

How To Install Apache Cloud Stack Management Server on Ubuntu 22.04

Update your Ubuntu system before proceeding with further steps.

Run the following commands in your terminal:

sudo apt update – Refresh the list of available packages and their versions.

sudo apt-get upgrade -y – Upgrade all installed packages to their latest versions.

STEP 1

Command -> ip a

mukesh1@cloud:~/Desktop\$ ip a

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000

link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00

inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo

valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

inet6 ::1/128 scope host

valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000

link/ether 00:0c:29:a8:be:40 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

altname enp2s1

inet 192.168.49.130/24 brd 192.168.49.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33

valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fea8:be40/64 scope link

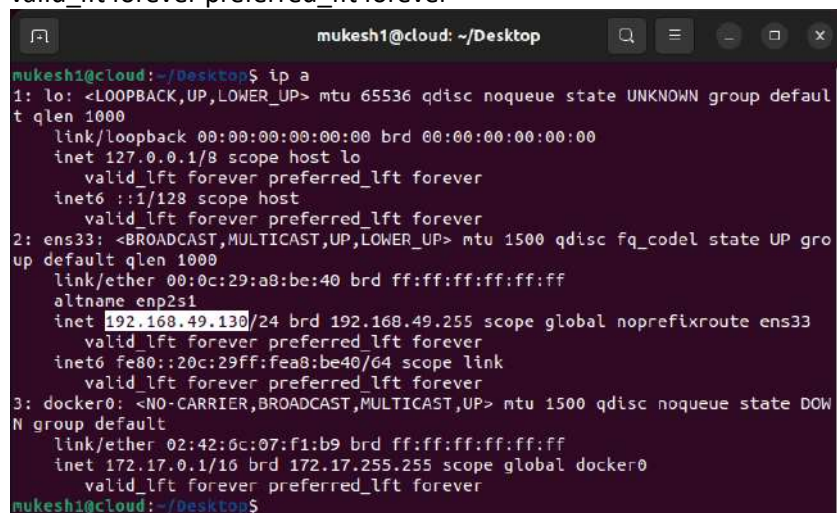
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default

link/ether 02:42:d6:5e:a4:5a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0

valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

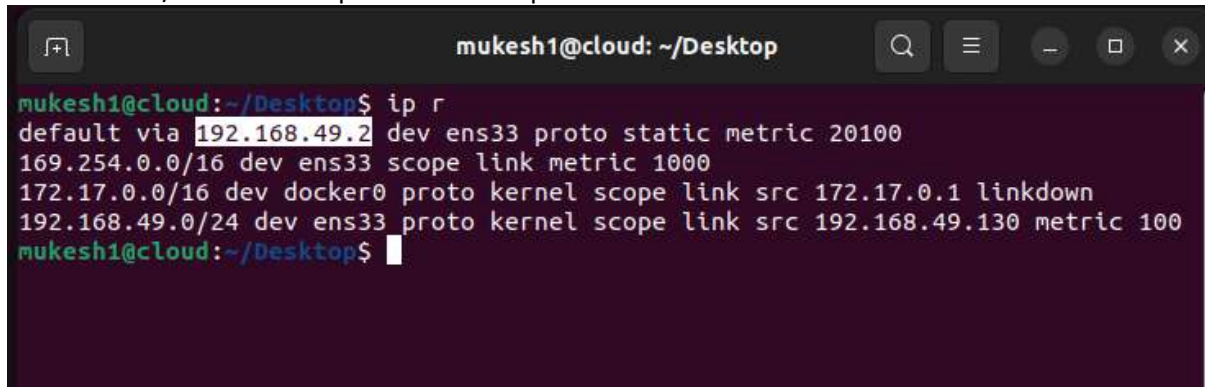


```
mukesh1@cloud: ~/Desktop
mukesh1@cloud:~/Desktop$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:a8:be:40 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 192.168.49.130/24 brd 192.168.49.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fea8:be40/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:d6:5e:a4:5a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
mukesh1@cloud:~/Desktop$
```

STEP-2

Command → **ip r**

```
mukesh1@cloud:~/Desktop$ ip r
default via 192.168.49.2 dev ens33 proto static metric 100
169.254.0.0/16 dev ens33 scope link metric 1000
172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1 linkdown
192.168.49.0/24 dev ens33 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.49.130 metric 100
```

A terminal window titled 'mukesh1@cloud: ~/Desktop' showing the output of the 'ip r' command. The output lists network configuration details for the default route and various interfaces, including the static IP 192.168.49.2 for ens33.

```
mukesh1@cloud:~/Desktop$ ip r
default via 192.168.49.2 dev ens33 proto static metric 20100
169.254.0.0/16 dev ens33 scope link metric 1000
172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1 linkdown
192.168.49.0/24 dev ens33 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.49.130 metric 100
mukesh1@cloud:~/Desktop$
```

STEP-3

Command - > **cd /etc/netplan/**

ls

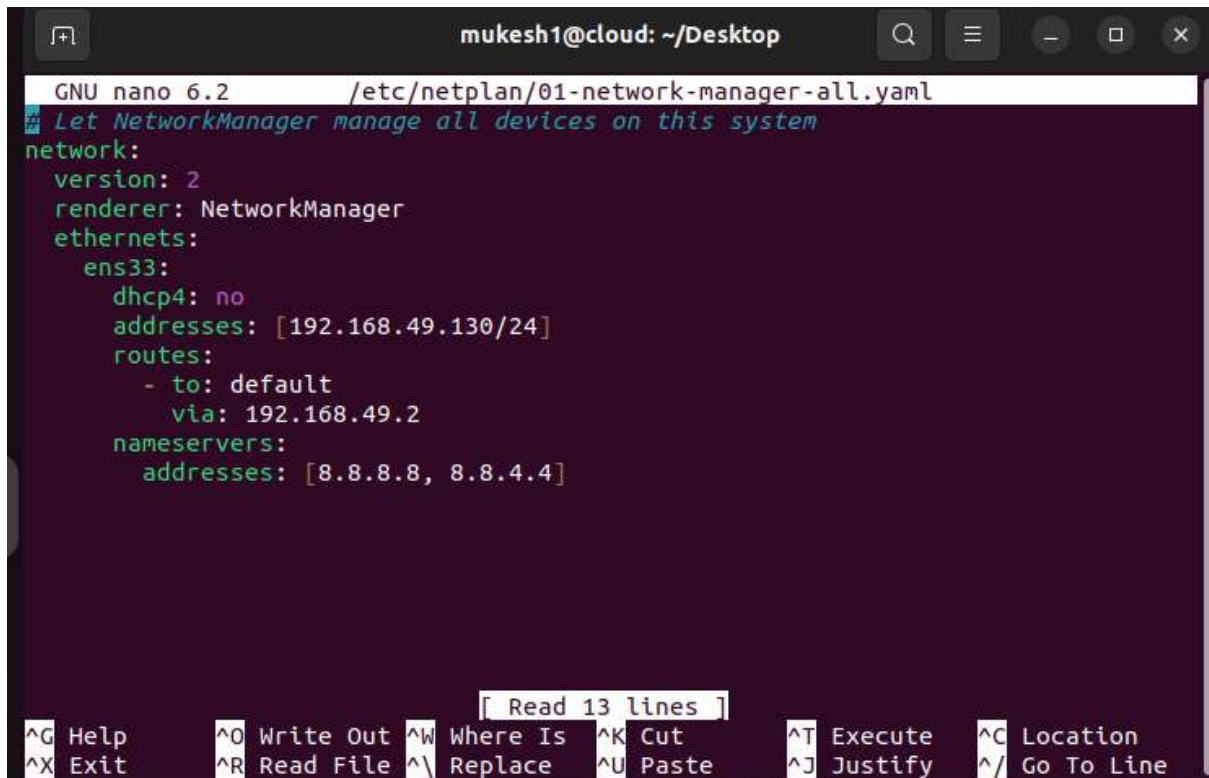
cat /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml (changing the ip to static)

STEP-4

Command - **sudo nano /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml**

For reference go to this link → <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/setting-a-static-ip-in-ubuntu-linux-ip-address-tutorial/>

```
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: NetworkManager
  ethernets:
    ens33:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.49.130/24]
      routes:
        - to: default
          via: 192.168.49.2
      nameservers:
        addresses: [8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4]
```



```
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml
# Let NetworkManager manage all devices on this system
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: NetworkManager
  ethernets:
    ens33:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.49.130/24]
      routes:
        - to: default
          via: 192.168.49.2
      nameservers:
        addresses: [8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4]
```

Step-5

Commomd->**sudo netplan apply**

Step-6

Command-> **sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager**

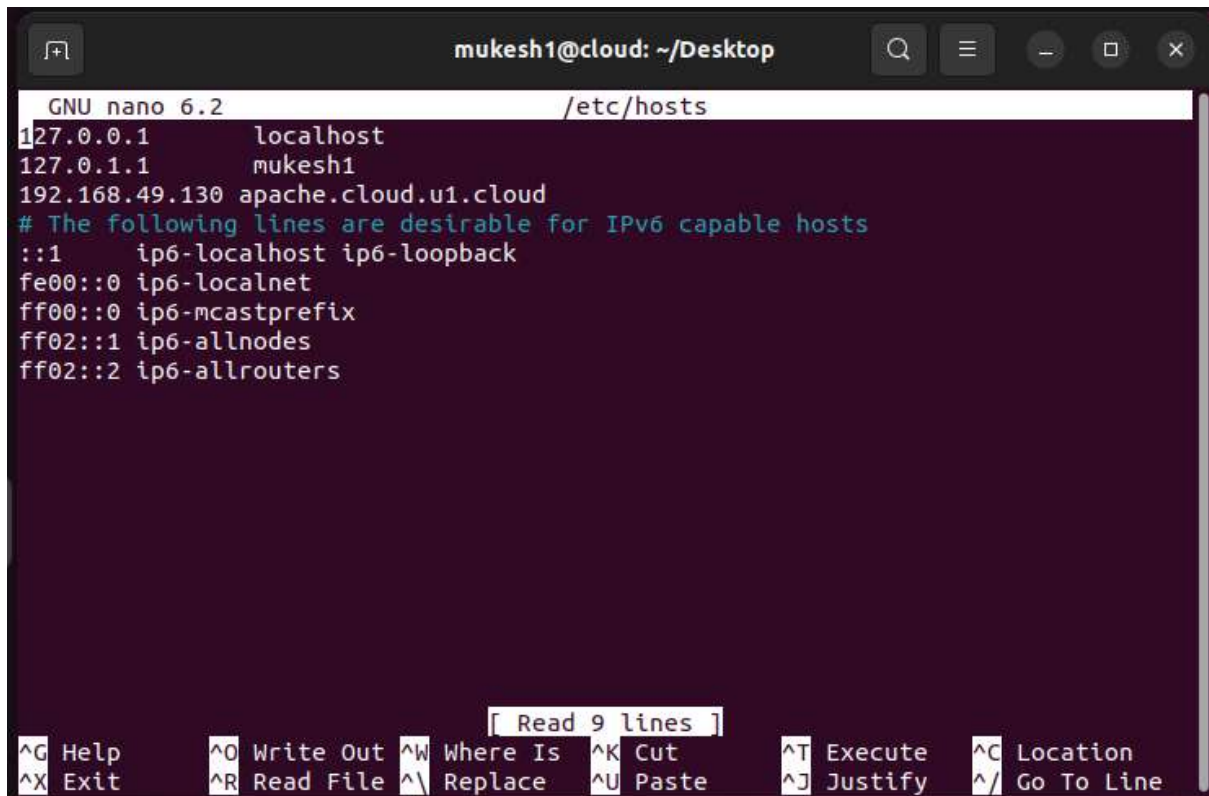
Step-7

Command-> **hostname -fqdn**

STEP-8

Command->**sudo nano /etc/hosts**

```
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    mukesh1
192.168.49.130 apache.cloud.u1.cloud (Add Your ip here)
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1    ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title 'mukesh1@cloud: ~/Desktop'. Inside, the GNU nano 6.2 editor is open, editing the file /etc/hosts. The file content is as follows:

```
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    mukesh1
192.168.49.130 apache.cloud.u1.cloud
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1         ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0     ip6-localnet
ff00::0     ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1     ip6-allnodes
ff02::2     ip6-allrouters
```

The bottom of the terminal shows the nano editor's command palette with various shortcuts like ^G Help, ^O Write Out, ^W Where Is, ^K Cut, ^T Execute, ^C Location, ^X Exit, ^R Read File, ^\ Replace, ^U Paste, ^J Justify, and ^_ Go To Line. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Read 9 lines'.

Step-9

Command->**sudo hostnamectl set-hostname cloud**

STEP-10

Command->**hostname -fqdn**

Step 11: **sudo apt install bridge-utils**

Step 12: **sudo brctl addbr cloudbr0**

Step 13: **sudo brctl addif cloudbr0 ens33**

Step 14: **sudo nano /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml**

For reference go to this link-- <https://www.inf.ufpr.br/jwvflauzino/vines/installation-guide/ubuntu-18.04-all-in-one.html>

Step 15: **sudo netplan apply**

Step 16: **sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager**

Step 17: **sudo apt install ntp**

Step 18: **sudo systemctl enable ntp**

Step 19: **sudo systemctl start ntp**

Step 20: **sudo apt install chrony**

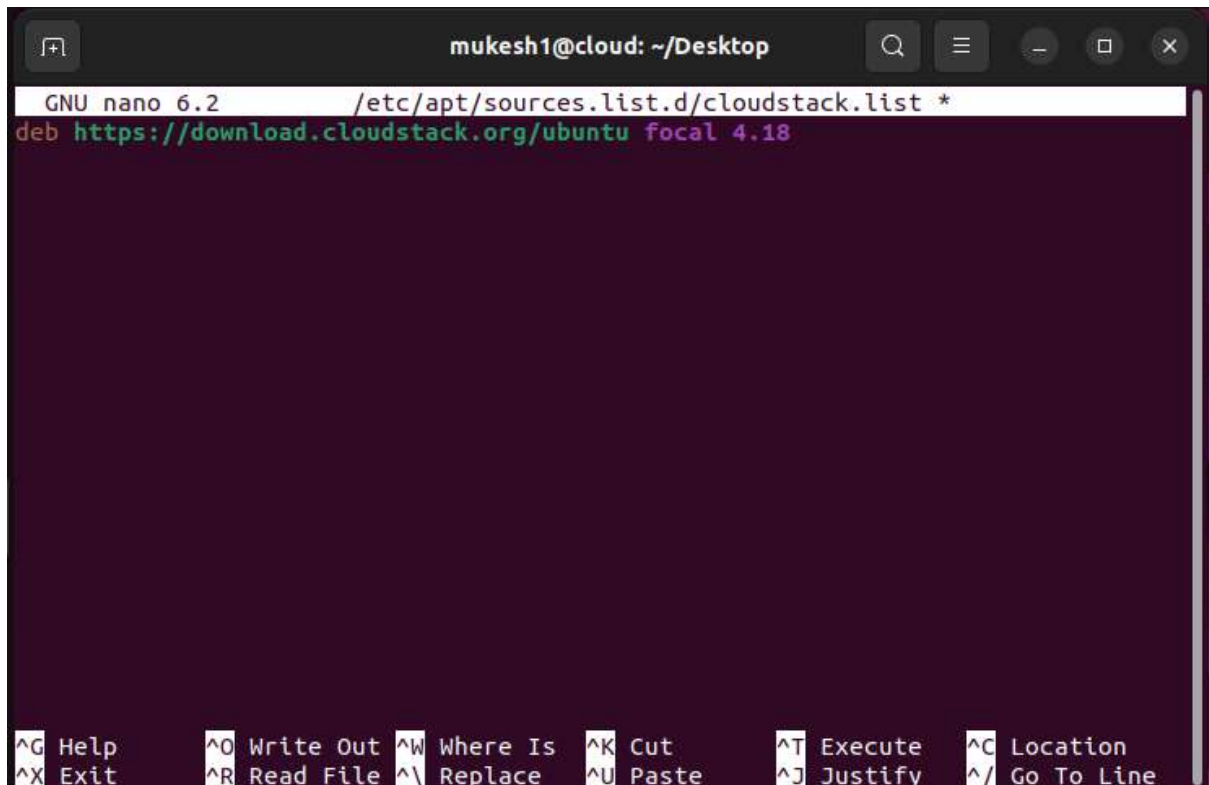
Step 21: **sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk**

Step 22: **sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/cloudstack.list**

For reference go to this link--

<https://docs.cloudstack.apache.org/en/latest/installguide/management-server/>

Open the file and add: deb <https://download.cloudstack.org/ubuntu focal 4.18>



```
mukesh1@cloud: ~/Desktop
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/apt/sources.list.d/cloudstack.list *
deb https://download.cloudstack.org/ubuntu focal 4.18

^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line
```

Step 23: add public key to the trusted keys

`wget -O - https://download.cloudstack.org/release.asc | sudo tee/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/cloudstack.asc`

```
--2024-01-23 11:14:29-- https://download.cloudstack.org/release.asc
Resolving download.cloudstack.org (download.cloudstack.org)... 89.187.162.133, 143.244.33.156,
89.187.163.84, ...
Connecting to download.cloudstack.org (download.cloudstack.org)|89.187.162.133|:443...
connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1649 (1.6K) [application/pgp-keys]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'
- 0%[ ] 0 --.-KB/s -----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY
BLOCK-----
Version: GnuPG v1
mQINBFyVI1kBEACedYxvfQzPTGnQ0g7fWqvuijiQ958laj7S1a2a5qzR3FIZ2sCd
1NLeBKDVdkwfnKbRryAOhTI38duZrsYZ+/Kpv12emcWVv0HofEL2bGBQakz3yn2l
qhioqC4nNOPYAH+opxCAFngvTI9ZBOZCQrHPI0+P2MSn7DPnlq+tsGhz1ChlpFwf
Nbkzbwb69PVA3kQPSsr1Gb6Bu06mjtFKwOzwpDv0Qk1eJ0IUjDm0Z+RVGIbp1jQg
HSGQ3KmLwV6WfAxWqiaCI38CfjESkb46ecLB8GKq4/ma8Zl2SmFZSJeyTXq3SNXm
oRjYD3yz37HjY+7+zqABkGTGXFrLDqlv1AoaTUTm9mzm6bBEzydnINjE1eRXuzN
Pw7yeKSX/IRd88wlwJrEuwPHhdjNSGQ995wGrUyyDufasfRa634ZapAnrKEwvbls
SIA2TmUQBXnhIxsUwOkto8agTzsgNKG+CEOAAxpohxgVvO40ZRoBz+5aZe3XDELR
edjsyVBv7bJd2m9DAVdADjv3JSdlJgntkTE/c1V5GJrtECSkZ3jmAraA6bX8+jWu
BQD+Ym5iRtYydsdN1P09C/qnhf0OeTkYcd4wkII6CztCCOndTX3c2d5eOoQwZsqp
1NUTU9N7nHALx3fIIXBqRMBCA8Xa7AE4oCqG8HeY0C3In/LofoemqazEhwARAQAB
tC1BcGFjaGUgQ2xvdWRTdGFjayA8ZGV2QGNsb3Vkc3RhY2suYXBhY2hlLm9yZz6J
AjjEEwECACIFAlYVI1kCGy8GCwkiBwMCBhUIAgkKCwQWAgMBAh4BAheAAoJED1i
```

```
uDfxAOdY+Nsp/37BRsvx+uxc8NoA88BQ2OI6sWrHZ5AoQA3OPnV/SUJ8nuEETJ4b
Pp3+vuT2hWTEV6qQX0pirtCbRkFG5626j1P4/F3sDJTtHoOTeOKdOcl/mUw4LHNH
bunh6WrfLyOWJObDrGuso/87kZK1e6SNwD6YxthCTpAX0Ziq5INzsA+ViP7F5U/N
2mXRRcKThIWktyQxml/jp3MFFmSLg2ds8++HWLcKRp91JHn3xwSZxARLuuiqPRaS
ER2Hmdh30y/bleQnOZN/MAEgBgid2YfKta58lrUPTibi7LFg9G60iEosnQfuY+Ez
jj2Q1KGPBIADQZFzAsGXMu8PBWuap+3UN6jqlwNIXmKbv4mSic0NRoNhooqWSX1G
uTACBcW9NjGysWaKMPOWx6lSyJ+cmgnmOk+v1U6mgSPQr1P36pWSAbdSdQR0TnHM
qwce2xBm2DgNroilfoaUKKh+VNnDXSPP/Idua4Fk6vZVLYEIGSrUXmGDu/7LJuE9
oez2/bOxJ38pwwXO+cTxxdiHmn37Km2OHwiq03hmryiek7OYvqPPlyW+YrKEefsS
LQosKiEle3X2kl5AdNxC+S5V2RD3Qp5PwDGGpb9VN7IITxGcOw30kgzr9qNeP8e
uknsiiyrOjMXNOTSPWoRnJD85LI13xISng1ELUhtV09XqP62XNrE3Jmj
=ORlq
```

-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

- 100%[=====>] 1.61K --.
KB/s in 0s

2024-01-23 11:14:30 (114 MB/s) - written to stdout [1649/1649]

Step 24: update local apt cache: **sudo apt update**

```
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [114 kB]
Hit:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Ign:3 https://download.cloudstack.org/ubuntu focal InRelease
Get:4 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]
Err:5 https://download.cloudstack.org/ubuntu focal Release
Certificate verification failed: The certificate is NOT trusted. The certificate chain uses expired
certificate. Could
not handshake: Error in the certificate verification. [IP: 143.244.33.157 443]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 Packages [2,648 kB]
Hit:7 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Get:8 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main i386 Packages [920 kB]
Get:9 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 Packages [3,030 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main i386 Packages [694 kB]
Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main Translation-en [406 kB]
Get:12 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted i386 Packages [35.5 kB]
Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [2,462 kB]
Get:14 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted Translation-en [343 kB]
Get:15 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [929 kB]
Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe i386 Packages [640 kB]
Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe Translation-en [196 kB]
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [23.9 kB]
Get:19 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [2,585 kB]
Ign:19 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted amd64 Packages
Get:20 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted i386 Packages [36.9 kB]
Get:21 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted Translation-en [360 kB]
Get:22 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe i386 Packages [768 kB]
Get:23 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1,155 kB]
Get:24 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse i386 Packages [8,456 B]
Get:25 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [26.1 kB]
Get:19 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [2,585 kB]
Reading package lists... Done
```


E: The repository 'https://download.cloudstack.org/ubuntu focal Release' does not have a Release file.

N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disabled by default.

N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration details.

Error coming: use below commands

`sudo apt install --only-upgrade ca-certificates`

`[trusted = yes]`

Step 25: `sudo apt install cloudstack-management`

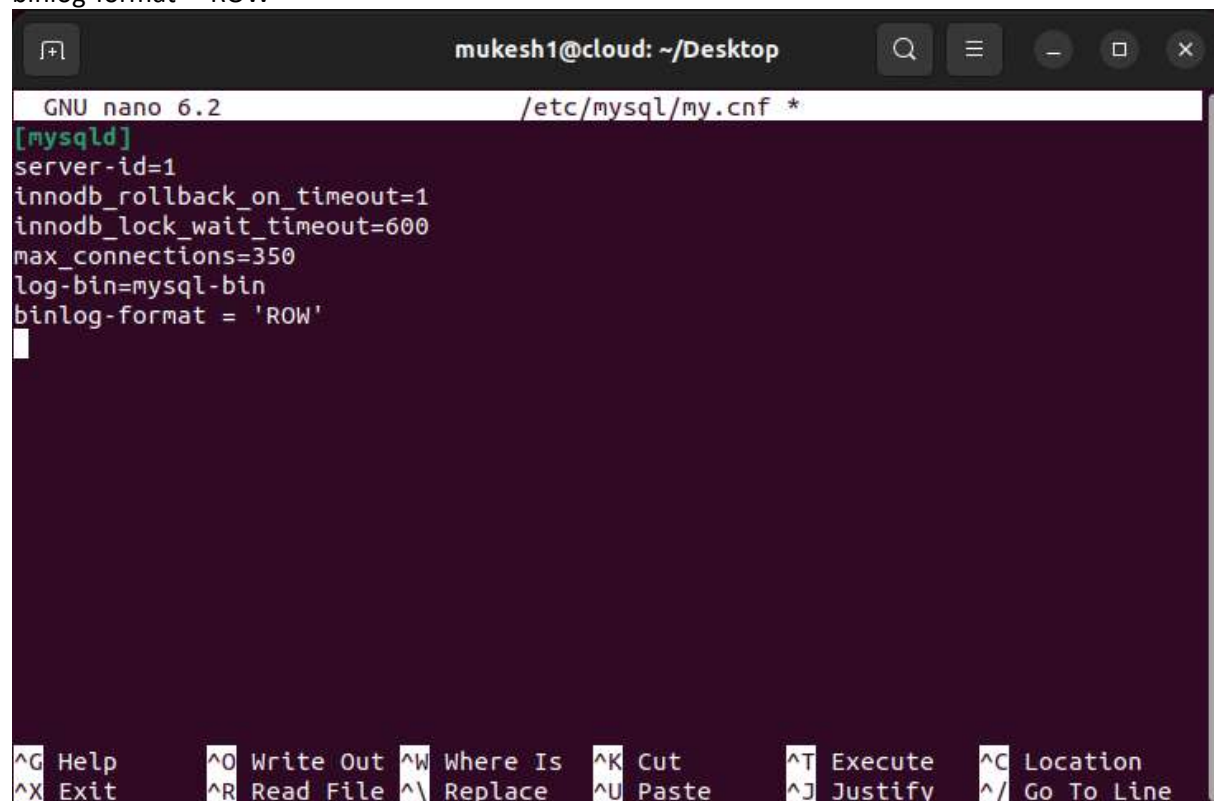
Step 26: `sudo apt install mysql-server`

Step 27: open file `/etc/mysql/my.cnf`

`sudo nano /etc/mysql/my.cnf`

add the below lines at the bottom:

```
[mysqld]
server-id=1
innodb_rollback_on_timeout=1
innodb_lock_wait_timeout=600
max_connections=350
log-bin=mysql-bin
binlog-format = 'ROW'
```



```
mukesh1@cloud: ~/Desktop
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/mysql/my.cnf *
[mysqld]
server-id=1
innodb_rollback_on_timeout=1
innodb_lock_wait_timeout=600
max_connections=350
log-bin=mysql-bin
binlog-format = 'ROW'
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line
```

Step 28: `sudo systemctl restart mysql`

Step 29: `sudo mysql_secure_installation`

securing the MySQL server deployment.

Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.

VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords and improve security. It checks the strength of password and allows the users to set only those passwords which are secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?

Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y

There are three levels of password validation policy:

LOW Length >= 8

MEDIUM Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters

STRONG Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary file

Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 0

Skipping password set for root as authentication with auth_socket is used by default.

If you would like to use password authentication instead, this can be done with the "ALTER_USER" command.

See <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/alter-user.html#alter-user-password-management> for more information.

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.

Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y

Success.

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y

Success.

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y

- Dropping test database...

Success.

- Removing privileges on test database...

Success.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y

Success.

All done!

Step 30: `sudo mysql`

-- Create the cloud and cloud_usage databases

NOTE—ADD yellow marked line one-by-one


```

CREATE DATABASE `cloud`;
CREATE DATABASE `cloud_usage`;
-- Create the cloud user
CREATE USER cloud@`localhost` identified by '<password>';
CREATE USER cloud@`localhost' identified by '123@Msql';
CREATE USER cloud@`%` identified by '<password>';
CREATE USER cloud@`%' identified by '1234@Sql';
-- Grant all privileges to the cloud user on the databases
GRANT ALL ON cloud.* to cloud@`localhost`;
GRANT ALL ON cloud.* to cloud@`%`;
GRANT ALL ON cloud_usage.* to cloud@`localhost`;
GRANT ALL ON cloud_usage.* to cloud@`%`;
-- Grant process list privilege for all other databases
GRANT process ON *.* TO cloud@`localhost`;
GRANT process ON *.* TO cloud@`%`;
Exit

```

Step 31: `sudo cloudstack-setup-databases cloud:password@localhost --deploy-as=root`

```

Mysql user name:cloud [ OK ]
Mysql user password:***** [ OK ]
Mysql server ip:localhost [ OK ]
Mysql server port:3306 [ OK ]
Mysql root user name:root [ OK ]
Mysql root user password:***** [ OK ]
Checking Cloud database files ... [ OK ]
Checking local machine hostname ... [ OK ]
Checking SELinux setup ... [ OK ]
Detected local IP address as 192.168.145.132, will use as cluster management server node IP [ OK ]
Preparing /etc/cloudstack/management/db.properties [ OK ]
Applying /usr/share/cloudstack-management/setup/create-database.sql [ OK ]
Applying /usr/share/cloudstack-management/setup/create-schema.sql [ OK ]
Applying /usr/share/cloudstack-management/setup/create-database-premium.sql [ OK ]
Applying /usr/share/cloudstack-management/setup/create-schema-premium.sql [ OK ]
Applying /usr/share/cloudstack-management/setup/server-setup.sql [ OK ]
Applying /usr/share/cloudstack-management/setup/templates.sql [ OK ]
Processing encryption ... [ OK ]
Finalizing setup ... [ OK ]
CloudStack has successfully initialized database, you can check your database configuration in
/etc/cloudstack/management/db.properties

```

Step 32: `sudo cloudstack-setup-management`

```

Starting to configure CloudStack Management Server:
Configure CloudStack Management Server ...[OK]
CloudStack Management Server setup is Done!
Please ensure ports 8080, 8250, 8443, and 9090 are opened and not firewalled for the management
server and not in use by other processes on this host.

```

Step 33: `sudo ufw allow mysql`

Rules updated

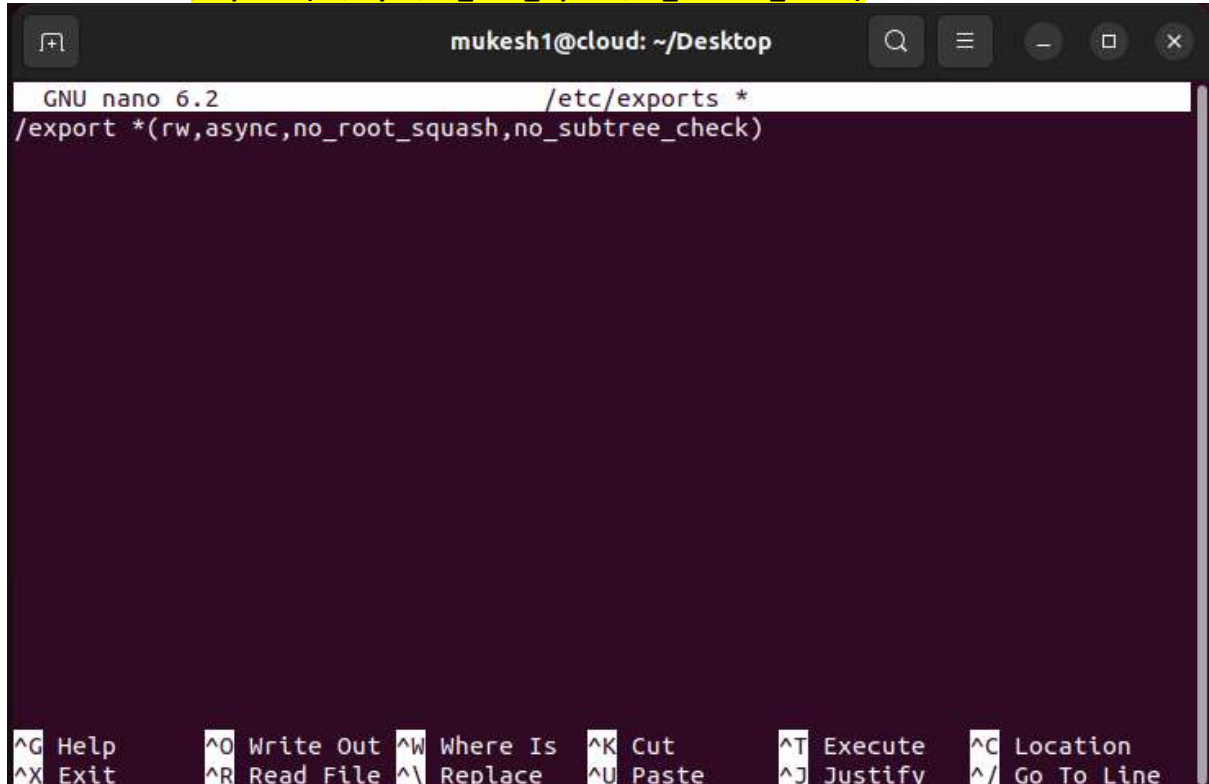
Rules updated (v6)

Step 34: `sudo mkdir -p /export/primary`

Step 35: `sudo mkdir -p /export/secondary`

Step 36: `sudo nano /etc/exports`

Insert the line: `/export *(rw,async,no_root_squash,no_subtree_check)`



```
mukesh1@cloud: ~/Desktop
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/exports *
/export *(rw,async,no_root_squash,no_subtree_check)

^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute  ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify  ^_ Go To Line
```

Step 37: `sudo apt install nfs-kernel-server`

Reading package lists... Done

Building dependency tree

Reading state information... Done

The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:

gir1.2-goa-1.0 libfwupdplugin1 libopts25 libxmlb1 sntp

Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

The following NEW packages will be installed:

nfs-kernel-server

0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.

Need to get 98.8 kB of archives.

After this operation, 420 kB of additional disk space will be used.

Get:1 <http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 nfs-kernel-server amd64 1:1.3.4->

2.5ubuntu3.5 [98.8 kB]

Fetch: 98.8 kB in 4s (27.2 kB/s)

Selecting previously unselected package nfs-kernel-server.

(Reading database ... 170053 files and directories currently installed.)

Preparing to unpack .../nfs-kernel-server_1%3a1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.5_amd64.deb ...

Unpacking nfs-kernel-server (1:1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.5) ...

Setting up nfs-kernel-server (1:1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.5) ...

Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nfs-server.service →

/lib/systemd/system/nfs-server.service.

Creating config file /etc/default/nfs-kernel-server with new version

Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...

Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.23) ...

Step 36: `sudo exportfs -a`

Step 37: `service nfs-kernel-server restart`

--I got problem--

(First step: `sudo apt remove nfs-common`

Then: `sudo apt install nfs-kernel-server`)

Step 38: `sudo mkdir -p /mnt/primary /mnt/secondary`

Step 38: `sudo mkdir -p /mnt/primary /mnt/secondary`

Step 39: `sudo echo "192.168.11.159:/export/primary /mnt/primary nfs
rsize=8192,wsz=8192,timeo=14,intr,vers=3,noauto 0 2" >> /etc/fstab`

bash: /etc/fstab: Permission denied

Step 40: `sudo chmod 777 /etc/fstab`

Step 41: `sudo echo "192.168.11.159:/export/primary /mnt/primary nfs
rsize=8192,wsz=8192,timeo=14,intr,vers=3,noauto 0 2" >> /etc/fstab`

Step 42: `sudo echo "192.168.11.159:/export/secondary /mnt/secondary nfs
rsize=8192,wsz=8192,timeo=14,intr,vers=3,noauto 0 2" >> /etc/fstab`

Step 43: `sudo mount /mnt/primary`

Step 44: `sudo mount /mnt/secondary`

Step 45: Open the Browser and type the url: <http://192.168.11.159:8080/>

The following Page will open:

Step 46: Provide the default Credentials:

Username: admin, Password: password

The following Page will open



The image shows the Apache CloudStack Portal login page. At the top, there is the Apache CloudStack logo with the text "open source cloud computing". Below the logo, there are two tabs: "Portal login" (which is selected and underlined) and "Single sign-on". Under the "Portal login" tab, there are three input fields: the first is for the username, containing the text "admin"; the second is for the password, containing a series of asterisks and a toggle icon on the right; the third is for the domain, containing the text "Domain". Below these fields is a large blue "Login" button. At the bottom left, there is a small icon representing a user profile.