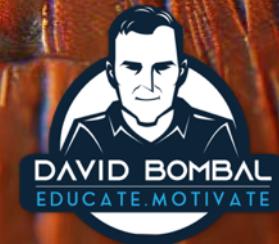




Kali Linux USB Live Boot



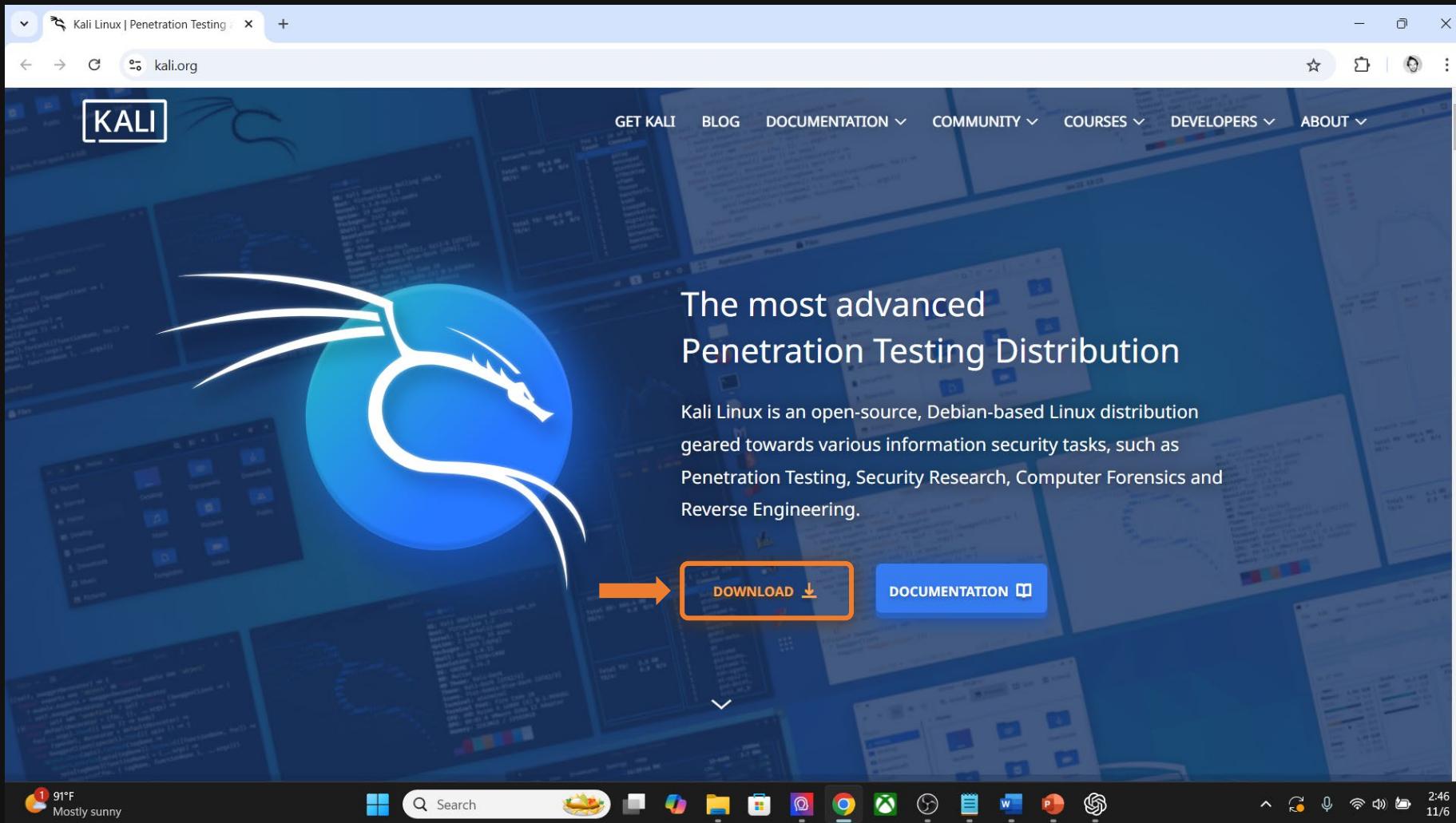
Requirements

1. A USB drive with at least **8GB** of space.
2. A laptop / computer to plug the USB into.
3. An internet connection.



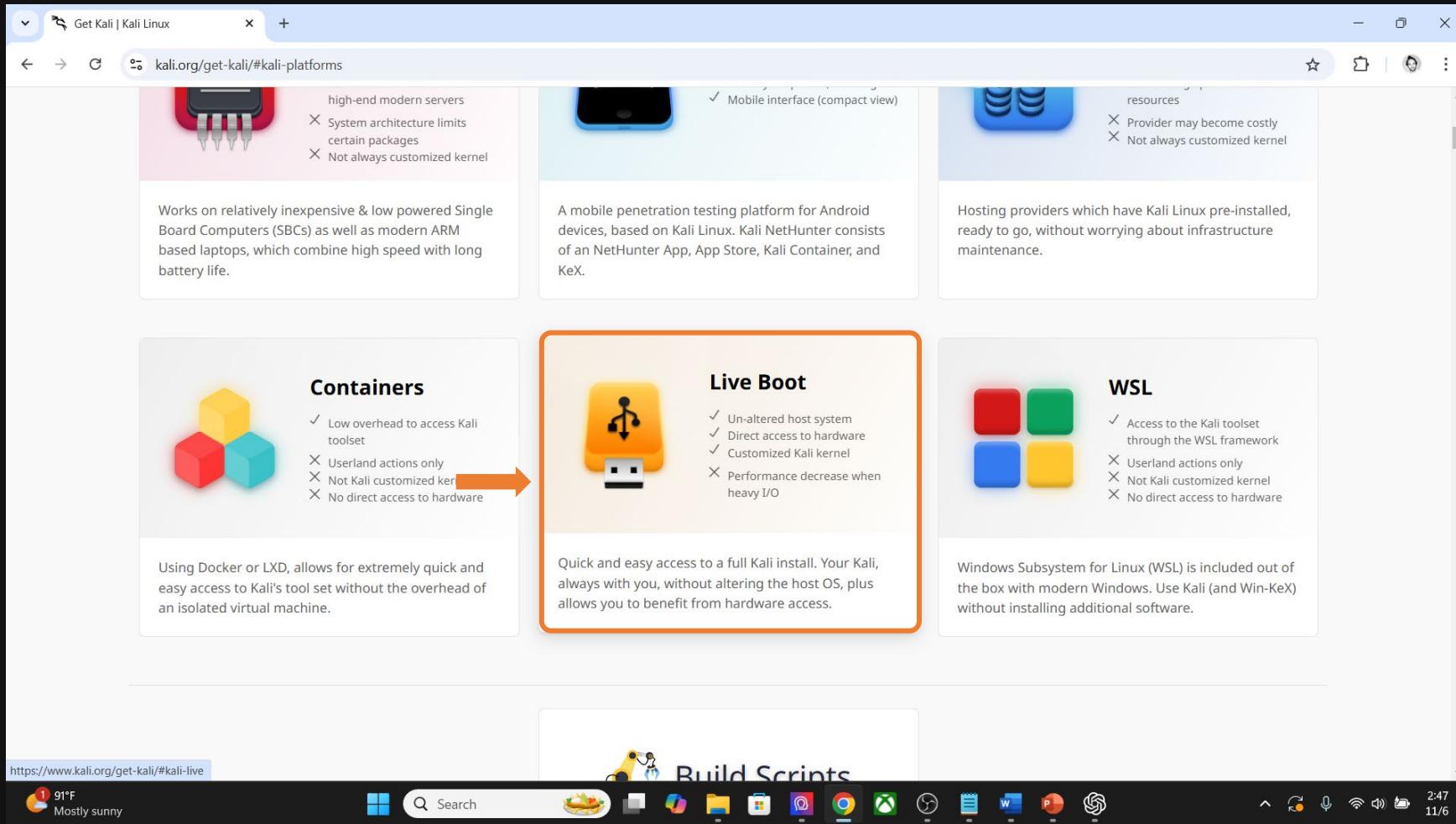
Download Kali Linux USB Live Boot

1. Go to <https://www.kali.org/> click on **DOWNLOAD**



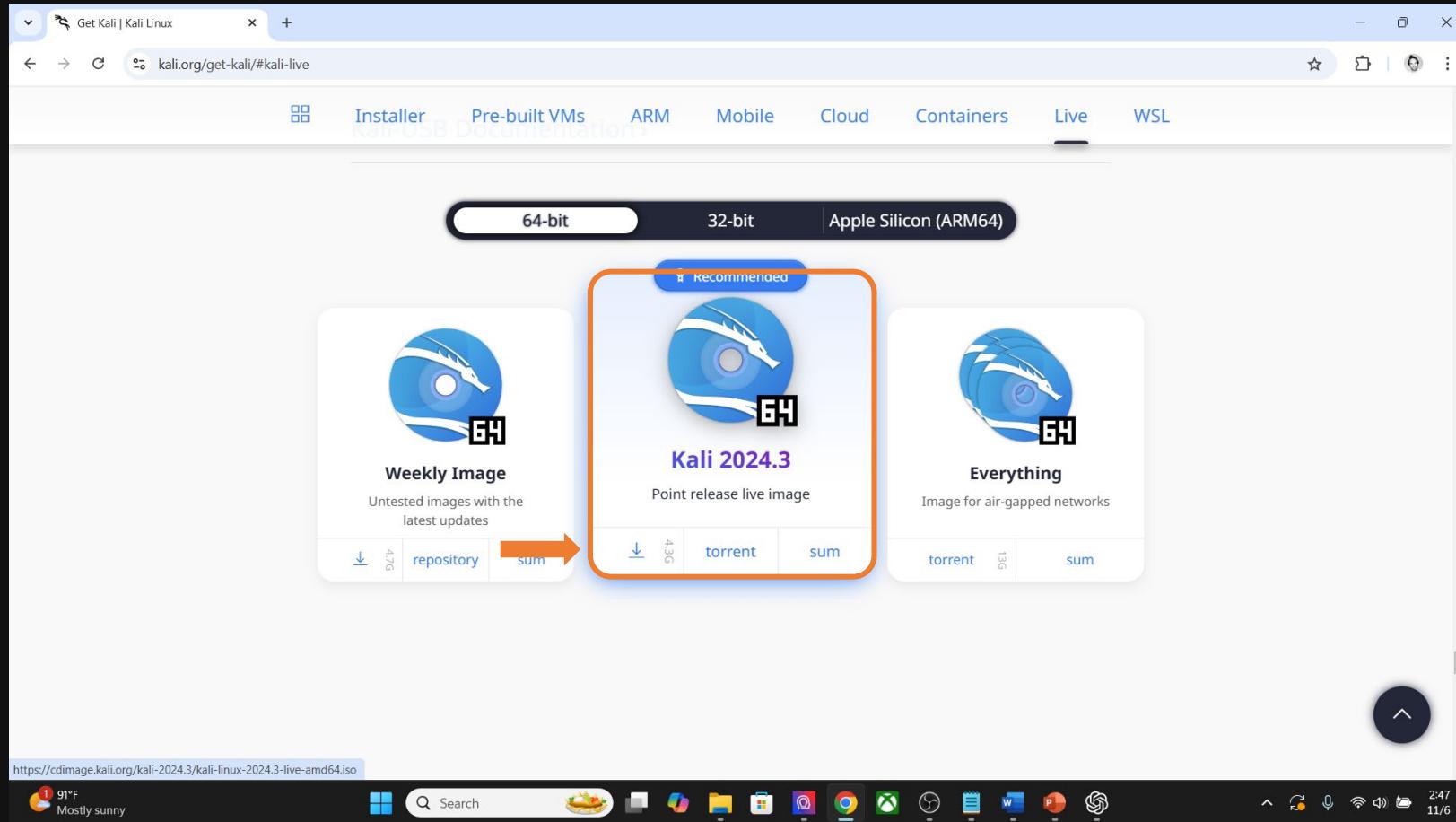
Download Kali Linux USB Live Boot

2. Scroll down and click on **Live Boot**.



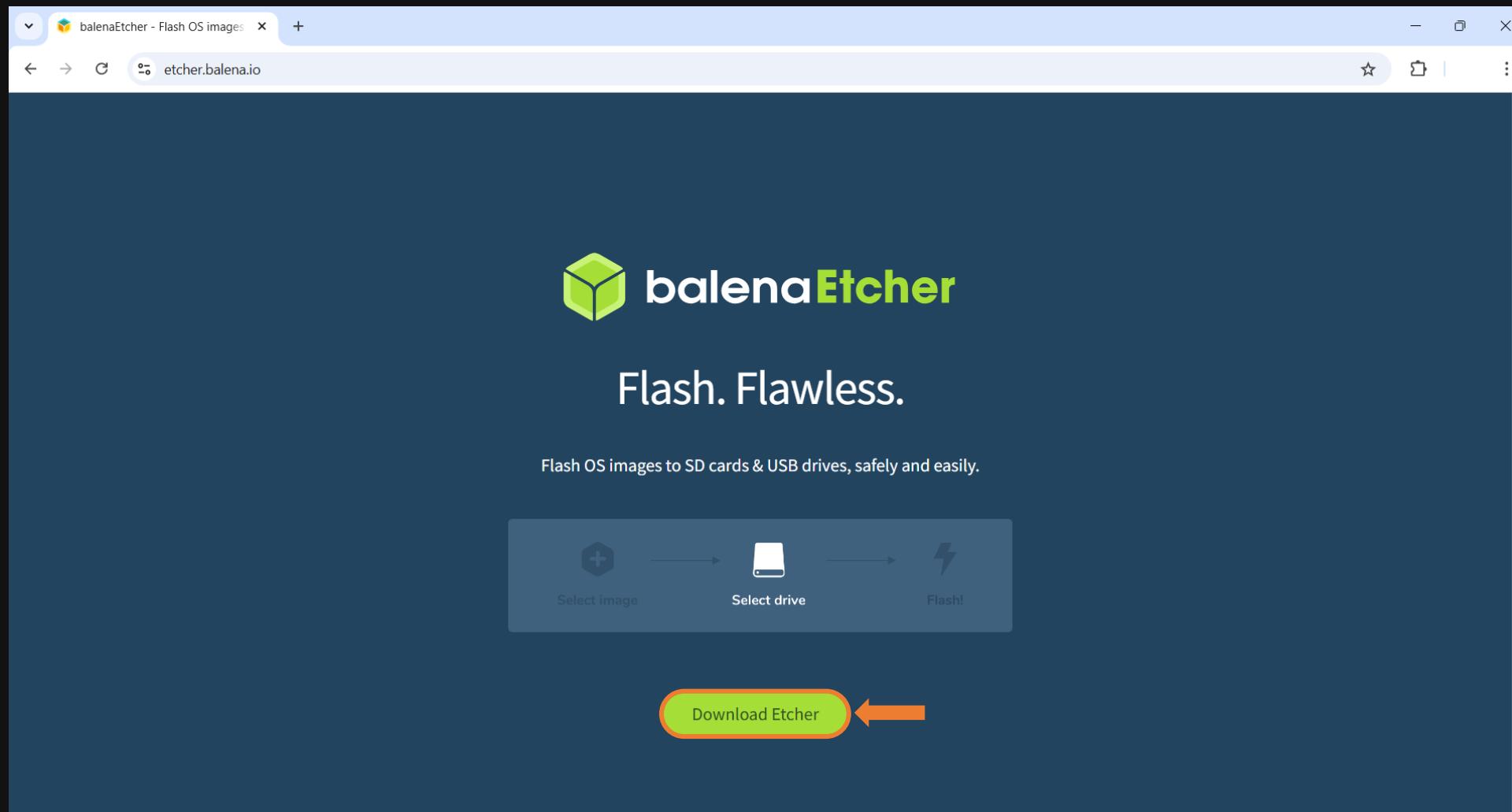
Download Kali Linux USB Live Boot

3. Scroll down and click on the **Recommended Kali 2024.3 64** release.



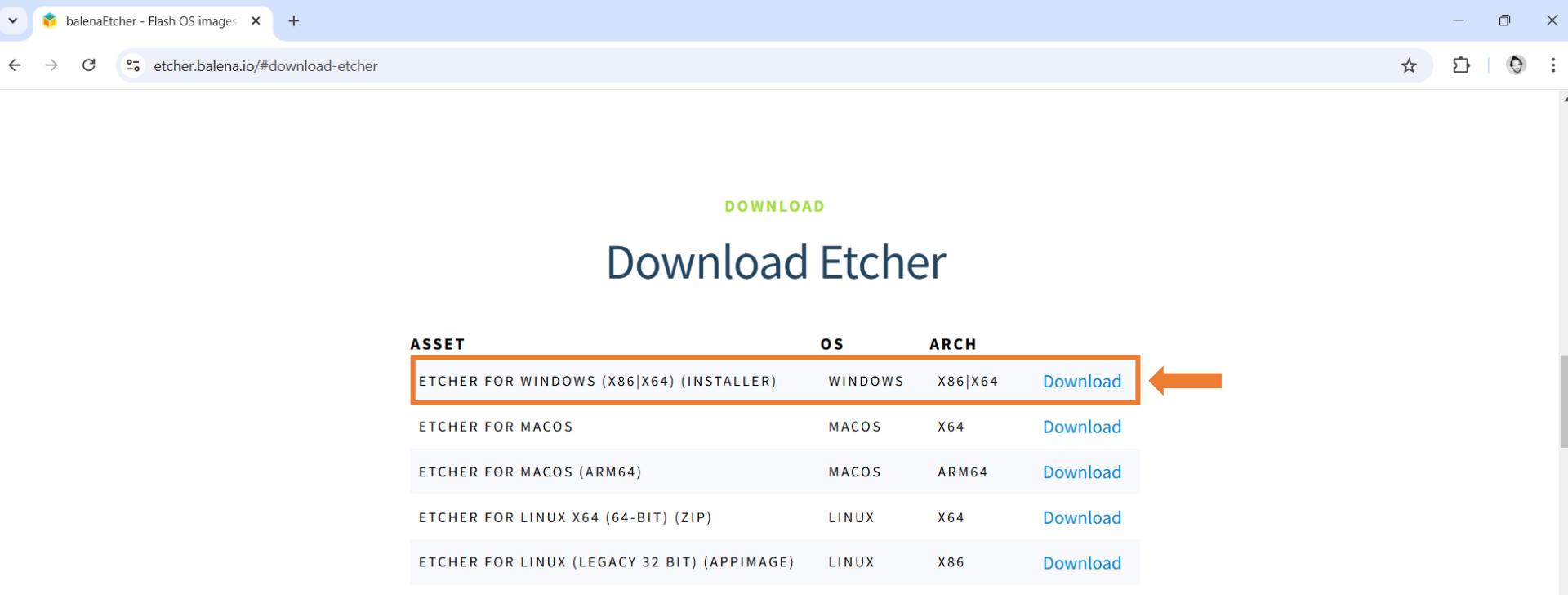
Download Rufus

4. Go to following website: <https://etcher.balena.io/> and press on **Download Etcher**.



Download Rufus

5. Scroll down and click on the **rufus-4.6p.exe** that is **Portable**.



ASSET	OS	ARCH	Download
ETCHER FOR WINDOWS (X86 X64) (INSTALLER)	WINDOWS	X86 X64	Download
ETCHER FOR MACOS	MACOS	X64	Download
ETCHER FOR MACOS (ARM64)	MACOS	ARM64	Download
ETCHER FOR LINUX X64 (64-BIT) (ZIP)	LINUX	X64	Download
ETCHER FOR LINUX (LEGACY 32 BIT) (APPIMAGE)	LINUX	X86	Download

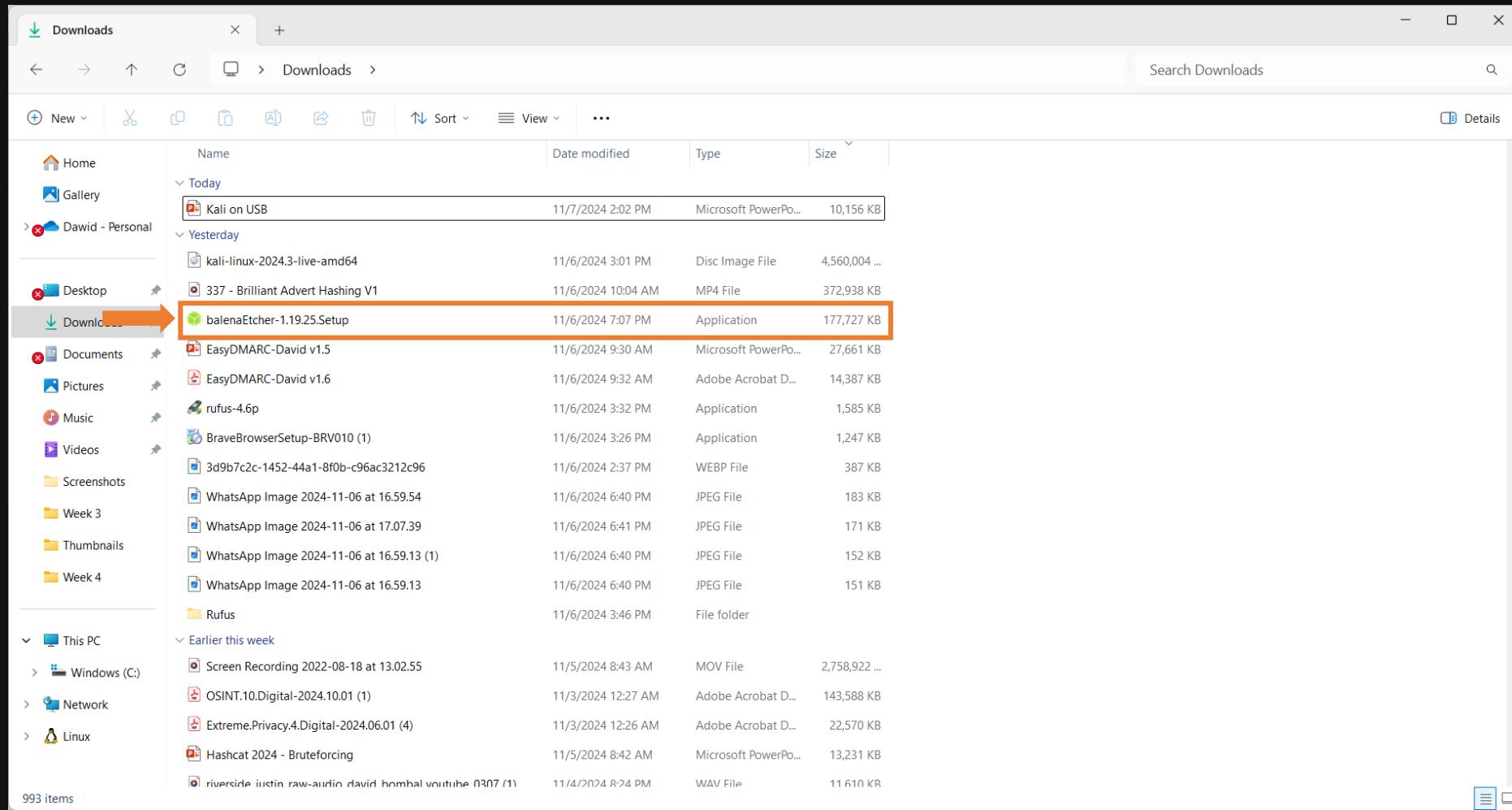
Looking for Debian (.deb) packages or Red Hat (.rpm) packages?

The container-based platform



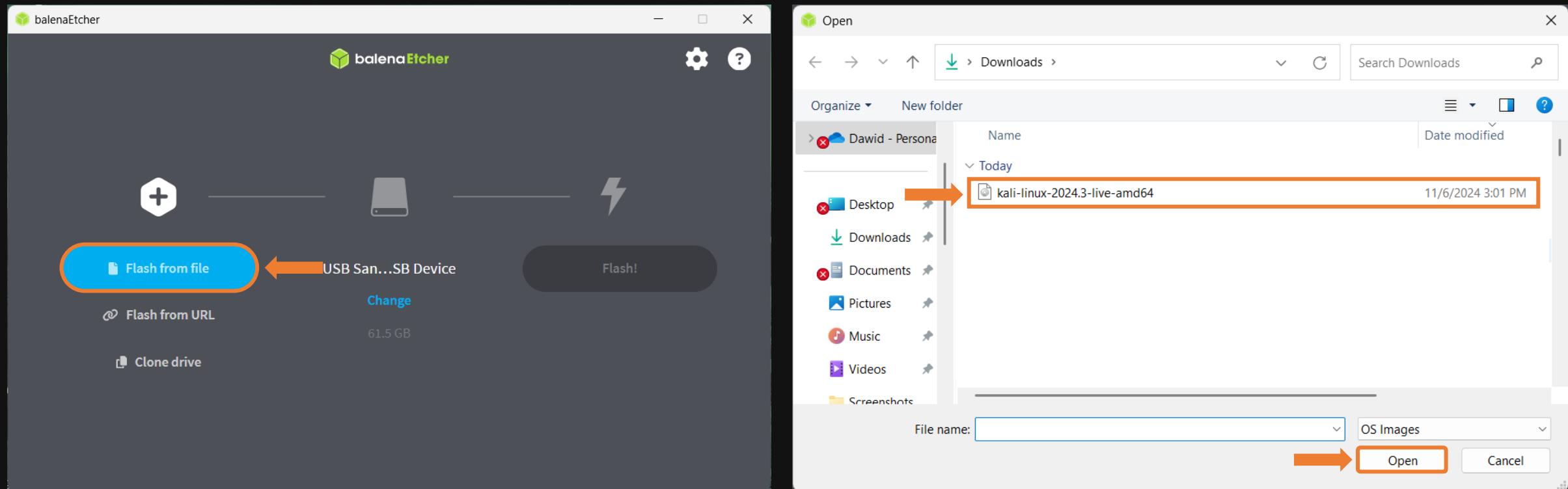
Download Rufus

6. Double click on the **balenaEtcher-1.19.25.Setup** file



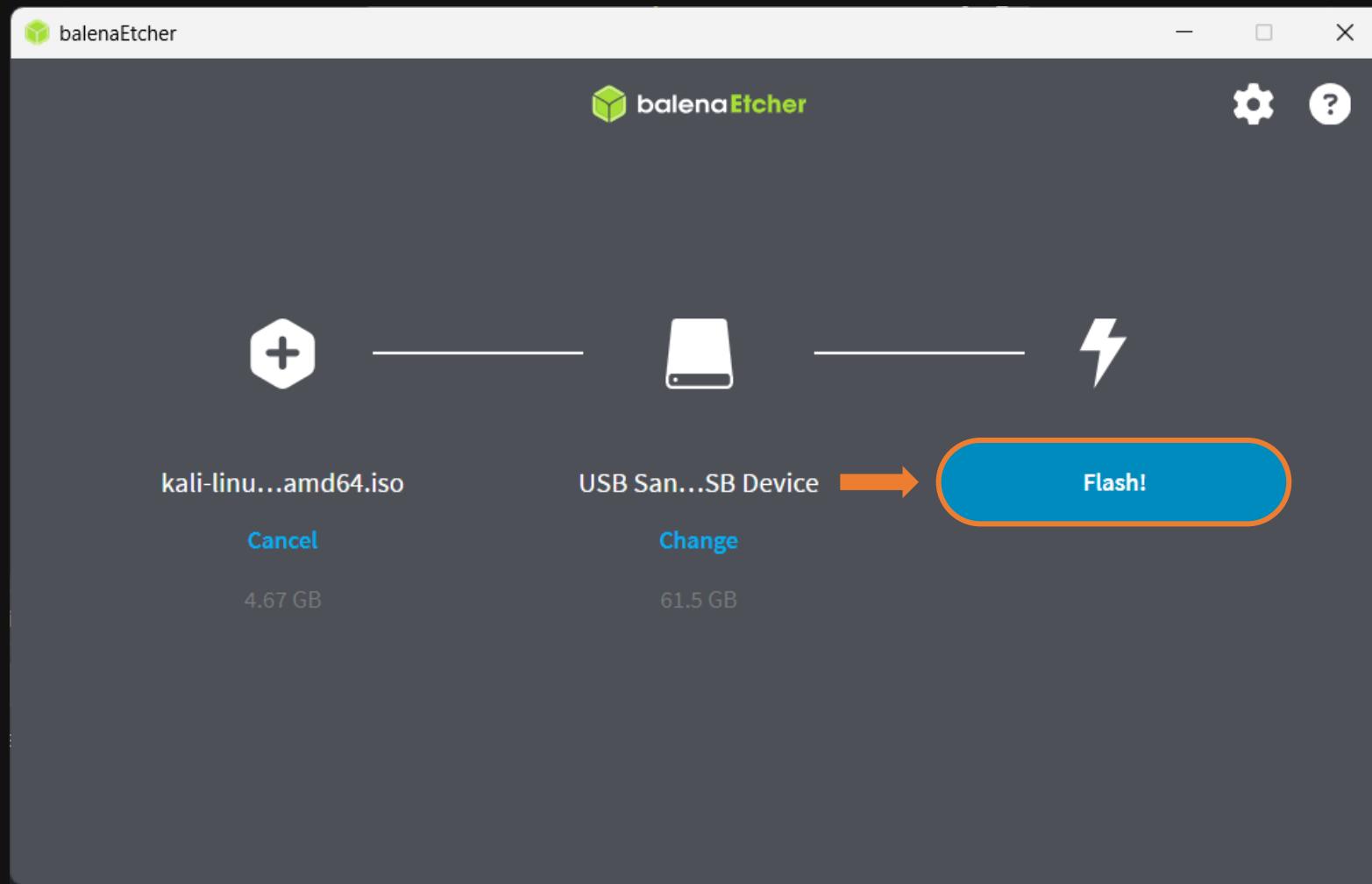
Install Kali Linux Live Boot on USB using Rufus

7. Click on **Flash from file** and choose the **kali-linux-2024.3-live-amd64** file and click on **Open**.



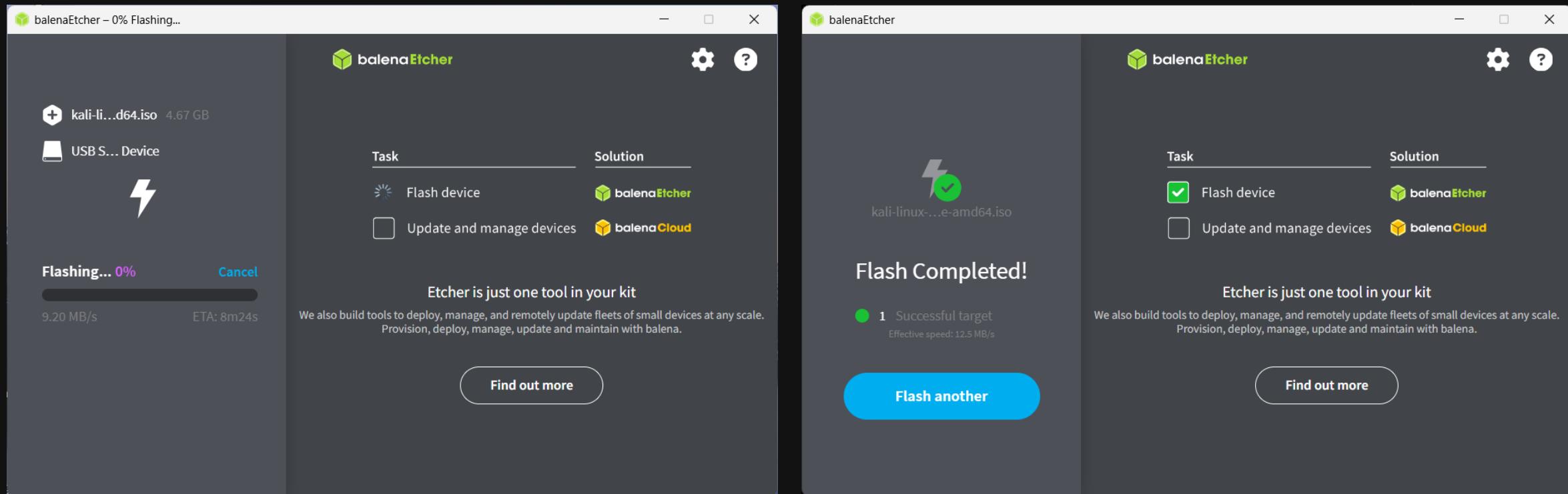
Install Kali Linux Live Boot on USB using Rufus

8. Click on Flash to flash the image to the USB drive.



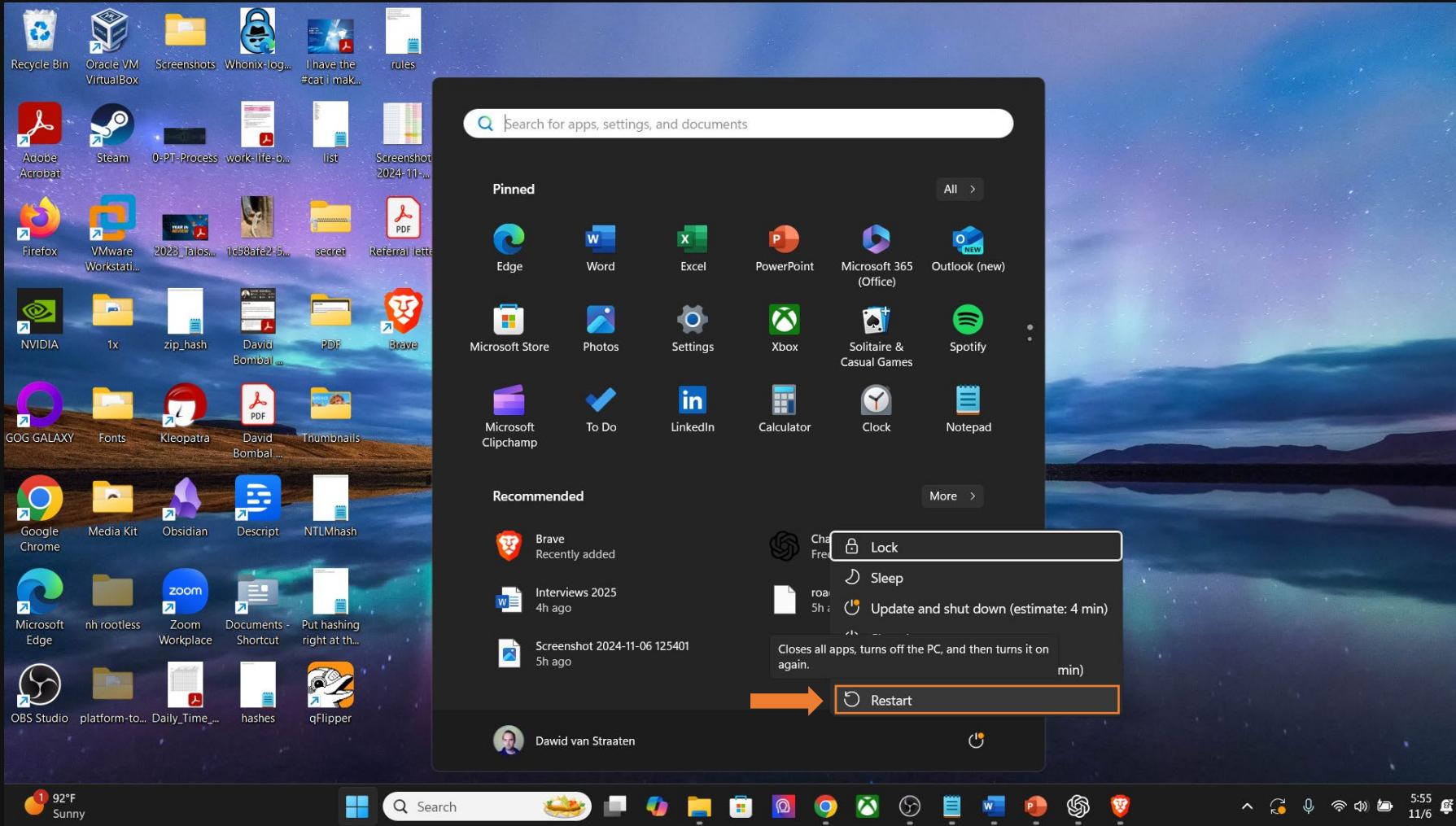
Install Kali Linux Live Boot on USB using Rufus

9. Wait for the flashing to complete and close the balenaEtcher.



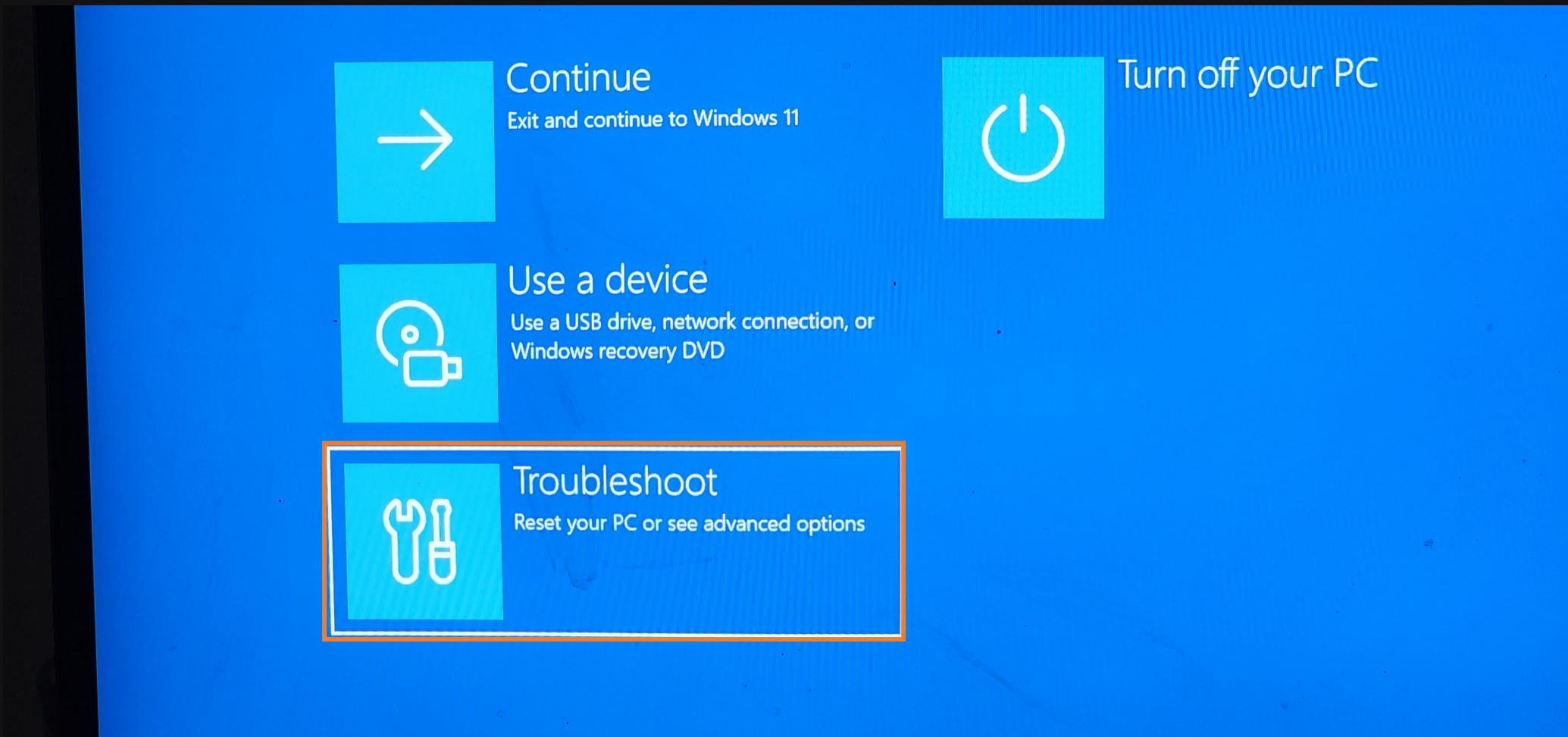
Reboot into the BIOS

12. Hold the **SHIFT** key will clicking on **Restart**.



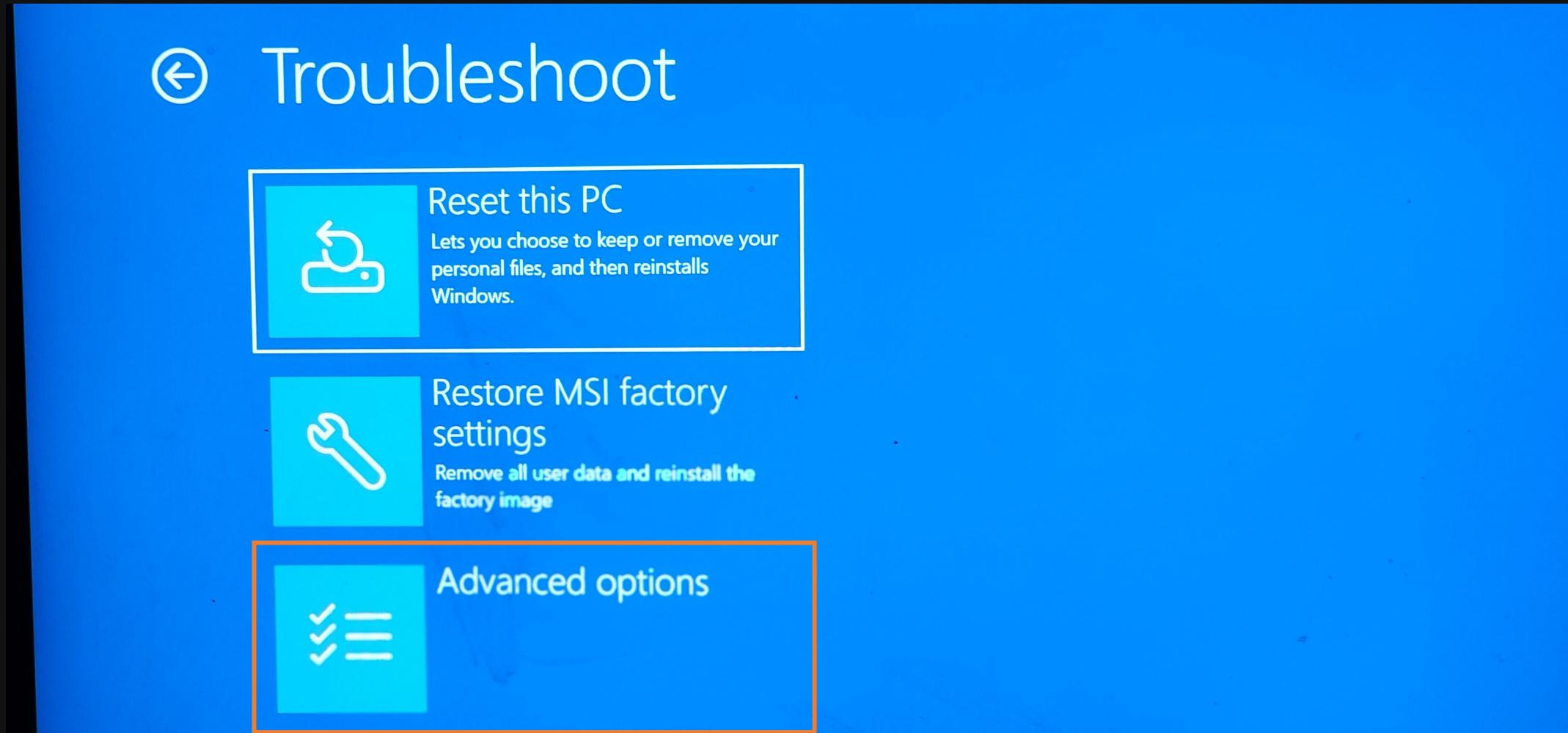
Reboot into the BIOS

12. You will be restarted into a menu **Choose and option click on Troubleshoot.**



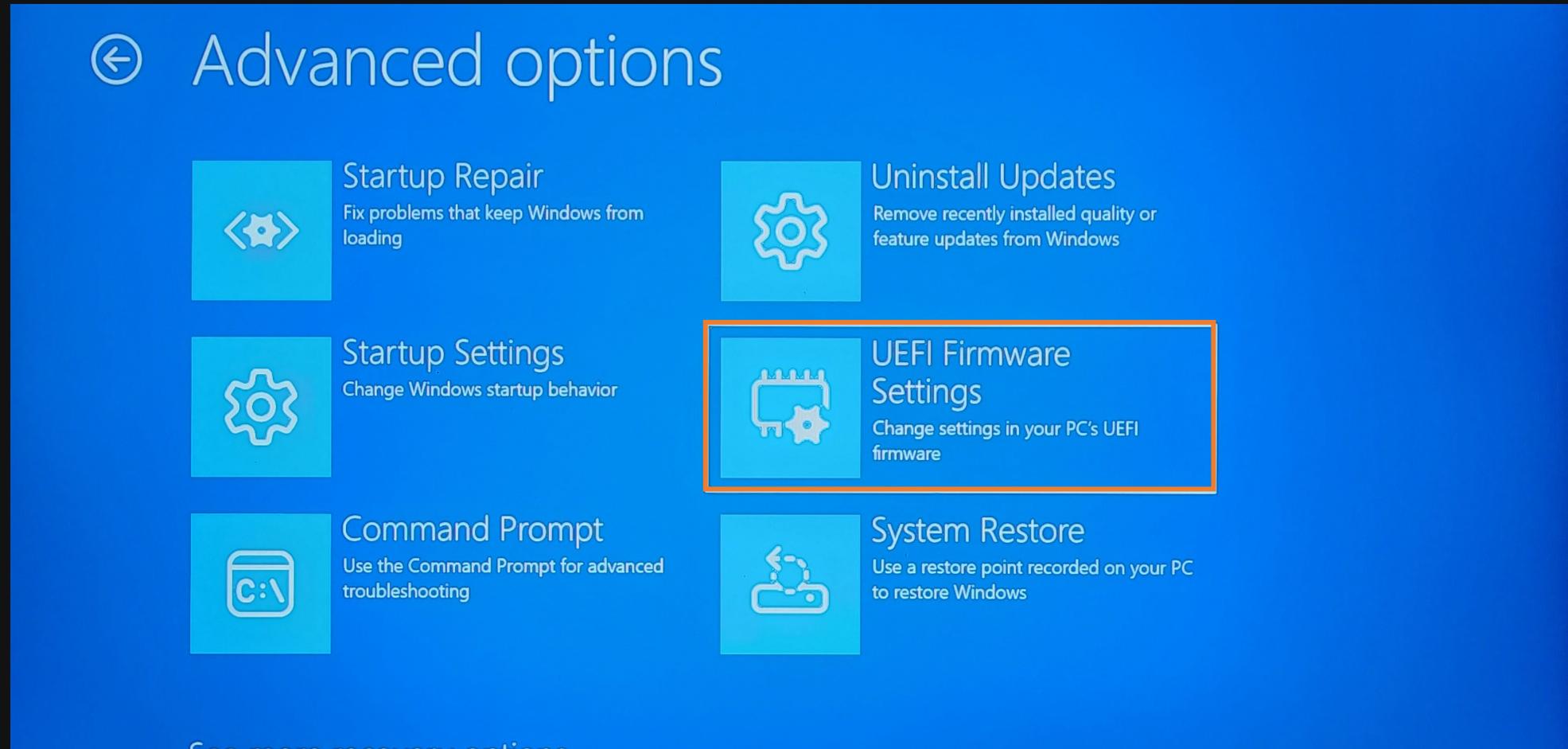
Reboot into the BIOS

13. You will now see a new menu, click on **Advanced options**.



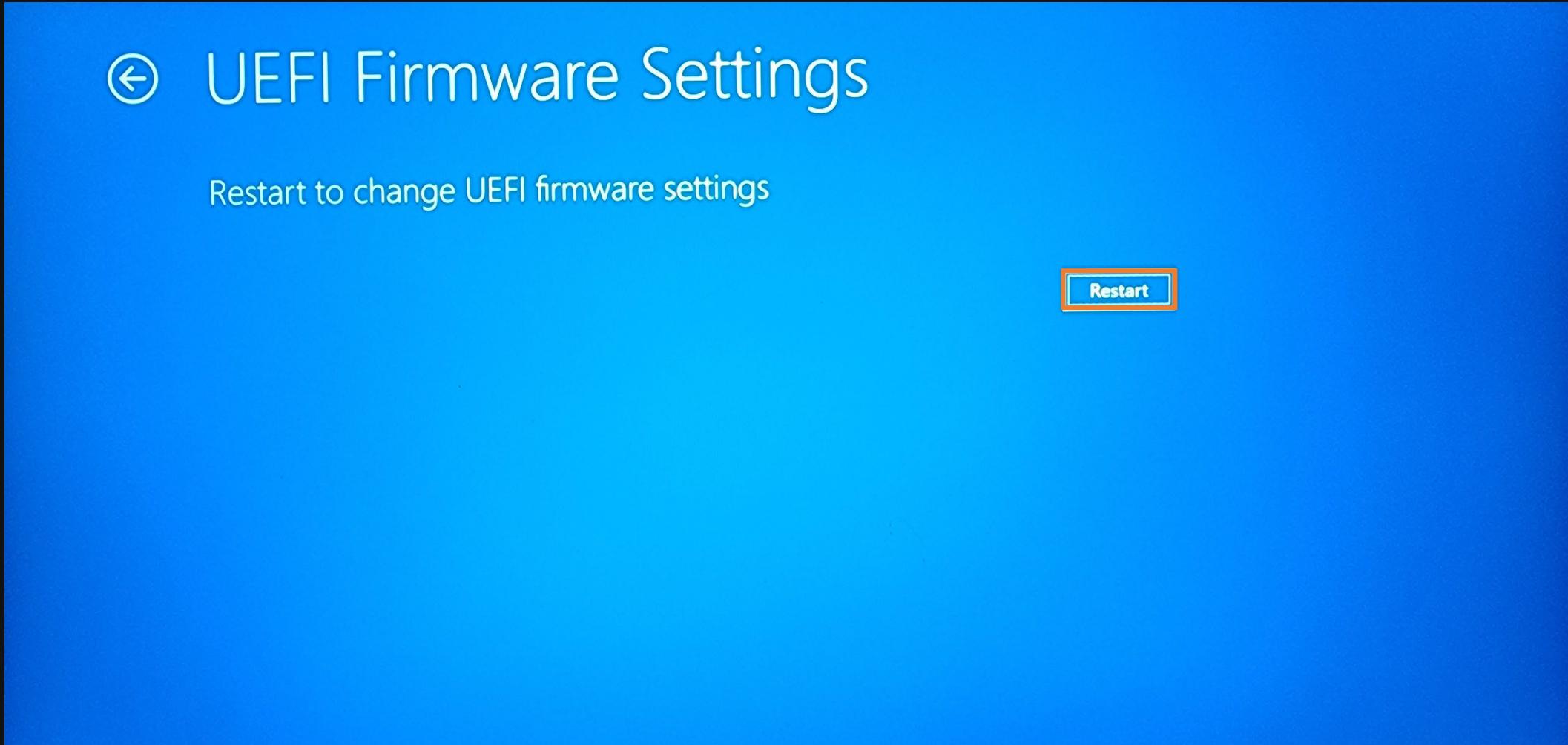
Reboot into the BIOS

15. You will now need to click on the **UEFI Firmware Settings** under Advanced options.



Reboot into the BIOS

16. Click on **Restart** under UEFI Firmware Settings.



Turn off secure boot and change boot priority

17. Depending on how your BIOS works there will be different methods for doing the following, but you need to do it before you can successfully boot into Kali Linux Live Boot.

- You will need to disable secure boot
- Make the USB drive that contains the Kali Live Boot the first boot priority.
- Save and exit your settings.



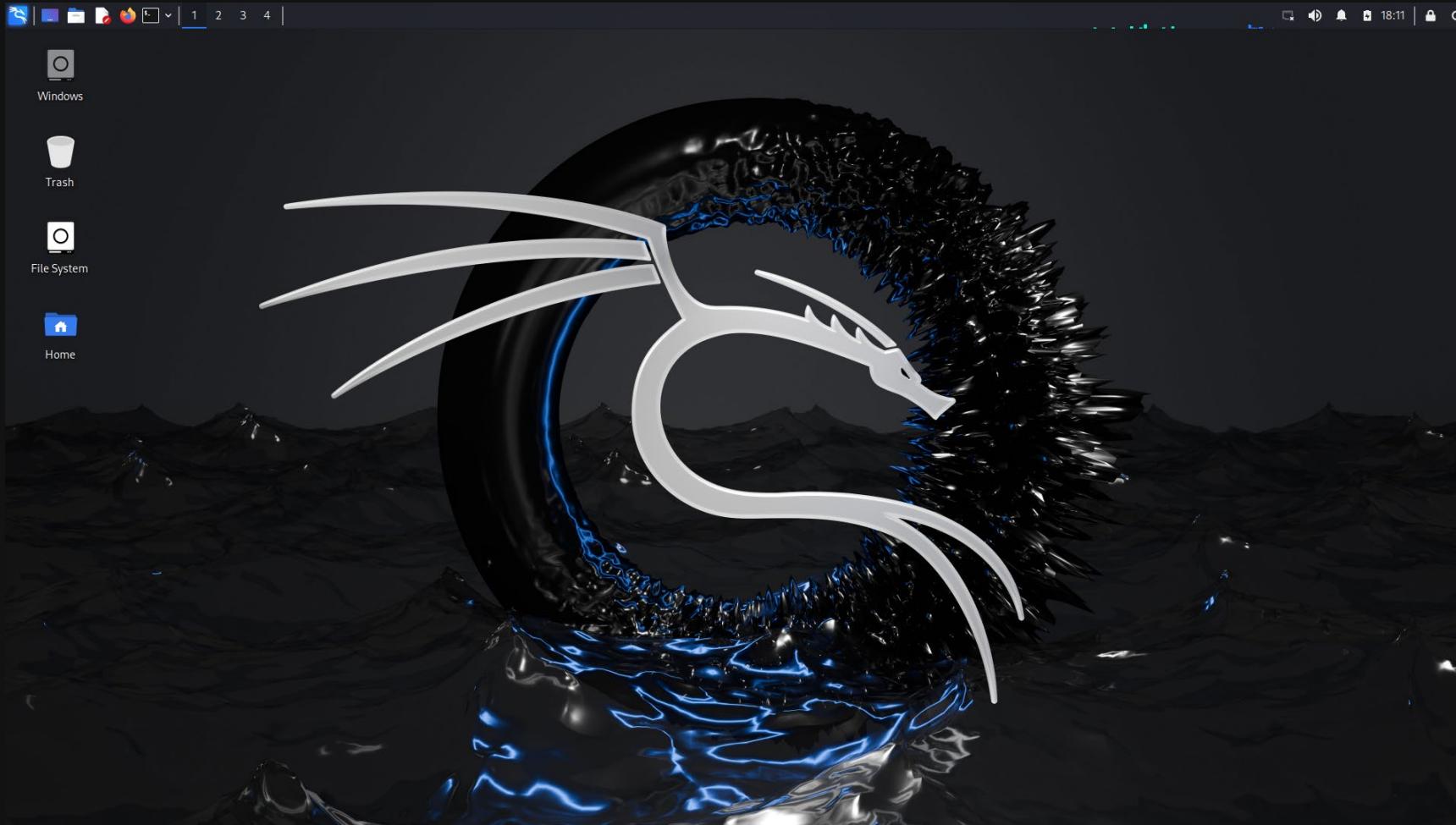
Turn off secure boot and change boot priority

18. You will need to pick the Live USB Persistence from the boot menu.



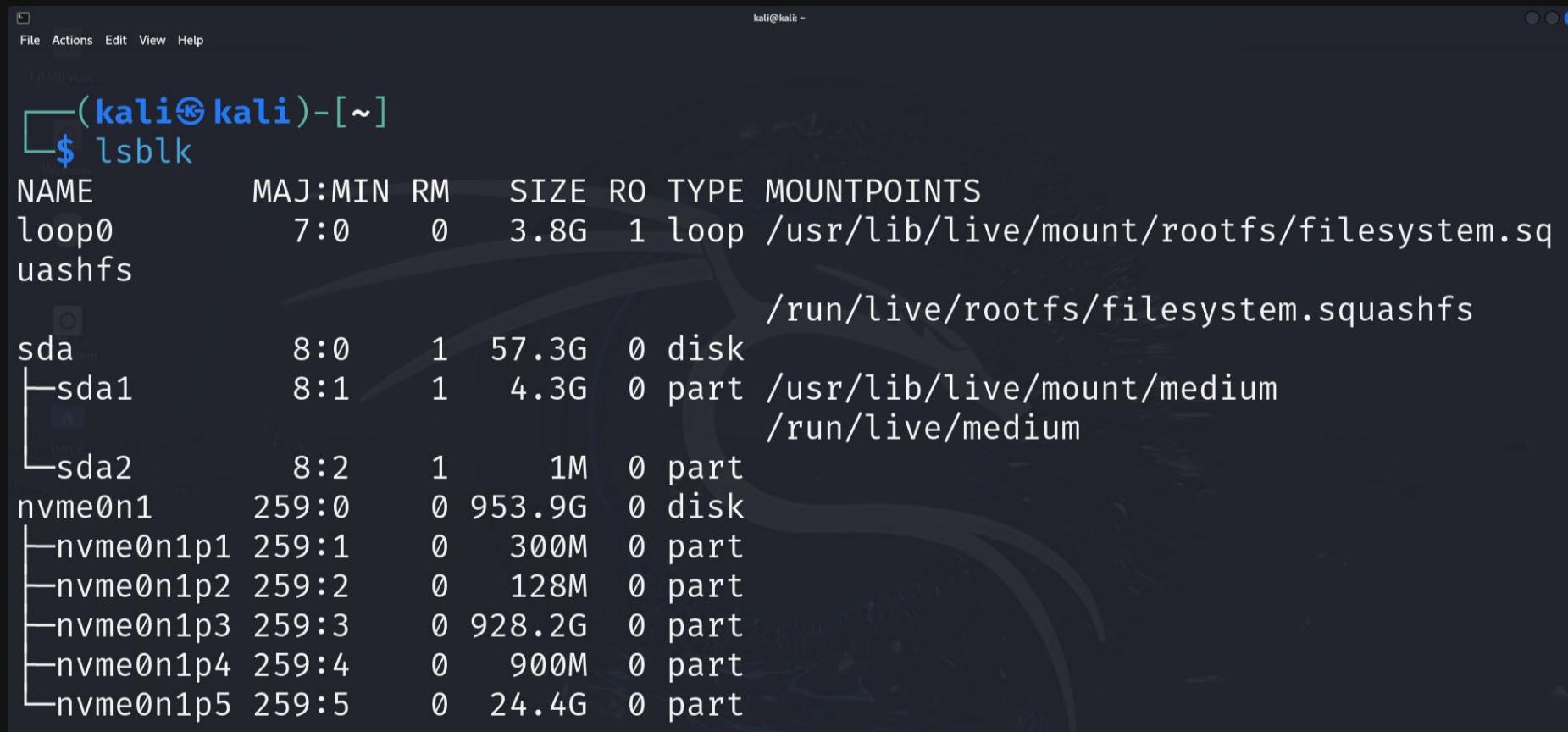
Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

19. Your computer will now start-up into Kali Linux.



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

20. Open up a terminal run the command `lsblk` . This is a command to list all the storage devices connected to the Linux system. You should see two partitions they should be in the form sdX (where X is another character). In our case it is sda, and we have sda1 and sda2.



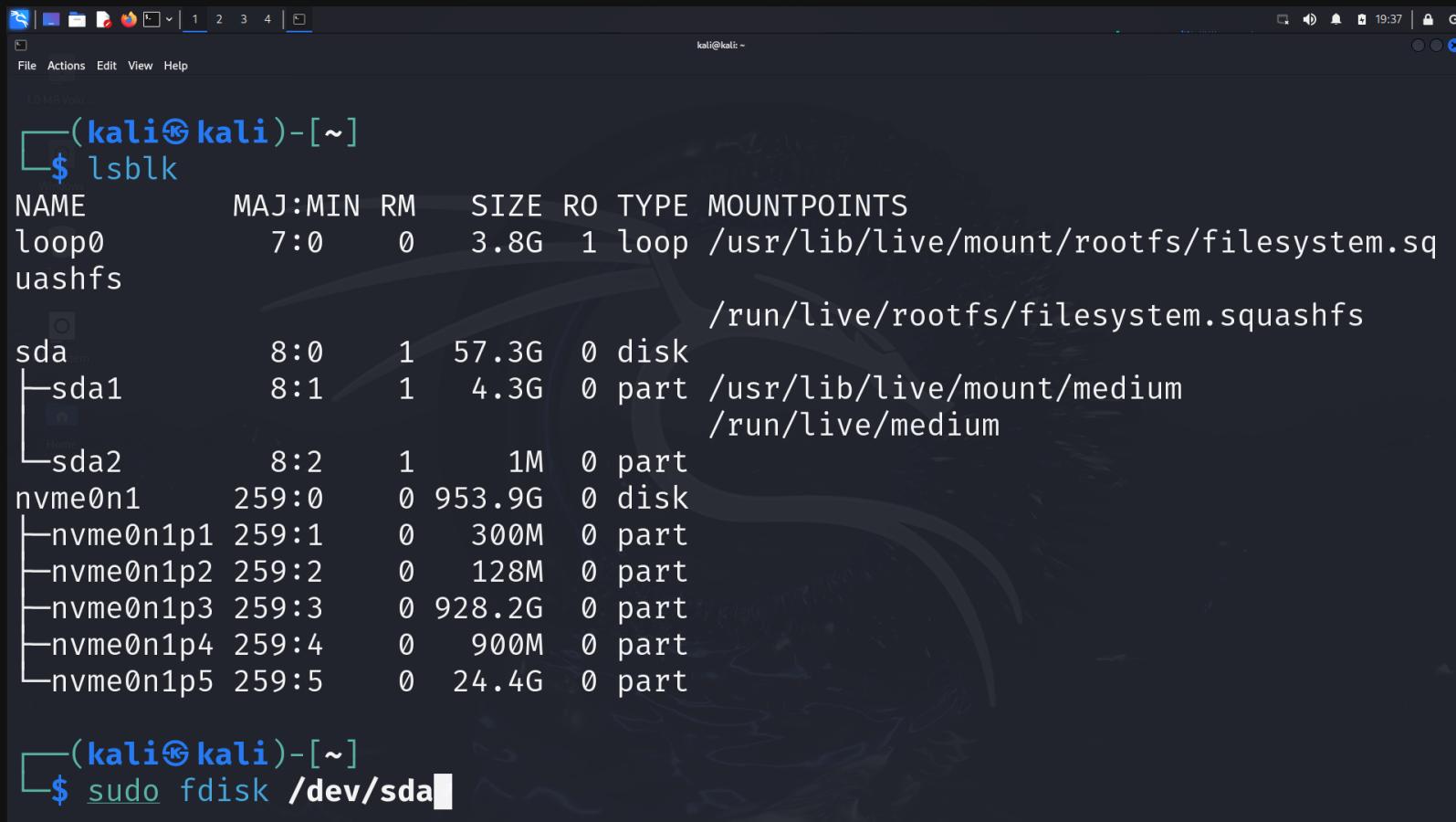
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled '(kali㉿kali)-[~]' with the command \$ lsblk. The output lists various storage devices and their partitions:

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINTS
loop0	7:0	0	3.8G	1	loop	/usr/lib/live/mount/rootfs/filesystem.sq
uashfs						/run/live/rootfs/filesystem.squashfs
sda	8:0	1	57.3G	0	disk	
└─sda1	8:1	1	4.3G	0	part	/usr/lib/live/mount/medium
└─sda2	8:2	1	1M	0	part	/run/live/medium
nvme0n1	259:0	0	953.9G	0	disk	
└─nvme0n1p1	259:1	0	300M	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p2	259:2	0	128M	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p3	259:3	0	928.2G	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p4	259:4	0	900M	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p5	259:5	0	24.4G	0	part	



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

21. We want to create a new persistent partition. fdisk is a partitioning utility, which we can use to create and manage partitions on a disk. We do that running the command `sudo fdisk /dev/sdX` where X is again the letter you saw in the previous step.



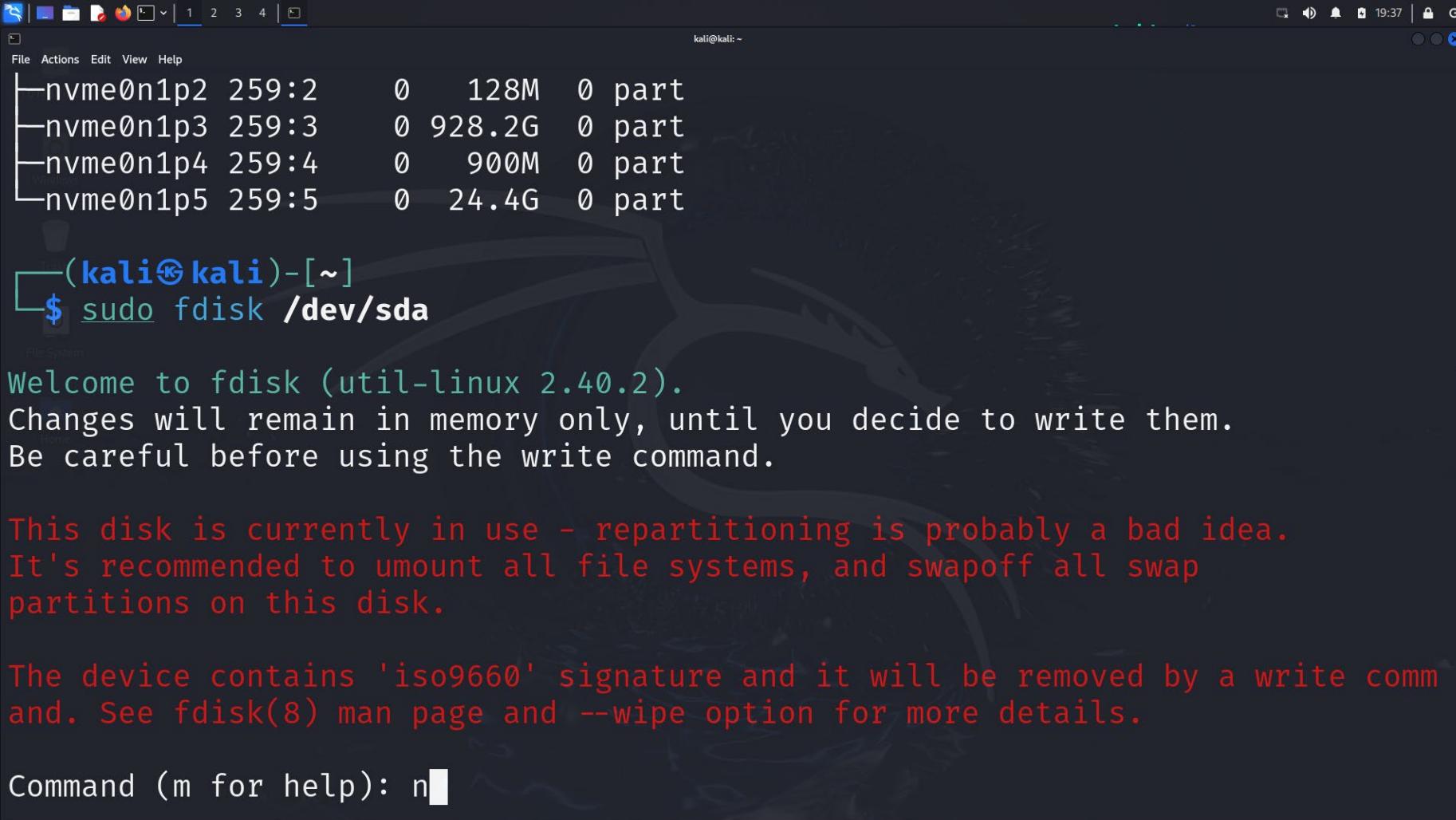
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ lsblk
NAME      MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
loop0      7:0    0  3.8G  1 loop /usr/lib/live/mount/rootfs/filesystem.sq
uashfs
sda       8:0    1 57.3G  0 disk
└─sda1     8:1    1  4.3G  0 part /usr/lib/live/mount/medium
                  /run/live/medium
└─sda2     8:2    1    1M  0 part
nvme0n1   259:0   0 953.9G  0 disk
├─nvme0n1p1 259:1   0  300M  0 part
├─nvme0n1p2 259:2   0  128M  0 part
├─nvme0n1p3 259:3   0 928.2G  0 part
├─nvme0n1p4 259:4   0  900M  0 part
└─nvme0n1p5 259:5   0  24.4G  0 part

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo fdisk /dev/sda
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

22. We want to press **n** to create a new partition.



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal output is as follows:

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
└─nvme0n1p2 259:2      0    128M  0 part
└─nvme0n1p3 259:3      0  928.2G  0 part
└─nvme0n1p4 259:4      0    900M  0 part
└─nvme0n1p5 259:5      0   24.4G  0 part

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└$ sudo fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.40.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

This disk is currently in use - repartitioning is probably a bad idea.
It's recommended to umount all file systems, and swapoff all swap
partitions on this disk.

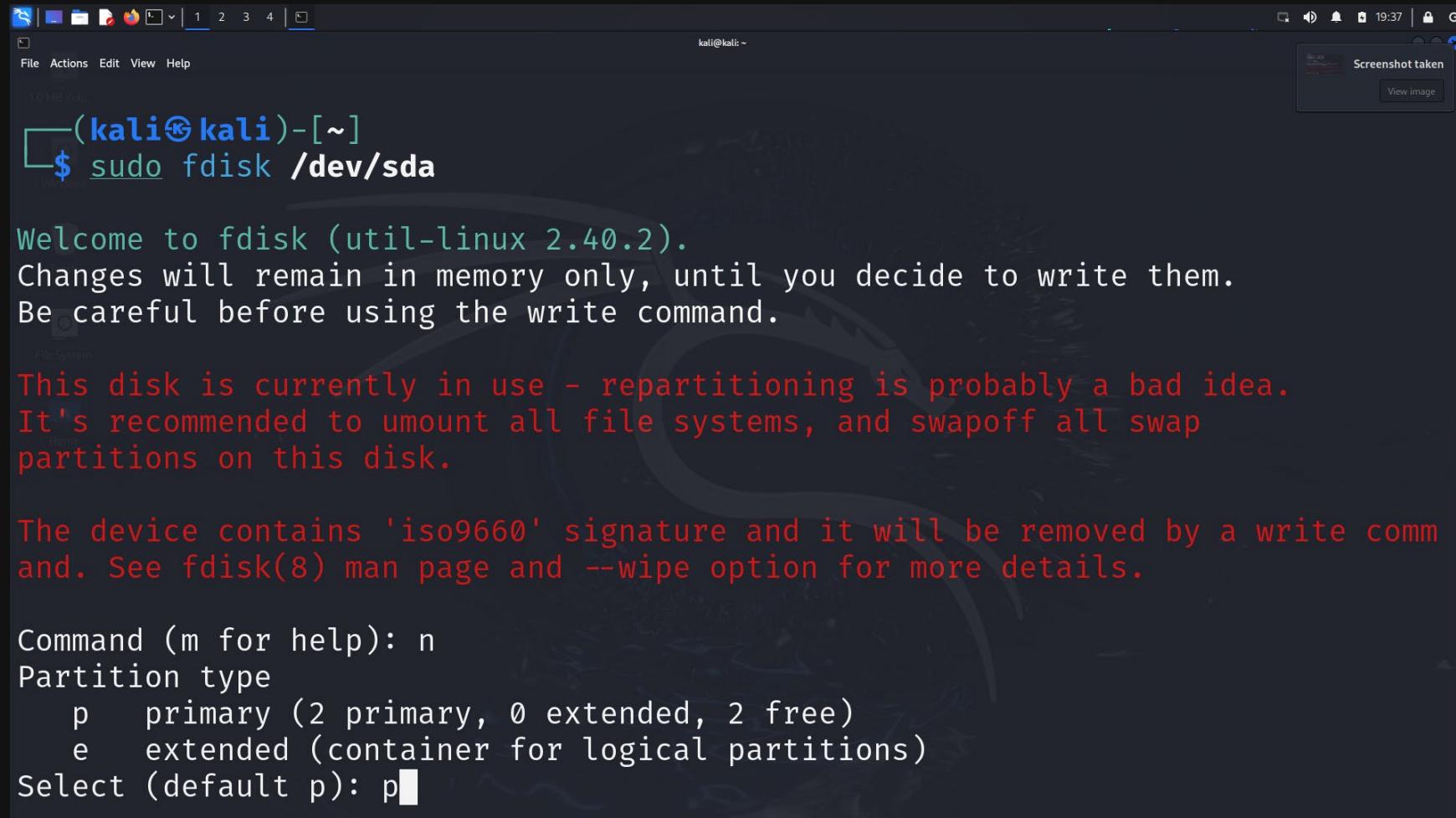
The device contains 'iso9660' signature and it will be removed by a write comm
and. See fdisk(8) man page and --wipe option for more details.

Command (m for help): n
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

23. We want to press **p** to make it a primary partition and select the next available partition number which is **3**.



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is '(kali㉿kali)-[~]'. The user has run the command `sudo fdisk /dev/sda`. The fdisk utility is prompting the user to choose a partition type. The terminal output is as follows:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.40.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

This disk is currently in use - repartitioning is probably a bad idea.
It's recommended to umount all file systems, and swapoff all swap
partitions on this disk.

The device contains 'iso9660' signature and it will be removed by a write comm
and. See fdisk(8) man page and --wipe option for more details.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
      p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
      e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.40.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

This disk is currently in use - repartitioning is probably a bad idea.
It's recommended to umount all file systems, and swapoff all swap
partitions on this disk.

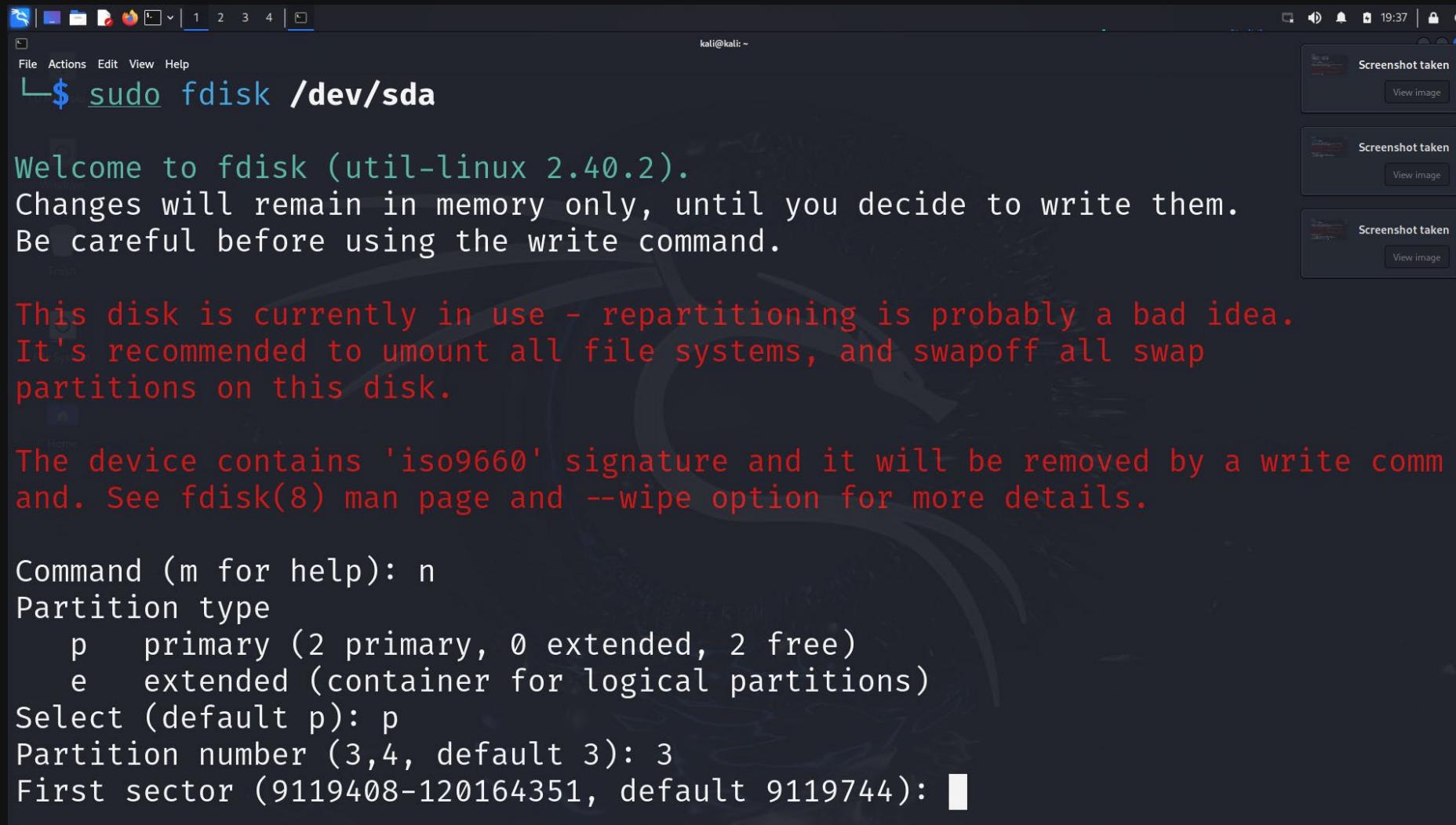
The device contains 'iso9660' signature and it will be removed by a write comm
and. See fdisk(8) man page and --wipe option for more details.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (3,4, default 3): 3
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

24. We will leave where the partition begins and ends as the defaults so we will press enter twice.



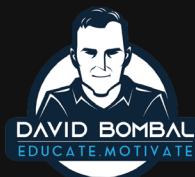
A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window. The title bar shows "kali@kali: ~". The terminal displays the following text:

```
$ sudo fdisk /dev/sda
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.40.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

This disk is currently in use - repartitioning is probably a bad idea.
It's recommended to umount all file systems, and swapoff all swap
partitions on this disk.

The device contains 'iso9660' signature and it will be removed by a write comm
and. See fdisk(8) man page and --wipe option for more details.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (3,4, default 3): 3
First sector (9119408-120164351, default 9119744):
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

```
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.40.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

This disk is currently in use - repartitioning is probably a bad idea.
It's recommended to umount all file systems, and swapoff all swap
partitions on this disk.

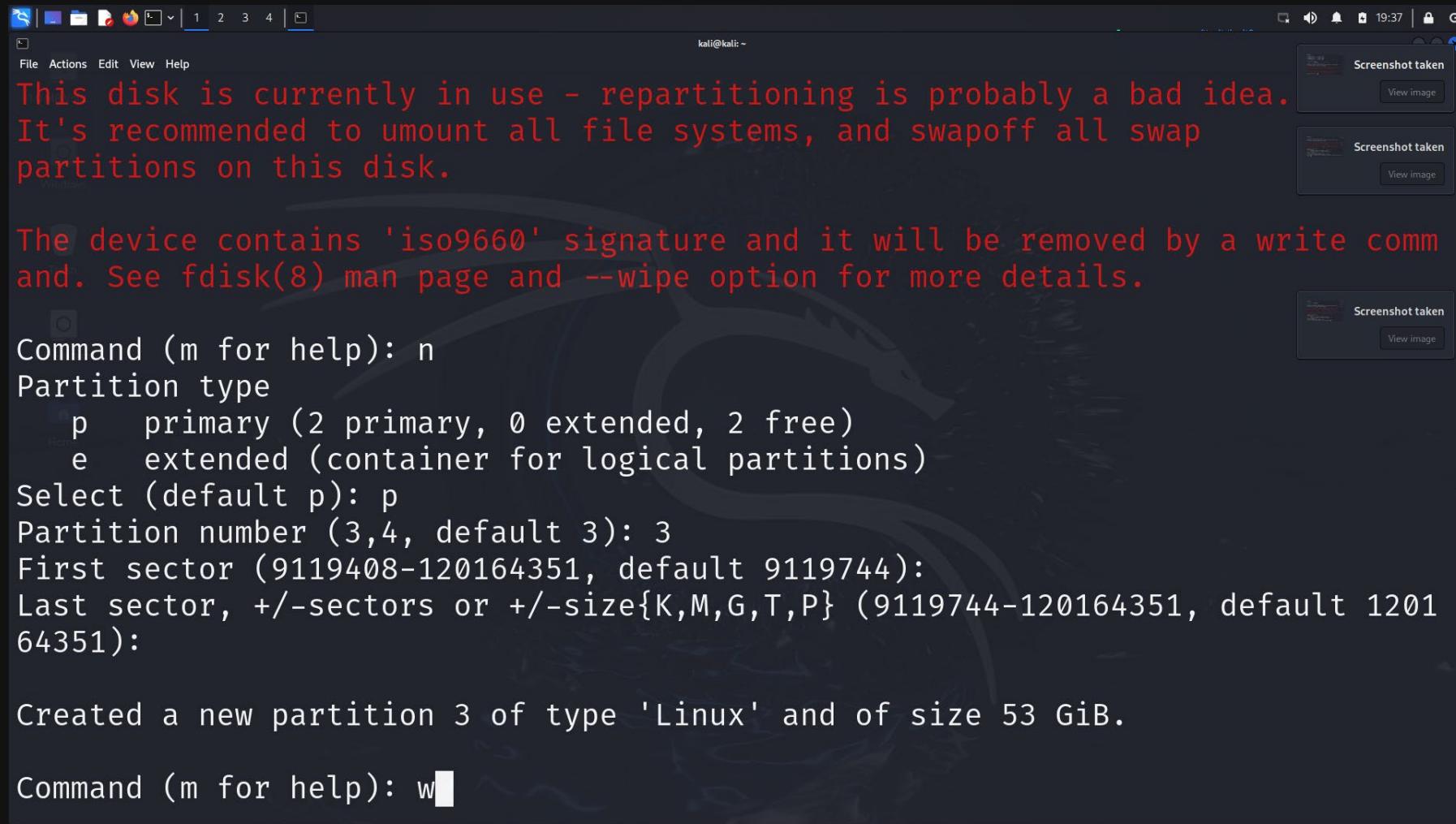
The device contains 'iso9660' signature and it will be removed by a write comm
and. See fdisk(8) man page and --wipe option for more details.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
    p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
    e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (3,4, default 3): 3
First sector (9119408-120164351, default 9119744):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (9119744-120164351, default 1201
64351): █
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

25. We want to write the change so we press **w**.

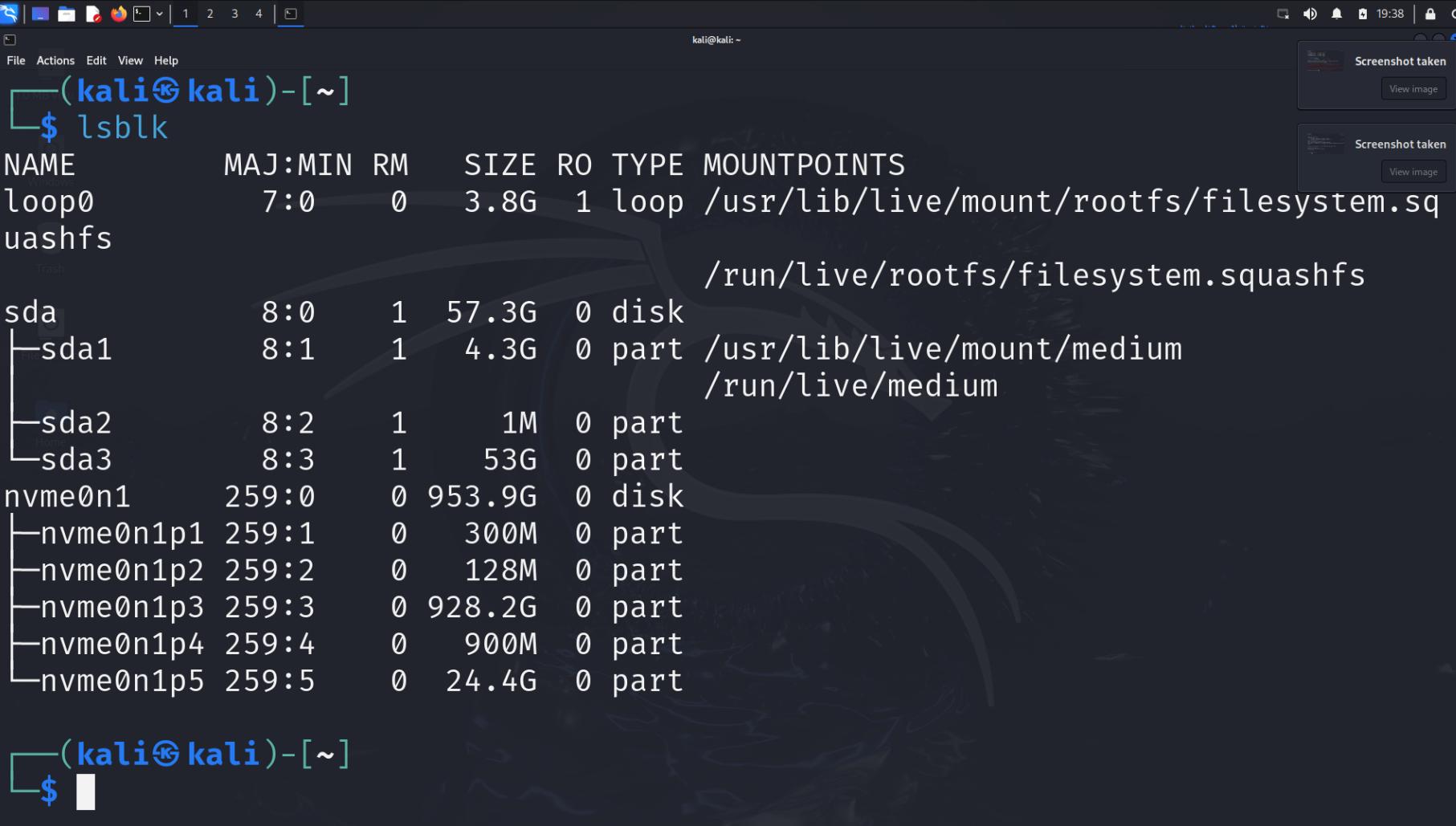


```
This disk is currently in use - repartitioning is probably a bad idea.  
It's recommended to umount all file systems, and swapoff all swap  
partitions on this disk.  
  
The device contains 'iso9660' signature and it will be removed by a write comm  
and. See fdisk(8) man page and --wipe option for more details.  
  
Command (m for help): n  
Partition type  
    p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)  
      e  extended (container for logical partitions)  
Select (default p): p  
Partition number (3,4, default 3): 3  
First sector (9119408-120164351, default 9119744):  
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (9119744-120164351, default 1201  
64351):  
  
Created a new partition 3 of type 'Linux' and of size 53 GiB.  
  
Command (m for help): w
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

26. When you run the `lsblk` command now, you will see that there are 3 partitions.



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal prompt is `(kali㉿kali)-[~]`. The user has run the `lsblk` command, which lists the following disk partitions:

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINTS
loop0	7:0	0	3.8G	1	loop	/usr/lib/live/mount/rootfs/filesystem.sq
uashfs						/run/live/rootfs/filesystem.squashfs
sda	8:0	1	57.3G	0	disk	
└─sda1	8:1	1	4.3G	0	part	/usr/lib/live/mount/medium
└─sda2	8:2	1	1M	0	part	
└─sda3	8:3	1	53G	0	part	
nvme0n1	259:0	0	953.9G	0	disk	
└─nvme0n1p1	259:1	0	300M	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p2	259:2	0	128M	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p3	259:3	0	928.2G	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p4	259:4	0	900M	0	part	
└─nvme0n1p5	259:5	0	24.4G	0	part	



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

27. We now partitioned the drive, we would use a tool like mkfs to format it with a filesystem for storage. To format sda3, we use the command `sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/sda3`



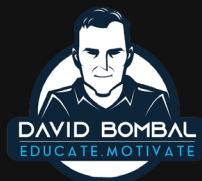
A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment showing a terminal window. The terminal window has a dark background and light-colored text. It displays a command line interface with the following text:
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
\$ sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/sda3

Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/sda3
mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024)
Creating filesystem with 13880576 4k blocks and 3473408 inodes
Filesystem UUID: f2f1e3f0-01c0-4493-b716-c997ca7d2170
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
            32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654
208,
            4096000, 7962624, 11239424

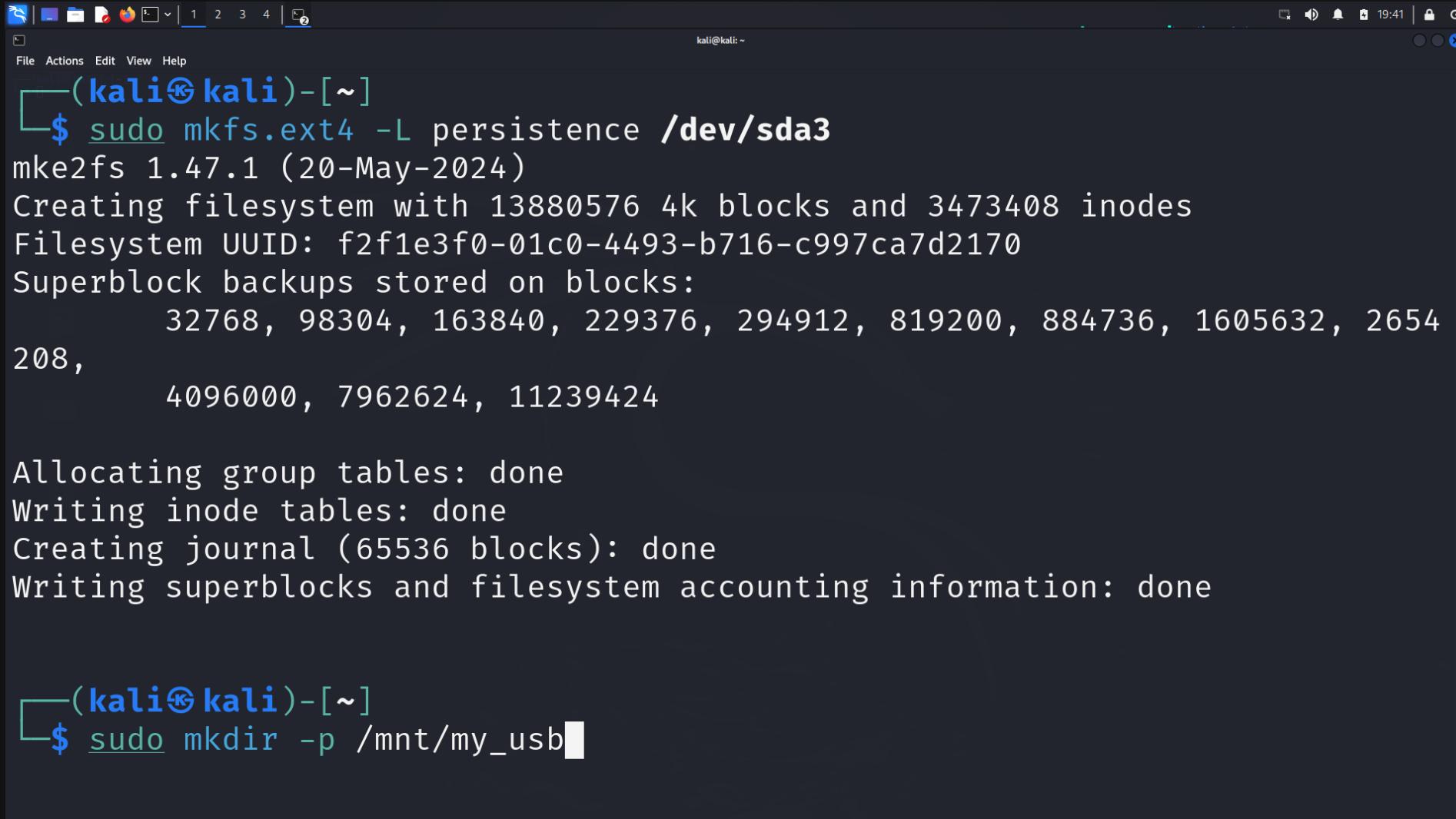
Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ █
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

28. We create a directory.



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence /dev/sda3
mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024)
Creating filesystem with 13880576 4k blocks and 3473408 inodes
Filesystem UUID: f2f1e3f0-01c0-4493-b716-c997ca7d2170
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
            32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654
208,
            4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

29. We want to mount the partition /dev/sda3 to the directory /mnt/my_usb. We use the command

```
sudo mount /dev/sda3 /mnt/my_usb
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal output is as follows:

```
mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024)
Creating filesystem with 13880576 4k blocks and 3473408 inodes
Filesystem UUID: f2f1e3f0-01c0-4493-b716-c997ca7d2170
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
            32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654
208,
            4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb

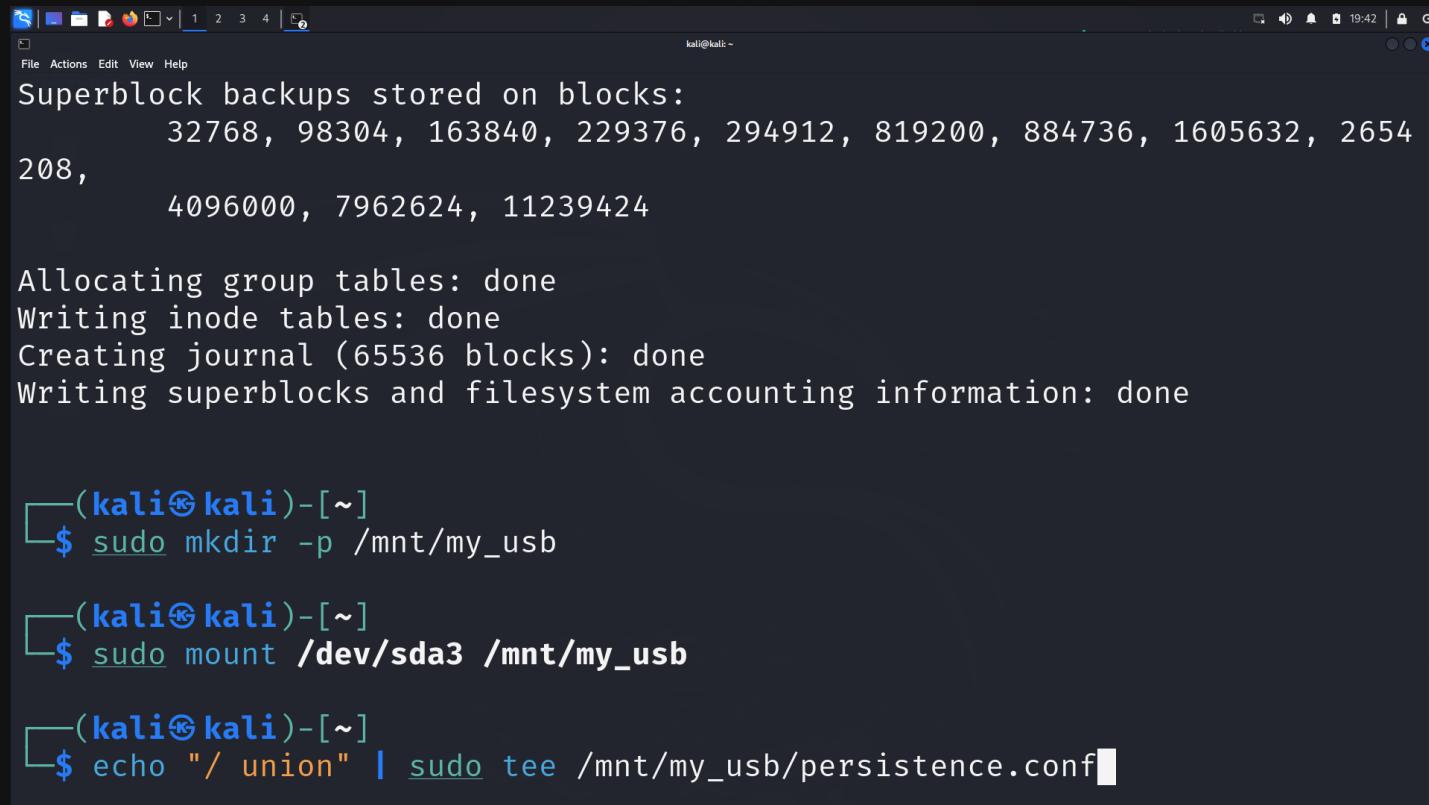
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mount /dev/sda3 /mnt/my_usb
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

30. This command writes the text "/ union" into a file called persistence.conf on your USB drive. This file (persistence.conf) is a special configuration file that tells a live system (like a live USB Linux) to save changes you make, allowing your changes to be stored even after you restart:

```
echo "/ union" | sudo tee /mnt/my_usb/persistence.conf
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal output is as follows:

```
Superblock backups stored on blocks:  
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654  
208,  
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424  
  
Allocating group tables: done  
Writing inode tables: done  
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done  
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

Below the terminal output, there is a file browser interface showing the creation of a directory and its mounting:

- (kali㉿kali)-[~]\$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]\$ sudo mount /dev/sda3 /mnt/my_usb
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]\$ echo "/ union" | sudo tee /mnt/my_usb/persistence.conf



This command safely disconnects the USB (or other device) mounted at /mnt/my_usb from the system, so it can be removed without risking data loss.

Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

31. This command safely disconnects the USB (or other device) mounted at /mnt/my_usb from the system, so it can be removed without risking data loss

```
sudo umount /mnt/my_usb
```

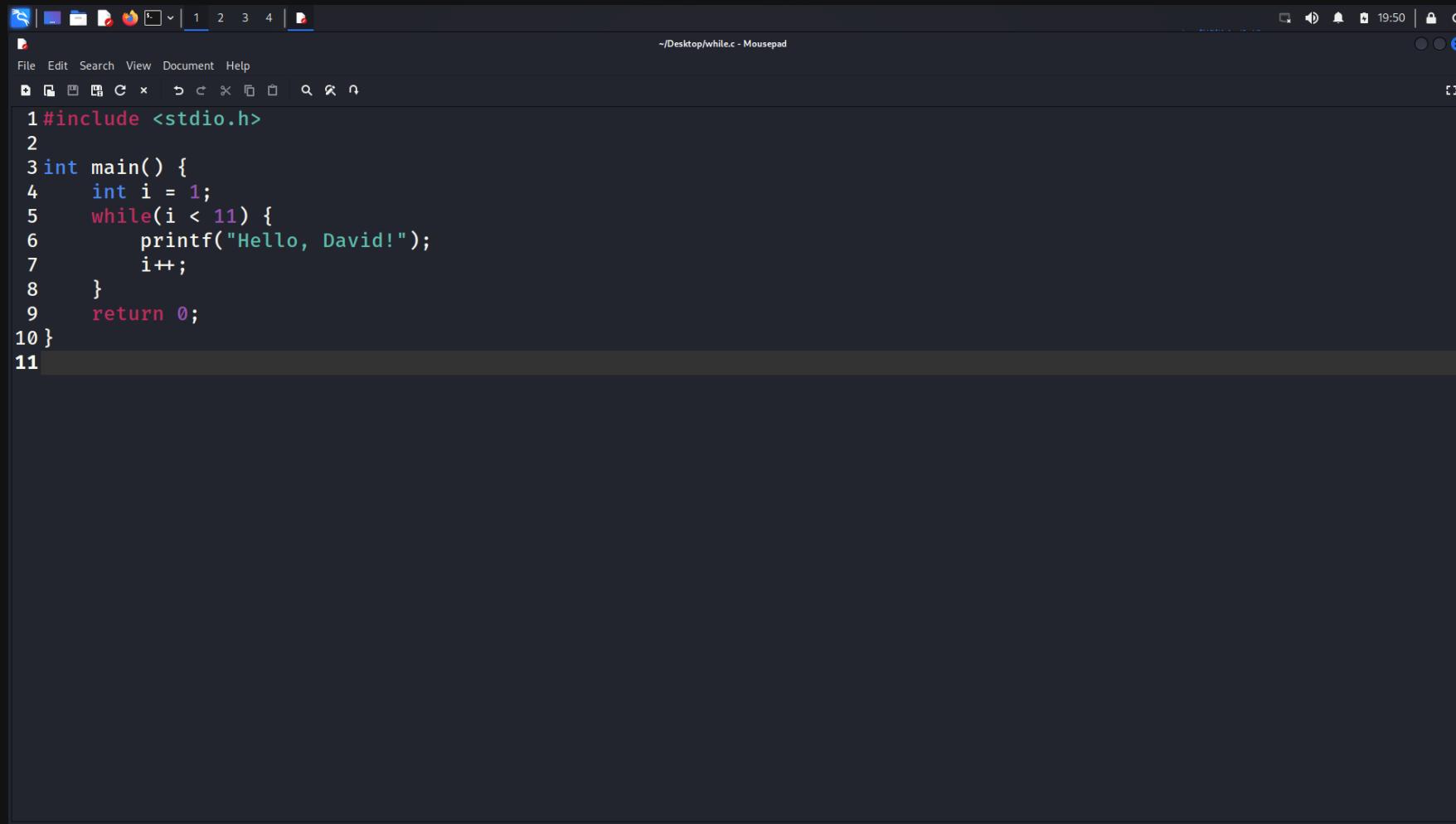
The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal history is as follows:

- Allocating group tables: done
- Writing inode tables: done
- Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
- Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]
- \$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]
- \$ sudo mount /dev/sda3 /mnt/my_usb
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]
- \$ echo "/ union" | sudo tee /mnt/my_usb/persistence.conf
- / union
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]
- \$ sudo umount /mnt/my_usb



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

32. Restart the computer and boot into the same USB Live Boot Persistence mode, as before. Your Kali USB Live Boot will now be persistent. I write a simple C program save it on the desktop and reboot the computer.



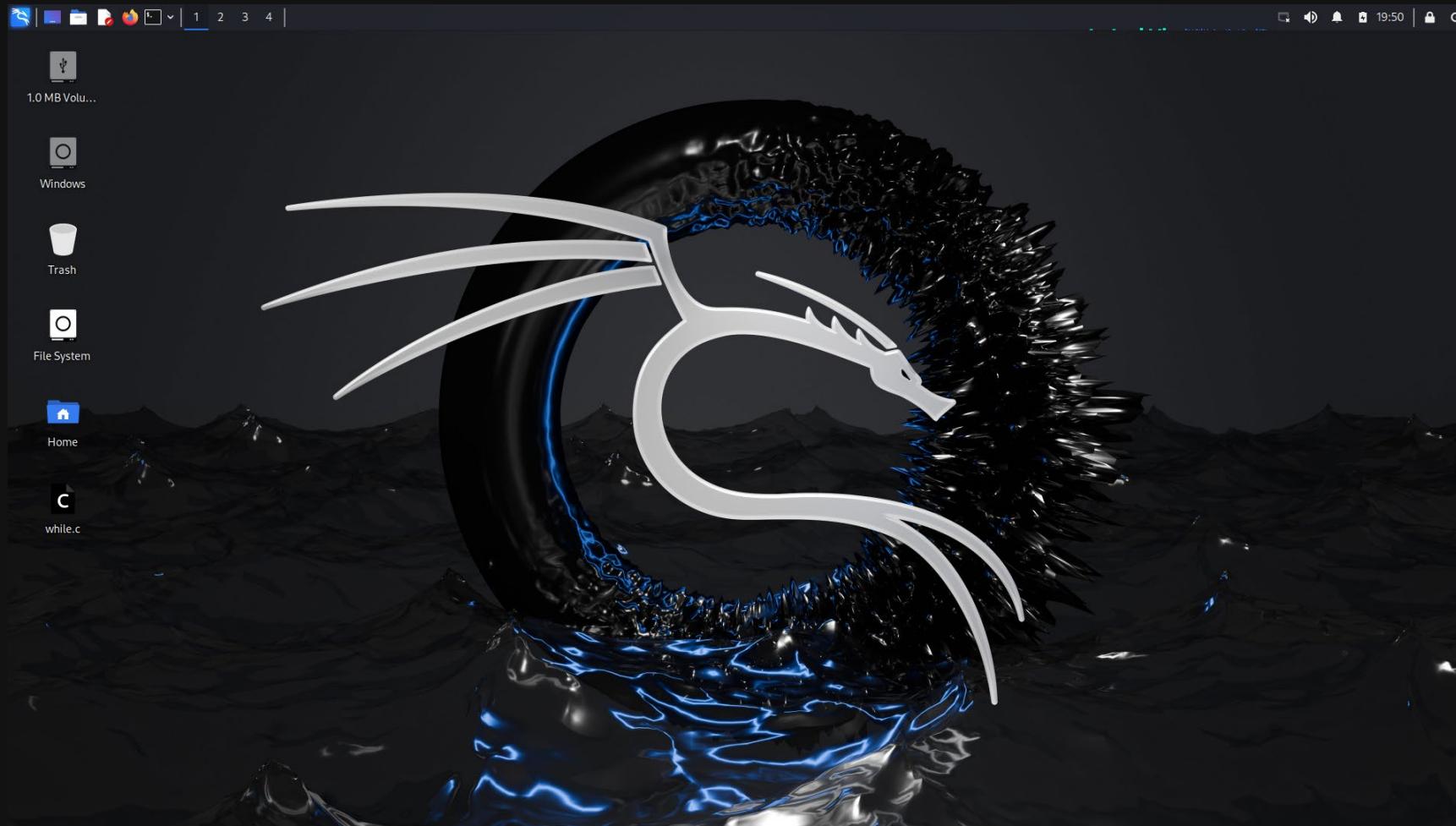
A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window titled 'Mousepad' displays the following C code:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int i = 1;
5     while(i < 11) {
6         printf("Hello, David!");
7         i++;
8     }
9     return 0;
10}
11
```



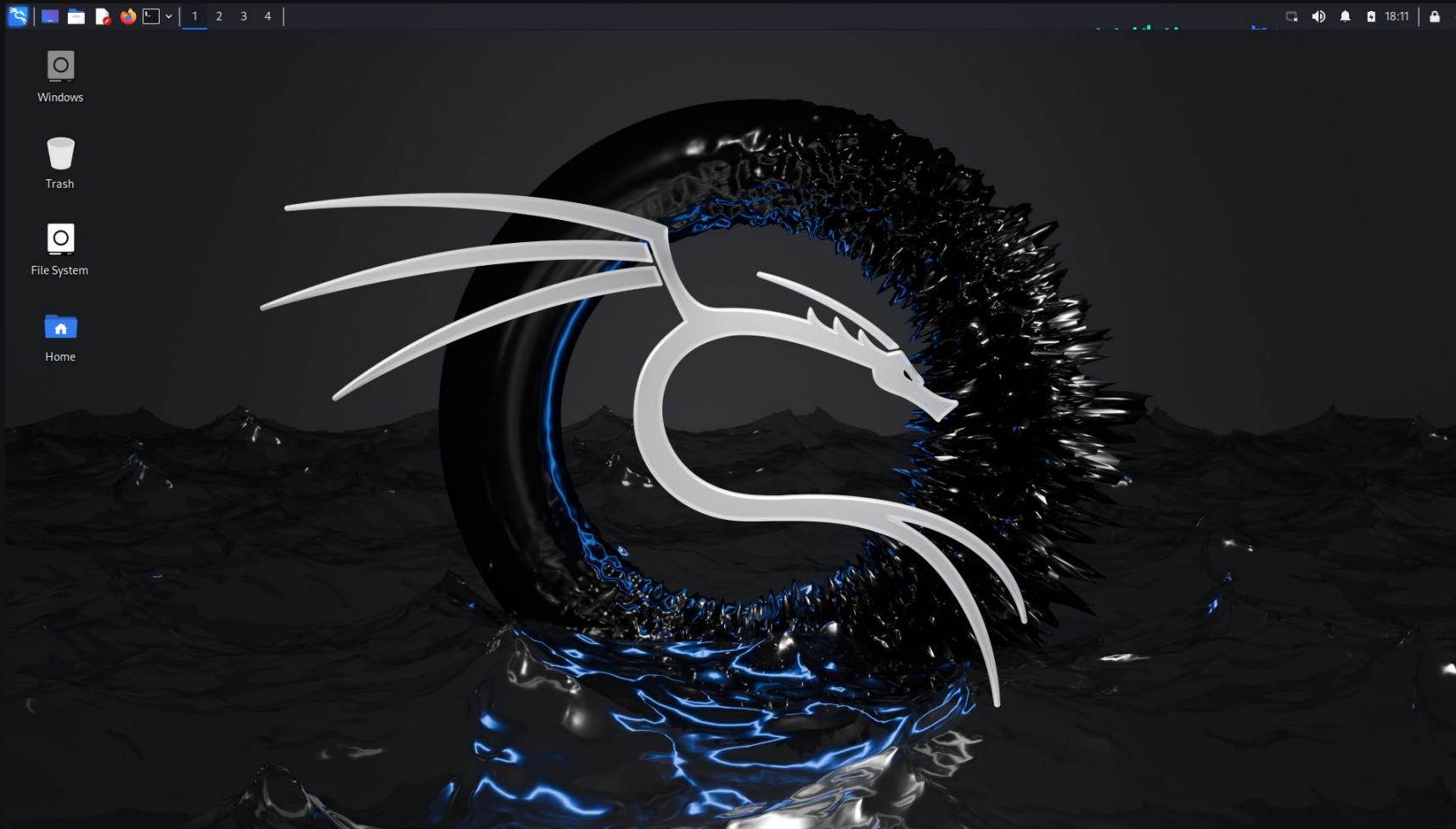
Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

33. Restart the computer and boot into the same USB Live Boot Persistence mode, as before. You will see that our C program is still on the Desktop. You now have persistence.



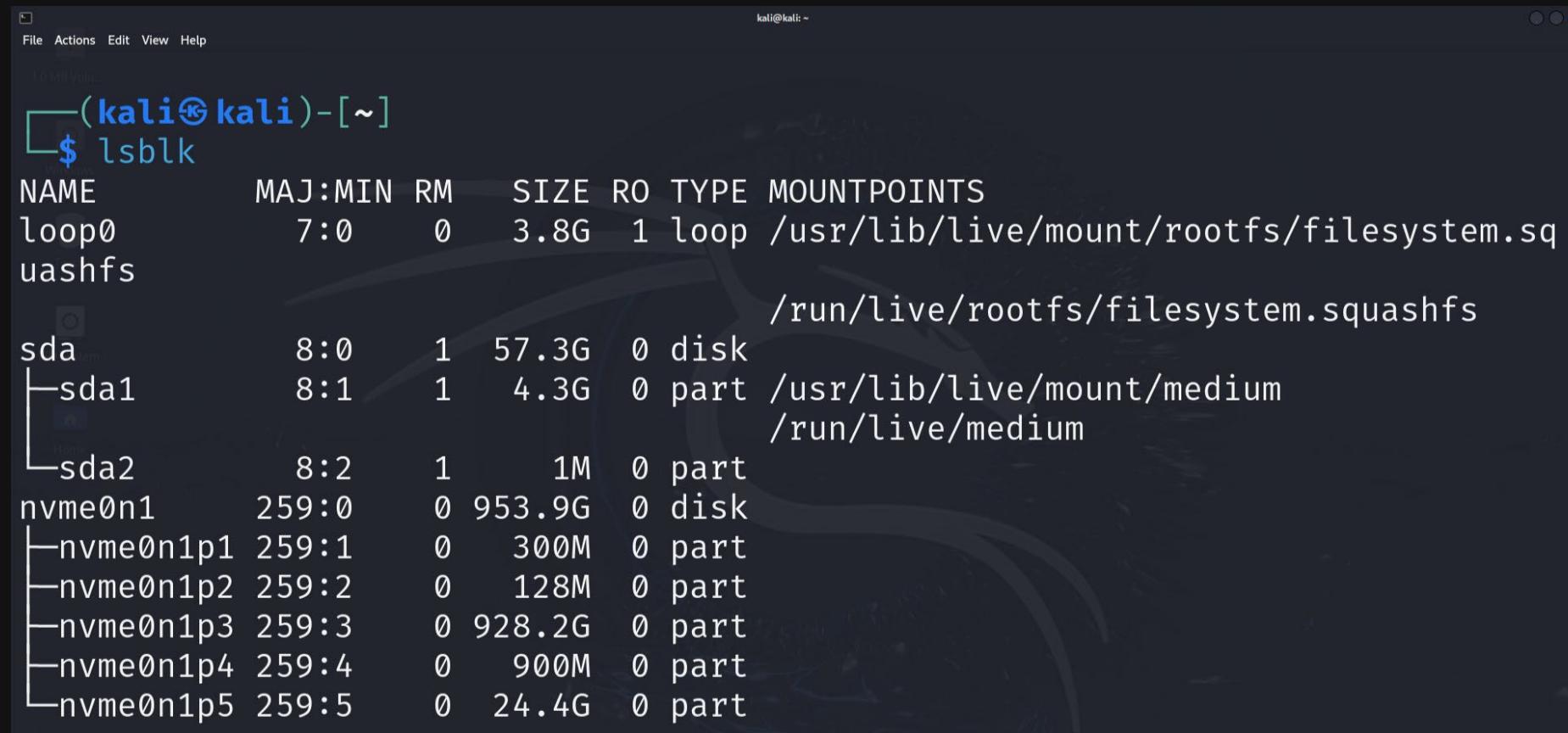
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1. Your computer will now start-up into Kali Linux.

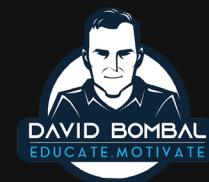


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2. Open up a terminal run the command `lsblk`. This is a command to list all the storage devices connected to the Linux system. You should see two partitions they should be in the form sdX (where X is another character). In our case it is sda, and we have sda1 and sda2.



```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
1.0 MiB yours
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ lsblk
NAME      MAJ:MIN   RM   SIZE RO  TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
loop0      7:0       0   3.8G  1  loop /usr/lib/live/mount/rootfs/filesystem.sq
uashfs
sda        8:0       1  57.3G  0  disk
└─sda1     8:1       1   4.3G  0  part /usr/lib/live/mount/medium
                                         /run/live/medium
└─sda2     8:2       1     1M  0  part
nvme0n1    259:0     0 953.9G  0  disk
└─nvme0n1p1 259:1     0   300M  0  part
└─nvme0n1p2 259:2     0   128M  0  part
└─nvme0n1p3 259:3     0 928.2G  0  part
└─nvme0n1p4 259:4     0   900M  0  part
└─nvme0n1p5 259:5     0   24.4G  0  part
```



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3. We will be using the `/dev/sda` partition as a variable called usl `usb=/dev/sda`

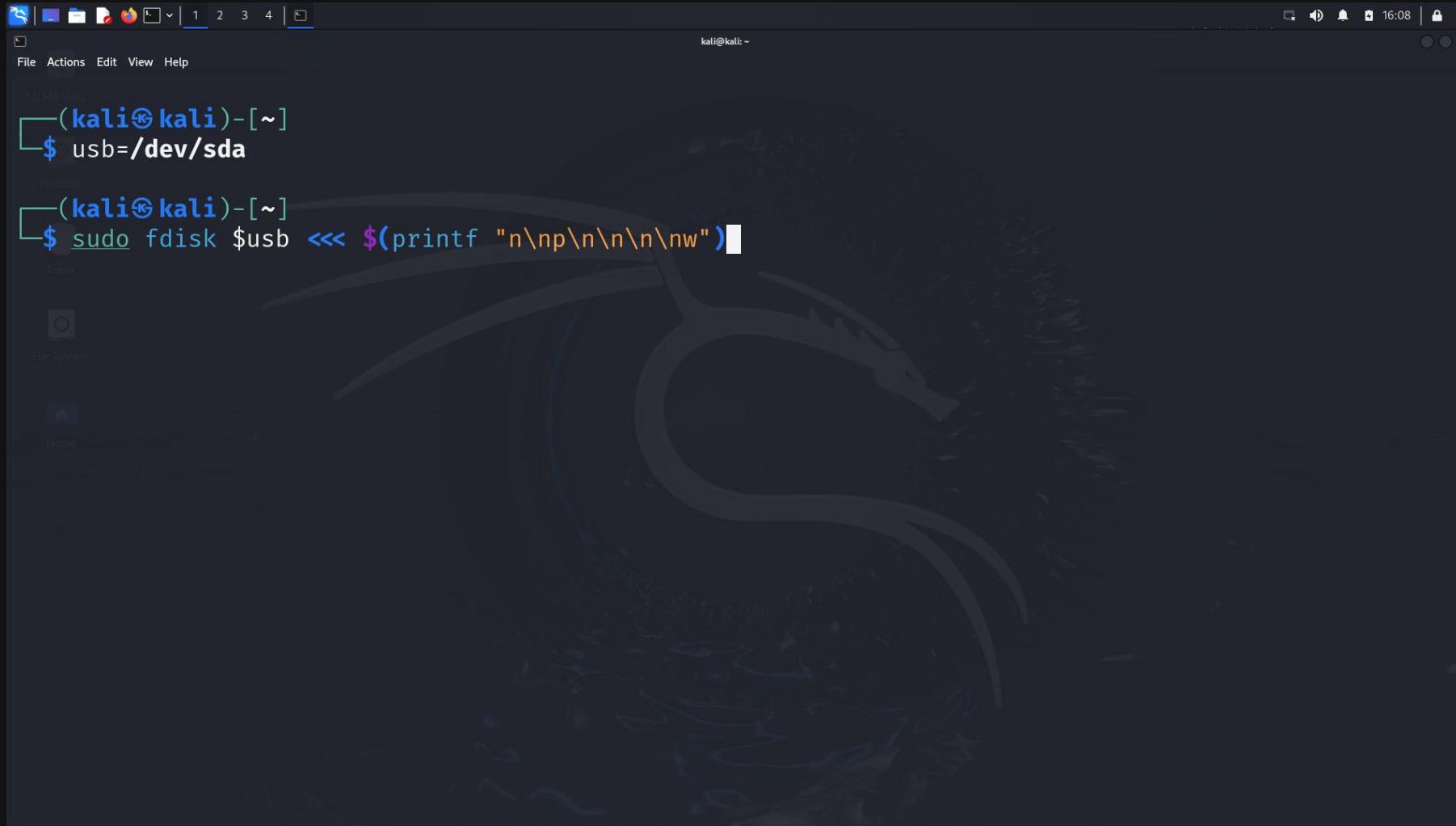
```
kali㉿kali:[~]
$ lsblk
NAME    MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
loop0      7:0    0  3.8G  1 loop /usr/lib/live/mount/rootfs/filesystem.squashfs
                           /run/live/rootfs/filesystem.squashfs
sda       8:0    1 57.3G  0 disk 
└─sda1     8:1    1   4.3G  0 part /usr/lib/live/mount/medium
                           /run/live/medium
sda2     8:2    1     1M  0 part
nvme0n1   259:0   0 953.9G  0 disk 
├─nvme0n1p1 259:1   0   300M  0 part
├─nvme0n1p2 259:2   0   128M  0 part
├─nvme0n1p3 259:3   0 928.2G  0 part
├─nvme0n1p4 259:4   0   900M  0 part
└─nvme0n1p5 259:5   0   24.4G  0 part

kali㉿kali:[~]
$ usb=/dev/sda
```



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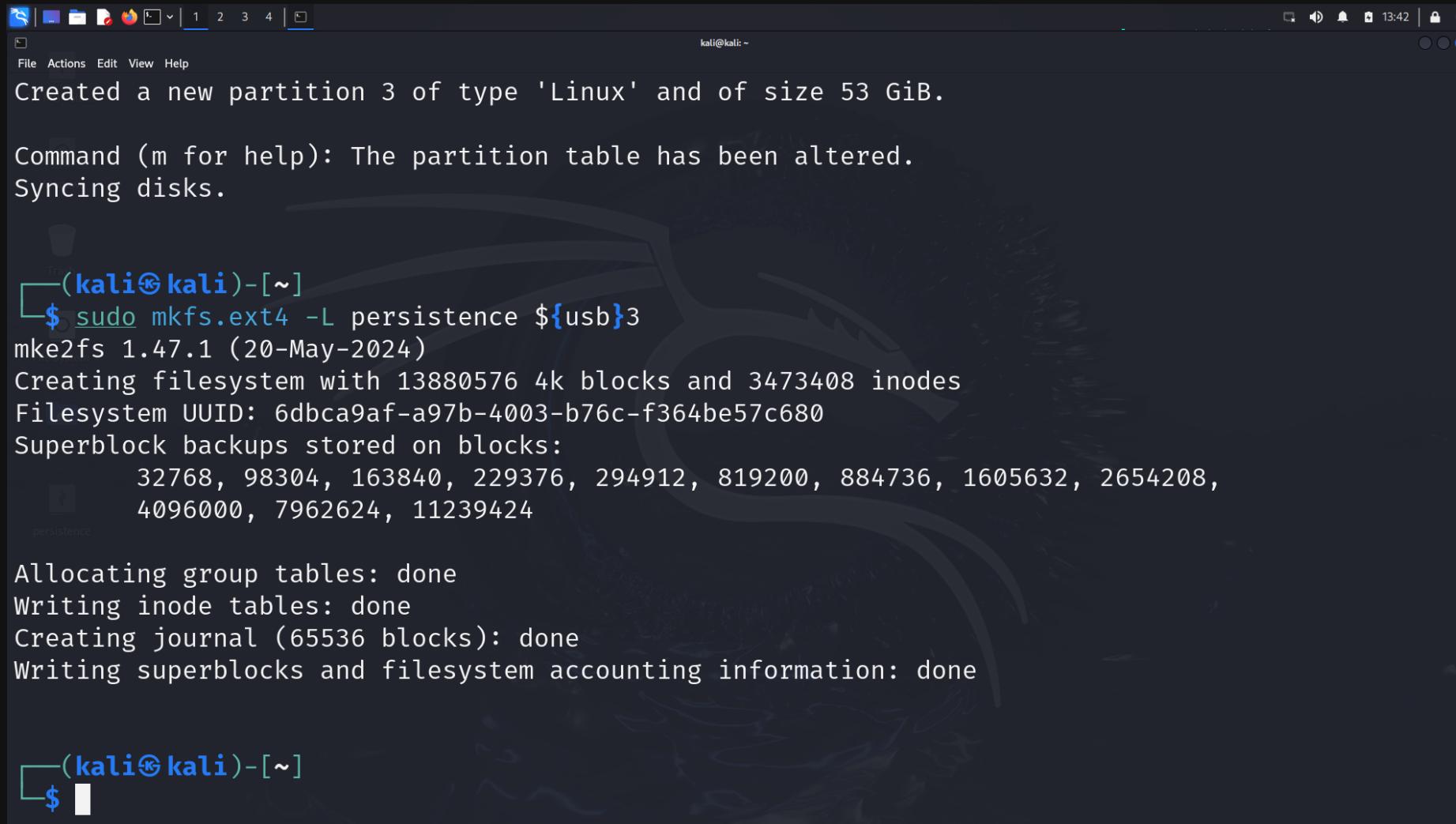
4. We will create a new partition using the command `sudo fdisk $usb <<< $(printf "n\np\nn\nn\nnw")`



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal has a dark background with a dragon logo watermark. The window title bar says '(kali㉿kali)-[~]'. The terminal prompt is '\$'. Below it, the command is shown: '\$ sudo fdisk \$usb <<< \$(printf "n\np\nn\nn\nnw")'. The command is highlighted with a light blue selection bar.

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5. We run the command `sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence ${usb}3`



Created a new partition 3 of type 'Linux' and of size 53 GiB.

Command (m for help): The partition table has been altered.

Syncing disks.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence ${usb}3
mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024)
Creating filesystem with 13880576 4k blocks and 3473408 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 6dbc9af-a97b-4003-b76c-f364be57c680
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
      32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
     4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```



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6. We now create a directory `sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb`

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal output is as follows:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence ${usb}3
mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024)
Creating filesystem with 13880576 4k blocks and 3473408 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 6dbc9af-a97b-4003-b76c-f364be57c680
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
      32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
     4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```



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7. We will now mount the partition to the /mnt/my_usb `sudo mount ${usb}3 /mnt/my_usb`

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal has a dark background with a dragon logo watermark. The window title is '(kali㉿kali)-[~]'. The user has run the command `sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence ${usb}3`. The output shows the creation of a new ext4 filesystem on device `/dev/sdb3`. It provides details about the filesystem: mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024), 13880576 4k blocks, 3473408 inodes, Filesystem UUID: 6dbc9af-a97b-4003-b76c-f364be57c680, and Superblock backups stored on blocks 32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208, 4096000, 7962624, 11239424. It then allocates group tables, writes inode tables, creates a journal, and writes superblocks and filesystem accounting information.

```
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 -L persistence ${usb}3
mke2fs 1.47.1 (20-May-2024)
Creating filesystem with 13880576 4k blocks and 3473408 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 6dbc9af-a97b-4003-b76c-f364be57c680
Superblock backups stored on blocks
      32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

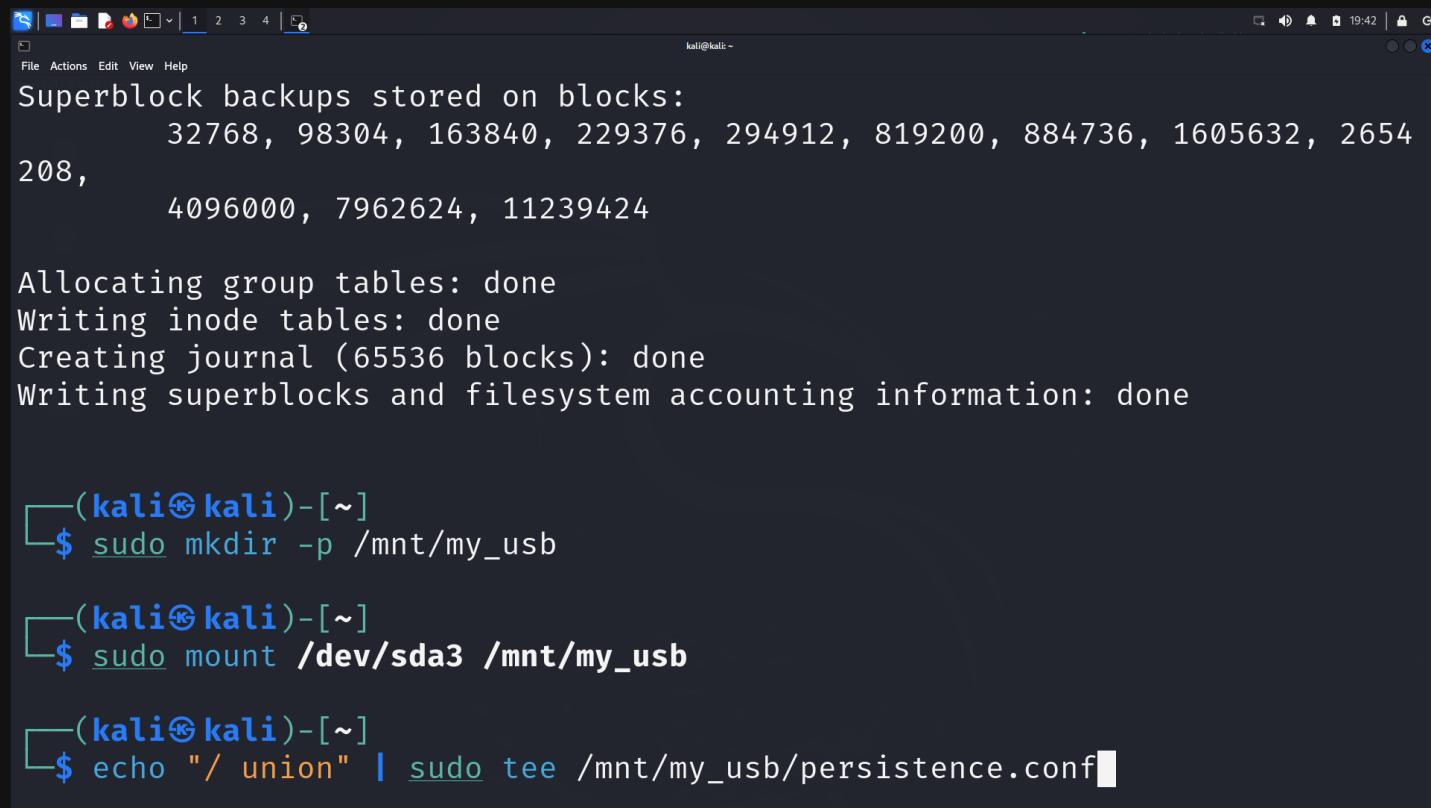
$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb
$ sudo mount ${usb}3 /mnt/my_usb
$
```



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8. This command writes the text "/ union" into a file called persistence.conf on your USB drive. This file (persistence.conf) is a special configuration file that tells a live system (like a live USB Linux) to save changes you make, allowing your changes to be stored even after you restart:

```
echo "/ union" | sudo tee /mnt/my_usb/persistence.conf
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window on Kali Linux. The terminal output is as follows:

```
Superblock backups stored on blocks:  
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654  
208,  
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424  
  
Allocating group tables: done  
Writing inode tables: done  
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done  
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

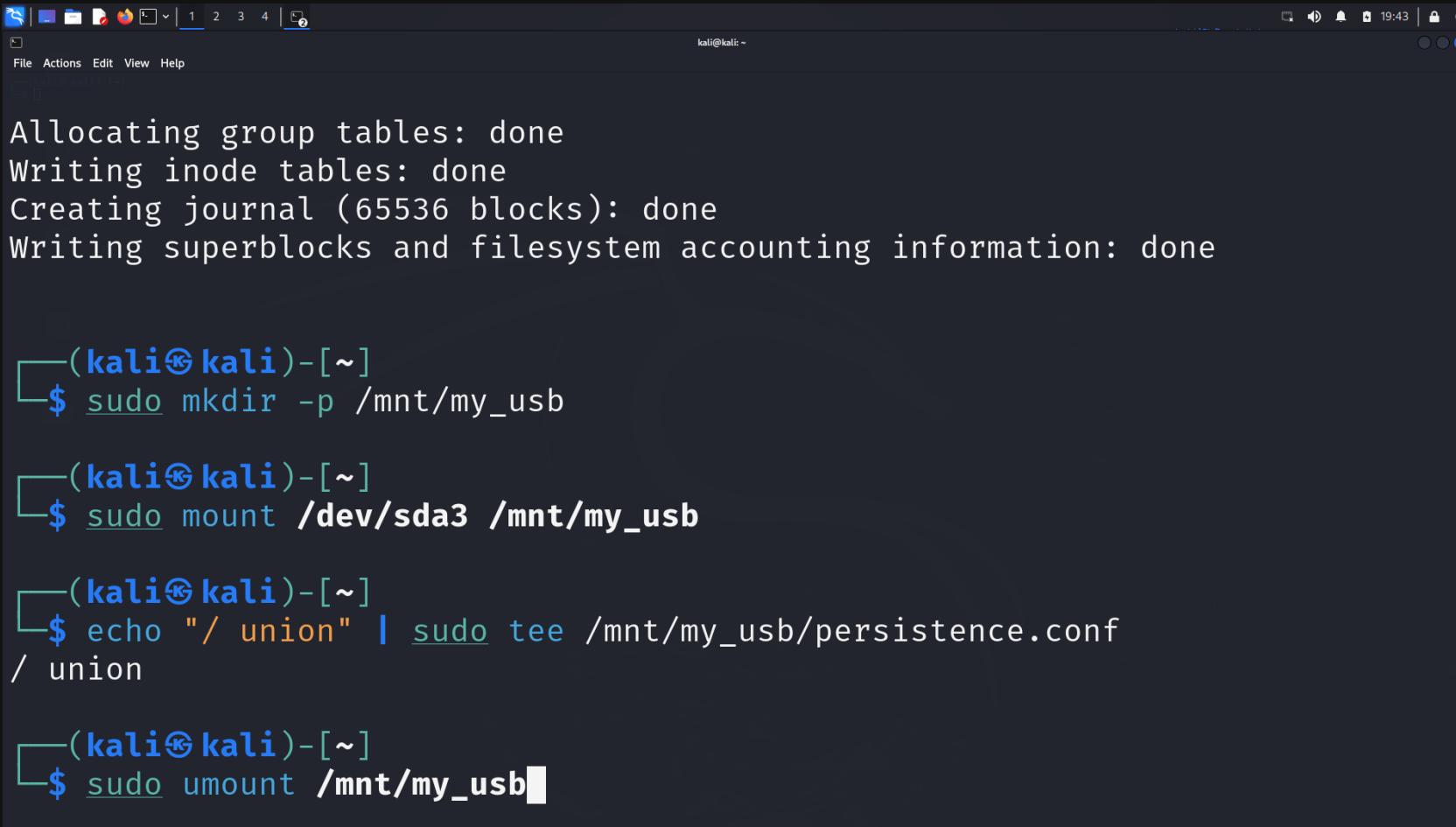
Below the terminal output, there is a visual representation of the command execution steps:

- └─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
\$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb
- └─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
\$ sudo mount /dev/sda3 /mnt/my_usb
- └─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
\$ echo "/ union" | sudo tee /mnt/my_usb/persistence.conf



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9. This command safely disconnects the USB (or other device) mounted at /mnt/my_usb from the system, so it can be removed without risking data `sudo umount /mnt/my_usb`



The screenshot shows a terminal window on Kali Linux with a dark theme. The terminal title bar says "File Actions Edit View Help". The status bar at the bottom right shows "kali@kali: ~" and the time "19:43". The terminal window contains the following text:

```
Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/my_usb

[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ sudo mount /dev/sda3 /mnt/my_usb

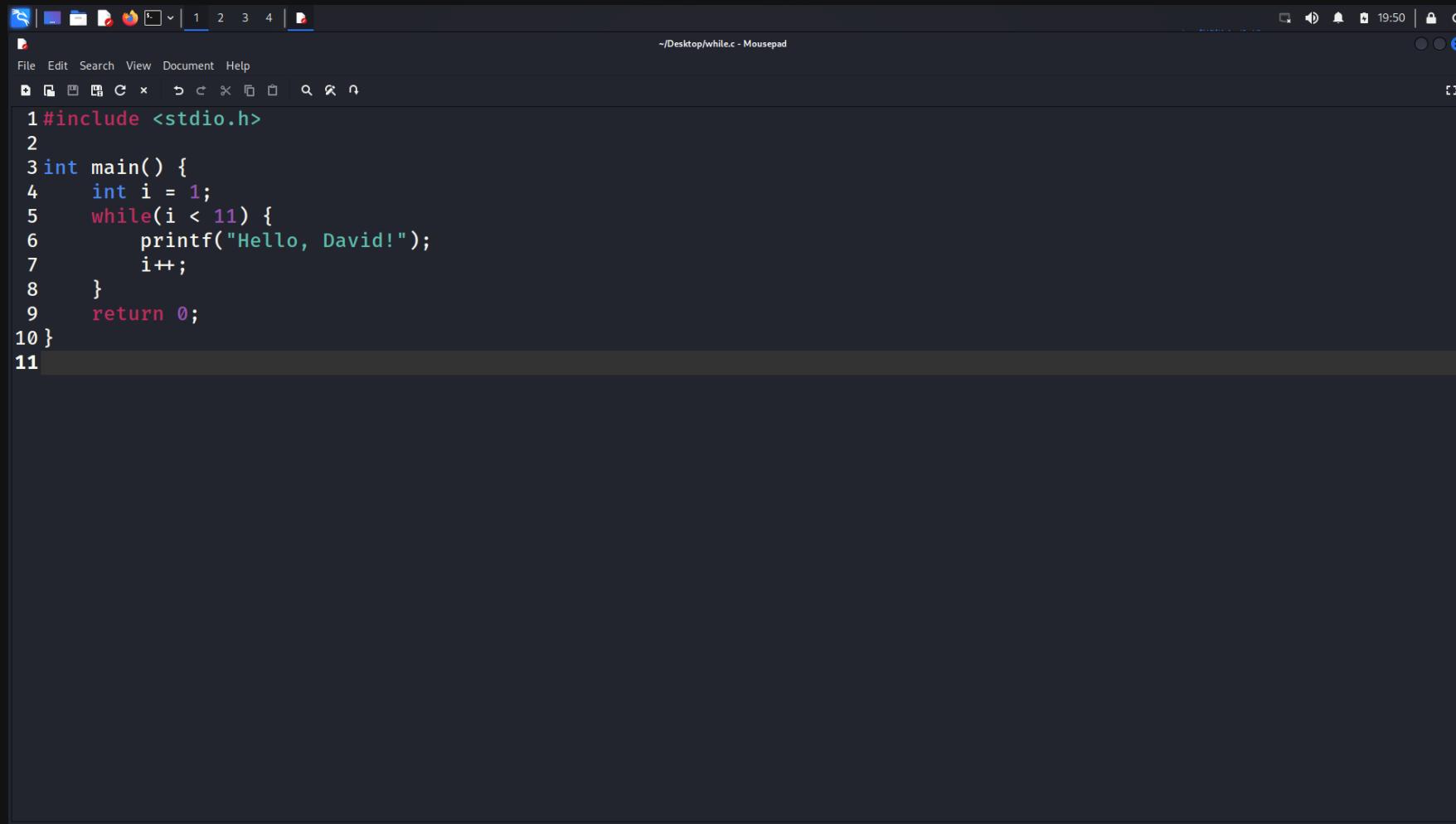
[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ echo "/ union" | sudo tee /mnt/my_usb/persistence.conf
/ union

[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ sudo umount /mnt/my_usb
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

10. Restart the computer and boot into the same USB Live Boot Persistence mode, as before. Your Kali USB Live Boot will now be persistent. I write a simple C program save it on the desktop and reboot the computer.



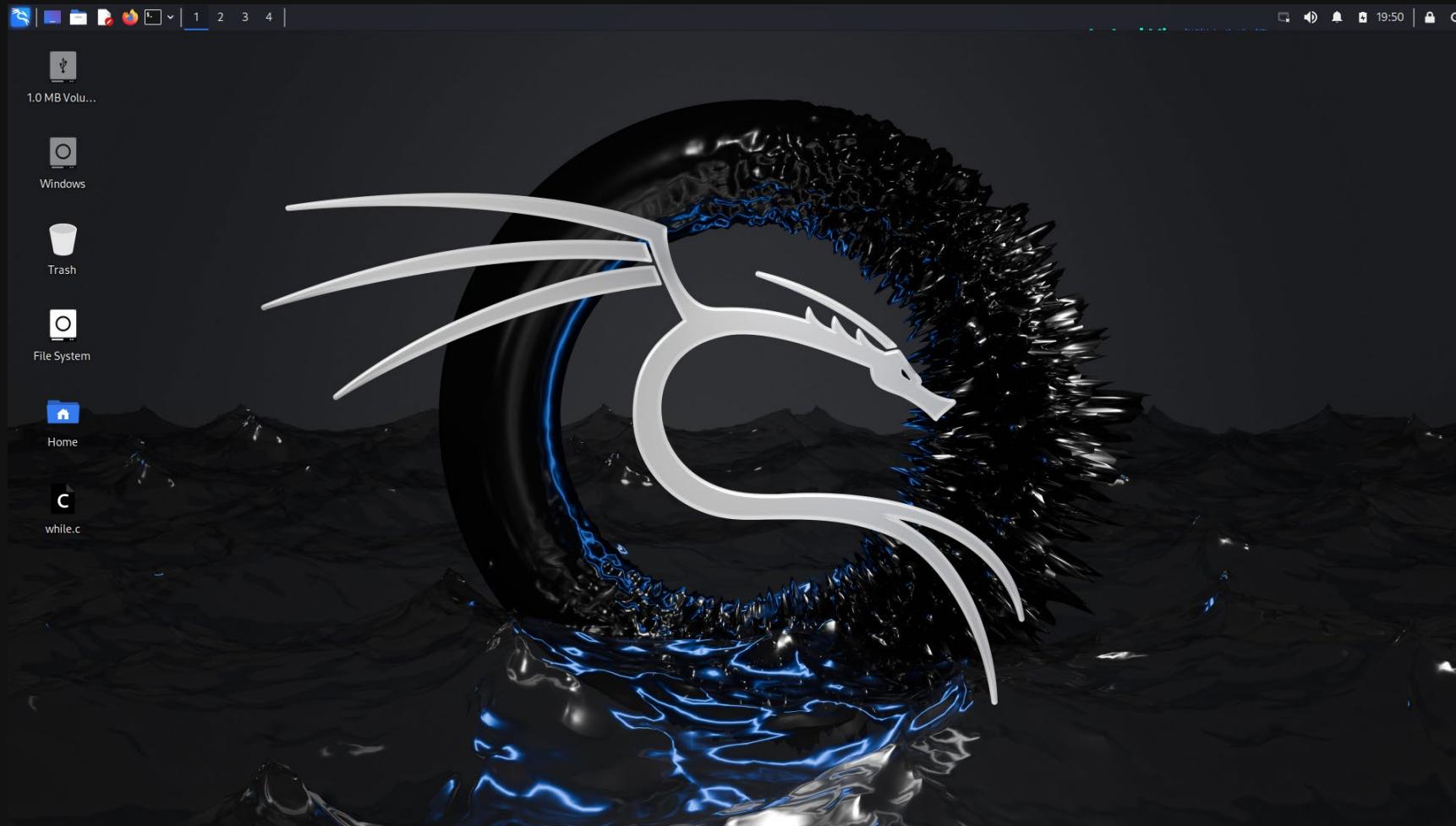
A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window titled 'Mousepad' shows the following C code:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int i = 1;
5     while(i < 11) {
6         printf("Hello, David!");
7         i++;
8     }
9     return 0;
10}
11
```



Enjoy Kali Linux USB Live Boot

11. Restart the computer and boot into the same USB Live Boot Persistence mode, as before. You will see that our C program is still on the Desktop. You now have persistence.



Get more information

1. Website: <https://www.youtube.com/davidbombal>
2. Website: <https://www.kali.org/>

