

Virtualization Notes (For Metasploitable and Kali)

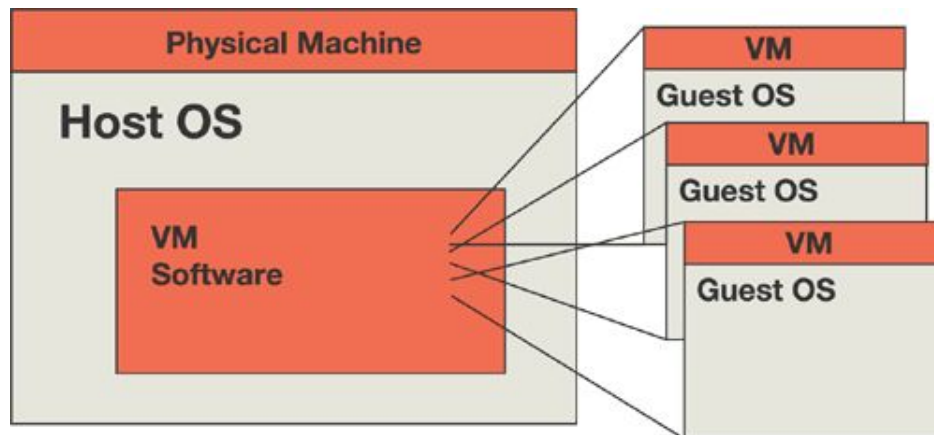


Figure 1: Relationship of VM software and host and guest OSs

Desktop Virtualization Platforms (VM Software)

1. KVM/libvirt - Kernel modules for linux to execute a guest OS directly on the host CPU (uses faster VTX)
2. QEMU/libvirt - Userland application to execute a guest OS on a virtual CPU (full CPU emulation, slower)
3. Oracle Virtualbox - Supports both VTX and userland virtualization
4. Vmware player - Supports VTX and Binary translation (both of which are faster than full emulation)

Virtual Hard Drive Formats

Note: There are tools available to convert between these file formats

raw

(default) the raw format is a plain binary image of the disc image, and is very portable. On filesystems that support sparse files, images in this format only use the space actually used by the data recorded in them.

cloop

Compressed Loop format, mainly used for reading Knoppix and similar live CD image formats

cow

copy-on-write format, supported for historical reasons

qcow

copy-on-write format, supported for historical reasons and superseded by qcow2

qcow2

copy-on-write format with a range of special features, including the ability to take multiple snapshots, smaller images on filesystems that don't support sparse files, optional AES encryption, and optional zlib compression

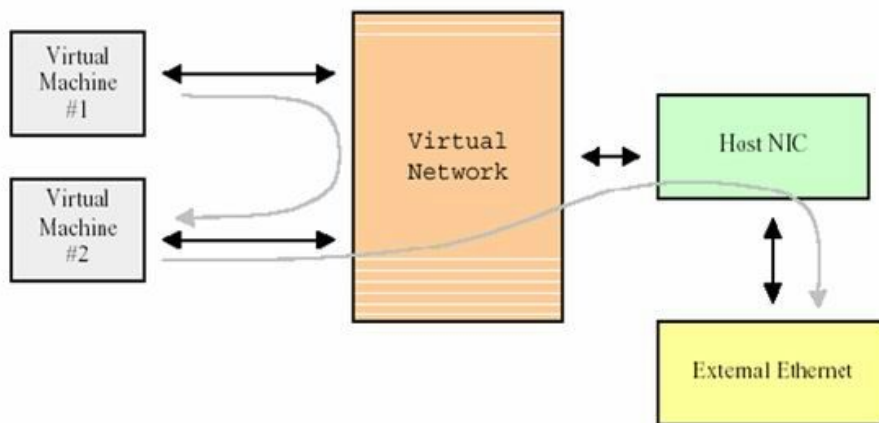
vmdk

VMware 3 & 4, or 6 image format, for exchanging images with that product

vdi

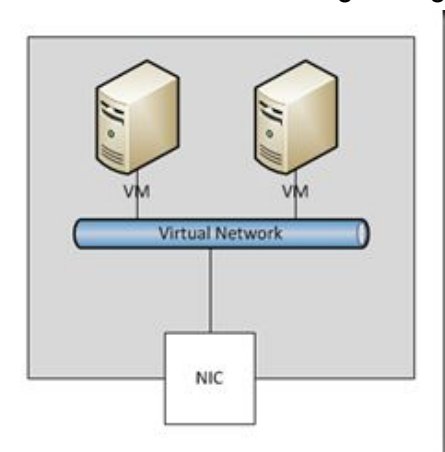
VirtualBox 1.1 compatible image format, for exchanging images with VirtualBox.

Virtual Network Topology

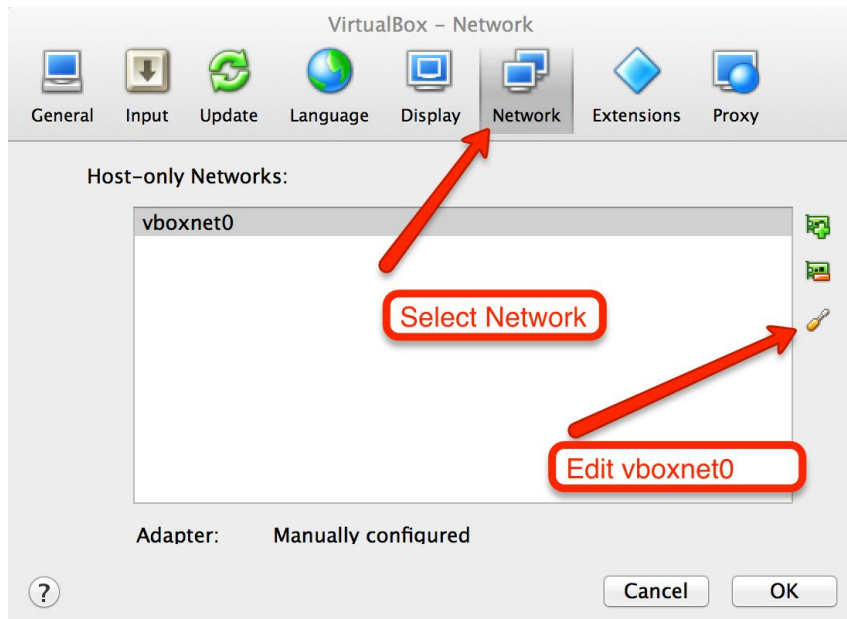


Virtual machine managers supports various virtual network configurations for the guest machines. The names of each network configuration can vary between virtual machine managers but typical examples would include:

- Bridged Networking (a single guest takes over host NIC exclusively)
- NAT Networking (guests share virtual router, both guests and host have internet access)
- Host-Only Networking (guests can only connect to host)
- Internal networking (guests share a virtual switch and can interact on a virtual LAN, no access to host or internet)
- Custom Networking Configurations

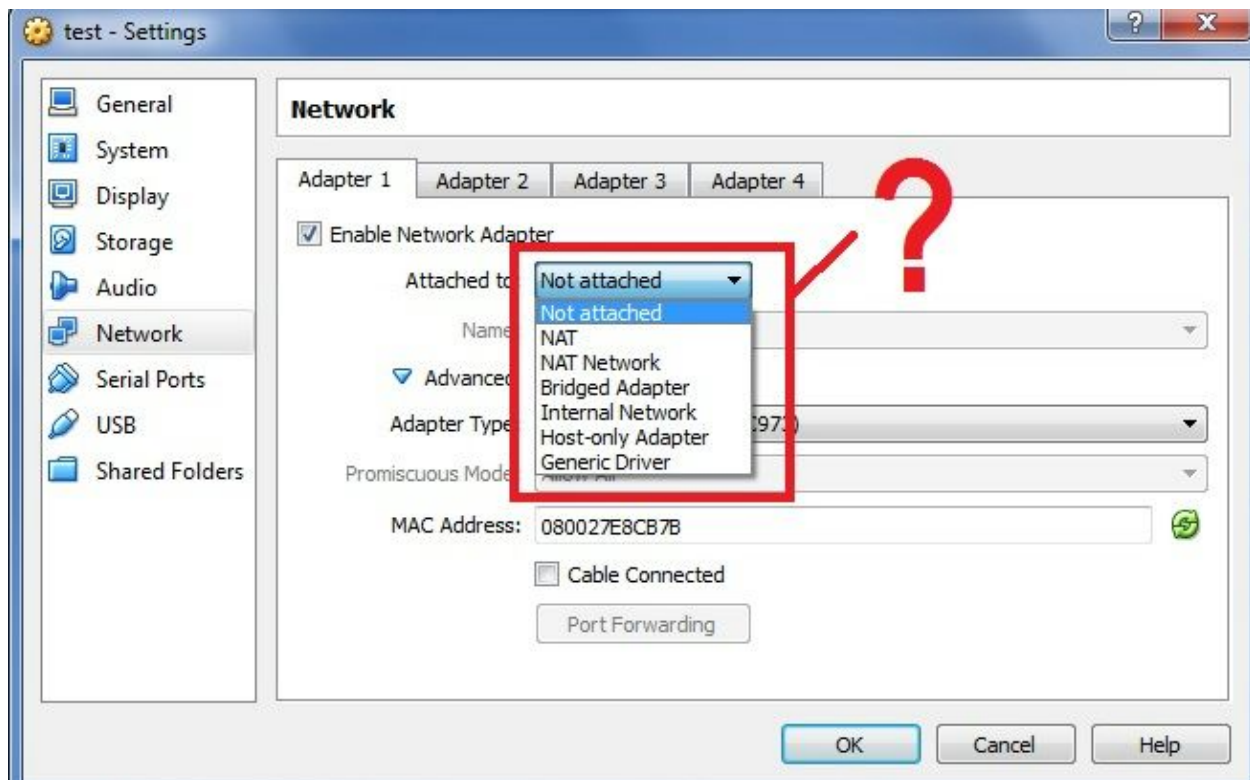


In VirtualBox create a LAN in the global configuration



Then for each machine add 3 network adapters:

1. Your new "host-only" network adapter (lan) for communication between VMs and the host
2. A "NAT" network adapter for internet access
3. An "Internal" network adapter for access between the guests



nmap, nessus, metasploit - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CMfO3g8eP-k>

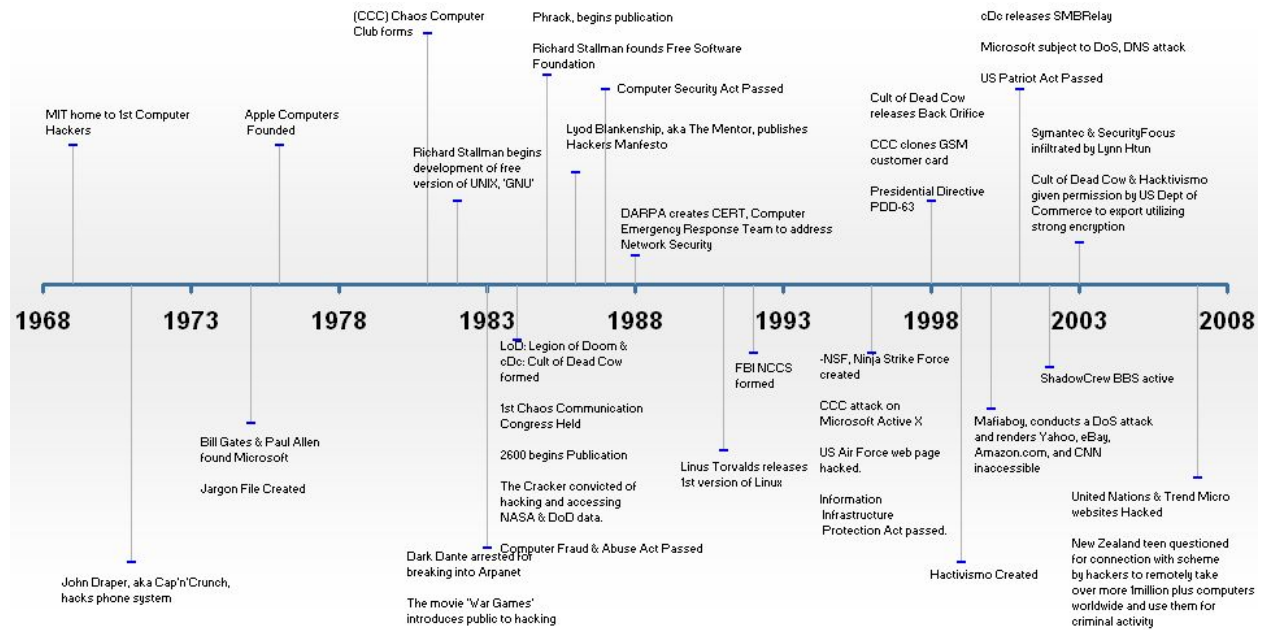
Hacking History

Search term: hackers timeline

Search term: exploit timeline:

Search term: cwe timeline

Search term: vulnerability timeline



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_computer_security_hacker_history

<http://www.phrack.com/>

<http://www.phrack.com/issues/1/1.html>