

#### **KVMInstalation**

Cloud Essentials (Lovely Professional University)



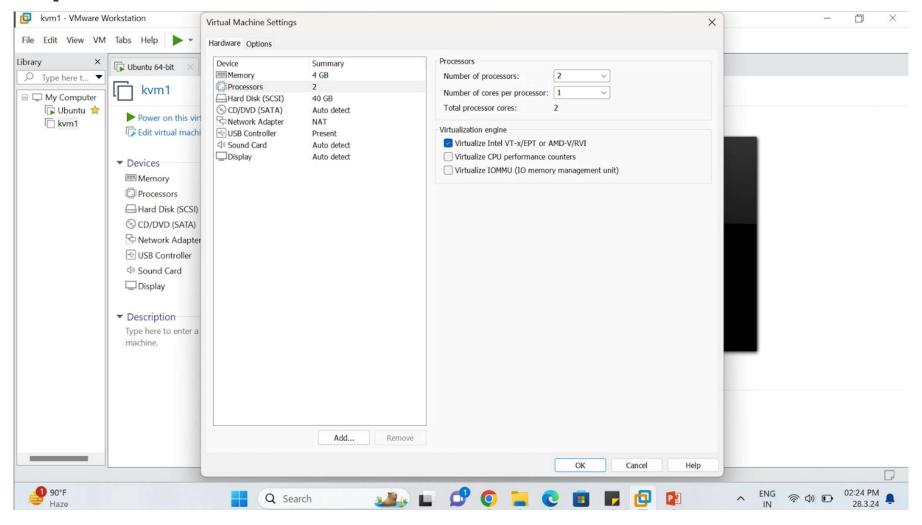
Scan to open on Studocu



#### Set up nested virtualization in VMWare Workstation

- 1.Navigate to the VM Settings Hardware page for the VM you would like to edit.
- 2. Click Edit in the Guest OS settings section.
- 3. Click the checkbox for Enable nested virtualization.

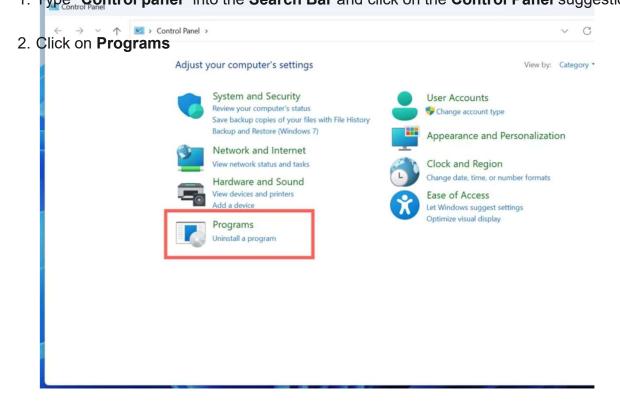
#### Set up nested virtualization in VMWare Workstation



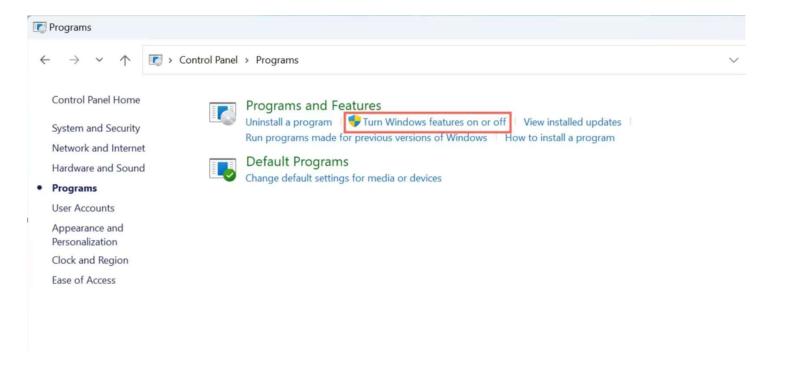
#### How to disable Hyper-V in Windows 11 using Control Panel

The simplest way to turn off Hyper-V on your PC involves navigating through Windows Features in the Control Panel.

1. Type "Control panel" into the Search Bar and click on the Control Panel suggestion.

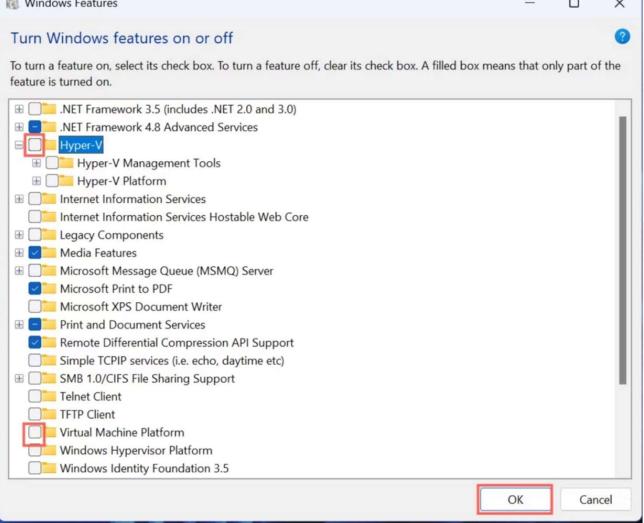


#### **Select Turn Windows features on or off**



1. Scroll down until you spot **Hyper-V** in the **Windows Features** window and click on the checkmark next to it to disable Hyper-V.

Windows Features

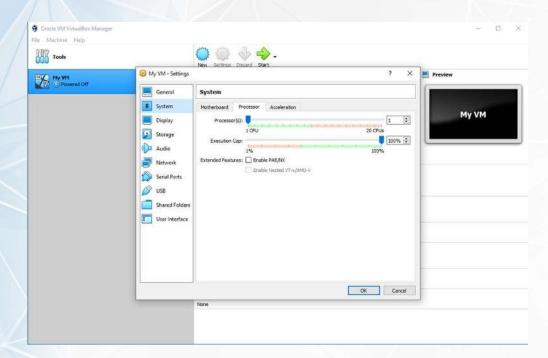


#### Set up VirtualBox nested virtualization

The system settings are divided into a series of tabs. Select the Processor tab, then the Enable Nested VT-x/AMD-V check

open the settings of (powered off) virtual machine and go to System -> Processor, the option "Enable Nested VT-x/AMD-V" is greyed out and if it cannot be enabled.

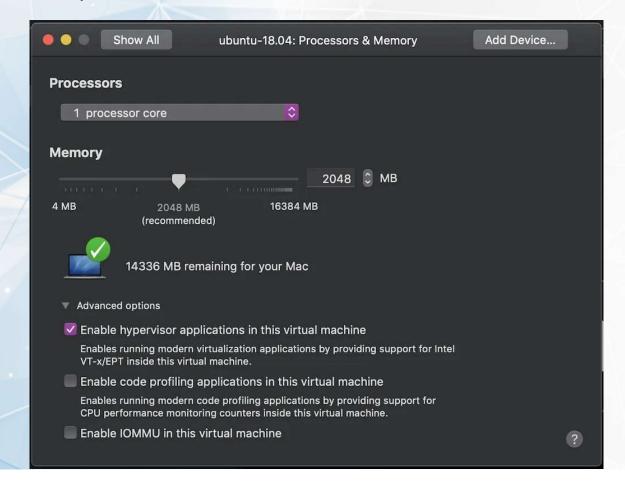
open a new *PowerShell* in your VB installation folder and type:



./VBoxManage modifyvm "Virtual Machine Name" --nested-hw-virt on

#### Set up nested virtualization in VMWare Fusion in MAC

It can be enabled by ticking the **Enable hypervisor applications in this virtual machine** option. This is found in the advanced options of the **Processors & Memory** screen for the virtual machine you want to run nested virtualization on.



#### In Ubuntu:

Install KVM and CloudStack agent, configure libvirt:

# apt install qemu-kvm cloudstack-agent

Enable VNC for console proxy:

# sed -i -e 's/\#vnc\_listen.\*\$/vnc\_listen = "0.0.0.0"/g'
/etc/libvirt/qemu.conf

#### Installation of KVM and Cloud Stack Agent in Ubuntu

For the sake of completeness, the user should check if KVM is running ok on the machine using the following command:

# Ismod | grep kvm

kvm\_intel 55496 0

kvm 337772 1 kvm\_intel

kvm\_amd # if you are in AMD cpu

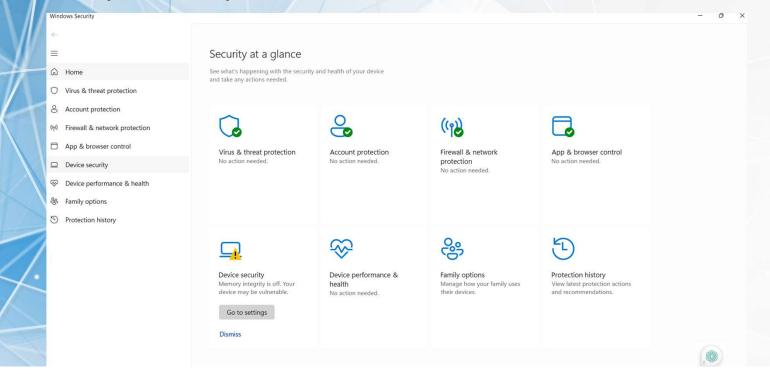
Sudo kym-ok

#### Note:

Perform the following steps:

1. Go to: settings→ windows security→ Device Security→ core isolation→ memory integrity off

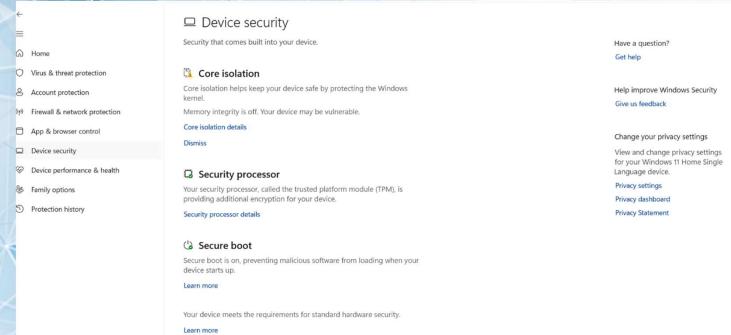
Step1: window security → device security →



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 $\equiv$ Virus & threat protection Account protection (9) Firewall & network protection App & browser control Device security Device performance & health & Family options Protection history

Core isolation Security features available on your device that use virtualisation-based Memory integrity Prevents attacks from inserting malicious code into high-security ▲ Memory integrity is off. Your device may be vulnerable. Dismiss

Off Learn more

Memory integrity must be enabled to use this feature.

Kernel-mode Hardware-enforced Stack Protection

For code running in kernel mode, the CPU confirms requested return addresses with a second copy of the address stored in the shadow stack to prevent attackers from substituting an address that runs malicious code instead. Note that not all drivers are compatible with this security feature.

Off

Learn more

Memory access protection

Protects your device's memory from attacks by malicious external devices.

Have a question?

Get help

Help improve Windows Security

Give us feedback

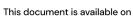
Change your privacy settings

View and change privacy settings for your Windows 11 Home Single Language device.

Privacy settings

Privacy dashboard

**Privacy Statement** 



## Preparation for KVM install

In your Virtualbox or VMWare workstation

- Turn on nested virtualization —processor enable vtx
- Ensure windows allows nested virtualization
- Ensure core isolation is turned OFF
- Add a new adapter for host-only networks
- check using sudo kvm-ok
- egrep -c '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo

```
int362@cloud362:~$ kvm-ok
INFO: /dev/kvm exists
KVM acceleration can be used
int362@cloud362:~$ egrep -c '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo
4
int362@cloud362:~$
```

## Preparation for KVM install

After ensuring cloudstack is up and running you will need to install a few new packages on your terminal run the following

- apt install -y openssh-server
- apt install -y cpu-checker
- apt install -y cloudstack-agent

```
int362@cloud362:~$ kvm-ok
INFO: /dev/kvm exists
KVM acceleration can be used
int362@cloud362:~$ egrep -c '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo
int362@cloud362:~$ sudo systemctl status cloudstack-management
[sudo] password for int362:
cloudstack-management.service - CloudStack Management Server
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/cloudstack-management.service; enabled>
     Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-03-26 12:14:16 IST; 6min ago
   Main PID: 1508 (java)
      Tasks: 179 (limit: 4489)
     Memory: 1.0G
        CPU: 1min 2.122s
     CGroup: /system.slice/cloudstack-management.service
             -1508 /usr/bin/java -Djava.security.properties=/etc/cloudstack/ma>
Mar 26 12:17:53 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.s.StatsCollector] (StatsCollect>
Mar 26 12:17:53 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.s.StatsCollector] (StatsCollect>
Mar 26 12:17:53 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.s.StatsCollector] (StatsCollect>
Mar 26 12:18:53 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.s.StatsCollector] (StatsCollect>
Mar 26 12:18:53 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.s.StatsCollector] (StatsCollect>
Mar 26 12:18:53 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.s.StatsCollector] (StatsCollect>
Mar 26 12:19:52 cloud362 java[1508]: INFO [c.c.r.ResourceLimitManagerImpl] (Re>
```

## Preparation for KVM install

Setup domain name because you have to install kvm and management server to same machine

hostname --fqdn

this command tells you your complete name, for ex it is server.cloud.c1, then do

- sudo nano /etc/idmapd.conf
- here uncomment domain and write the domain name from your hostname
- now my domain name will be cloud.c1

# You should run these in root mode by entering su root and your password

- sed -i -e 's/\#vnc\_listen.\*\$/vnc\_listen = "0.0.0.0"/g' /etc/libvirt/qemu.conf
- systemctl mask libvirtd.socket libvirtd-ro.socket libvirtd-admin.socket libvirtd-tls.socket libvirtd-tcp.socket
- · systemctl restart libvirtd
- · apt-get install uuid
- UUID=\$(uuid)
- echo host\_uuid = \"\$UUID\" >> /etc/libvirt/libvirtd.conf

You should run these in root mode by entering su root and your password

Sudo nano /etc/libvirt/libvirtd.conf

echo host\_uuid = \"\$UUID\" >> /etc/libvirt/libvirtd.conf

You should make these settings in /etc/libvirt/libvirtd.conf, uncomment the lines

- listen\_tls=0
- listen\_tcp=0
- tcp\_port = "16509"
- tls port = "16514"
- listen\_addr = "192.168.0.1" # set as your gateway
- mdns\_adv = 0 # this line needs to be added separately
- auth\_tcp = "none"
- Save and exit
- systemctl restart libvirtd

You should make these settings in

/etc/cloudstack/agent/agent.properties, change these lines

host=[give your management server ip here]@static

This should look like host=10.0.2.15@static

Uncomment the lines

- private.network.device=cloudbr0
- public.network.device=cloudbr0
- guest.network.device=cloudbr0

Make sure all use cloubr0

After making these changes, restart libvirt, restart cloudstack-agent

# You should run these in root mode by entering su root and your password

- In -s /etc/apparmor.d/usr.sbin.libvirtd /etc/apparmor.d/disable/
- In -s /etc/apparmor.d/usr.lib.libvirt.virt-aa-helper /etc/apparmor.d/disable/
- apparmor parser -R /etc/apparmor.d/usr.sbin.libvirtd
- apparmor\_parser -R /etc/apparmor.d/usr.lib.libvirt.virt-aa-helper

## **Configure Networks**

Bridging will be needed between management server and KVM

- Go to sudo nano /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml
- Visit tinyurl.com/int362cp to find contents of this file
- you should know by now what needs to be replaced in this, close and exit
- sudo netplan apply or netplan --debbug apply
- sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager

## Configure Firewall

Your firewall needs information on working ports so run these

\$ ufw allow proto tcp from any to any port 22

did you get permission denied.... who will give sudo in front?

- \$ ufw allow proto tcp from any to any port 1798
- \$ ufw allow proto tcp from any to any port 16514
- \$ ufw allow proto tcp from any to any port 5900:6100
- \$ ufw allow proto tcp from any to any port 49152:49216

#### or you could get rid of it using

• sudo ufw disable

## Configure additional settings

Now check status of a few services if they are functional

- In an extreme case you might need to pick up host\_uuid without quotes from
- nano /etc/libvirt/libvirtd.conf
- find the host-uuid in end of file, copy the uuid
- then open sudo nano /etc/cloudstack/agent/agent.properties
- paste in from of guid=

#### **INT-362**

# Try adding host Unable to add host?

Troubleshoot!!! Check logs

- sudo systemctl status libvirtd
- sudo systemctl status cloudstack-agent
- sudo journalctl -xe cloudstack-agent

# Everything seems fine? Go to management server in browser and add host

setup the ip addresses properly