

The very first things you should do after  
creating your new Kali Linux Lab

# Customize Your Pentest Lab

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**Note:** To enable your DHCP server and make sure all of your machines can communicate you can do that with: **dhclient -v**

Even better if you want DHCP to startup every time Kali is booted open the file **/etc/network/interfaces** from the command line, add the following within the highlighted section below if your NAT interface is eth0:

**auto eth0**  
**iface eth0 inet dhcp**

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug eth1
iface eth1 inet dhcp

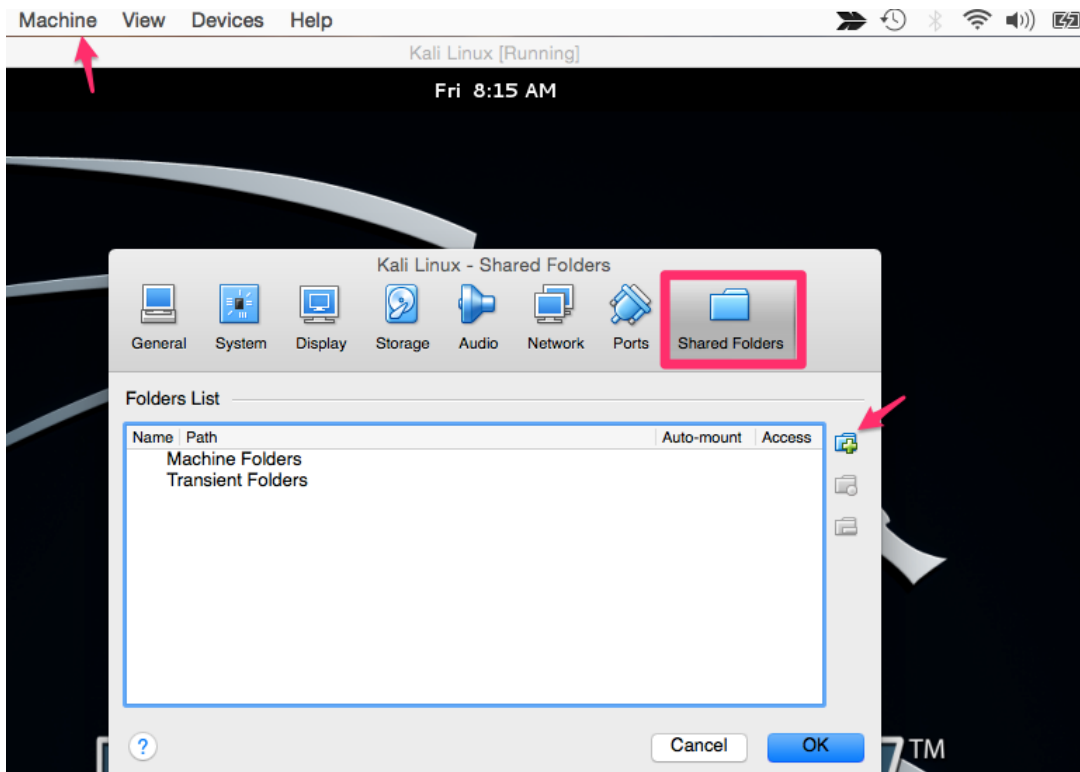
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
```

## Guest Additions

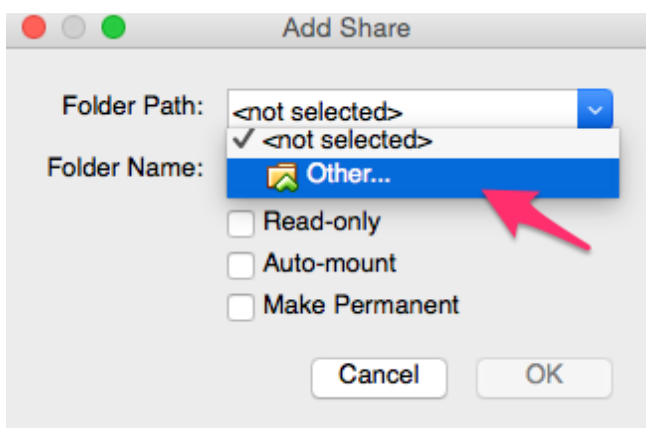
If you are using an already created image of Kali Linux this should already be preinstalled (See here for more details: <https://www.kali.org/docs/virtualization/install-virtualbox-guest-additions/>).

For the next section you need to first **create a folder** on your host machine where you want to transfer your files back and fourth.

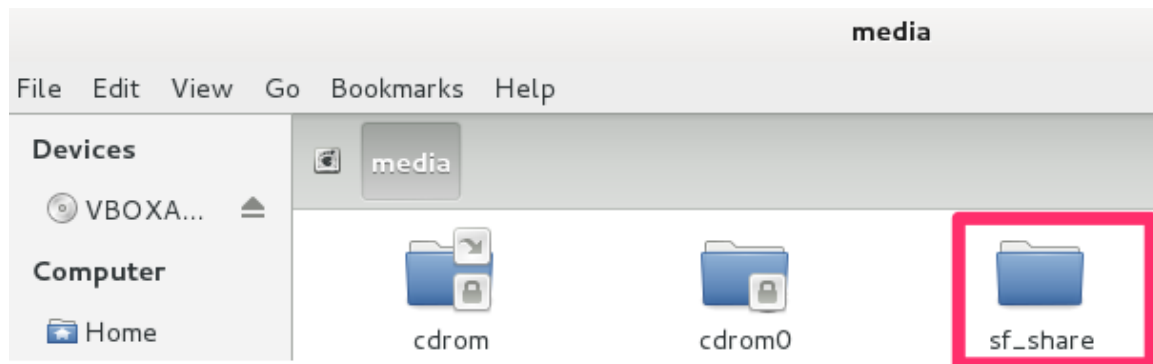
After you've created a folder where you would like to transfer files back and fourth on the host machine we need to let VirtualBox know about it. **Click on Machine -> Shared Folders and Then hit the add button:**



Hit the dropdown button and click 'Other' so that you can locate the folder you created earlier. Make sure to click **Auto-mount** and **Make Permanent** as well:



If you followed all that, on your Kali Linux platform you should be able to see your new share folder within the media folder:

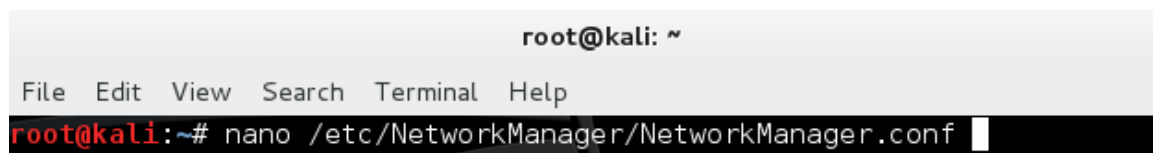


**Error Handling** - Finally, if all that hasn't worked for you and you still can't see your folder just try an update, upgrade and install via: **apt-get update && apt-get upgrade && apt-get install**

## Device not Managed

If you are having "device not managed" issues in your Network Manager you need to edit the config file for it:

```
nano /etc/NetworkManager/NetworkManager.conf
```



Simply change "managed=false" to "managed=true" and save.

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /etc/NetworkManager/NetworkManager.conf  
[main]  
plugins=ifupdown,keyfile  
[ifupdown]  
managed=true
```

## Default SSH Keys

Now we need to secure our new Kali Linux platform. Because every person receives the same download we all have the same SSH Keys. To accomplish this we first need to move the default SSH Keys and reconfigure some new ones.

Lets move the default keys:

```
cd /etc/ssh/  
mkdir defaultsshkeys  
mv ssh_host_* defaultsshkeys/
```

Now we need to get some new keys:

```
dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server
```

```
root@kali:~# cd /etc/ssh/  
root@kali:/etc/ssh# mkdir defaultsshkeys  
root@kali:/etc/ssh# mv ssh_host_* defaultsshkeys/  
root@kali:/etc/ssh# dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server  
Creating SSH2 RSA key; this may take some time ...  
Creating SSH2 DSA key; this may take some time ...  
Creating SSH2 ECDSA key; this may take some time ...  
insserv: warning: current start runlevel(s) (empty) of script `ssh' overrides LSB defaults (2 3 4 5).  
insserv: warning: current stop runlevel(s) (2 3 4 5) of script `ssh' overrides LSB defaults (empty).
```

## Enabling Sound

Lets enable sound because by default this is disabled:

```
apt-get install alsa-utils -y
```

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@kali:~# apt-get install alsa-utils -y
```