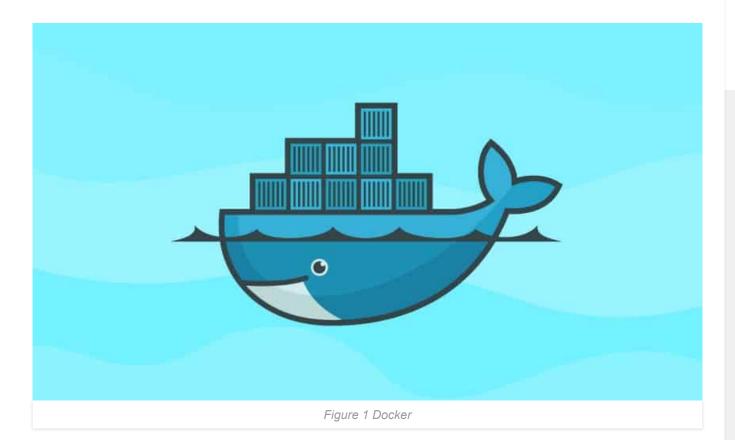
DevOps

How to Install Docker on Kali Linux 2020.1

1 year ago • by Younis Said

Docker is one of the most popular tools for pentesters, as well as ethical hackers. This tool acts as a container for running tools without installing them. In this article, I will show you the easiest way to install Docker on Kali Linux and get it running in less than 5 minutes. This tutorial has 10 easy-to-follow steps and is also compatible with the new feature called "non-root user by default," introduced by the latest 2020 Kali Linux.



Docker Usage

Working as a pentester, you would not limit your usage to the pre-installed tools within Kali Linux. You would have to use a lot of different tools from different repositories. Installing these

tools in your Kali Linux root repository is time consuming when you have many tools to install. Docker is a run-time container for all tools and creates isolated containers for you to install your tools.

Step 1: Configure APT Keys

Always perform APT updating:

\$ sudo apt update

Step 2: Get PGP Key for official Docker

\$ curl -fssL https://download.docker.com/linux/debian/gpg | sudo apt-key add -

Step 3: Configure APT to Download, Install, and Update Docker

\$ echo 'deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/debian buster stable' |
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list

If everything is set up properly, then you will see a terminal window that appears as follows:



Step 4: Install Docker

The installation process I am following is given in Docker official documentation but as it has some minor bugs, I have added some commands to ensure proper installation. For this purpose, the following set of commands should be executed:

Step 5: Update the APT Again

\$ sudo apt update

Step 6: Terminate Outdated Versions Previously Installed

\$ sudo apt remove docker docker-engine docker.io

Step 7: Install Docker on Kali System

\$ sudo apt install docker-ce -y

In the above command, "-y" stands for the "yes" condition. When installing a tool in the terminal, the user will be asked for permission to install the tool.

If the above steps have been performed correctly, than you will be able to see the following output on your terminal window:



Step 8: Start the Docker Container

\$ sudo systemctl start docker

(Optional) Step 9: Set up Docker to Start Automatically on Reboot

This is an optional feature command; it will start Docker every time your OS boots. If you do not perform pentesting a lot, then you do not need to enable this feature.

\$ sudo systemctl enable Docker Step 10: Verify Installation

The following command is taken from Docker official documentation. This command verifies if Docker is working.

\$ sudo Docker run hello-world

The warning you see on the terminal window is normal, and Docker is working successfully. You should be able to see the following text on your terminal window:

Conclusion

Docker is a useful tool for penetration testing, and it is becoming more popular day by day. It can be helpful to work inside an isolated container, particularly while working with pentesting.

#docker

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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