

IMPLEMENTATION OF VIRTUAL MACHINES

Title

Implementation of Different Types of Virtual Machines

Aim

To create and execute **desktop virtual machines**, **server virtual machines**, and **cloud virtual machines** using virtualization technologies and to understand their working and use cases.

Software Requirements

- **Host Operating System:** Kali Linux
- **Virtualization Tools:** KVM / QEMU with Virtual Machine Manager (virt-manager)
- **Cloud Platform:** AWS EC2
- **Guest Operating Systems:**
 - Ubuntu Desktop 24.04 LTS
 - Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS

Virtual Machine:

A **Virtual Machine (VM)** is a software-based computer that runs a **complete operating system** with its own kernel, memory, CPU, and storage.

Virtual machines provide:

- Strong isolation
- Better security
- Support for different OS types

Unlike containers, VMs use a **hypervisor** to emulate hardware.

Method 1: Desktop Virtual Machine

Description

A **desktop virtual machine** provides a **graphical user interface (GUI)** similar to a physical computer.

- **Guest OS:** Ubuntu Desktop 24.04 LTS
- **Tool Used:** KVM / QEMU (virt-manager)
- **VM Type:** Desktop VM (GUI-based)

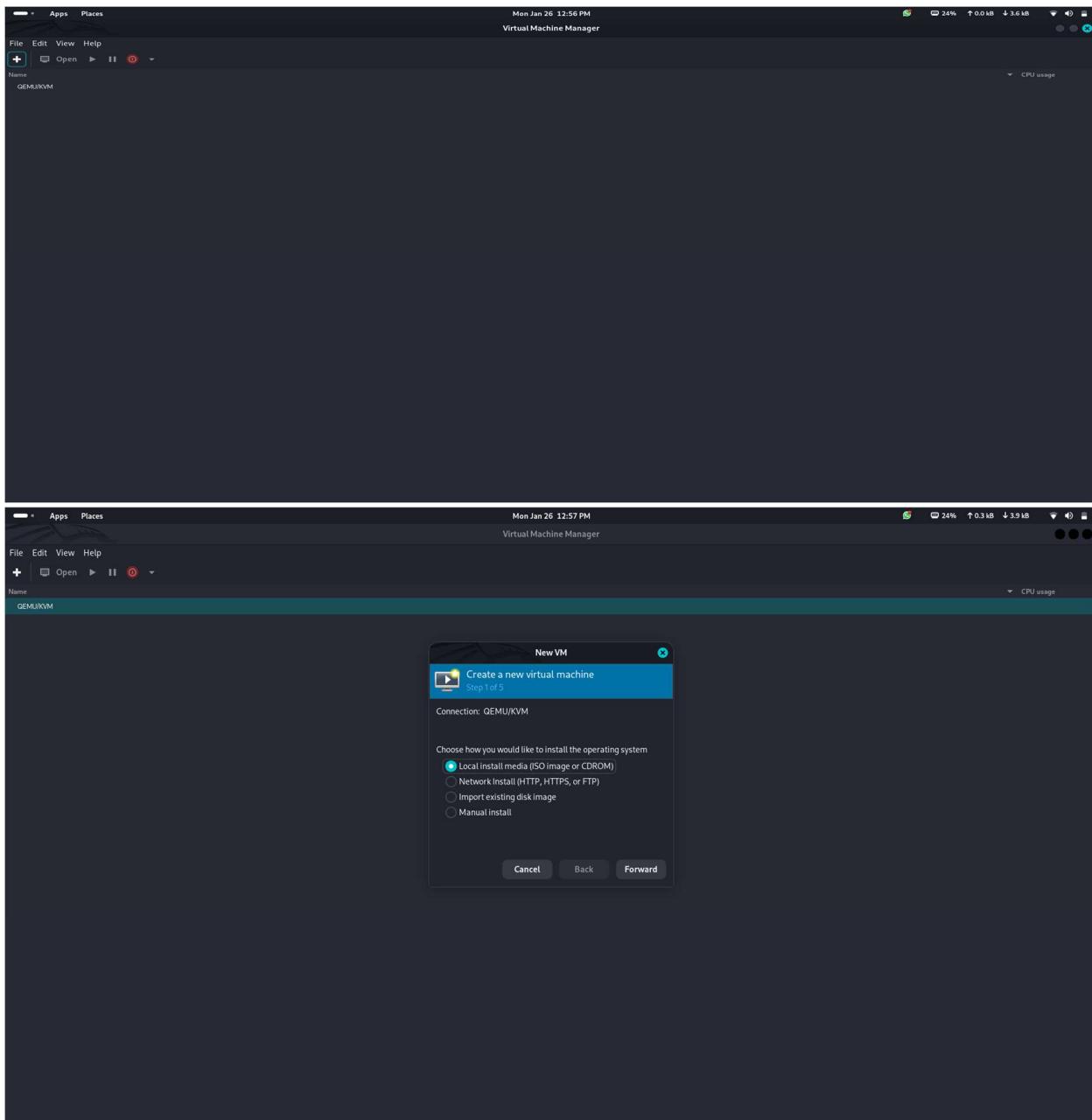
Procedure

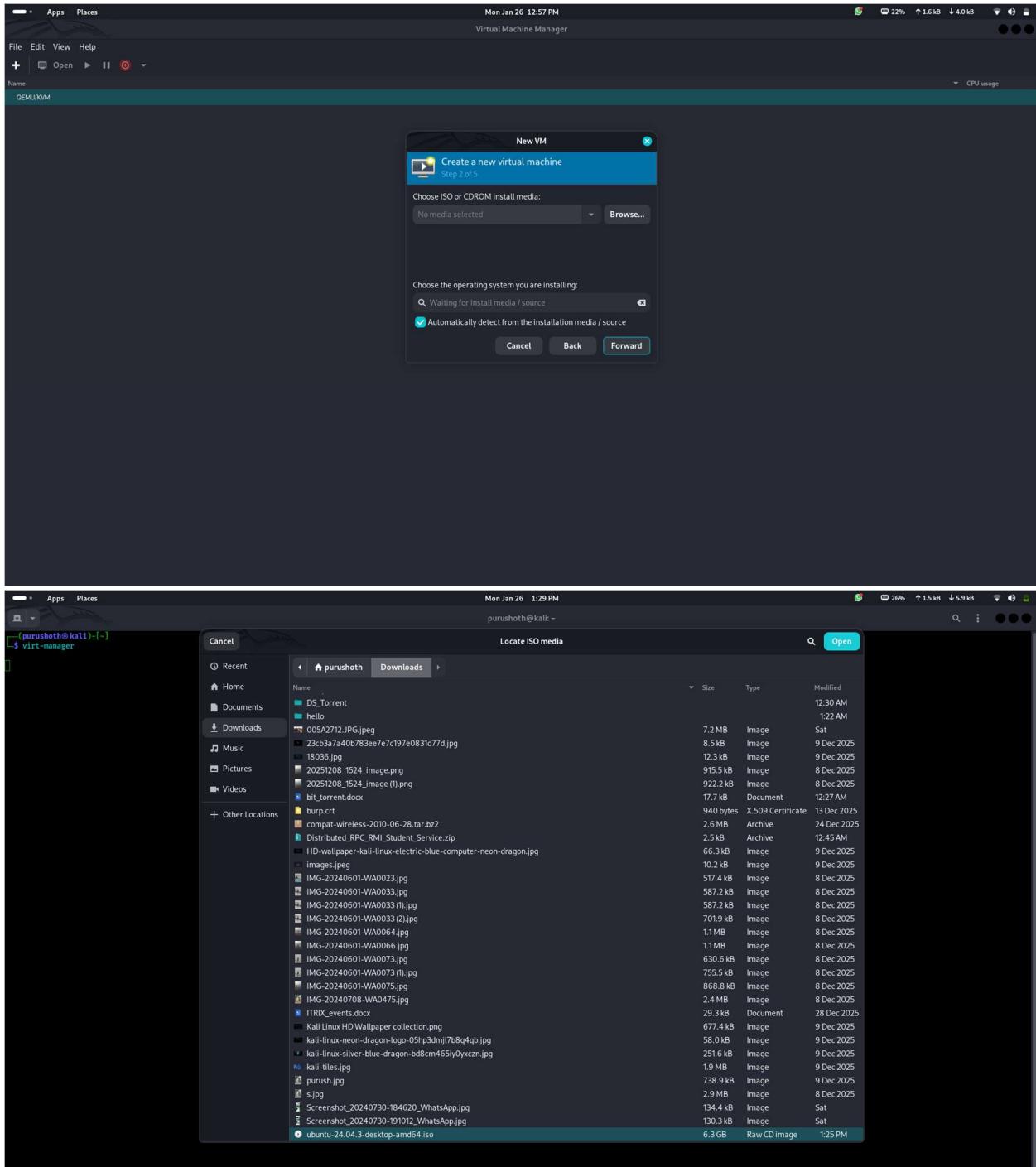
1. Open **Virtual Machine Manager (virt-manager)**.
2. Click **Create a new virtual machine**.
3. Select **Local install media (ISO image)**.
4. Browse and select **Ubuntu Desktop 24.04 ISO**.
5. Allocate system resources:
 - a. CPU cores
 - b. RAM
 - c. Storage space
6. Configure network (default NAT).
7. Start the VM and begin installation.
8. Follow Ubuntu installer steps and complete OS installation.
9. Restart VM after installation.

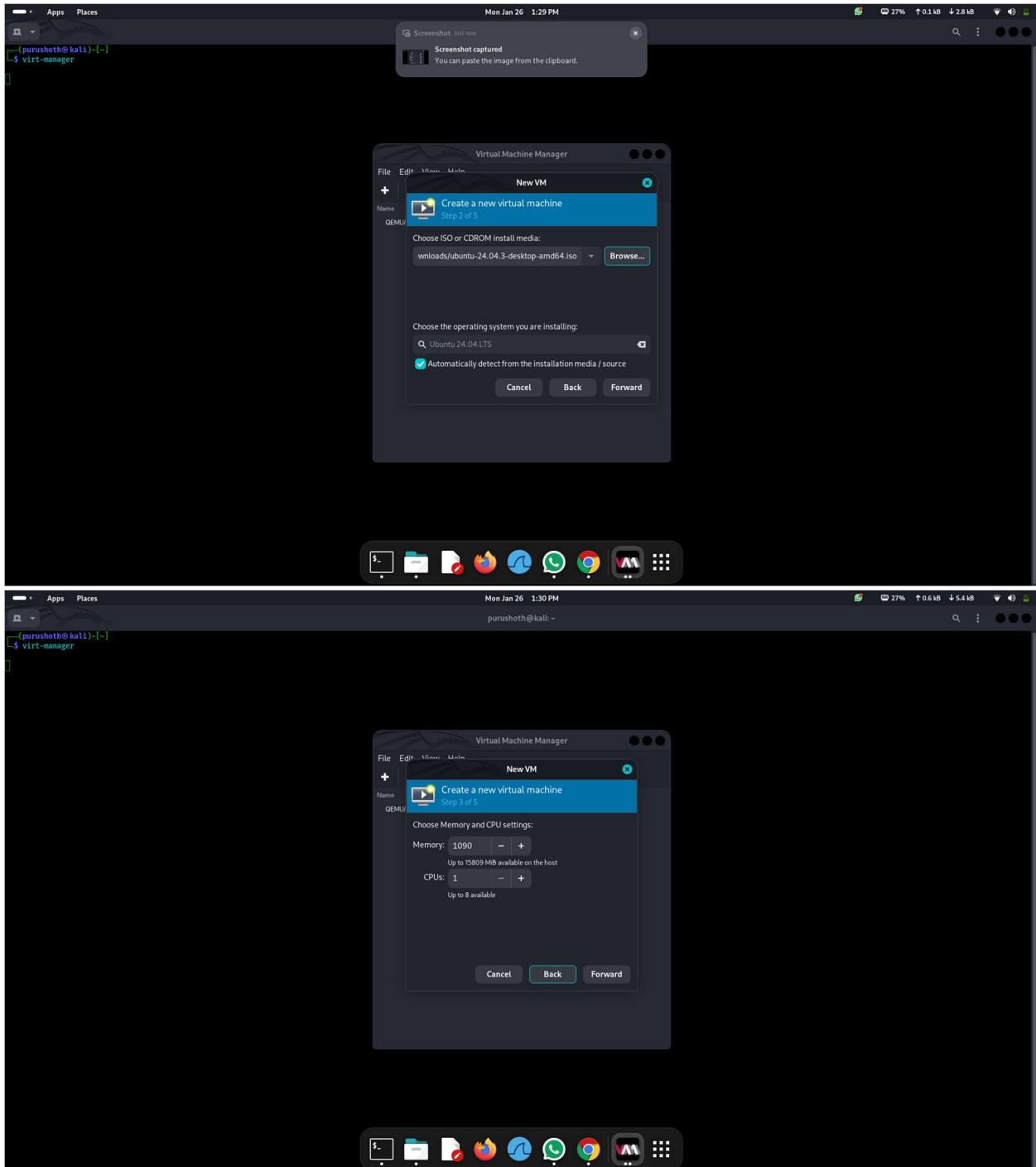
Observation

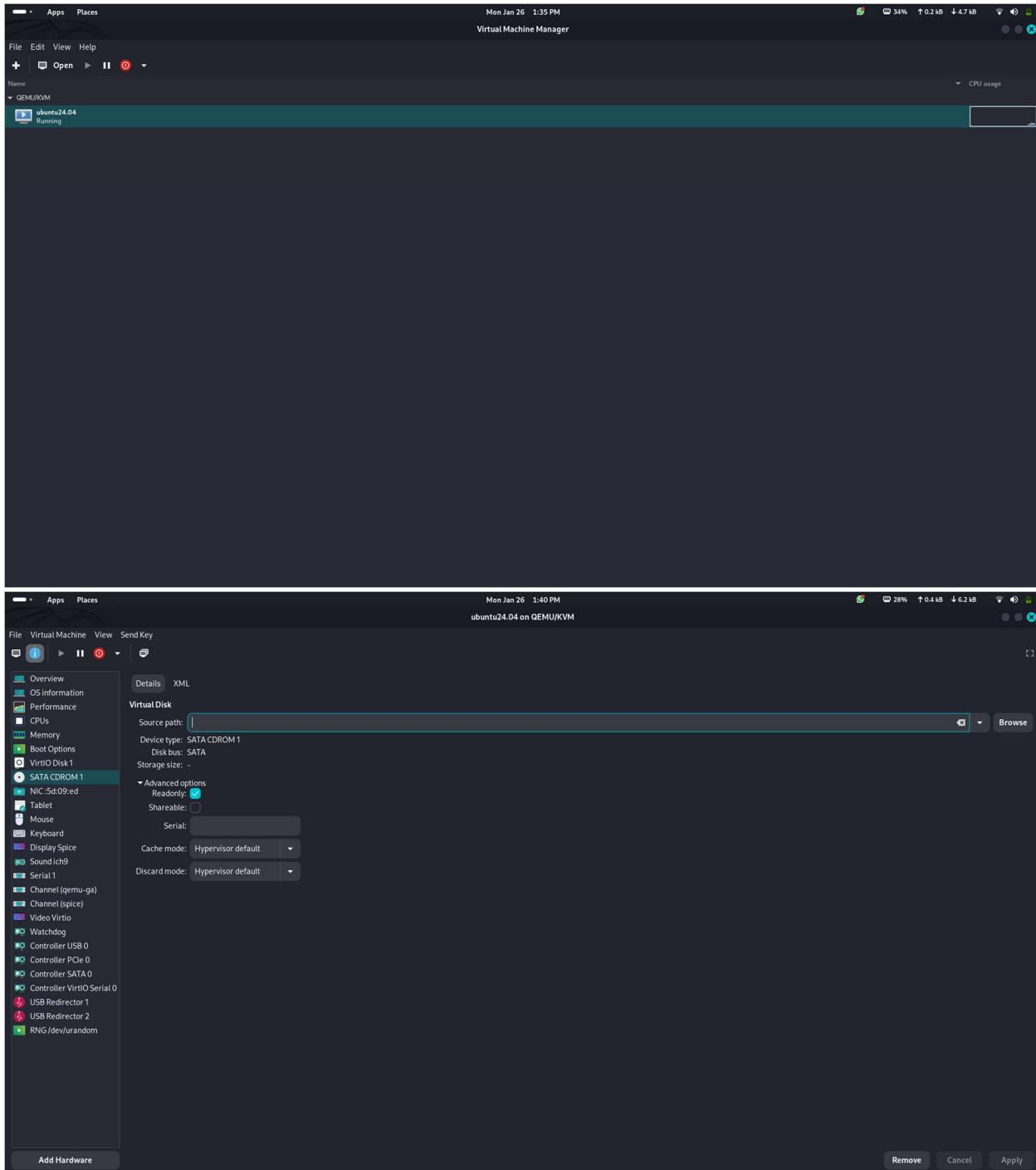
- Ubuntu Desktop GUI loaded successfully.
- Mouse, keyboard, and display worked properly inside VM.

Screenshot-1: virt-manager showing Desktop VM

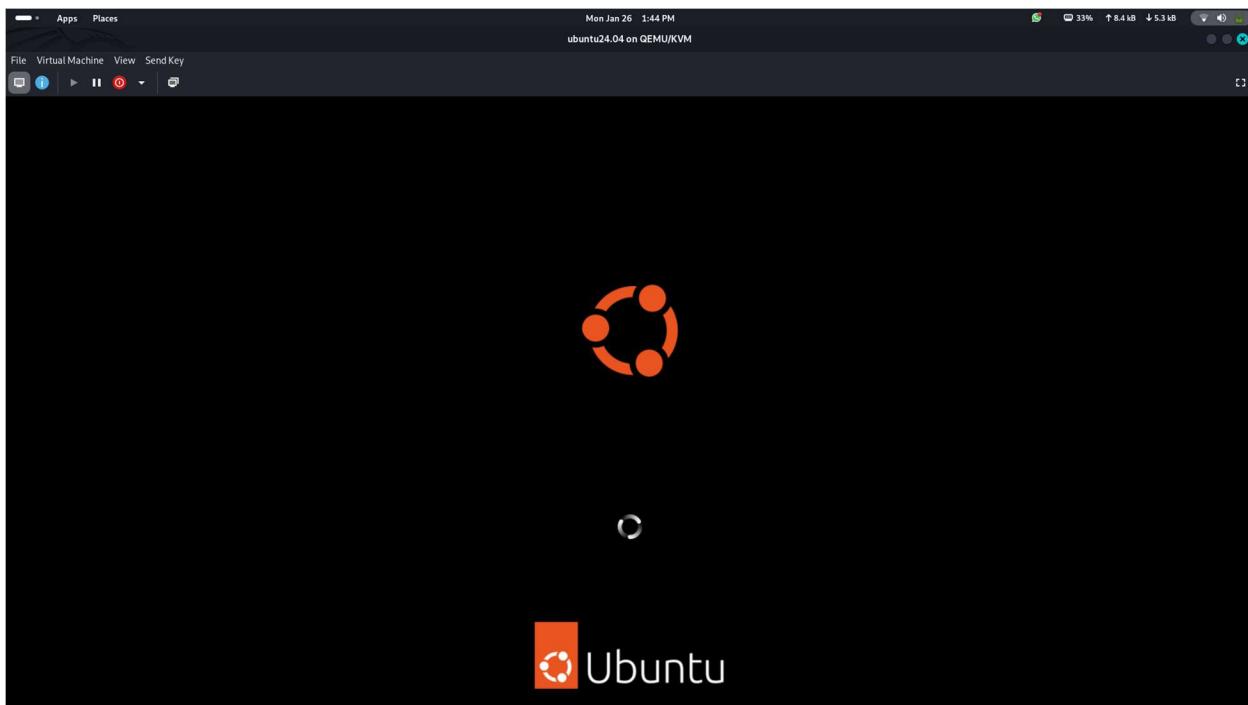
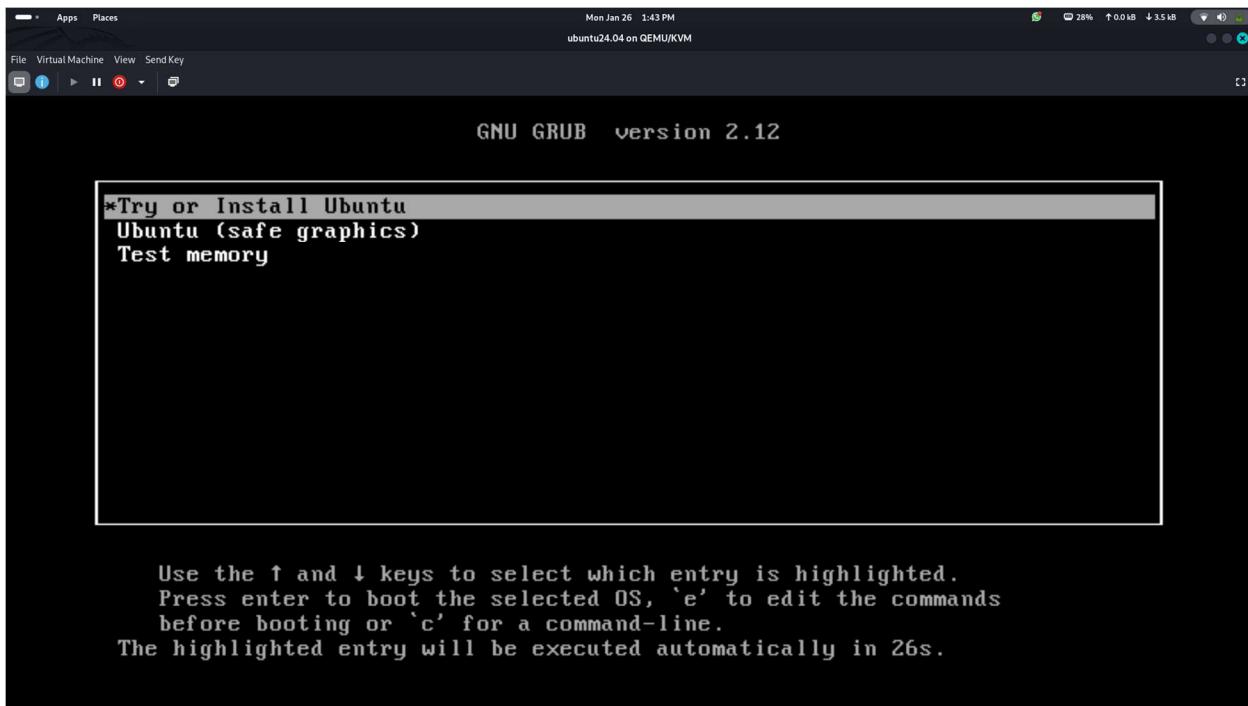








Screenshot-2: Ubuntu Desktop running inside VM



Method 2: Server Virtual Machine (Headless VM)

Description

A **server virtual machine** runs **without a graphical interface** and is accessed remotely using SSH.

- **Guest OS:** Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS
- **Tool Used:** KVM / QEMU
- **VM Type:** Server VM (No GUI)
- **Access Method:** SSH

Procedure

1. Open **virt-manager** and create a new VM.
2. Select **Ubuntu Server 22.04 ISO**.
3. Allocate CPU, RAM, and storage.
4. Start VM and proceed with **text-based installation**.
5. Set username and password.
6. Enable **OpenSSH Server** during installation.
7. Complete installation and reboot VM.
8. Obtain server IP address using:

```
ip a
```

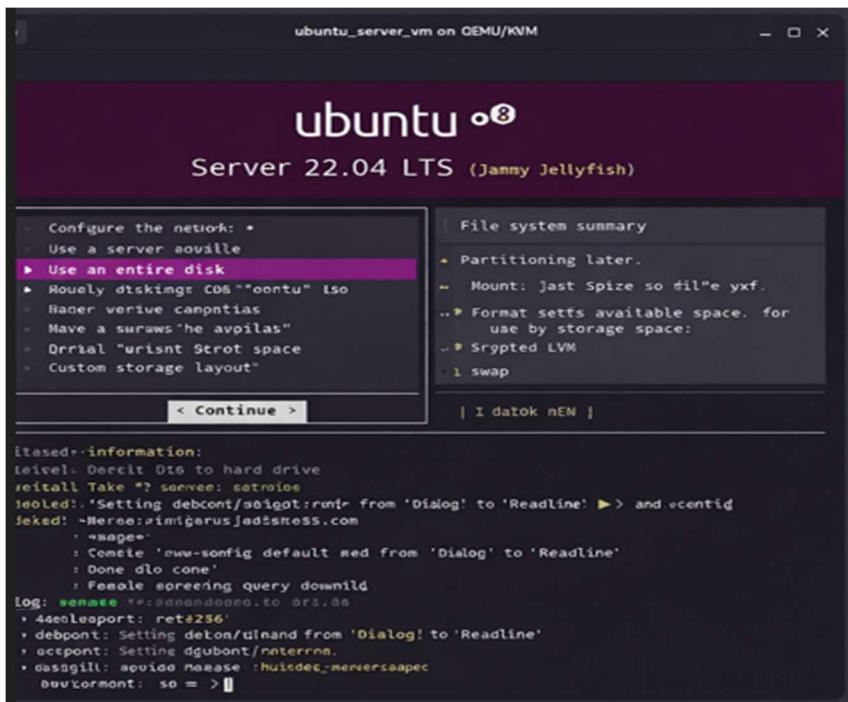
9. Access the server from host machine using SSH:

```
ssh username@<server-ip>
```

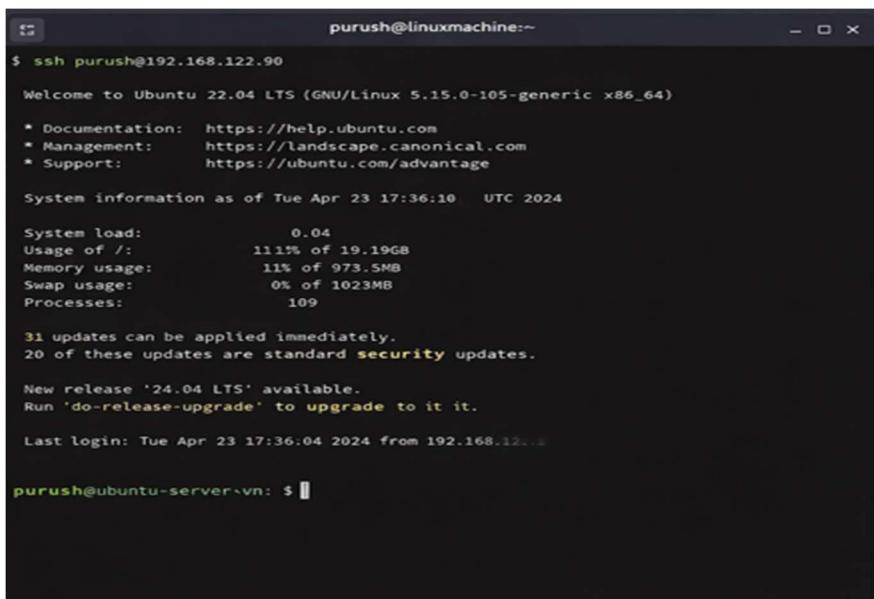
Observation

- Ubuntu Server installed successfully.
- SSH access established without errors.
- Server operated efficiently without GUI.

Screenshot–3: Ubuntu Server installation / terminal



Screenshot–4: SSH access to Server VM



Method 3: Cloud Virtual Machine

Description

A **cloud virtual machine** runs on a remote cloud platform and is accessed over the internet.

- **Platform:** AWS EC2
- **Guest OS:** Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS
- **Instance Type:** t2.micro
- **Authentication:** SSH key-based login

Procedure

1. Login to **AWS Management Console**.
2. Navigate to **EC2 Dashboard**.
3. Click **Launch Instance**.
4. Select **Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS AMI**.
5. Choose instance type **t2.micro**.
6. Create or select a **key pair (.pem file)**.
7. Configure **Security Group**:
 - a. Allow SSH (port 22)
8. Launch the instance.
9. Copy **Public IP address**.
10. Connect to cloud VM using SSH:

```
ssh -i key.pem ubuntu@<public-ip>
```

Observation

- EC2 instance launched successfully.
- Secure SSH login established using key authentication.
- Cloud VM accessible from anywhere via internet.

Screenshot-5: AWS EC2 instance running

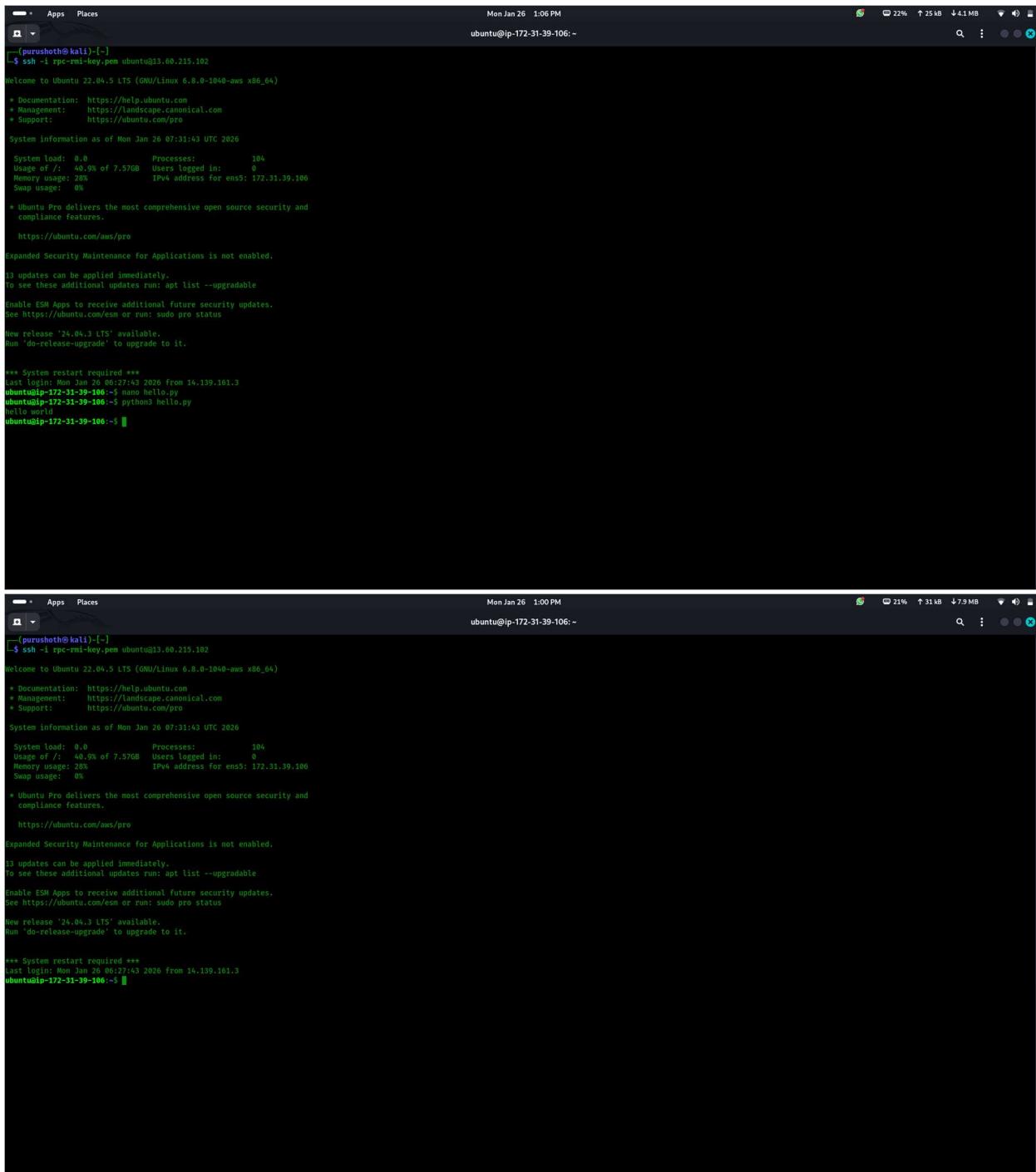
Screenshot 5 (Top): Instances Overview

Attribute	Value
Name	rpc-rmi-server
Instance ID	i-080147a96aed7b9b2
Instance state	Running
Instance type	t3.micro
Status check	3/3 checks passed
Alarm status	View alarms
Availability Zone	eu-north-1b
Public IPv4 DNS	ec2-13-60-215-102.eu...
Public IPv4 IP	13.60.215.102
Elastic IP	-

Screenshot 5 (Bottom): Instance Details

Attribute	Value
VPC ID	vpc-0d175def296bc1519
Subnet ID	subnet-0f00bb80462635bb4
Availability zone	eu-north-1b

Screenshot-6: SSH login to cloud VM



The image displays two nearly identical screenshots of a Linux terminal window, likely from a Kali Linux desktop environment. Both screenshots show an SSH session to a cloud VM with IP address 172.31.39.106. The terminal window has a dark background with white text. At the top, it shows the window title 'Apps Places' and the status bar 'Mon Jan 26 1:06 PM' and 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-106:~'. The terminal content is a standard Ubuntu 22.04 LTS welcome message, including system information, update status, and a nano command to edit a file named 'hello.py'. The second screenshot is identical to the first, except for the timestamp in the status bar which changes to 'Mon Jan 26 1:00 PM'.

```
(purushoth@kali)-[~]
└$ ssh -i rpc-rmi-key.pem ubuntu@13.60.215.102
ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-106:~$ welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1040-aws x86_64)

+ Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
+ Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
+ Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Mon Jan 26 07:31:43 UTC 2026

System load: 0.0      Processes:          104
Usage of /: 40.9% of 7.57GB  Users logged in:   0
Memory usage: 28%      IPv4 address for ens5: 172.31.39.106
Swap usage:  0%
* Ubuntu Pro delivers the most comprehensive open source security and
  compliance features.

  https://ubuntu.com/aws/pro

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

13 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
see https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

New release '24.04.3 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

*** System restart required ***
Last login: Mon Jan 26 06:27:43 2026 from 14.139.161.3
ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-106:~$ [ ]
```



```
(purushoth@kali)-[~]
└$ ssh -i rpc-rmi-key.pem ubuntu@13.60.215.102
ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-106:~$ welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1040-aws x86_64)

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*** System restart required ***
Last login: Mon Jan 26 06:27:43 2026 from 14.139.161.3
ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-106:~$ [ ]
```

Output

- Desktop VM with GUI executed successfully.
- Server VM accessed remotely using SSH.
- Cloud VM accessed securely via AWS EC2.

Result

Successfully implemented and executed:

- Desktop Virtual Machine
- Server (Headless) Virtual Machine
- Cloud Virtual Machine

Conclusion

Virtual machines provide **complete hardware and OS-level isolation**, making them suitable for:

- Desktop computing
- Server hosting
- Cloud infrastructure

Though VMs consume more resources, they offer **high security and flexibility**.