# **Setting up Linux on Windows**

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NOTE: Using Linux has a learning curve. Don't be afraid! Call your mom; she'll tell you everything's all right!

# Windows Subsystem for Linux (wsl):

#### **Pros:**

• It provides a Linux terminal in Windows

### Cons:

Can be buggy

## **Docker/Podman**

### **Pros:**

- You can run any container you want or create your own
- Many CTF's have Dockerfiles and docker-compose files to create a local environment to work on

#### Cons:

- WSL installation is required, and if WSL is buggy by itself, podman is already starting off with a strike
- You can't use Docker on your work computer without a license

### **VirtualBox**

#### **Pros:**

- You can run a wide range of pre-made OSs, including Kali
- WSL not required

#### Cons:

- There is a learning curve
- Debugging issues can be a PITA

### **Also Rans:**

Cloud offerings: Linode, AWS, Azure, or GC

# **WSL Setup:**

I used these as a guide.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/setup/environment#set-up-your-linux-username-and-password

- 1. Open Powershell or Command Prompt as Administrator
- 2. Run wsl --install
- 3. Create a username and password for the Linux instance

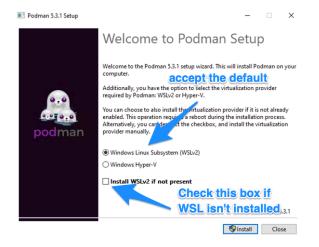
# **Podman Setup:**

I used the following link as an installation reference.

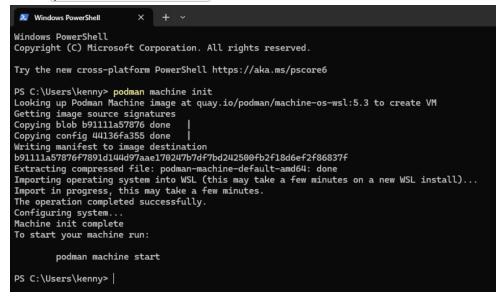
https://github.com/containers/podman/blob/main/docs/tutorials/podman-for-windows.md

- 1. Open the command line (cmd)
- 2. Install Windows Terminal: winget install Microsoft.WindowsTerminal
- 3. Download most recent podman setup.exe file from <a href="https://github.com/containers/podman/releases">https://github.com/containers/podman/releases</a>.

  1. E.g., podman-5.3.1-setup.exe
- 4. Run the .exe file you downloaded in the previous step. NOTE: I had WSL installed before installing podman. YMMV having podman install it.



- 5. Open the Windows Terminal that was installed in step 2.
- 6. Enter **podman machine init** on the command line. It should resemble the following:



7. Next, enter podman machine start on the command line. You should get a successful start message.

```
PS C:\Users\kenny> podman machine start
Starting machine "podman-machine-default"

This machine is currently configured in rootless mode. If your containers require root permissions (e.g. ports < 1024), or if you run into compatibility issues with non-podman clients, you can switch using the following command:

podman machine set --rootful

API forwarding listening on: npipe:///./pipe/docker_engine

Docker API clients default to this address. You do not need to set DOCKER_HOST. Machine "podman-machine-default" started successfully
PS C:\Users\kenny>
```

8. Now, test it! Enter the following on the command line: podman run ubi8-micro date

```
PS C:\Users\kenny> podman run ubi8-micro date
Resolved "ubi8-micro" as an alias (/etc/containers/registries.conf.d/000-shortnames.conf)
Trying to pull registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8-micro:latest...
Getting image source signatures
Checking if image destination supports signatures
Copying blob sha256:0cdc646404194f6ede416263e7299a39254dd6005bef2f7f90d7d2e0e3baeef9
Copying config sha256:056466af3595658b35c0fdldc8b4af6429718c2cfd77072e7135954557a7d37d
Writing manifest to image destination
Storing signatures
Tue Jan 7 14:20:41 UTC 2025
PS C:\Users\kenny>
```

9. Profit!

# **VirtualBox Setup:**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wX75Z-4MEoM&ab\_channel=NetworkChuck

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-install-virtualbox-on-windows/

The guides above are good for installing Virtualbox. I would just be recreating their work.