$grep -Eoc '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo

$sudo apt update

$sudo apt install cpu-checker

$kvm-ok

$sudo apt install qemu-kvm libvirt-bin bridge-utils virtinst virt-manager

$sudo systemctl is-active libvirtd

sudo usermod -aG libvirt $USER

sudo usermod -aG kvm $USER

brctl show

**Creating Virtual Machines**

Now that KVM is installed on your Ubuntu desktop, let’s create the first VM. This can be done either from the command-line or using the virt-manager application.

Download the ISO image of the operating system you want to install and follow the steps below to create your virtual machine:

1. In the Activities search bar type “Virtual Machine Manager” and click on the icon to launch the application.
2. After the application is started, from the top menu click on “File” -> “New Virtual Machine”:
3. A new window will appear. Choose “Local install media” and click on the “Forward” button.
4. Provide your ISO image path and click on the Forward button.
5. In the next screen, choose the VM’s memory and CPU settings. Click Forward.
6. Next, select “Create a disk image for the virtual machine” and select the VM’s disk space size. Click Forward.
7. Enter a name for your virtual machine name and click “Finish”.
8. The VM will boot up, and a new window will open:
9. From here, you can follow the instructions on the screen to complete the installation of the operating system.

Once the operating system has been installed, you can access it from the virt-manager application, via [ssh](https://linuxize.com/post/ssh-command-in-linux/) or using the [Serial Console](https://help.ubuntu.com/community/KVM/Access) interface