

Week Report 2

The basics of virtualization

1. **What is virtualization?** Definition of virtualization- Replication of hardware to simulate a virtual machine inside a physical machine.
2. **Types of virtualization** Two types of virtualization, server side virtualization and client side virtualization. The difference between the two is where each take place. **Server Side Virtualization**

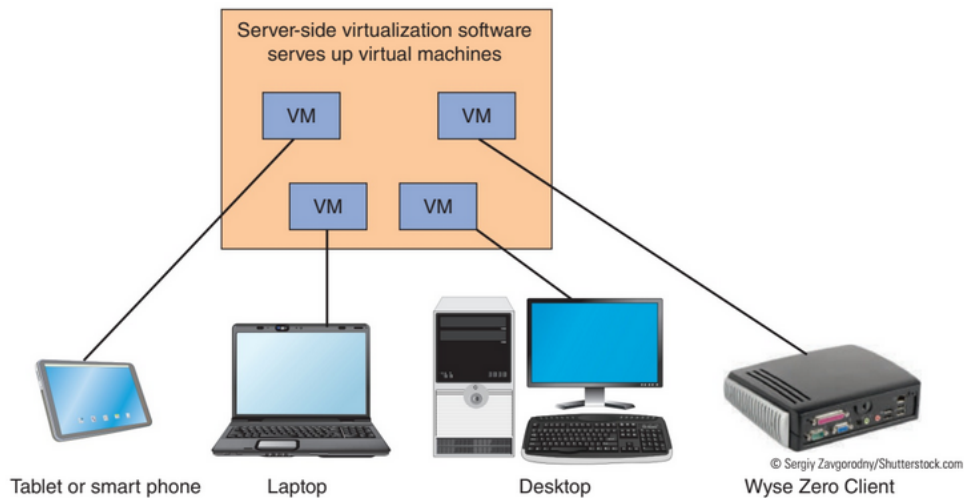


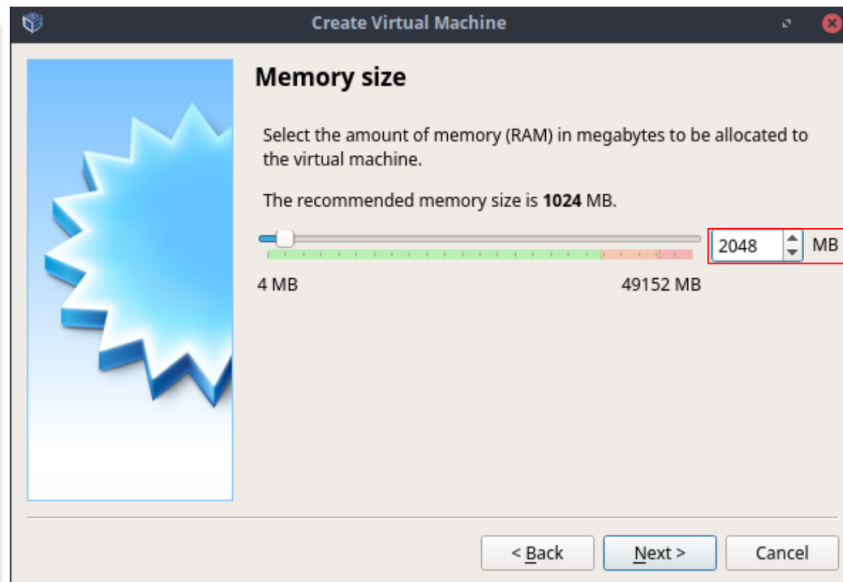
Figure 20-1 Server-side virtualization provides a virtual desktop to each user

Client Side Virtualization



Installing Ubuntu in Virtualbox

Ubuntu Desktop requires at least 2GB of RAM but if you have more than 8GB of RAM you can increase the amount of RAM you give the virtual machine without diminishing your host OS performance significantly.

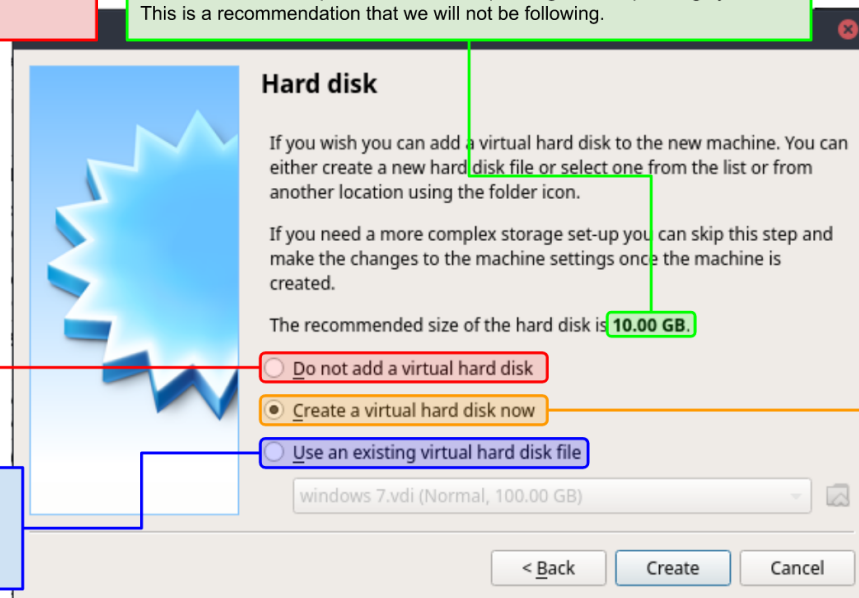


Here is a tip.

- If you plan to run only 1 virtual machine at a time and you have 8GB of RAM. You can give your vm 4GB of RAM and your PC will still be fast.
- If you have 4GB of RAM. Do not give your VM more than 2GB of RAM.

This options allows you to create the vm without a disk.

Virtualbox has some preset disk sizes depending on the operating system. This is a recommendation that we will not be following.

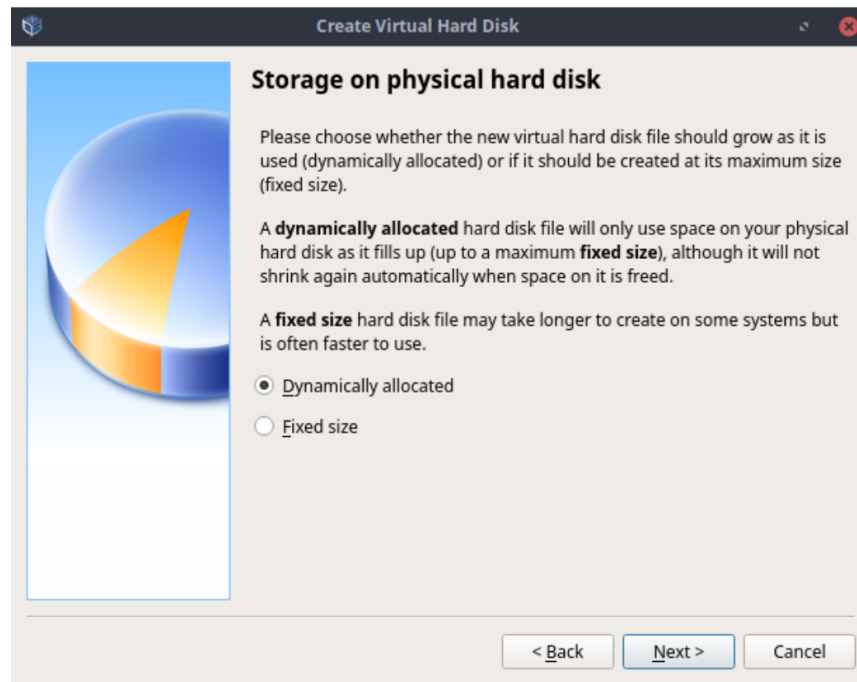


This option allows us to create a virtual hard disk with any size that we specify

If you already have a hard disk created, you can choose it with this option.

Choosing "Dynamically Allocated"

This will initially be very small and not occupy any space for unused virtual disk sectors, but will grow every time a disk sector is written to for the first time, until the drive reaches the maximum capacity chosen



Choosing "Fixed Size"

If you create a fixed-size image, an image file will be created on your host system which has roughly the same size as the virtual disk's capacity. So, for a 10 GB disk, you will have a 10 GB file.

This is the amount of RAM that your virtual machine is going to use. Do not give your virtual machine more RAM than you can afford.

- If you have 4GB of RAM, your VM must not use more than 2.

The chipset controls the communication between the CPU, RAM, storage and other peripherals. Virtualbox supports: PIIX3 and ICH9

When selected, OSes can use more than 16 interrupt requests (IRQs) and therefore avoid IRQ sharing for improved reliability. This is required when virtualizing 64 bit OSes.

Uses EFI instead of traditional BIOS. Only use this feature if the Guest OS supports EFI.

Here you can modify the order in which the virtual machine will look for available operating systems to boot. This is called the boot order.

A pointing device is a generic term for any device used to control the movement/position of the mouse cursor.

Uses UTC time for the hardware clock instead of the host time.

This limits the amount of time a host CPU spends to emulate a virtual CPU. The default setting is 100%, meaning that there is no limitation.

Sets the number of virtual CPU cores the guest OSes can see. You should not configure virtual machines to use more CPU cores than are available physically.

PAE/NX allows x64 CPUs to directly access a physical address space larger than 4 gigabytes. If you are virtualizing 32bits oses,disable this. Nested virtualization allows you to create vms inside vms.

