

# IMPLEMENTATION OF VIRTUAL MACHINES

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## 1. Introduction

Virtualization is a core technology in modern computing that enables multiple operating systems to run simultaneously on a single physical machine. This is achieved by abstracting hardware resources such as CPU, memory, storage, and networking and presenting them as virtual environments called Virtual Machines (VMs). Each virtual machine operates as an independent computer with its own kernel, system libraries, and applications.

Unlike container-based virtualization, virtual machines rely on a hypervisor that emulates hardware and provides strong isolation between guest operating systems. This makes VMs highly secure and suitable for running different OS types on the same host system.

This experiment demonstrates the creation and execution of three types of virtual machines: Desktop Virtual Machine, Server Virtual Machine, and Cloud Virtual Machine. Using KVM/QEMU with Virtual Machine Manager on Kali Linux and AWS EC2 in the cloud, Ubuntu Desktop and Ubuntu Server operating systems are deployed. The experiment provides hands-on understanding of local and cloud virtualization environments.

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## 2. Aim

The aim of this experiment is to create and execute desktop, server, and cloud virtual machines using virtualization technologies and to understand their working principles, access methods, and real-world use cases.

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## 3. Objectives

- To understand the fundamentals of virtualization and hypervisors
- To install and configure local virtual machines using KVM/QEMU
- To create a GUI-based desktop virtual machine
- To create a headless server virtual machine and access it via SSH
- To launch a cloud virtual machine using AWS EC2
- To observe isolation and resource allocation in different VM types
- To compare local and cloud virtualization environments

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## 4. Software and System Requirements

### Hardware Requirements

- Laptop/Desktop Computer
- Minimum 4 GB RAM
- Internet Connectivity

### 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
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## 5. Virtual Machine Overview

A Virtual Machine (VM) is a software-based computer that emulates physical hardware and runs a complete operating system. Each VM has its own virtual CPU, memory, disk, and network interface.

Key characteristics of virtual machines include:

- Strong OS-level isolation
- Independent kernel per VM
- Enhanced security
- Ability to run multiple OS types
- Full hardware emulation using hypervisors

VMs differ from containers in that containers share the host kernel, whereas VMs run entirely separate operating systems.

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## 6. Virtualization Architecture

The virtualization stack consists of:

- Host Operating System (Kali Linux)
- Hypervisor (KVM/QEMU)
- Virtual Machine Manager (virt-manager)

- Guest Operating Systems (Ubuntu Desktop and Server)

For cloud virtualization:

- AWS Infrastructure
- EC2 Hypervisor
- Ubuntu Server AMI

Workflow:

Host System → Hypervisor → Virtual Machines → Guest OS → Applications

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## 7. Implementation Methodology

The implementation is carried out using three different approaches:

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### Method 1: Desktop Virtual Machine

#### Description

A desktop virtual machine provides a complete graphical user interface similar to a physical computer. Ubuntu Desktop 24.04 LTS is installed as the guest operating system using KVM/QEMU through virt-manager.

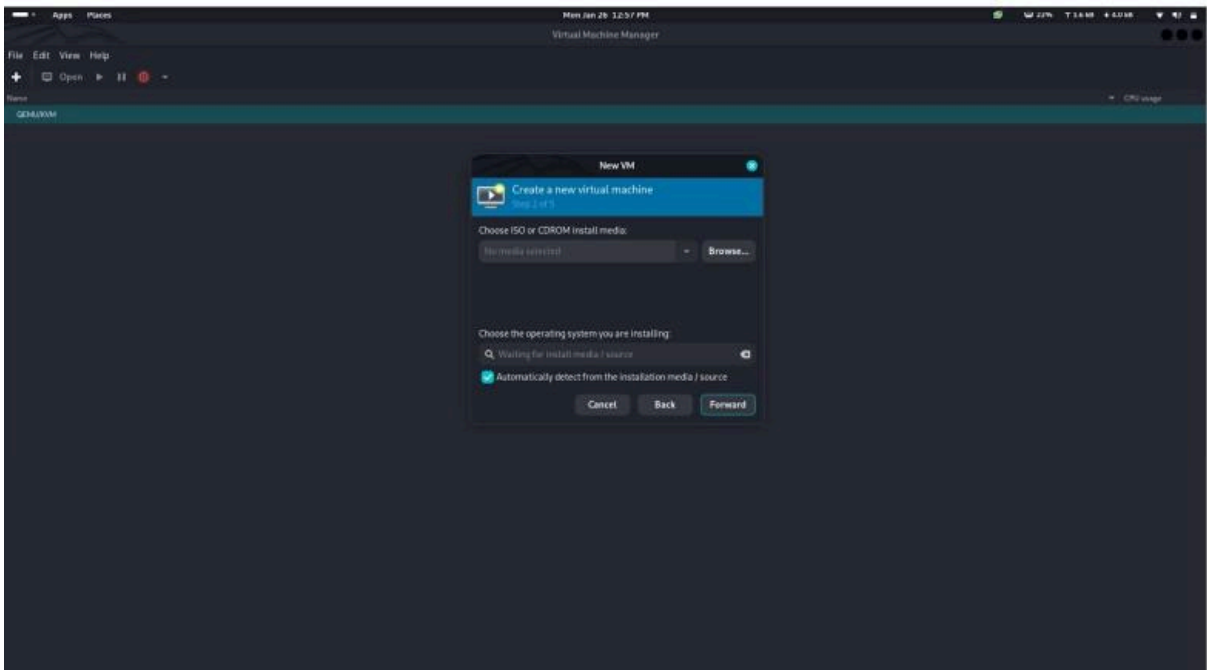
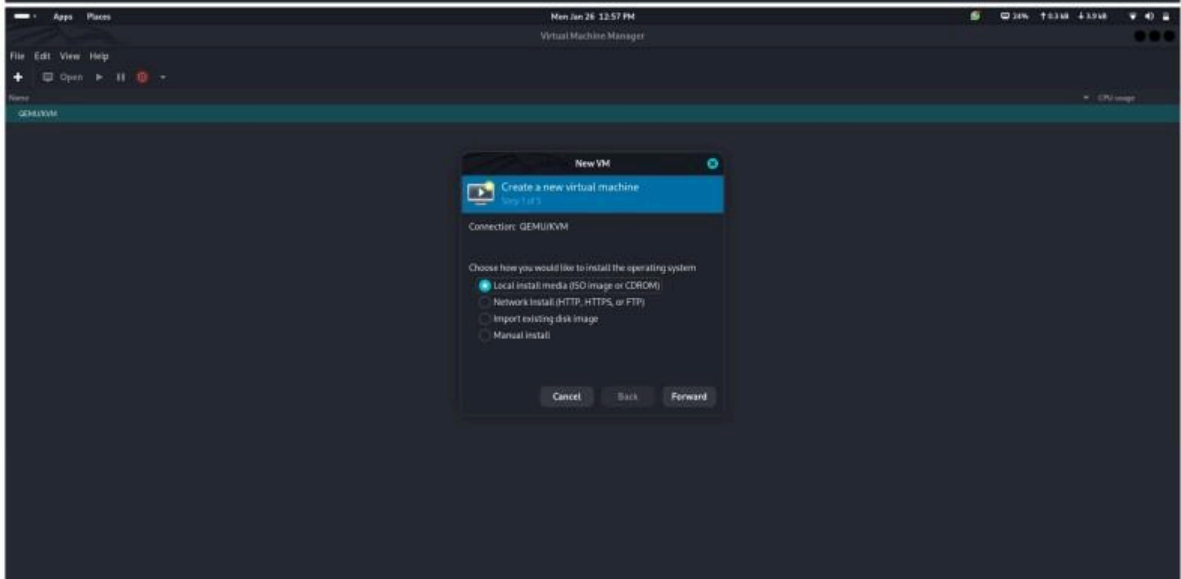
#### Procedure

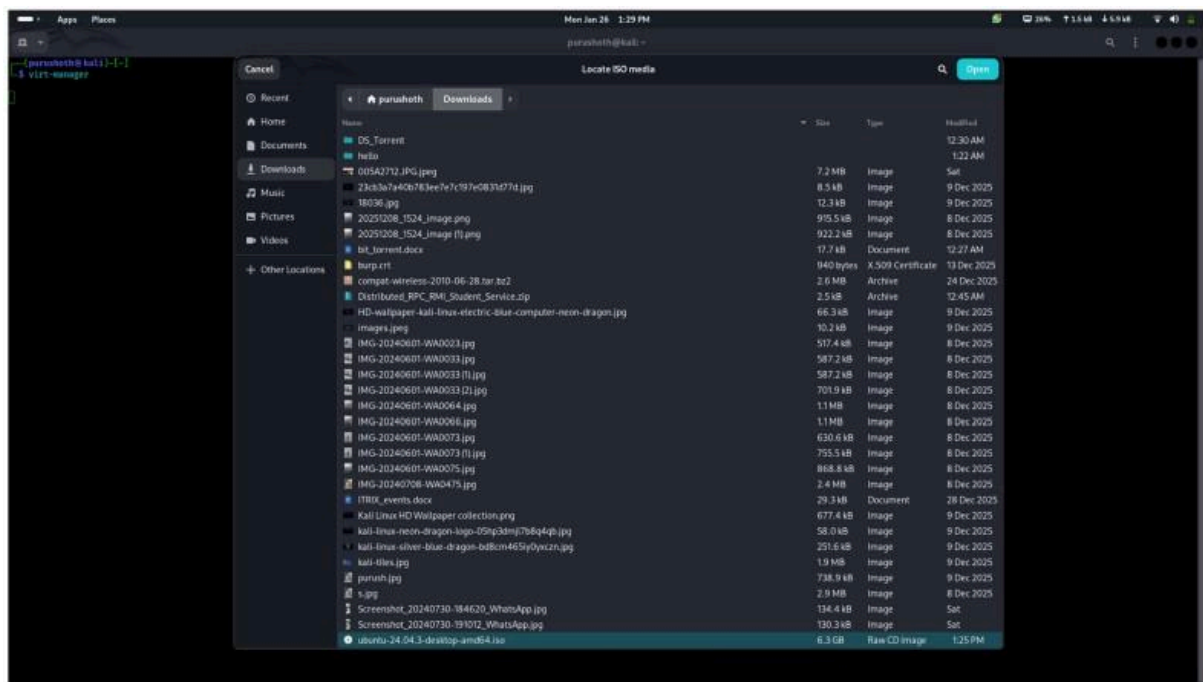
1. Virtual Machine Manager is launched using `virt-manager`.
2. A new virtual machine is created.
3. Local ISO installation media is selected.
4. Ubuntu Desktop 24.04 ISO file is chosen.
5. CPU cores, RAM, and disk storage are allocated.
6. Network is configured using default NAT.
7. Installation process is started.
8. Ubuntu installer steps are completed.
9. VM is restarted after installation.

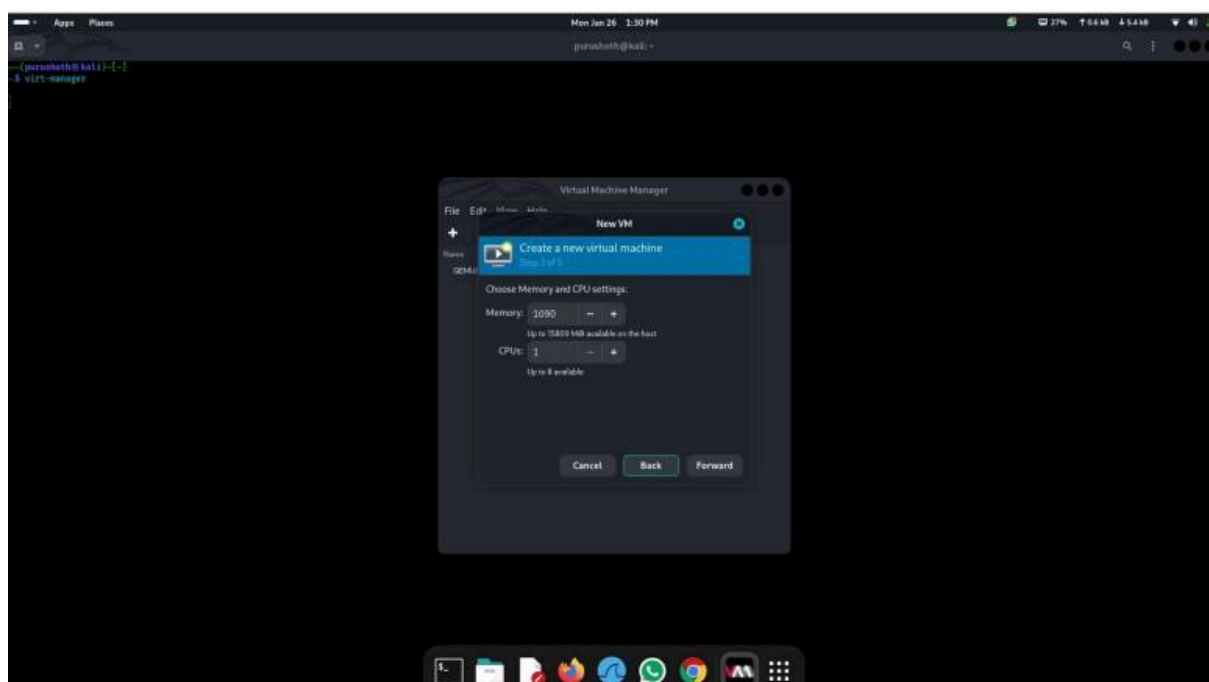
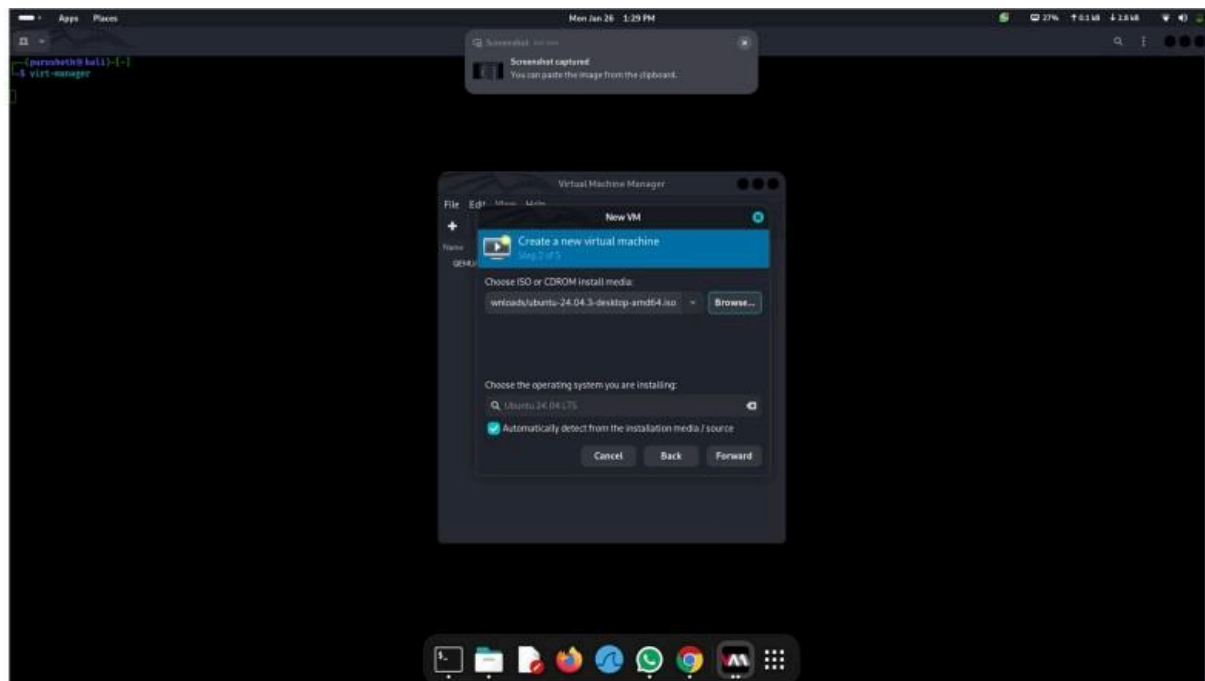
#### Observation

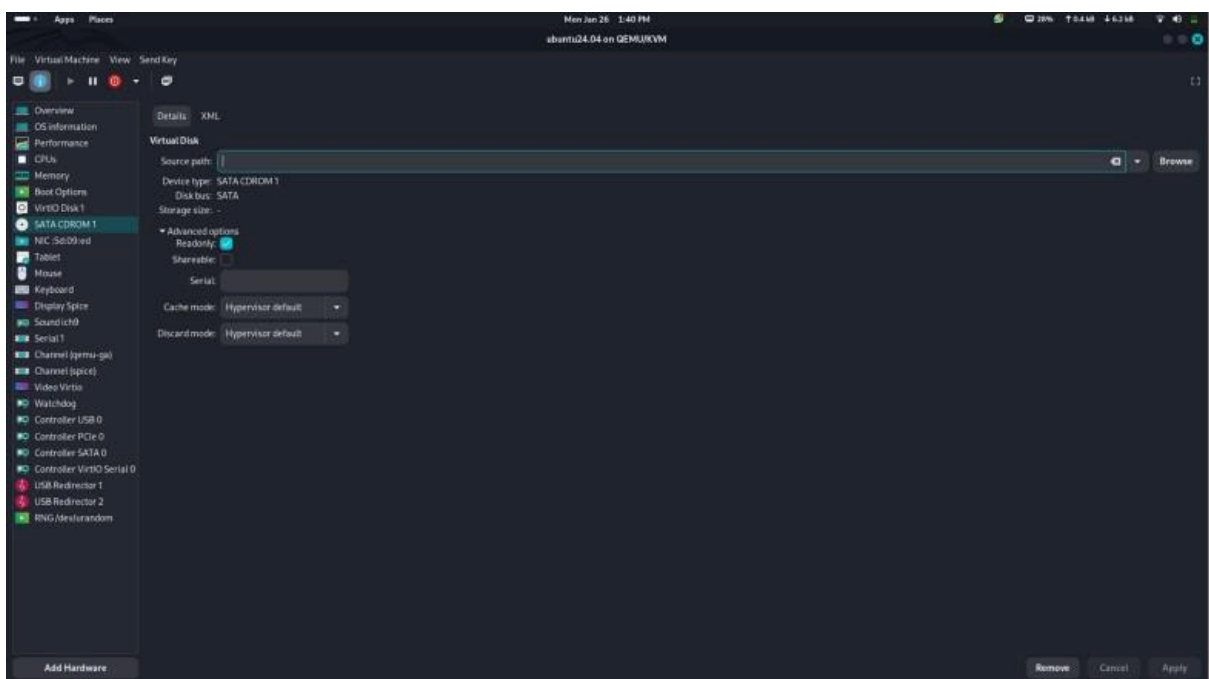
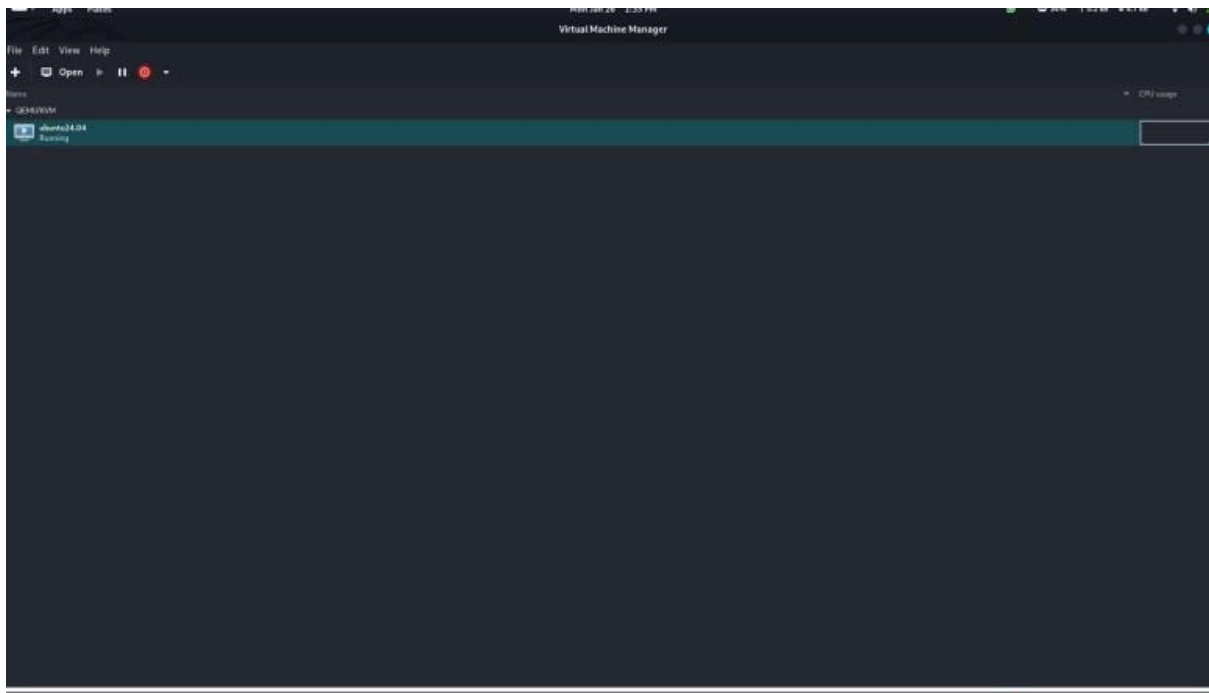
- Ubuntu Desktop graphical interface loaded successfully.
- Keyboard, mouse, and display worked normally.
- VM behaved like a physical desktop system.

This confirms successful deployment of a GUI-based desktop VM.









## Method 2: Server Virtual Machine (Headless VM)

### Description

A server virtual machine runs without a graphical interface and is accessed remotely via SSH. Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS is used as the guest OS.

### Procedure

1. New VM is created in virt-manager.
2. Ubuntu Server ISO is selected.
3. CPU, RAM, and storage are assigned.
4. Text-based installation is completed.
5. Username and password are configured.
6. OpenSSH Server is enabled during installation.
7. VM is rebooted.
8. Server IP address is obtained using `ip a`.
9. SSH access is established from host:

`ssh username@<server-ip>`

### **Observation**

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

This demonstrates remote management of headless server VMs.





A cloud virtual machine is deployed on AWS EC2 and accessed over the internet. Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS is used with key-based authentication.

### **Procedure**

1. AWS Management Console is opened.
2. EC2 Dashboard is accessed.
3. New EC2 instance is launched.
4. Ubuntu Server 22.04 AMI is selected.
5. Instance type t2.micro is chosen.
6. SSH key pair is created or selected.
7. Security group allows SSH (port 22).
8. Instance is launched.
9. Public IP address is copied.
10. SSH connection established:

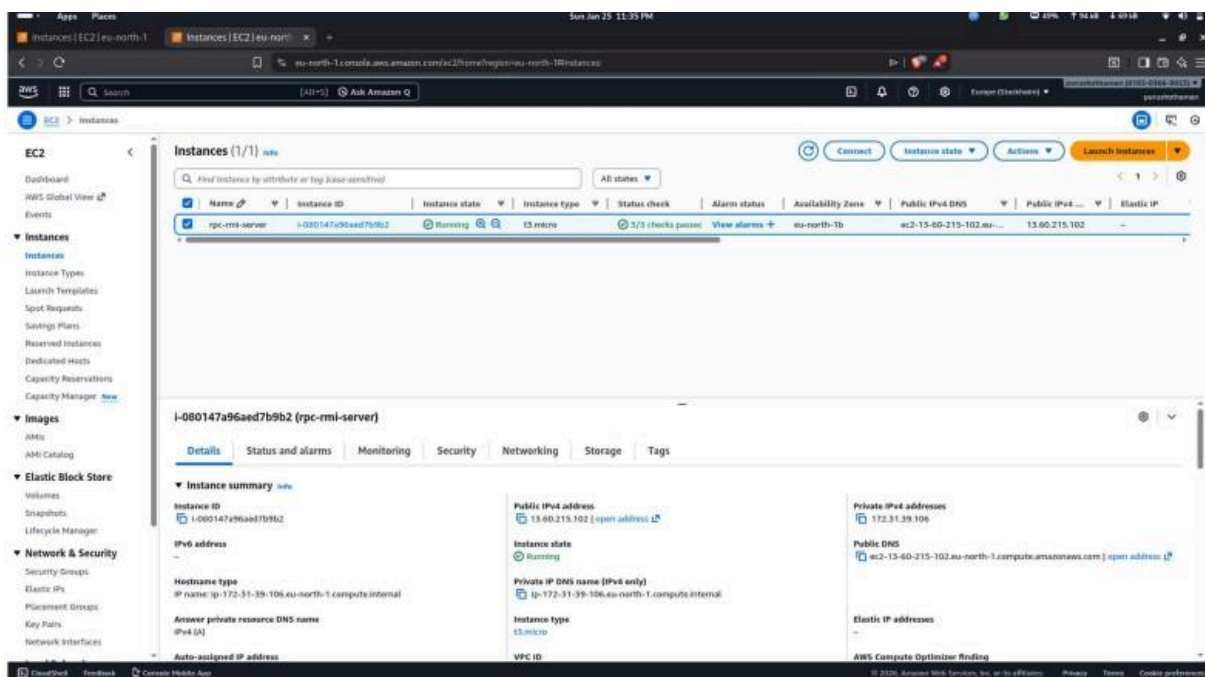
```
ssh -i key.pem ubuntu@<public-ip>
```

### **Observation**

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

This validates cloud-based virtualization.

```
purush@linuxmachine:~  
$ ssh purush@192.168.122.90  
  
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-105-generic x86_64)  
  
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Tue Apr 23 17:36:10 UTC 2024  
  
System load:        0.04  
Usage of /:         111% of 19.19GB  
Memory usage:       11% of 973.5MB  
Swap usage:         0% of 1023MB  
Processes:          109  
  
31 updates can be applied immediately.  
20 of these updates are standard security updates.  
  
New release '24.04 LTS' available.  
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.  
  
Last login: Tue Apr 23 17:36:04 2024 from 192.168.122.90  
  
purush@ubuntu-server-vn: $
```



Sun Jan 25 11:34 PM

Instances | EC2 | eu-north-1

eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=eu-north-1#InstancesDetails:instanceId=i-080147d96ad7b5b2

Search [All+5] Ask Amazon

EC2 Instances > i-080147d96ad7b5b2

EC2

- Dashboard
- AWS Global View
- Events
- Instances
  - Instances
  - Instance Types
  - Launch Templates
  - Spot Requests
  - Savings Plans
  - Reserved Instances
  - Dedicated Hosts
  - Capacity Reservations
  - Capacity Manager
- Images
  - AMI
  - AMI Catalog
- Elastic Block Store
  - Volumes
  - Snapshots
  - Lifecycle Manager
- Network & Security
  - Security Groups
  - Elastic IPs
  - Placement Groups
  - Key Pairs
  - Network Interfaces

Instance details (EC2)

Optional: EC2 recommends setting IMDSv2 to required. [Learn more](#)

Operator

Instance ARN: [arn:aws:ec2:eu-north-1:818303669923:instance/i-080147d96ad7b5b2](#)

Managed: false

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security **Networking** Storage Tags

VPC ID: [vpc-d01775d4f296bc1319](#)

Subnet ID: [subnet-0f056b8046383864](#)

Availability zone ID: [euw1-az2](#)

Output ID: --

Availability zone: [eu-north-1b](#)

IP addresses

Public IPv4 address: [13.60.215.102](#) | [open address](#)

Private IPv4 addresses: [172.31.39.106](#)

IPv6 addresses: --

Secondary private IPv4 addresses: --

Carrier IP addresses (ephemeral): --

Hostname and DNS

Public DNS: [ec2-13-60-215-102.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com](#) | [open address](#)

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): [ip-172-31-39-106.eu-north-1.compute.internal](#)

IPv4-only IP based name: A record only: [ec2-13-60-215-102.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com](#)

Dnsstack - IP based name: A and AAAA record: --

IPv6-only - IP based name: AAAA record only: --

Public hostname type: [public-ip4-dns-name](#)

Private hostname type: [IP name: ip-172-31-39-106.eu-north-1.compute.internal](#)

Use RBN as guest OS hostname: [Disabled](#)

Answer RBN DNS hostname IPv4: [Enabled](#)

Answer RBN DNS hostname IPv6: --

Answer private resource DNS name (IPv4 (A)): --

Network interfaces (1)

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## 9. Advantages of Virtual Machines

- Strong isolation between systems
  - High security
  - Ability to run multiple operating systems
  - Suitable for servers and cloud hosting
  - Complete hardware abstraction
  - Supports legacy applications
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## 10. Applications

- Desktop virtualization
  - Enterprise server deployment
  - Cloud computing infrastructure
  - Software testing environments
  - Cybersecurity labs
  - Data center virtualization
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## 11. Result

Successfully implemented and executed:

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

Each VM operated independently, confirming effective virtualization.

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## 12. Conclusion

This experiment successfully demonstrated virtualization using desktop, server, and cloud virtual machines. Unlike containers, virtual machines provide complete operating system isolation through hypervisors, making them highly secure and flexible. Although virtual machines consume more system resources, they remain essential for cloud infrastructure, enterprise deployments, and multi-OS environments. The experiment highlights the importance of virtualization as a foundation for modern computing systems.