

Chapter 1: Wiping a Disk Using the dd Command

1. Start and login to your Kali Linux virtual machine as user kali with a password of **kali**.
2. Open a terminal window.
3. Type **sudo fdisk -l**. You will be prompted to enter the password for kali. Enter **kali** and press ENTER.
4. Notice the device listing for /dev/sdb. The OS is running from /dev/sda; sda has multiple partitions listed such as sda1, sda2 and so on.
5. Create and format a disk partition on /dev/sdb with the following commands:
 1. **sudo fdisk /dev/sdb**
 2. Type **n** for new partition
 3. Type **p** for primary
 4. Press ENTER to accept the rest of the defaults until you return to the Command (m for help): prompt.
 5. Press **w** to write the changes to disk.
6. Format the new partition by typing **sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1**.
7. Create a mount point directory for the newly created disk partition by typing **sudo mkdir /datavol**.
8. Mount the disk partition in the newly created folder by typing **sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /datavol**.
9. Create some sample text files by typing **sudo touch /datavol/file{1,2,3}.txt**.
10. View the files by typing **sudo ls /datavol**.
11. Now wipe the new disk partition by filling it with random data. Type **sudo dd if=/dev/urandom of=/dev/sdb1**. This will take a few minutes to complete.
12. Type **sudo ls /datavol**; this time the sample text files are not listed; the partition has been wiped.
13. Type **sudo umount /dev/sdb1** to unmount the wiped disk partition.