Step 1: Create an Empty Proxmox VM

1. **Login to Proxmox**: Access the Proxmox web interface via your browser.
2. **Create a New VM**:
    - Navigate to **"Create VM"** in the top-right corner of the Proxmox interface.
    - In the **General** tab:
        - Give the VM a name (e.g., "EmptyVM").
    - In the **OS** tab:
        - Do **not** select an ISO image.
    - In the **Hard Disk** tab:
        - Uncheck **"Add Storage"** or select **Do not use any disk**.
    - Configure the rest of the VM settings as required (CPU, Memory, etc.).
    - Complete the wizard to create the VM.
3. **Note the VM ID**:
    - Once created, note the **VM ID** (e.g., `134`).
4. **Remove Associated Disks (if any)**:
    - Go to **VM > Hardware > Hard Disk**.
    - If there is an existing disk, select it and click **Remove**.

Step 2: Transfer the OVA File to the Proxmox Server

1. Open a terminal on your local machine.
2. Use `scp` to transfer the `.ova` file to the Proxmox server:
   scp /path/to/your/file.ova root@192.168.7.221:/root
3. Enter the **root password** for the Proxmox server when prompted.

Step 3: Extract the OVA File

SSH into the Proxmox server: ssh root@192.168.7.221

1. Navigate to the directory where the OVA file was transferred (e.g., `/root`).
2. Extract the `.ova` file using the `tar` command: tar -xvf filename.ova
3.
    - Replace `filename.ova` with the actual name of your file.
    - This should extract multiple files, including a `.vmdk` file (e.g., `PA-VM-ESX-11.1.4-disk1.vmdk`).

Step 4: Import the Disk into the Proxmox VM

1. Run the `qm importdisk` command to import the `.vmdk` file:
   qm importdisk 134 PA-VM-ESX-11.1.4-disk1.vmdk local-lvm -format qcow2
    - Replace `134` with the VM ID of the empty VM you created.
    - Replace `PA-VM-ESX-11.1.4-disk1.vmdk` with the actual `.vmdk` filename.

- `local-lvm` is the storage pool where the disk will be imported. Adjust it if necessary.

2. Wait for the process to complete. It will convert and attach the `.vmdk` to the VM.

Step 5: Verify and Attach the Disk

1. Go to the Proxmox web interface.
2. Navigate to **VM > Hardware**.
3. You should see the imported disk listed under the hardware options.
4. If it is not automatically attached, you can manually attach it:
   - Click **Add > Hard Disk**.
   - Select the disk you just imported.

Step 6: Configure the Boot Order

1. Go to **VM > Options**.
2. Edit the **Boot Order**:
   - Set the imported disk as the first boot device.
   - Remove or lower the priority of the **CD-ROM drive**.
3. Save the changes.

Step 7: Start the VM

1. Go back to the **Summary** tab.
2. Click **Start** to boot the VM.

PALO ALTO SETUP

Step 1: Attach Network Interfaces

1. **Attach the Network Interfaces in Proxmox**:
   - Go to **VM > Hardware > Add > Network Device**.
   - Add the network interfaces in the following order:
     1. **Management Interface**:
        - Bridge: Assign a bridge to connect the management interface to your Proxmox management network.
     2. **WAN Interface**:
        - Bridge: Assign a bridge that connects to the WAN network or internet.
     3. **DMZ Interface**:
        - Bridge: Assign a bridge for the DMZ network.
     4. **LAN Interface**:

        - Bridge: Assign a bridge for the LAN network.
    - Configure these bridges in Proxmox to map to your physical or virtual networks as necessary.

Memory	7.88 GiB
Processors	4 (1 sockets, 4 cores) [x86-64-v2-AES]
BIOS	Default (SeaBIOS)
Display	Default
Machine	Default (i440fx)
SCSI Controller	VirtIO SCSI single
CD/DVD Drive (ide2)	none,media=cdrom
Hard Disk (scsi0)	local-lvm:vm-135-disk-0,discard=on,iothread=1,size=60G,ssd=1
Network Device (net0)	virtio=BC:24:11:53:B6:98,bridge=vmbr0
Network Device (net1)	virtio=BC:24:11:EE:69:1E,bridge=vmbr0
Network Device (net2)	virtio=BC:24:11:DE:D8:F8,bridge=PADMZ
Network Device (net3)	virtio=BC:24:11:DC:24:C2,bridge=PALAN

Step 2: Start the VM and Check Boot Menu

1. **Power On the VM**:
    - Go to **VM > Summary** and click **Start**.
2. **Monitor the Boot Process**:
    - Open the **Console** tab in Proxmox to monitor the VM boot process.
    - When the **Palo Alto Boot Menu** appears, pay attention to the **Management GUI IP Address** displayed during the boot process.
    - **Scribble it down**, as it will be required to access the web interface.

Step 3: Log In to the VM

1. **Wait for the Login Prompt**:
    - The first prompt you will see is `PA-HDF login`. **Ignore this**.
    - Wait until it changes to `PA-VM login`.
2. **Log in to Palo Alto VM**:
    - Enter the default credentials:
        - Username: `admin`
        - Password: `admin`.
3. **Change the Default Password**:
    - The VM will prompt you to set a new password for the admin user.
    - Follow the prompts to set a secure password.

Step 4: Retrieve Management IP Address (If Missed)

1. **Log In to the Console**:
    - If you missed the IP address during the boot process, you can retrieve it using the CLI.
    - At the prompt, type the following command: show interface management
    - The output will display the management interface details, including the assigned IP address.

Step 5: Access the Palo Alto Web Interface

1. **Open a Browser**:
    - On a machine connected to the management network, open a web browser.
2. **Access the GUI**: Enter the URL in the format: https://<management-ip-address>
    - Replace `<management-ip-address>` with the IP address you retrieved or noted earlier.
3. **Log In to the Web Interface**:

    - Use the default credentials (if not changed):
        - Username: `admin`
        - Password: `admin` (or the new password you set).
    - You can now configure the Palo Alto firewall through its GUI.