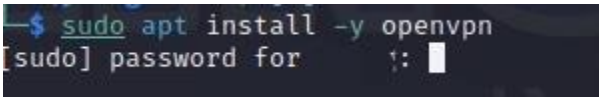
1, Download and set up VirtualBox on your computer. (VirtualBox downloads website: https://www.virtualbox.org/)

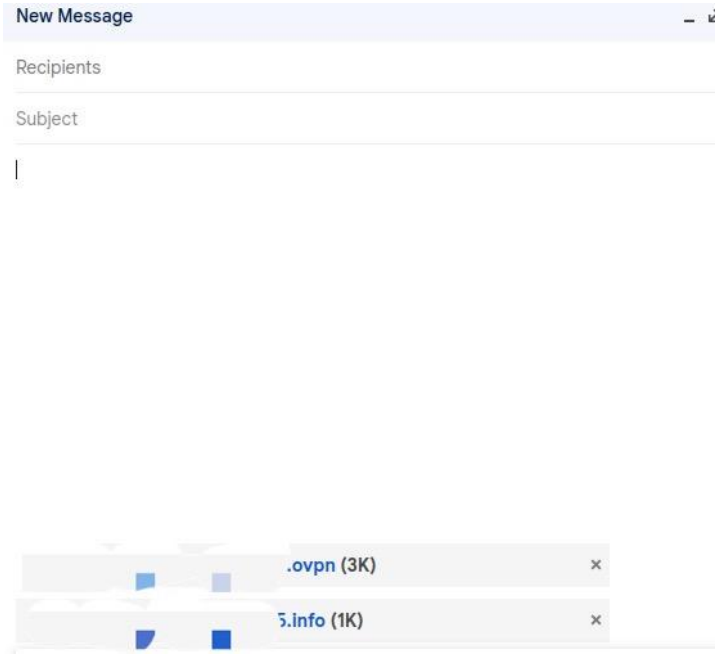
2, Run VirtualBox, install Kali-Linux. (search “how to install kali Linux on VirtualBox” online, there are many YouTube videos and websites guidance.)

3, start Kali, ran updates, and upgraded, use command” **sudo apt update**” and “**sudo apt upgrade**” to update the apt repository information and upgrade any software packages.

4. Install OpenVPN, run command “**sudo apt install -y openvpn**”



5, A much easier way to transfer your OpenVPN files from your computer to the virtual machine. Use one of your emails from your Windows PC and attach the files in an email. Save the email as a draft. Then go into your VM, log into email, and download the files from the draft message, those two files should be saved in your Kali “Downloads” folder.



6, In your Kali terminal, run “**cd Downloads**” “**ls**” make sure the two OpenVPN files exists. Then run “**sudo openvpn your_vpn_config_file.ovpn**"

```
                        ?5.info
                         5.ovpn

┌──(    ㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
└─$ sudo openvpn                                  ?5.ovpn
[sudo] password for     ng: enter your kali password
2023-06-10 14:02:42 Note: Kernel support for ovpn-dco missing, disabling data
channel offload.
2023-06-10 14:02:42 OpenVPN 2.6.3 x86_64-pc-linux-gnu [SSL (OpenSSL)] [LZO] [L
Z4] [EPOLL] [PKCS11] [MH/PKTINFO] [AEAD] [DCO]
2023-06-10 14:02:42 library versions: OpenSSL 3.0.9 30 May 2023, LZO 2.10
2023-06-10 14:02:42 DCO version: N/A
Enter Private Key Password: (press TAB for no echo) OpenVPN password
```

Note: The OpenVPN username and password are in your .info file.

When “Initialization Sequence Completed shows “in the end and no more command prompt back , it means connecting the VPN successfully!

```
2023-06-10 14:04:35 net_route_v4_add: 10.99.254.0/24 via 10.15.0.1 dev [NULL]
table 0 metric -1
2023-06-10 14:04:35 Initialization Sequence Completed
2023-06-10 14:04:35 Data Channel: cipher 'AES-128-GCM', peer-id: 0
2023-06-10 14:04:35 Timers: ping 10, ping-restart 120
```

Don't close the terminal window you connected in. That will close the VPN connection.

7, Open ANOTHER terminal window and run” **ifconfig**”, you should have a tun0 interface there with a 10. network address.

```
└─$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.254.26  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.254.255
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe27:9668  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:27:96:68  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1243846  bytes 1812337311 (1.6 GiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 619998  bytes 43729945 (41.7 MiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 38  bytes 15137 (14.7 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 38  bytes 15137 (14.7 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

tun0: flags=4305<UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,NOARP,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 10.15.0.7  netmask 255.255.0.0  destination 10.15.0.7
        inet6 fe80::e37e:b991:85d7:fd1f  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        unspec 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00  txqueuelen 500
```

Confirm that you are connected to the VPN successfully, try using nmap to scan network…