I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Continue

I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Kali linux for beginners

Kali linux for beginners book. Kali linux for beginners 2020. Kali linux for beginners reddit. How to learn kali linux for beginners. Kali linux for beginners pdf download. Kali linux for beginners in hindi. Kali linux for beginners pdf. Kali linux for beginners 2021.

Brief: In this review of Kali Linux, we try to answer some common questions: what is Kali Linux, what are the uses of Kali Linux and should beginners use Kali Linux or not? Kali Linux has gained a lot of popularity recently. And there is a reason for this. Hacking has returned as the cool thing to do in popular culture and this can be significantly attributed to the Mr. Robot TV series. Kali is one of the few Linux distributions focused on hacking, and Mr. Robot's popularity obviously helped Kali Linux to attract new users. The graph below comes this. The popularity of Kali Linux increases with the Mr. Robot TV series and with this, people with little knowledge of Linux or anything related to computer security are now trying to use Kali as their main Linux distribution. But Kali Linux has certainly been designed for general purposes. Look at Kali Linux tools and you will find that many of them refer to â € œHackingâ €. Of course, I could easily write an article explaining why it's wrong to use Kali as the first Linux distribution. In fact, you could find great topics here and here to dissuade you from Kali's use unless you really have specific needs. But I wanted to do something different. So I installed Kali Linux in VirtualBox and I tried to put me in the shoes of a â € œNew userâ € looking for some basic tasks on his new Linux system. I would like to meet some problems or would it be simple? Stay with me until the end of this article to read my conclusions. What is Kali Linux? Kali Linux is developed by the Security Security Security Study. It is a Debian-based rewrite of their previous digital scientific based on Knoppix and the backtrack penetration test distribution. To quote the official title of the web page, Kali Linux is a â € œPenetration Testing and Ethical Hacking Linux Distributionâ €. Simply put, it is a Linux distribution with security-related tools and targeted to network and computer security experts. A Linux distribution is nothing but a bundle containing the Linux kernel, a set of core utilities and applications and some default settings. So Kali Linux offers something unique in the sense that most of the tools it provides could be installed on any Linux distribution. The difference is that Kali is pre-packaged with those default tools and settings have been chosen based on the use cases of this distribution, rather than, for example, to meet the needs of the typical desktop user. In other words, whatever your goal, you don't have to use Kali. It is only a special distribution that makes the tasks that is specifically designed for easier, while consequently makes some other difficult tasks. Download Kali Linux e image integrity to download kali linux, I went to the official download page and followed the first download link on that page. Luckily, my computer has a 64-bit intel cpu, so the amd64 image was the right one for my architecture. further updownload page, there were a lot of hexadecimal numbers. Doesn't she seem "hackist" to you? No, seriously, I'm not there to have fun. Kali Linux is intended to be used for security-related activities. The last thing you want is for the tools you use to be compromised in some way. Then, after downloading the Kali image, you should check the SHA-256 fingerprint of the file and compare it with the one provided on the download page. You can read this tutorial on how to check checksums in Linux. Now I can be sure to install Kali Linux on my VM from that ISO image. Installing Kali Linux and getting started Since Kali Linux is based on Debian, the installation process is quite simple. And this is well documented on Kali's website. For this test, I locked as much as possible with the default options. And just a few minutes later, I was able to launch Kali Linux for the first time, ending up on this screen: A user used to Unix-like systems might be surprised to find out that "root" is the only user available after a default installation. But this is due to the fact that many pen test tools require super-user permissions. Again, this is a specific choice for Kali given its intended use case. But this is not the best choice for everyday computer use (surfing the internet, using office applications, and so on). And it's probably the worst choice if you have to share your computer with someone else (we'll talk about that later). Speaking of applications, the only ones installed on a default Kali Linux system are clearly security oriented. In addition to that, there are a bunch of command-line tools not visible from the menu, and some basic utilities like a calculator, an image viewer and a couple of text editors. But you won't find heavy office apps or productivity tools. To give a concrete example, it's not an email reader as part of the standard installation. Of course, Kali Linux is based on Debian, and many packages have been ported. So you can install a lot of additional software yourself and it should work: apt-get update && apt-get install thunderbird And it will actually work. But again, is it really wise to check mail on a machine that you will use for security check? What's so "wrong" about working as root? In a typical Unix-like system, users work as unprivileged users, with access to their own files, but without the ability to tamper with the system or other user files. For computer maintenance or administrative tasks, some users may temporarily approve the privileged "root" identity which gives them super powers over the host. On the other hand, on a Kali Linux system by default, the only user It's root and you have to work with that identity all the time. You have to understand that being root basically means there are no authorization checks on your machine. You can do anything you want. And things you don't want. For example, while scanning the system you might edit some critical files such as etc/passwd or some files in the directory etc/grub.d so that the system will become unusable. In some cases, you can change the system without noticing any obvious changes until the next reboot or next update – when it will suddenly break. And there are potentially hundreds of critical files on a typical Linux system. File permissions are set in such a way that an ordinary user could not jeopardize the system as a whole. But being root for your daily work on Kali will remove that security network (as it would be on any Linux system, however.) Of course, nothing prevents you from creating new non-private accounts on your system. But this is extra work you have to do about Kali that you would not be on another distribution – simply because you are trying to use Kali for something that was not designed for. You know what you do! Something in the same spirit, Kali Linux is rich in penetration testing tools: some of them are GUI tools, others are CLI tools. In both cases, it could be trying to "play" with them more or less randomly. But some commands could potentially be harmful to your home network. Also, not understanding the implications of what you are doing, you can put in a difficult situation using those tools at work or at school, or on public networks. And in this case, ignorance will not be an excuse. Again, this is not a specific Kali problem: If you install penetration test tools on Fedora or Linux Mint, and try random things with them, you can end up in the same problem. Kali makes everything easier. Kali is quiet – and should stay so The first thing you can see on the Kali access screen is that motto: "The quieter you become, the more you can feel." What does that mean? If I listen to the network interface of my Debian system, I can see that it is relatively noisy, sending network packages at more or less regular intervals. Some of them are sent by user applications, others by background services. And if I run nmap to scan the door on my normal desktop, I can see several open doors. Includes a never used vnc port and a long forgotten HTTP server! All this because I have various services and user software installed. Some of them are part of my Debian default settings. Some are here because one day I installed a package and simply did not remove it when I no longer needed it. This is the case, for example, for the HTTP server I don't need for weeks, but that is still running on my laptop. On the other hand, Kali is designed to be as quiet as possible. This is necessary both to hide its presence on the network, and to harden against potential attacks. ForThis goal, the predefined settings of Kali Linux disable many services that would be enabled on a real Debian system. But, once again, because Kali Linux is based on Debian, provided that the required packages are enabled, you should be able to install install Services you want. For example, if you want to practice web development, you may be tempted to install a Web server on the KALI host: APT-Ottieni installation apache2 If you look closely at the output of the command, although it managed to notice the messages from Insserv has some concerns for the â € œRunlevels of Script Apache2. And actually, Curl Localhost Curl: (7) Impossible to connect to the localhost port 80: Once installed, the Web server is not started. You have to do it manually. Systemctl Start Apache2 and you will have to do it after every restart: â € œKali Linux, as a standard policy, will disable network services to persist through default reboots. â € (Politics/ Kali-Linux-Network-Service-Service-POLITICHE) Another option would be to change the policy in the /SR/Sbin/update-rc.d file to Whitelist Apache2 as a startup service. But in that case, just like with my laptop, there are possibilities for you to leave that door open, even when you no longer need it. What could be a concern about my desktop system would be much more serious the day you connect your Kali system to a compromised network. Do not forget, a thing that makes Kali â € œSpecialâ € is that it has been specifically designed to work even if used in a very hostile environment. In this context, run a Web server when you start your Kali host defeats this purpose. In short, broken Kali. Maybe not visibly. But at least in the spirit. I need $ PROG software but it's not in the Kali repository! There is no guarantee that all Debian packages are available on Kali. And there is no guarantee that all the software possible is still available on Debian. So it could be tempting to add extra source repository to the system to download more software than the official distribution. Or to add a repository by providing the latest cutting-edge version of your favorite software. Here and there, you may even see â € œAdvice" suggesting changing the /etc/apt/sources.list file for this purpose. Be clear. If you consider doing so, a PPA-compatible distribution like Ubuntu will probably improve your needs better. Not that I say you can't add other source repository to Kali Linux. But you shouldn't. Debian warns us against what they call Frankendebian as it can threaten the stability of your system. And for Kali Linux is even worse. Not only could it break your system, but adding packages from a non-reliable source to a security system is just nonsense. Even if you trust the source, keep in mind that Kali packages are hardened (Remember when I installed Apache2 above?), Which is not the case for most packages in nature. Conclusion: Should you use Kali Linux? And now it's time for my conclusion. But I didn't want to finish that long article.a simplistic, black and white view. Especially since I don't know you. So here are three possible outcomes. Just choose the one that suits your case best: 1. If you're Directly to this conclusion without reading the rest of the article, or you already have a strong opinion and I have no chance to make you change, or Kali is not yet for you. In this case, more mainstream distribution should be considered as a simple Debian or Ubuntu system. There will still be opportunities later to install the tools you need on a basic case by chance. 2. If you read the article, but it skipped the parts containing too technical jargon, Kali is not for you. Kali Linux could be an incredible teaching tool. But if you go so, you have to be prepared for a steep learning curve. If you are a very new Linux user starting from scratch or if you just want to use the computer without a headache, there are a lot of generic and user-friendly distributions to start. Why not try Linux Mint or Zorin OS? Or maybe another Ubuntu derivative? 3. If you read the article, try the commands I used, follow the links and look at the terms you didn't understand â € œgood, congratulations. You are not just another â € œWick Kiddieâ €. On the contrary, you are apparently ready to spend countless hours and efforts to make your work system, understand the foundations of computer science and discover internal networks. This makes you one of the few new Linux users who could benefit from using Kali. But instead of using it directly on your computer, I suggest you install another Debian-based distribution and run Kali Linux in a virtual machine. This way you could practice your abilities without sacrificing your other activities. Like the last word, maybe you don't agree with me or you didn't recognize yourself in the three categories above â € "so don't hesitate to use the comments section to give your opinion! Facebook 1.2k Twitter 51 LinkedIn 5 Reddit 11 11