

## **Task 01. Install Virtualbox / VMware Workstation with different flavours of linux or windows OS on top of windows.**

**VirtualBox** is an open-source virtualization software that allows you to run multiple operating systems on a single physical machine. It enables you to create and run virtual machines (VMs), which are isolated environments that simulate an entire computer system, including the hardware, operating system, and applications.

When you install VirtualBox on your host system, it creates a virtual environment where you can install various guest operating systems. This environment is isolated, meaning the guest OS behaves like it's running on its own hardware. You allocate resources like CPU, memory, and storage to each VM, and VirtualBox manages the interactions between the virtual machines and the host

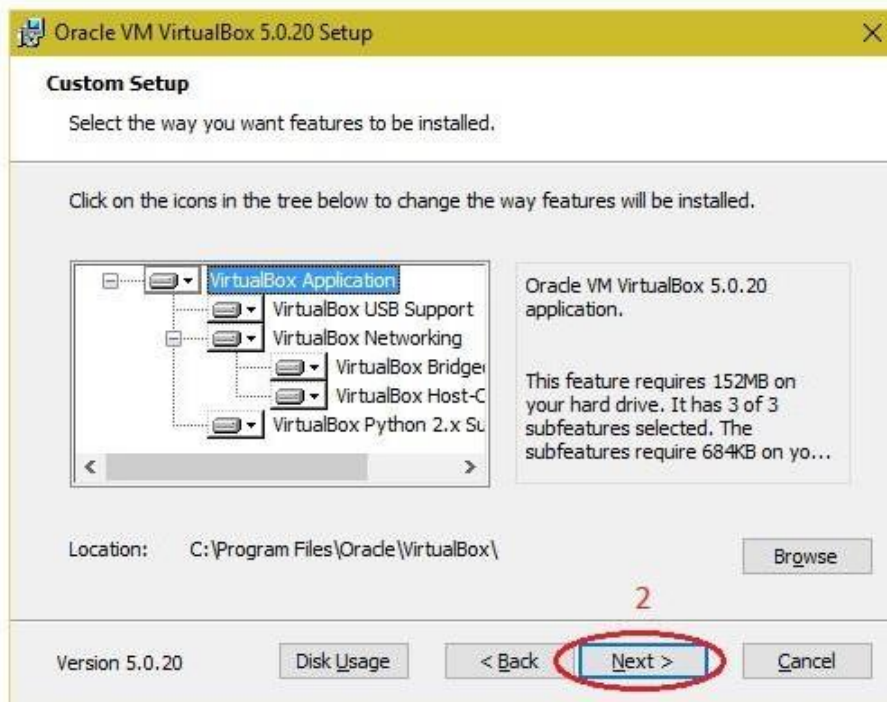
### **PROCEDURE:**

#### **Steps to install Virtual Box:**

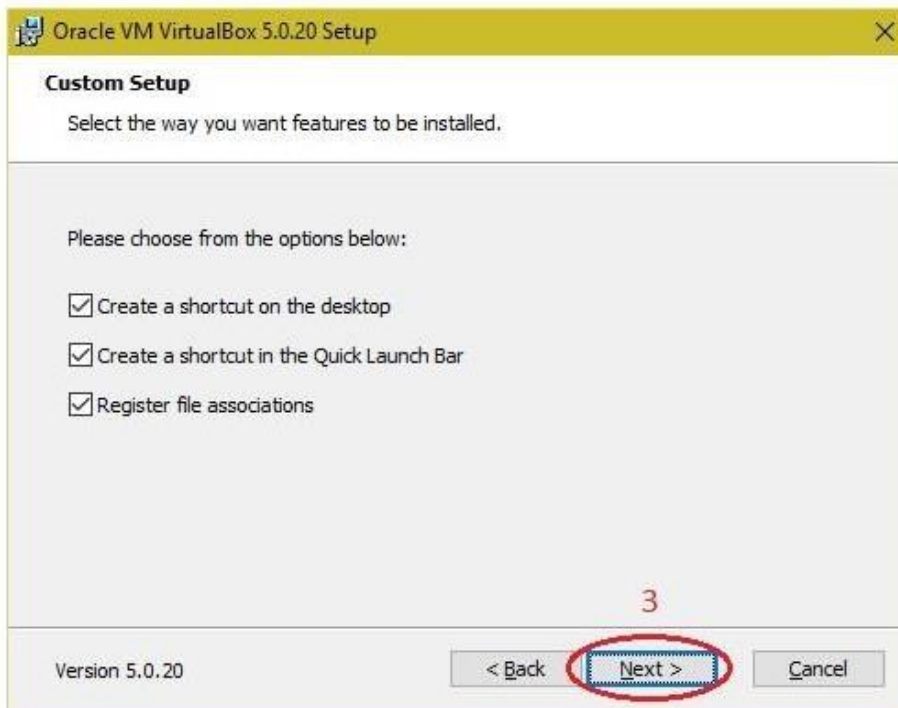
1. Download the Virtual box exe and click the exe file...and select next button..



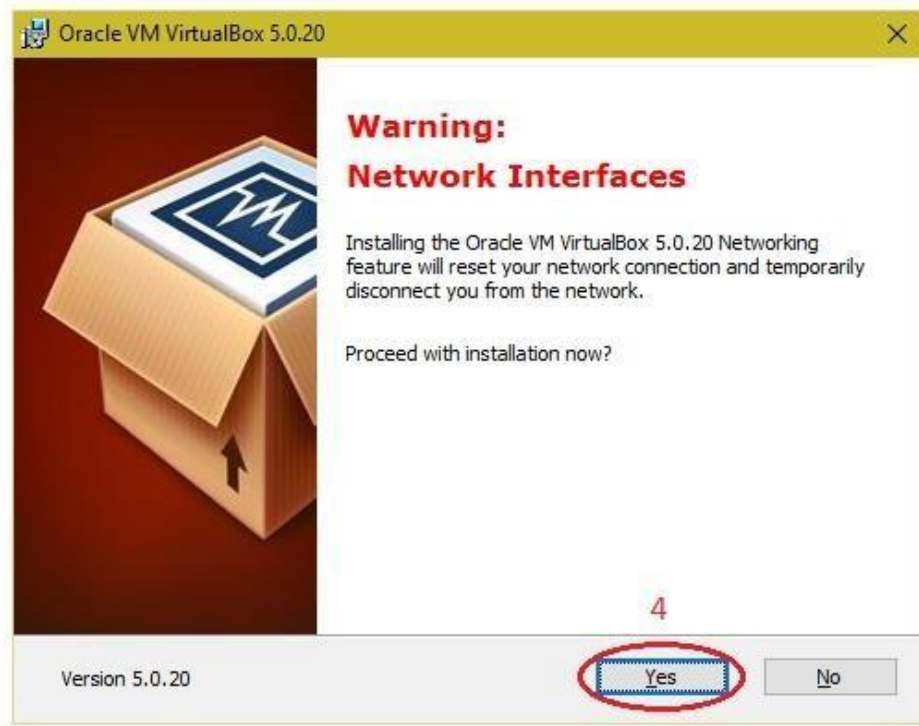
## 2. Click the next button..



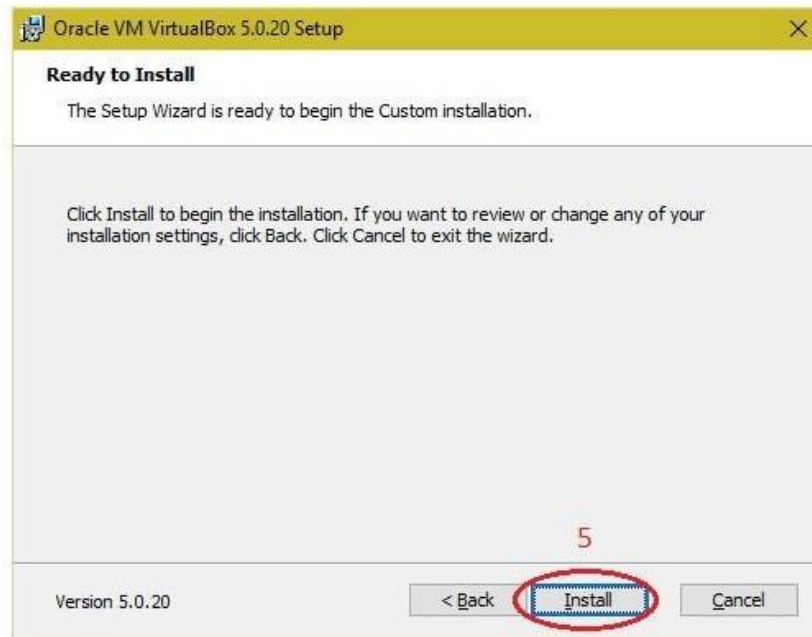
## 3. Click the next button



4. Click the YES button..



5. Click the install button



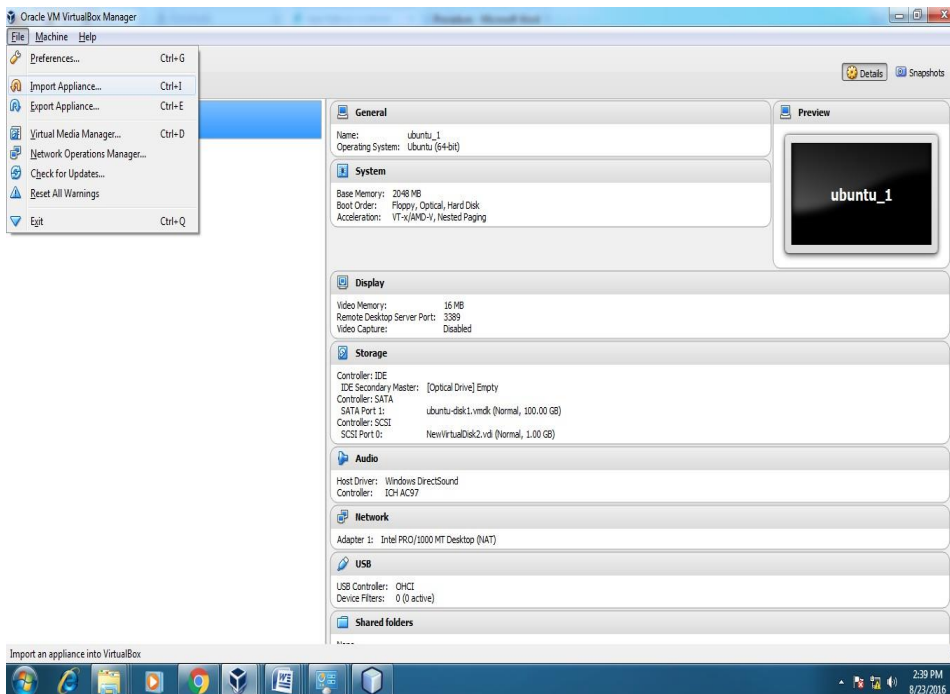
6. Then installation was completed shows virtual box icon on desktop screen.

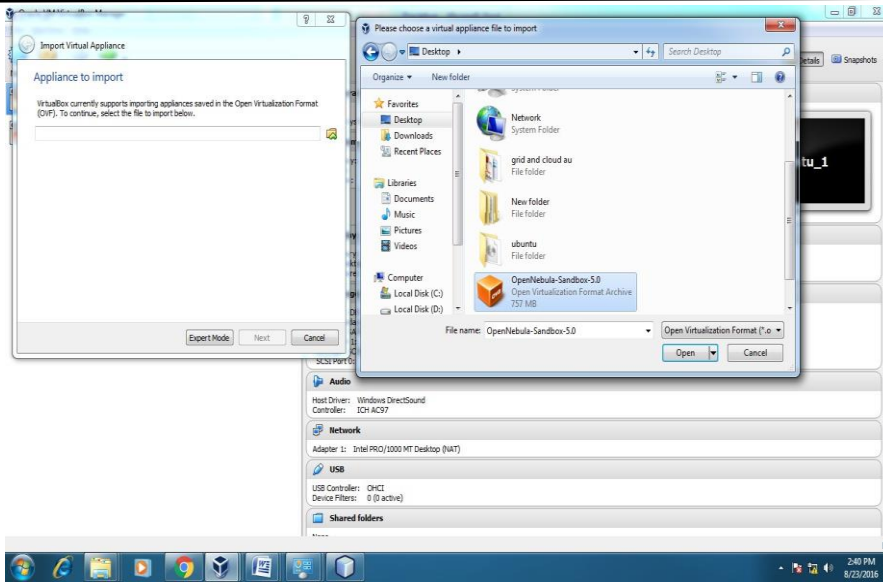


# VirtualBox

### Steps to import Open nebula sandbox:

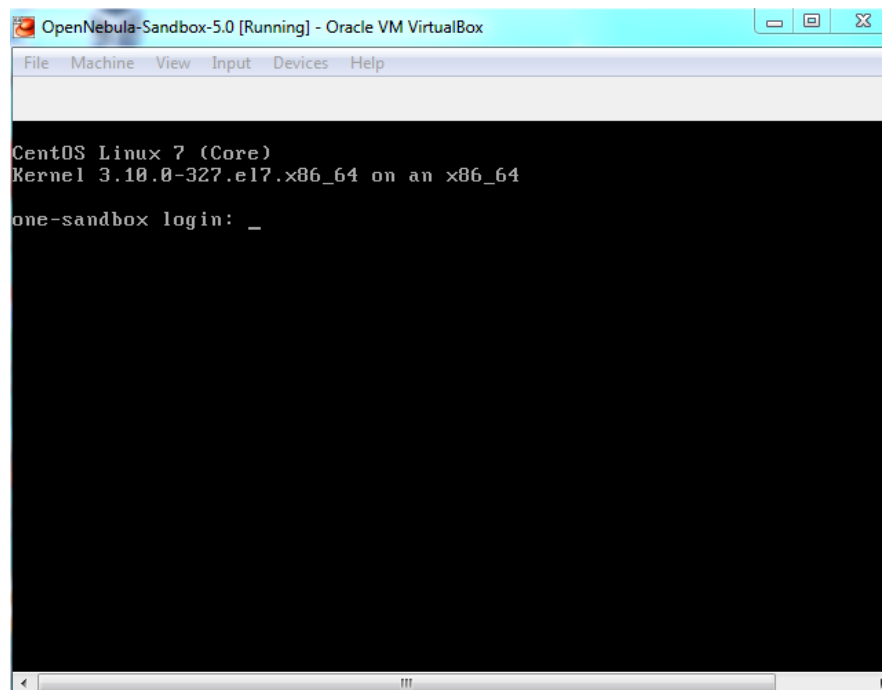
1. Open Virtual box
2. File □ import Appliance
3. Browse OpenNebula-Sandbox-5.0.ova file
4. Then go to setting, select Usb and choose USB 1.1
5. Then Start the Open Nebula
6. Login using username: root, password:opennebula

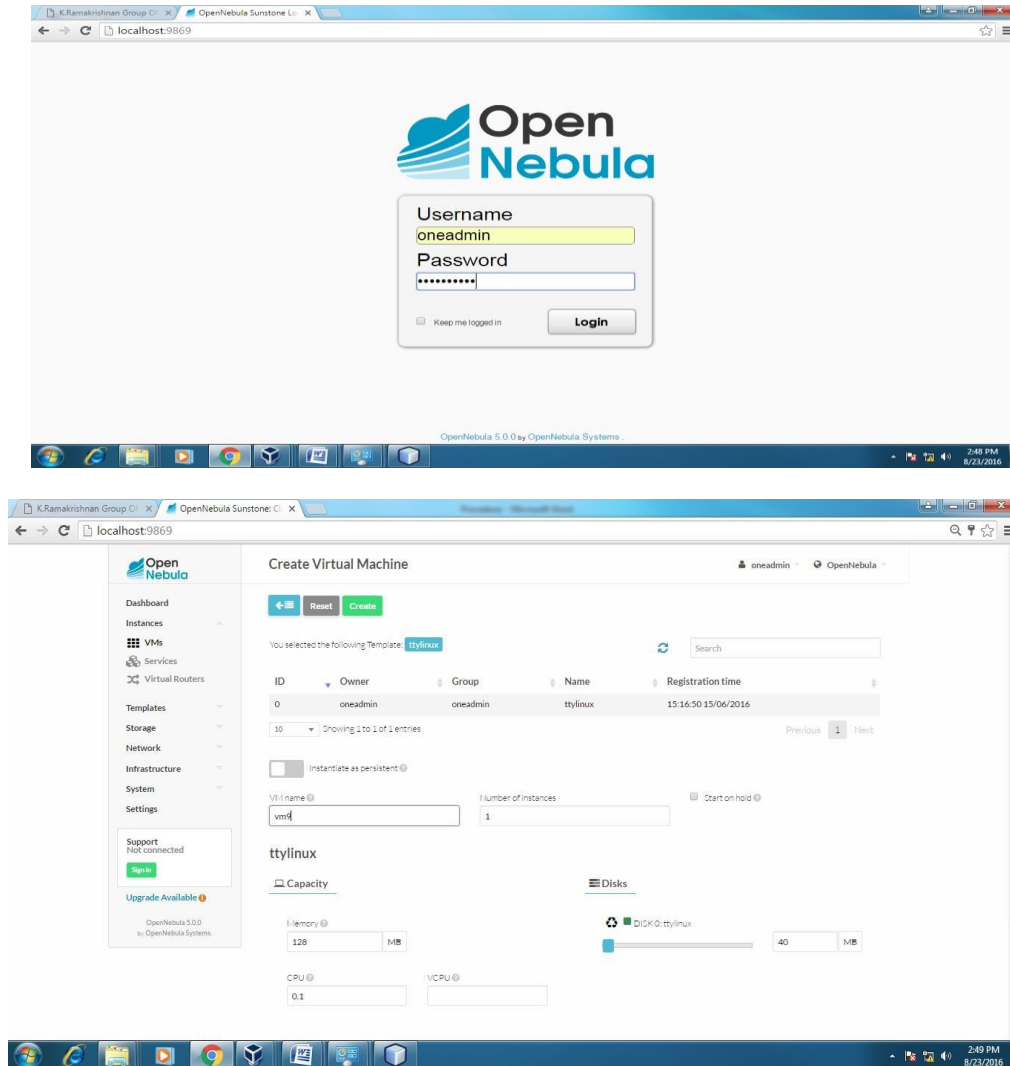




### Steps to create Virtual Machine through opennebula

1. Open Browser, type localhost:9869
2. Login using username: oneadmin, password: opennebula
3. Click on instances, select VMs then follow the steps to create Virtual machine
  - a. Expand the + symbol
  - b. Select user oneadmin
  - c. Then enter the VM name,no.of instance, cpu.
  - d. Then click on create button.
  - e. Repeat the steps the C,D for creating more than one VMs.





### Applications:

There are various applications of cloud computing in today's network world. Many search engines and social websites are using the concept of cloud computing like [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com), [hotmail.com](http://hotmail.com), [facebook.com](http://facebook.com), [linkedin.com](http://linkedin.com) etc. the advantages of cloud computing in context to scalability is like reduced risk , low cost testing ,ability to segment the customer base and auto-scaling based on application load.

### Result:

Thus the procedure to run the virtual machine of different configuration.

## Task 02: Install a C compiler in the virtual machine created using virtual box and execute Simple Programs

### About OpenNebula

OpenNebula is an open-source cloud computing platform that provides a comprehensive solution for managing virtualized data centers. It enables organizations to build private, public, and hybrid clouds by managing the lifecycle of virtual machines (VMs), storage, and networking in an efficient and user-friendly manner. OpenNebula is designed to be simple, flexible, and scalable, making it suitable for both small environments and large enterprise-grade infrastructures.

### Steps involved in the execution of C program in a VM

- The C source code is **compiled** into machine code using a **C compiler**. This produces an **executable file**. The compilation happens in the VM just like it would on a physical machine, where the source code is translated into machine-level instructions that the **VM's operating system** can understand.
- When we run the C compiled executable on the VM, the operating system on the VM loads the program into memory. The program might use **system calls** which the **VM's operating system** handles. The VM's OS acts as an intermediary between the program and the underlying hardware or hypervisor.
- Inside the VM, the operating system executes the program's machine code on the virtual CPU, allocating virtual memory and managing virtual resources (CPU cycles, RAM, I/O operations). Any system-level tasks (like I/O operations) are managed by the guest OS in the VM, which may communicate with the **host OS** through the hypervisor if necessary.

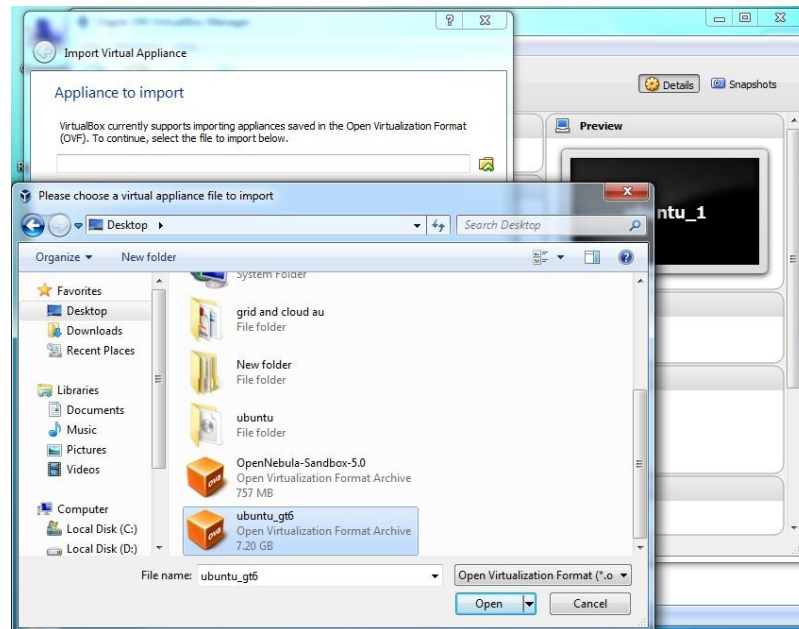
### PROCEDURE:

#### Steps to import .ova file:

1. Open Virtual box
2. File -> import Appliance
3. Browse ubuntu\_gt6.ova file
4. Then go to setting, select Usb and choose USB 1.1



5. Then Start the ubuntu\_gt6
6. Login using username: dinesh, password:99425.

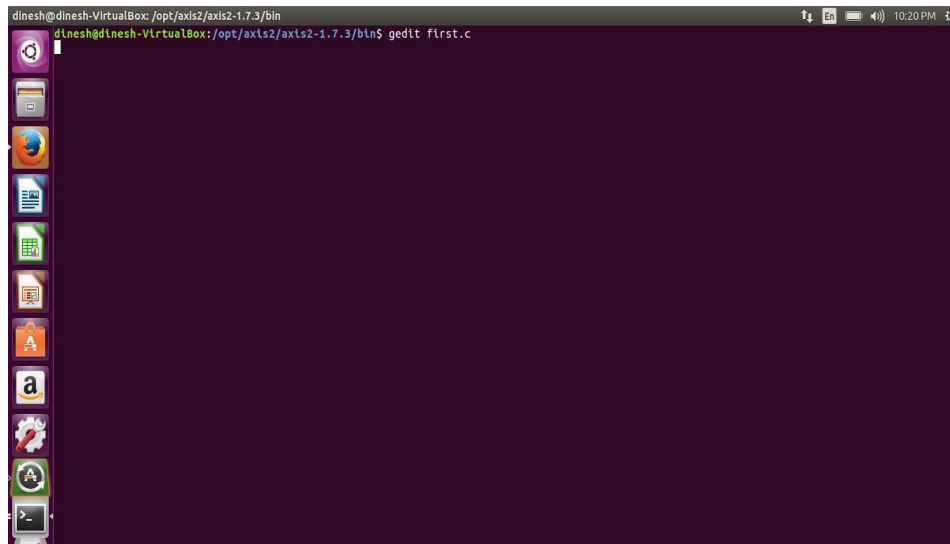


#### Steps to run c program:

1. Open the terminal
2. `gedit hello.c`
3. `gcc hello.c`
4. `./a.out`

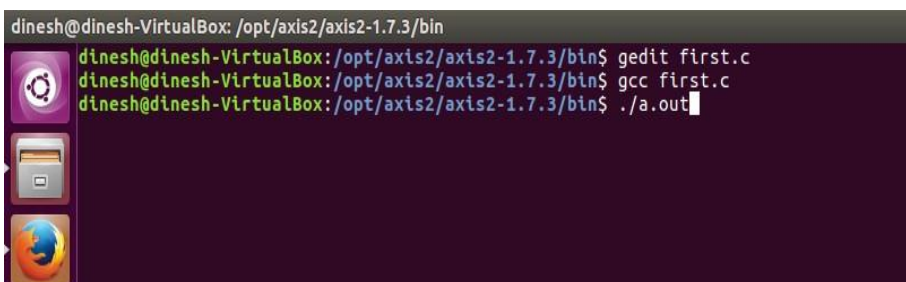
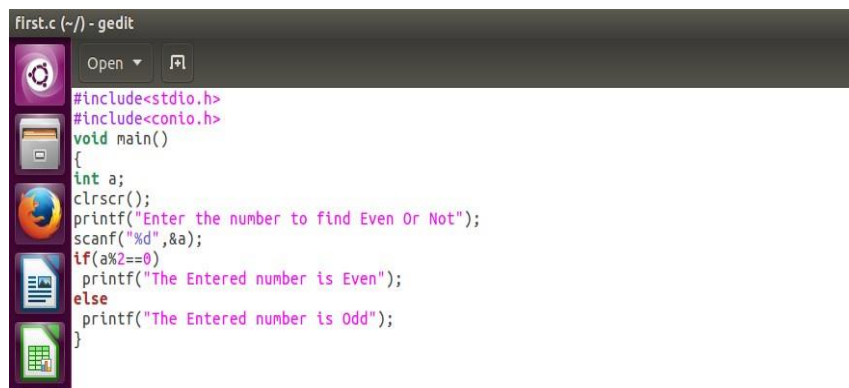


## 1. Type gedit first.c



## 2. Type the c program (Write it in the right side page of the record)

## 3. Running the C program



## APPLICATIONS:

Simply running all programs in grid environment.

## Task 03: Exploring Cloudshell

### About Cloud shell

AWS CloudShell is a browser-based shell that provides you with a command-line environment for managing your AWS resources. It allows you to access your AWS environment without needing to install or configure any local tools like the AWS CLI or SDKs.

### Accessing AWS CloudShell

To access CloudShell:

1. Log in to the AWS Management Console.
2. Click on the **CloudShell** icon at the top of the console or visit the **CloudShell** service page.
3. The CloudShell environment will open in your browser with a pre-configured shell.

### Key features of AWS CloudShell:

#### 1. Fully Managed Environment

- **No installation:** It comes pre-configured with the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs, and other development tools, so you don't need to install or configure anything yourself.
- **Access to AWS resources:** You can use it directly from your browser to manage and interact with AWS services without needing to set up EC2 instances or SSH into your environment.

#### 2. Command-Line Interface

- AWS CloudShell provides a **Linux-based shell** where you can run bash commands and scripts, and interact with AWS resources using the AWS CLI.

#### 3. Persistent Storage

- CloudShell provides **5 GB of persistent storage** for each user. This allows you to store scripts, configurations, or any files you might need for your AWS tasks.

#### 4. Pre-installed Tools

- CloudShell comes with various pre-installed tools, such as:
  - **AWS CLI** for managing AWS services.
  - **Git** for version control.
  - **Python, Node.js**, and other programming languages for scripting and development.
  - **Text editors** like vim or nano for editing files directly in the shell.

#### 5. Security and Access Control

- **IAM Integration:** CloudShell runs with the permissions of your IAM user or role, and the permissions are inherited from your AWS environment. You can control access via IAM policies.
- **No need for key management:** Since it's a browser-based service, you don't need to manage SSH keys for access.

#### 6. Session Management

- Each CloudShell session is automatically **terminated after one hour of inactivity**. However, all your files and scripts stored within your CloudShell environment are persisted

across sessions, meaning your work isn't lost after logging out.

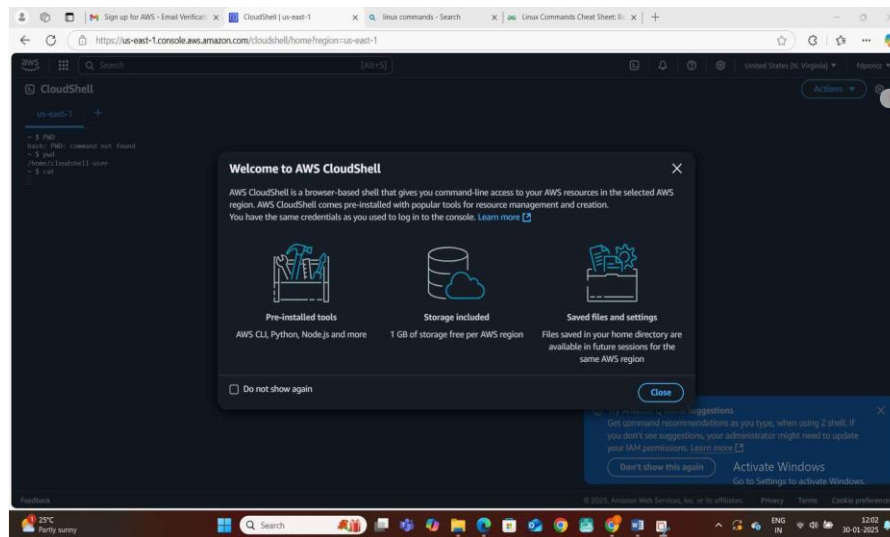
## 7. Use Cases

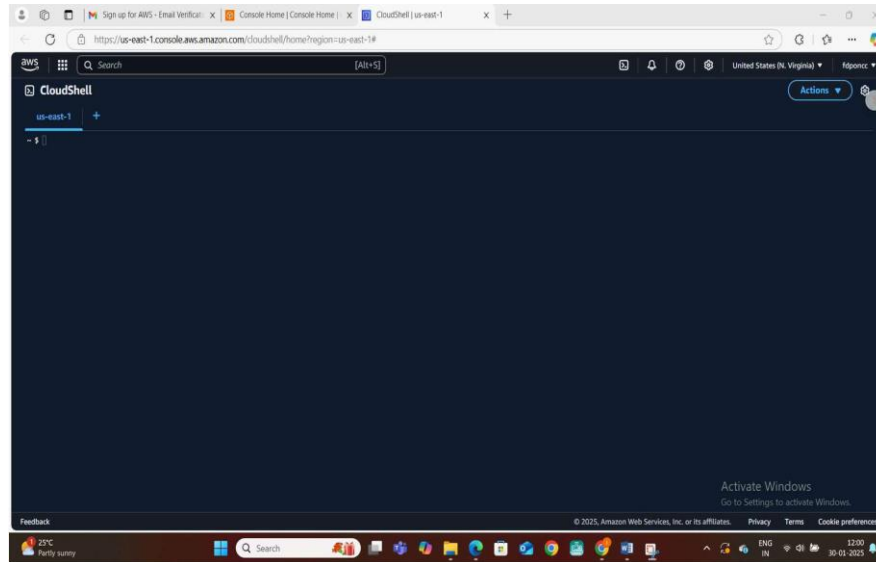
- **Running CLI Commands:** Quickly interact with AWS resources, run commands, and make changes using the AWS CLI.
- **Script Development:** Write and test scripts (e.g., Python, Bash) to automate AWS infrastructure tasks.
- **DevOps Tasks:** Manage and deploy infrastructure as code, run configuration management tools, and perform CI/CD pipeline operations.
- **Learning and experimentation:** It's great for experimenting with AWS services in a simple, hassle-free environment.

## 8. Free to Use (with Limits)

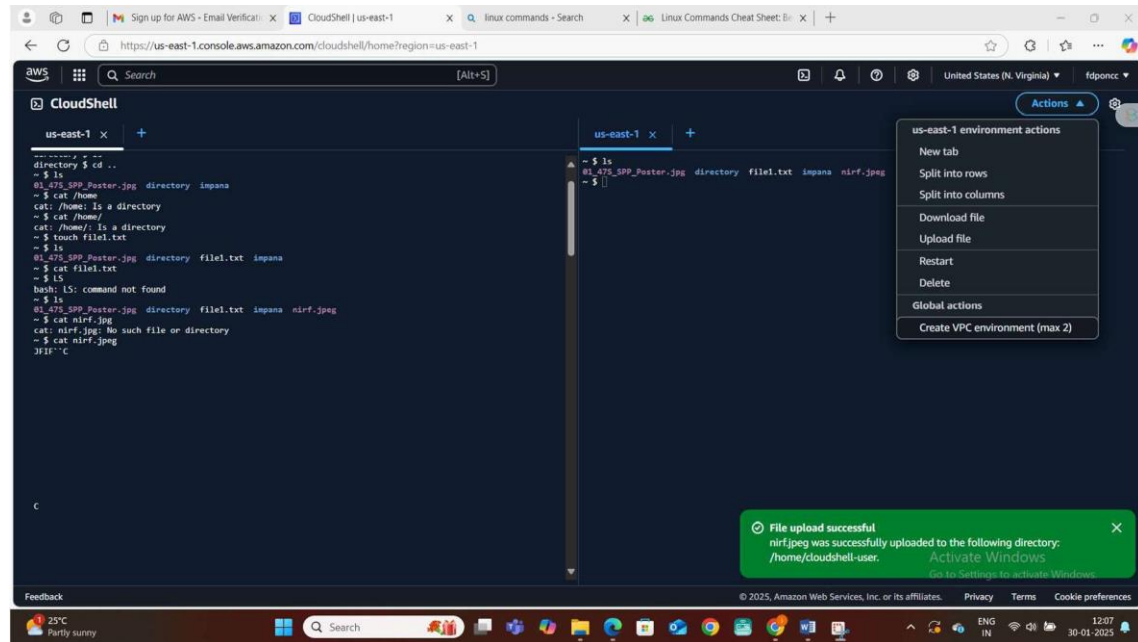
- AWS CloudShell is **free** for AWS users, though there are some limitations, such as the persistent storage size (5GB) and usage limits per account. It doesn't incur additional charges unless you exceed the allocated resources.

## SELECT CLOUDSHELL

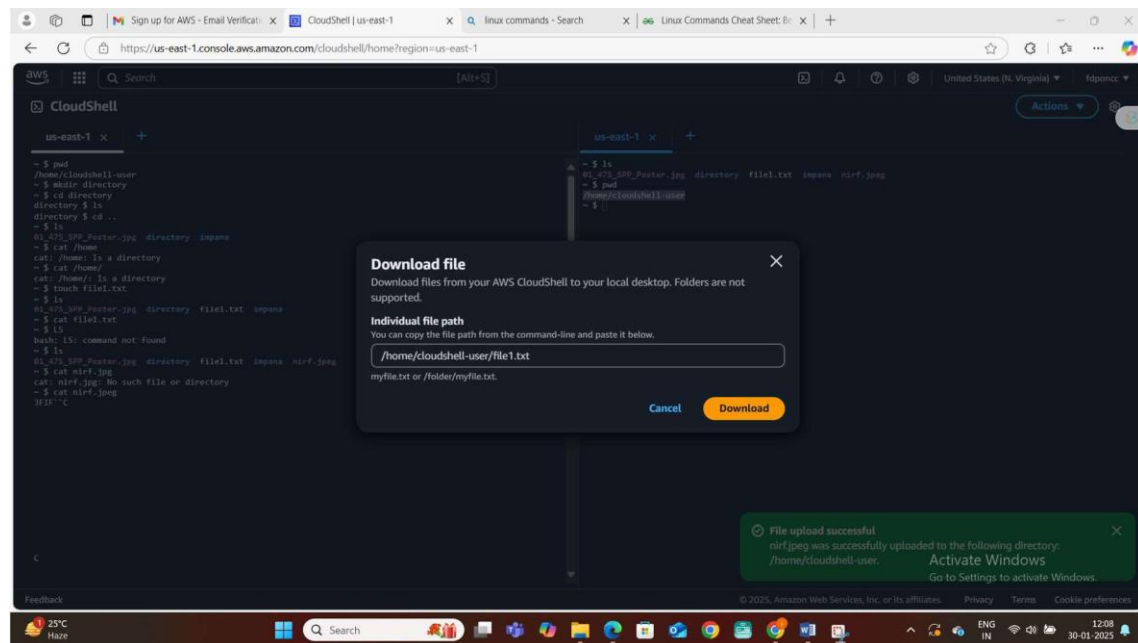


**CREATE USING AN INSTANCE**

## UPLOAD A FILE



## DOWNLOAD A FILE





< CloudShell us-east-1

### Create a VPC environment

After creating a VPC environment, a new tab linked to this environment is added to CloudShell. You can access your VPC environment by selecting this tab.

**Name**  
A unique VPC environment name used to identify it within AWS CloudShell.

fdponcc

Must contain up to 28 alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and no spaces. The first character must be a letter or a number.

**Virtual private cloud (VPC)**

vpc-04977ca319addc06d

**Subnet**

subnet-0ffc18330fc78c844

**Security group**

sg-0e39d567b48a719a4  
default - default VPC security group

Maximum of 5.

ⓘ After 30 minutes of inactivity, the shell session will terminate and the home directory of the VPC environment will be deleted.

Feedback

Cancel Create



The screenshot displays the AWS EC2 Global View console. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Region explorer' selected. The main content area is titled 'Region explorer' and shows a 'Summary' of resources across all enabled regions (17 regions). The summary includes counts for various resource types:

Resource Type	Count
Enabled regions	17 regions
Security groups	17 in 17 regions
VPC endpoints	0 in 0 regions
DHCP option sets	17 in 17 regions
Network ACLs	17 in 17 regions
Instances	0 in 0 regions
Volumes	0 in 0 regions
NAT gateways	0 in 0 regions
Elastic IPs	0 in 0 regions
Network interfaces	0 in 0 regions
VPCs	17 in 17 regions
Auto scaling groups	0 in 0 regions
Egress only internet gateways	0 in 0 regions
Endpoint services	0 in 0 regions
VPC peering connections	0 in 0 regions
Subnets	55 in 17 regions
Route tables	17 in 17 regions
Internet gateways	17 in 17 regions
Managed prefix lists	173 in 17 regions
Capacity Reservations	0 in 0 regions

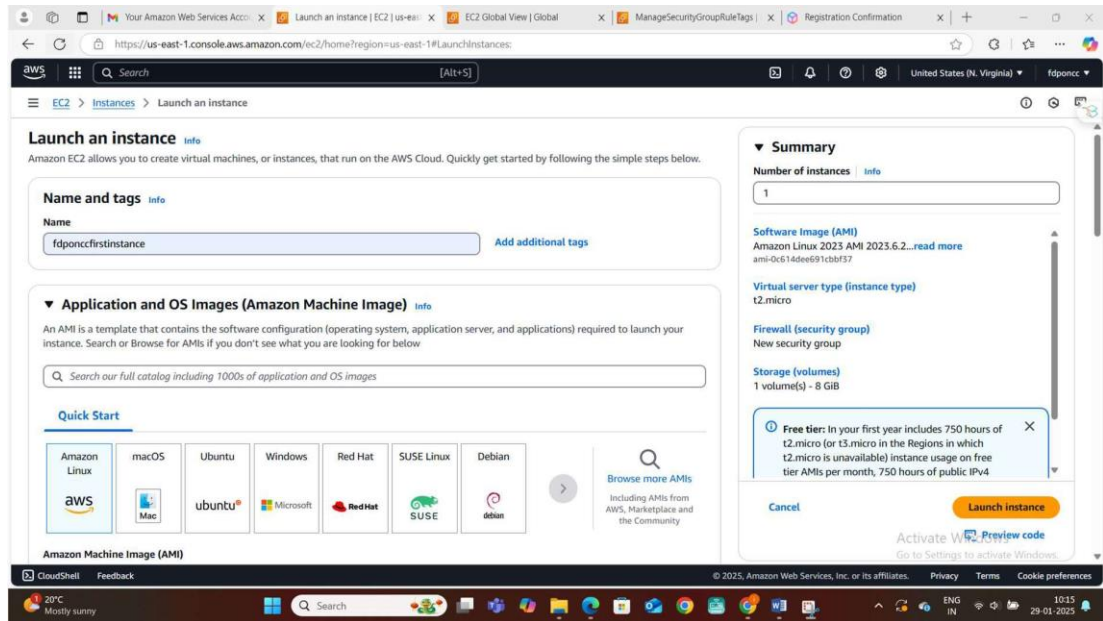
Below the summary, there is a section for 'Resource region counts (32)'.

The screenshot displays the AWS EC2 Global View console with the 'Global search' tab selected. The search results show a list of resources across 17 regions. The search criteria are 'Find resources by attribute or tag'. The results are displayed in a table with columns for Name, Resource ID, and Resource Type.

Name	Resource ID	Resource Type
-	subnet-032e4826559096a29	Subnet
-	subnet-03662ae5906cc2222	Subnet
-	subnet-08f2d4f375fd2d86	Subnet
-	sg-0943b8db84f8e2d45	Security Group
-	sg-0ca13009da86fcedb	Security Group
-	subnet-0fd55aeef00218046	Subnet
-	subnet-085d862478286701c	Subnet
-	subnet-0d04e80751d113faf	Subnet
-	subnet-0d76eccc4f785a027	Subnet
-	subnet-03089820c79a4c566	Subnet
-	subnet-0f5a03622decdf5d62	Subnet
-	subnet-052e66845438fa5f4	Subnet

On the right side, the details for a specific security group are shown: 'sg-0e39d567b48a719a4 - us-east-1'. The details include the Security group ID, Security group name (default), Description (default VPC security group), VPC ID (vpc-04977ca319adck06d), and Owner (699475937818).

## Launch Instance



## Connect to Instance

