

## LAB # 5 – VIRTUAL MACHINES

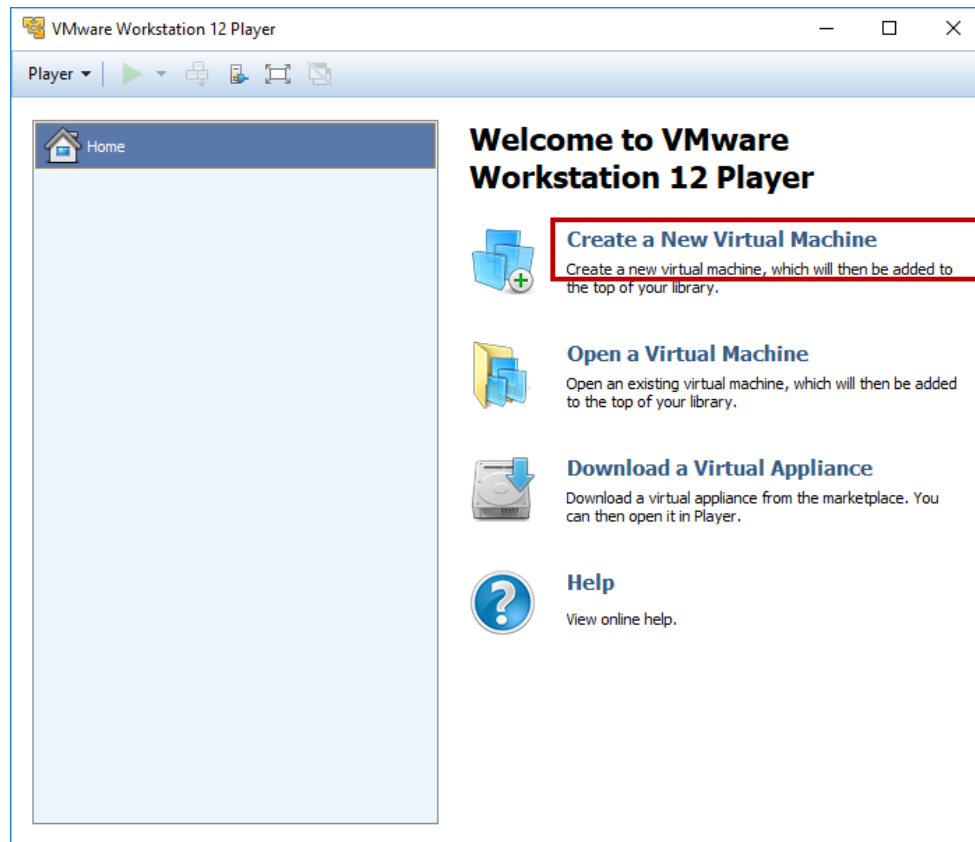
### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL VMWARE

STEP 1 : DOWNLOAD VMWARE WORKSTATION AND KALI LINUX FROM [HERE](#)

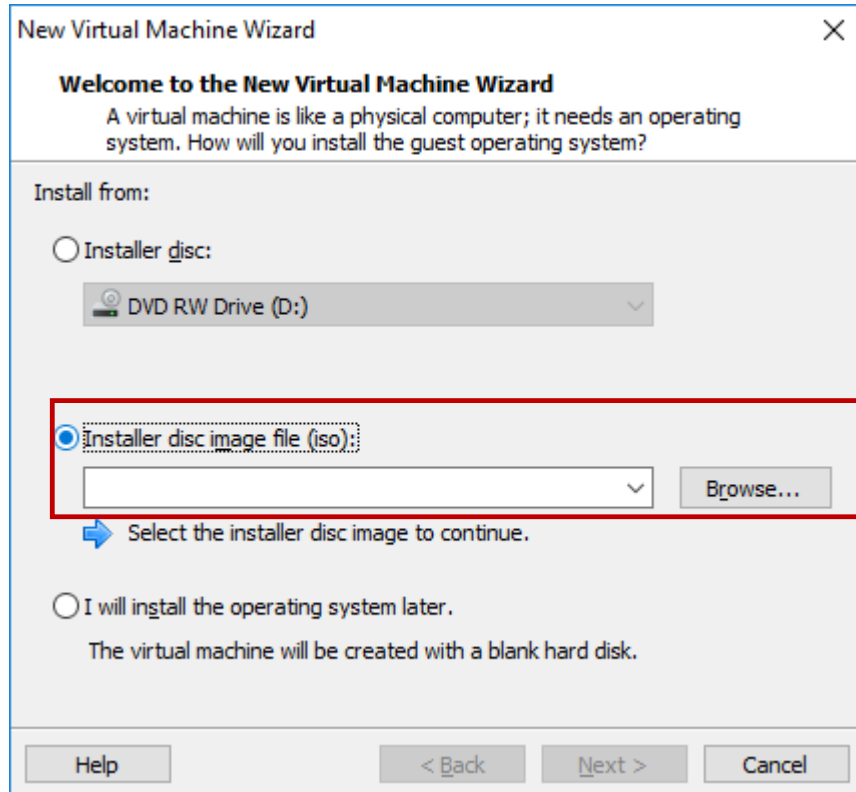
STEP 2: INSTALL THE VMWARE WORKSTATION

STEP 3: CONFIGURE THE KALI LINUX VIRTUAL MACHINE BY FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW:



3. CLICK ON CREATE VM

## STEP 4 : CHOOSE INSTALLER DISC (ISO)



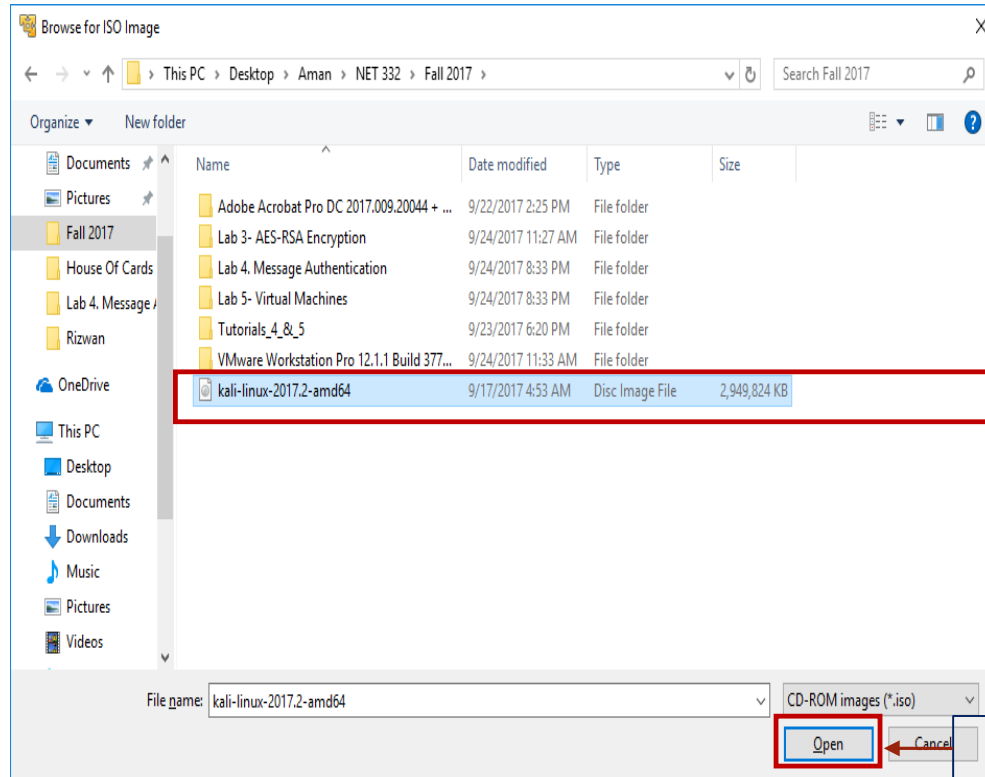
4. USE ISO FOR INSTALLATION

## LAB # 5 – VIRTUAL MACHINES

### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: CONFIGURE KALI LINUX VM

### STEP 5 : LOCATE KALI LINUX ISO DOWNLOADED FROM VDRIVE



5. SELECT KALI LINUX ISO

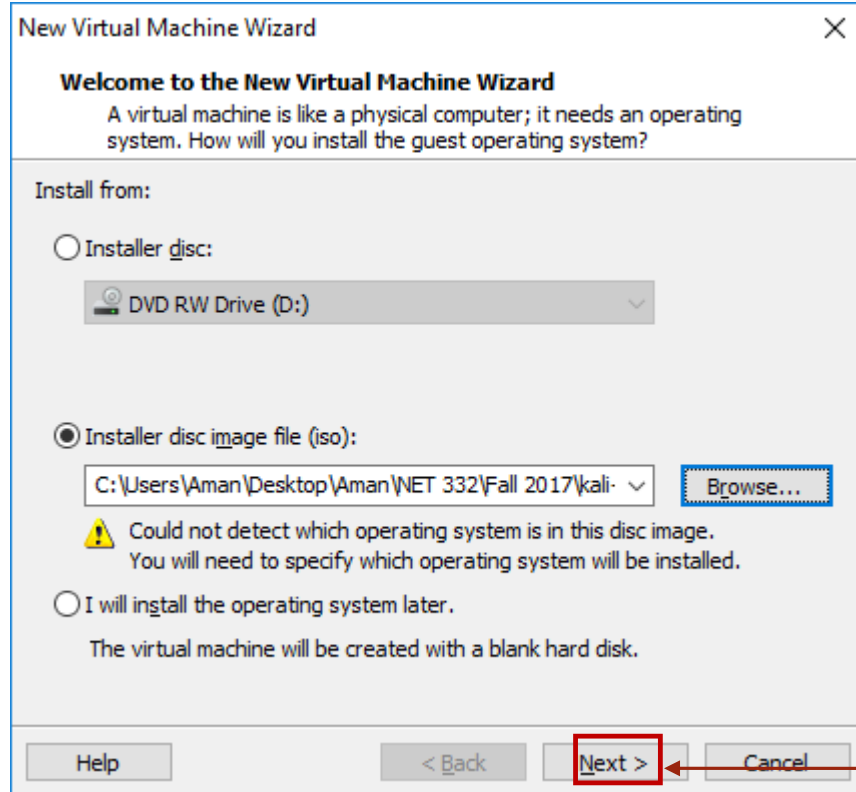
5. CLICK OPEN

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### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: CONFIGURE KALI LINUX VM

### STEP 6 : PROCEED WITH CONFIGURATION



6. CLICK NEXT

STEP 7 : SELECT APPROPRIATE VERSION OF OPERATING SYSTEM IN THE ISO

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Select a Guest Operating System

Which operating system will be installed on this virtual machine?

Guest operating system

☐ Microsoft Windows

☒ Linux

☐ Novell NetWare

☐ Solaris

☐ Other

Version

Other Linux 2.4.x kernel 64-bit

64-bit guest operating systems are not supported by this host and will not run.

Help

< Back

Next >

Cancel

7.1. SELECT LINUX

7.2. SELECT 64 BIT 'OTHER' VERSION

7.3. CLICK NEXT

## STEP 8 : SELECT APPROPRIATE VERSION OF OPERATING SYSTEM IN THE ISO

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Specify Disk Capacity**  
How large do you want this disk to be?

The virtual machine's hard disk is stored as one or more files on the host computer's physical disk. These file(s) start small and become larger as you add applications, files, and data to your virtual machine.

Maximum disk size (GB):

Recommended size for Other Linux 2.4.x kernel 64-bit: 8 GB

☐ Store virtual disk as a single file

☒ Split virtual disk into multiple files

Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

Help < Back **Next >** Cancel

8.1. ALLOCATE 20 GB

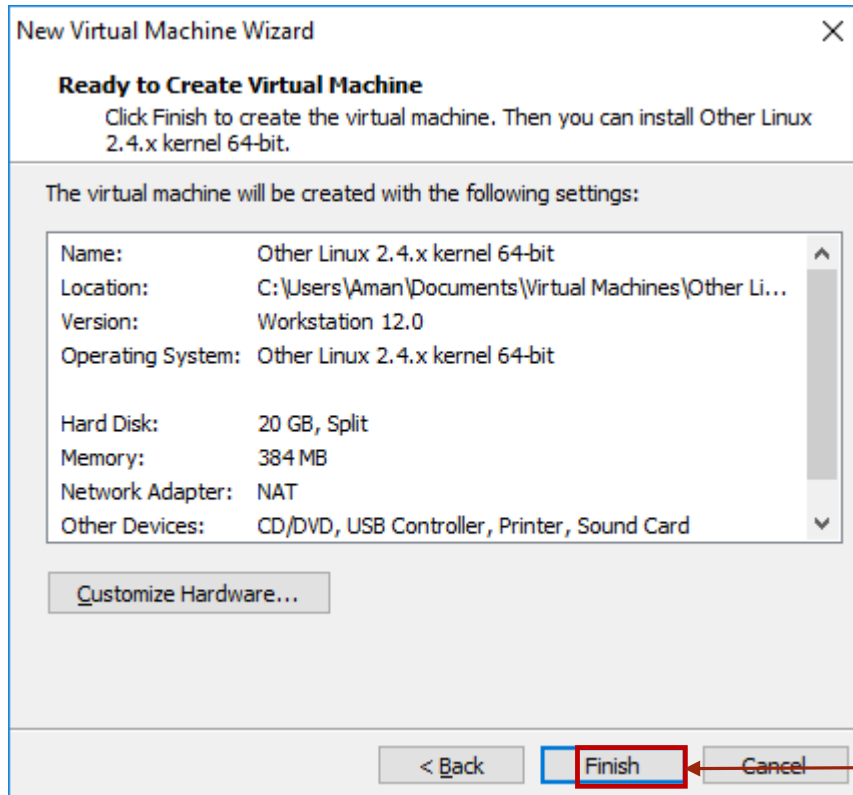
8.2. CLICK NEXT

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### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: CONFIGURE KALI LINUX VM

### STEP 9 : FINISH THE CONFIGURATION



9. FINISH CONFIGURATION

- RUNNING THE VIRTUAL MACHINE
- INSTALLING OPERATING SYSTEM (KALI LINUX)
- CONFIGURING NETWORK

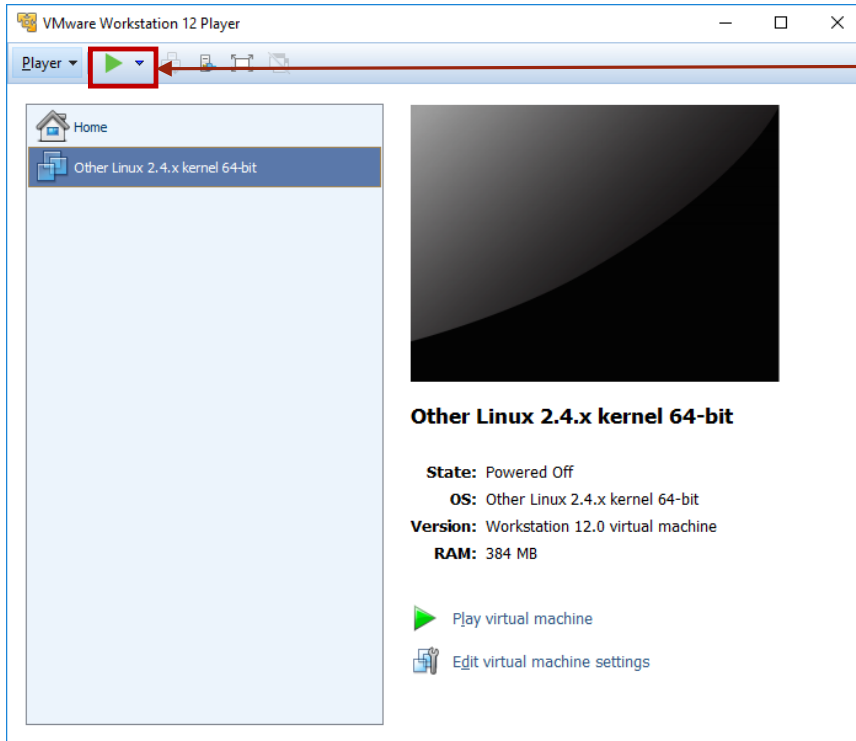


## LAB # 5 – VIRTUAL MACHINES

### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: RUNNING THE VIRTUAL IMAGE

### STEP 1 : RUN THE VIRTUAL MACHINE



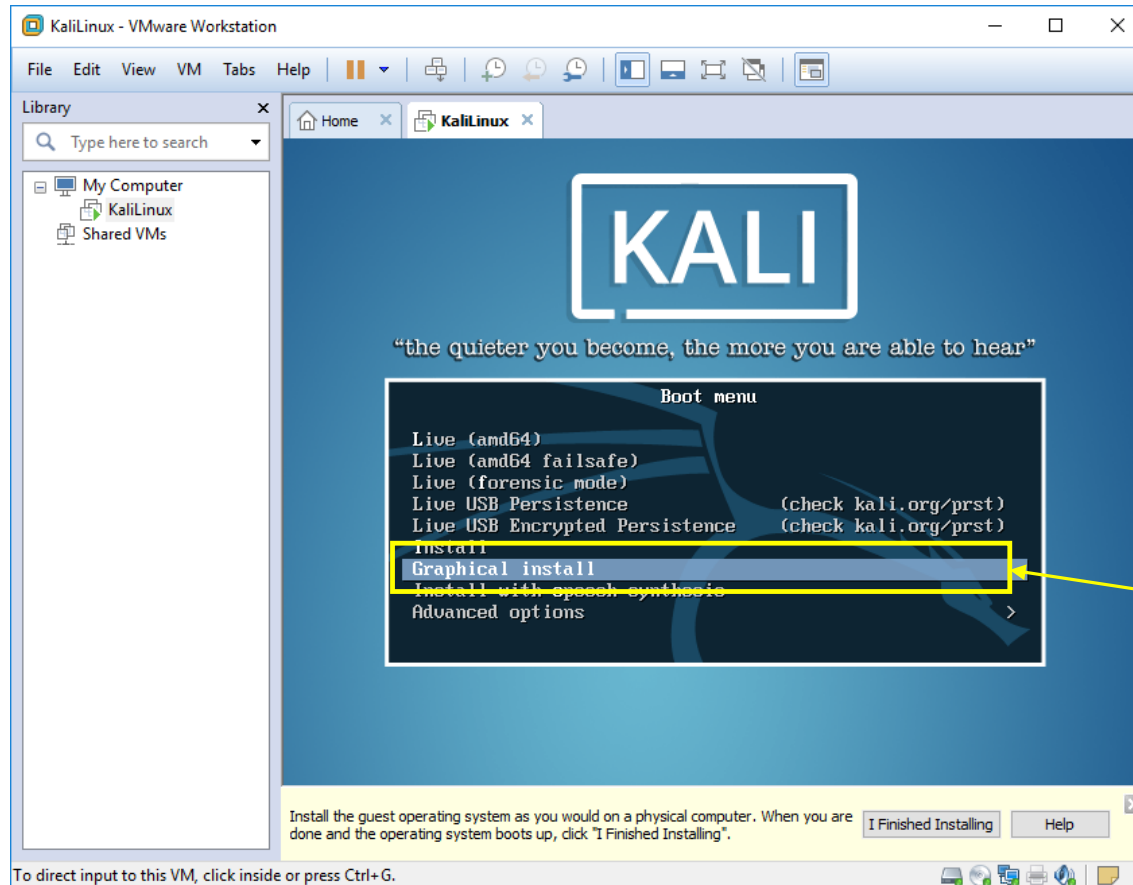
1. RUN THE SELECTED KALI LINUX VIRTUAL IMAGE

## LAB # 5 – VIRTUAL MACHINES

### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: INSTALLING KALI LINUX

### STEP 2 : INSTALL KALI LINUX USING GRAPHICAL INSTALL



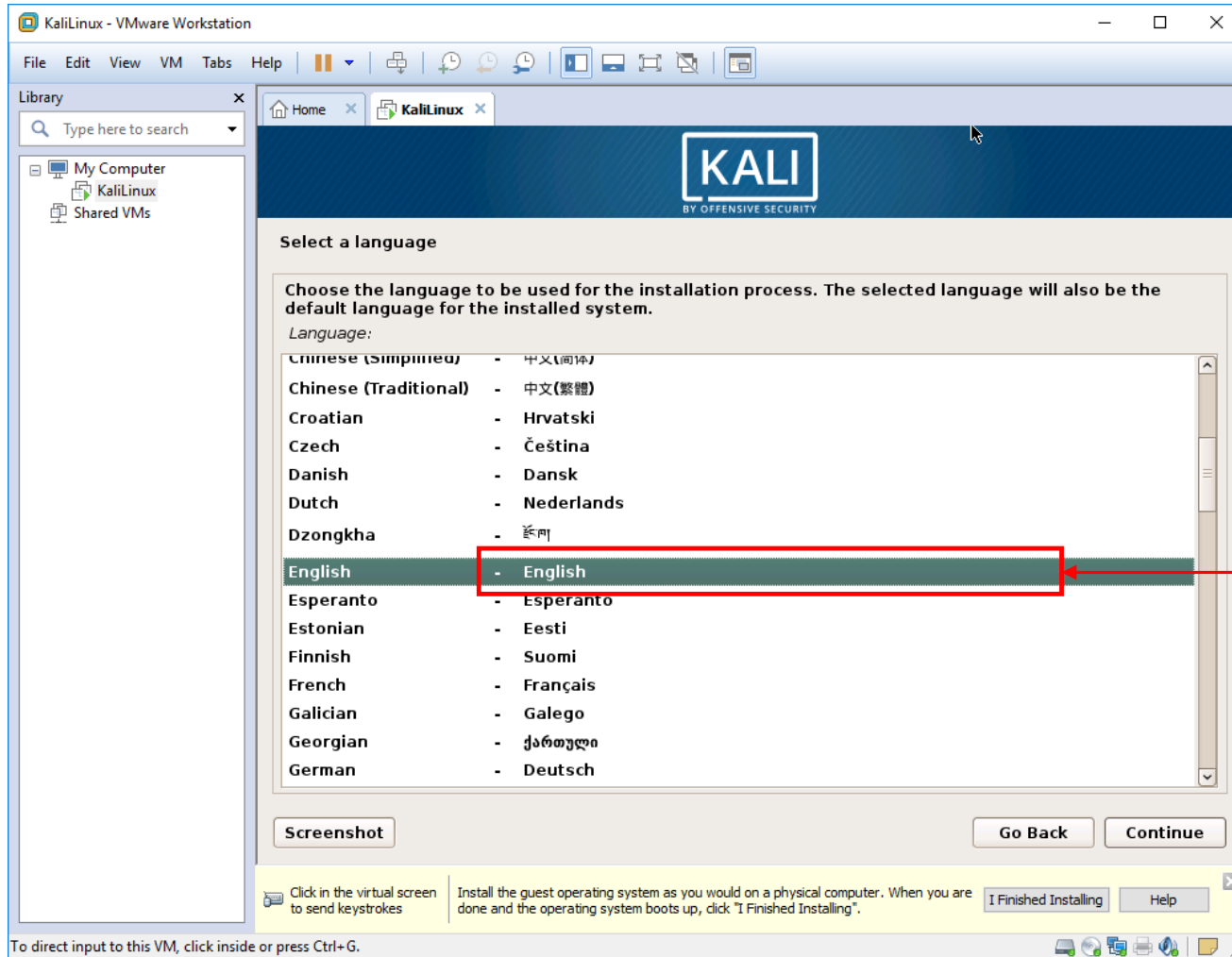
2. USING UP/DOWN ARROWS, SELECT GRAPHICAL INSTALL AND PRESS 'ENTER'

## LAB # 5 – VIRTUAL MACHINES

### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: INSTALLING KALI LINUX

### STEP 3 : CHOOSE LANGUAGE



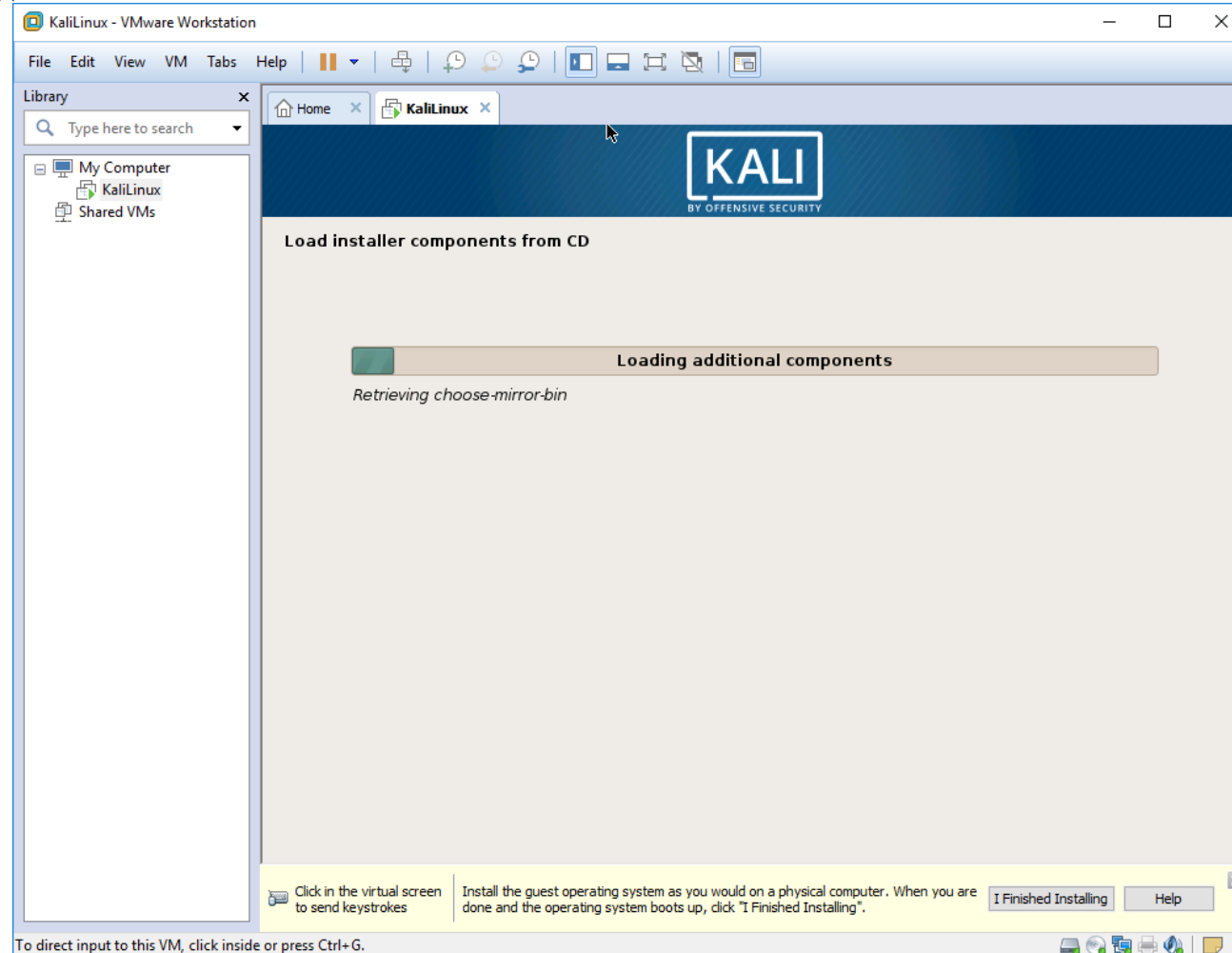
3. SELECT 'ENGLISH'

## LAB # 5 – VIRTUAL MACHINES

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## EXERCISE: INSTALLING KALI LINUX

### CONTINUE THE INSTALLATION

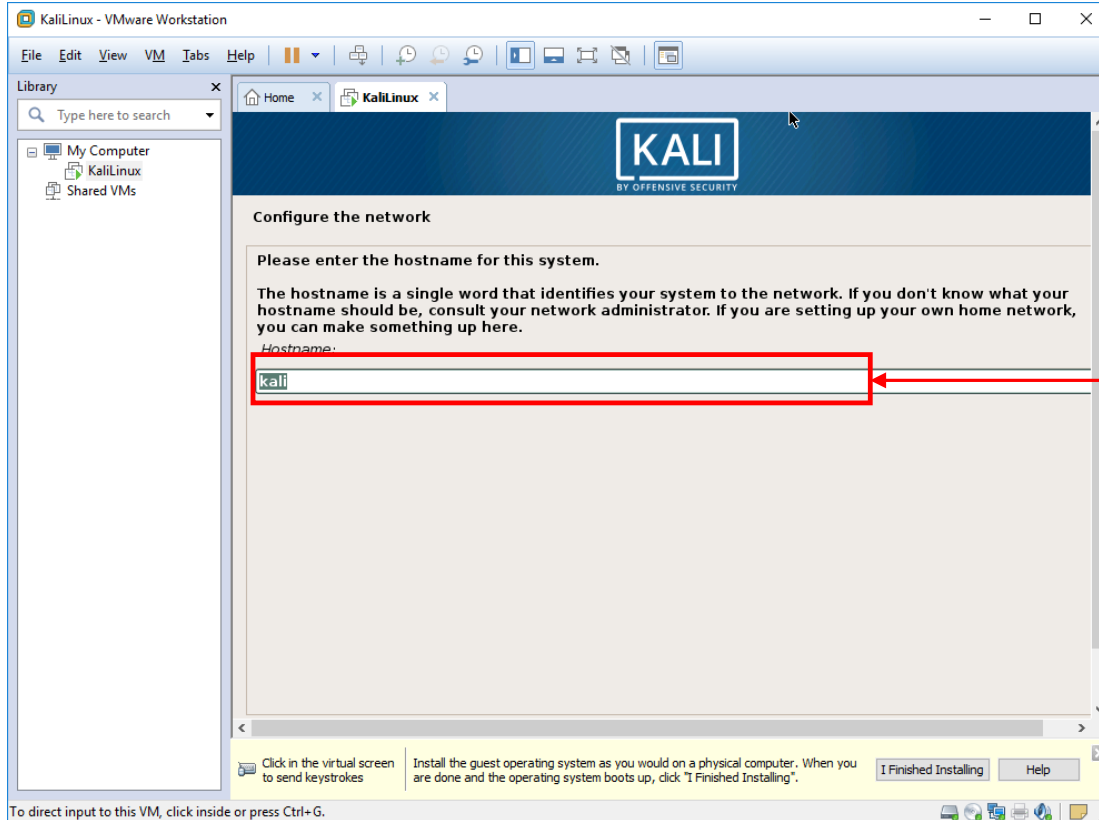


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### STUDENTS MANUAL

## EXERCISE: INSTALLING KALI LINUX

### STEP 5 : GIVE NAME



5. LEAVE DEFAULT

### STEP 6: ON THE NEXT SCREEN DON'T GIVE ANY DOMAIN NAME

## STEP 6 : SETTING ROOT PASSWORD

**KALI**  
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

### Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified 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:

☐ Show Password in Clear

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

Re-enter password to verify:

☐ Show Password in Clear

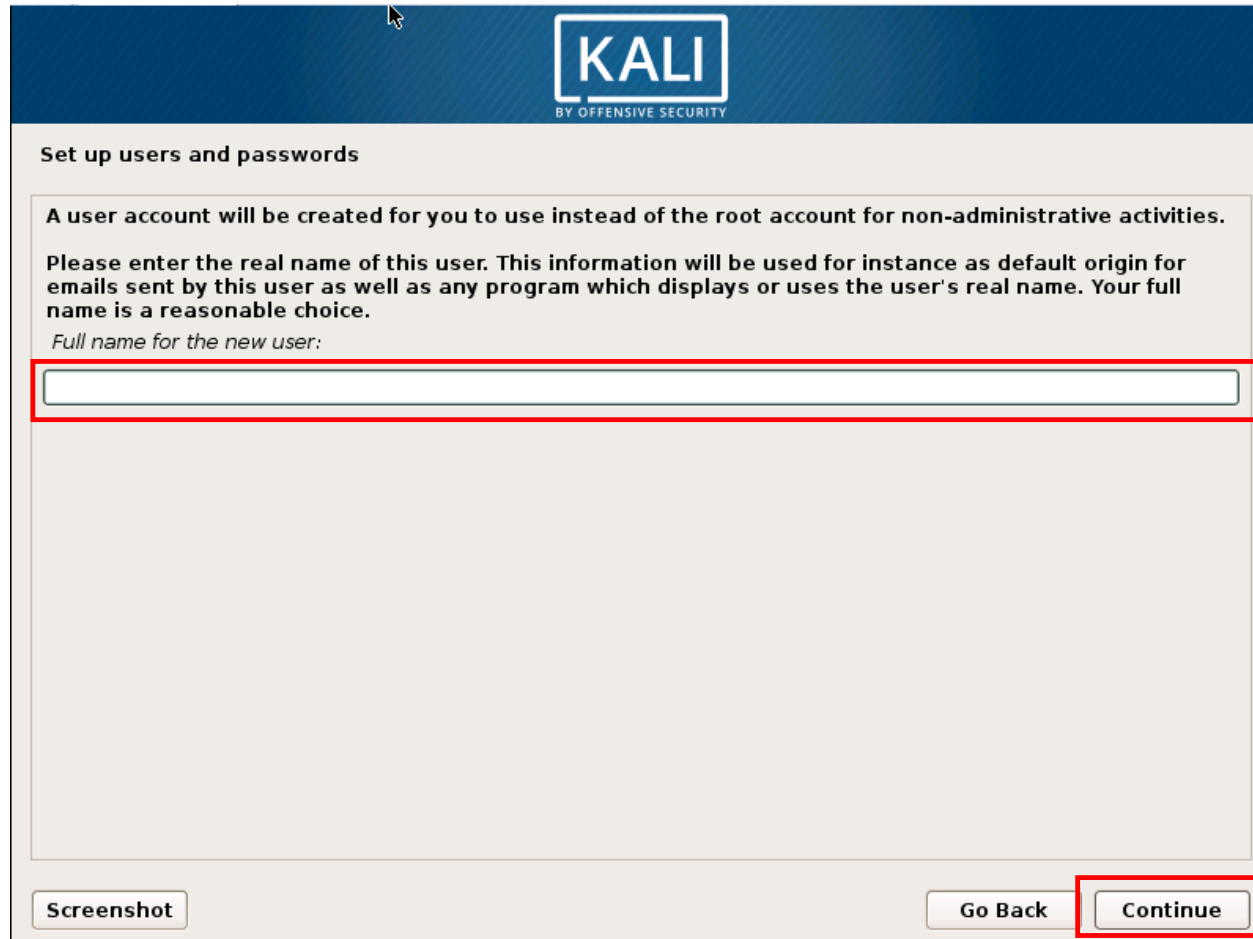
[Screenshot](#) [Go Back](#) [Continue](#)

6.1. ENTER A ROOT PASSWORD

6.2. RE-ENTER THE ROOT PASSWORD

6.3. PROCEED FURTHER

## STEP 7 : SETTING ROOT USER



The screenshot shows the Kali Linux installation interface. At the top is the Kali logo with the text "BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY". Below it, the heading "Set up users and passwords" is displayed. A message states: "A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities. Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice." Below this, it says "Full name for the new user:" followed by a text input field. At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Screenshot", "Go Back", and "Continue".

**KALI**  
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

**Set up users and passwords**

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.


Full name for the new user:

Screenshot Go Back Continue

7.1. GIVE A USERNAME FOR YOURSELF

7.2. PROCEED FURTHER & RE-  
ENTER THE SAME USERNAME ON  
THE NEXT SCREEN

STEP 8 : SETTING PASSWORD



BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

Set up users and passwords

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

Choose a password for the new user:

☐ Show Password in Clear

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

Re-enter password to verify:

☐ Show Password in Clear

Screenshot

Go Back

Continue

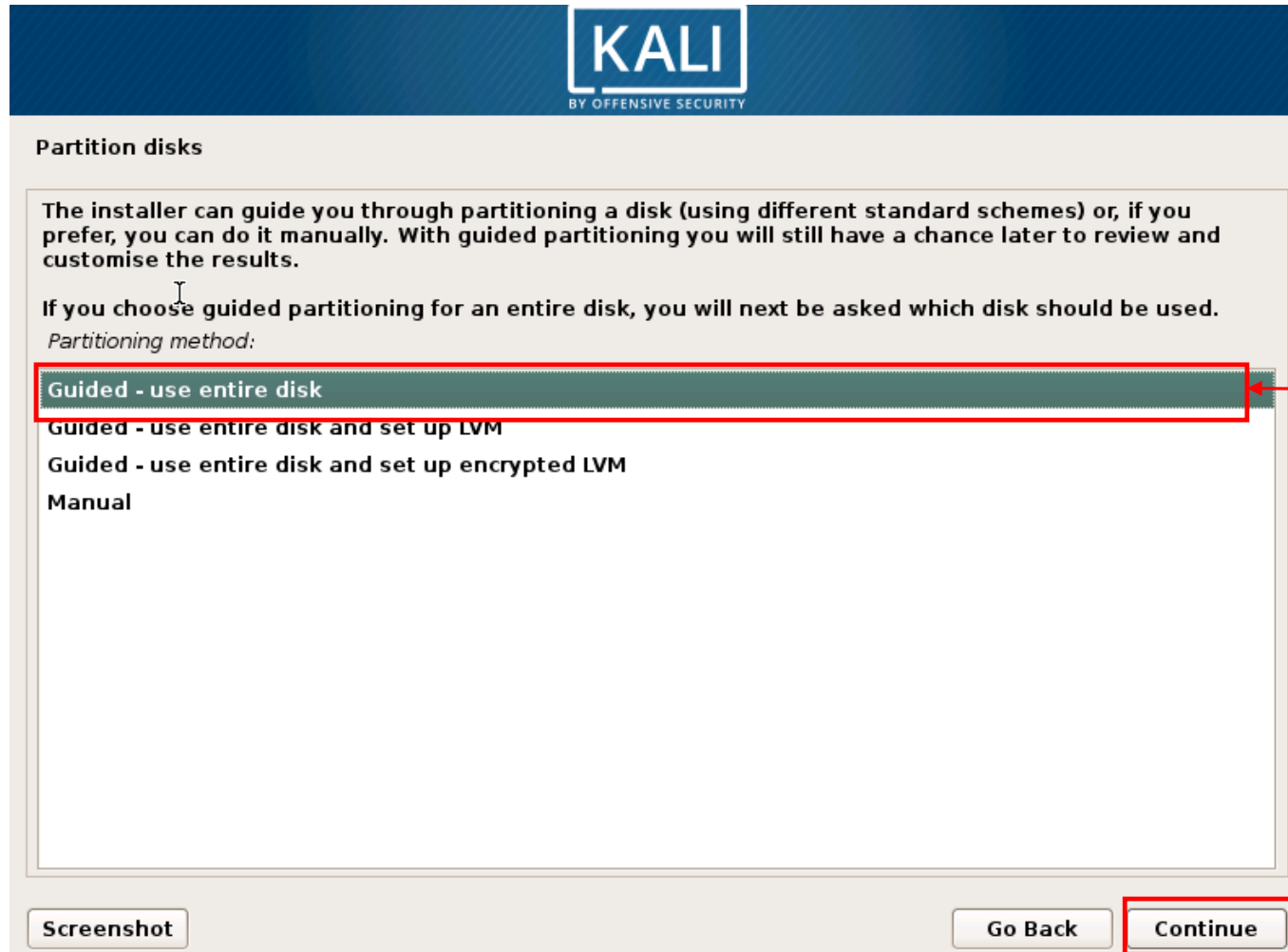
8.1. ENTER A PASSWORD

8.2. RE-ENTER THE SAME PASSWORD

8.3. PROCEED FURTHER



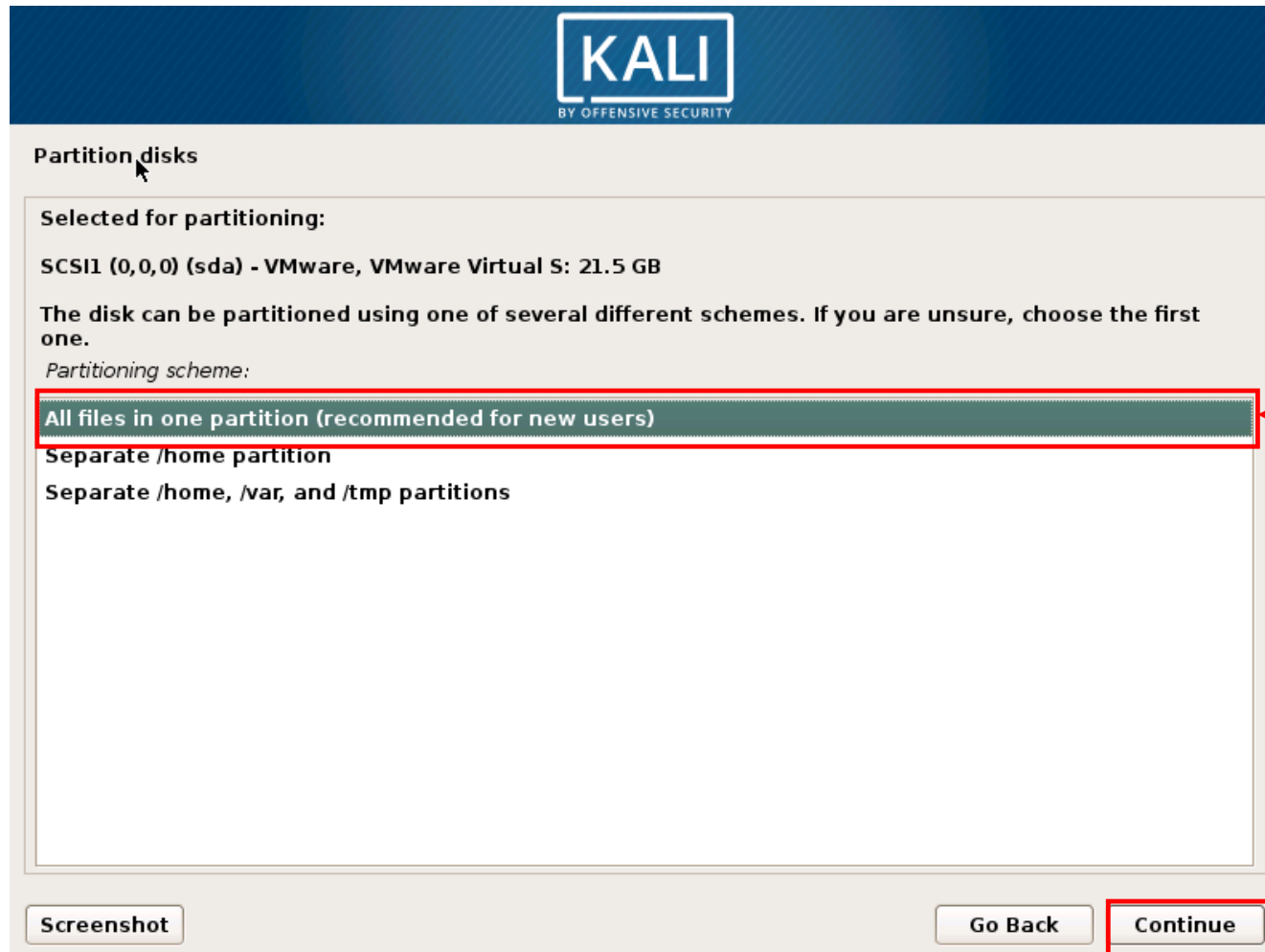
## STEP 9 : SETTING DISK USAGE



9.1. SELECT ENTIRE DISK

9.2. PROCEED FURTHER

## STEP 10 : SETTING PARTITION



The image shows the Kali Linux partitioning interface. At the top is the Kali logo with the text 'BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY'. Below it, the title 'Partition disks' is followed by a mouse cursor icon. The main content area is titled 'Selected for partitioning:' and shows 'SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware, VMware Virtual S: 21.5 GB'. A note states: 'The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.' Under the heading 'Partitioning scheme:', three options are listed: 'All files in one partition (recommended for new users)', 'Separate /home partition', and 'Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions'. The first option is highlighted with a red border. At the bottom of the window are three buttons: 'Screenshot', 'Go Back', and 'Continue'. The 'Continue' button is also highlighted with a red border.

**Partition disks**

**Selected for partitioning:**

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware, VMware Virtual S: 21.5 GB

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

Partitioning scheme:

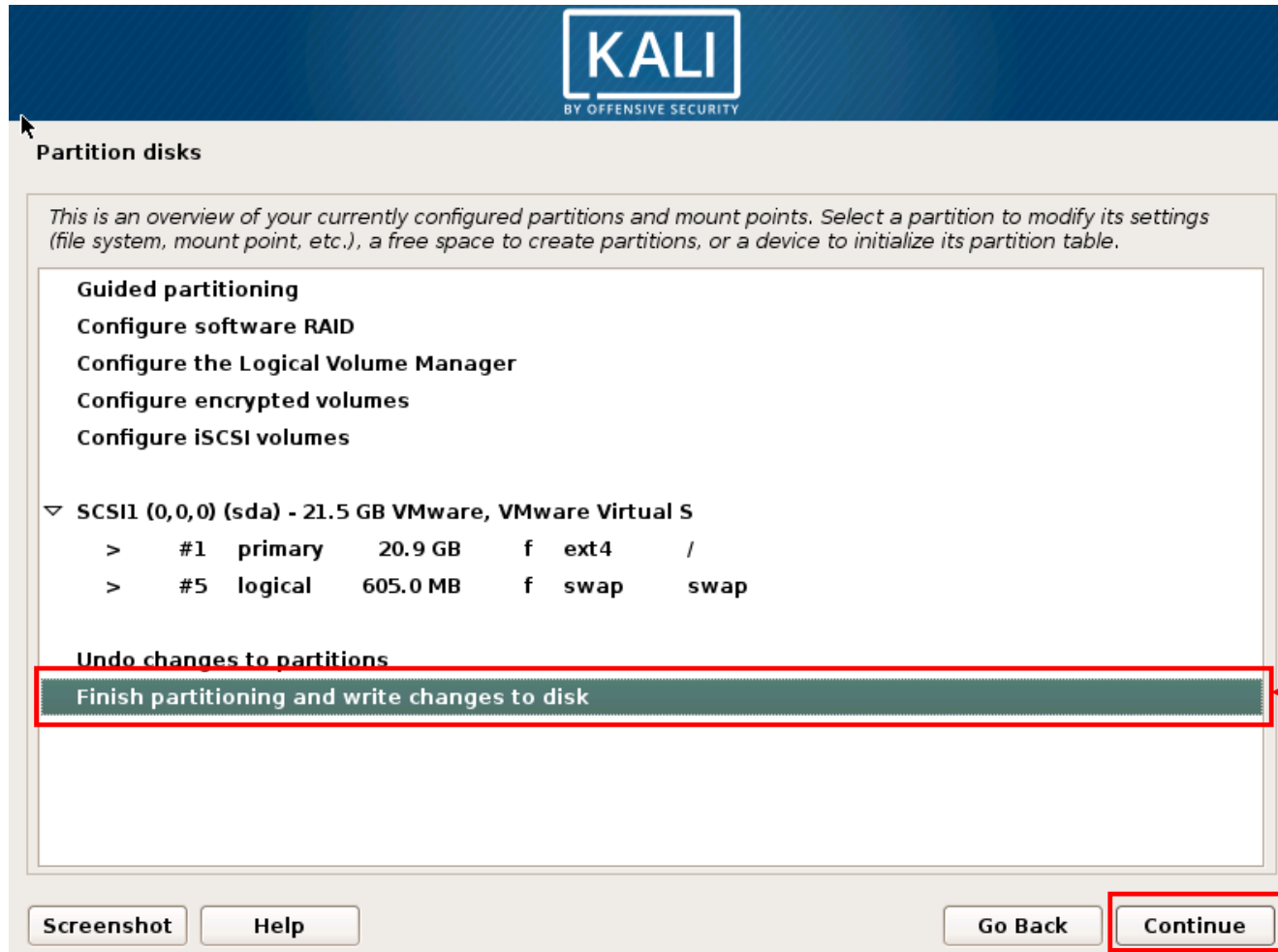
- All files in one partition (recommended for new users)
- Separate /home partition
- Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions

Screenshot Go Back Continue

10.1. SELECT ALL FILES IN ONE PARTITION

10.2. PROCEED FURTHER

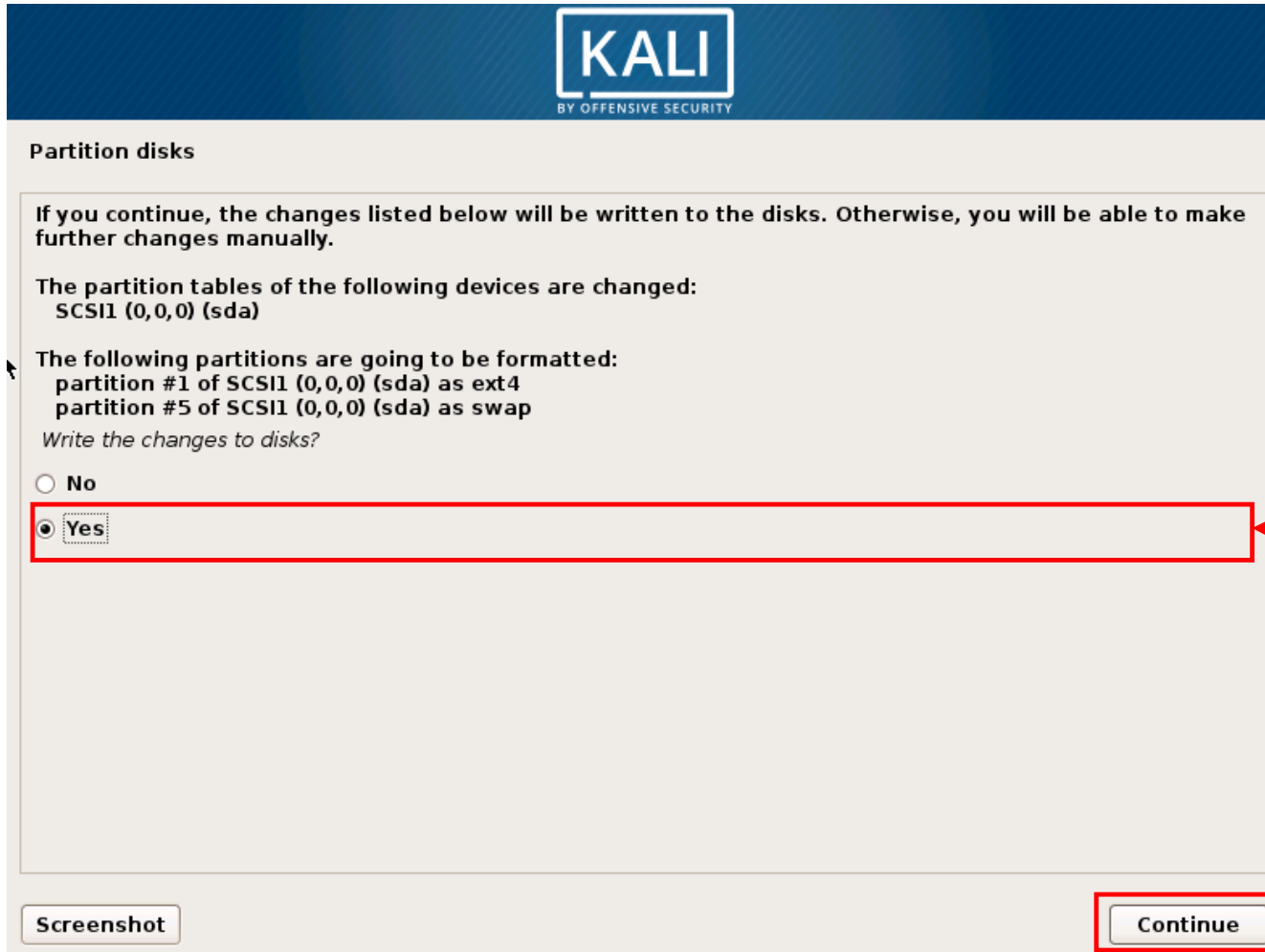
## STEP 11 : FINISHING PARTITION



11.1. SELECT ALL FILES IN ONE PARTITION

11.2. PROCEED FURTHER

## STEP 12 : FINISHING PARTITION - 2



The image shows a screenshot of the Kali Linux installer's partitioning stage. At the top is the Kali logo with the text 'BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY'. Below it, the title 'Partition disks' is displayed. A warning message states: 'If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.' This is followed by two informational blocks: 'The partition tables of the following devices are changed: SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda)' and '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'. A question 'Write the changes to disks?' is posed with two radio button options: 'No' and 'Yes'. The 'Yes' option is selected and highlighted with a red rectangular box. At the bottom left is a 'Screenshot' button, and at the bottom right is a 'Continue' button, which is also highlighted with a red rectangular box.

**KALI**  
BY OFFENSIVE SECURITY

**Partition disks**

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

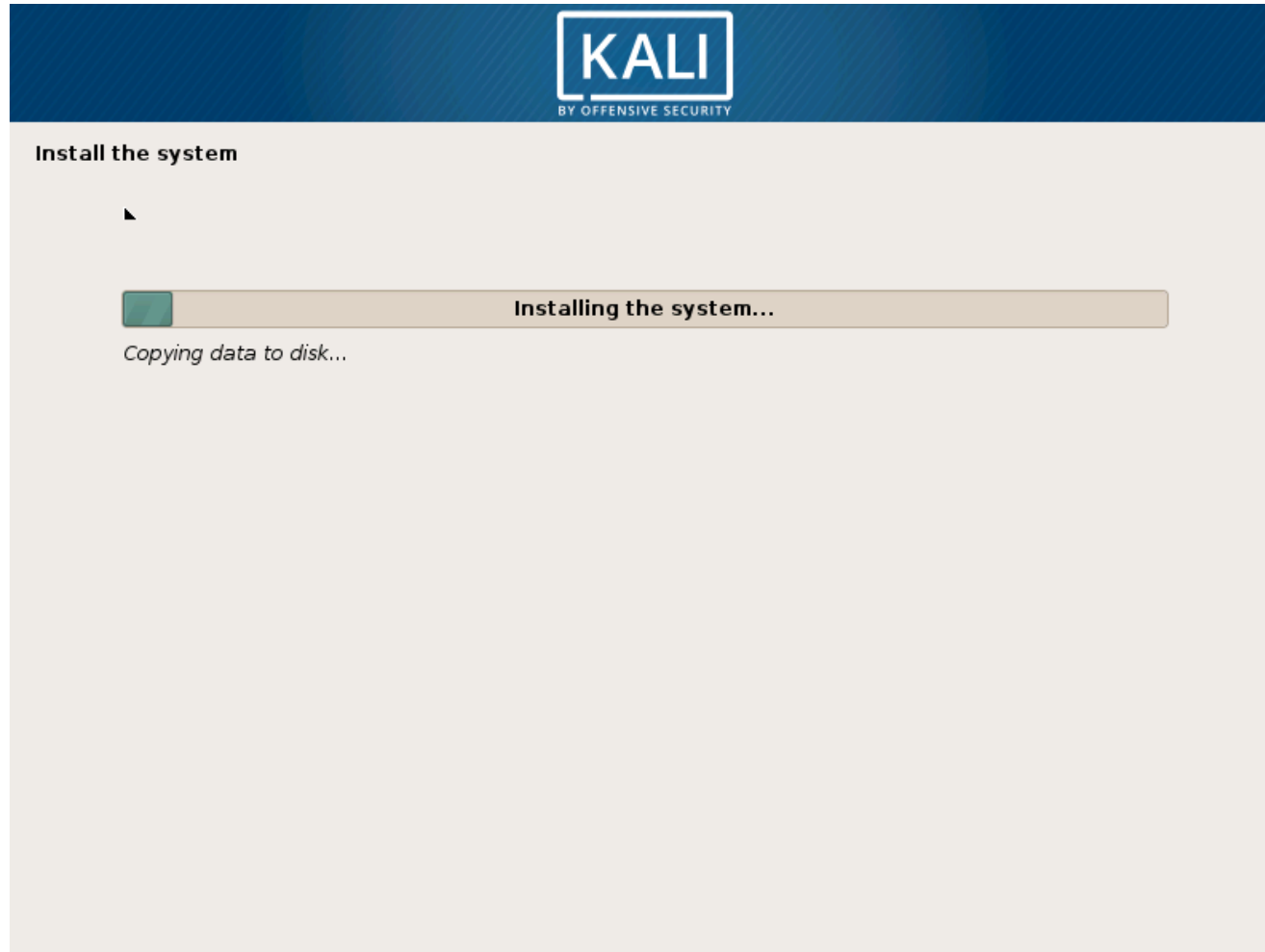
Screenshot

Continue

12.1. SELECT 'YES'

12.2. PROCEED FURTHER

LET THE INSTALLATION FINISH (TAKE A BREAK !)



POST INSTALLATION THE VIRTUAL MACHINE WILL RESTART  
THE OPERATING SYSTEM IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT WILL BE READY  
TRY LOGGING IN WITH THE USER YOU CREATED IN THE VIRTUAL MACHINE

---- END OF INSTRUCTIONS ----