

7. Some terminologies

When dealing with virtualization (and also for understanding the following chapters of this documentation), it helps to acquaint oneself with a bit of crucial terminology, especially the following terms:

Host operating system (host OS).

This is the operating system of the physical computer on which VirtualBox was installed. There are versions of VirtualBox for Windows, Mac OS X, Linux and Solaris hosts.

Guest operating system (guest OS).

This is the operating system that is running inside the virtual machine.

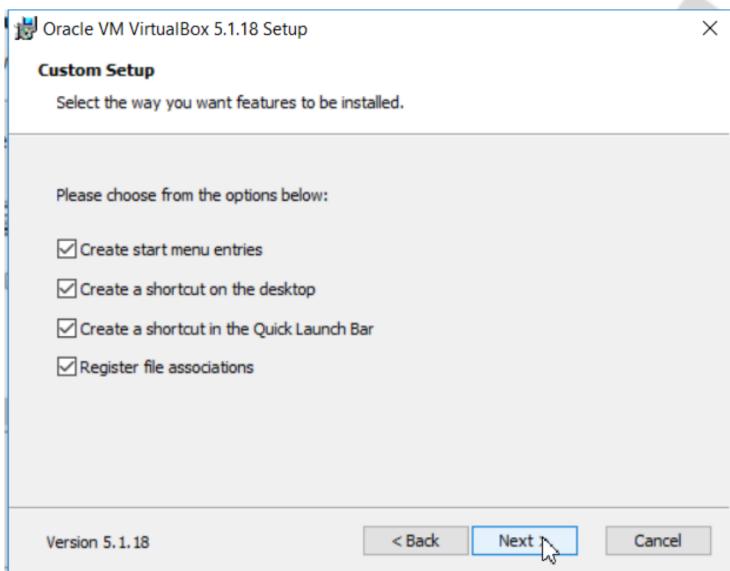
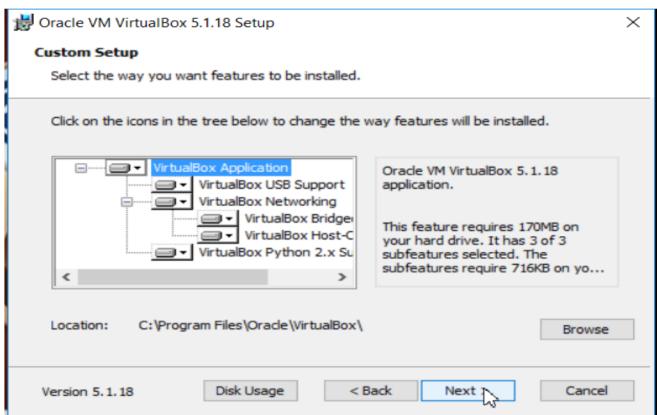
8. Installing virtualbox on windows.

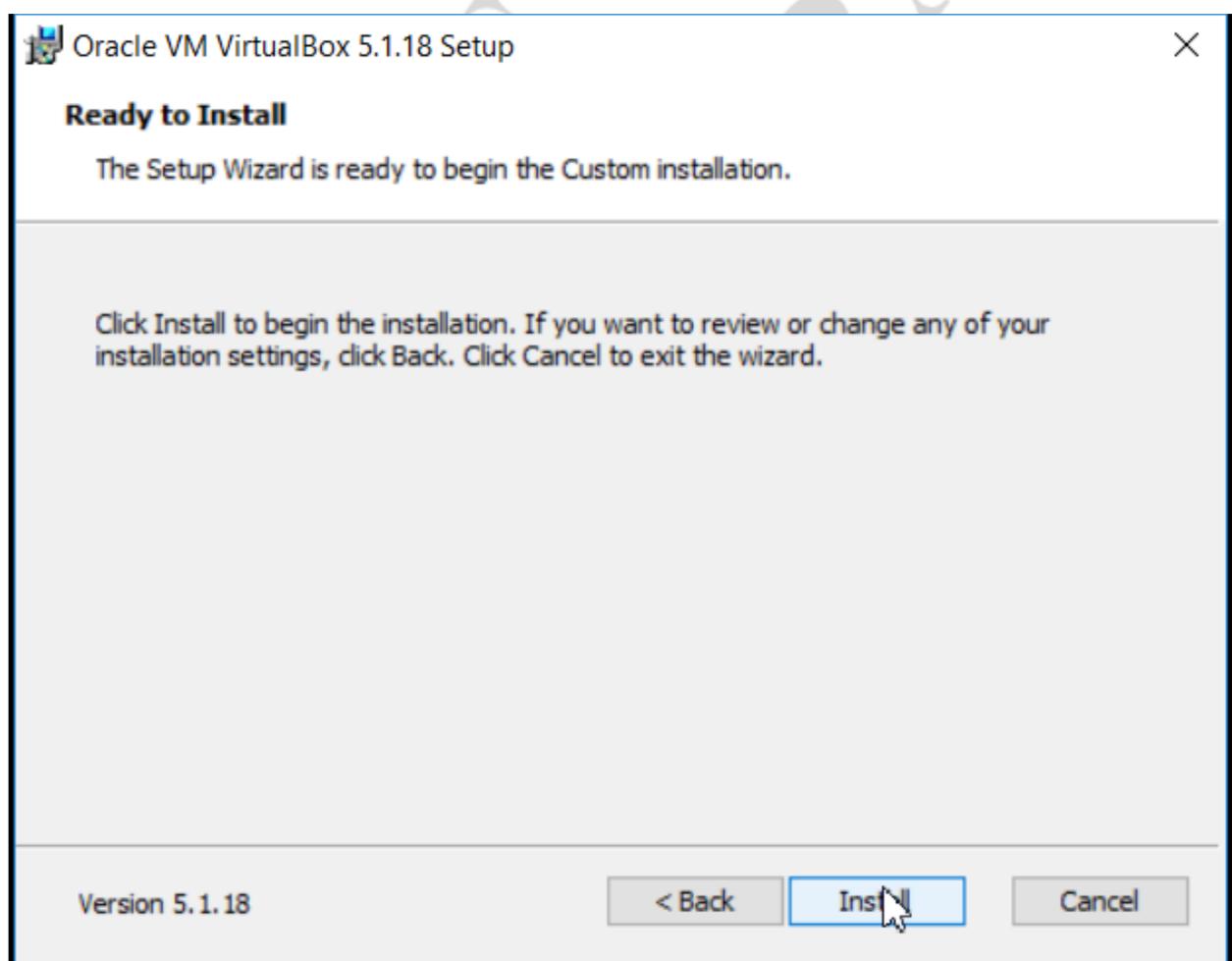
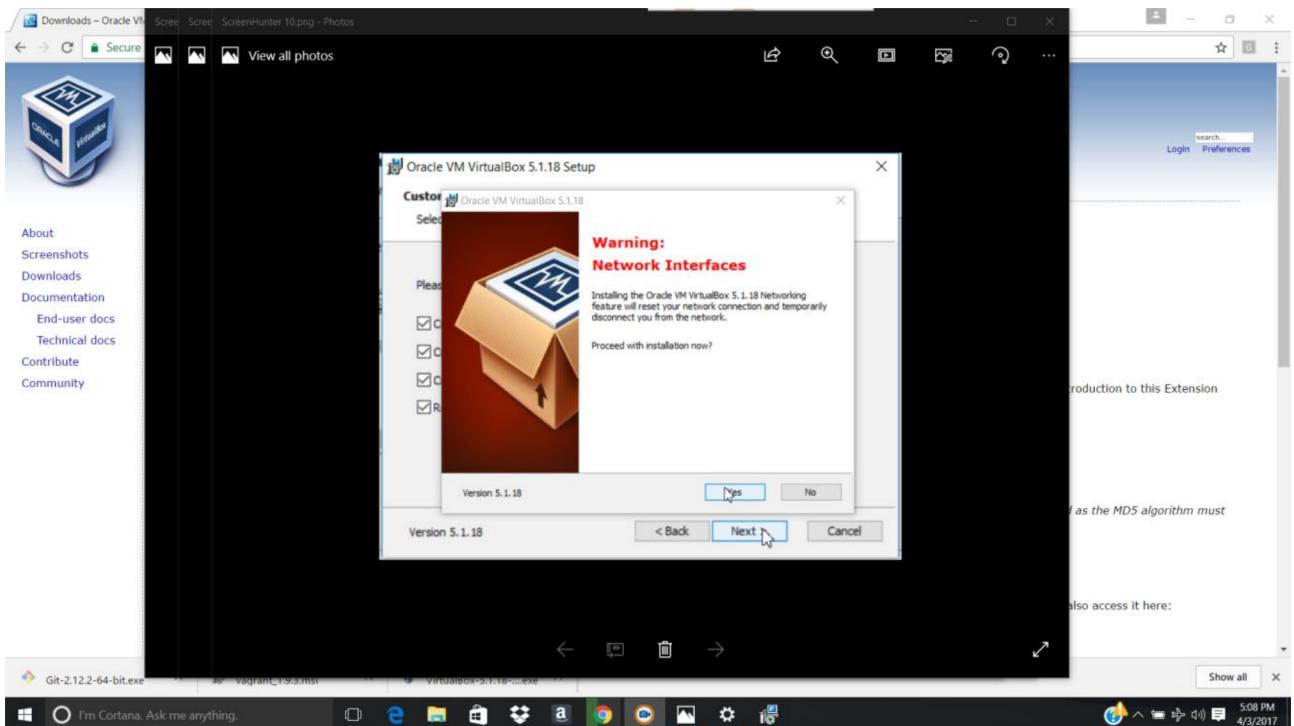
→ Go to Virtualbox Download page, Click Windows hosts.



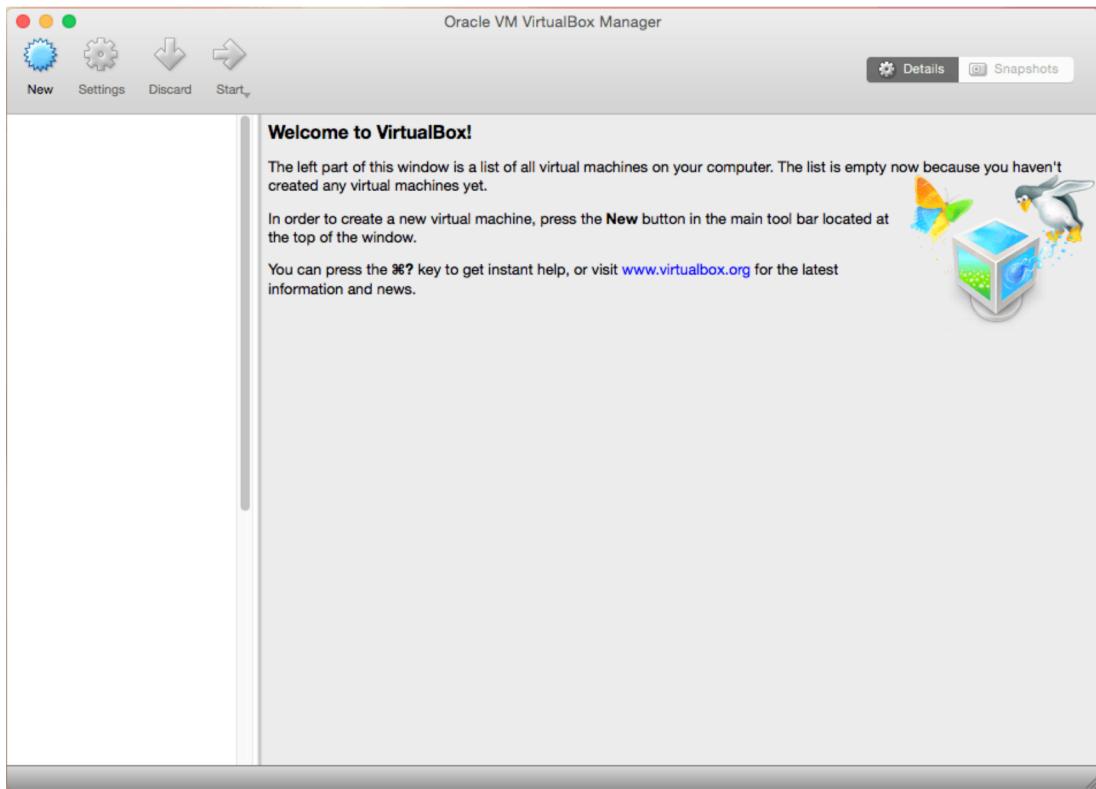
→ Open VirtualBox exe file and follow below screenshots.



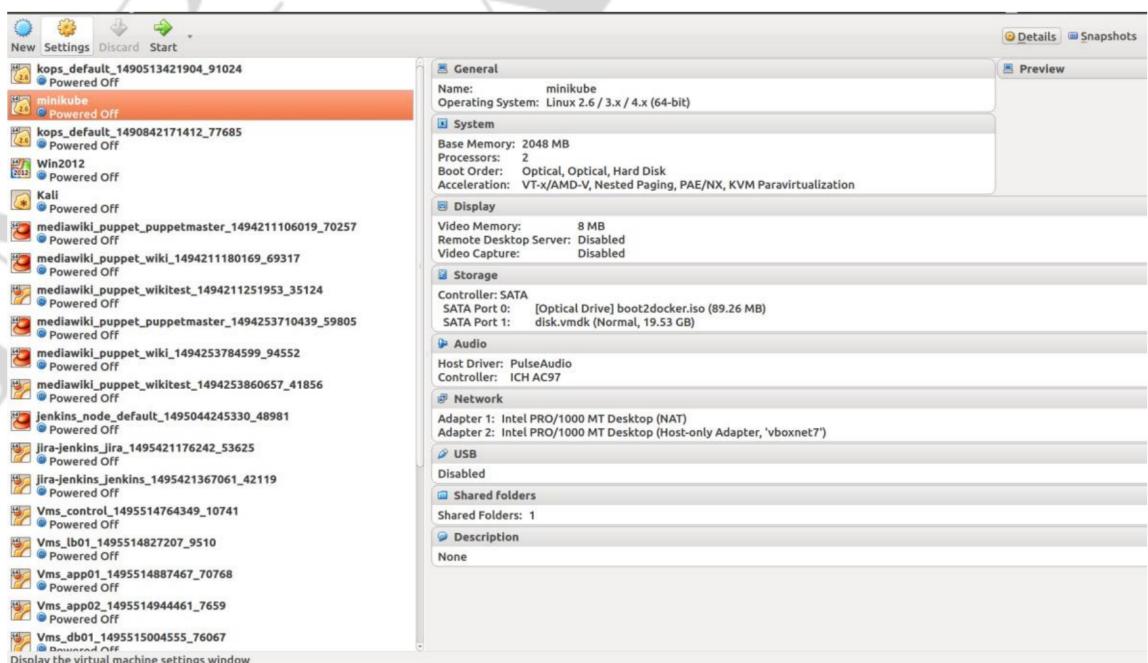




→ When you start VirtualBox for the first time, a window like the following should come up:



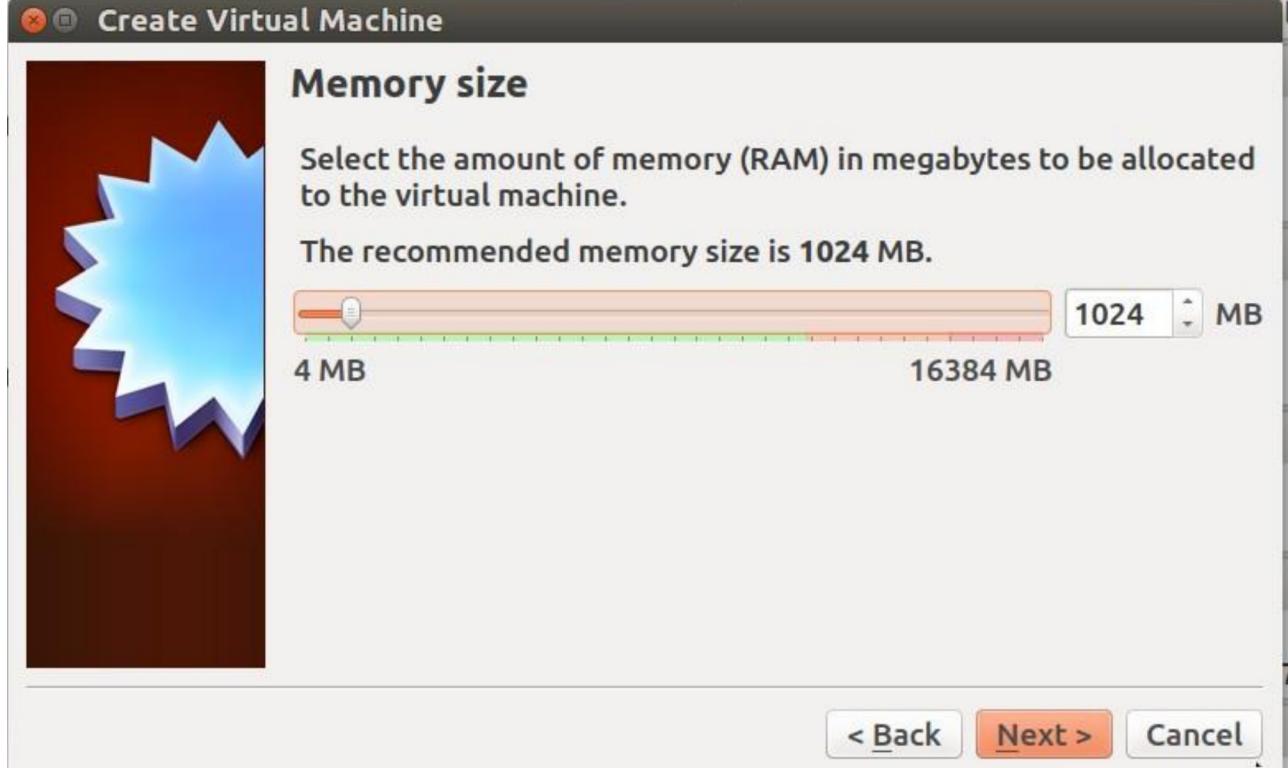
Just to give you an idea, what VirtualBox might look like later, after you have created many machines, here's another example:



- Click on the "New" button at the top of the VirtualBox Manager window. A wizard will pop up to guide you through setting up a new virtual machine
- (VM):
- On the following pages, the wizard will ask you for the bare minimum of information that is needed to create a VM, in particular:



1. The VM name will later be shown in the VM list of the VirtualBox Manager window, and it will be used for the VM's files on disk. Even though any name could be used, keep in mind that once you have created a few VMs, you will appreciate if you have given your VMs rather informative names; "ubuntu" would thus be less useful than "Windows XP SP2 with OpenOffice".
2. For "Operating System Type", select the operating system that you want to install later.
3. On the next page, select the memory (RAM) that VirtualBox should allocate every time the virtual machine is started. The amount of memory given here will be taken away from your host machine and presented to the guest operating system, which will report this size as the (virtual) computer's installed RAM.



Next, you must specify a virtual hard disk for your VM.

Here you have the following options:

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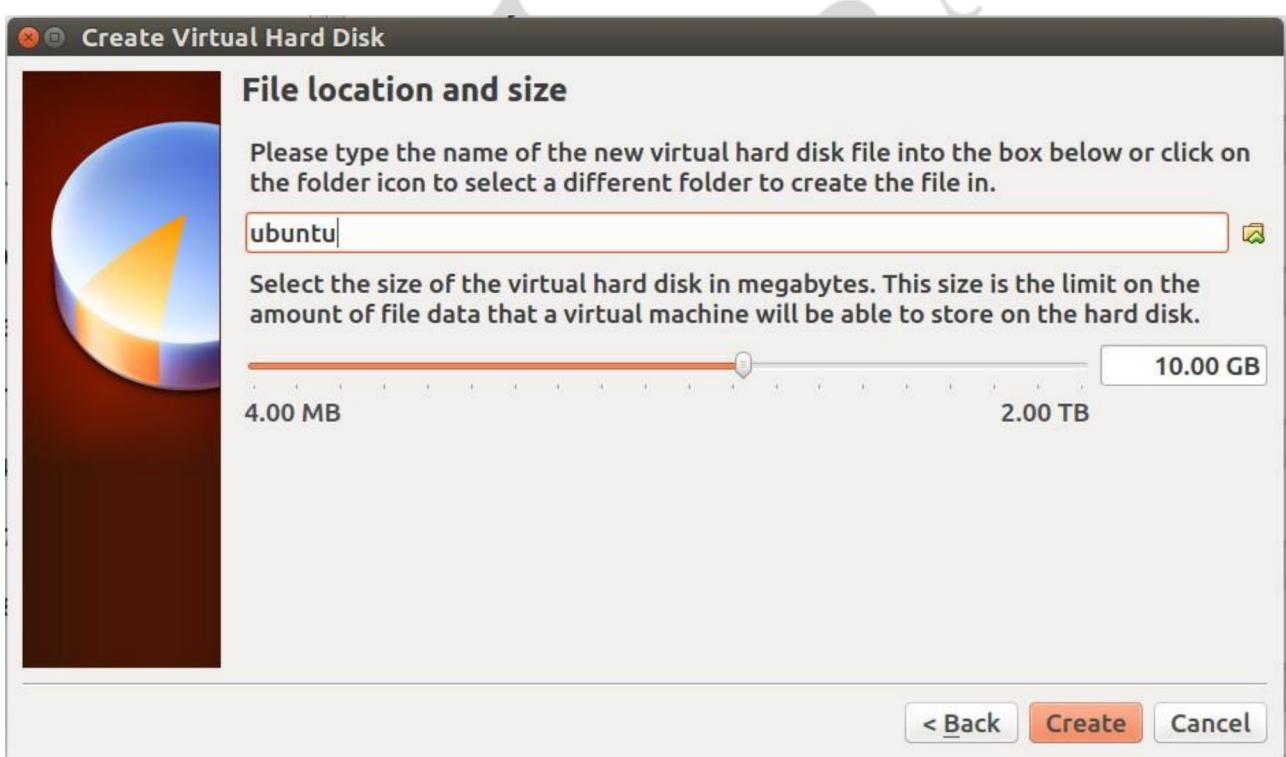
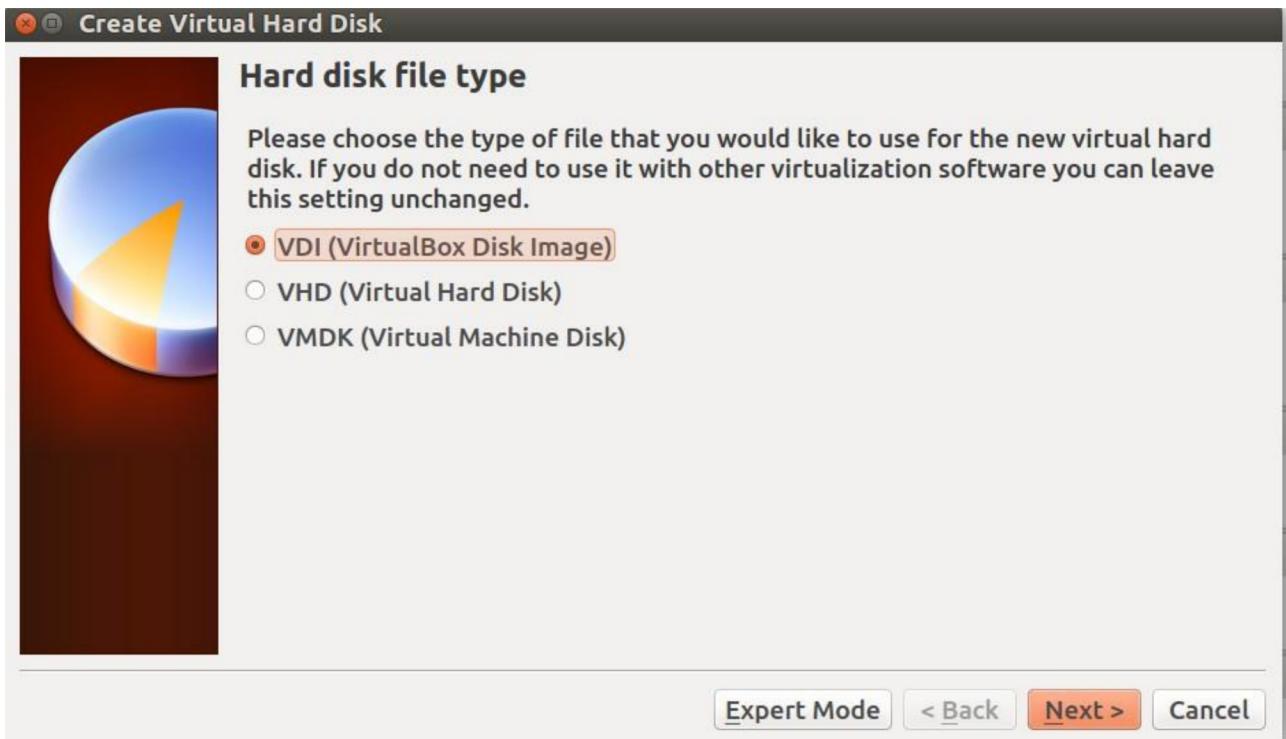
Flat no: 205, Nilgiri Block, Aditya Enclave, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Phone No: +91-970 445 5959, 961 824 5689 E-Mail ID : online.visualpath@gmail.com, Website : www.visualpath.in.

- To create a new, empty virtual hard disk, press the "New" button.
- You can pick an existing disk image file.
- The drop-down list presented in the window contains all disk images which are currently remembered by VirtualBox, probably because they are currently attached to a virtual machine (or have been in the past).
- Alternatively, you can click on the small folder button next to the drop-down list to bring up a standard file dialog, which allows you to pick any disk image file on your host disk.
- Most probably, if you are using VirtualBox for the first time, you will want to create a new disk image. Hence, press the "New" button.
- This brings up another window, the “Create New Virtual Disk Wizard”, which helps you create a new disk image file in the new virtual machine's *folder*.

VirtualBox supports two types of image files:

- Dynamically allocated file will only grow in size when the guest actually stores data on its virtual hard disk. It will therefore initially be small on the host hard drive and only later grow to the size specified as it is filled with data.
- A fixed-size file will immediately occupy the file specified, even if only a fraction of the virtual hard disk space is actually in use. While occupying much more space, a fixed-size file incurs less overhead and is therefore slightly faster than a dynamically allocated file.





After clicking on "Finish", your new virtual machine will be created. You will then see it in the list on the left side of the Manager window, with the name you entered initially.

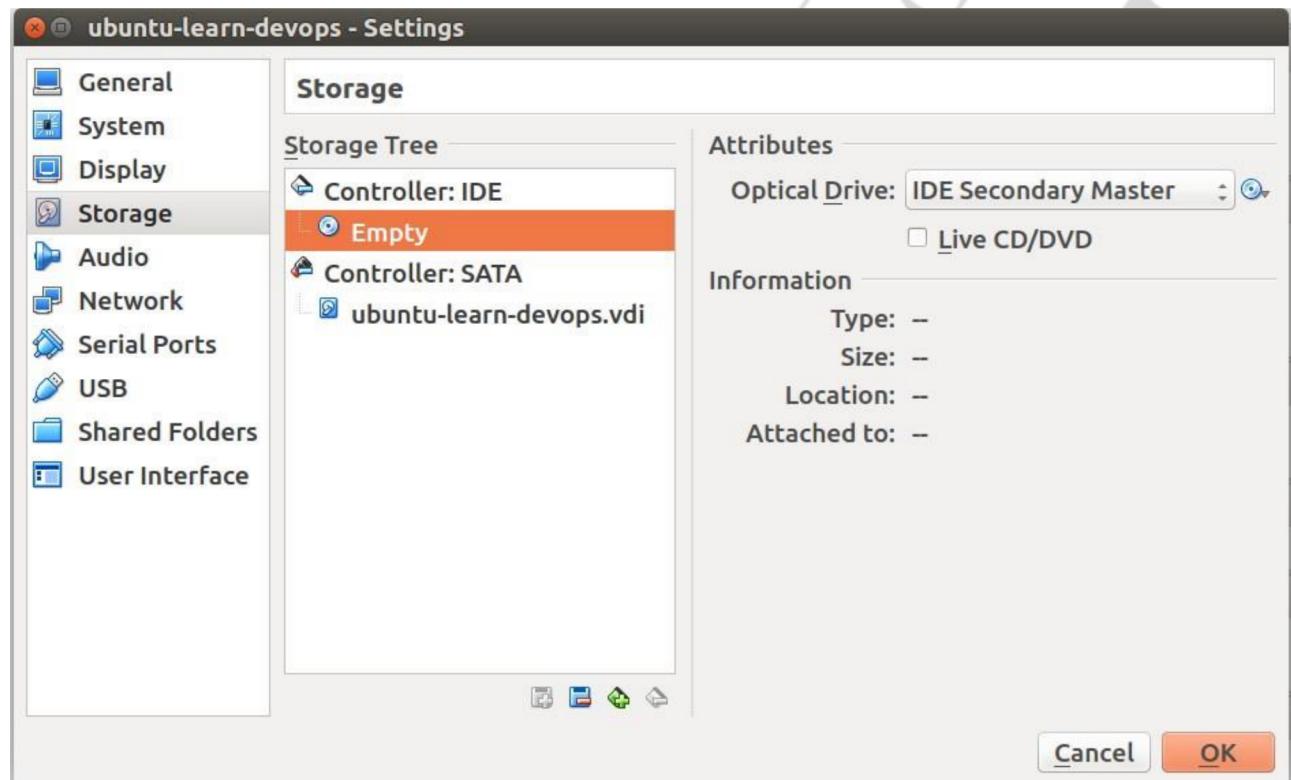
9. Installing OS on the newly created VM.

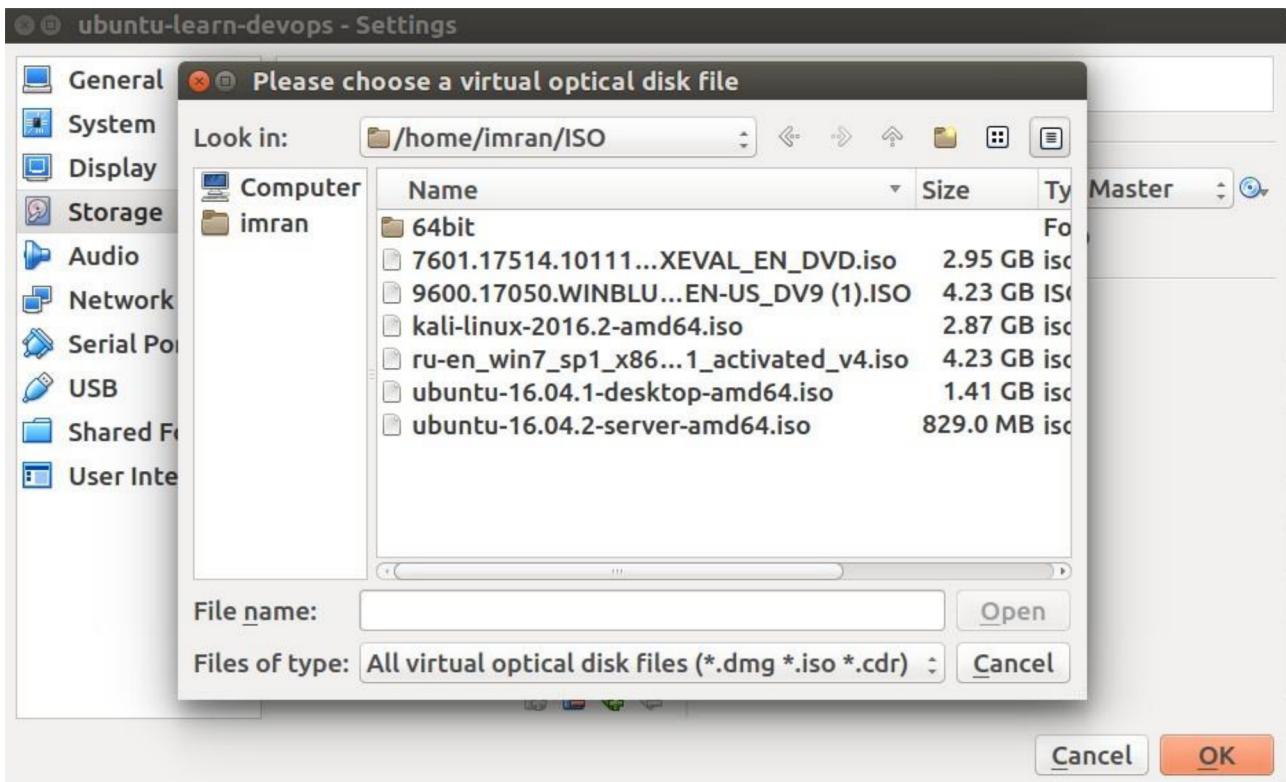
As we are experimenting with ubuntu os vm, we need to download an ubuntu ISO image from ubuntu website, attach the iso file to the vm and start installation.

<https://www.ubuntu.com/download/server>

Once you have ISO downloaded, select your vm and click on settings.

Go to storage pane, click on Empty optical drive, browse your ISO and attach it to the vm.





- Once the ISO is attached power on your vm by double clicking it or click on start button.

