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How to Install KVM on Ubuntu 20.04

December 3, 2020 KVM LINUX UBUNTU 20.04

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Introduction

A type 2 hypervisor enables users to run isolated instances of other operating systems inside a host system. As a Linux based OS, Ubuntu supports a wide range of virtualization solutions.

Aside from popular third-party apps, such as VirtualBox and VMWare, the Linux kernel has its own virtualization module called KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine).

In this tutorial you will learn how to install and set up KVM on Ubuntu 20.04.



Prerequisites

- A system running Ubuntu 20.04
- An account with sudo privileges
- Access to the command line/terminal

Check Virtualization Support on Ubuntu 20.04

1. Before you begin with installing KVM, check if your CPU supports hardware virtualization:

```
egrep -c '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo
```

Check the number in the output:

```
marko@test-machine:~$ egrep -c '(vmx|svm)' /proc/cpuinfo
2
marko@test-machine:~$
```

If the command returns a value of **0**, your processor is not capable of running KVM. On the other hand, any other number means you can proceed with the installation.

2. Now, check if your system can use KVM acceleration by typing:



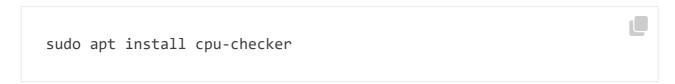
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The output should look like this:



If **kvm-ok** returns an error stating KVM acceleration cannot be used, try solving the problem by installing cpu-checker.

3. To install cpu-checker, run the following command:



4. When the installation completes, restart the terminal.

You are now ready to start installing KVM.

Note: When it is performed for servers, hardware virtualization is referred to as server virtualization.

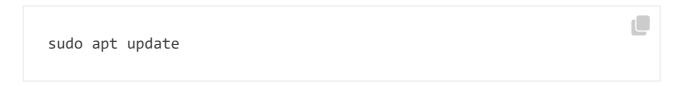
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To enable KVM virtualization on Ubuntu 20.04:

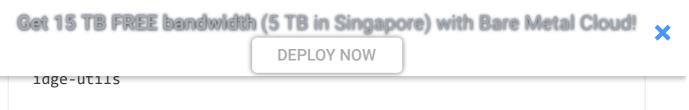
- Install related packages using apt
- Authorize users to run VMs
- Verify that the installation was successful

Step 1: Install KVM Packages

1. First, update the repositories:



2. Then, install essential KVM packages with the following command:



This will start the installation of four KVM packages:

3. When prompted, type Y, press ENTER, and wait for the installation to finish.

Step 2: Authorize Users

1. Only members of the **libvirt** and **kvm** user groups can run virtual machines. Add a user to the libvirt group by typing:

sudo adduser 'username' libvirt

Replace username with the actual username.

2. Now do the same for the kvm group:

sudo adduser '[username]' kvm

Note: If you need to remove a user from the libvirt or kvm group, just replace **adduser** with **deluser** in the command above.



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virsh list --all

You can expect an output as seen below:

2. Or use the **systemct1** command to check the status of libvirtd:

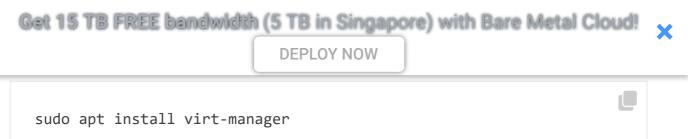
sudo systemctl status libvirtd

If everything is functioning properly, the output returns an active (running) status.

- 3. Press **Q** to quit the status screen.
- 4. If the virtualization daemon is not active, activate it with the following command:

sudo systemctl enable --now libvirtd

Creating a Virtual Machine on Ubuntu 20.04

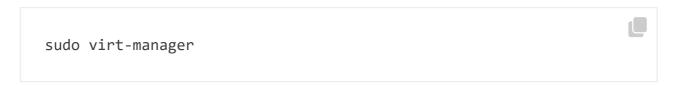


2. Type Y and press ENTER. Wait for the installation to finish.

Make sure you download an ISO containing the OS you wish to install on a VM and proceed to pick an installation method.

Method 1: Virt Manager GUI

1. Start virt-manager with:



2. In the first window, click the computer icon in the upper-left corner.

3. In the dialogue box that opens, select the option to install the VM using an ISO image. Then click **Forward**.



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4. In the next dialogue, click **Browse Local** and navigate to the path where you stored the ISO you wish to install.

5. The ISO you chose in the previous window populates the field in Step 2. Proceed to Step 3 by clicking **Forward**.



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6. Enter the amount of RAM and the number of CPUs you wish to allocate to the VM and proceed to the next step.

7. Allocate hard disk space to the VM. Click **Forward** to go to the last step.



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8. Specify the name for your VM and click **Finish** to complete the setup.

9. The VM starts automatically, prompting you to start installing the OS that's on the ISO file.



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Method 2: Using Command Line

Use the virt-install command to create a VM via Linux terminal. The syntax is:

virt-install --option1=value --option2=value ...



In the following example, virt-install is used to install Fedora 33 Workstation.

Tip: For tidier appearance of commands with many options, type a back-slash after each option. That way, when you press **Enter**, the command will not execute, and the cursor will **MORKO ALEKSIC** go to the next line.

Option Description

Next you should read --description

--ram

The name you give to the VM
A short description of the VM

The amount of RAM you wish to allocate to



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allocate to the VM

The location of the VM on your disk (if you specify a qcow2 disk file that does not exist, it will be automatically created)

The location of the ISO file you downloaded Specifies the display type

u should know how to install KVM on Ubuntu 20.04. cribes two methods of setting up virtual machines, using the irt-install command.

Yes

No



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