Chapter 1: Wiping a Disk Using the dd Command

1. Start and login to your Kali Linux virtual machine as user kali with a password of **kali**.

2. Open a terminal window.

3. Type **sudo fdisk -l**. You will be prompted to enter the password for kali. Enter **kali** and press ENTER.

4. Notice the device listing for /dev/sdb. The OS is running from /dev/sda; sda hast multiple partitions listed such as sda1, sda2 and so on.

5. Create and format a disk partition on /dev/sdb with the following commands:

    1. **sudo fdisk /dev/sdb**

    2. Type **n** for new partition

    3. Type **p** for primary

    4. Press ENTER to accept the rest of the defaults until you return to the Command (m for help): prompt.

    5. Press **w** to write the changes to disk.

6. Format the new partition by typing **sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1**.

7. Create a mount point directory for the newly created disk partition by typing **sudo mkdir /datavol**.

8. Mount the disk partition in the newly created folder by typing **sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /datavol**.

9. Create some sample text files by typing **sudo touch /datavol/file{1,2,3}.txt**.

10. View the files by typing **sudo ls /datavol**.

11. Now wipe the new disk partition by filling it with random data. Type **sudo dd if=/dev/urandom of=/dev/sdb1**. This will take a few minutes to complete.

12. Type **sudo ls /datavol**; this time the sample text files are not listed; the partition has been wiped.

13. Type **sudo umount /dev/sdb1** to unmount the wiped disk partition.