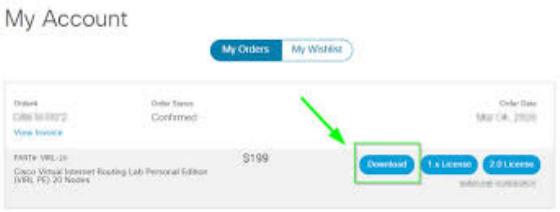

How to Download and Use vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3

If you are a network engineer or a student preparing for Cisco certifications, you might have heard of **vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t**. This is a virtual image of Cisco IOSv, which is a version of Cisco IOS that runs as a full virtual machine on a hypervisor. IOSv supports many features and protocols that are used in real-world networks, such as routing, switching, security, and management.

But how can you download and use this image in your own network simulations? One of the best tools for this purpose is **GNS3**, which stands for Graphical Network Simulator 3. GNS3 is an open source software that allows you to create, configure, test, and troubleshoot virtual and real networks using various devices from multiple vendors.

download vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t

Download
https://www.google.com/url?q=https%3A%2F%2Fblltly.com%2F2vRVKN&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AOvVaw3Xa4CKEEeL6NI8qQnGs9Mv

In this article, we will show you how to download and use vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3, so you can practice your networking skills and prepare for your exams.

Prerequisites

Before we start, you will need the following:

- A computer with Windows, Linux, or Mac OS operating system.
- At least 4 GB of RAM and 20 GB of free disk space.
- A stable internet connection.
- A valid Cisco account to access the Cisco website and download the image.
- GNS3 software installed on your computer. You can download it from here.

To install GNS3 on your computer, follow the instructions from here. You will also need to install VMware Workstation Player or Oracle VirtualBox, which are free virtualization software that GNS3 uses to run the virtual machines.

Downloading vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t

Now that you have everything ready, let's download the image file. Preferences > QEMU > QEMU VMs.

1. Click on the **New** button to create a new QEMU VM.
2. In the **Name** field, enter a name for your VM, such as **Cisco IOSv**.
3. In the **Type** field, select **Default**.
4. In the **Qemu binary** field, select the appropriate binary for your operating system, such as **qemu-system-x86_64w.exe** for Windows or **/usr/bin/qemu-system-x86_64** for Linux or Mac OS.
5. In the **Disk image (hda)** field, browse to the location of your downloaded image file and select it.
6. In the **Ram** field, enter **512 MB**.
7. In the **Adapters** field, enter **4**.
8. In the **Adapter type** field, select **e1000**.
9. In the **KVM acceleration** field, check the box if your computer supports hardware virtualization. This will improve the performance of your VM.
10. In the **Additionnal settings** field, enter `-nographic -enable-kvm -cpu host -smp 1 -serial telnet -serial telnet -serial telnet -serial telnet -net none -device e1000,mac=00:00:ab:cd:00:01 -device e1000,mac=00:00:ab:cd:00:02 -device e1000,mac=00:00:ab:cd:00:03 -device e1000,mac=00:00:ab:cd:00:04 -drive file=vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t,index=0,media=disk,format=vmdk -boot order=c`. This will configure some advanced options for your VM, such as disabling graphical output, enabling KVM acceleration, setting CPU model and cores, setting serial ports and MAC addresses for network interfaces, setting disk image format and boot order.
11. Click on the **Finish** button to complete the creation of your VM.
12. Click on the **OK** button to close the Preferences window.

Configuring vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3

To configure your VM in GNS3, follow these steps:

1. Drag and drop your VM from the **QEMU** section of the **Devices** toolbar to the **GNS3 Workspace**.
2. Right-click on your VM and select **Configure**.
3. In the **General settings** tab, you can change the name, symbol, category, and console type of your VM. You can also adjust the RAM, CPU, and network settings if needed.
4. In the **Advanced settings** tab, you can change the QEMU binary, disk image, additional settings, and initrd and kernel image if needed.
5. In the **NIO Ethernet** tab, you can add or remove network interfaces for your VM. You can also assign different types of network connections, such as UDP tunnels, Ethernet hubs, Ethernet switches, cloud interfaces, or other QEMU VMs.
6. In the **Snapshots** tab, you can create or restore snapshots of your VM. Snapshots are useful for saving the state of your VM at a certain point in time, so you can revert back to it later if needed.
7. Click on the **OK** button to save your changes.

Creating a simple topology using vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3

To create a simple topology using your VM in GNS3, follow these steps:

1. Create two instances of your VM by dragging and dropping them from the **QEMU** section of the **Devices** toolbar to the **GNS3 Workspace**. You can rename them as **R1** and **R2**.
2. Create a connection between the two VMs by clicking on the **Add a link** button in the **Tools** toolbar and selecting the **Ethernet link**. Then click on the first interface of R1 and the first interface of R2.
3. Create a loopback interface on each VM by right-clicking on them and selecting **Add a loopback interface**.
4. Start the two VMs by right-clicking on them and selecting **Start**.
5. Open a console for each VM by right-clicking on them and selecting **Console**. This will open a telnet session to access the CLI of each VM.
6. Configure basic settings on each VM, such as hostname, interface IP address, routing protocol, etc. For example, you can use the following commands:

   ```
   R1(config)#hostname R1 R1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0 R1(config-if)#no shutdown R1(config-if)#interface Loopback0 R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 R1(config-if)#router ospf 1 R1(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0 R2(config)#hostname R2 R2(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0 R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no shutdown R2(config-if)#interface Loopback0 R2(config-if)#ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 R2(config-if)#router ospf 1 R2(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
   ```

7. Verify the connectivity and functionality of your topology by using commands such as `ping`, `traceroute`, `show ip route`, etc.

Benefits and limitations of using vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3

Using vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3 has many benefits and limitations that you should be aware of.

Benefits of using vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3

- You can practice with a realistic and feature-rich version of Cisco IOS that supports many real-world scenarios and configurations.
- You can create complex and scalable network topologies using various devices and connections in GNS3.
- You can test and troubleshoot your network designs and configurations without the need for physical hardware or lab access.
- You can save and restore your network states using snapshots and export and import your projects using portable files.
- You can integrate your virtual network with your real network or the internet using cloud interfaces or NAT devices.
- You can enhance your learning experience by using GNS3's built-in features, such as packet capture, debug console, Wireshark integration, etc.

Limitations of using vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3

- You need a valid Cisco account and a license to download and use the image legally.
- You need a powerful computer with enough RAM and disk space to run the image smoothly.

- You may encounter some bugs or errors when using the image, as it is not a fully supported product by Cisco.
- You may not be able to use some features or protocols that are not supported by the image or by GNS3.
- You may face some performance issues or limitations when running multiple instances of the image or when connecting them to other devices.

Conclusion

In this article, we have shown you how to download and use vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3. This is a great way to practice your networking skills and prepare for your Cisco exams using a realistic and feature-rich version of Cisco IOS. However, you should also be aware of the benefits and limitations of using this image in GNS3, and use it accordingly.

Here are some tips and best practices for using vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t in GNS3:

- Always verify the integrity of the downloaded image file by checking its MD5 checksum.
- Always configure the QEMU settings properly for your VM, such as RAM, CPU, network interfaces, additional settings, etc.
- Always save your network states using snapshots and export your projects using portable files.
- Always test and troubleshoot your network designs and configurations before deploying them to a real network or an exam environment.
- Always keep your GNS3 software and your image file updated to the latest versions.

We hope you have enjoyed this article and learned something new. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to leave a comment below. Happy networking!

FAQs

Here are some frequently asked questions related to the topic:

What is the difference between IOSv and IOSvL2?

IOSv is a virtual image of Cisco IOS that supports routing features and protocols, such as OSPF, EIGRP, BGP, etc. IOSvL2 is a virtual image of Cisco IOS that supports switching features and protocols, such as VLANs, STP, EtherChannel, etc. Both images can be used in GNS3 as QEMU VMs.

How can I get a license to use vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t legally?

You can get a license to use vios-adventerprisek9-m.vmdk.spa.156-2.t legally by purchasing a Cisco VIRL subscription from here. Cisco VIRL is a network simulation platform that allows you to run various Cisco virtual images on your computer or in the cloud. By purchasing a Cisco VIRL subscription, you will also get access to other Cisco virtual images, such as IOS XRv, NX-OSv, ASAv, etc.

How can I connect my virtual network in GNS3 to my real network or the internet?

You can connect your virtual network in GNS3 to your real network or the internet by using cloud interfaces or NAT devices in GNS3. A cloud interface allows you to connect a virtual device in GNS3 to a physical interface on your computer, such as Ethernet or Wi-Fi. A NAT device allows you to connect a virtual device in GNS3 to a virtual interface on your computer that has internet access, such as VMware or VirtualBox. You can find more information about how to use cloud interfaces or

NAT devices in GNS3 from here.

How can I capture packets from my virtual devices in GNS3?

You can capture packets from your virtual devices in GNS3 by using the **Packet capture** feature in GNS3. This feature allows you to capture and analyze the traffic that flows through your virtual network using tools such as Wireshark or TCPdump. You can find more information about how to use the Packet capture feature in GNS3 from here.

How can I troubleshoot my virtual devices in GNS3?

You can troubleshoot your virtual devices in GNS3 by using the **Debug console** feature in GNS3. This feature allows you to access the console of your virtual devices and execute commands to diagnose and fix any issues. You can also use the **Log viewer** feature in GNS3 to view the logs and messages generated by your virtual devices and GNS3 itself. You can find more information about how to use the Debug console and Log viewer features in GNS3 from here.

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