FISHY SANDBOX INSTALLATION GUIDE

Prerequisites for the installation of the sandbox:

- Three Virtual Machines (VM) using the "fishy-sandbox-baseline.qcow" image available at this link. Each VM must have at least 2CPUs and 2GBs of RAM for its execution, otherwise the Kubernetes cluster will not be able to be deployed in the VM.
- All machines must be interconnected through a virtual network that provides Internet connectivity as well. Each VM must have one network interface connected to this virtual network.
- The deployment of each VM with a single network interface is recommended. If more interfaces are aggregated to the VM, the script will attach the NED to the interface used to reach the internet (i.e., the default route). Therefore, the VM must be able to reach the rest using this interface.

Installation process (repeat for each of the three VMs):

1. Login into the machine, using the following credentials:
   a. *User*: admin-fishy
   b. *Password*: admin-fishy

2. Start the installation process using the following command. If prompted, introduce the password of the VM:

   ./sandbox-config.bash

3. If the VM to be configured is the host of the fishy control services, introduce in the command line the "*y*" character as seen in Figure 1;

```
ubuntu@fishy-VM:~$ ./sandbox-config.bash
Building the sandbox using interface ens3
Is this machine fishy-control-services host?[y/n]
y
```

Figure 1: Fishy-control-services host selection

   Otherwise, type "*n*" and write in the command line the corresponding domain that the VM will represent ("*domain-1*" or "*domain-2*") as seen in Figure 2;

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```
ubuntu@fishy-VM:~$ ./sandbox-config.bash
Building the sandbox using interface ens3
Is this machine fishy-control-services host?[y/n]
n
Is this domain-1 or domain-2?[domain-1/domain-2]
domain-1
```

Figure 2: Fishy domain host selection

4. Introduce the respective IP addresses of the other VMs when prompted by the console as seen in Figure 3,

```
Please, enter Domain 1 IP:
10.0.0.1
Please, enter Domain 2 IP:
10.0.0.2
```

Figure 3: Introducing the IP addresses of the other fishy-domains (fishy-control-services host)

5. Wait for the process to be completed. If asked by the command line through the message seen in Figure 4, write the "y" character and press Enter:

```
cp: overwrite '/home/ubuntu/.kube/config'? y
```

Figure 4: Introduce the "y" character when this message appears

6. Once the message showcased in Figure 5 appears, the VM is ready to be used.

```
Node fishy-control-services ready!
ubuntu@fishy-VM:~$
```

Figure 5: Fishy-control-services VM installation completed

You can also check that it is properly installed by introducing the command "*kubectl get pods*" and checking that the "*ned-[DOMAIN-NAME]*" is up and in the "Running" status, as showcased in Figure 6,

```
ubuntu@fishy-control-services:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ned-fishy-control   1/1     Running   0          76s
```

Figure 6: NED successfully installed in the VM

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