**Part 1 - Building VMs**

* Pick one (or two) guest Operating Systems that are not the same as your host OS
  + Kali Linux
* Write a guide on how to set up the Guest OS for you Host. Include info such as
  + disk space reserved (and are you allowing it to expand) and why
    - I stuck with the recommended 2048MB
  + memory / RAM allocation
  + whether or not you allow 3D acceleration
  + whether or not to include Guest Additions (in whatever form your VMM terms it) and what benifits it provides
    - also note which additions you utilize and how you configured them to work
    - Enabling full screen mode would count as a usage of Guest Additions ;)

I downloaded a Kali Linux virtual box image to set up my guest OS. Once downloaded all I had to do was use the add feature of virtual box and locate the image. I stuck with the recommended setting which included 2048MB of memory / RAM allocation. I did not allow for 3D acceleration abd for the moment I left it to Nat for the networking.Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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**Part 2 - Exploring Virtualization**

* Your disk is saved to a folder on your host OS.
  + From your host, can you access the files and folders you create in the guest directory through this folder? Why or why not?
    - I cannot, I believe that I would need to mount a shared folder that would allow for me to access shared files through that.
* You can create snapshots / templates from a VM depending on your goal
  + templates would be for replicating / deploying a VM of the same configuration
  + snapshots would be for tracking changes over time - think backups.
  + Create one of each - a snapshot and a template, and analyze the disk space each takes up. Make notes on what it actually stored when you choose these options.

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* The hypervisor manages virtualized networking devices for your Guest to connect to the outside world
  + With the Nat connect through my host machine I am able to access the internet with its own IP.

**Part 3 - Networking with style**

* In class we discuss network configurations that are commonly deployed with virtual machines:
  + NAT networking
  + Host-only networking
  + Bridged networking
  + Internal networking (note this may only be supported by VirtualBox - have not tested al VMMs)
* NAT networking is the default configuration that is used with virtual machines managers like VirtualBox.

So I have previously used Nat networking to create and internal network for my VMs so they could talk to each other.

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