



How to Install Kali Linux with VMware Fusion? [Step by Step Guide]



By **Chandan Kumar**
on March 25, 2021

Kali Linux comes with more than **600** preinstalled penetration/security tools.

Tools are categorized as follows:-

- Information Gathering
- Sniffing & Spoofing
- Vulnerability Analysis
- Exploitation Tools
- Password Attacks
- Wireless Attacks
- Forensic Tools
- Maintaining Access
- Hardware Hacking
- Web Applications
- Stress Testing
- Reverse Engineering
- Reporting Tools

To see a complete list of tools – click [here](#)

In this article, I will explain how to **install Kali Linux** on **VMWare Fusion**.

- Architecture – i386 or amd64
- RAM – Minimum 512 MB

Download Kali Linux ISO File

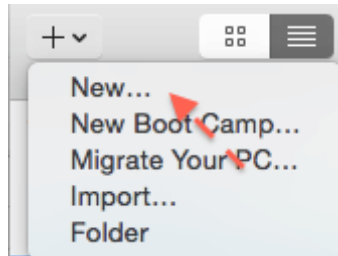
Download the necessary ISO file from the [official download page](#). For this demo, I have installed it as highlighted below.

Image Name	Direct	Torrent	Size	Version	SHA1Sum
Kali Linux 64 bit	ISO	Torrent	3.1G	2.0	aaeb89a78f155377282f81a785aa1b38ee5f8ba0
Kali Linux 32 bit	ISO	Torrent	3.2G	2.0	6e5e6390b9d2f6a54bc980f50d6312d9c77bf30b
Kali Linux 64 bit Light	ISO	Torrent	0.8G	2.0	fc54f0b4b48ded247e5549d9dd9ee5f1465f24ab
Kali Linux 32 bit Light	ISO	Torrent	0.9G	2.0	bd9f8ee52e4d31fc2de0a77ddc239ea2ac813572
Kali Linux 64 bit mini	ISO	N/A	28M	2.0	5639928a1473b144d16d7ca3b9c71791925da23c
Kali Linux 32 bit mini	ISO	N/A	28M	2.0	4813ea0776612d4cc604dfe1eaf966aa381968ae
Kali Linux armel	Image	Torrent	2.1G	2.0	99a2b22bc866538756b824d3917d8ed62883ab12
Kali Linux armhf	Image	Torrent	2.0G	2.0	f57335aa7fb2f69db0271d82b82ede578cb1889e

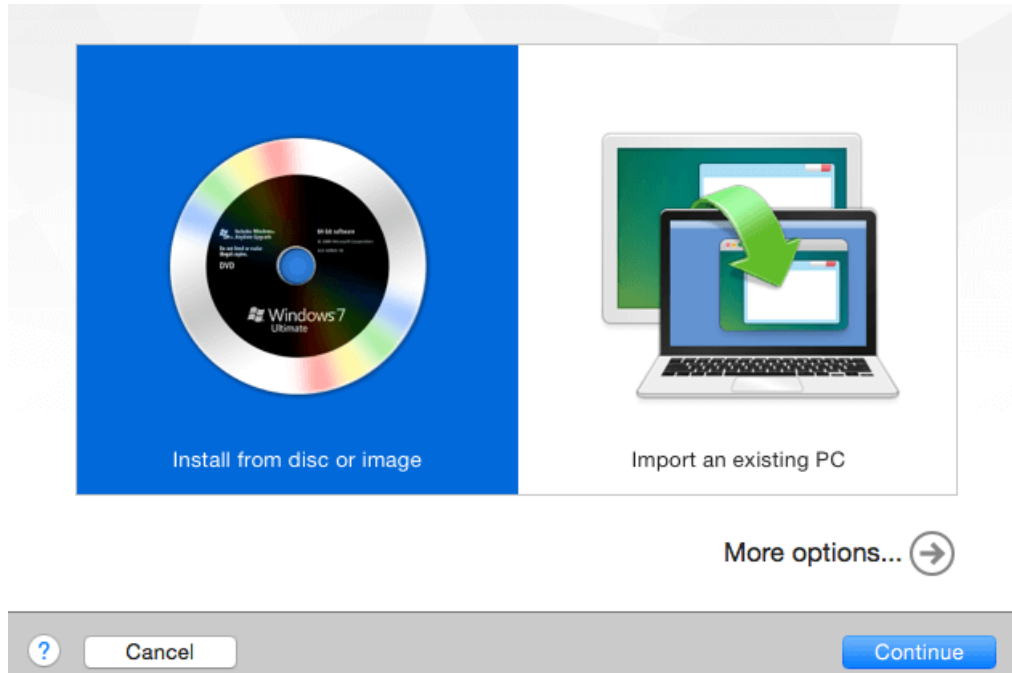
Its more than 3 GB so based on the Internet speed, it may take a few minutes.

Installing Kali Linux

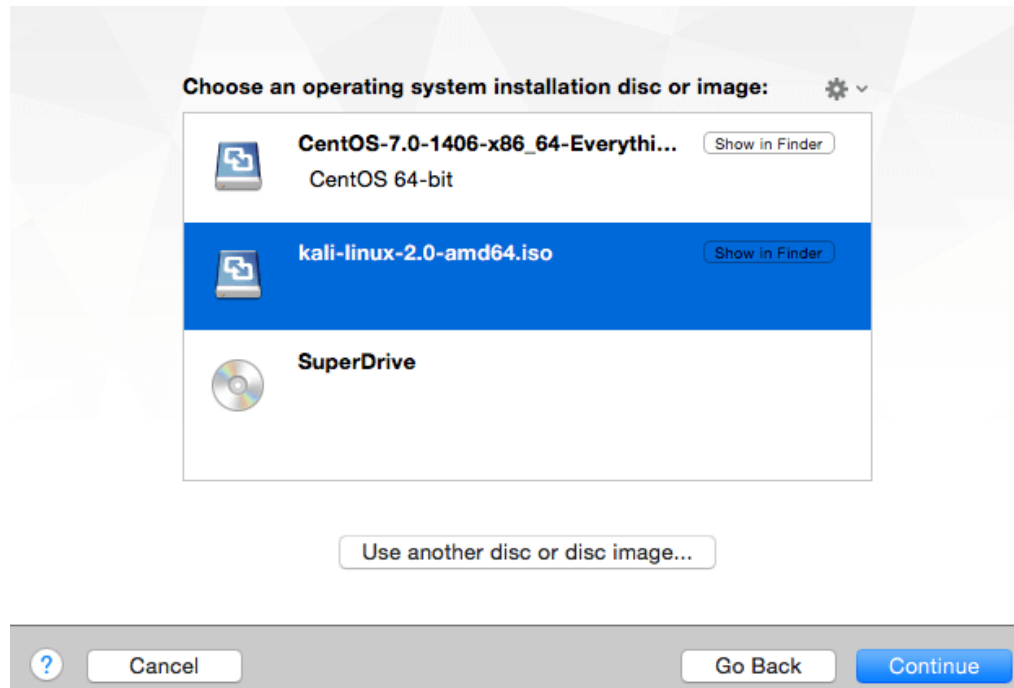
- Open VMware Fusion on your PC (I am using MAC in this demo)
- Click on Add icon and New



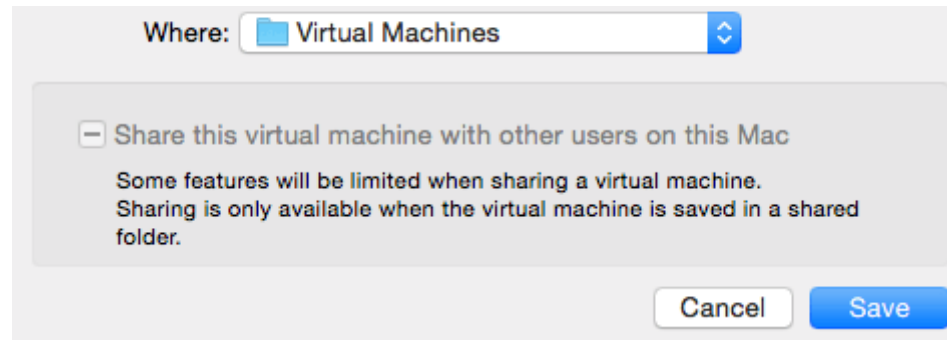
- Select the installation method as "Install from disk or image" and click on Continue



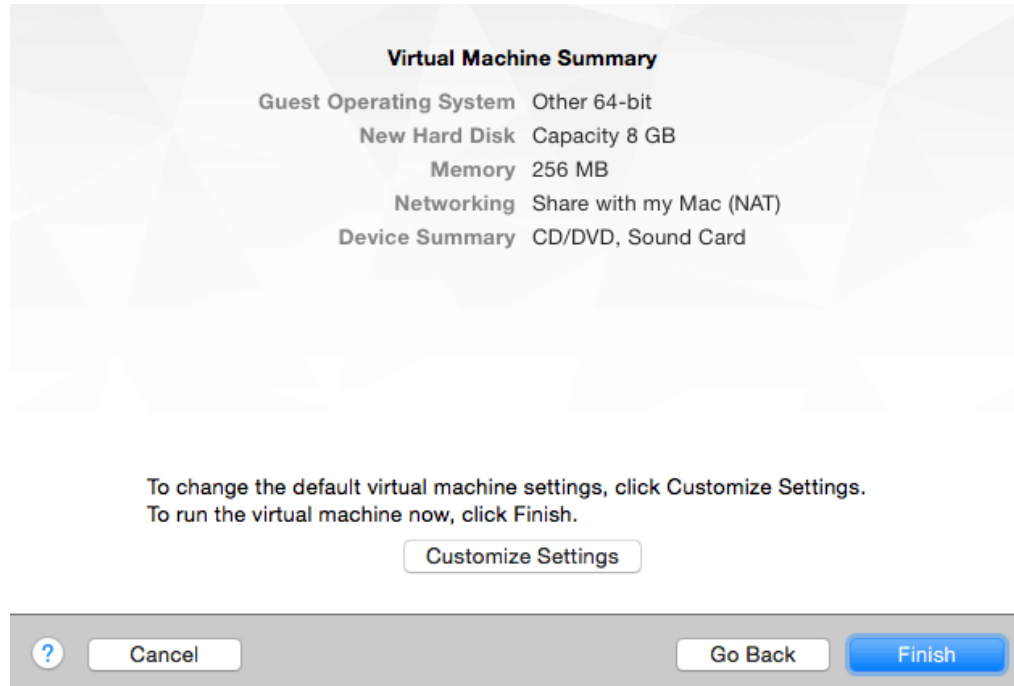
- Click on "Use another disc or disc image" and locate the downloaded iso file. It will appear in the list as shown below, click on Continue



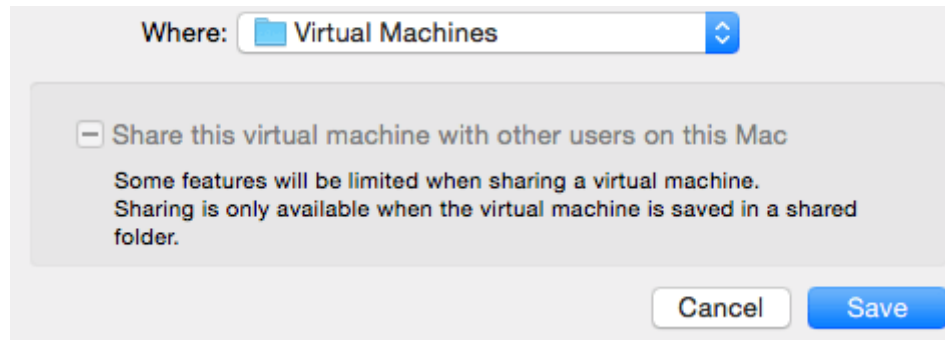
- Select Other >> Other 64-bit and click on Continue



- Here you will notice, I have hard disk capacity is 8 GB but the minimum requirement to install 10 GB so I will go to customize Settings and increase the hard disk space.



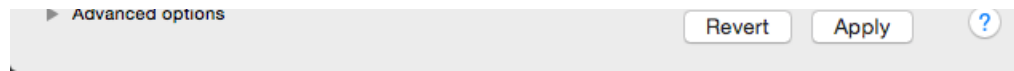
- Click on Customize Settings
- Enter the name and save it



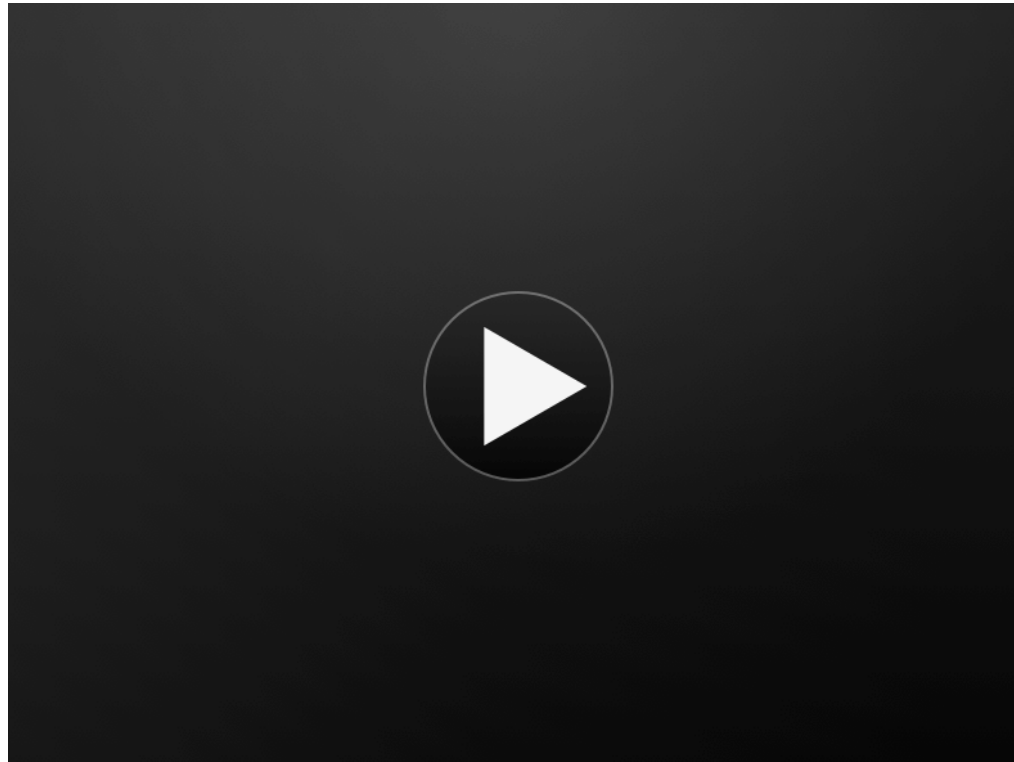
- Click on "Hard Disk (IDE)"



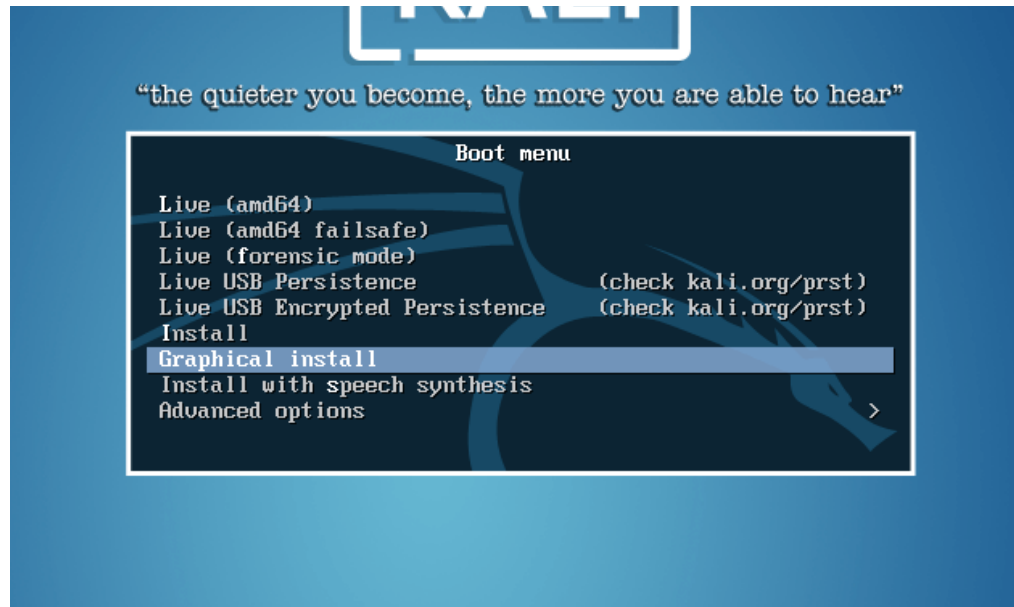
- I will increase to 15 GB and click on Apply



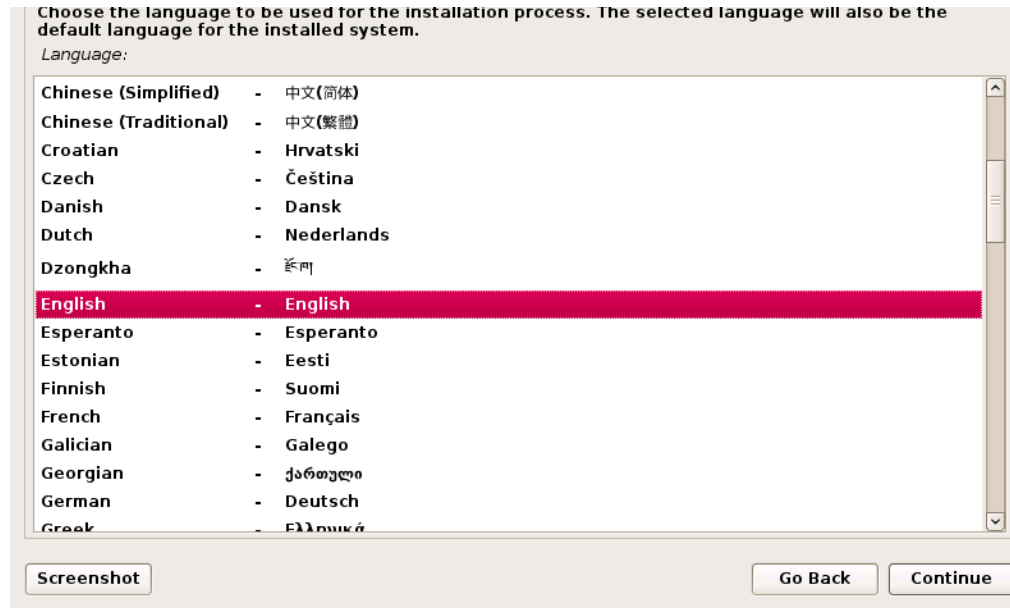
- Click on the Play button to begin the installation



- You will be greeted with the following screen when I will select "Graphical Install" and press enter to proceed with the installation



- Select the language and click on Continue




- Select the location then continue

The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

Canada
Hong Kong
India
Ireland
New Zealand
Nigeria
Philippines
Singapore
South Africa
United Kingdom
United States
Zambia
Zimbabwe
other

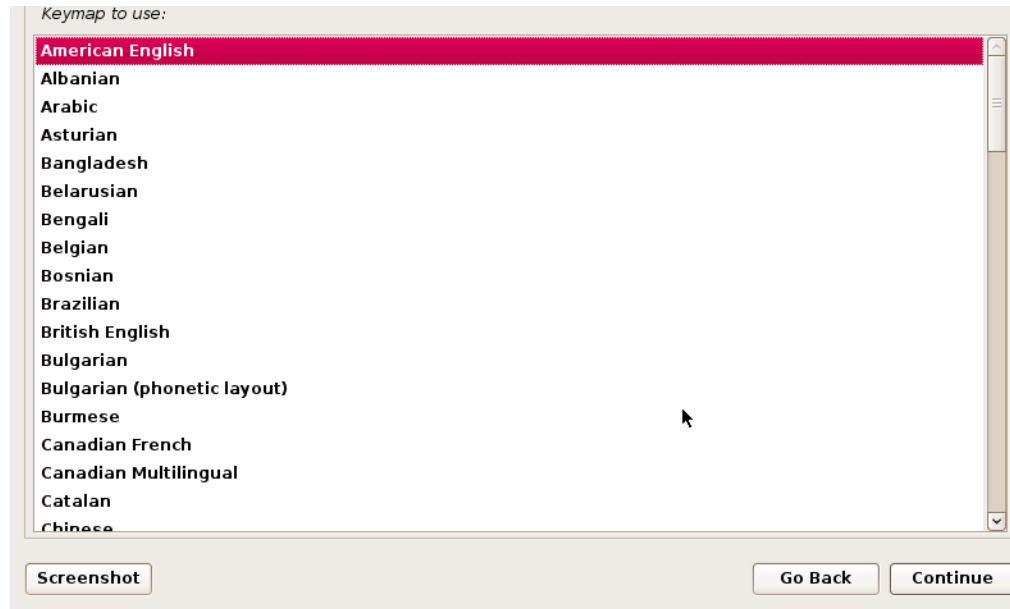


Screenshot

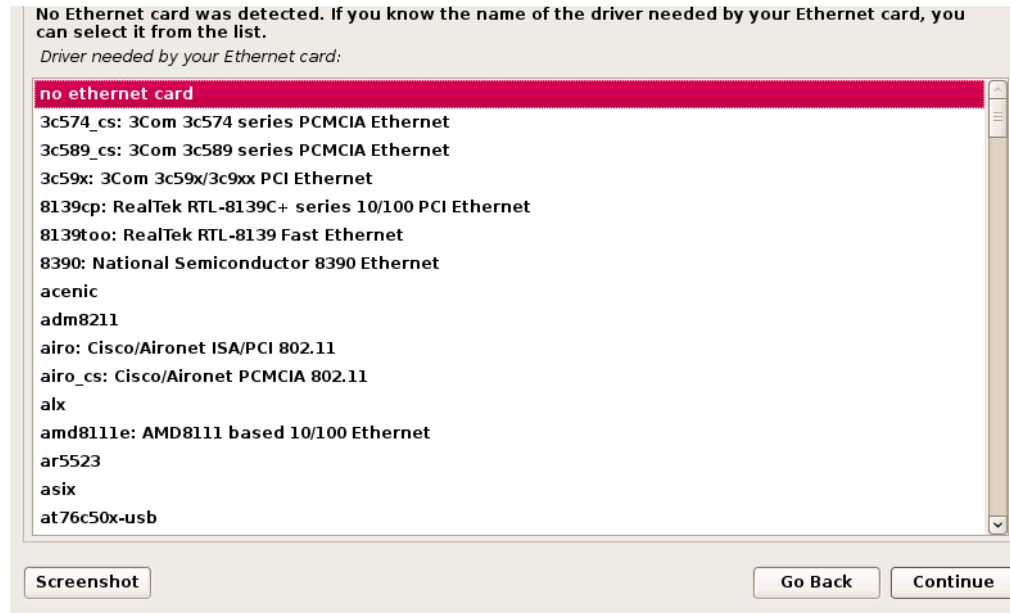
Go Back

Continue

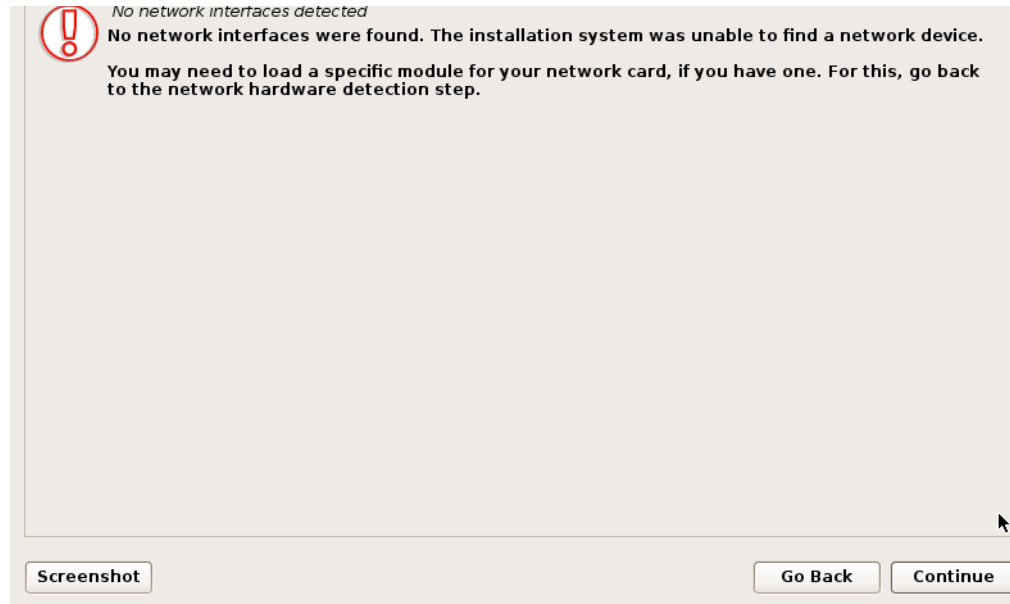
- Configure the keyboard to be used and click on continue



- Select the ethernet to be used. As I am using VMWare on MAC, I will be sharing with MAC ethernet so selected "**no ethernet card**" and click on Continue



- You will get a notification that "No network interface detected" but that's fine. Click on continue



- Enter the Hostname and continue

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

- Enter the root password and click on Continue

You need to set a password for `root`, the system administrative account. A malicious or unquainted user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

••••••••

Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.

Re-enter password to verify:

••••••••

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

- Select "Guided- user entire disk" and click on Continue

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

Guided - use entire disk

Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM

Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM

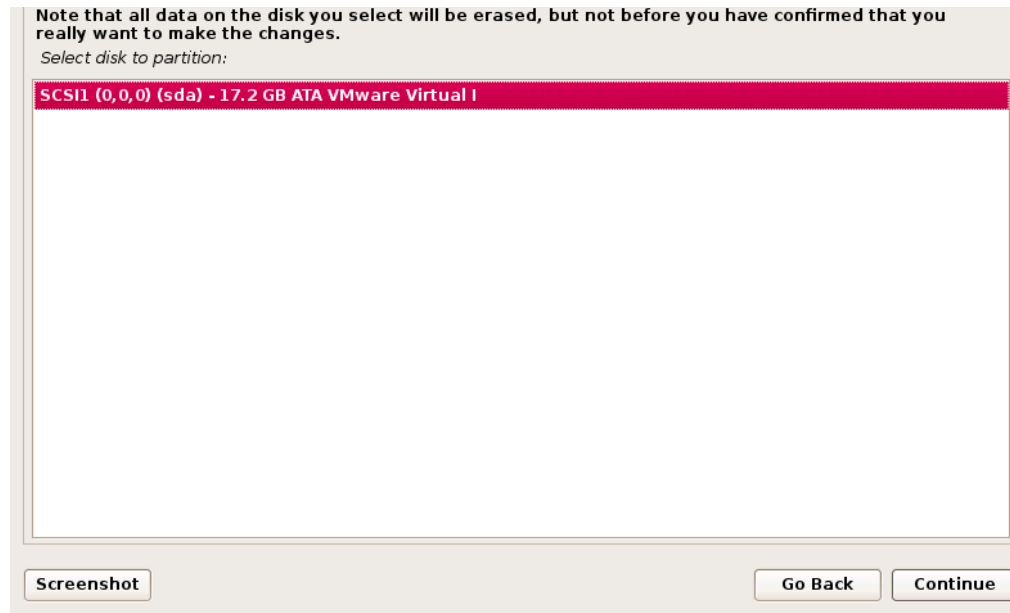
Manual

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

- You will get partition disk information that will data will be erased but that's ok because there is nothing at the moment. Click on continue



- Select the partition as "all files in one partition (recommended for new users) and continue


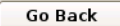

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - ATA VMware Virtual I: 17.2 GB

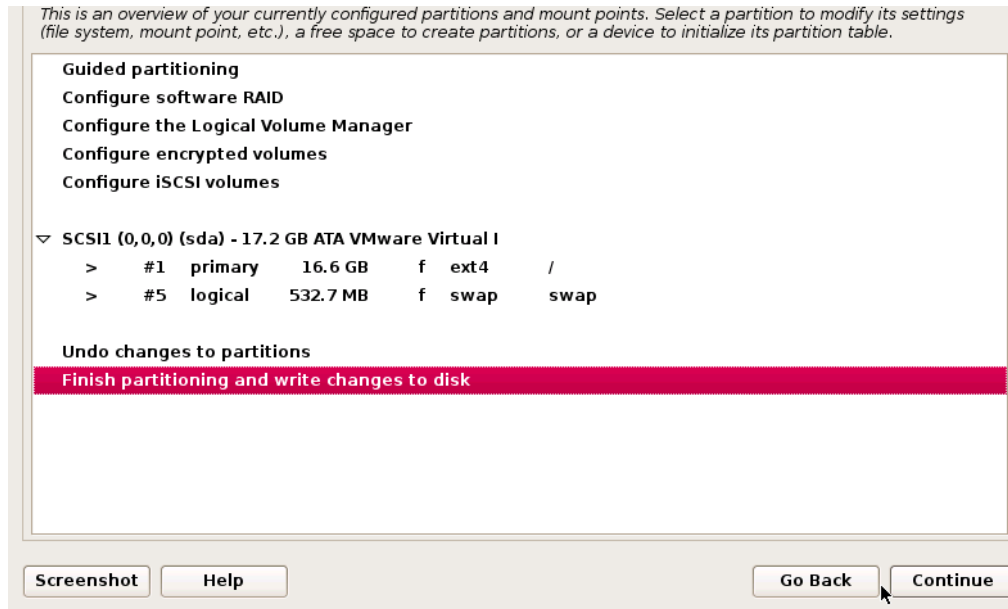
The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:

- All files in one partition (recommended for new users)
- Separate /home partition
- Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions

- Confirmation before installation start writing changes to disk, click on continue



- Select "Yes" on final confirmation and click on continue

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:

partition #1 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4

partition #5 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap

Write the changes to disks?

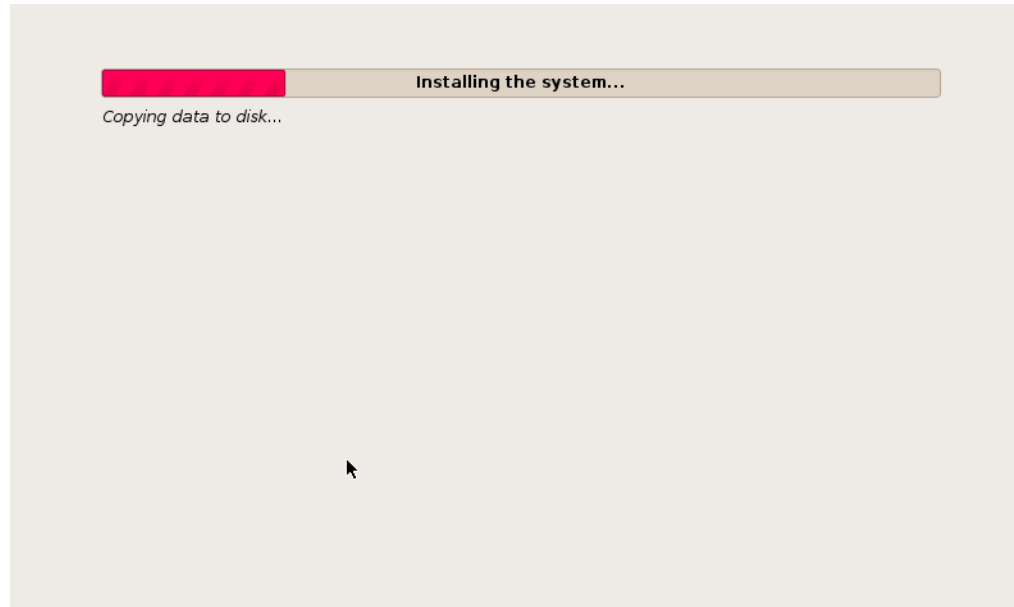
☐ No

☒ Yes

Screenshot

Continue

- It will take a few minutes to install the Kali Linux and during installation, you may see the following progress bar




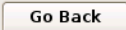

- It will prompt you to configure the package manager but I will proceed with no to keep the installation procedure simple.

A network mirror can be used to supplement the software that is included on the CD-ROM. This may also make newer versions of software available.

Use a network mirror?

☒ No

☐ Yes

- Select **Yes** to install the GRUB boot loader on the hard disk and continue

It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record of your first hard drive.

Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?

☐ No

☒ Yes

Screenshot

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Continue

- Select the disk to make it bootable and click on Continue

You need to make the newly installed system bootable, by installing the GRUB boot loader on a bootable device. The usual way to do this is to install GRUB on the master boot record of your first hard drive. If you prefer, you can install GRUB elsewhere on the drive, or to another drive, or even to a floppy.

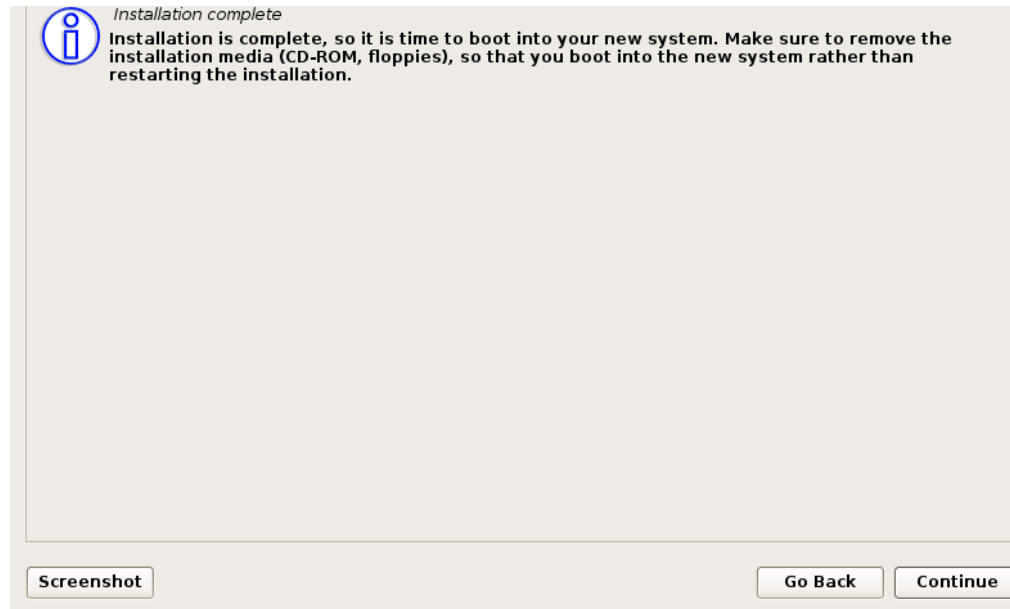
Device for boot loader installation:

Enter device manually

```
/dev/sda (ata-VMware_Virtual_IDE_Hard_Drive_00000000000000000001)
```

ScreenshotGo BackContinue

- And finally, you will have an **"Installation Complete"** message. Click on continue



- It will take few seconds will boot the **Kali Linux** and give you a login screen as below.



- Enter the password, which you configured during installation and you will see the first screen as shown below.



Woah! It's a bit long, isn't it? Well, worth it!

So this was the installation guide, and I hope it helps you to install Kali Linux on PC or macOS using VMware fusion and all of you to explore. If you are a beginner, I would recommend taking [this Kali Linux tutorial](#).

TAGS: Linux





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