Create Virtual Machine

Name and operating system

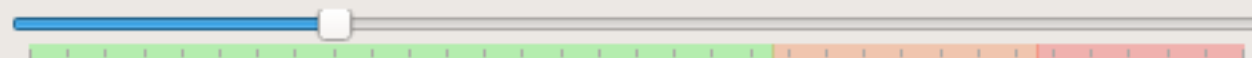**Name:** [   ]

Type: Microsoft Windows ▼

Version: Windows 7 (64-bit) ▼

Memory size

4 ▲▼ MB

4 MB   8192 MB

Hard disk

○ Do not add a virtual hard disk

◉ Create a virtual hard disk now

○ Use an existing virtual hard disk file

[Empty   ▼]

Guided Mode   < Back   Create   Cancel
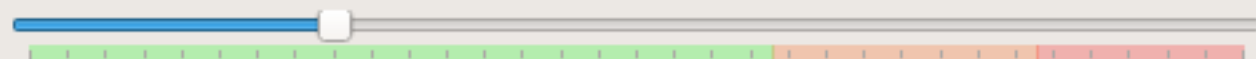
Create Virtual Machine

Name and operating system

Name: kali

Type: Linux

Version: Debian (64-bit)

Memory size

2048 MB

4 MB   8192 MB

Hard disk

○ Do not add a virtual hard disk

● Create a virtual hard disk now
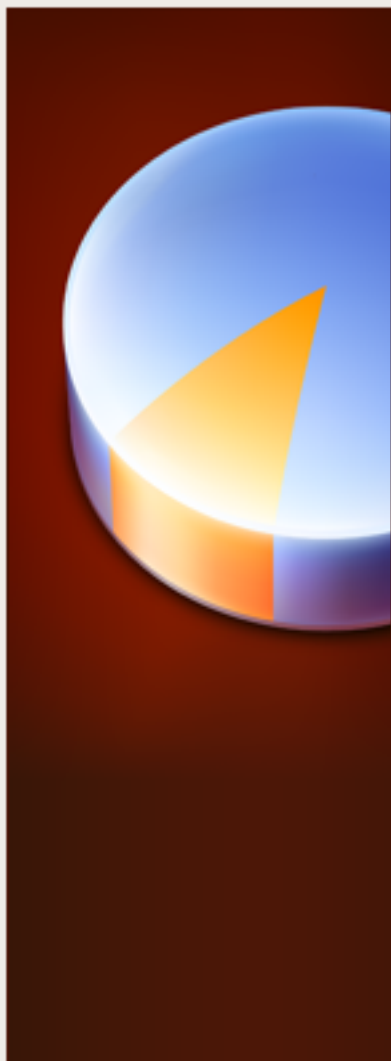
○ Use an existing virtual hard disk file

Empty

Guided Mode   < Back   Create   Cancel

Create Virtual Hard Disk

File location

kali

File size

4.00 MB   2.00 TB

12.00 GB

Hard disk file type

- ○ **VDI (VirtualBox Disk Image)**
- ● **VHD (Virtual Hard Disk)**
- ○ **VMDK (Virtual Machine Disk)**
- ○ HDD (Parallels Hard Disk)
- ○ QCOW (QEMU Copy-On-Write)
- ○ QED (QEMU enhanced disk)
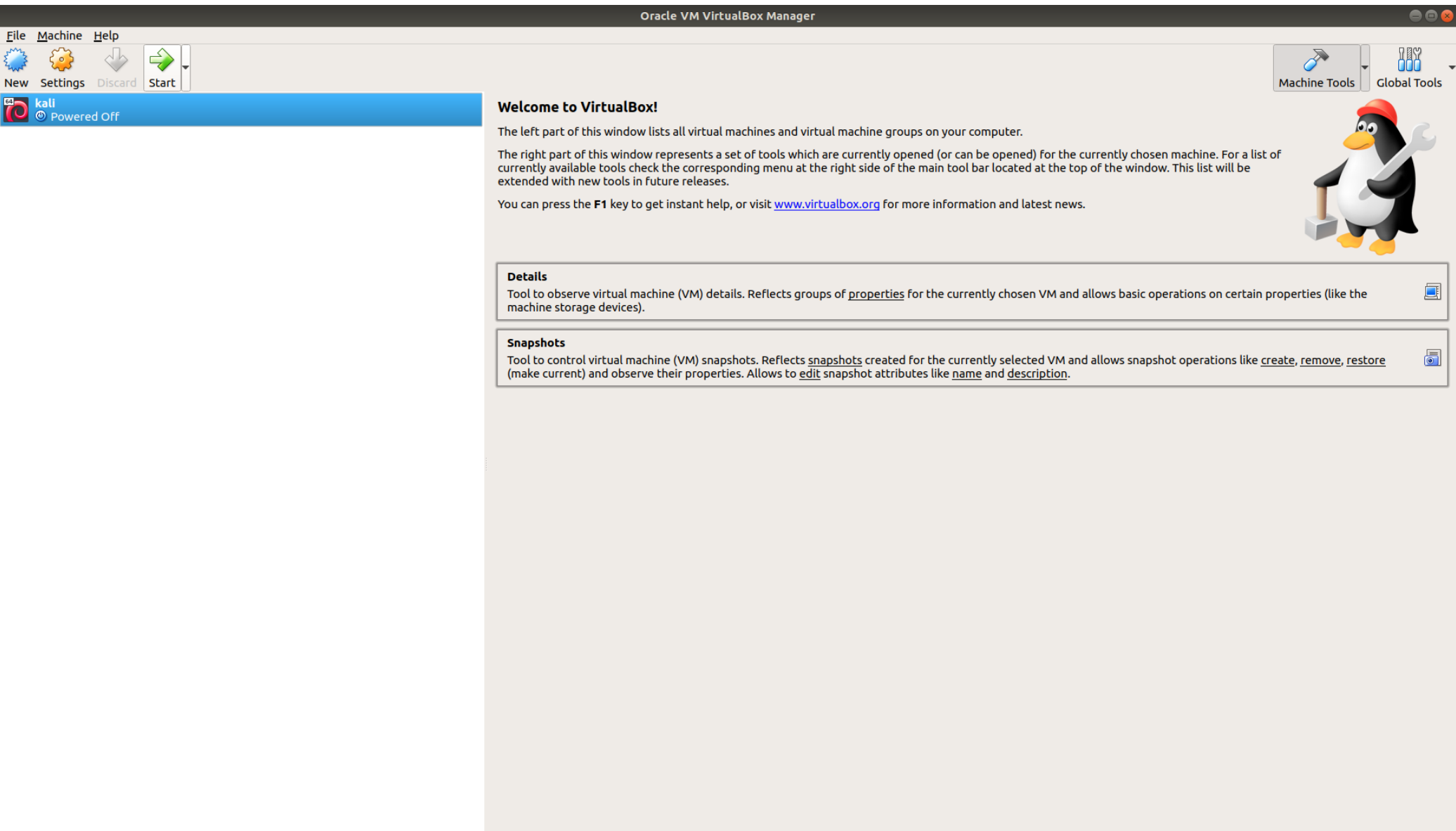
Storage on physical hard disk

- ● Dynamically allocated
- ○ Fixed size
  - ☐ Split into files of less than 2GB

Guided Mode   **< Back**   **Create**   **Cancel**

New   Settings   Discard   Start

Machine Tools   Global Tools

kali
Powered Off

Welcome to VirtualBox!

The left part of this window lists all virtual machines and virtual machine groups on your computer.

The right part of this window represents a set of tools which are currently opened (or can be opened) for the currently chosen machine. For a list of currently available tools check the corresponding menu at the right side of the main tool bar located at the top of the window. This list will be extended with new tools in future releases.

You can press the **F1** key to get instant help, or visit www.virtualbox.org for more information and latest news.

Details
Tool to observe virtual machine (VM) details. Reflects groups of properties for the currently chosen VM and allows basic operations on certain properties (like the machine storage devices).

Snapshots
Tool to control virtual machine (VM) snapshots. Reflects snapshots created for the currently selected VM and allows snapshot operations like create, remove, restore (make current) and observe their properties. Allows to edit snapshot attributes like name and description.

Select start-up disk

Please select a virtual optical disk file or a physical optical drive containing a disk to start your new virtual machine from.

The disk should be suitable for starting a computer from and should contain the operating system you wish to install on the virtual machine if you want to do that now. The disk will be ejected from the virtual drive automatically next time you switch the virtual machine off, but you can also do this yourself if needed using the Devices menu.

kali-linux-2019.2-amd64.iso (3.12 GB)

< _Back   Start   Cancel

File   Machine   View   Input   Devices   Help

KALI

"the quieter you become, the more you are able to hear"

Boot menu

Live (amd64)
Live (amd64 failsafe)
Live (forensic mode)
Live USB Persistence   (check kali.org/prst)
Live USB Encrypted Persistence   (check kali.org/prst)
Install
Graphical install
Install with speech synthesis
Advanced options   >

Right Ctrl

File   Machine   View   Input   Devices   Help

KALI
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

Select a language

Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.

Language:

Chinese (Simplified)	-	中文(简体)
Chinese (Traditional)	-	中文(繁體)
Croatian	-	Hrvatski
Czech	-	Čeština
Danish	-	Dansk
Dutch	-	Nederlands
Dzongkha	-	རྫོང་ཁ
English	**-**	**English**
Esperanto	-	Esperanto
Estonian	-	Eesti
Finnish	-	Suomi
French	-	Français
Galician	-	Galego
Georgian	-	ქართული
German	-	Deutsch

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Select your location

The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

Ireland
Israel
New Zealand
Nigeria
Philippines
Seychelles
Singapore
South Africa
United Kingdom
United States
Zambia
Zimbabwe
other

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Right Ctrl

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Configure the keyboard

Keymap to use:

American English

Albanian

Arabic

Asturian

Bangladesh

Belarusian

Bengali

Belgian

Bosnian

Brazilian

British English

Bulgarian (BDS layout)

Bulgarian (phonetic layout)

Burmese

Canadian French

Canadian Multilingual

Catalan

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Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

kali

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Configure the network

The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.

Domain name:

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Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

●●●●●●●●●●●

☐ Show Password in Clear

Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.

Re-enter password to verify:

●●●●●●●●●●●

☐ Show Password in Clear

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File Machine View Input Devices Help

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Configure the clock

If the desired time zone is not listed, then please go back to the step "Choose language" and select a country that uses the desired time zone (the country where you live or are located).

Select your time zone:

Eastern

Central

Mountain

Pacific

Alaska

Hawaii

Arizona

East Indiana

Samoa

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Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

Guided - use entire disk

Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM

Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM

Manual

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Partition disks

Note that all data on the disk you select will be erased, but not before you have confirmed that you really want to make the changes.

Select disk to partition:

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 12.9 GB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

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Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - ATA VBOX HARDDISK: 12.9 GB

The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:

All files in one partition (recommended for new users)

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Partition disks

This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning

Configure software RAID

Configure the Logical Volume Manager

Configure encrypted volumes

Configure iSCSI volumes

▽ **SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 12.9 GB ATA VBOX HARDDISK**

>   #1   primary   10.7 GB   f   ext4   /

>   #5   logical   2.1 GB   f   swap   swap

Undo changes to partitions

Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

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Partition disks

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make
further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:
   SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:
   partition #1 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4
   partition #5 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap
Write the changes to disks?

○ No

◉ Yes

Screenshot   Continue

🔲⊙🖧🗗🖉▭🖵🖴🔲🔘⊗⬇ Right Ctrl

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Configure the package manager

A network mirror can be used to supplement the software that is included on the CD-ROM. This may also make newer versions of software available.

Use a network mirror?

- ● No
- ○ Yes

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Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record of your first hard drive.

Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?

○ No

⦿ Yes

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Right Ctrl

KALI

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Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB on the master boot record of your first hard drive. If you prefer, you can install GRUB elsewhere on the drive, or to another drive, or even to a floppy.

Device for boot loader installation:

Enter device manually

/dev/sda (ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VBc32a261a-ee896ca9)

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Right Ctrl

File   Machine   View   Input   Devices   Help

KALI
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Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB on the master boot record of your first hard drive. If you prefer, you can install GRUB elsewhere on the drive, or to another drive, or even to a floppy.

The device should be specified as a device in /dev. Below are some examples:
 - "/dev/sda" will install GRUB to the master boot record of your first
   hard drive;
 - "/dev/sda2" will use the second partition of your first hard drive;
 - "/dev/sdc5" will use the first extended partition of your third hard
   drive;
 - "/dev/fd0" will install GRUB to a floppy.

Device for boot loader installation:

/dev/sda

Screenshot

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Finish the installation

Installation complete

Installation is complete, so it is time to boot into your new system. Make sure to remove the installation media, so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.

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