

## Instalación de Kali Linux en virtual Box

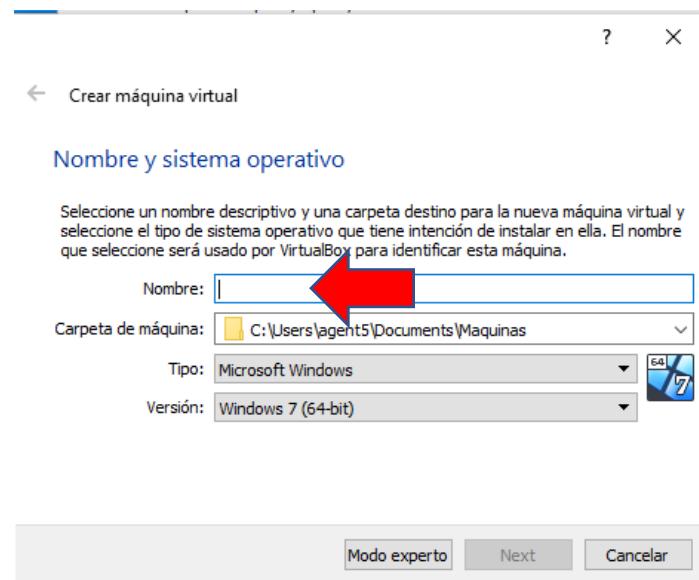
Descargamos la imagen de Kali linux de: <https://www.kali.org/downloads/>



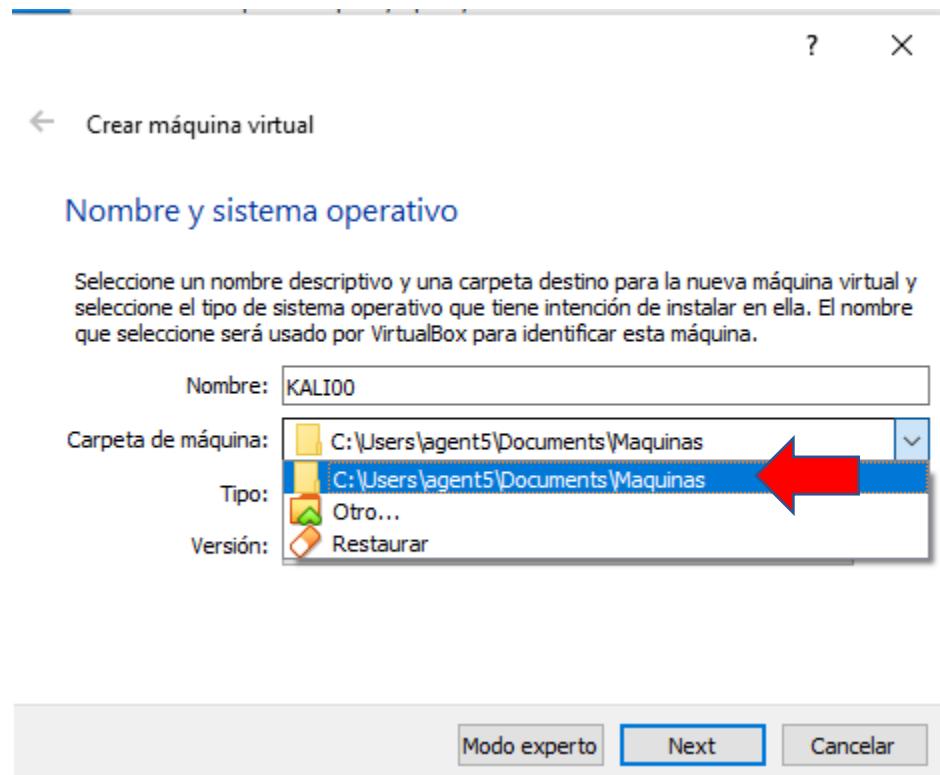
1.-Para instalar Kali Linux en VirtualBox, dar clic en “nueva”.



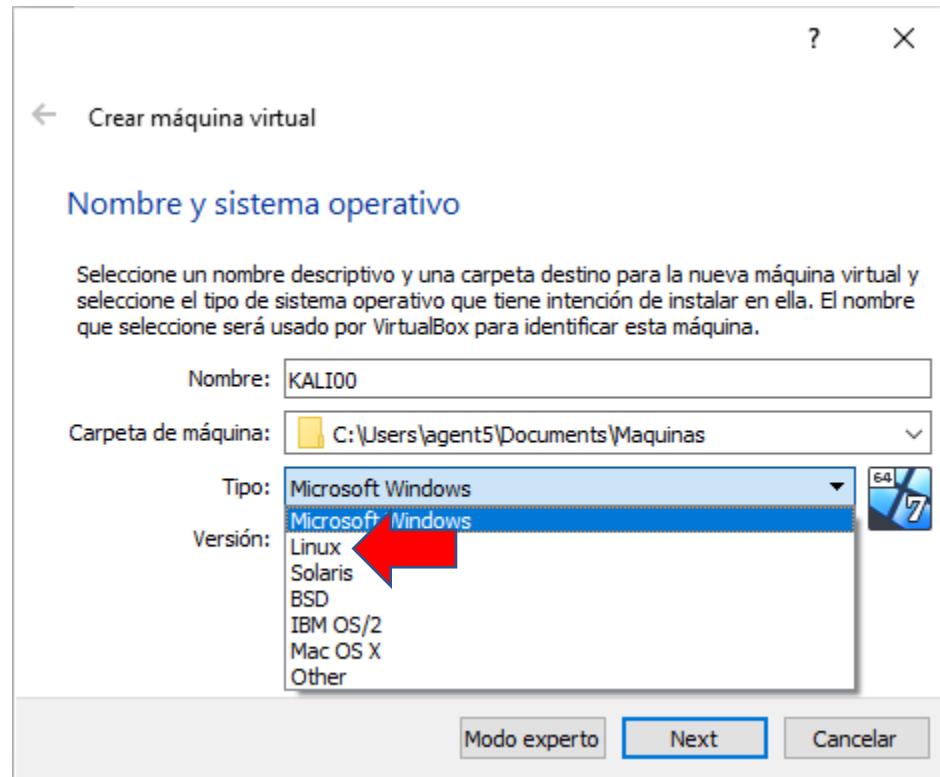
2.-Colocamos el nombre que le vamos a dar a la máquina virtual



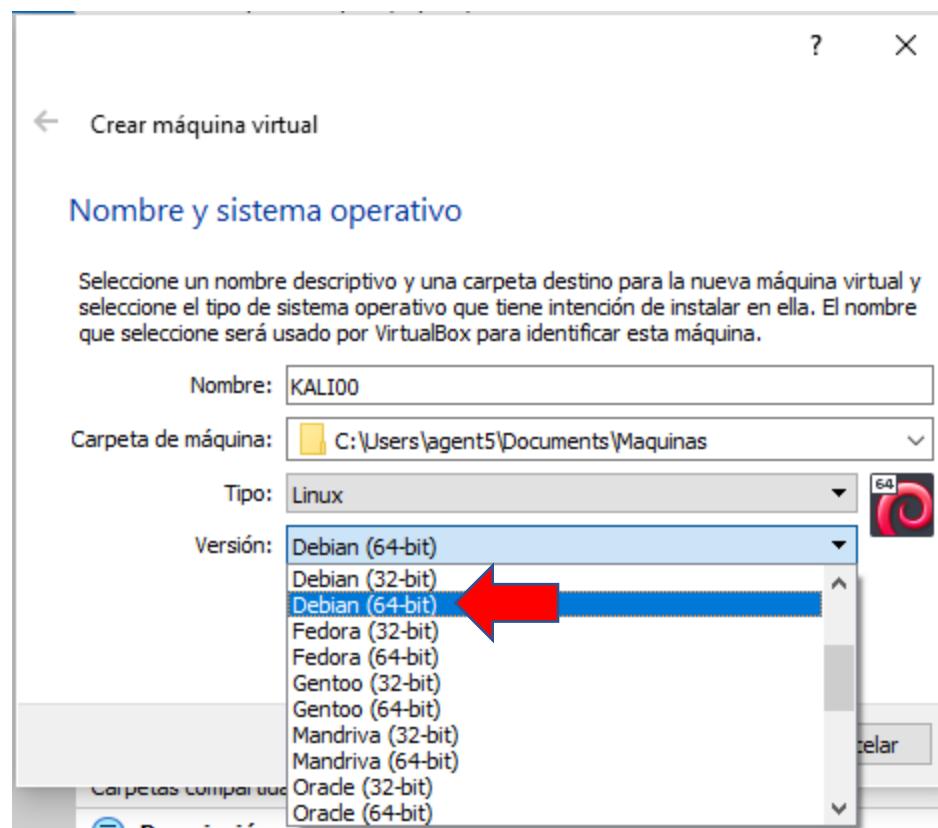
3.-Elegimos la carpeta donde vamos a alojar nuestra máquina virtual



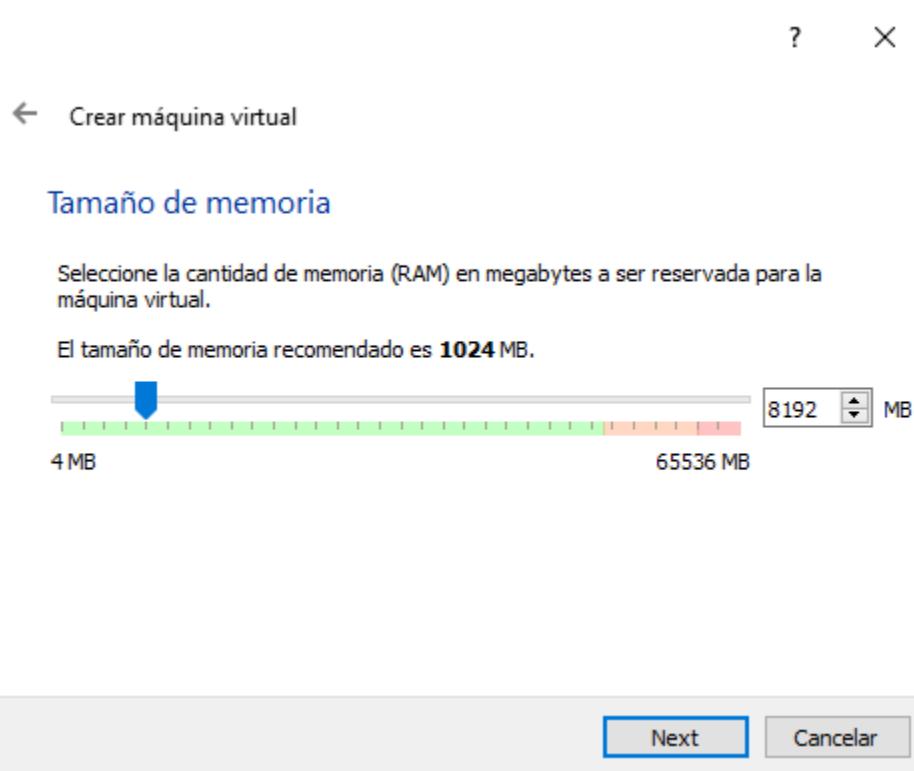
4.-Elegimos el tipo de sistema operativo “Linux”.



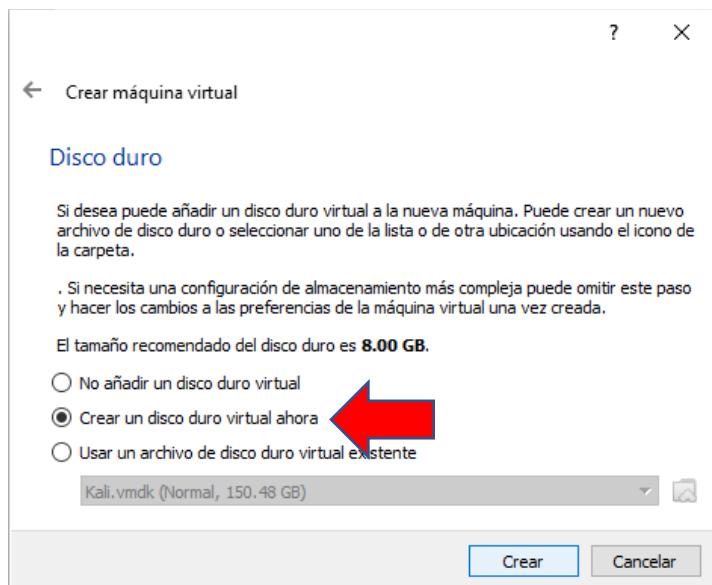
5.-Elegimos el sistema operativo “Debian 64 bit”;



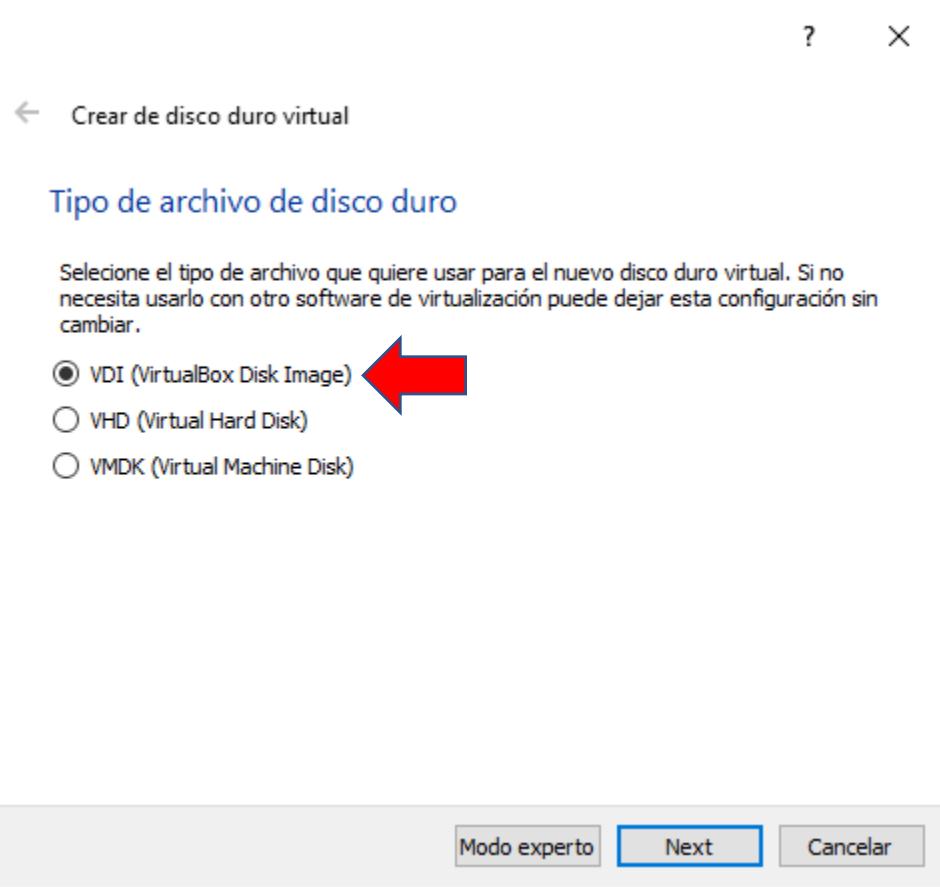
6.-Asignamos la memoria RAM como mínimo 4 gb



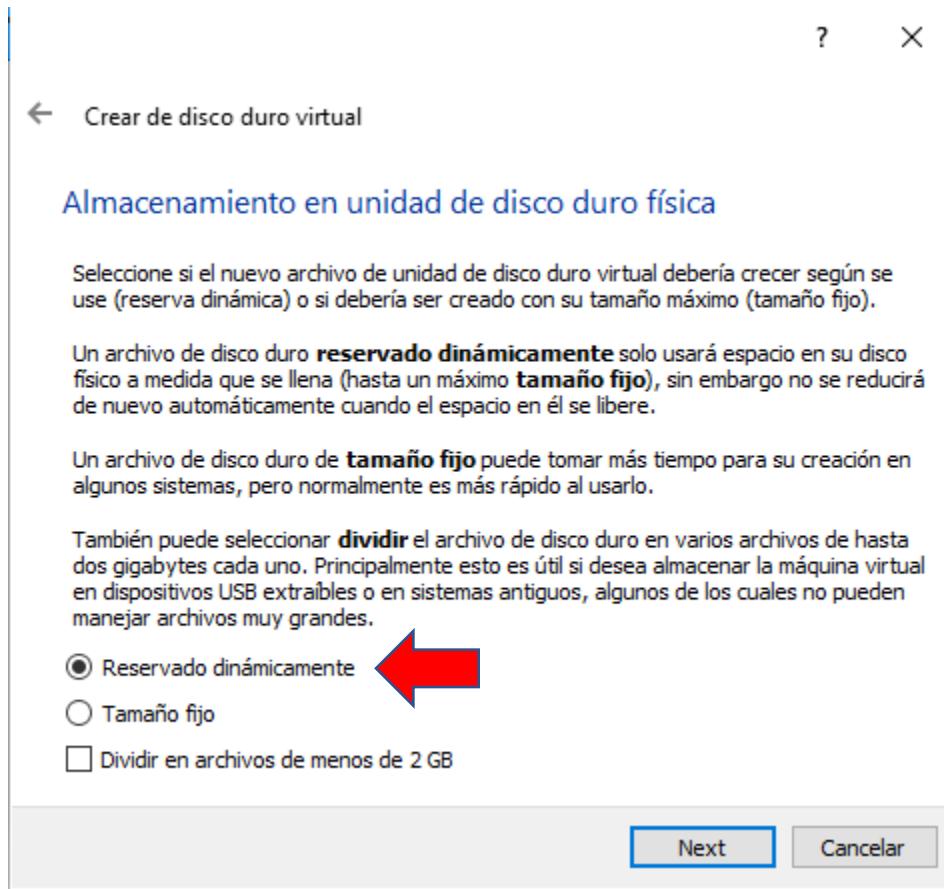
## 7.- Creamos un disco virtual



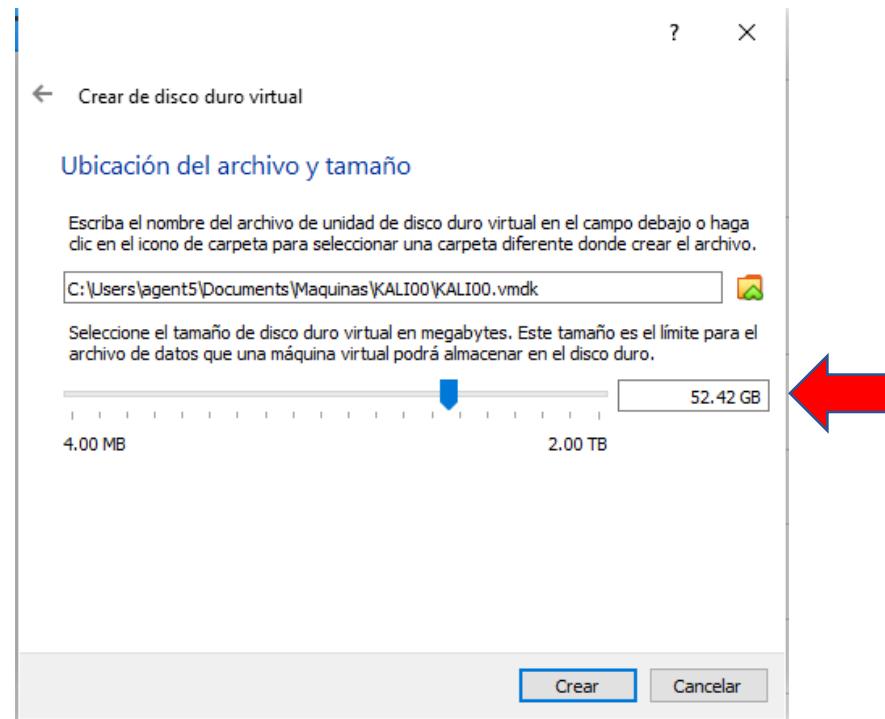
8.-Elegimos el disco duro, VDI se refiere a que solo podrá abrirse desde VirtualBox y VMDK podrá abrirse desde VirtualBox y VMWare.



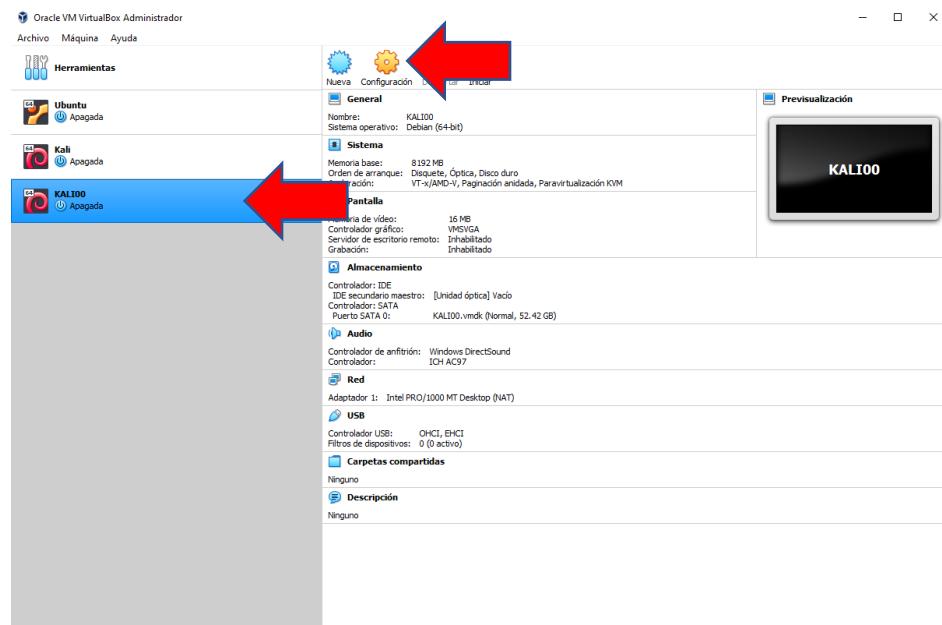
9.- Elegimos el tipo de disco duro: Dinámico ocupará el mínimo de espacio del disco físico e irá creciendo en la medida que lo necesite, Fijo ocupará el total de espacio asignado desde la creación.



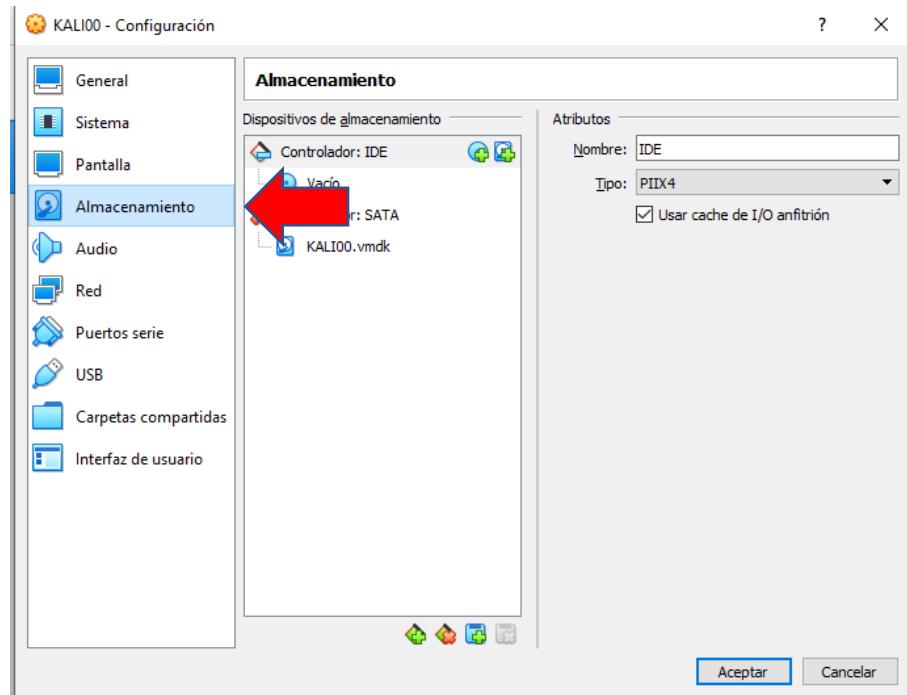
10.-Asignamos el tamaño del disco virtual (Se recomienda mínimo 50 gb).



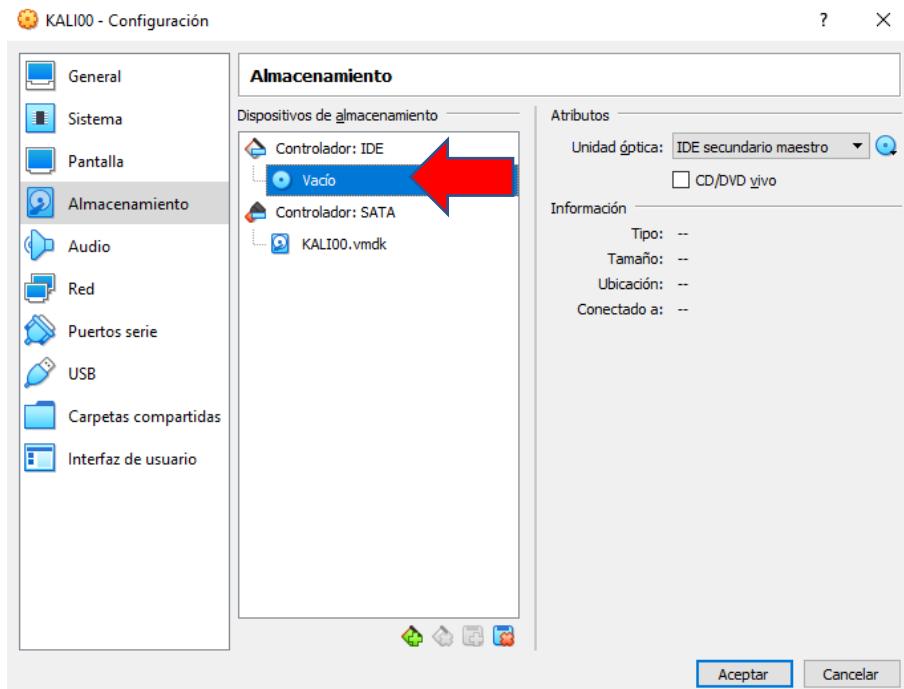
10.- Listo: la máquina virtual ha sido creada, ahora resta instalar el sistema operativo. Por lo cual se debe seleccionar la maquina virtual creada y dar clic en configuración



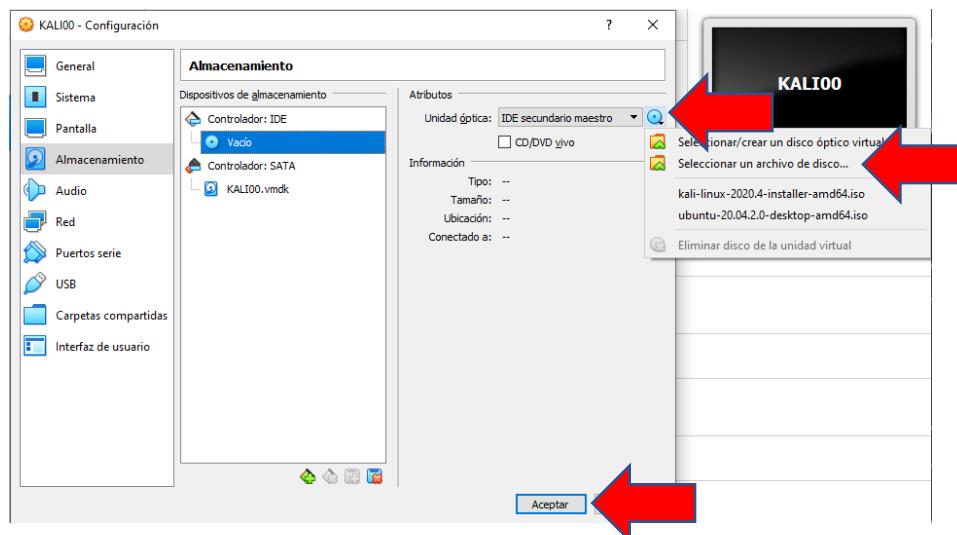
### 11.-Dar clic en almacenamiento



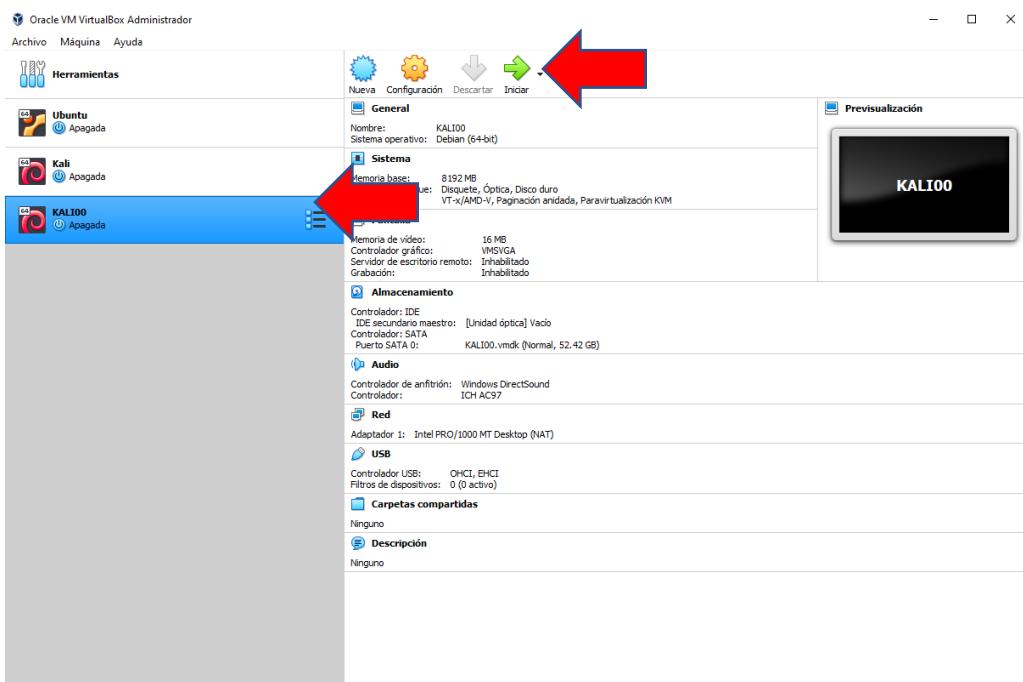
## 12.-Clic en vacío



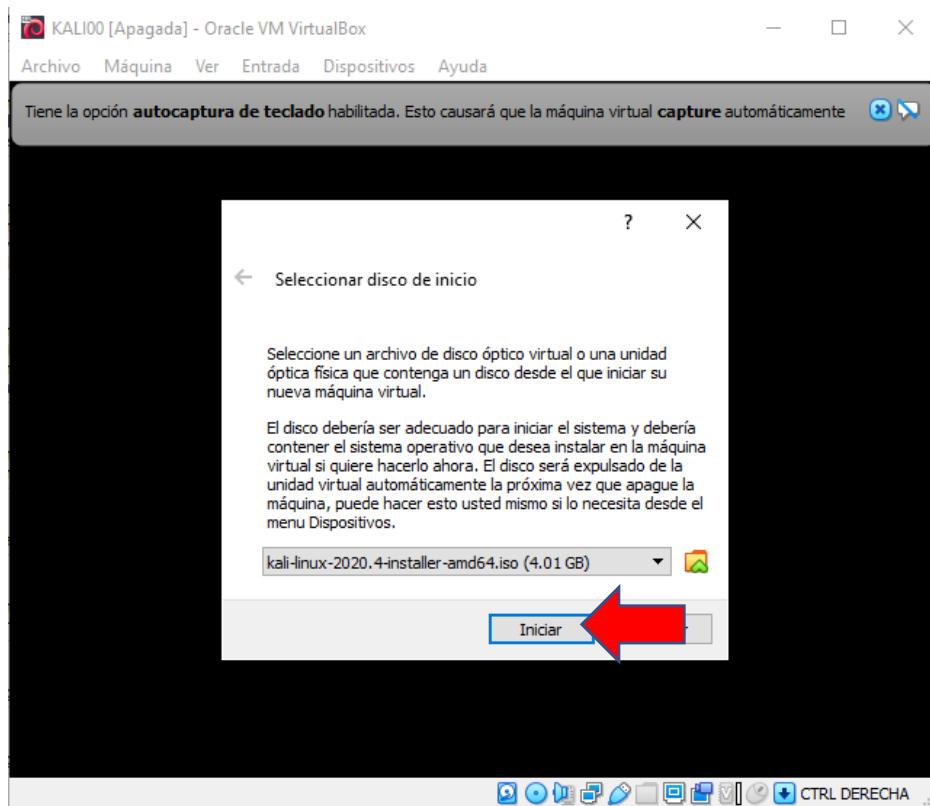
## 13.-clic en unidad, para montar la imagen de Kali que descargamos previamente



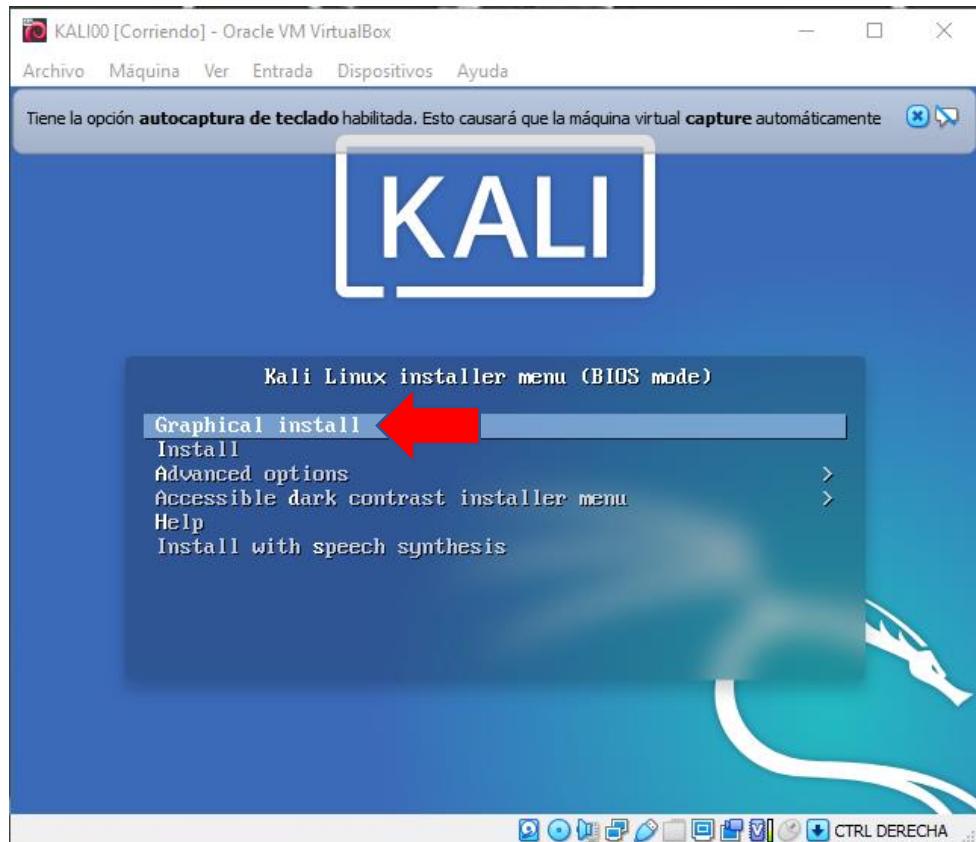
#### 14.- Ya que la maquina ha sido configurada la iniciamos



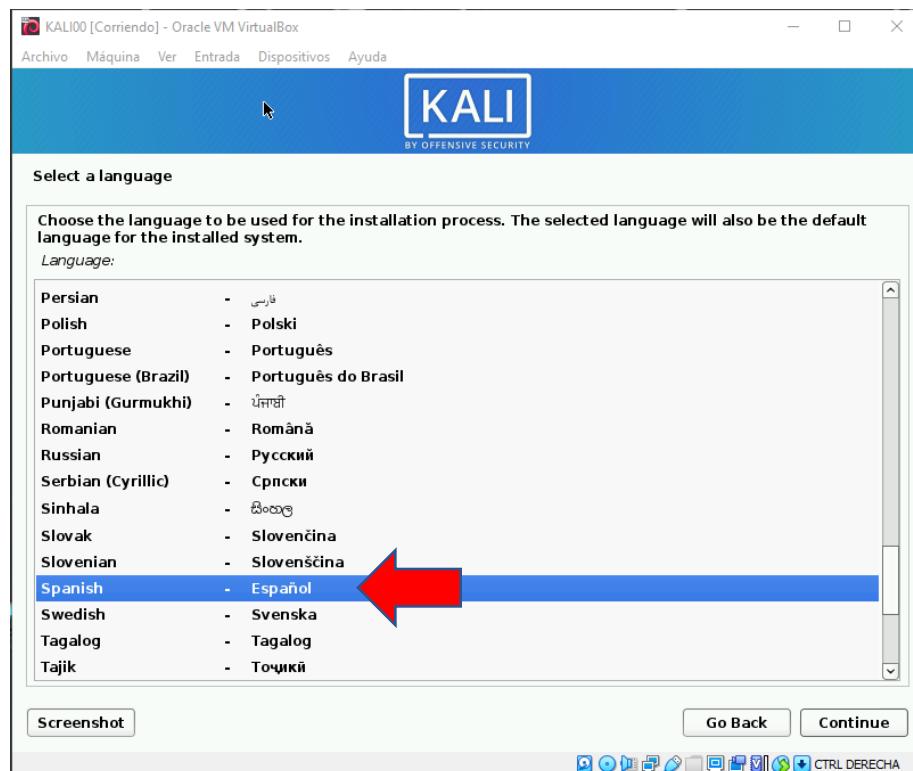
#### 15.-clic en iniciar



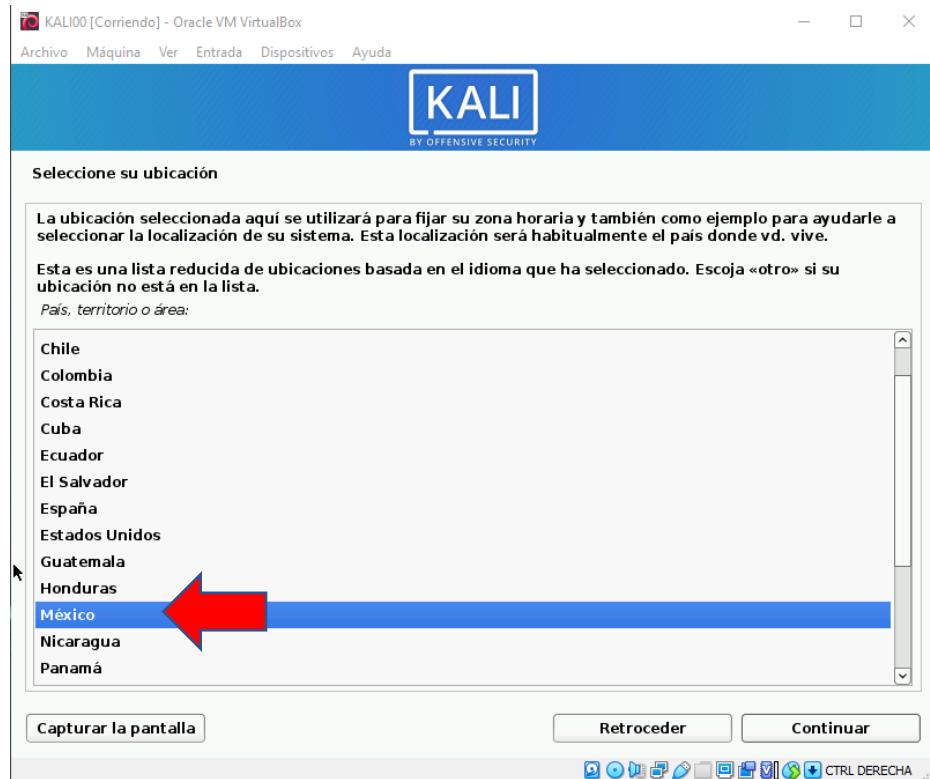
## 16.-clic en instalación grafica



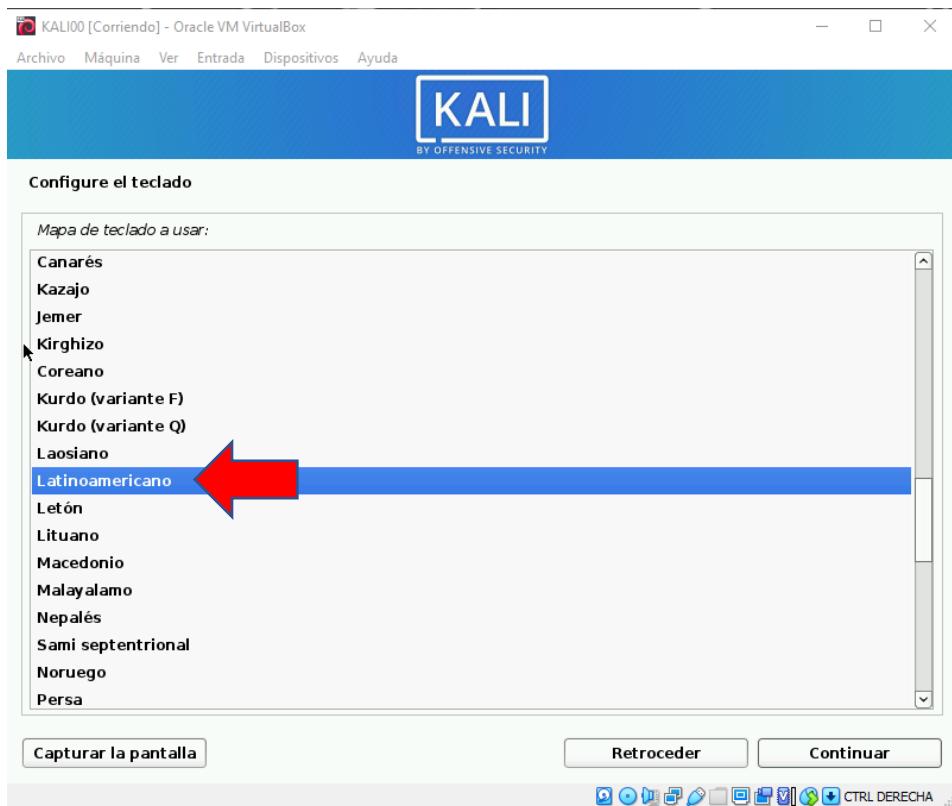
## 17.- clic en lenguaje de su preferencia



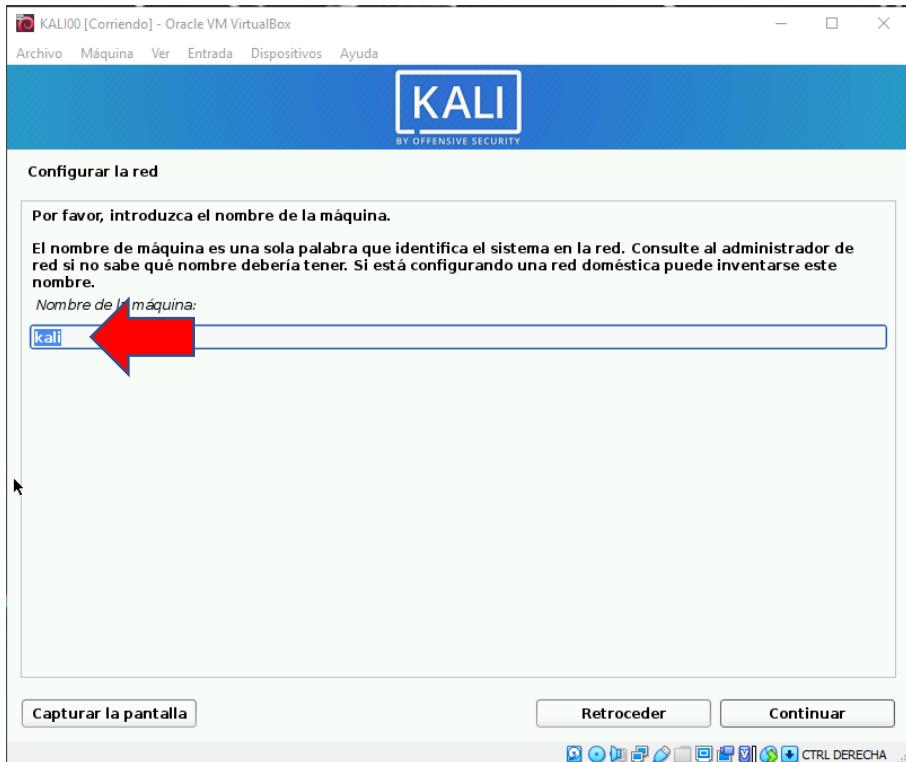
## 18.-Clic en su país



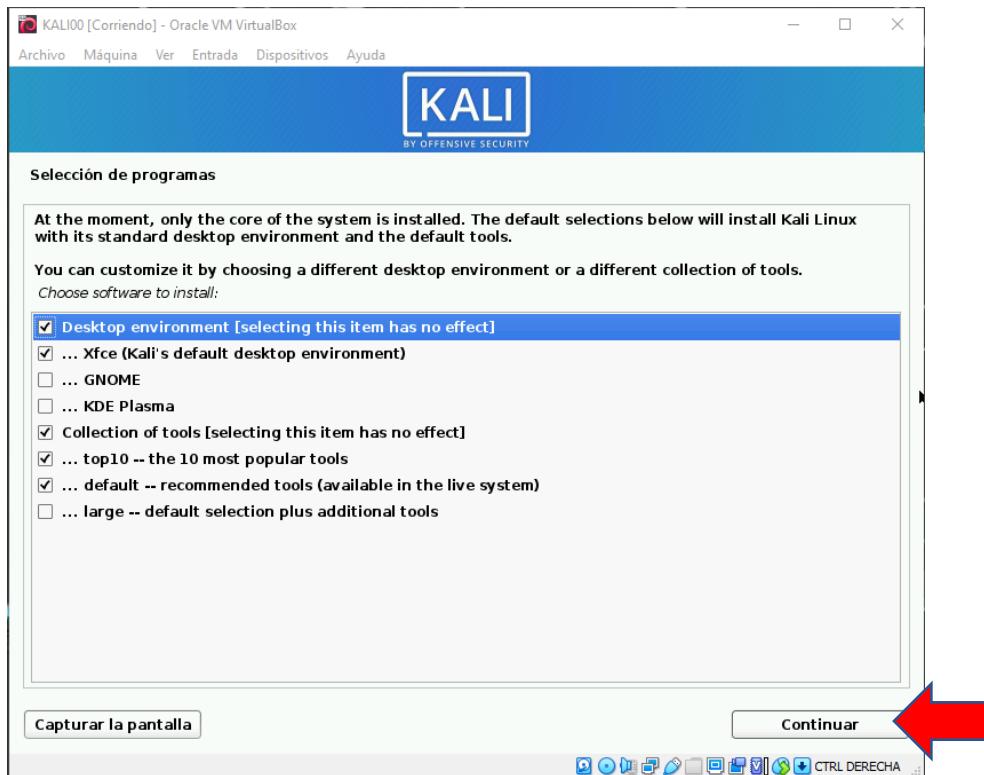
## 19.-clic en la configuración del teclado



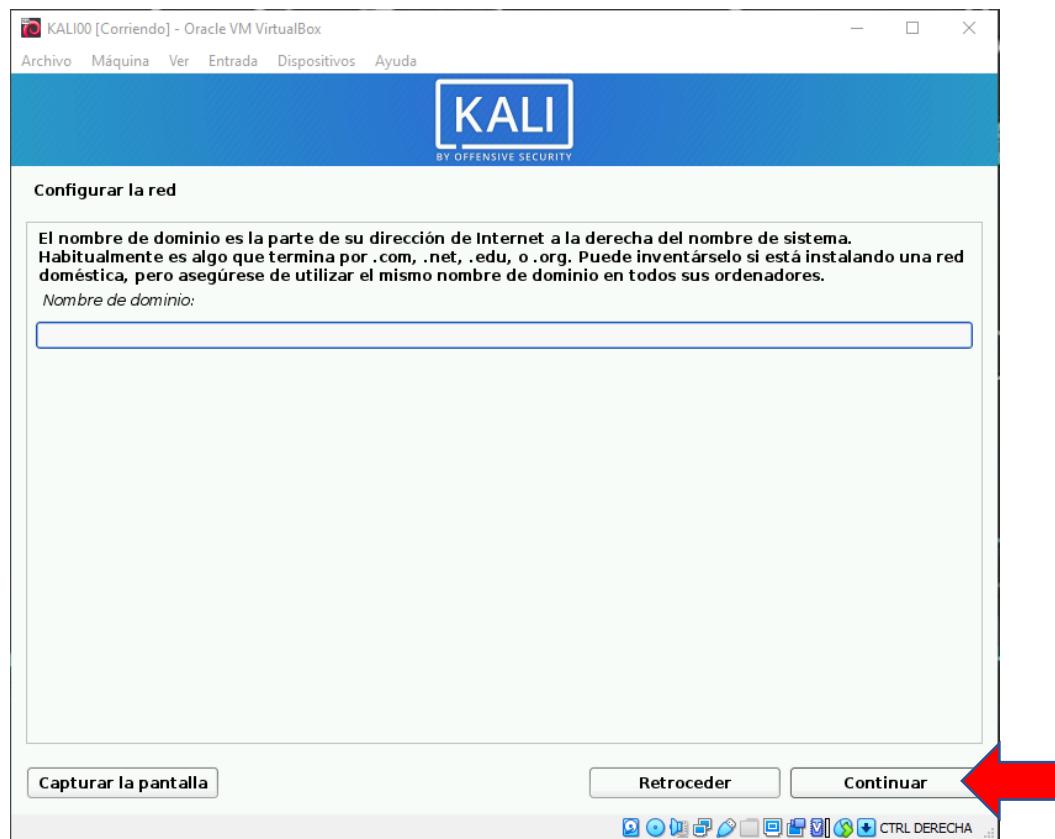
20.-Se teclea el nombre que se le quiere dar a la maquina (S.O.).



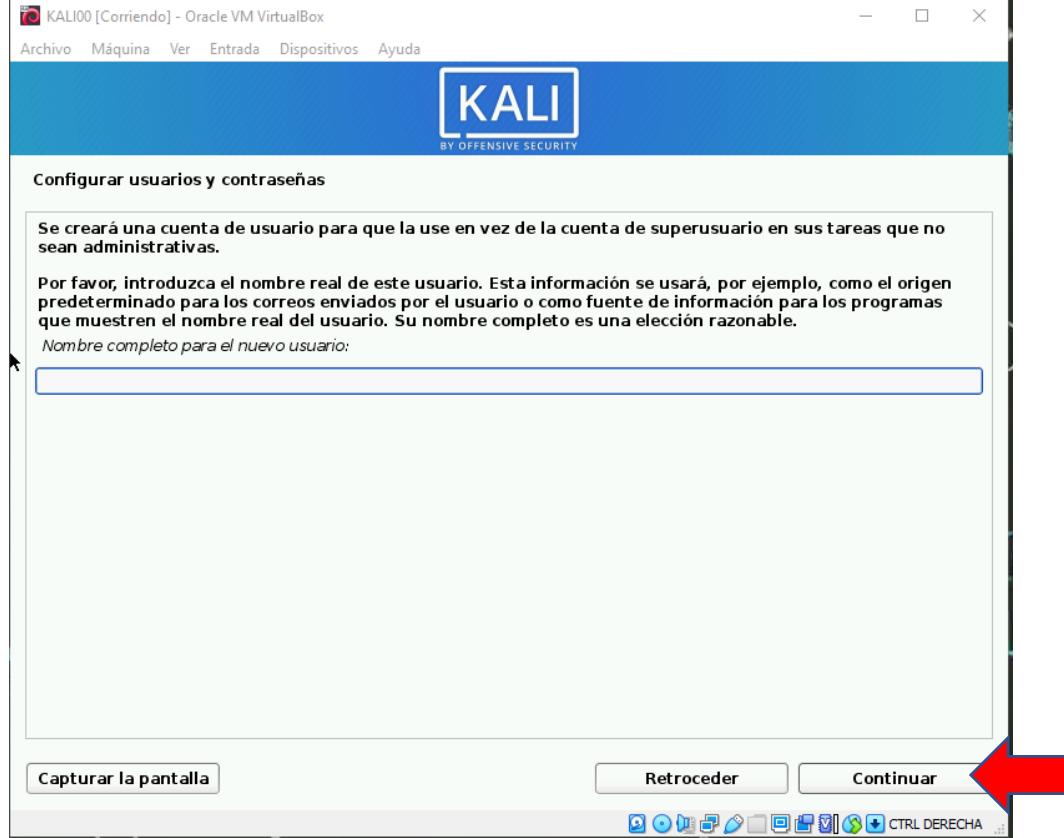
21.-Se eligen los paquetes (Se puede dejar por defecto).



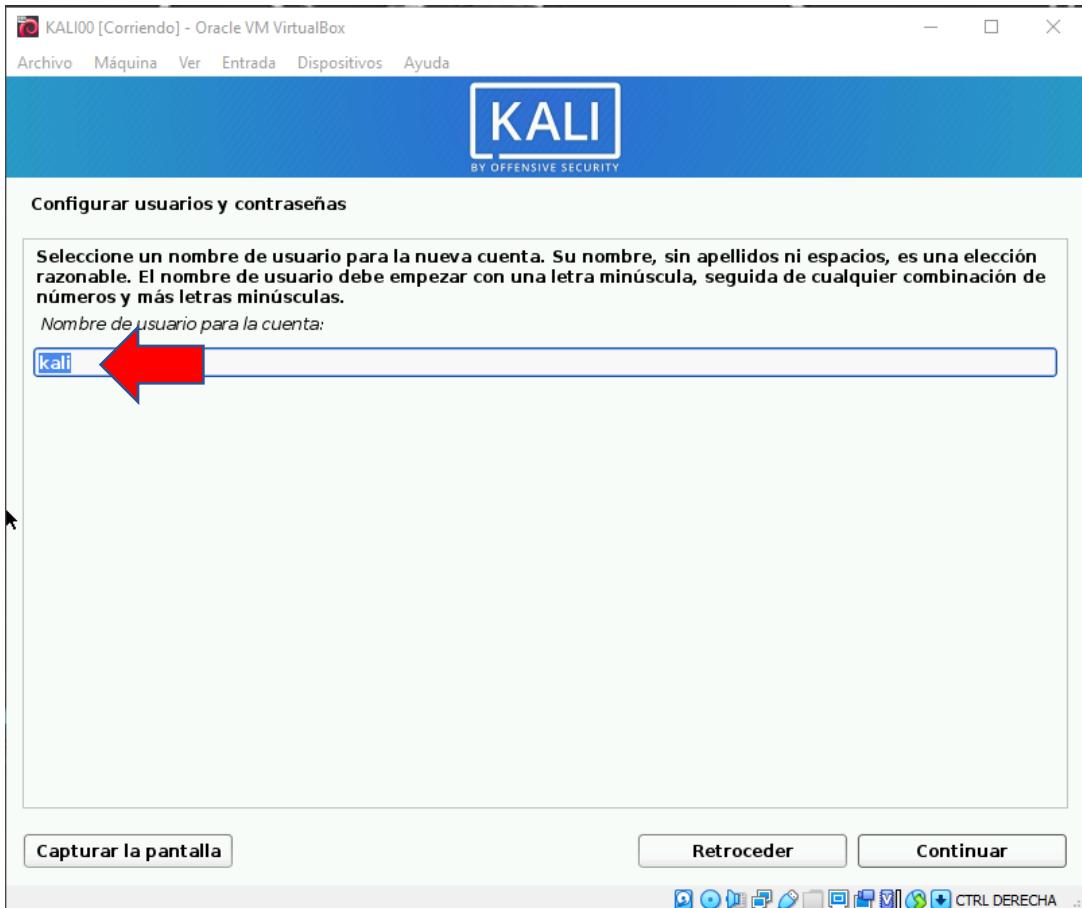
## 22.- la configuración del dominio la dejamos en blanco



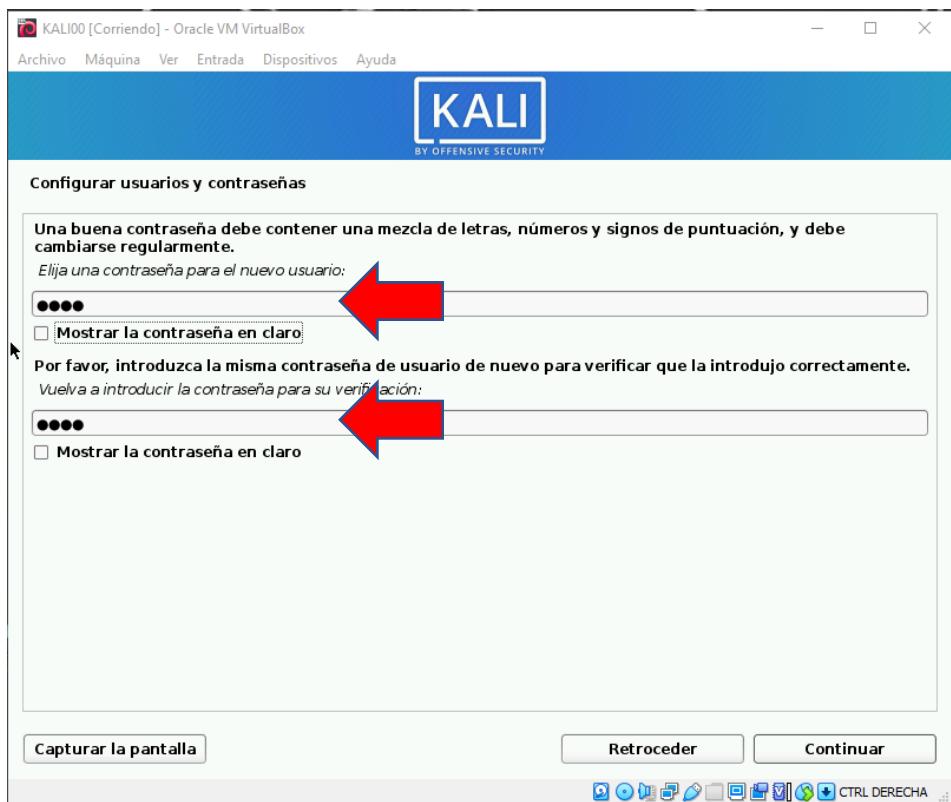
23.-Se escribe el nombre para la cuenta.



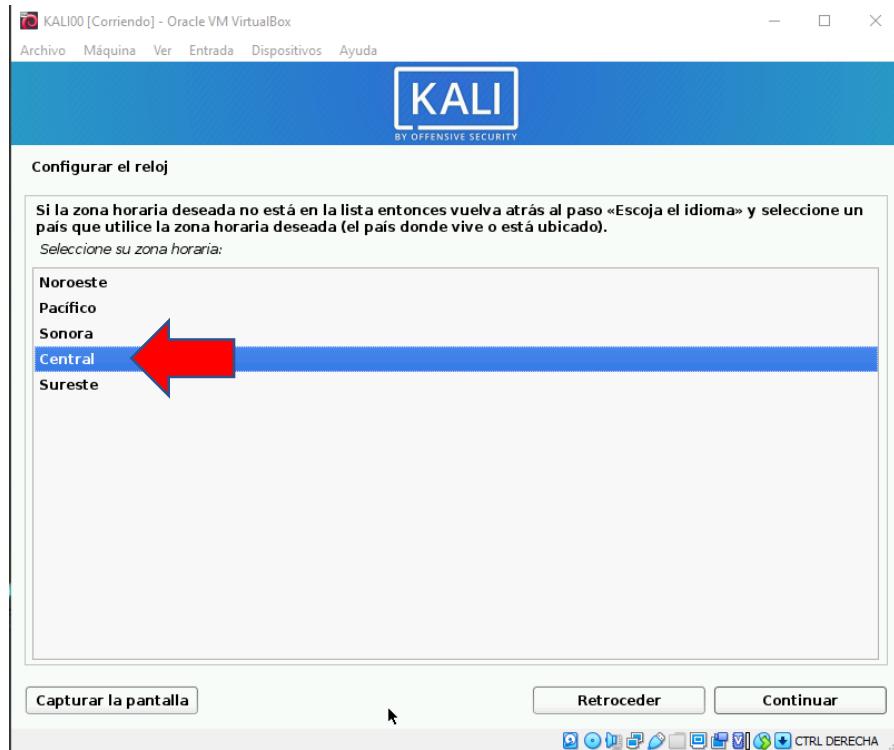
24.-Se escribe el nombre del usuario (Si lo olvida no podrá iniciar su maquina).



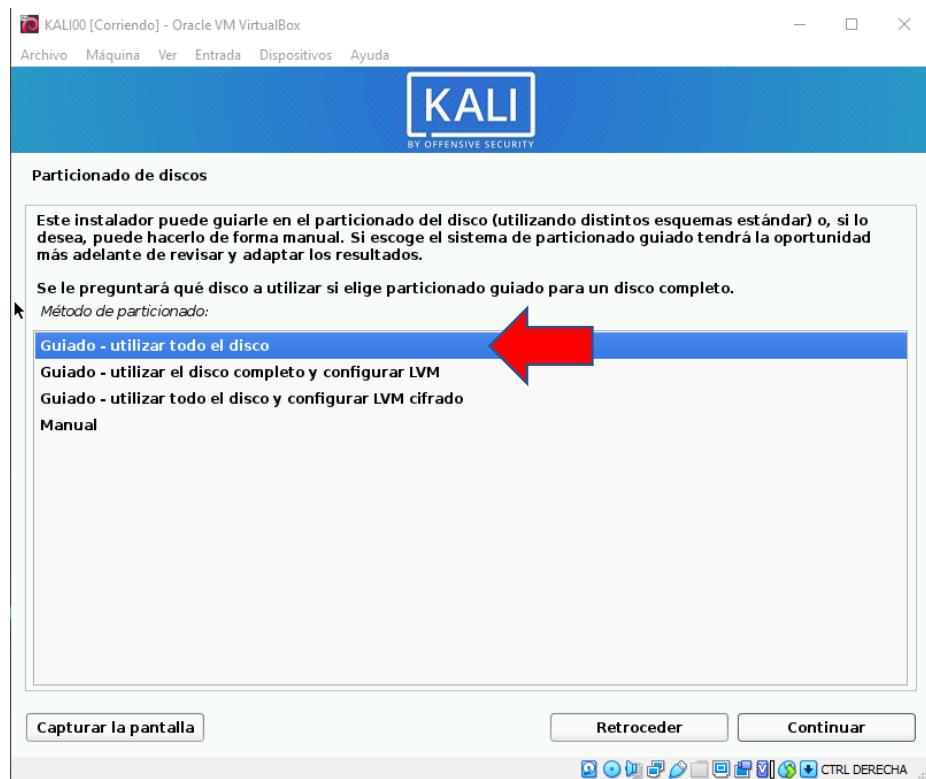
25.- Escribimos la contraseña para el usuario (Si la olvida no podrá iniciar su maquina)



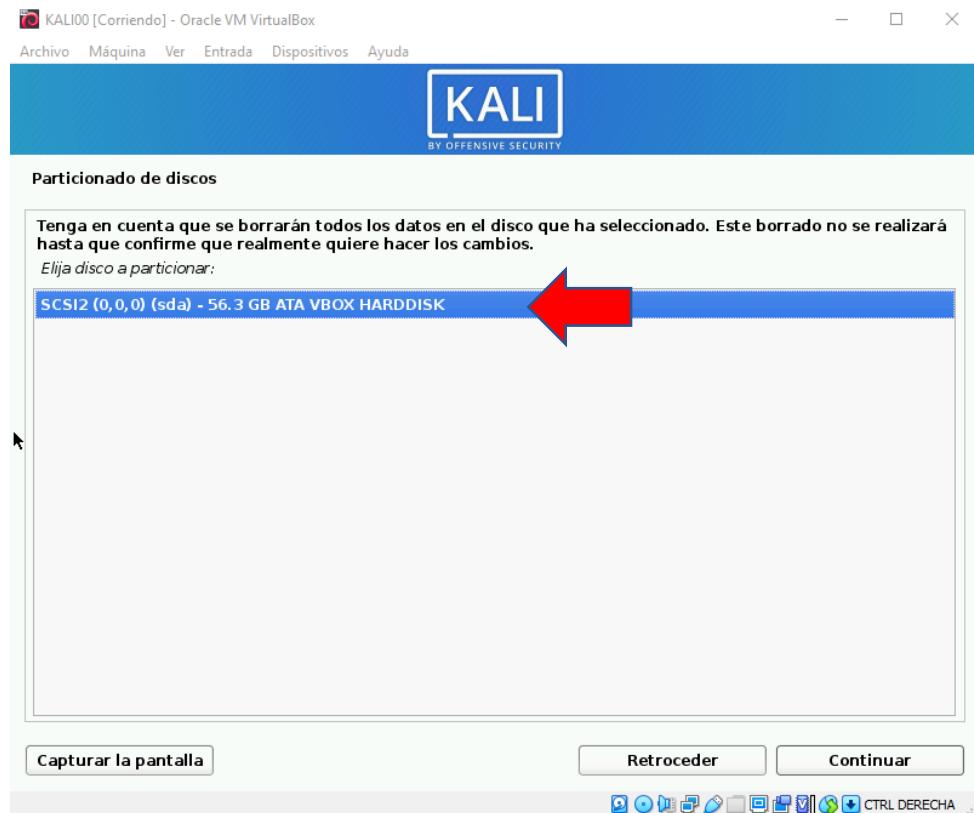
## 26.-Se elige la zona horaria



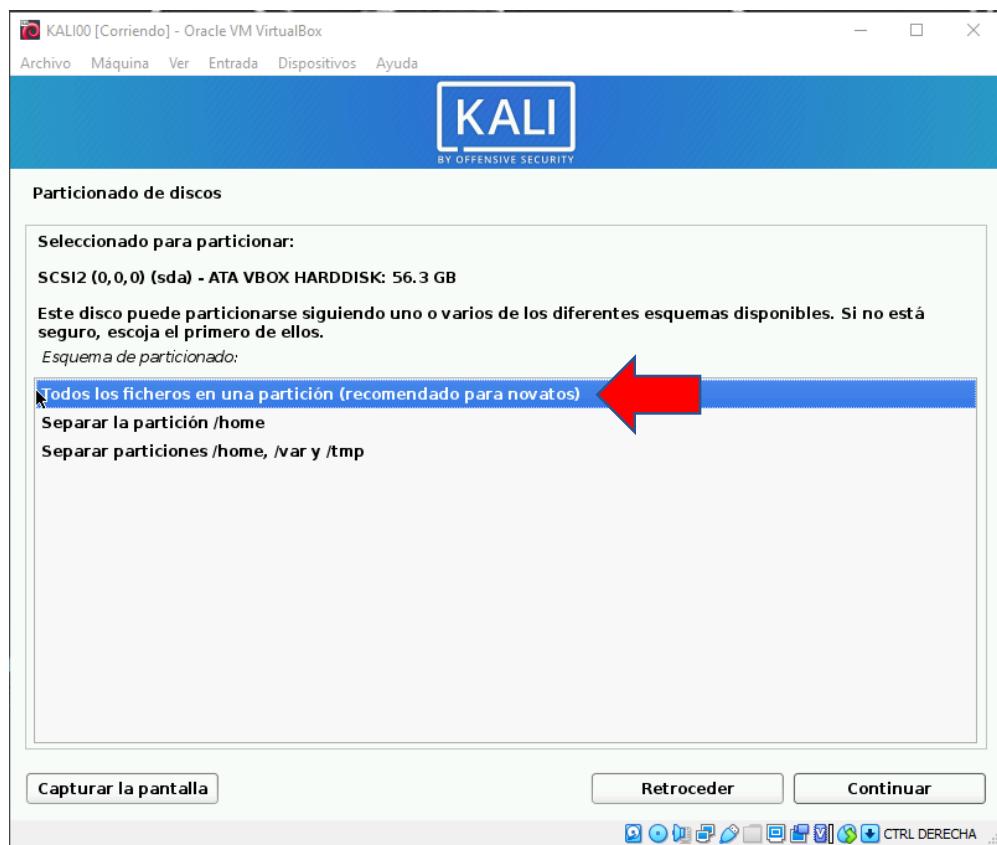
## 27.-Se selecciona “utilizar todo el disco”.



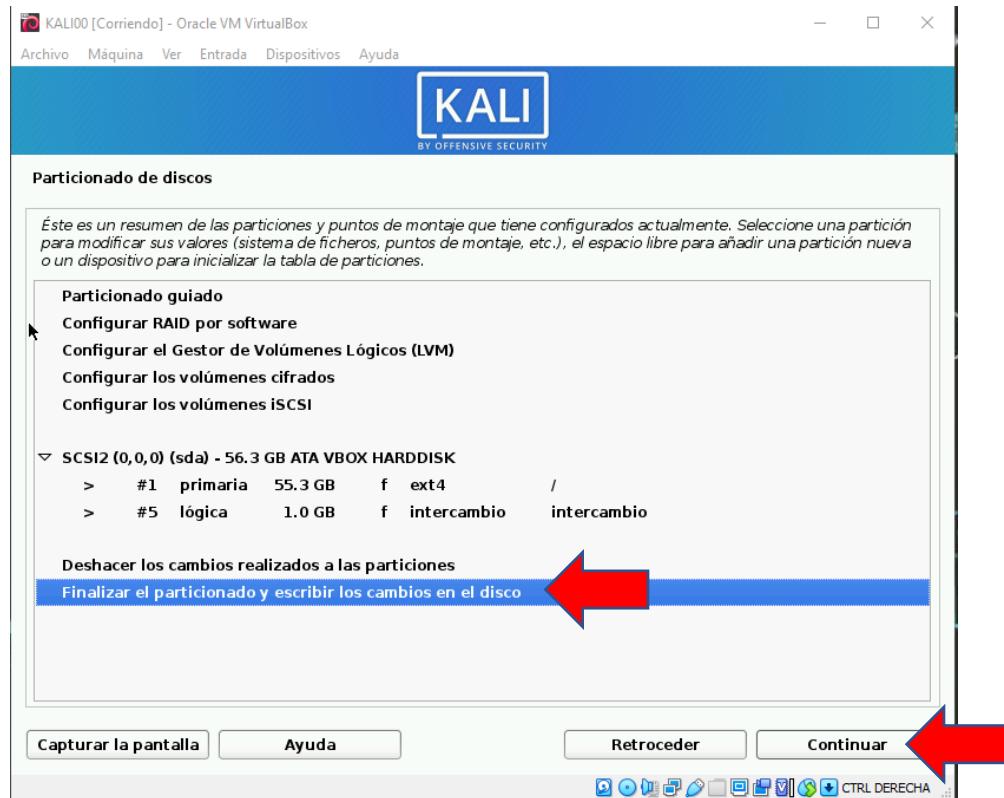
## 28.-Se selecciona el disco duro



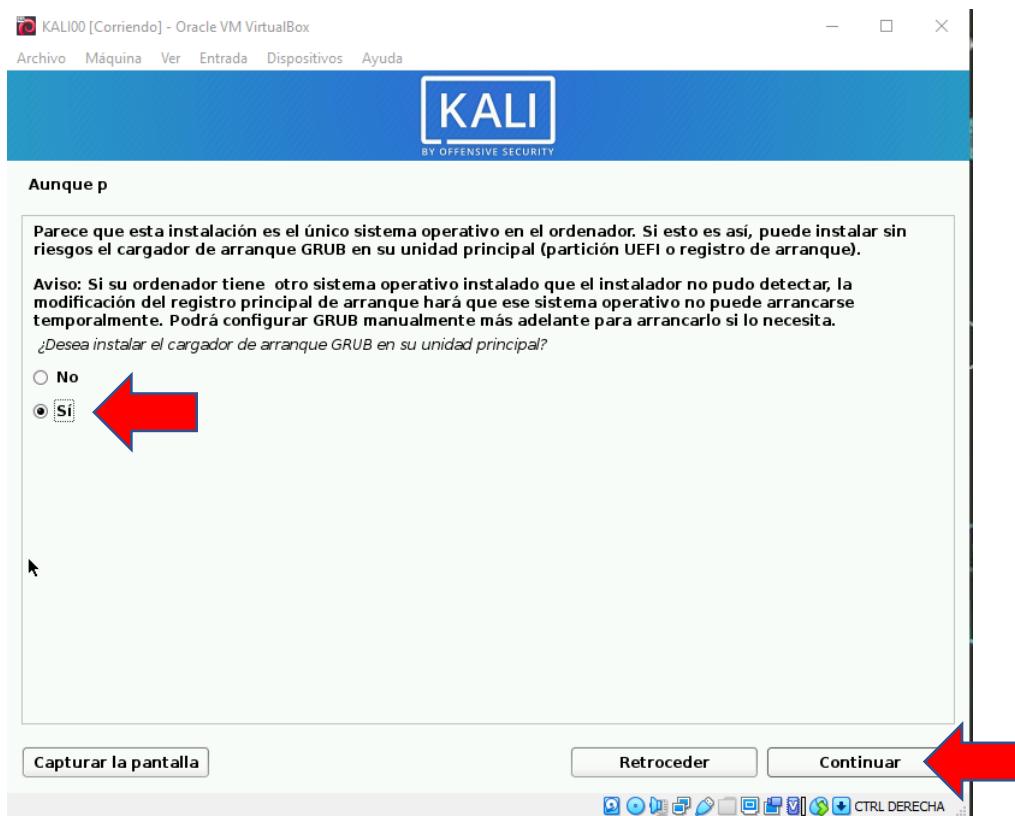
## 29.-Seleccionamos todos los ficheros en una particion



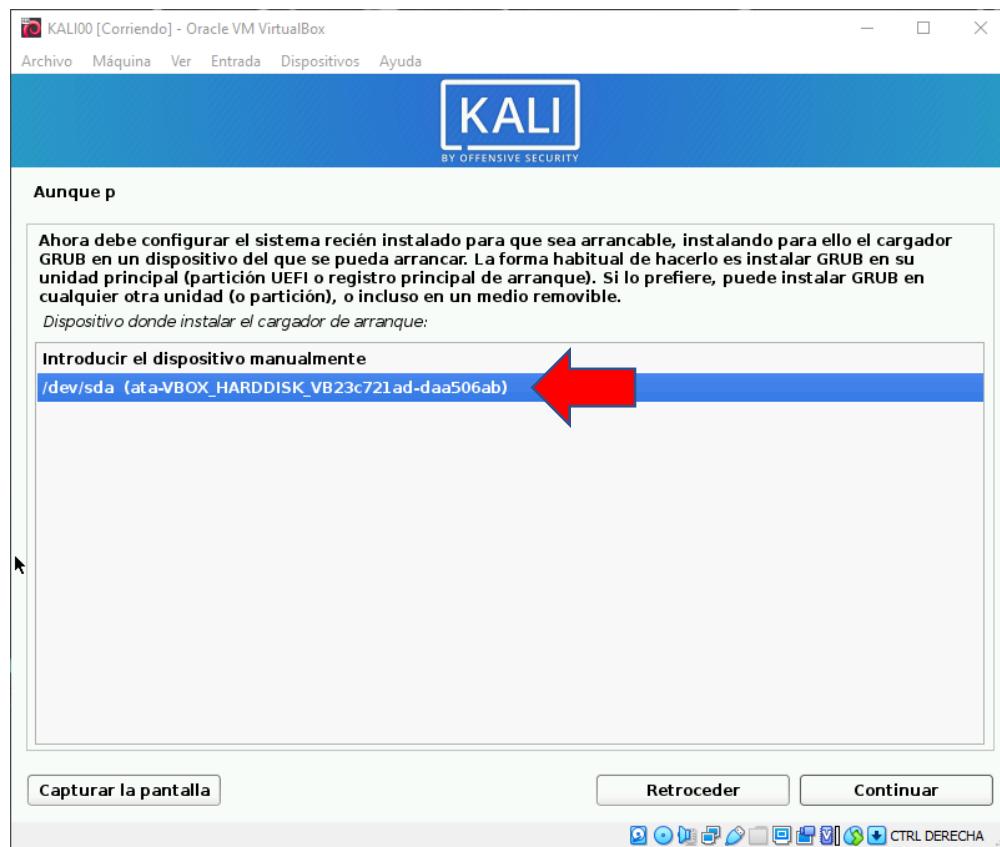
### 30.-Clic en finalizar



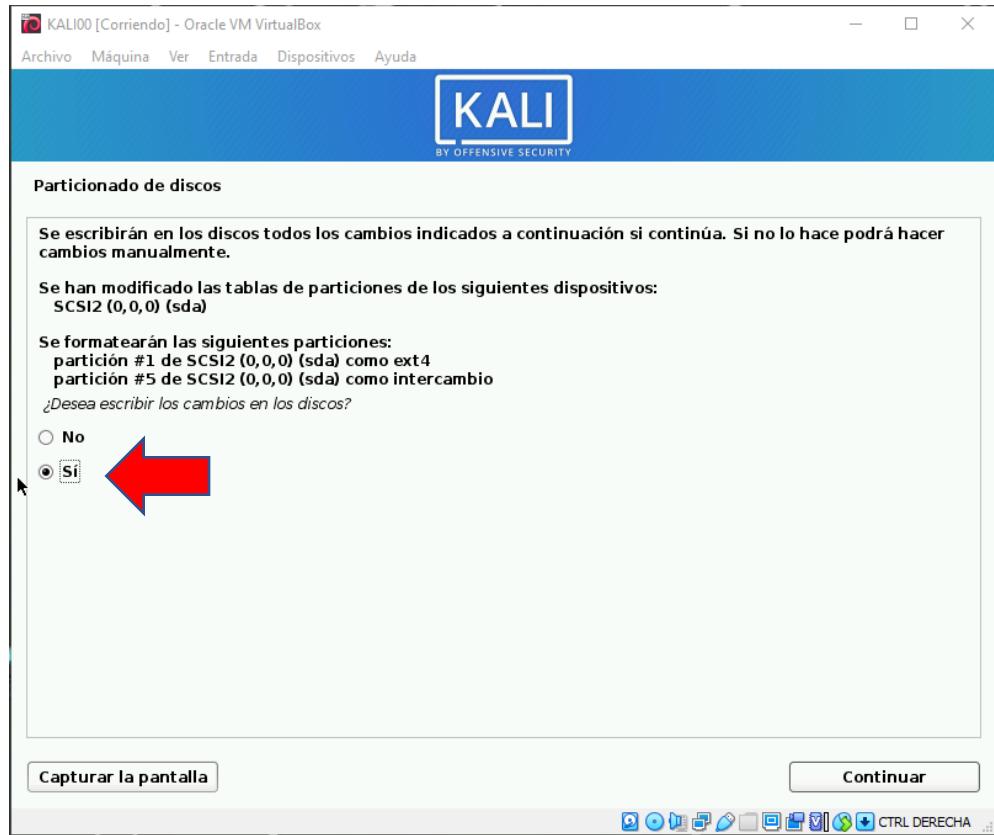
### 31.-Se instala el cargador de arranque del S.O.



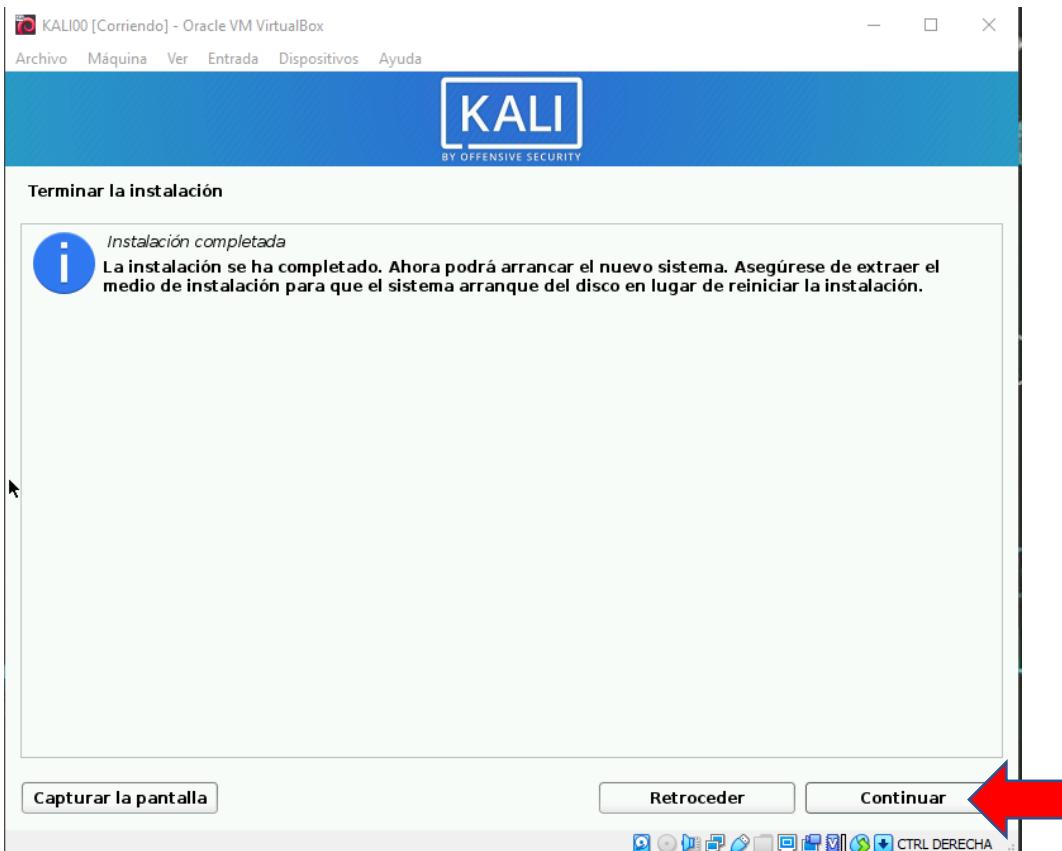
32.-Seleccionamos nuestro disco virtual en donde se instalara el cargador de arranque del S.O.



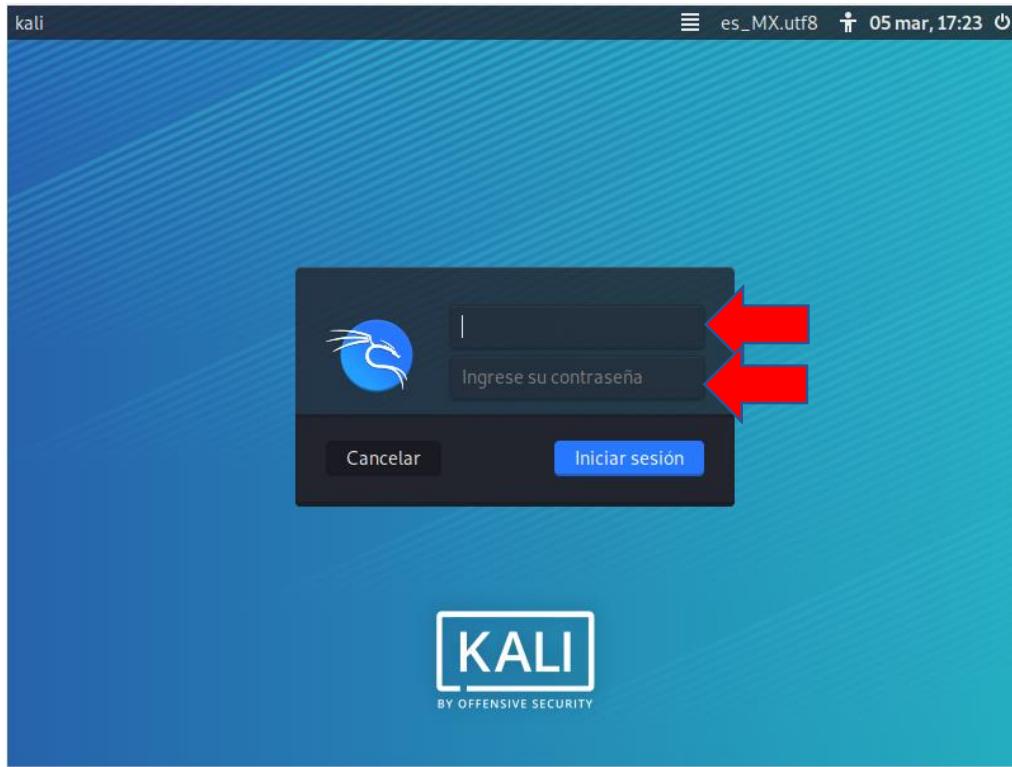
33.-Seleccionamos si



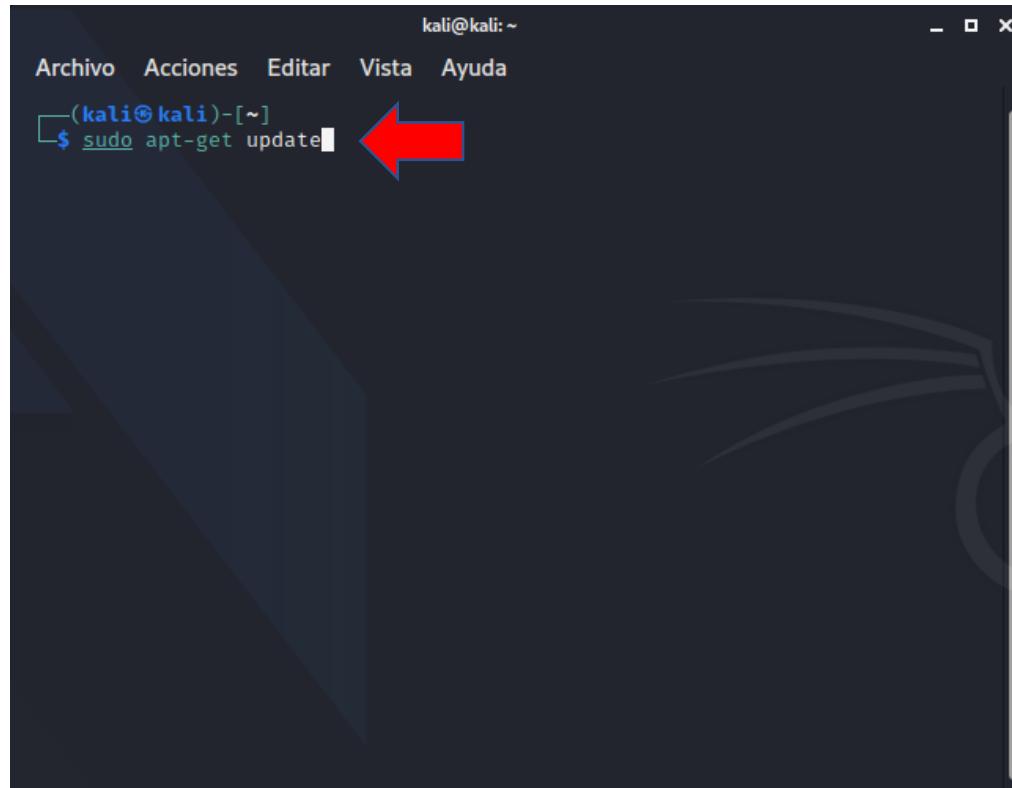
### 34.-Esperamos a que finalice la instalación y listo



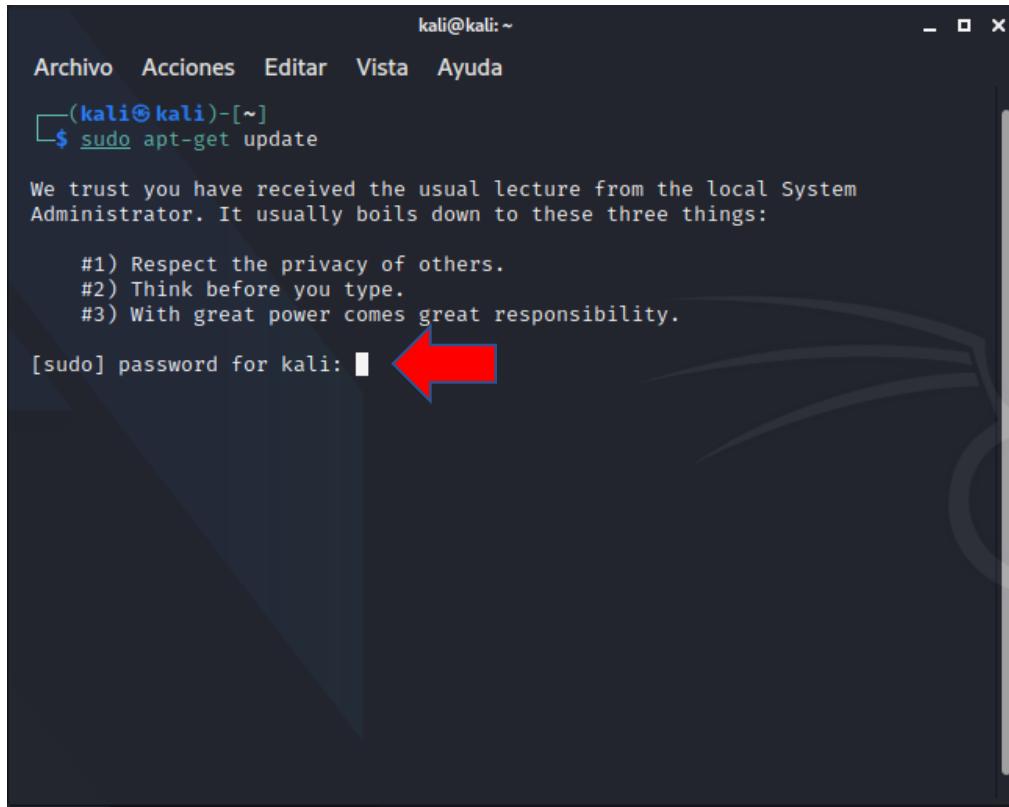
35.-Iniciamos la maquina virtual e ingresamos el usuario y la contraseña



36.-Actualizamos el sistema operativo escribiendo “sudo apt-get update” y dar enter.

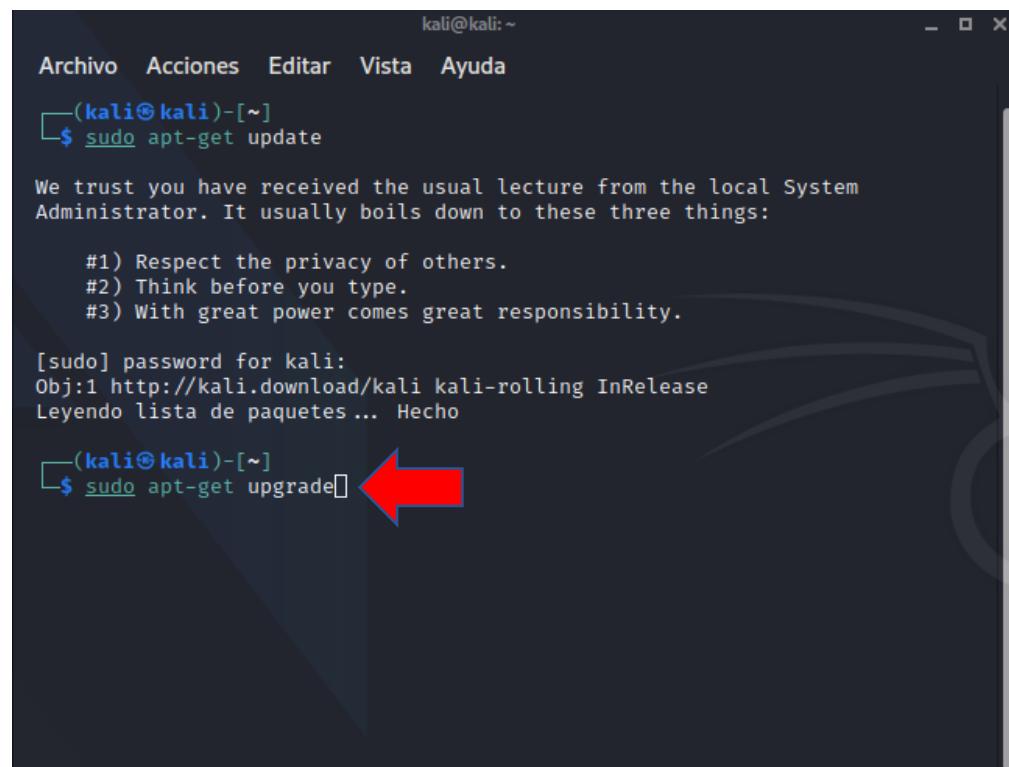


### 37.-Se introduce la contraseña y se da enter



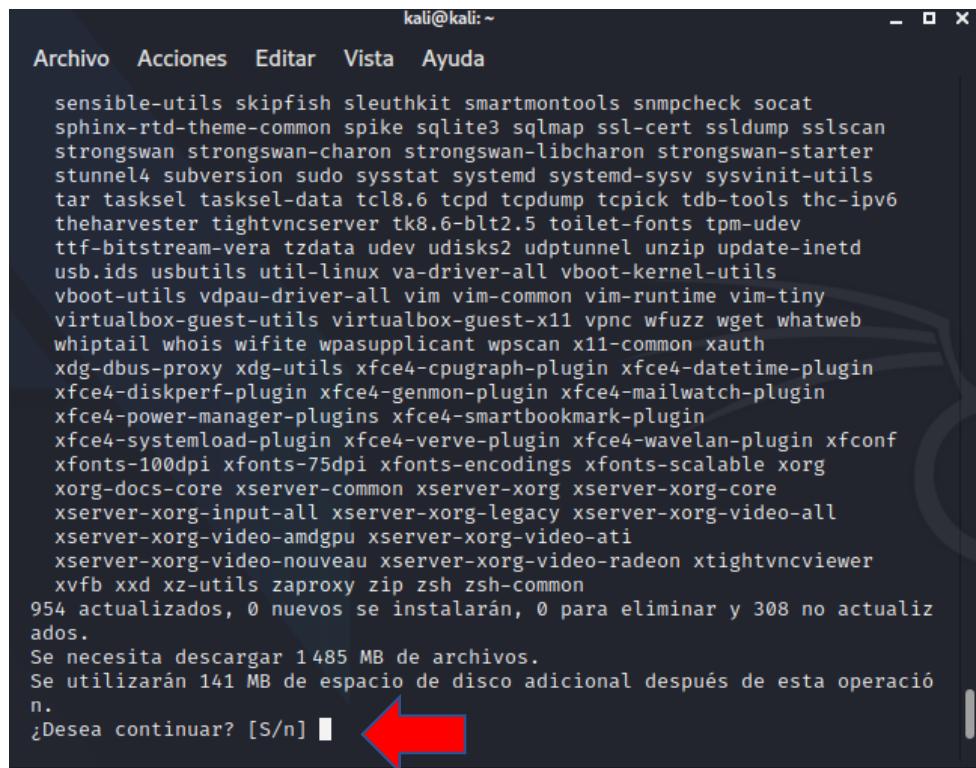
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~". The window has a dark background with a faint Kali Linux logo watermark. The terminal shows the command `$ sudo apt-get update`. Below it, a message from the system administrator reads: "We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things: #1) Respect the privacy of others. #2) Think before you type. #3) With great power comes great responsibility." At the bottom of the terminal, the prompt "[sudo] password for kali:" is visible, followed by a cursor. A large red arrow points to the right of the cursor, indicating where the user should press the Enter key.

### 38.-El segundo paso para actualizar el sistema es “sudo apt-get upgrade” y dar enter.



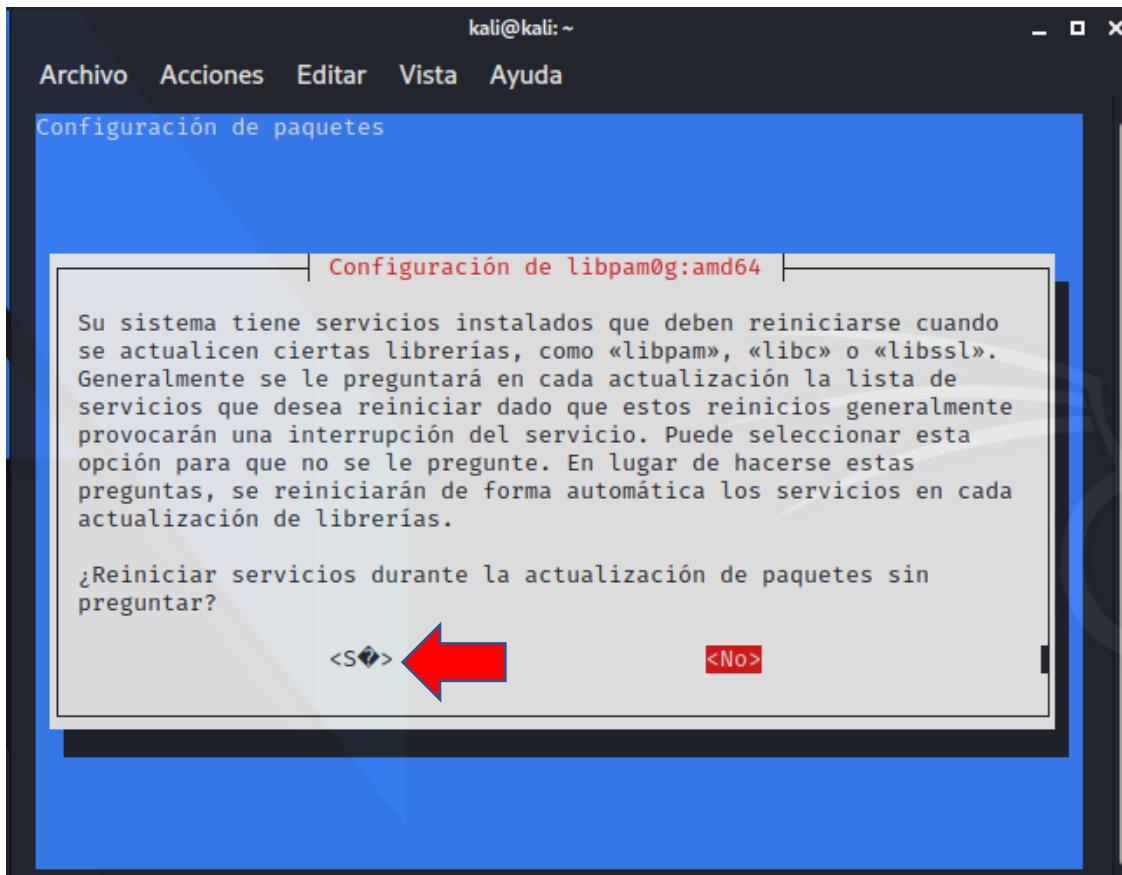
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~". The terminal shows the command `$ sudo apt-get update`. Below it, the same system administrator message is displayed. After the message, the terminal shows the command `[sudo] password for kali:`, followed by the output of the `apt-get update` command: "Obj:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling InRelease Leyendo lista de paquetes ... Hecho". At the bottom of the terminal, the command `$ sudo apt-get upgrade` is visible, followed by a cursor. A large red arrow points to the right of the cursor, indicating where the user should press the Enter key.

39.- Se teclea “S” y dar enter

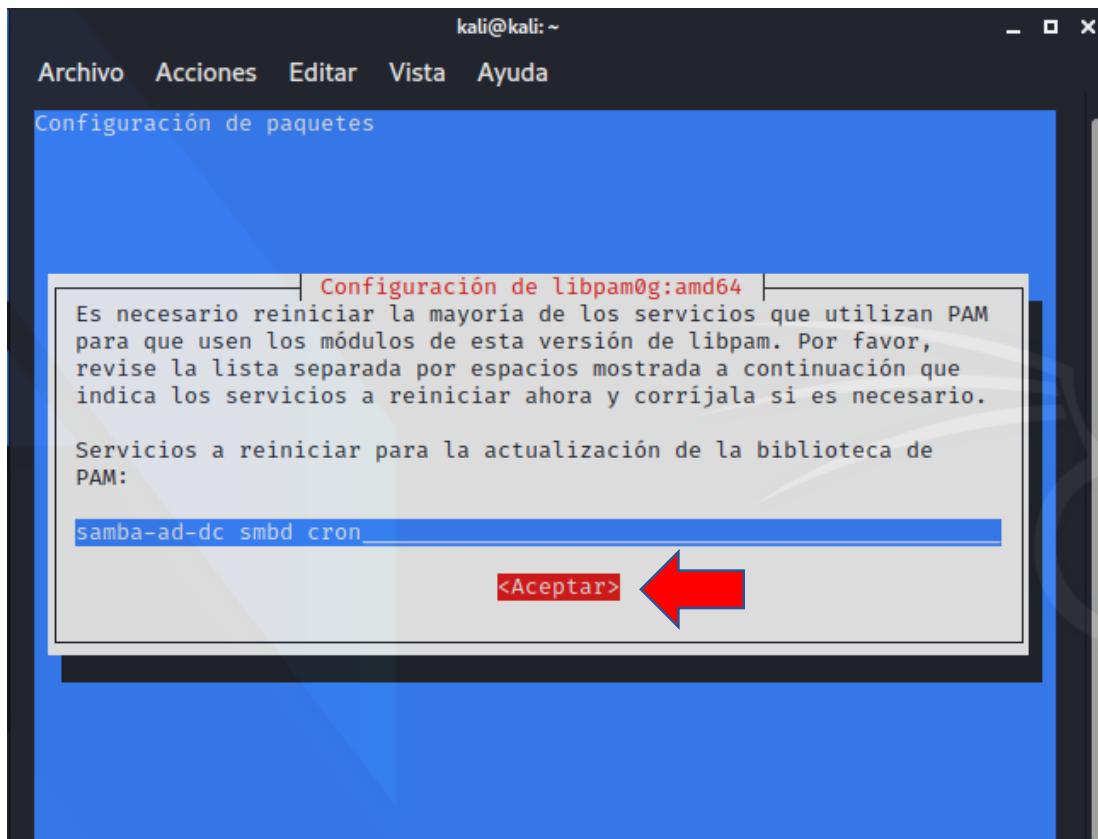


```
kali㉿kali:~ - □ ×  
Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda  
sensible-utils skipfish sleuthkit smartmontools snmpcheck socat  
sphinx-rtt-theme-common spike sqlite3 sqlmap ssl-cert ssldump sslscan  
strongswan strongswan-charon strongswan-libcharon strongswan-starter  
stunnel4 subversion sudo sysstat systemd systemd-sysv sysvinit-utils  
tar tasksel tasksel-data tcl8.6 tcpd tcpdump tcpick tdb-tools thc-ipv6  
theharvester tightvncserver tk8.6-blitz2.5 toilet-fon... tpm-udev  
ttf-bitstream-vera tzdata udev udisks2 udptunnel unzip update-inetd  
usb.ids usbutils util-linux va-driver-all vboot-kernel-utils  
vboot-utils vdpaudio-driver-all vim vim-common vim-runtime vim-tiny  
virtualbox-guest-utils virtualbox-guest-x11 vpnc wfuzz wget whatweb  
whiptail whois wifite wpasupplicant wpscan x11-common xauth  
xdg-dbus-proxy xdg-utils xfce4-cpugraph-plugin xfce4-datetime-plugin  
xfce4-diskperf-plugin xfce4-genmon-plugin xfce4-mailwatch-plugin  
xfce4-power-manager-plugins xfce4-smartbookmark-plugin  
xfce4-systemload-plugin xfce4-verve-plugin xfce4-wavelan-plugin xfconf  
xfonts-100dpi xfonts-75dpi xfonts-encodings xfonts-scalable xorg  
xorg-docs-core xserver-common xserver-xorg xserver-xorg-core  
xserver-xorg-input-all xserver-xorg-legacy xserver-xorg-video-all  
xserver-xorg-video-amdgpu xserver-xorg-video-ati  
xserver-xorg-video-nouveau xserver-xorg-video-radeon xtightvncviewer  
xvfb xxd xz-utils zaproxy zip zsh zsh-common  
954 actualizados, 0 nuevos se instalarán, 0 para eliminar y 308 no actualiz  
ados.  
Se necesita descargar 1485 MB de archivos.  
Se utilizarán 141 MB de espacio de disco adicional después de esta operaci  
ón.  
¿Desea continuar? [S/n] ■
```

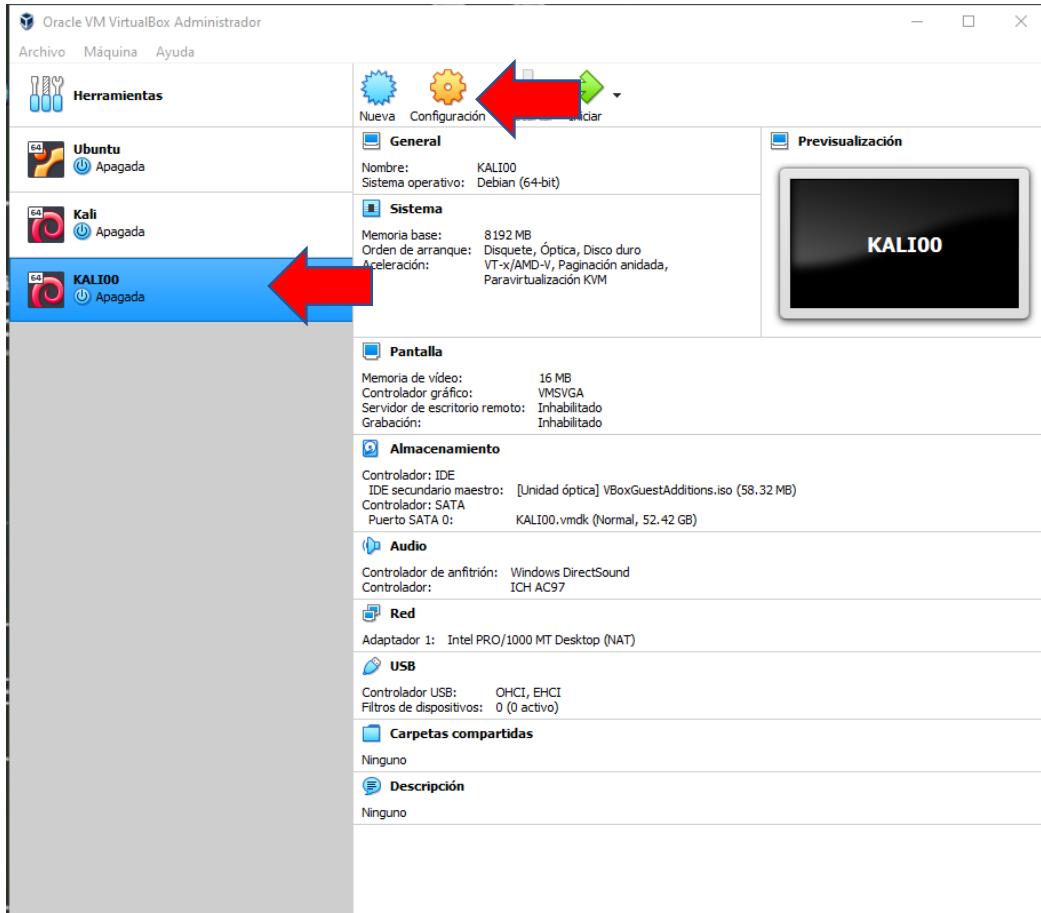
40.- Seleccionar “si” y dar enter.



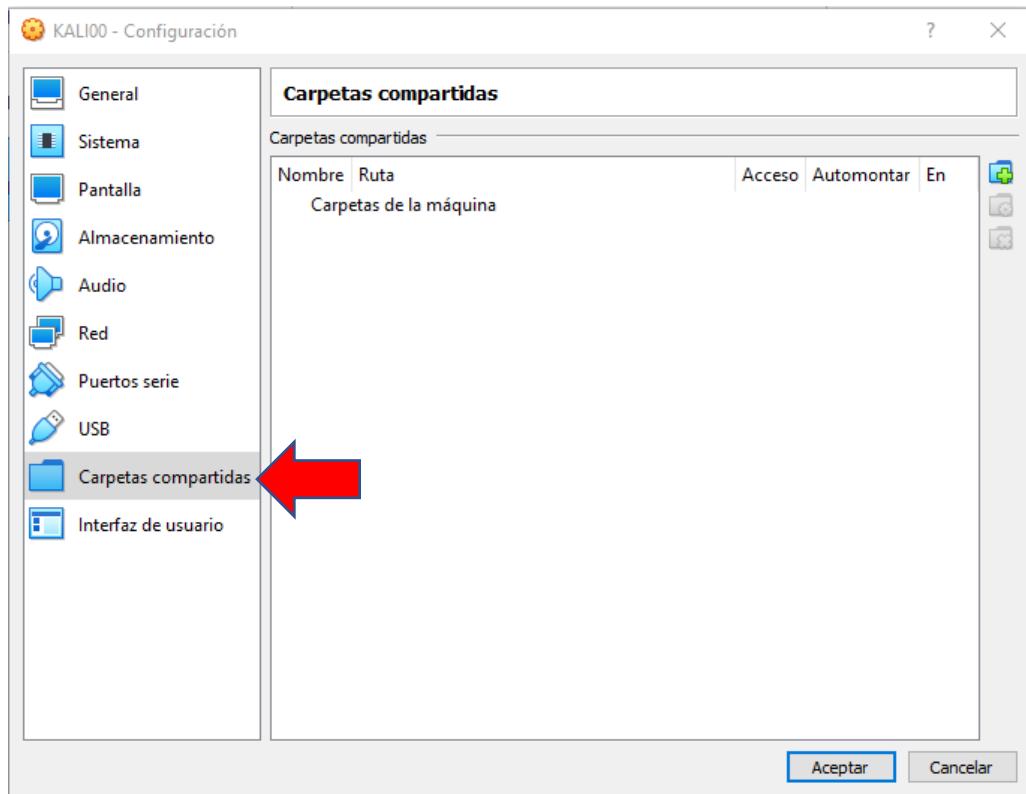
41.-Clic en aceptar y listo. Reiniciamos y ya tenemos nuestra maquina actualizada



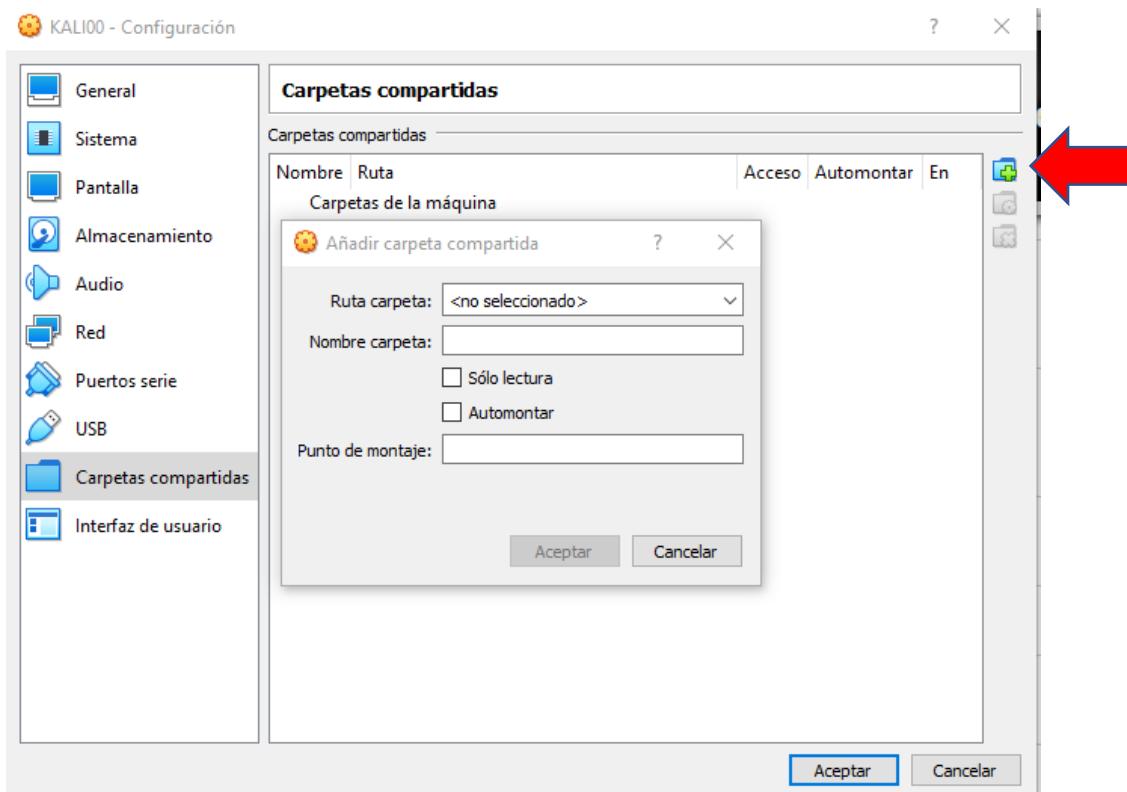
42.-Para compartir una carpeta entre Windows y Kali apagamos la maquina virtual y damos clic en configuración.



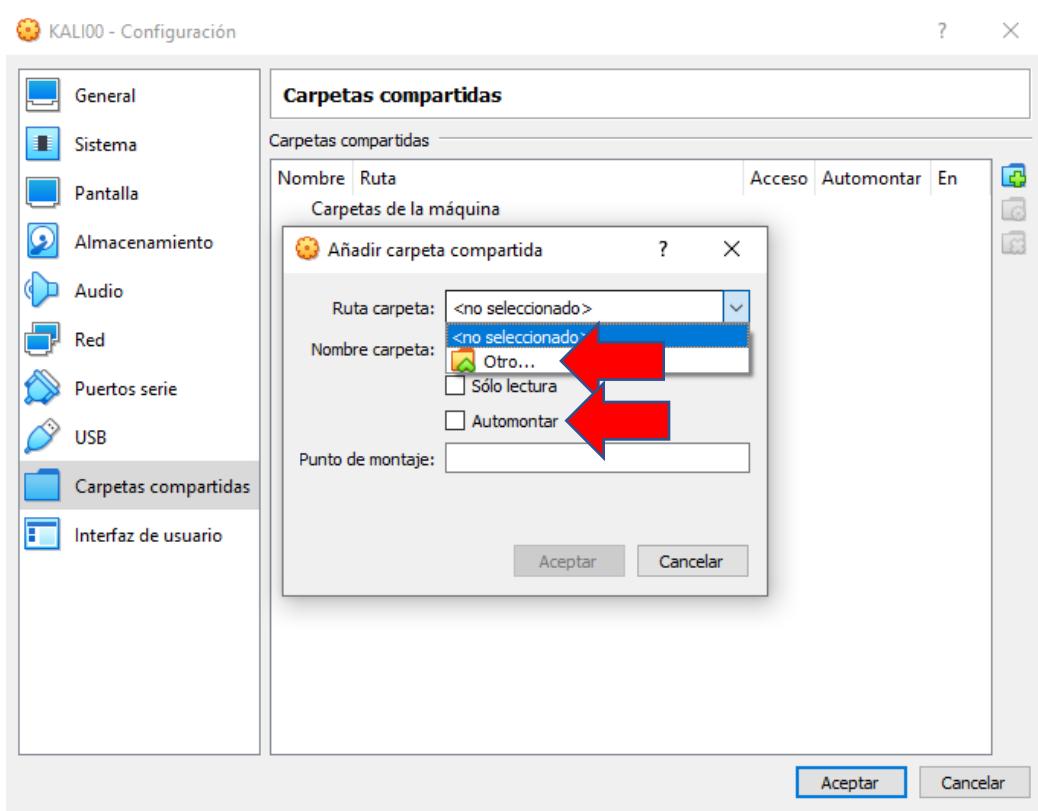
43.- Dar clic en carpetas compartidas



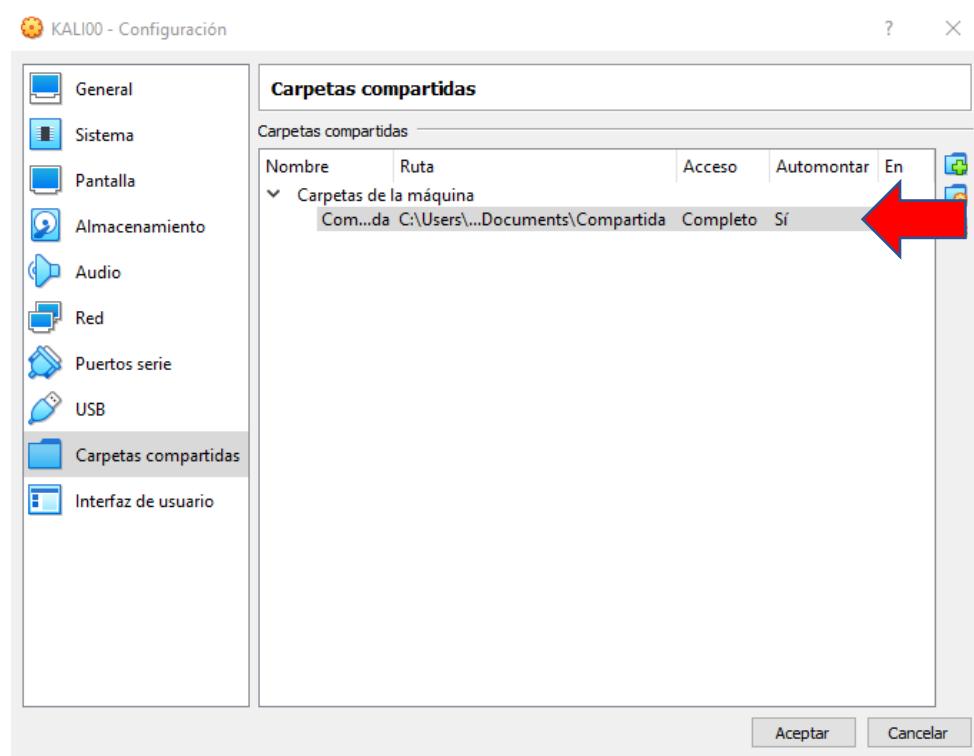
44.-Clic en el signo “+”.



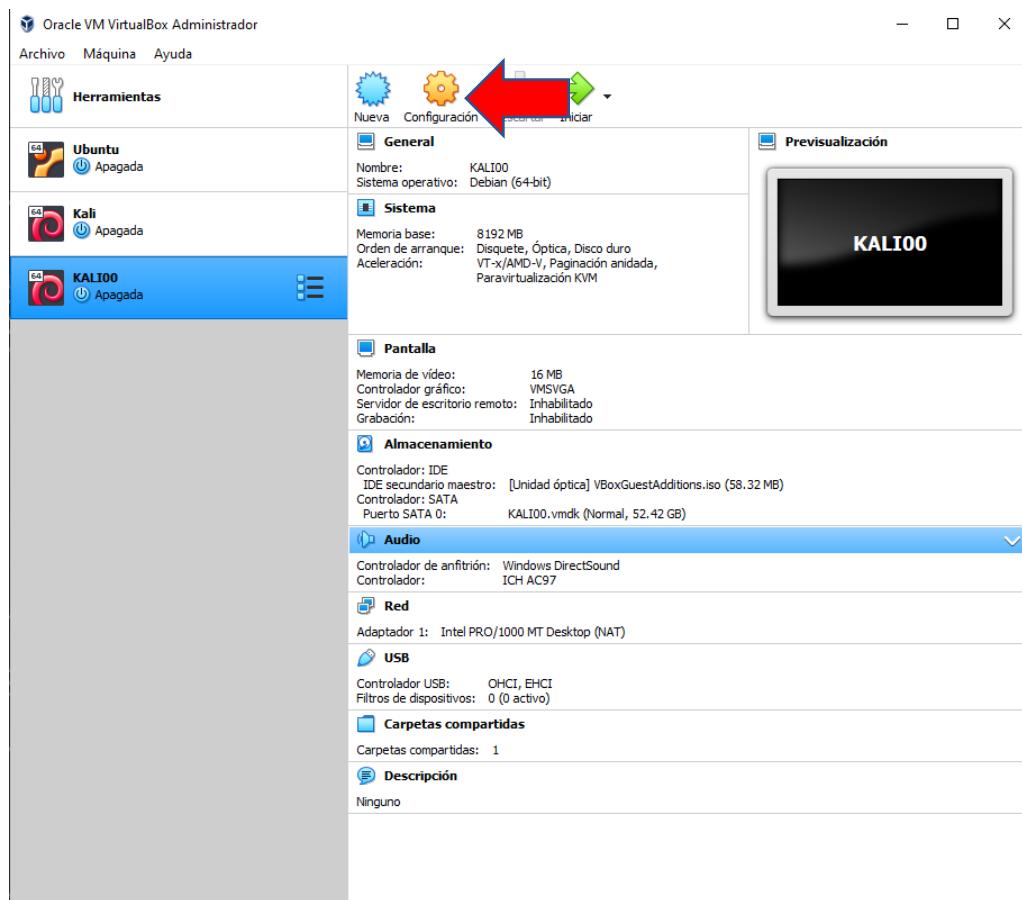
45.-Selecciona la carpeta que se va a compartir y la opción de automontar



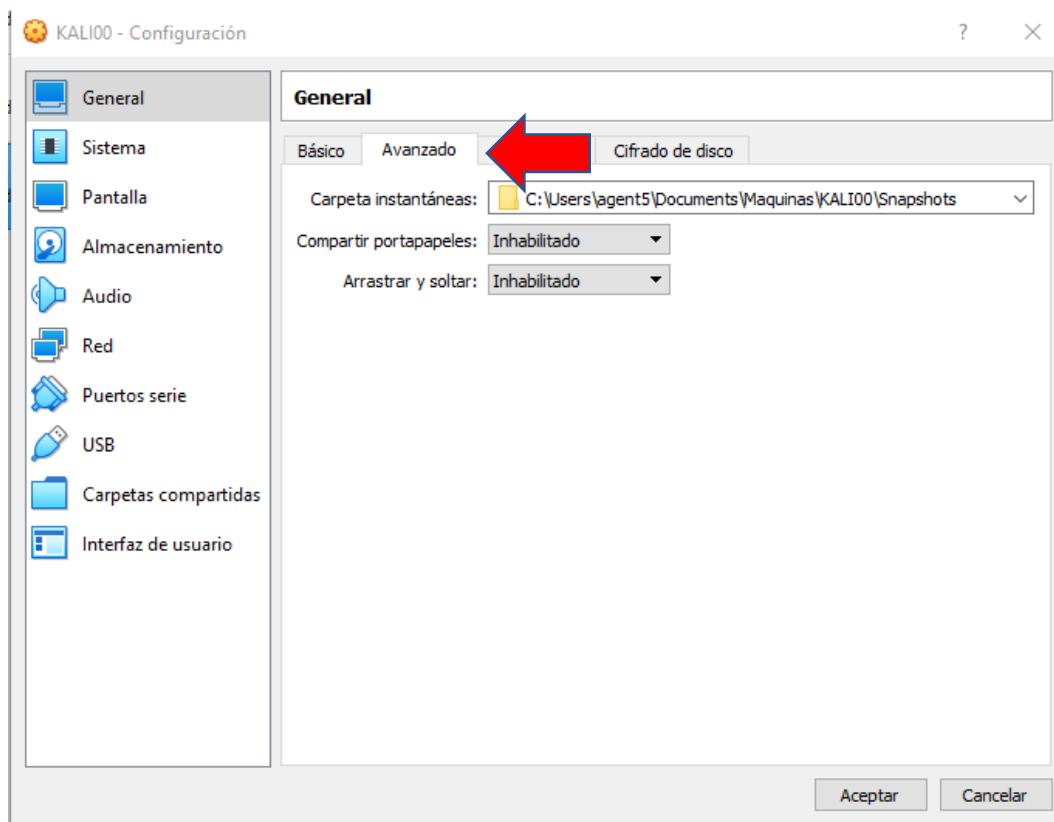
46.-Listo, la carpeta de debe visualizar de esta manera



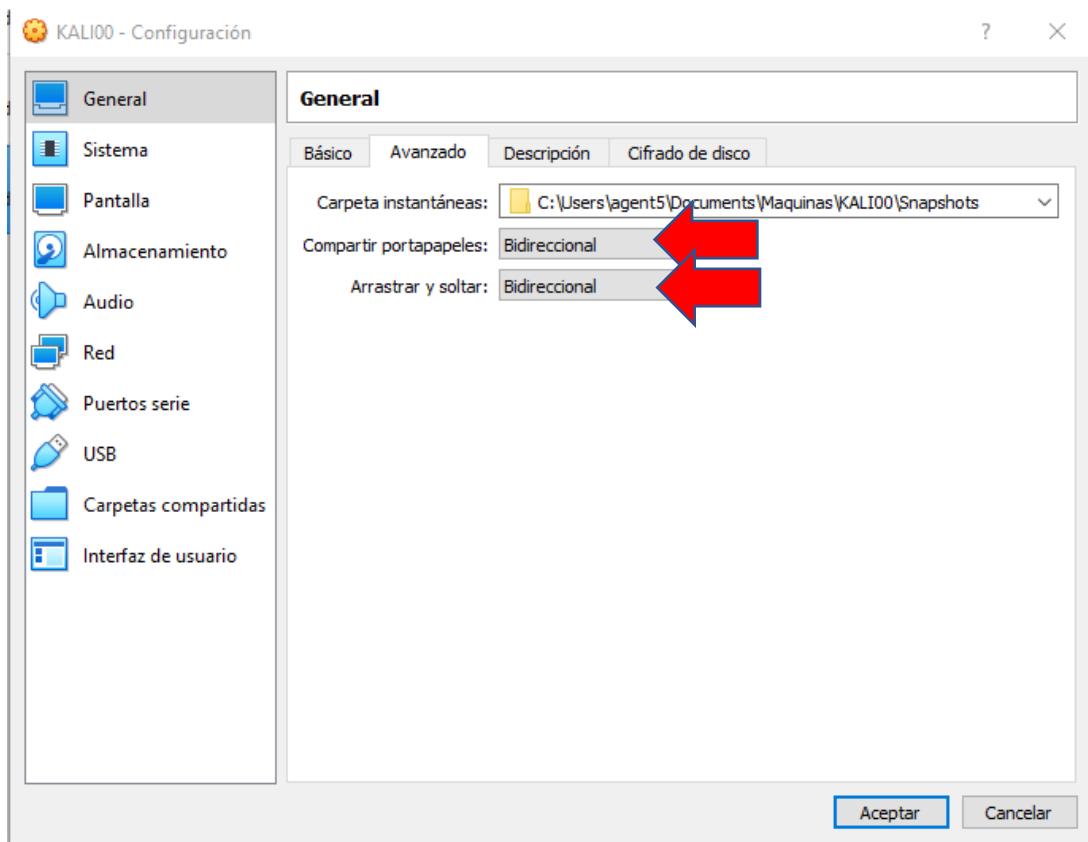
47.-Ahora para compartir el portapapeles volvemos a configuración



#### 48.-Seleccionar Avanzado



#### 49.-Seleccionamos bidireccional



50.-Listo! Al iniciar nuestra maquina virtual en automático se montara la carpeta compartida

