Upgrading Kali Linux to the latest version

Cyb3r-Kr4k3s   22 декабря 2022 г.

Welcome future Crack's of Cybersecurity to my first post this time we are going to learn how to update Kali Linux.

To update the Kali Linux dependencies and tools, you need to run the following commands in the terminal:

The next command helps us to know which version of Kali Linux is running in our computer, virtual machine or in another instance where it was installed.

```
$ cat /etc/os-release
```

The next step is to add the correct Kali Linux repositories, it can be done in two ways, the first one is through the nano editor, and the second one with the cat command.

```
$ nano /etc/apt/sources.list
```



```
$ cat /etc/apt/sources.list
```


Next, the packages are updated based on the previously configured repositories.

```
$ sudo apt update
```


If you want to know the list of packages to be updated in your Kali Linux run the next command on the terminal

```
$ sudo apt list --upgradable
```

```
└$ sudo apt list --upgradable
Listing... Done
alsa-ucm-conf/kali-rolling 1.2.7.2-1 all [upgradable from: 1.2.7.1-1]
apparmor/kali-rolling 3.0.6-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 3.0.5-1]
bsdextrautils/kali-rolling 2.38.1-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 2.38-6]
bsdutils/kali-rolling 1:2.38.1-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 1:2.38-6]
debianutils/kali-rolling 5.7-0.3 amd64 [upgradable from: 5.7-0.2]
dmsetup/kali-rolling 2:1.02.185-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 2:1.02.183-2+kali1]
eject/kali-rolling 2.38.1-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 2.38-6]
exploitdb/kali-rolling 20220804-0kali1 all [upgradable from: 20220730-0kali1]
faraday/kali-rolling 4.0.4+git20220701-0kali2 all [upgradable from: 4.0.4+git20220701-0kali1]
fdisk/kali-rolling 2.38.1-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 2.38-6]
iproute2/kali-rolling 5.19.0-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 5.18.0-1]
kali-desktop-core/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 amd64 [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
kali-desktop-xfce/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 all [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
kali-linux-core/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 amd64 [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
kali-linux-default/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 amd64 [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
kali-linux-firmware/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 amd64 [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
kali-linux-headless/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 amd64 [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
kali-tools-top10/kali-rolling 2022.4.0 amd64 [upgradable from: 2022.3.12]
libapparmor1/kali-rolling 3.0.6-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 3.0.5-1]
libavcodec59/kali-rolling 7:5.1-2+b1 amd64 [upgradable from: 7:5.0.1-3+b1]
libavfilter8/kali-rolling 7:5.1-2+b1 amd64 [upgradable from: 7:5.0.1-3+b1]
libavformat59/kali-rolling 7:5.1-2+b1 amd64 [upgradable from: 7:5.0.1-3+b1]
libavutil57/kali-rolling 7:5.1-2+b1 amd64 [upgradable from: 7:5.0.1-3+b1]
libblkid1/kali-rolling 2.38.1-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 2.38-6]
libbluray2/kali-rolling 1:1.3.2-1 amd64 [upgradable from: 1:1.3.1-2]
```

The next step is to fully upgrade your Kali Linux by running the following command

```
$ sudo apt -y full-upgrade
```

```
└$ sudo apt -y full-upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  liblerc3 libsvtav1enc0
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  liblerc4 libsvtav1enc1 python3-json-pointer python3-rfc3987 python3-uritemplate python3-webcolors
The following packages will be upgraded:
  alsa-ucm-conf apparmor bsdextrautils bsdutils debianutils dmsetup eject exploitdb faraday fdisk iproute2
  kali-desktop-core kali-desktop-xfce kali-linux-core kali-linux-default kali-linux-firmware kali-linux-headless
  kali-tools-top10 libapparmor1 libavcodec59 libavfilter8 libavformat59 libavutil57 libblkid1 libbluray2 libbson-1.0-0
  libdevmapper1.02.1 libdrm-amdgpu1 libdrm-common libdrm-nouveau2 libdrm-radeon1 libdrm2 libegl-mesa0 libfdisk1 libgbm1
```

If everything has been updated correctly we should see the next message

```
update-initramfs: deferring update (trigger activated)
Setting up tasksel (3.70+kali1) ...
Setting up kali-linux-core (2022.4.0) ...
Setting up kali-linux-headless (2022.4.0) ...
Setting up kali-linux-default (2022.4.0) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.33-8) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for udev (251.2-7) ...
Processing triggers for mailcap (3.70+nmu1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2022.3.1) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.26-1) ...
Processing triggers for initramfs-tools (0.142) ...
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.18.0-kali5-amd64
Processing triggers for hicolor-icon-theme (0.17-2) ...
```

One of the last steps to follow is to restart our Kali Linux

```
$ sudo reboot -f
```

Once you have restarted Kali Linux, the last thing to do is to check again the version you have installed.

```
└─$ sudo reboot -f
```

Thank you for reading and reviewing my first article, if this content is helpful for you or you know someone who might be interested, I would appreciate you to share it, so that it reaches anyone who is interested in learning about Hacking, Cybersecurity and more content that I will be sharing for this community.

```
└─$ cat /etc/os-release
PRETTY_NAME="Kali GNU/Linux Rolling"
NAME="Kali GNU/Linux"
VERSION="2022.4"
VERSION_ID="2022.4"
VERSION_CODENAME="kali-rolling"
ID=kali
ID_LIKE=debian
HOME_URL="https://www.kali.org/"
SUPPORT_URL="https://forums.kali.org/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.kali.org/"
ANSI_COLOR="1;31"
```

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