

# Kali Linux VM

Kali Linux (see <https://www.kali.org/> for some further pointers) offers a number of network security tools. You may want to explore one or more of these tools as part of your coursework.

## ETHICS REMINDER

Any information that you learn about vulnerabilities and attacks in this course are intended for your learning, in order to make you a better security practitioner. As part of this learning, the attacks you attempt must **only be attempted within the virtual environments for this course**. Any attempt to investigate vulnerabilities or attempt attacks outside of this environment could have **severe academic and legal consequences** for you. If you are in doubt, please ask me for assistance.

## 1 Lab Environment

In order to install the VM, **copy of the file** from my Public directory to your /scratch/ drive as shown below:

```
# cp /home/mj8/Public/Kali-Linux-2016.2-vbox-amd64.ova /scratch/
```

1. **Before loading the Kali VM**, open virtualbox and change the “Default Machine Folder” to /scratch/ (in short, you can change this option after selecting File --> Preferences --> General).
2. **Then, load the Kali VM** into virtualbox as follows:
  - (a) Choose File --> Import Appliance
  - (b) For Appliance to Import, find /scratch/Kali-Linux-2016.2-vbox-amd64.ova and click Next.
  - (c) For Appliance Settings, select Reinitialize the MAC address of all network cards and then choose Import.
3. **After loading the VM**, right-click on the Kali VM in virtualbox to select Settings, and do the following:
  - Under General-->Basic, set the Name of the VM to whatever you wish.
  - Under System --> Motherboard, change the Memory Size from 2048MB to 1024MB.
  - Under Network --> Adapter 1, change the Attached to: setting from NAT to NAT Network. Note that you will only have the option for NAT Network if you followed the steps in Lab 1 to create this option in your personal virtualbox settings. If you don't have this option, look at the instructions from Lab 1 to create the NAT Network option in virtualbox.
  - Under USB, change from USB 2.0 to USB 1.1.
4. **Create a clone** of your VM by right-clicking on the VM (remember that your VM MUST BE POWERED OFF WHEN CLONING) and choosing Clone. Also, don't forget to select Reinitialize the MAC address of all network cards, and choose the Full Clone option.

At the end of the above steps, you should have two Kali VMs installed in your virtualbox. Within your Kali VM, there are numerous tools available. Click on Applications in the top left corner, and you can see a listing of tools for activities such as Information Gathering, Vulnerability Analysis, Exploitation, etc. Explore some of these tools by opening them, reviewing associated documentation, etc.