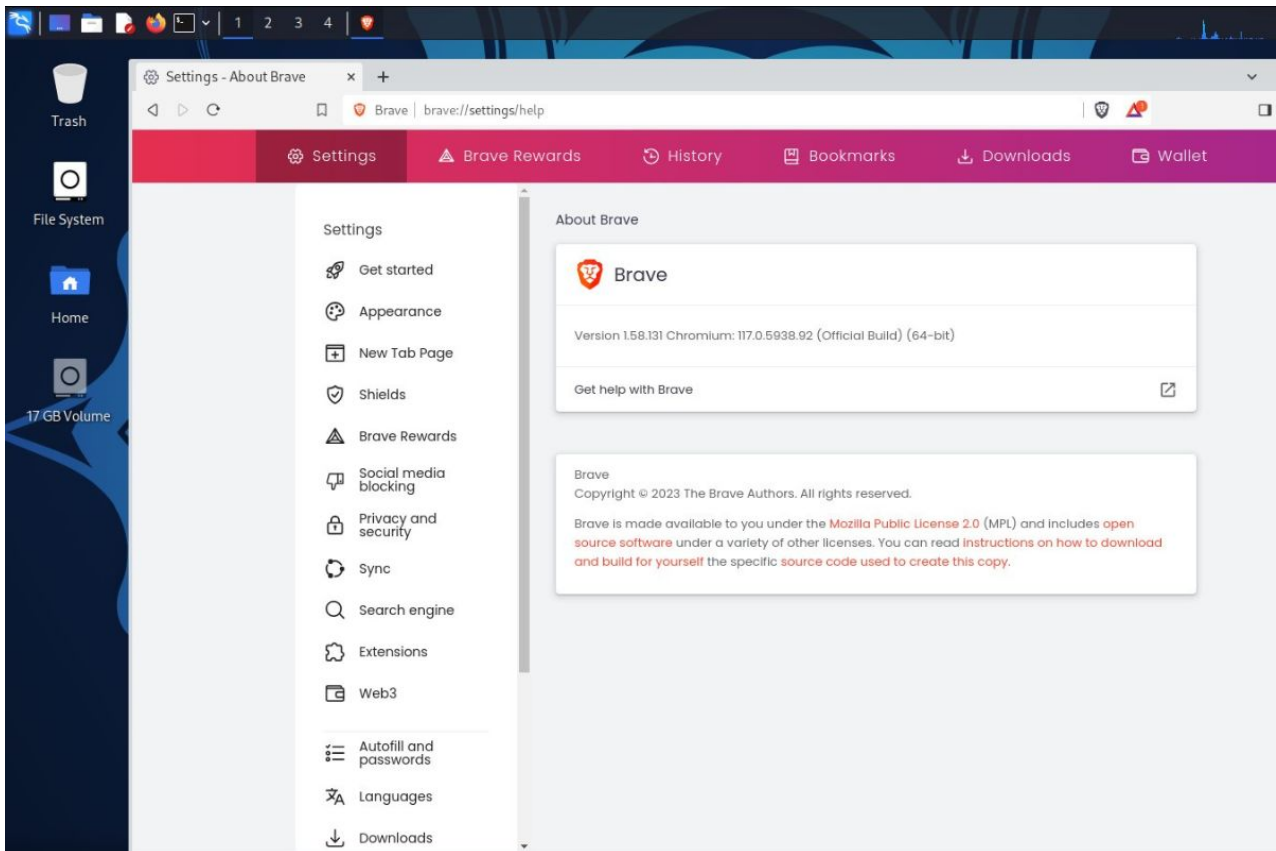


Brave on Kali Linux: A step-by-step guide

 infosecscout.com/install-brave-kali-linux

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Brave is a pretty new browser in the game, and with a focus on privacy, it's a good tool to have on Kali Linux. Unfortunately, it's not yet available in the repositories and installing it is a bit challenging (especially for beginners). Don't worry, I'll give you all the steps in this article.

The only way to install the Brave browser on Kali Linux is to add a new repository to the package manager (APT). Once done, Brave can be installed like any other application.

Read the entire article to get the Brave browsing running on Kali Linux in a few minutes and start using it right away.

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Add the Brave browser repository to Kali Linux

Here are the steps to install Brave on Kali Linux:

- **Download the GPG key for the Brave repository.**
- **Add the repository to your package sources for APT.**
- **Once done, you can use the APT commands to install it.**

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Let's see how to do this in detail.

Download the GPG key

We'll add a new repository to the operating system, which means a new source of applications will be added. To tell the system we trust this new source, a new GPG key must be downloaded first.

The curl command is used to do this (which should be installed by default on Kali), here is the complete line to download the key and add it to your keyrings folder:

```
sudo curl -fsSLo /usr/share/keyrings/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg  
https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com/brave-browser-archive-  
keyring.gpg
```



```
(pat@kali-infosec)-[~]  
$ sudo curl -fsSLo /usr/share/keyrings/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg  
[sudo] password for pat:
```

It gets the key from the official Brave website, and puts it into your keyrings folder (/usr/share/keyrings), all in one command. Sudo is required to write in this folder, so you'll be asked for your password.

Add the repository

You can now add the repository to the package manager configuration (APT).

Once again, only one command is required:

```
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg]  
https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com/ stable main"|sudo tee  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/brave-browser-release.list
```

```
(pat@kali-infosec)-[~]
$ echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg] https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com/ stable main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/brave-browser-release.list
deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg] https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com/ stable main

(pat@kali-infosec)-[~]
$ cat /etc/apt/sources.list.d/brave-browser-release.list
deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/brave-browser-archive-keyring.gpg] https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com/ stable main
```

It's good practice when adding a new repository for APT to create a new file under `/etc/apt/sources.list.d` (and keep the `/etc/apt/sources.list` file for the OS repositories). So, if you no longer use the app in the future, you can just delete the file.

That's exactly what this command does.

We create a new file, with the Brave browser packages location, and the key file to use to trust this source (the one we downloaded previously).

Run apt update

Now that the Brave servers have been added in the sources, the next step is to run the APT command to connect to the Brave repository and sync the packages available on it.

You probably already know this command:

```
sudo apt update
```

```
(pat@kali-infosec)-[~]
$ sudo apt update
Get:1 https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com stable InRelease [7,547 B]
Get:2 https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com stable/main amd64 Packages [7,000 B]
Get:3 https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com stable/main amd64 Contents (deb) [1,017 B]
Get:4 http://archive-4.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease [41.2 kB]
]
```

It will connect to all your repositories and get the latest list of packages available on all of them so that the other APT commands will work properly.

If any update is available, it's a good idea to do them right away, so we don't have any issues with the Brave installation later:

```
sudo apt upgrade
```

This will download and install new versions of all packages on your system (Kali and its applications).

Install & use the Brave browser on Raspberry Pi

Once the Brave repository is added to your system, you can simply install Brave via the package manager.

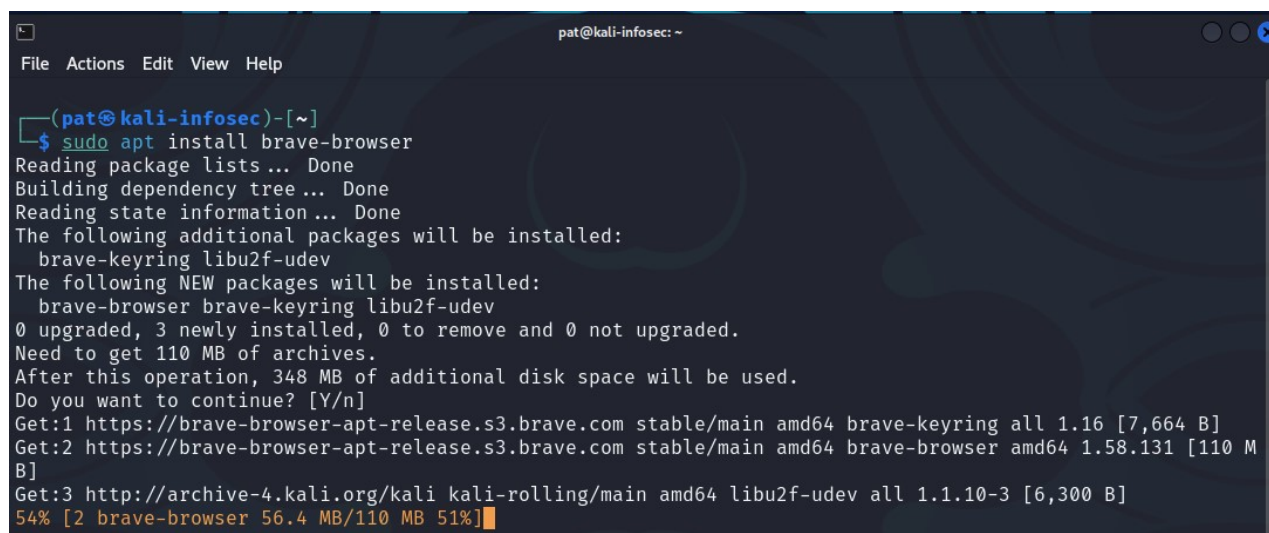
Here's the last command you need to install the Brave browser with APT:

```
sudo apt install brave-browser
```

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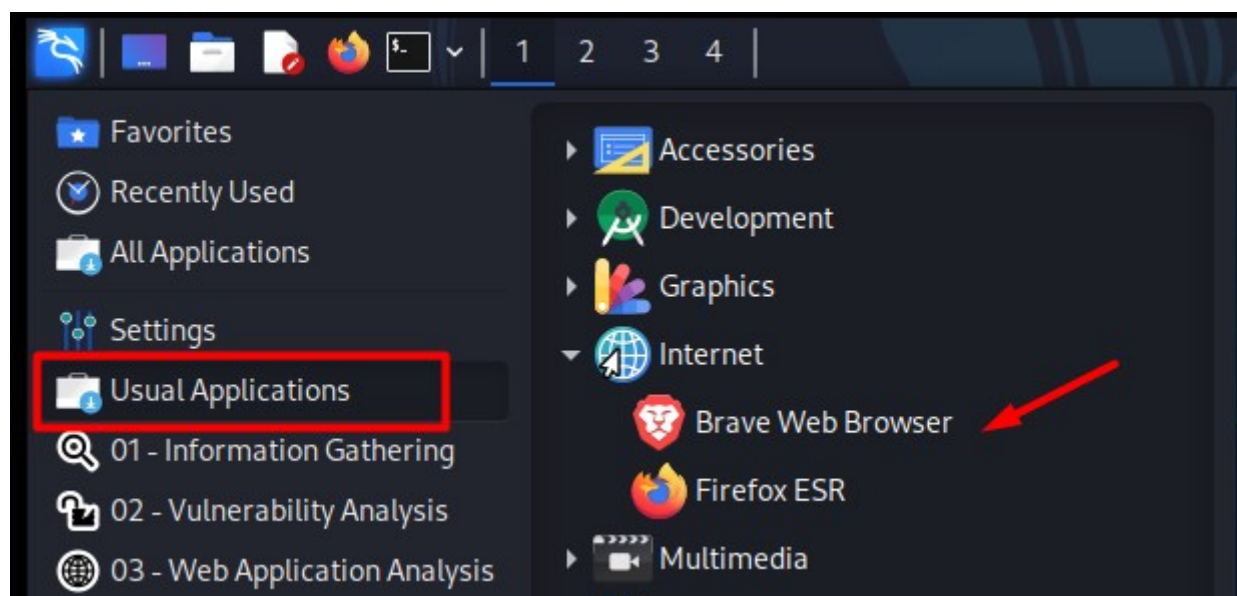
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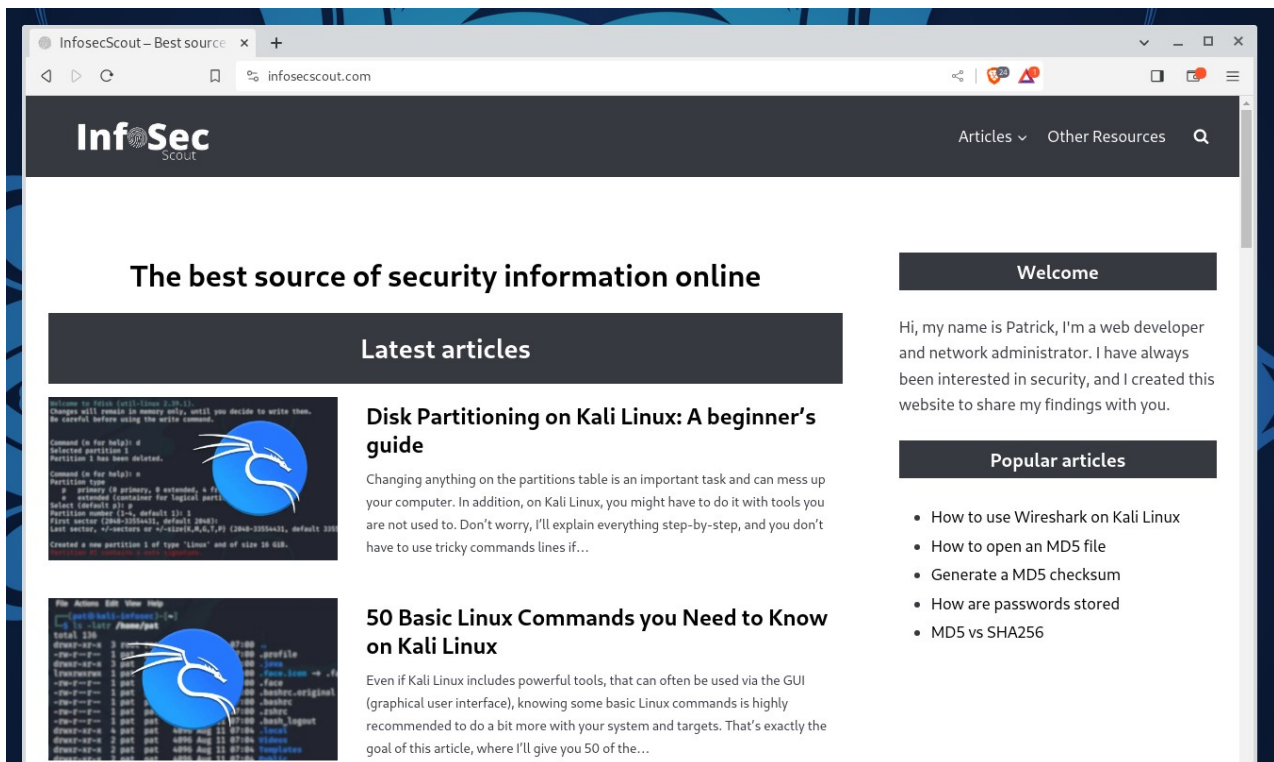
```
pat@kali-infossec: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
  
(pat@kali-infossec)-[~]  
$ sudo apt install brave-browser  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  brave-keyring libu2f-udev  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  brave-browser brave-keyring libu2f-udev  
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
Need to get 110 MB of archives.  
After this operation, 348 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]  
Get:1 https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com stable/main amd64 brave-keyring all 1.16 [7,664 B]  
Get:2 https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com stable/main amd64 brave-browser amd64 1.58.131 [110 M  
B]  
Get:3 http://archive-4.kali.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 libu2f-udev all 1.1.10-3 [6,300 B]  
54% [2 brave-browser 56.4 MB/110 MB 51%]
```

A few minutes later, Brave should be available in your main menu under “Usual applications” > “Internet”.



Brave is not set by default automatically (you'll be prompted to do it when you start it for the first time, but it's not mandatory).

You can now enjoy reading your favorite website with this powerful browser :-).



In terms of features, you should have access to the same ones you are used to on your computer (sync is available, ad-blocker works, etc.).

According to my tests, Brave should be slightly faster than Chrome or Firefox on Kali Linux (expect something like 20% speed increase). Not only it's faster in benchmarks, it should also load websites faster, as most ads and trackers are automatically blocked by default. Enjoy!

Whenever you're ready for more security, here are things you should think about:

- **Break free from Gmail**: You should be able to choose what happens to your data. With Proton, only you can read your emails. [Get private email](#).
- **Protect yourself online**: Use a high-speed Swiss VPN that safeguards your privacy. Open-source, no activity logs. [Get Proton VPN risk-free](#).
- **Master Linux commands**: A sure method to learn (and remember) Linux commands. Useful ones only, one at a time, with clear explanations. [Download the e-book](#).