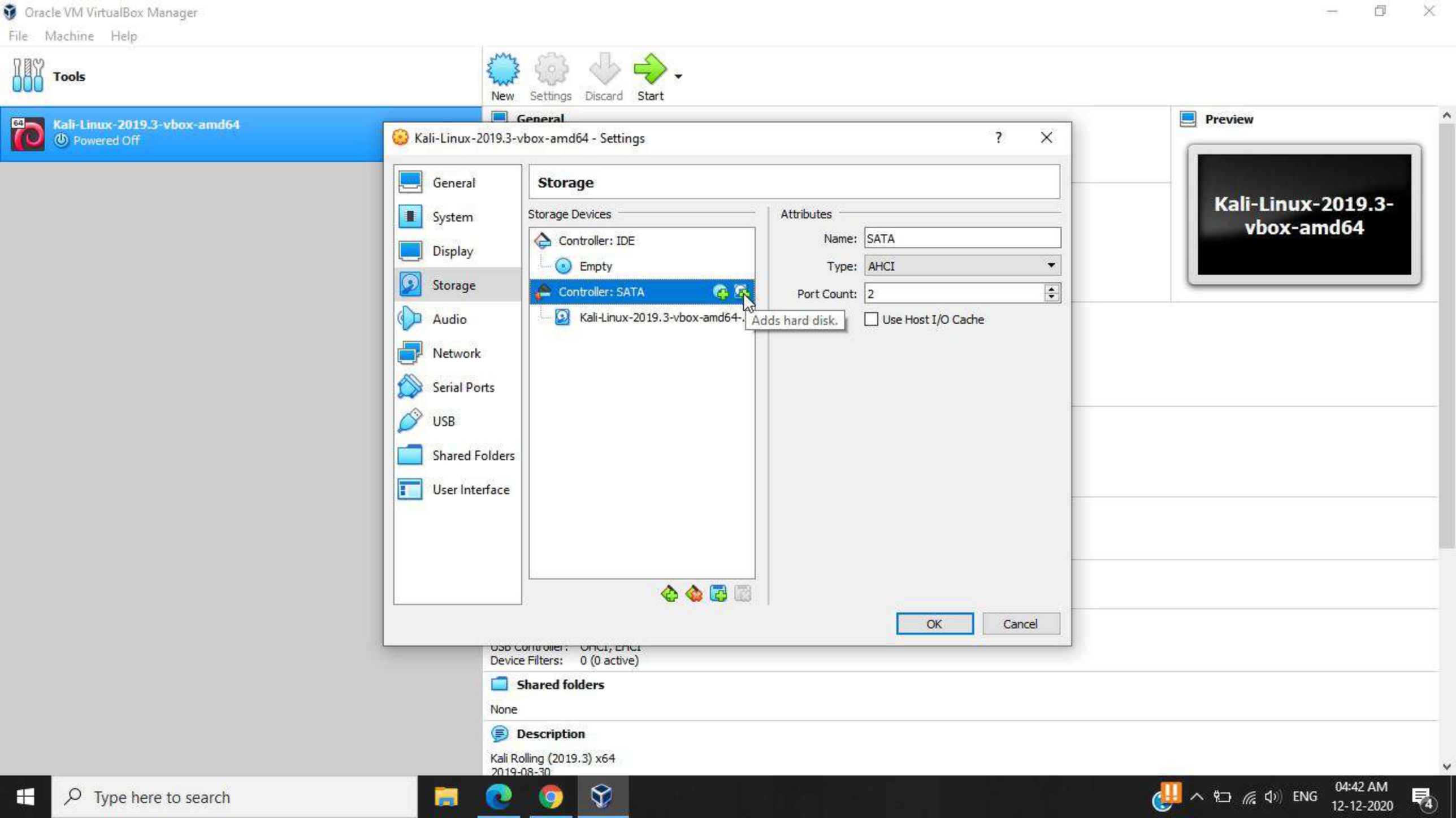
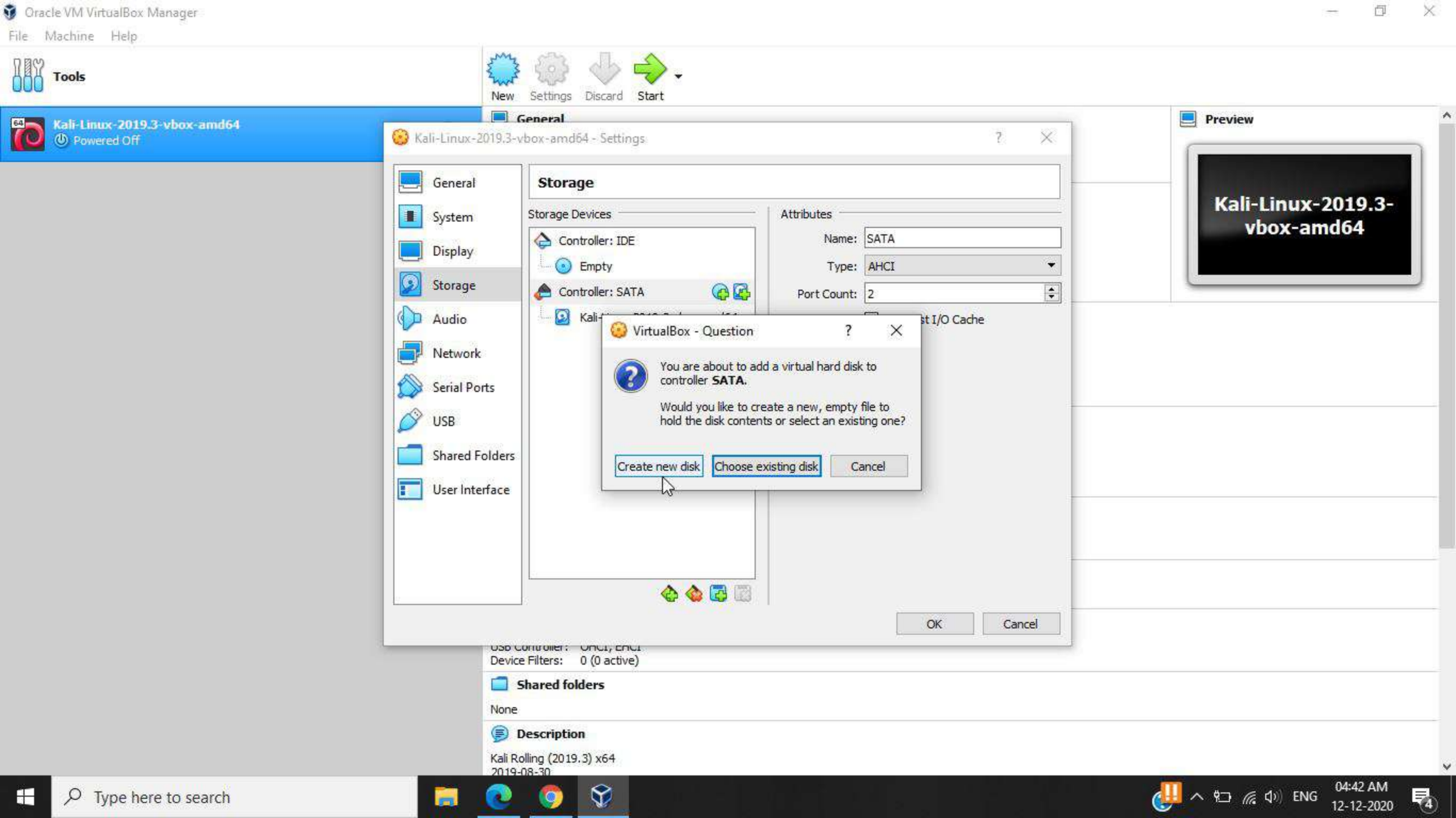
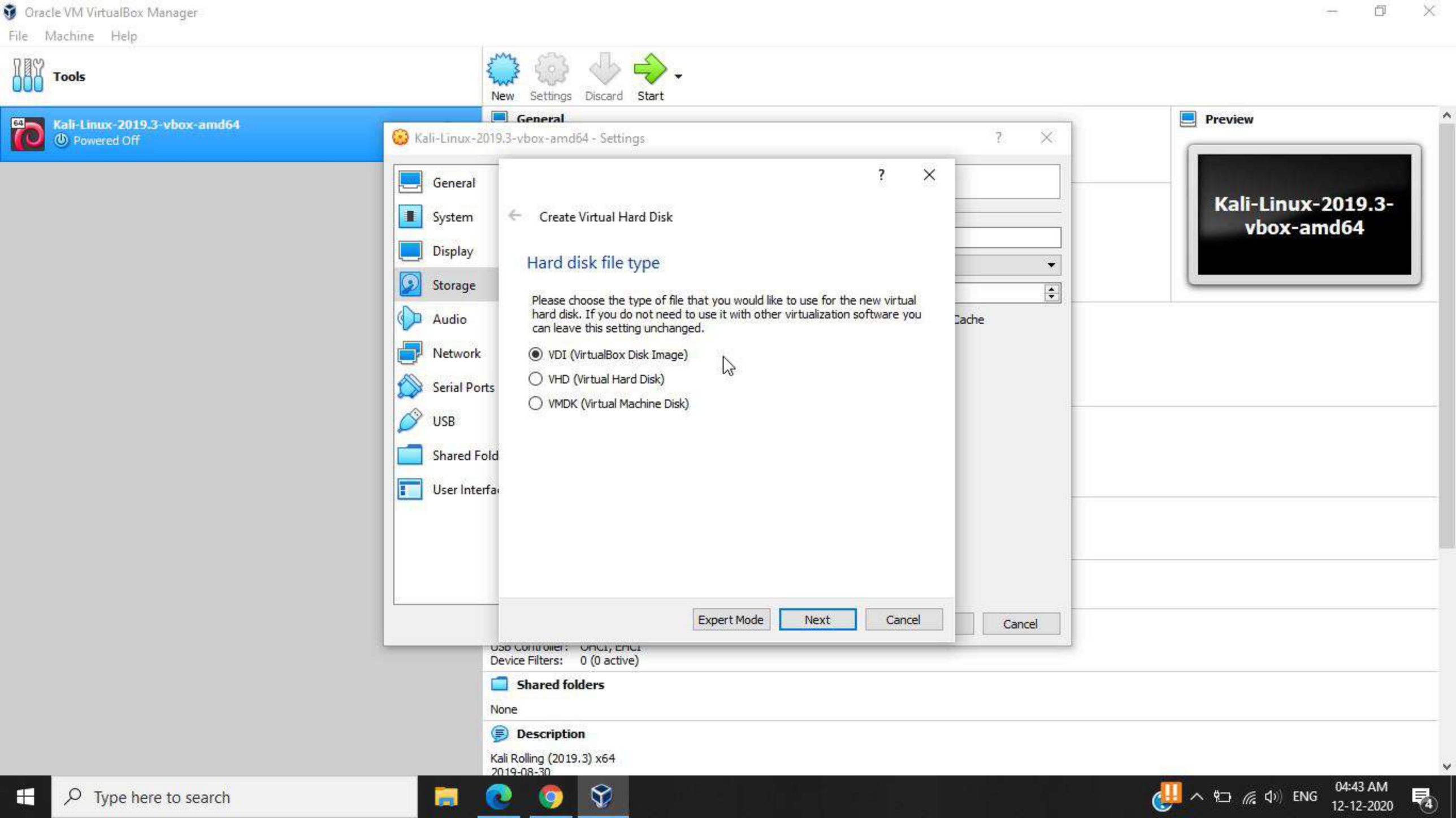
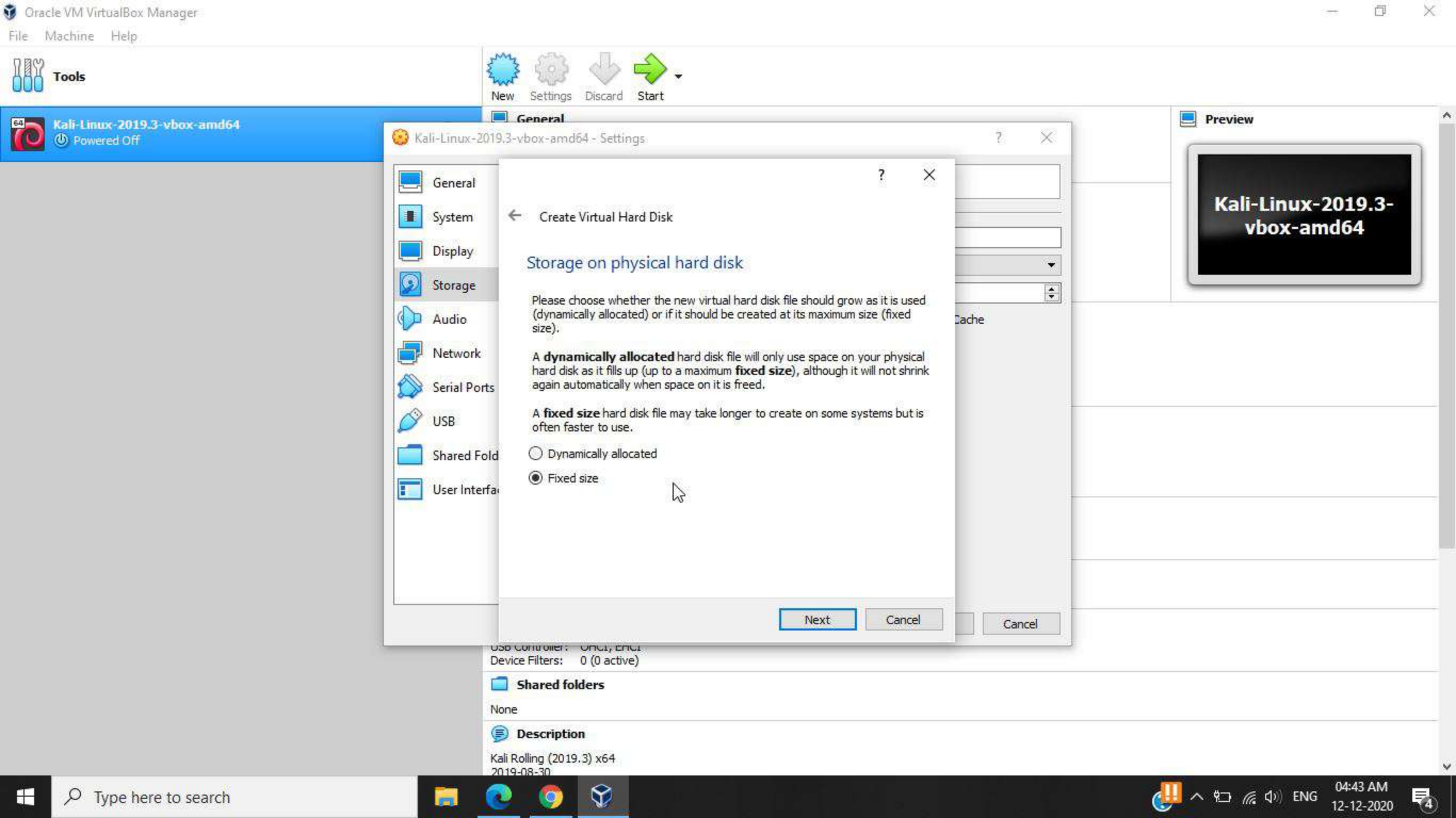
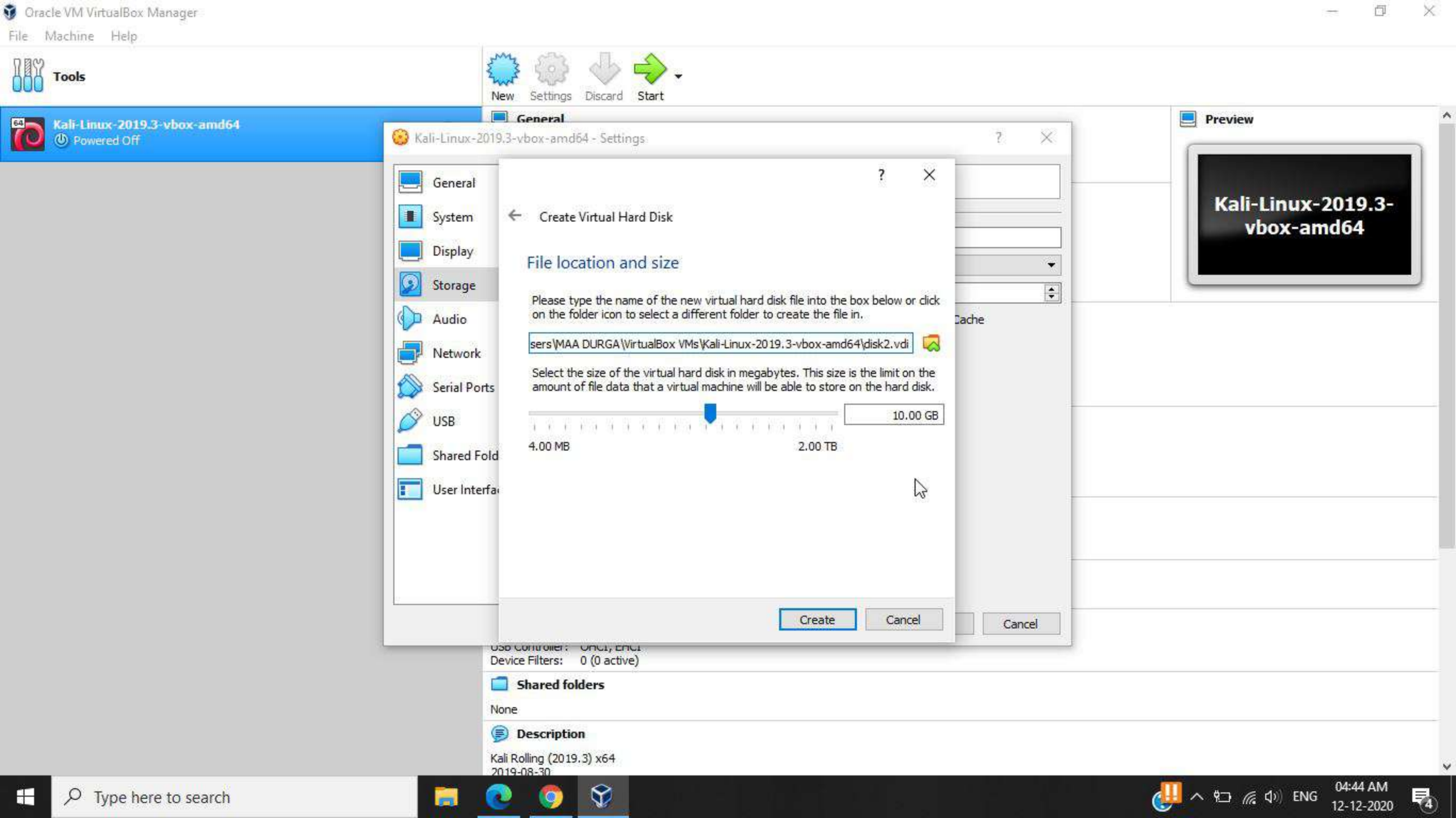
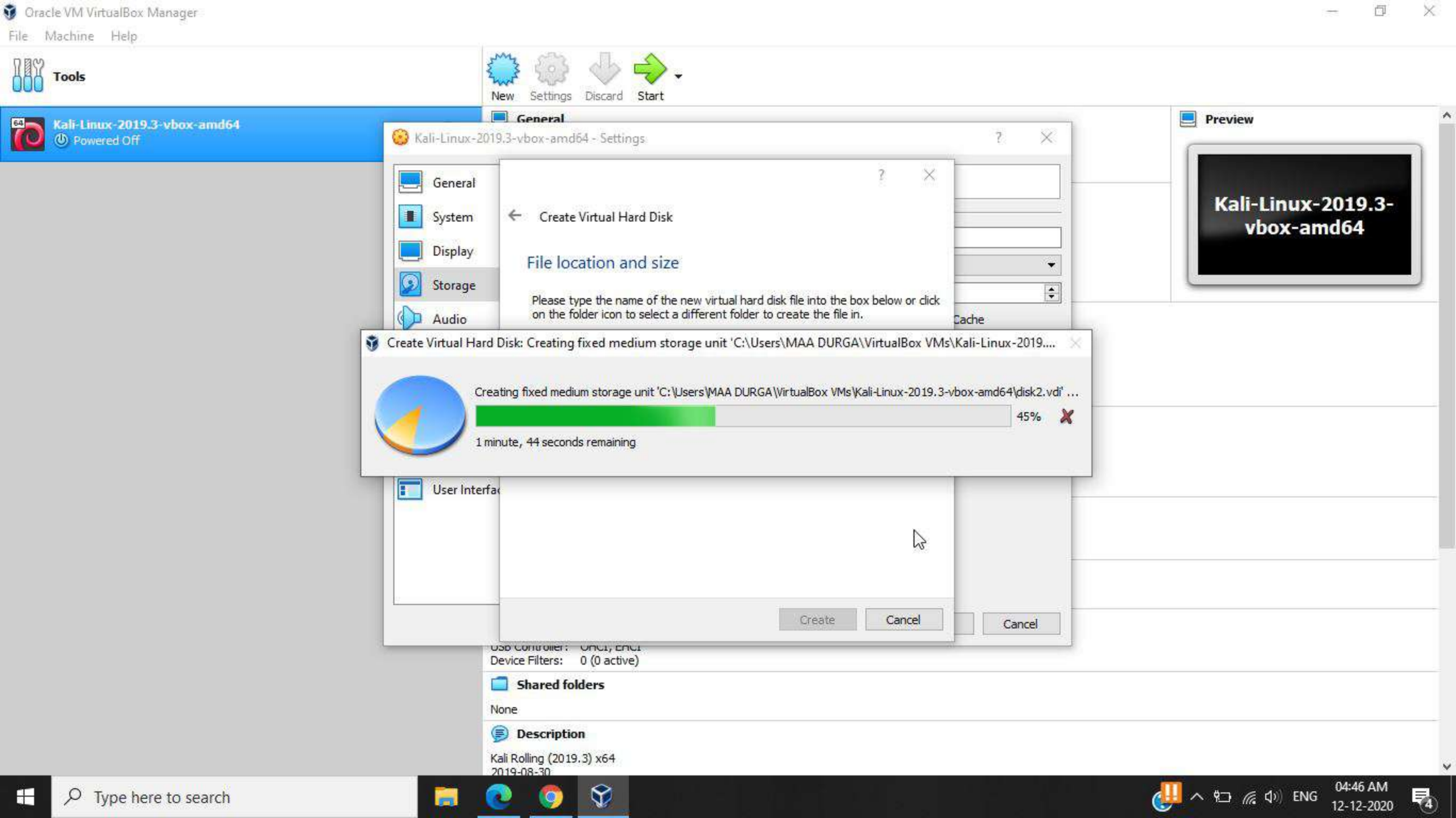

Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
Network
Serial Ports
USB
Shared Folders
User Interface
Storage
Storage Devices
Controller: IDE
Empty
Controller: SATA
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64-...
Adds hard disk.
Attributes
Name: SATA
Type: AHCI
Port Count: 2
Use Host I/O Cache
OK
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:42 AM
12-12-2020

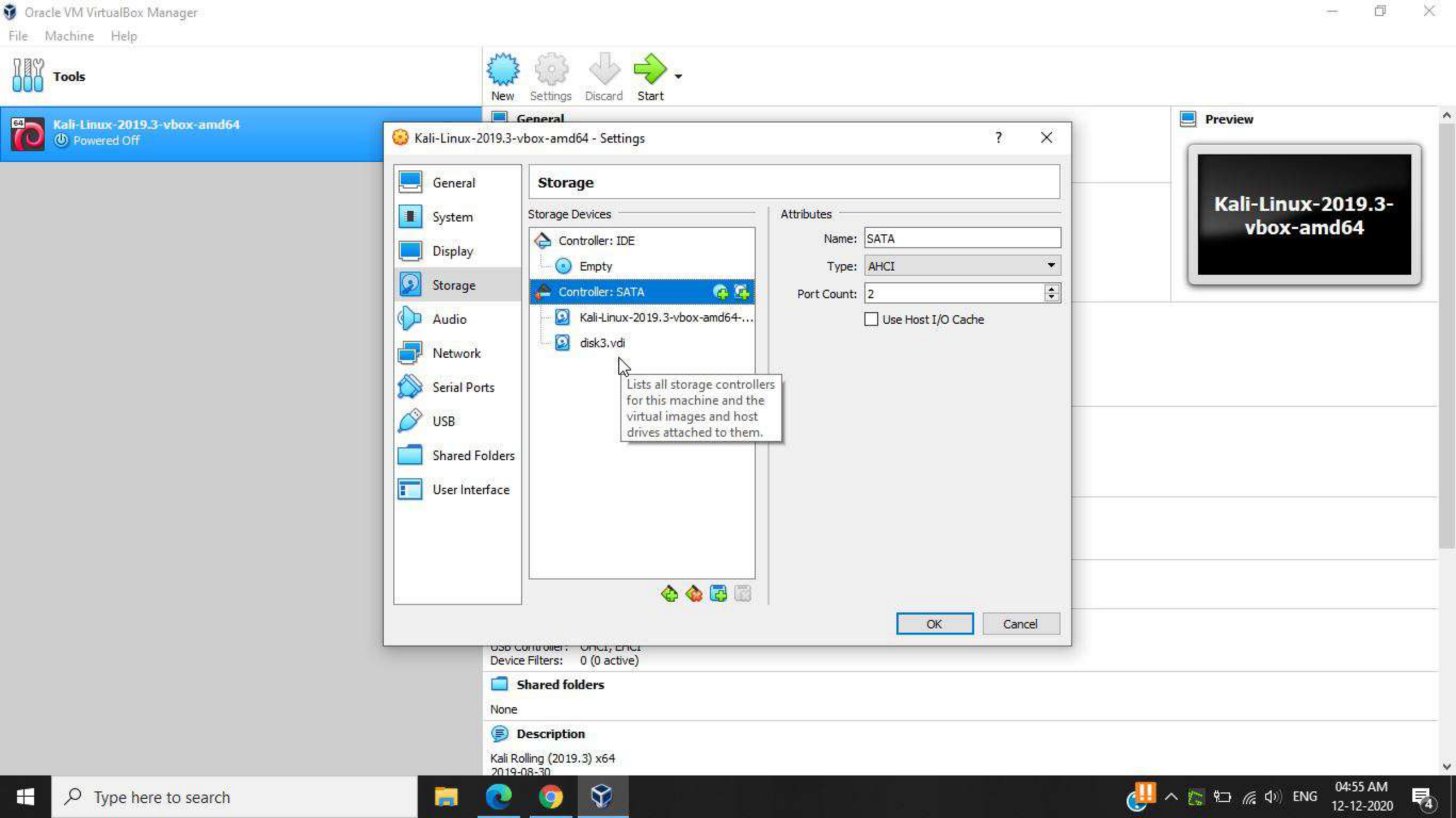

Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
Network
Serial Ports
USB
Shared Folders
User Interface
Storage
Storage Devices
Controller: IDE
Empty
Controller: SATA
Attributes
Name: SATA
Type: AHCI
Port Count: 2
VirtualBox - Question
You are about to add a virtual hard disk to controller SATA.
Would you like to create a new, empty file to hold the disk contents or select an existing one?
Create new disk
Choose existing disk
Cancel
OK
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:42 AM
12-12-2020

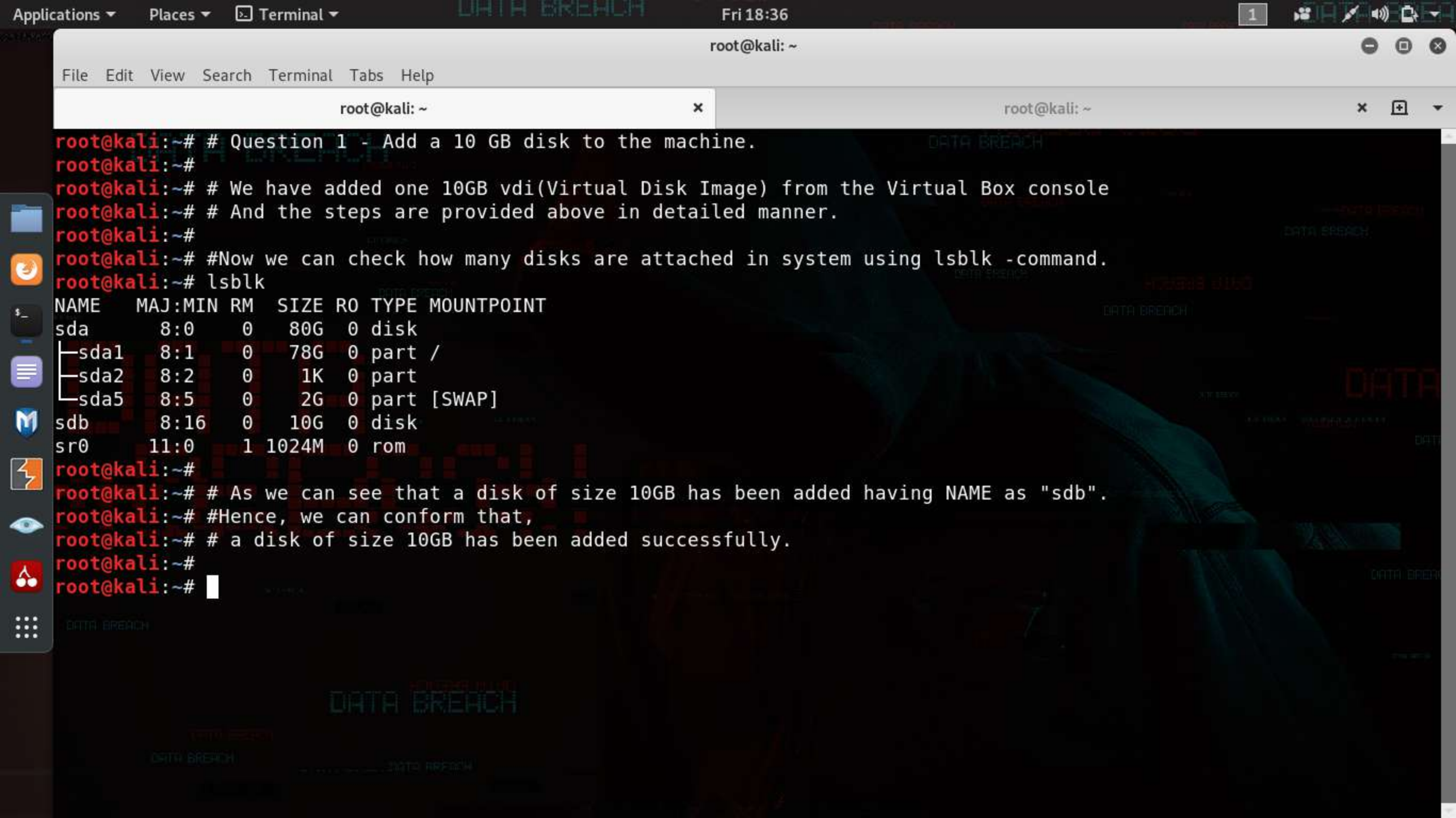

Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
Network
Serial Ports
USB
Shared Fold
User Interfa
Create Virtual Hard Disk
Hard disk file type
Please choose the type of file that you would like to use for the new virtual hard disk. If you do not need to use it with other virtualization software you can leave this setting unchanged.
VDI (VirtualBox Disk Image)
VHD (Virtual Hard Disk)
VMDK (Virtual Machine Disk)
Expert Mode
Next
Cancel
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:43 AM
12-12-2020

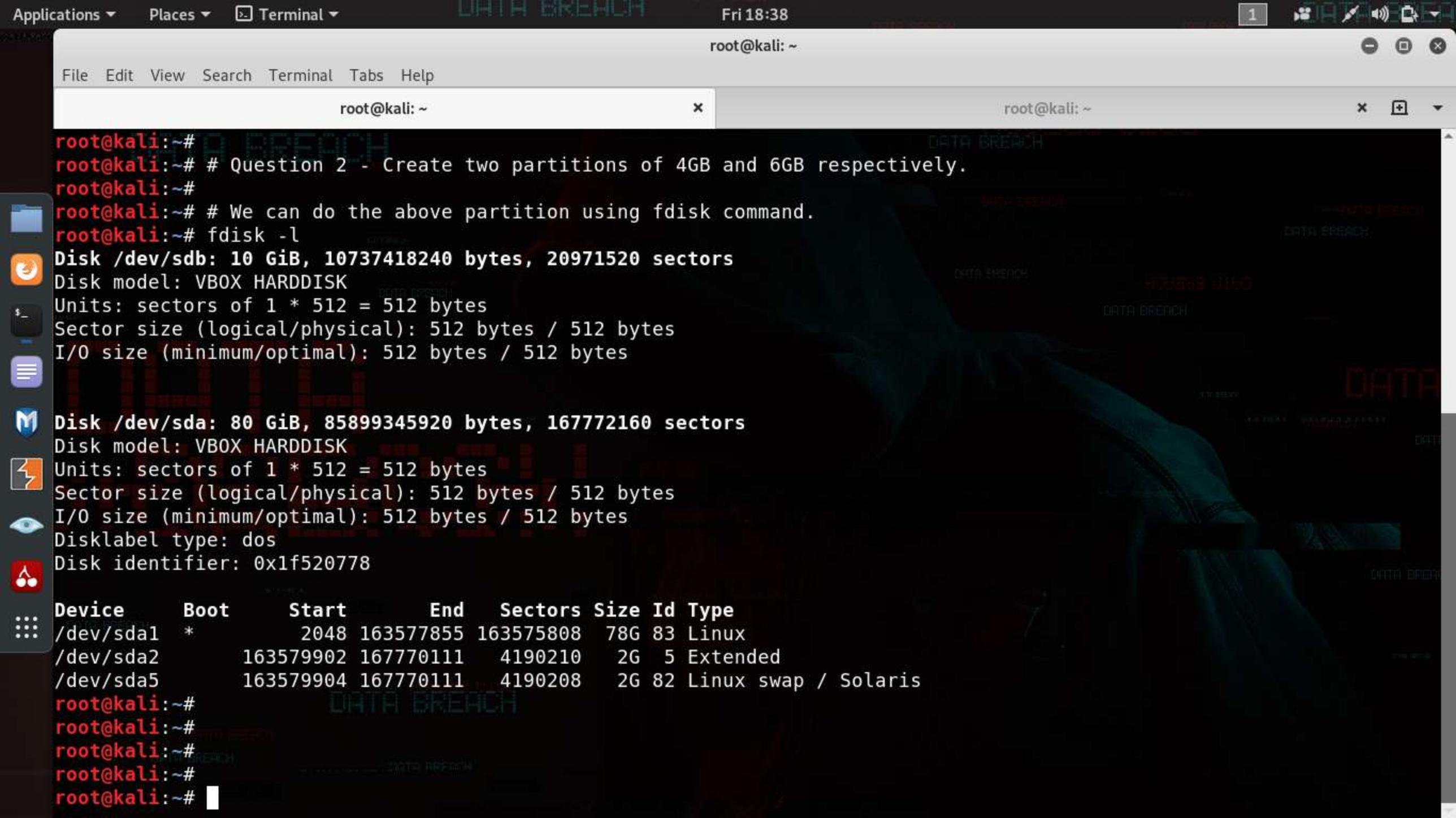

Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
Network
Serial Ports
USB
Shared Fold
User Interfa
Create Virtual Hard Disk
Storage on physical hard disk
Please choose whether the new virtual hard disk file should grow as it is used (dynamically allocated) or if it should be created at its maximum size (fixed size).
A dynamically allocated hard disk file will only use space on your physical hard disk as it fills up (up to a maximum fixed size), although it will not shrink again automatically when space on it is freed.
A fixed size hard disk file may take longer to create on some systems but is often faster to use.
Dynamically allocated
Fixed size
Next
Cancel
Cache
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:43 AM
12-12-2020


Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
Network
Serial Ports
USB
Shared Fold
User Interfa
Create Virtual Hard Disk
File location and size
Please type the name of the new virtual hard disk file into the box below or click on the folder icon to select a different folder to create the file in.
sers\MAA DURGA\VirtualBox VMs\Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64\disk2.vdi
Select the size of the virtual hard disk in megabytes. This size is the limit on the amount of file data that a virtual machine will be able to store on the hard disk.
10.00 GB
4.00 MB
2.00 TB
Create
Cancel
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:44 AM
12-12-2020


Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
User Interfa
Create Virtual Hard Disk
File location and size
Please type the name of the new virtual hard disk file into the box below or click on the folder icon to select a different folder to create the file in.
Create
Cancel
Create Virtual Hard Disk: Creating fixed medium storage unit 'C:\Users\MAA DURGA\VirtualBox VMs\Kali-Linux-2019....
Creating fixed medium storage unit 'C:\Users\MAA DURGA\VirtualBox VMs\Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64\disk2.vdi' ...
45%
1 minute, 44 seconds remaining
Cache
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:46 AM
12-12-2020


Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager
File
Machine
Help
Tools
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Powered Off
New
Settings
Discard
Start
General
Preview
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64 - Settings
General
System
Display
Storage
Audio
Network
Serial Ports
USB
Shared Folders
User Interface
Storage
Storage Devices
Controller: IDE
Empty
Controller: SATA
Kali-Linux-2019.3-vbox-amd64-...
disk3.vdi
Lists all storage controllers for this machine and the virtual images and host drives attached to them.
Attributes
Name: SATA
Type: AHCI
Port Count: 2
Use Host I/O Cache
OK
Cancel
Device Filters: 0 (0 active)
Shared folders
None
Description
Kali Rolling (2019.3) x64
2019-08-30
Type here to search
ENG
04:55 AM
12-12-2020


Applications
Places
Terminal
Fri 18:36
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~
root@kali: ~
root@kali:~# # Question 1 - Add a 10 GB disk to the machine.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # We have added one 10GB vdi(Virtual Disk Image) from the Virtual Box console
root@kali:~# # And the steps are provided above in detailed manner.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# #Now we can check how many disks are attached in system using lsblk -command.
root@kali:~# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda 8:0 0 80G 0 disk
├─sda1 8:1 0 78G 0 part /
├─sda2 8:2 0 1K 0 part
└─sda5 8:5 0 2G 0 part [SWAP]
sdb 8:16 0 10G 0 disk
sr0 11:0 1 1024M 0 rom
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # As we can see that a disk of size 10GB has been added having NAME as "sdb".
root@kali:~# #Hence, we can conform that,
root@kali:~# # a disk of size 10GB has been added successfully.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#


Applications
Places
Terminal
Fri 18:38
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~
root@kali: ~
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # Question 2 - Create two partitions of 4GB and 6GB respectively.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # We can do the above partition using fdisk command.
root@kali:~# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sdb: 10 GiB, 10737418240 bytes, 20971520 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk /dev/sda: 80 GiB, 85899345920 bytes, 167772160 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x1f520778
Device Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sda1 * 2048 163577855 163575808 78G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2 163579902 167770111 4190210 2G 5 Extended
/dev/sda5 163579904 167770111 4190208 2G 82 Linux swap / Solaris
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

root@kali: ~ root@kali: ~

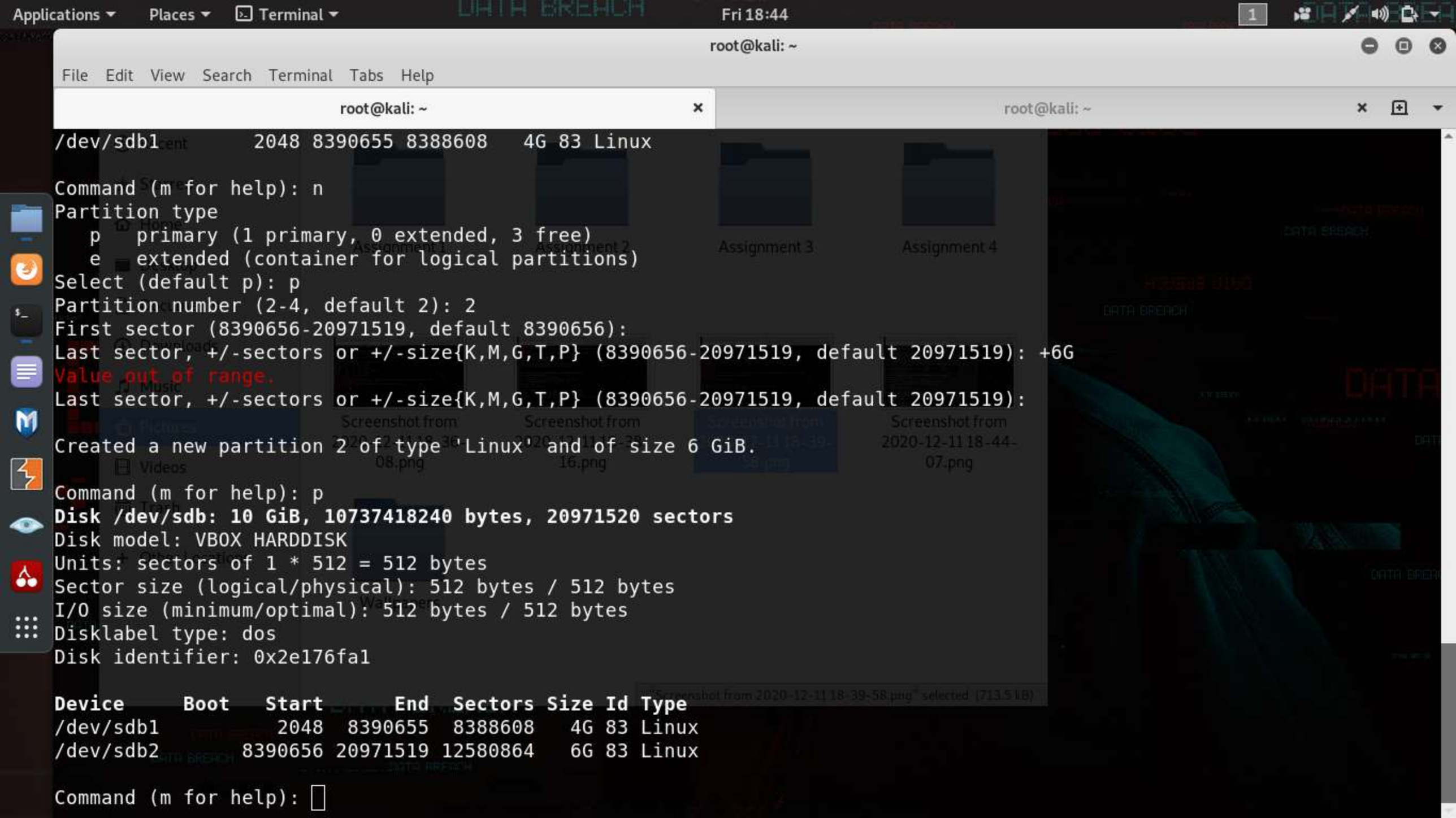
```
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x1f520778

Device     Boot     Start       End   Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *         2048 163577855 163575808  78G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       163579902 167770111   4190210   2G  5 Extended
/dev/sda5       163579904 167770111   4190208   2G 82 Linux swap / Solaris
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # We can see very well that there is a disk of 10GB mounted having id "/dev/sdb".
root@kali:~# # Now we can start partitioning,
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# fdisk /dev/sdb

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.34).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2e176fa1.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):
```

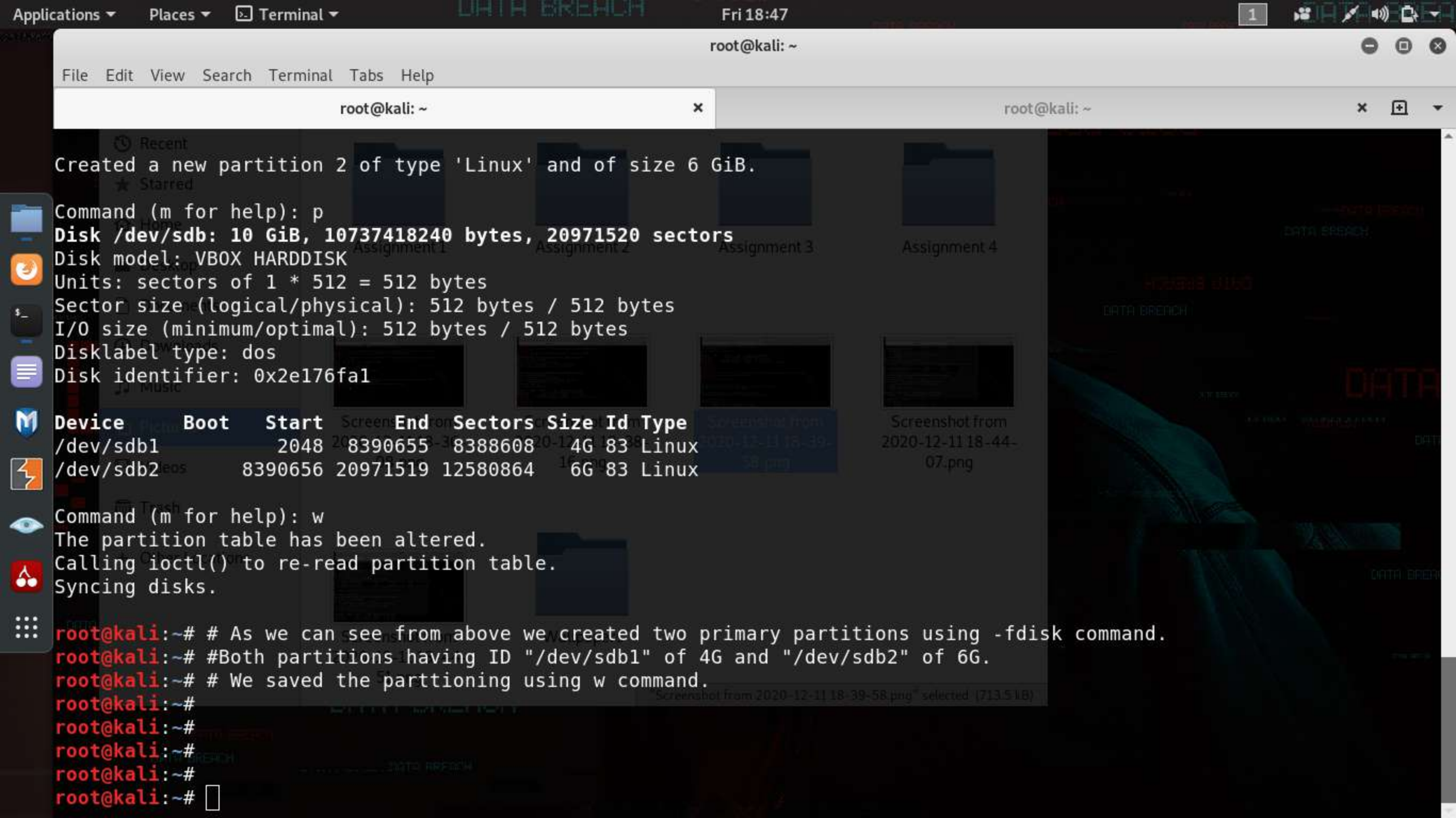
root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

root@kali: ~ root@kali: ~

```
^C
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-20971519, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-20971519, default 20971519): +4G

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 4 GiB.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 10 GiB, 10737418240 bytes, 20971520 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2e176fa1

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1        2048 8390655 8388608   4G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):
```


Applications
Places
Terminal
Fri 18:44
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~
root@kali: ~
/dev/sdb1 2048 8390655 8388608 4G 83 Linux
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
p primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
e extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (2-4, default 2): 2
First sector (8390656-20971519, default 8390656):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (8390656-20971519, default 20971519): +6G
Value out of range.
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (8390656-20971519, default 20971519):
Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 6 GiB.
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 10 GiB, 10737418240 bytes, 20971520 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2e176fa1
Device Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1 2048 8390655 8388608 4G 83 Linux
/dev/sdb2 8390656 20971519 12580864 6G 83 Linux
Command (m for help):


Applications
Places
Terminal
Fri 18:47
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~
root@kali: ~
Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 6 GiB.
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 10 GiB, 10737418240 bytes, 20971520 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2e176fa1
Device Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1 2048 8390655 8388608 4G 83 Linux
/dev/sdb2 8390656 20971519 12580864 6G 83 Linux
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
root@kali:~# # As we can see from above we created two primary partitions using -fdisk command.
root@kali:~# #Both partitions having ID "/dev/sdb1" of 4G and "/dev/sdb2" of 6G.
root@kali:~# # We saved the parttioning using w command.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

root@kali: ~ root@kali: ~

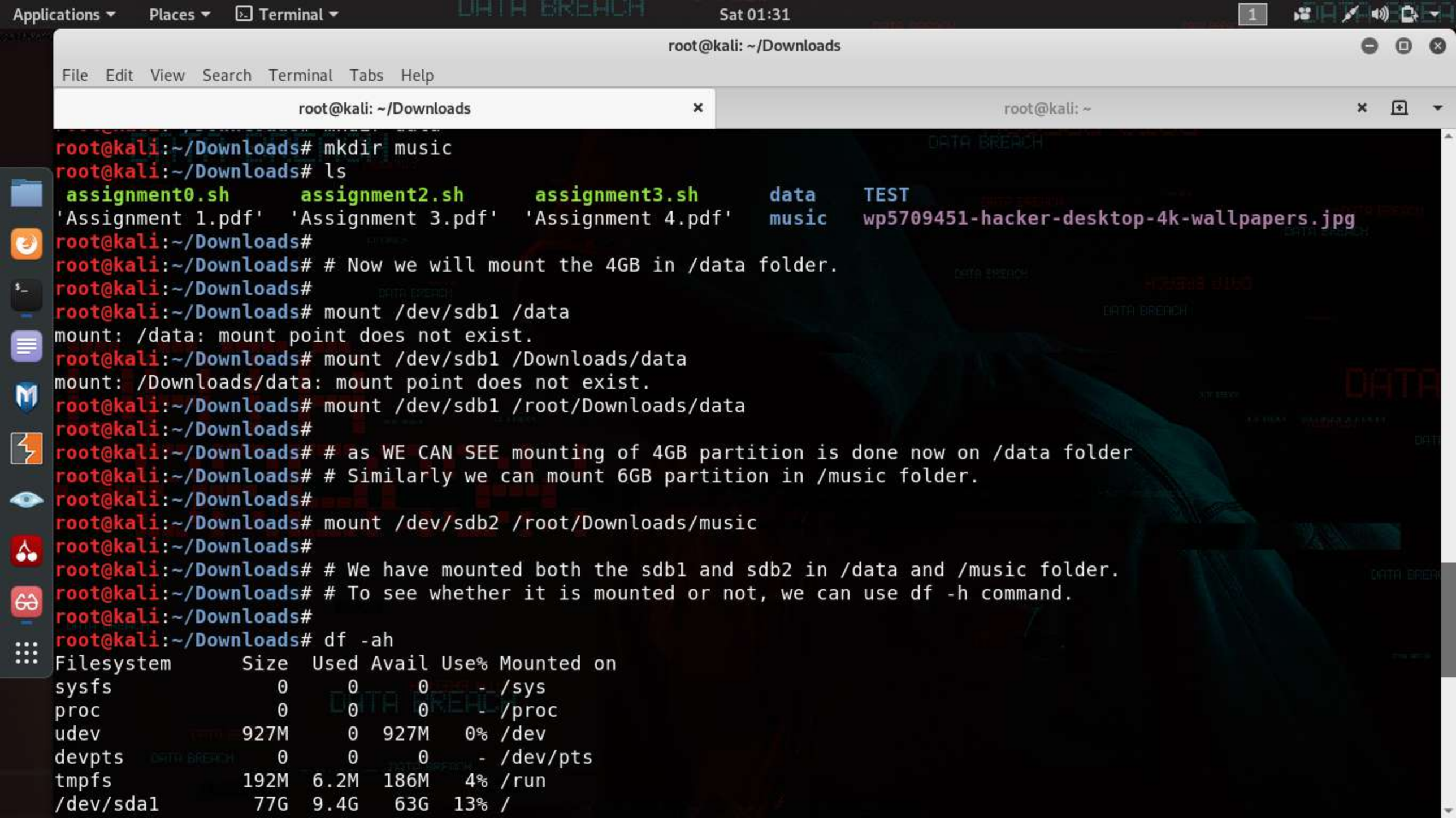
```
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # Question 3 - Format 4GB with xfs and 6GB with ext4.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # We can do that with the help of mkfs command.
root@kali:~# # and by providing the ID of disk partition we want to format.
root@kali:~# # xfs file system is not getting installed in kali linux.
root@kali:~# # hence we will format both with ext4 file system.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # Formatting 4GB partition.
root@kali:~# mkfs.ext4 -j /dev/sdb1
mke2fs 1.45.3 (14-Jul-2019)
Creating filesystem with 1048576 4k blocks and 262144 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 0acf2ac2-08e0-46dc-9107-45fe49b6298a
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@kali:~# # Now formatting 6GB with ext4 file system.
root@kali:~#
```

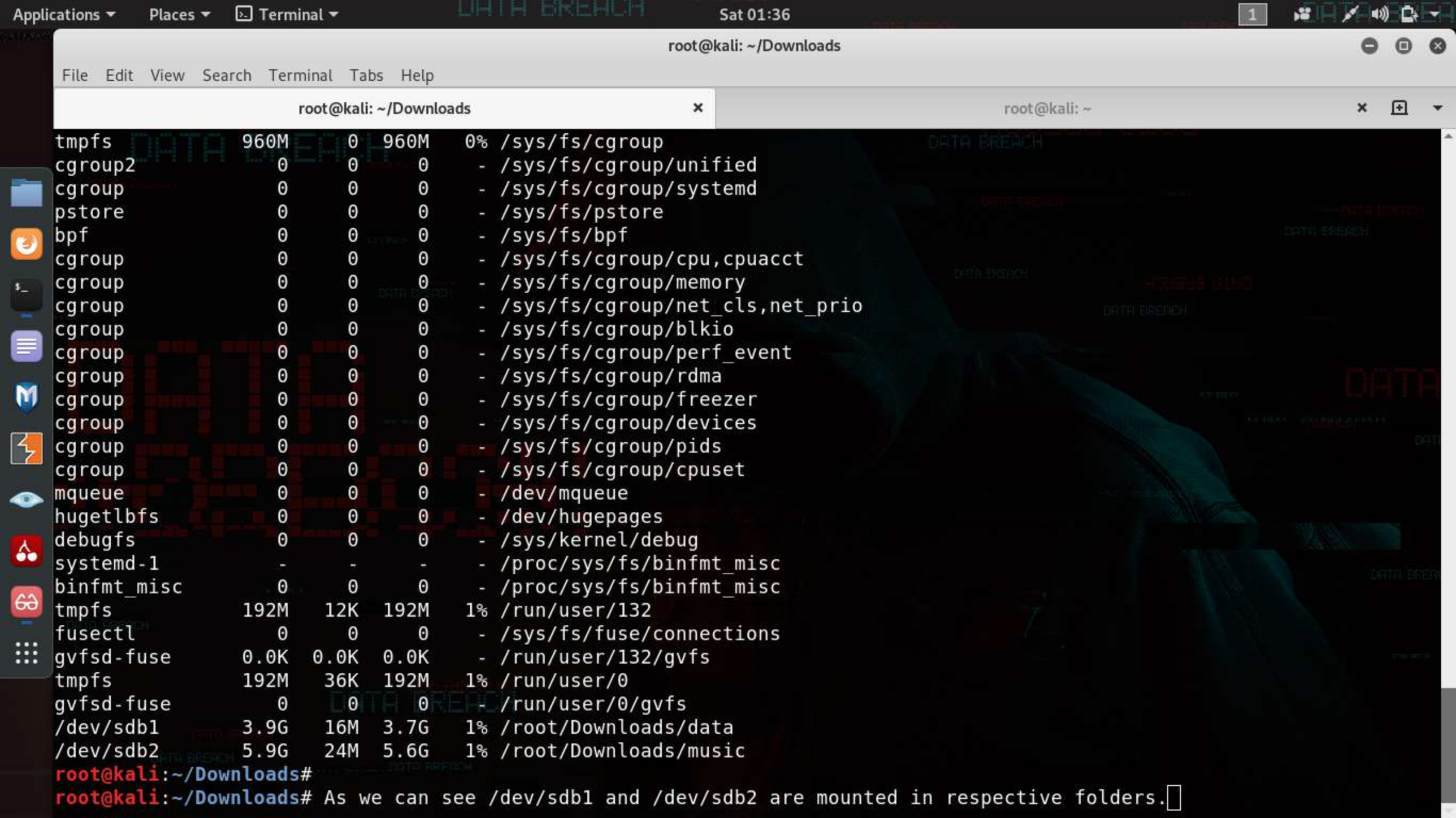
root@kali: ~/Downloads

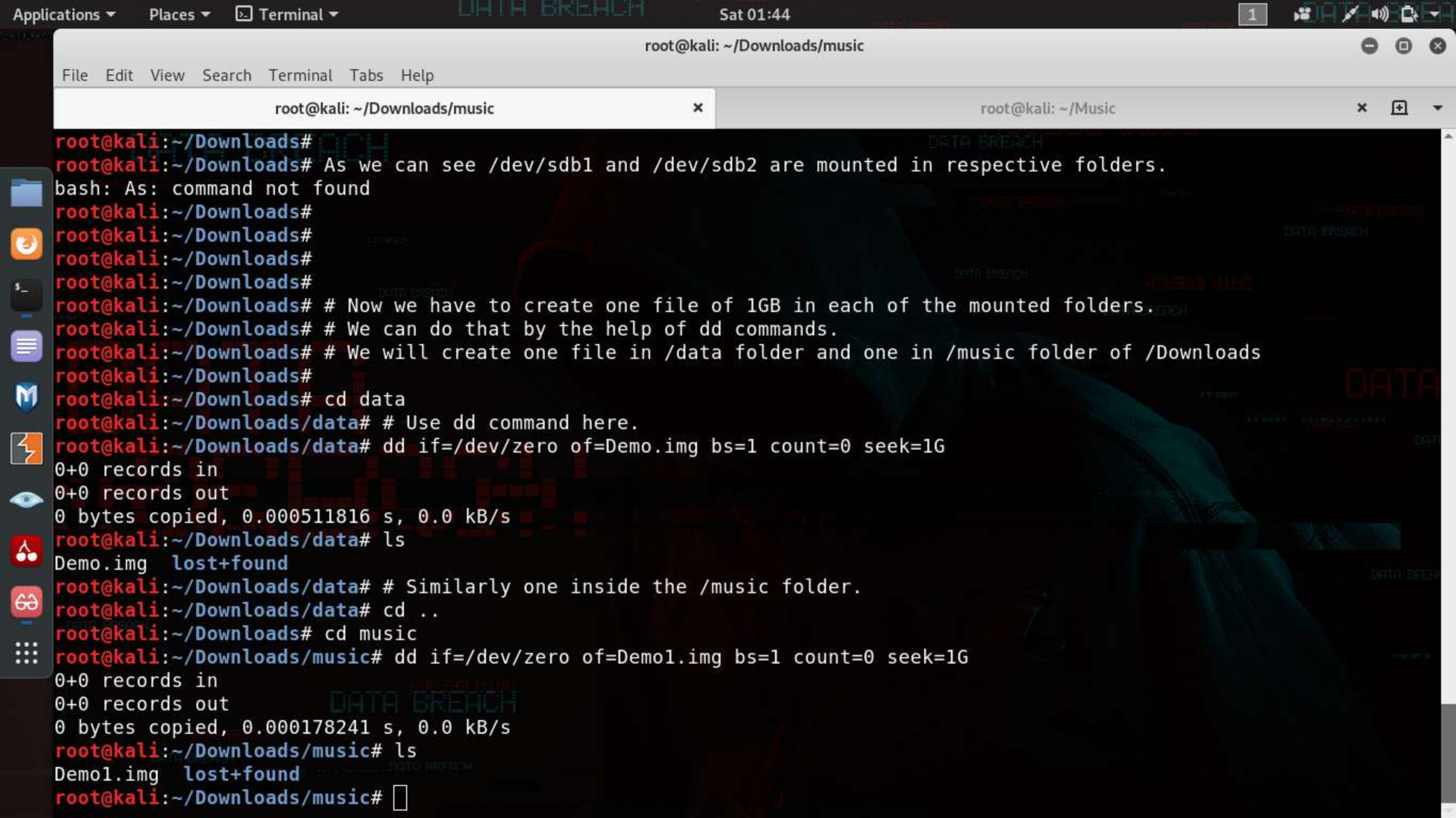
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

root@kali: ~/Downloads | root@kali: ~

```
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@kali:~# # Now formatting 6GB with ext4 file system.
root@kali:~# mkfs.ext4 -j /dev/sdb2
mke2fs 1.45.3 (14-Jul-2019)
Creating filesystem with 1572608 4k blocks and 393216 inodes
Filesystem UUID: a866fa07-5c10-4856-a69f-f7a63040425f
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# # Now we will have to mount 4GB formatted partition in /data folder.
root@kali:~# # And 6GB partition in /music folder.
root@kali:~# #Lets create two folder named /data and /music inside Downloads folder.
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# cd Downloads
root@kali:~/Downloads# mkdir data
root@kali:~/Downloads# mkdir music
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
 assignment0.sh      assignment2.sh      assignment3.sh      data    TEST
'Assignment 1.pdf'  'Assignment 3.pdf'  'Assignment 4.pdf'   music   wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```


Applications
Places
Terminal
Sat 01:31
root@kali: ~/Downloads
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~/Downloads
root@kali: ~
root@kali:~/Downloads# mkdir music
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
assignment0.sh assignment2.sh assignment3.sh data TEST
'Assignment 1.pdf' 'Assignment 3.pdf' 'Assignment 4.pdf' music wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Now we will mount the 4GB in /data folder.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# mount /dev/sdb1 /data
mount: /data: mount point does not exist.
root@kali:~/Downloads# mount /dev/sdb1 /Downloads/data
mount: /Downloads/data: mount point does not exist.
root@kali:~/Downloads# mount /dev/sdb1 /root/Downloads/data
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # as WE CAN SEE mounting of 4GB partition is done now on /data folder
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Similarly we can mount 6GB partition in /music folder.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# mount /dev/sdb2 /root/Downloads/music
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We have mounted both the sdb1 and sdb2 in /data and /music folder.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # To see whether it is mounted or not, we can use df -h command.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# df -ah
Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
sysfs 0 0 0 - /sys
proc 0 0 0 - /proc
udev 927M 0 927M 0% /dev
devpts 0 0 0 - /dev/pts
tmpfs 192M 6.2M 186M 4% /run
/dev/sda1 77G 9.4G 63G 13% /


Applications
Places
Terminal
Sat 01:36
root@kali: ~/Downloads
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~/Downloads
root@kali: ~
tmpfs 960M 0 960M 0% /sys/fs/cgroup
cgroup2 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/unified
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/systemd
pstore 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/pstore
bpf 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/bpf
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/cpu,cpuacct
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/memory
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/net_cls,net_prio
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/blkio
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/perf_event
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/rdma
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/freezer
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/devices
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/pids
cgroup 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset
mqueue 0 0 0 - /dev/mqueue
hugetlbfs 0 0 0 - /dev/hugepages
debugfs 0 0 0 - /sys/kernel/debug
systemd-1 - - - - /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc
binfmt_misc 0 0 0 - /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc
tmpfs 192M 12K 192M 1% /run/user/132
fusectl 0 0 0 - /sys/fs/fuse/connections
gvfsd-fuse 0.0K 0.0K 0.0K - /run/user/132/gvfs
tmpfs 192M 36K 192M 1% /run/user/0
gvfsd-fuse 0 0 0 - /run/user/0/gvfs
/dev/sdb1 3.9G 16M 3.7G 1% /root/Downloads/data
/dev/sdb2 5.9G 24M 5.6G 1% /root/Downloads/music
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# As we can see /dev/sdb1 and /dev/sdb2 are mounted in respective folders.


Applications
Places
Terminal
Sat 01:44
root@kali: ~/Downloads/music
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@kali: ~/Downloads/music
root@kali: ~/Music
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# As we can see /dev/sdb1 and /dev/sdb2 are mounted in respective folders.
bash: As: command not found
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Now we have to create one file of 1GB in each of the mounted folders.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We can do that by the help of dd commands.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We will create one file in /data folder and one in /music folder of /Downloads
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# cd data
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# # Use dd command here.
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# dd if=/dev/zero of=Demo.img bs=1 count=0 seek=1G
0+0 records in
0+0 records out
0 bytes copied, 0.000511816 s, 0.0 kB/s
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# ls
Demo.img lost+found
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# # Similarly one inside the /music folder.
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# cd ..
root@kali:~/Downloads# cd music
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# dd if=/dev/zero of=Demo1.img bs=1 count=0 seek=1G
0+0 records in
0+0 records out
0 bytes copied, 0.000178241 s, 0.0 kB/s
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# ls
Demo1.img lost+found
root@kali:~/Downloads/music#

root@kali: ~/Downloads/music

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

root@kali: ~/Downloads/music | root@kali: ~/Music

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# # Now we will verify disk consumption and disk free for particular mounts.
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# # First for /data mount
root@kali:~/Downloads/music#
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# cd ..
root@kali:~/Downloads# cd data
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# ls
Demo.img  lost+found
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# ls -ls Demo.img
0 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1073741824 Dec 12 01:43 Demo.img
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# ls -lh Demo.img
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.0G Dec 12 01:43 Demo.img
root@kali:~/Downloads/data#
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# #Now verification of disk consumption.
root@kali:~/Downloads/data#
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# df -h /dev/sdb1
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb1       3.9G   16M  3.7G   1% /root/Downloads/data
root@kali:~/Downloads/data#
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# #Similarly for /music folder mount.
root@kali:~/Downloads/data# cd ..
root@kali:~/Downloads# cd music
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# ls
Demo1.img  lost+found
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# ls -lh Demo1.img
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.0G Dec 12 01:44 Demo1.img
root@kali:~/Downloads/music# df -h /dev/sdb2
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb2       5.9G   24M  5.6G   1% /root/Downloads/music
root@kali:~/Downloads/music#
```