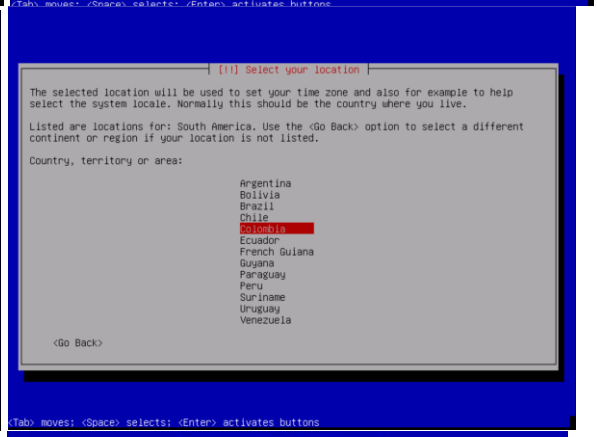


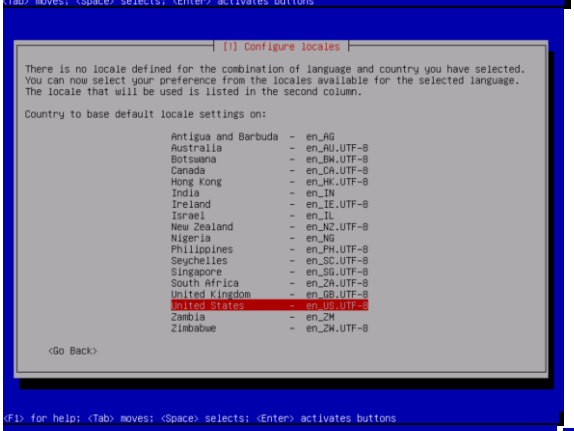
- Live – Live boot, as usual.
- Live (failsafe) – boots with a minimal set of drivers and hardware checks.
- Live (forensics) – Boots without mounting anything, suitable for forensics work.
- Live USB Persistence (and encrypted) – Just add needed partitions, and boot menu is ready for persistence.
- Install – Regular, text mode installation
- Install Graphical – GUI installation mode
- Install with speech synthesis – Kali Installation for visually impaired users.
- Hardware Detection Tool – designed to display low-level hardware information.
- Memory Diagnostic – erm, diagnoses memory ?

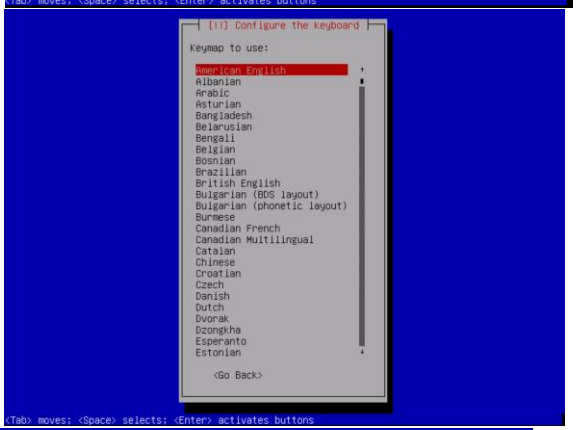

[!!] Select a language
Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.
Language:
C - No localization
Albanian - Shqip
Arabic - عربي
Asturian - Asturianu
Basque - Euskara
Belarusian - Беларуская
Bosnian - Bosanski
Bulgarian - Български
Catalan - Català
Chinese (Simplified) - 中文(简体)
Chinese (Traditional) - 中文(繁體)
Croatian - Hrvatski
Czech - Čeština
Danish - Dansk
Dutch - Nederlands
English - English
Esperanto - Esperanto
Estonian - Eesti
Finnish - Suomi
French - Français
Galician - Galego
Georgian - ქართული
German - Deutsch
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

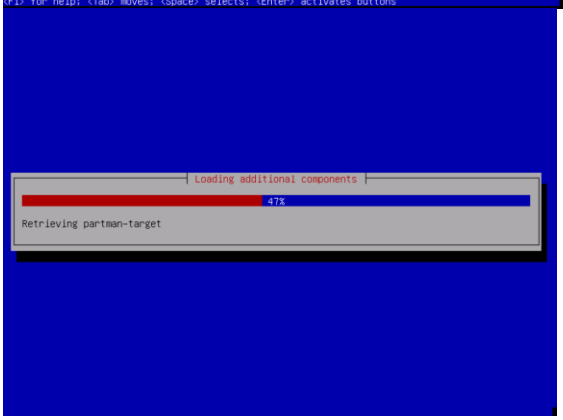

[!!] Select your location
The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.
This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.
Country, territory or area:
Antigua and Barbuda
Australia
Botswana
Canada
Hong Kong
India
Ireland
Israel
New Zealand
Nigeria
Philippines
Seychelles
Singapore
South Africa
United Kingdom
United States
Zambia
Zimbabwe
other
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

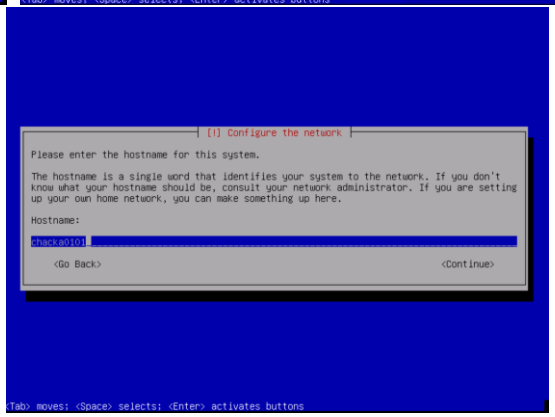

[!!] Select your location
The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.
Select the continent or region to which your location belongs.
Continent or region:
Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Atlantic Ocean
Caribbean
Central America
Europe
Indian Ocean
North America
Oceania
South America
other
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

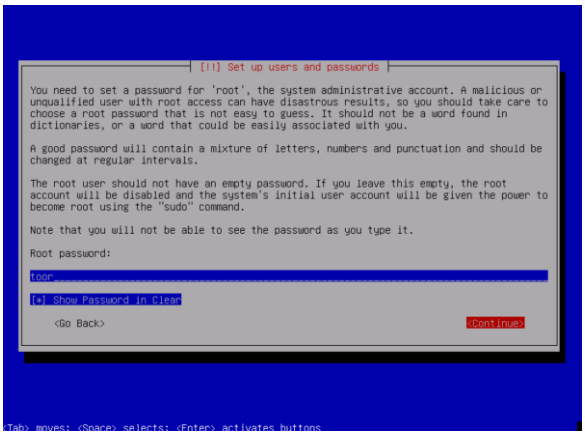

[!!] Select your location
The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.
Listed are locations for: South America. Use the <Go Back> option to select a different continent or region if your location is not listed.
Country, territory or area:
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

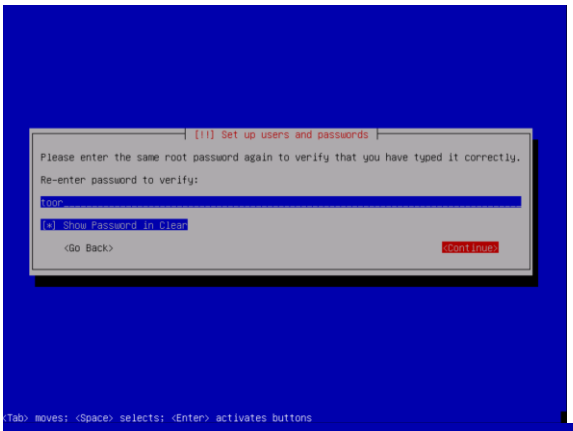

[!] Configure locales
There is no locale defined for the combination of language and country you have selected. You can now select your preference from the locales available for the selected language. The locale that will be used is listed in the second column.
Country to base default locale settings on:
Antigua and Barbuda - en_AG
Australia - en_AU.UTF-8
Botswana - en_BW.UTF-8
Canada - en_CA.UTF-8
Hong Kong - en_HK.UTF-8
India - en_IN
Ireland - en_IE.UTF-8
Israel - en_IL
New Zealand - en_NZ.UTF-8
Nigeria - en_NG
Philippines - en_PH.UTF-8
Seychelles - en_SC.UTF-8
Singapore - en_SG.UTF-8
South Africa - en_ZA.UTF-8
United Kingdom - en_GB.UTF-8
United States - en_US.UTF-8
Zambia - en_ZM
Zimbabwe - en_ZW.UTF-8
<Go Back>
<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

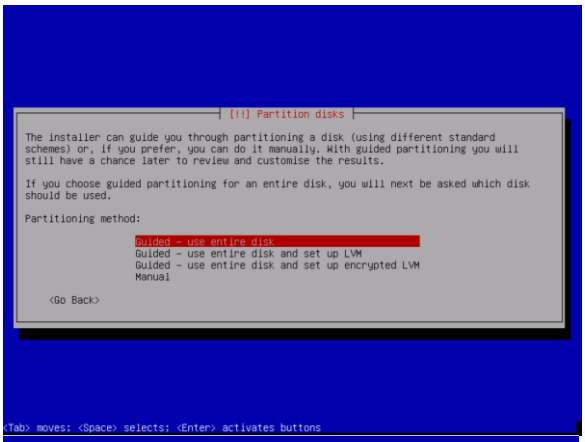

[!!] Configure the keyboard
Keymap to use:
American English
Albanian
Arabic
Asturian
Bangladesh
Belarusian
Bengali
Belgian
Bosnian
Brazilian
British English
Bulgarian (BDS layout)
Bulgarian (phonetic layout)
Burmese
Canadian French
Canadian Multilingual
Catalan
Chinese
Croatian
Czech
Danish
Dutch
Dvorak
Dzongkha
Esperanto
Estonian
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

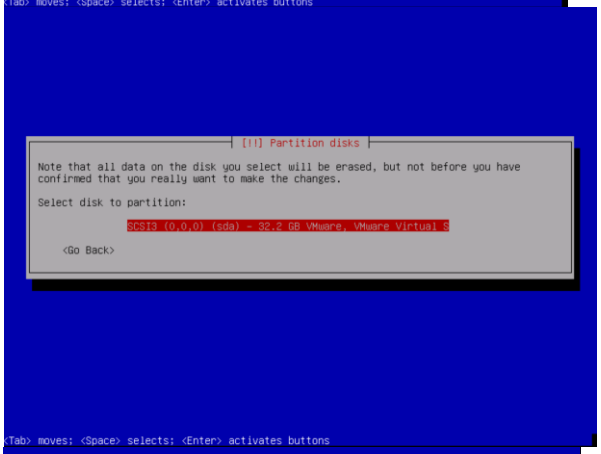

Loading additional components
47%
Retrieving partman-target

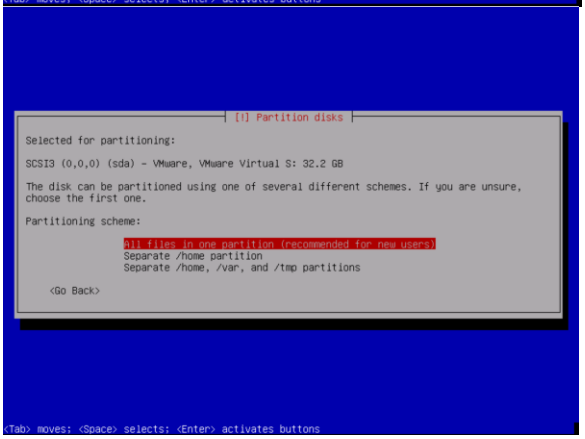

[!] Configure the network
Please enter the hostname for this system.
The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.
Hostname:
chacka0101
<Go Back>
<Continue>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

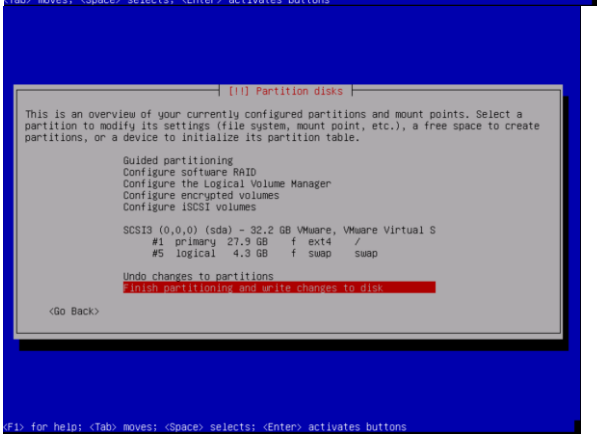

[!!] Set up users and passwords
You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, 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:
toor
[*] Show Password in Clear
<Go Back>
<Continue>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

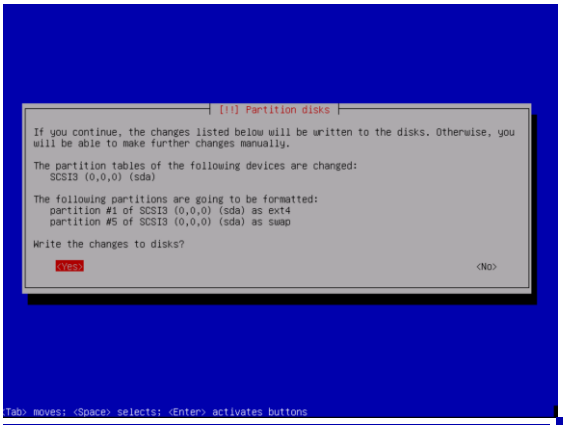

[!!] Set up users and passwords
Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.
Re-enter password to verify:
toor
[*] Show Password in Clear
<Go Back>
<Continue>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

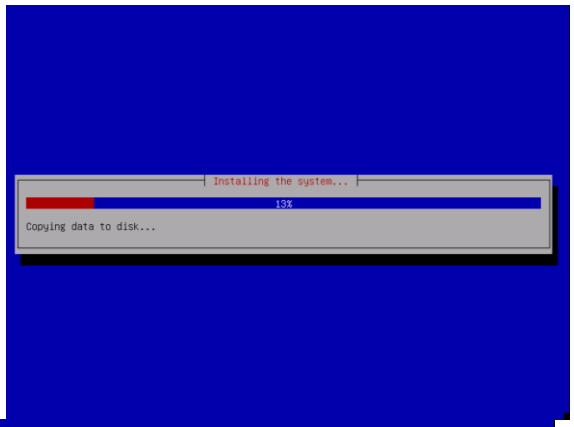

[!!] Partition disks
The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.
If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, 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
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

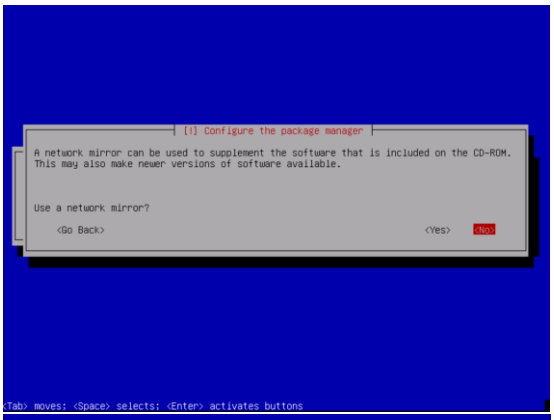

[!!] Partition disks
Note that all data on the disk you select will be erased, but not before you have confirmed that you really want to make the changes.
Select disk to partition:
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

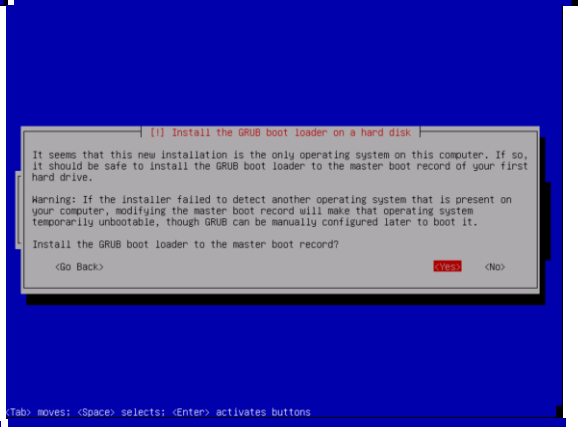

[!] Partition disks
Selected for partitioning:
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware, VMware Virtual S: 32.2 GB
The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.
Partitioning scheme:
All files in one partition (recommended for new users)
Separate /home partition
Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

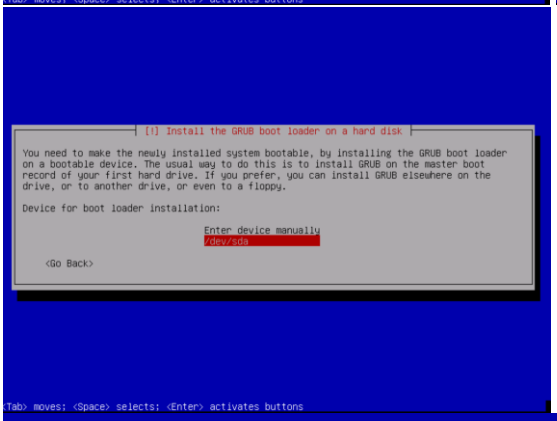

[!!] Partition disks
This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.
Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - 32.2 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S
#1 primary 27.9 GB f ext4 /
#5 logical 4.3 GB f swap swap
Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk
<Go Back>
<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

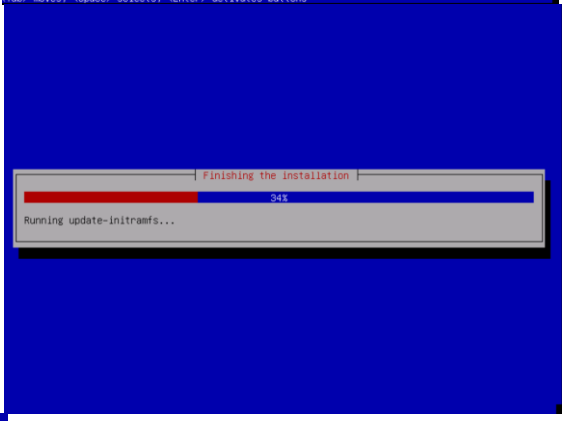

[!!] Partition disks
If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.
The partition tables of the following devices are changed:
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)
The following partitions are going to be formatted:
partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4
partition #5 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap
Write the changes to disks?
<Yes>
<No>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

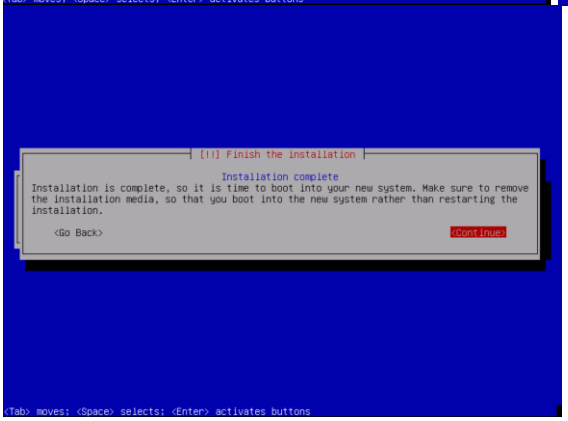

Installing the system...
19%
Copying data to disk...


[!] Configure the package manager
A network mirror can be used to supplement the software that is included on the CD-ROM. This may also make newer versions of software available.
Use a network mirror?
<Go Back>
<Yes>
<No>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

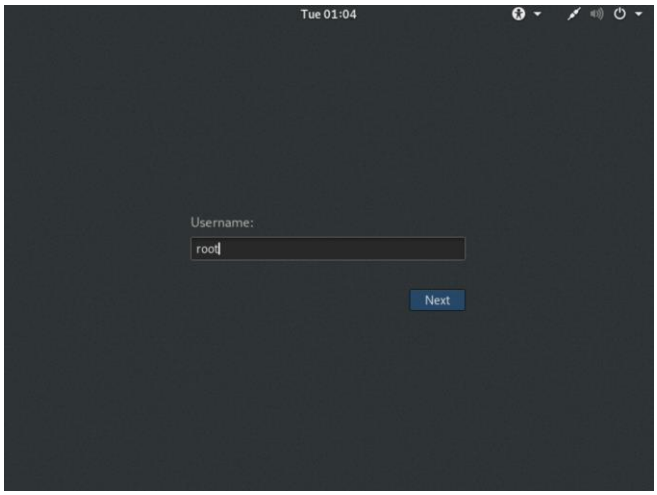

[!] Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk
It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record of your first hard drive.
Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.
Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?
<Go Back>
<Yes>
<No>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

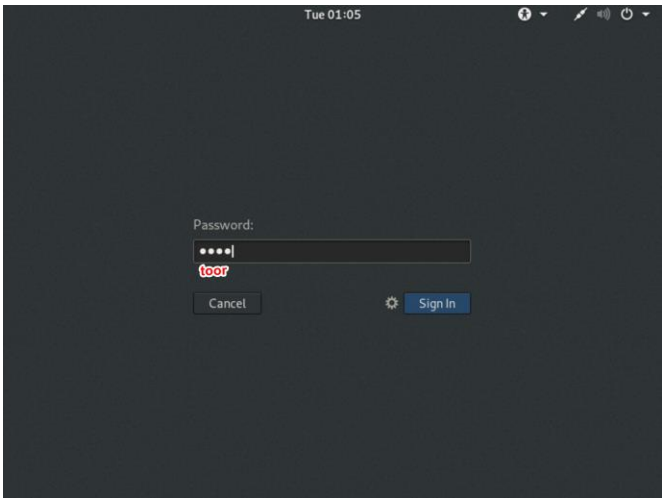

[!] Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk
You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB on the master boot record of your first hard drive. If you prefer, you can install GRUB elsewhere on the drive, or to another drive, or even to a floppy.
Device for boot loader installation:
Enter device manually
/dev/sda
<Go Back>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons


Finishing the installation
34%
Running update-initramfs...


[!!] Finish the installation
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.
<Go Back>
<Continue>
<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

GNU GRUB version 2.02+dfsg1-16kali1
*Kali GNU/Linux
Advanced options for Kali GNU/Linux
KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY
Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, `e' to edit the commands
before booting or `c' for a command-line.


Tue 01:04
Username:
root
Next

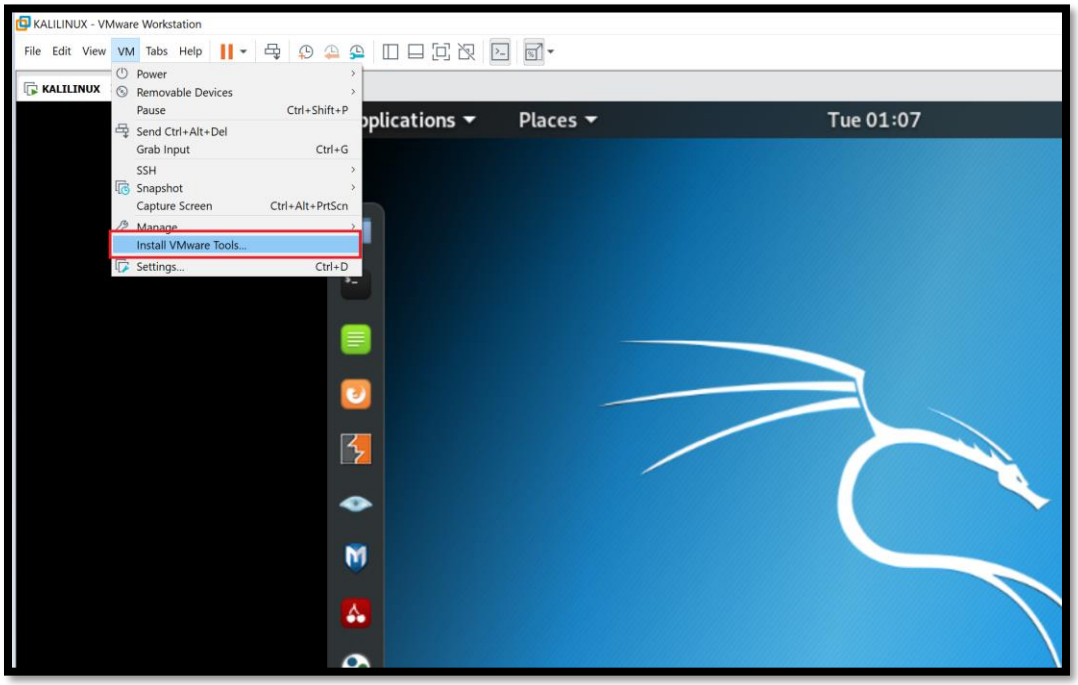

Tue 01:05
Password:
toor
Cancel
Sign In

8. Inicio de KALI LINUX:

9. Instalación de VMWARE Tools:

HACKLAB PARA INSTALAR VMWARE TOOLS.pdf:

https://github.com/chacka0101/HACKLABS/blob/master/HACKLAB%20PARA%20INSTALAR%20VMWARE%20TOOLS.pdf



10. Para consultar información de referencia:

https://docs.kali.org/installation/kali-linux-hard-disk-install

Agradecimientos a:

Offensive Security - https://www.offensive-security.com/

-END-