

# EECS 489 Virtual Machine Setup

## 1 Introduction

This document details how to set up the EECS 489 VM using VMWare Fusion (Mac) or VMWare Workstation (Windows). If you're using a different VM software, your software will almost certainly have the same options as what is described in this guide located in similar menus. Follow each step in sequence, exactly as is detailed in this document.

Code blocks such as

```
</> Code
```

```
$ echo "I am a command"  
$ echo Hello world
```

mean to first run `echo "I am a command"` **without** the dollar sign, and then run `echo Hello world` **also without the dollar sign** in the terminal on the virtual machine.

Instructions begin on the next page.

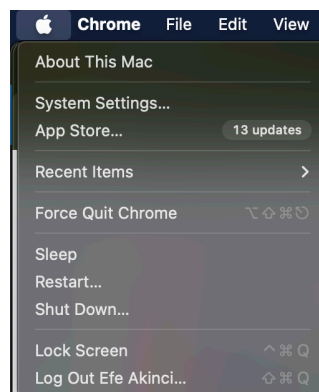
## 2 Downloading the VM Image

### 2.1 Identify Your CPU

#### *i* Info

This section describes how to identify your CPU architecture on a Mac. Windows machines are overwhelmingly on Intel/AMD chips on an x86 architecture. If you're not sure what architecture your non-Mac laptop uses, search up the model specs. If it is an ARM-based CPU, follow the instructions for "Apple Chip." If it's an x86 chip, follow the instructions for "Intel Chip."

First, click the Apple Logo on the top left of your screen, and click "About This Mac."



Make a note of what the item labelled "Chip" says.



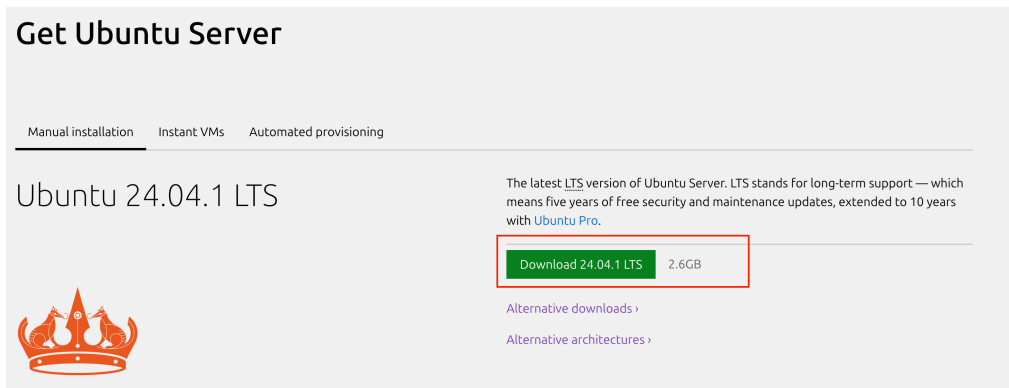
If the chip is of the form Intel \*, follow the instructions for **Intel Chips** below. If it is of the form Apple M\*, follow the instructions for **Apple Chips**.

## 2.2 Download the Ubuntu Image

### Intel Chip

Go to <https://ubuntu.com/download/server>.

Click the big button that says “Download 24... LTS.”

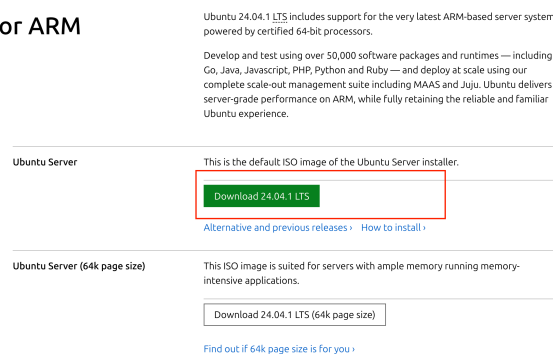


### Apple Chip

Go to <https://ubuntu.com/download/server/arm>.

Click the big button that says “Download 24... LTS”

### Ubuntu Server for ARM

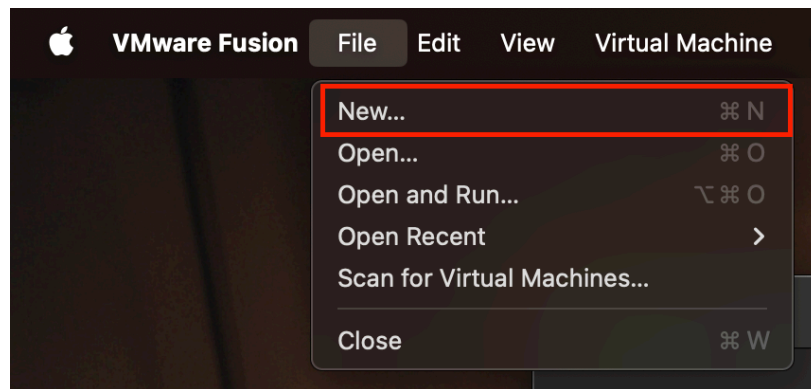


## 3 Creating the VM

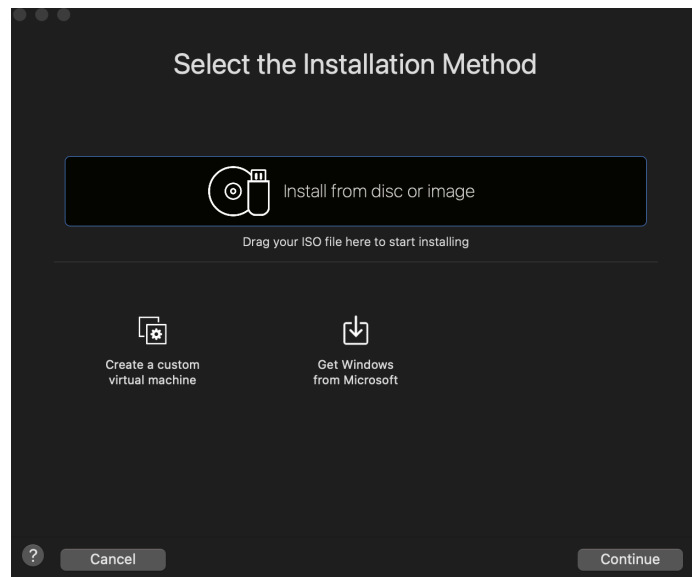
This section includes instructions for VMWare Fusion (Mac) in Section 3.1 and VMWare Workstation (Windows) in Section 3.2. Please follow whichever applies.

### 3.1 VMWare Fusion (Mac)

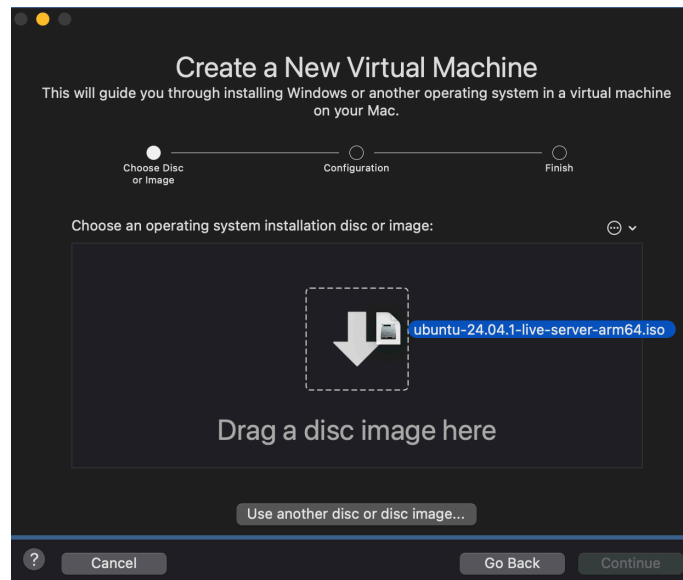
Launch VMWare Fusion. Once it is launched, on the toolbar, select “File,” followed by “New.”



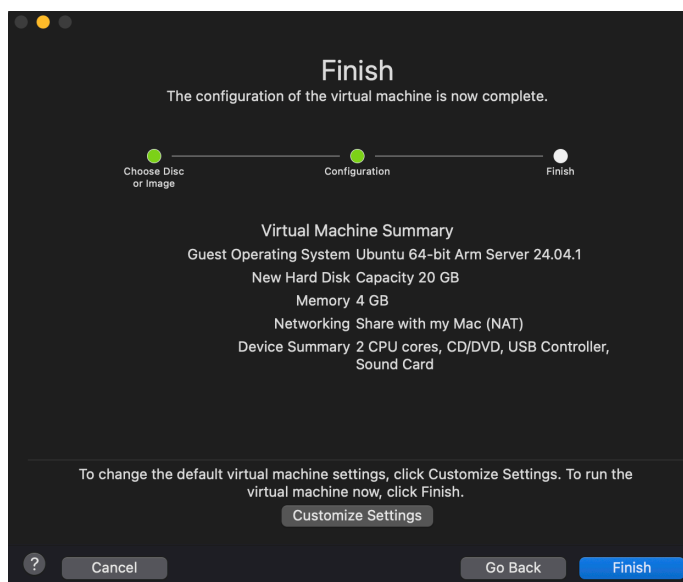
Make sure that “Install from disc or image” is selected, and click “Continue.”



Drag the .iso file you downloaded from the Ubuntu website onto VMWare Fusion and click continue.



On the next screen, make sure that 4GB of RAM is allocated to the Virtual Machine.

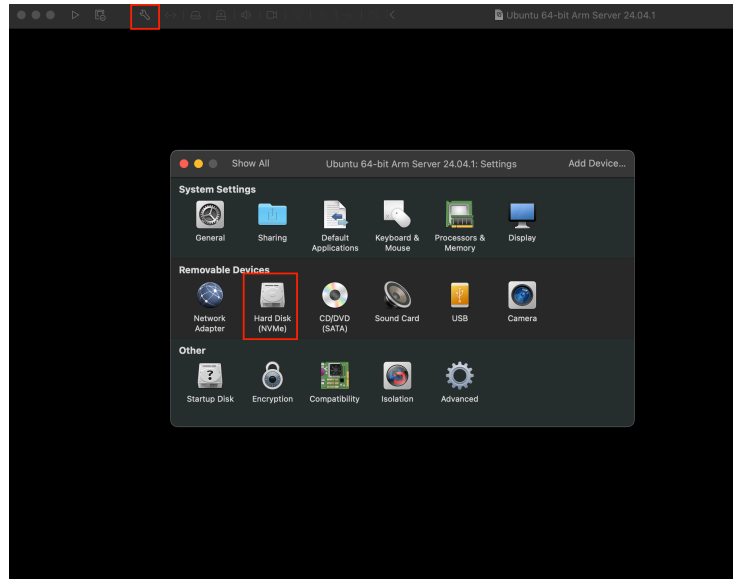


Click continue, and finish.

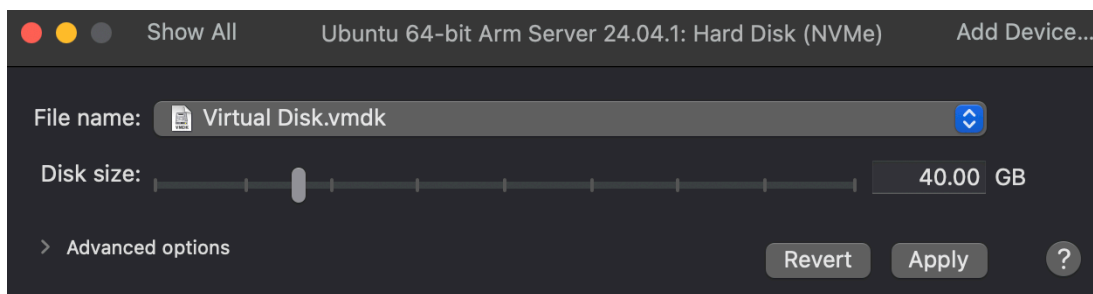
### Warning

Do not run the Virtual Machine yet! If the machine is automatically ran when you clicked finish, click “Virtual Machine” on the toolbar, and click “Shut Down.” If the option is grayed out, your machine is suspended. To unsuspend it, click the play button on the window. You should now be able to shut the machine down.

Click on the settings icon on the virtual machine. This will launch the settings window. On the settings window, click “Hard Disk”.



The next prompt asks for how much disk space the virtual machine will use. As you will not require much space for running your projects, this does not need to be large. We suggest providing a maximum disk size of 15 GB or larger.

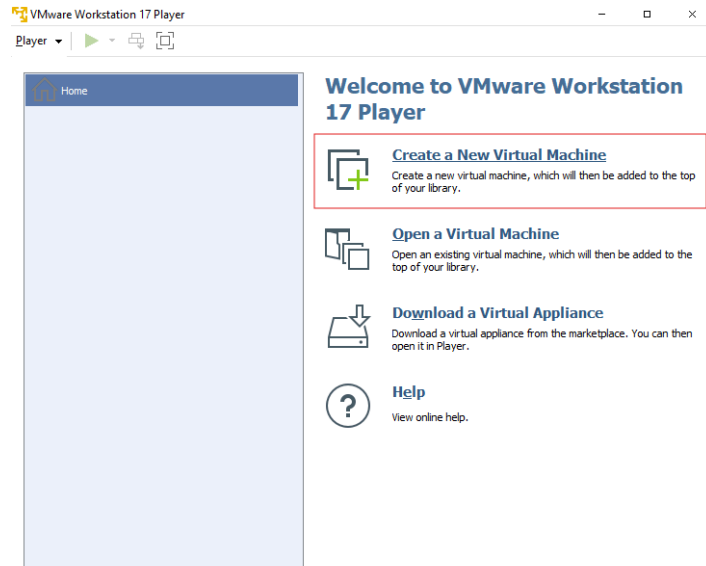


You can also set up shared folders using settings later; this will enable you to easily share files between your local computer and the virtual machine filesystem.

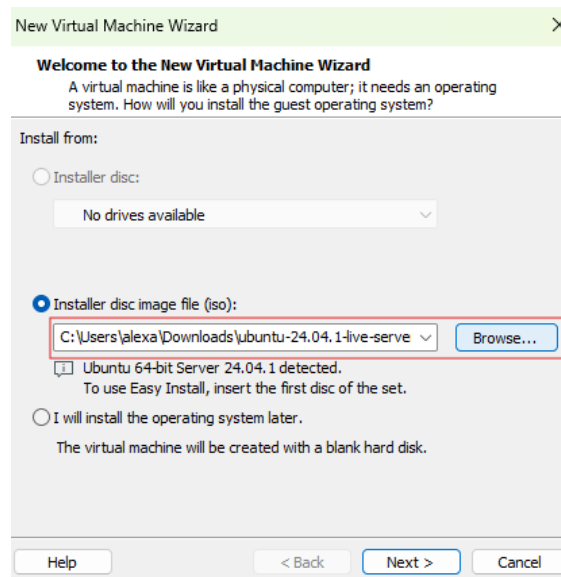
Now, launch the VM by clicking the play icon on the window.

## 3.2 VMWare Workstation (Windows)

Launch VMWare Workstation. Once it is launched, select “Create a New Virtual Machine”.



The next prompt asks for what operating system image to use. Select “Browse” to specify the .iso file you downloaded from the Ubuntu website and select “Next”.



The next prompt asks for the name and location of your virtual machine. You can change this to whatever you would like. Select “Next”.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Name the Virtual Machine**  
What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:  
Ubuntu 64-bit

Location:  
C:\Users\alexa\OneDrive\Documents\Virtual Machines\Ubuntu 6 Browse...

< Back Next > Cancel

The next prompt asks for how much disk space the virtual machine will use. As you will not require much space for running your projects, this does not need to be large. We suggest providing a maximum disk size of 15 GB or larger.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Specify Disk Capacity**  
How large do you want this disk to be?

The virtual machine's hard disk is stored as one or more files on the host computer's physical disk. These file(s) start small and become larger as you add applications, files, and data to your virtual machine.

Maximum disk size (GB): 20.0

Recommended size for Ubuntu 64-bit: 20 GB

☐ Store virtual disk as a single file

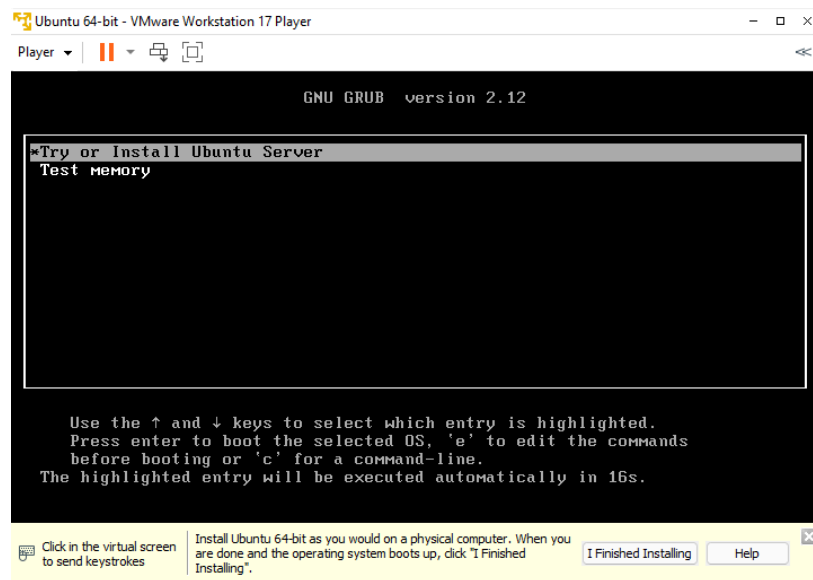
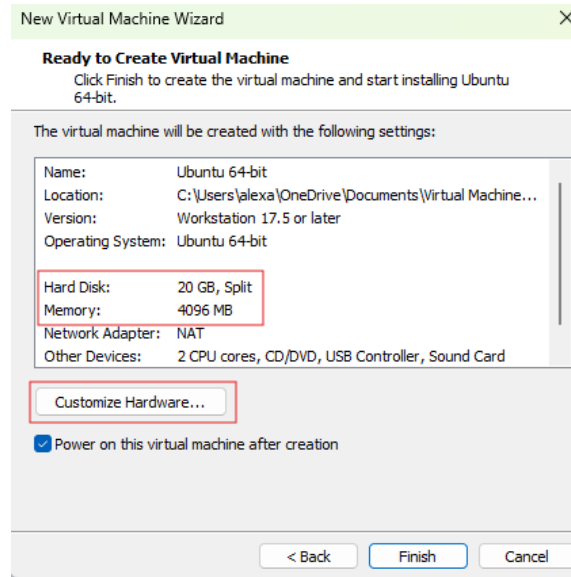
☒ Split virtual disk into multiple files

Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

Help < Back Next > Cancel

The next prompt asks you to confirm the settings of the virtual machine. Listed will be the hard disk size and memory. We suggest using a memory size of at least 4 GB, so if the default memory size is lower, select “Customize Hardware” and change the memory. Once you confirm the settings, select “Finish”. The virtual machine should then power on.





## 4 Setting Up the VM

### ⚠ Warning

It is important you do **everything** as directed during the setup. Do not enter a username that is different than what we provide, or change any settings differently. Some of our scripts depend on the username being the same as what we provide.

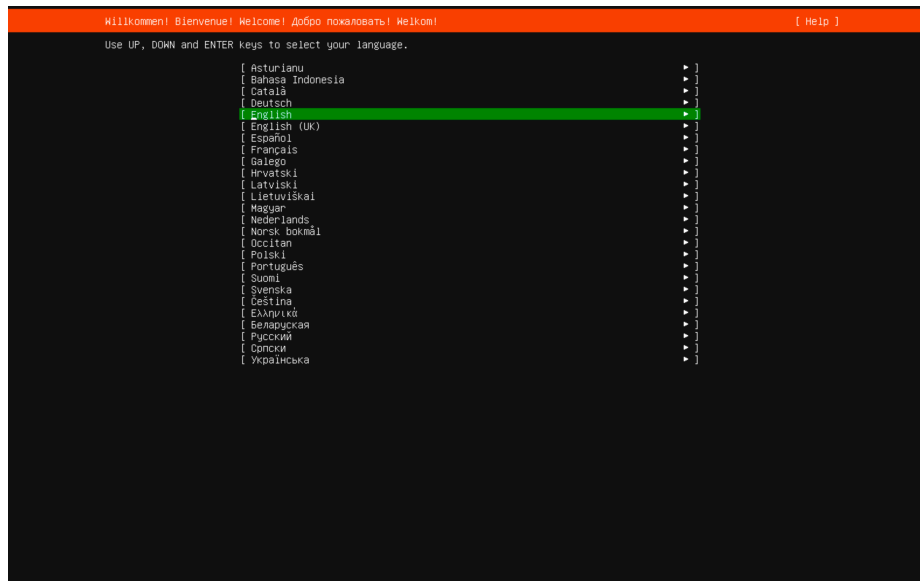
## **i** Info

You cannot use your mouse at this step. Navigate the menus with the arrow keys on your keyboard, and use the “Enter/Return” key to select.

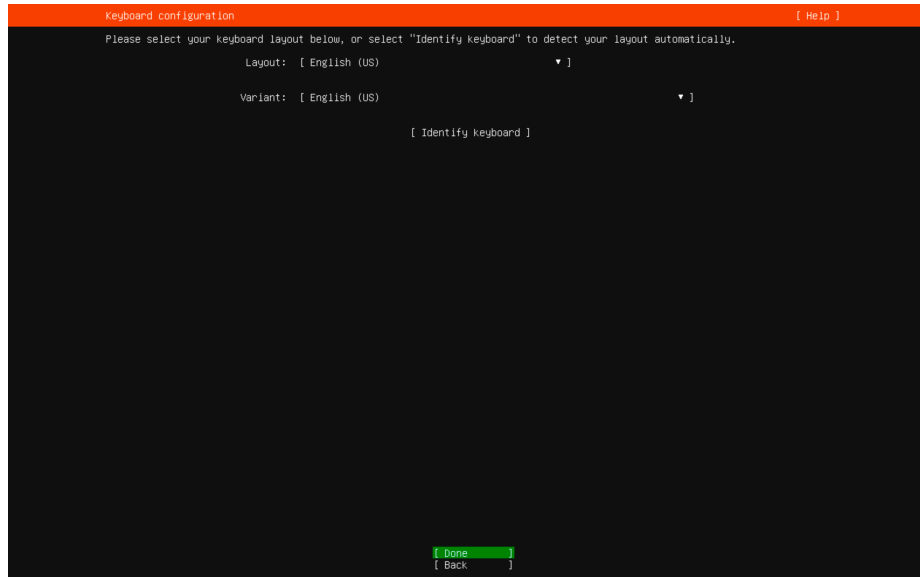
## **i** Info

VMWare fusion will “capture” your mouse, which may prevent you from using your cursor outside of the VM. To release your cursor, press the Ctrl and Cmd keys at the same time (CTRL + CMD).

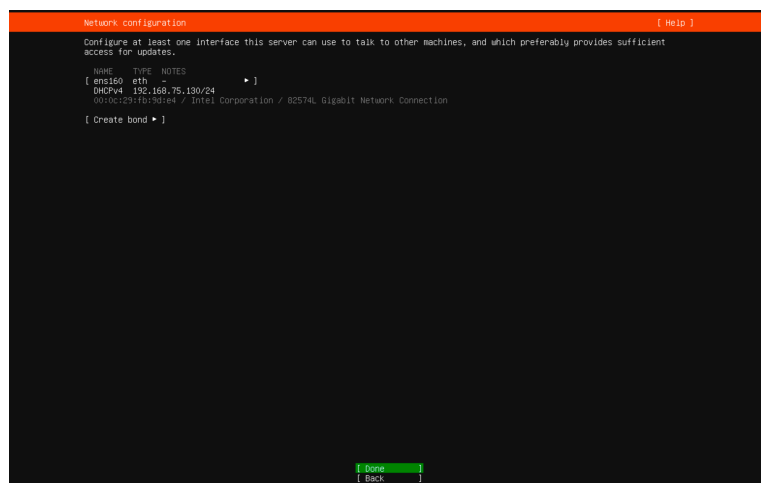
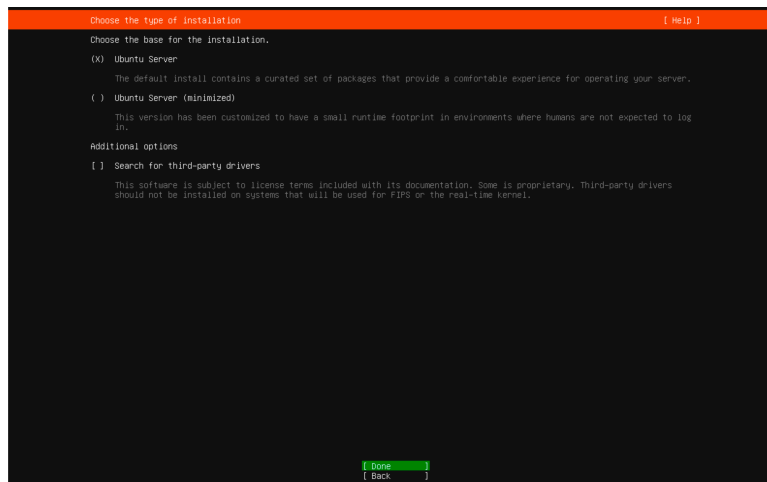
Select “Try or Install Ubuntu Server”, and wait for the machine to boot up until you get arrive at this screen. Select English as your language.



Click “Done” on the next page.



Click through the given options on each of the following screens. You do not need to change anything on the following screens, simply keep hitting “Continue”.



Proxy configuration
[ Help ]

If this system requires a proxy to connect to the internet, enter its details here.

Proxy address:

If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[user]:[pass]@host[:port]/".

[ Done ]
[ Back ]

Ubuntu archive mirror configuration
[ Help ]

If you use an alternative mirror for Ubuntu, enter its details here.

Mirror address:

You may provide an archive mirror to be used instead of the default.

The mirror location is being tested. -

[ Done ]
[ Back ]

Ubuntu archive mirror configuration
[ Help ]

If you use an alternative mirror for Ubuntu, enter its details here.

Mirror address:

You may provide an archive mirror to be used instead of the default.

This mirror location passed tests.

```

Get:1 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble InRelease [126 kB]
Get:2 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Fetched 506 kB in 2s (250 kB/s)
Reading package lists...

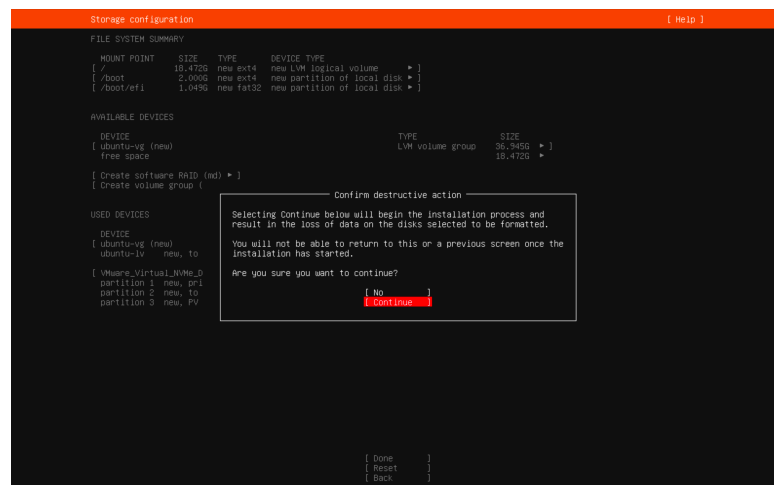
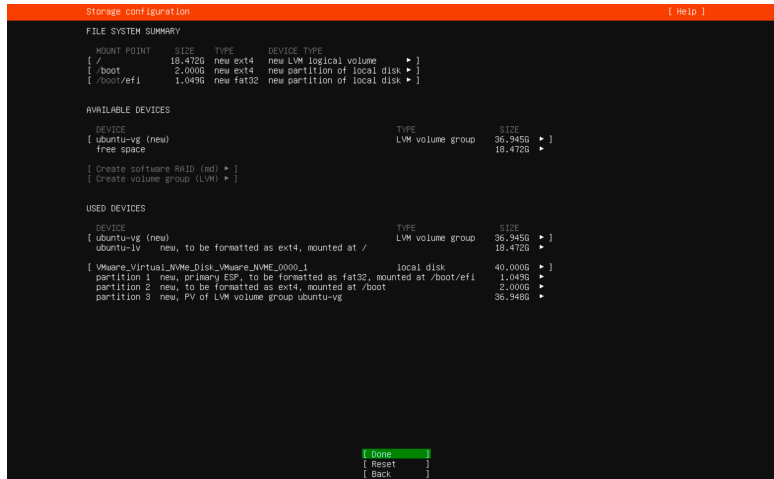
```

Mirror check still running

The check of the mirror URL is still running. You can continue, but there is a chance that the installation will fail.

[ Cancel ]
[ Continue ]

[ Done ]
[ Back ]



After this screen, enter the following information on the “Profile configuration screen” and hit continue.

Your name	ubuntu
Your servers name	ubuntu
Pick a username	ubuntu
Choose a password	eeecs489
Confirm your password	eeecs489

Profile configuration [ Help ]

Enter the username and password you will use to log in to the system. You can configure SSH access on a later screen, but a password is still needed for sudo.

Your name:

Your servers name:   
The name it uses when it talks to other computers.

Pick a username:

Choose a password:

Confirm your password:

[ Done ]

On the next screen, click “continue.”

Upgrade to Ubuntu Pro [ Help ]

Upgrade this machine to Ubuntu Pro for security updates on a much wider range of packages, until 2034. Assists with FedRAMP, FIPS, STIG, HIPAA and other compliance or hardening requirements.

[ About Ubuntu Pro ► ]

( ) Enable Ubuntu Pro

(X) Skip for now

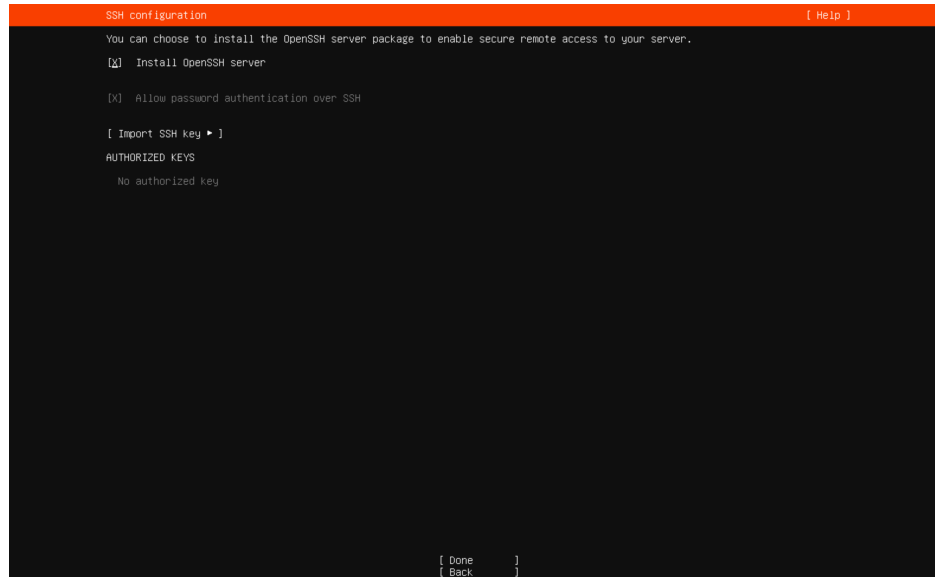
You can always enable Ubuntu Pro later using the 'pro attach' command.

[ Continue ]  
[ Back ]

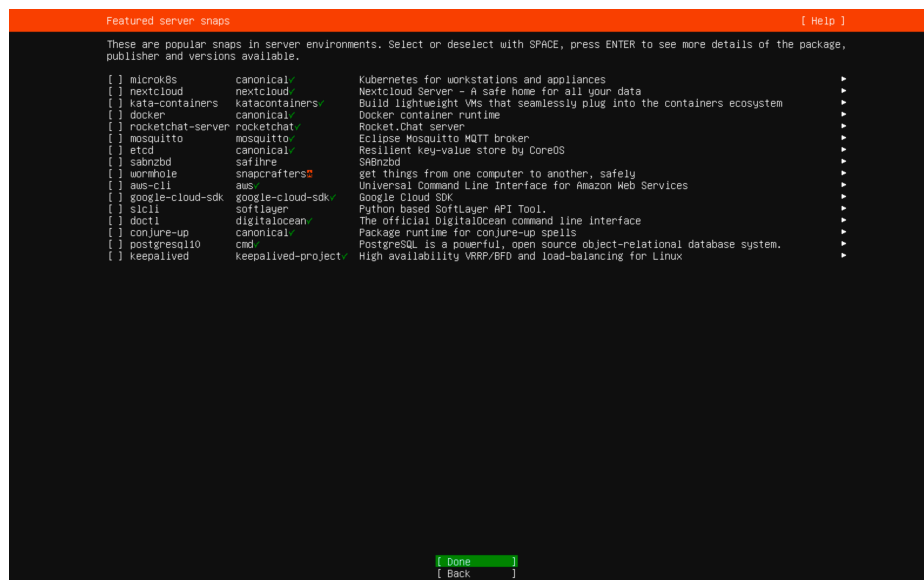
On the next screen, make sure your selections look like the image below, and hit Done.

**Warning**

Make sure Install OpenSSH server is checked!



On the final page, hit “Done”.



Wait until the installation finishes, and hit “Reboot Now.”

```
Installation complete! [ Help ]

writing install sources to disk
running 'curtin extract'
curtin command extract
acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tmpjgthtJ3/mount
configuring keyboard
curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
curtin command install
configuring installed system
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
Installing packages on target system: ['efibootmgr', 'grub-efi-arm64', 'grub-efi-arm64-signed', 'shim-signed']
configuring iscsi service
configuring nbd (mdadm) service
configuring NVMe over TCP
Installing kernel
setting up swap
apply networking config
writing etc/fstab
configuring multipath
updating packages on target system
configuring pollinate user-agent on target
updating initramfs configuration
configuring target system bootloader
Installing grub to target devices
copying metadata from /cdrom
final system configuration
calculating extra packages to install
Installing openssh-server
retrieving openssh-server
curtin command system-install
unpacking openssh-server
curtin command system-install
configuring cloud-init
downloading and installing security updates
curtin command in-target
restoring apt configuration
curtin command in-target
subiquity/late/run:

[ View full log ]
[ Reboot Now ]
```

If you see this, just hit “Enter”

```
[FAILED] Failed unmounting cdrom.mount - /cdrom.
Please remove the installation medium, then press ENTER:
[FAILED] Failed unmounting cdrom.mount - /cdrom.
_
```

On the next screen, enter ubuntu as your ubuntu login, and eecs489 as your password.

```
Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS ubuntu tty1
ubuntu login: ubuntu
Password:
```

Once you are at the command line, run the following commands:



</> **Code**

```
$ sudo apt update  
$ sudo apt install -y build-essential cmake libboost-all-dev open-vm-tools
```

Now, install Mininet:

</> **Code**

```
$ sudo apt-get install mininet
```

Verify that Mininet installed properly by running

</> **Code**

```
$ mn --version
```

You should get 2.3.0 (or something similar) as an output. Having a slightly different version will not be a problem. Once the above commands are complete, run

</> **Code**

```
$ sudo reboot now
```

## 5 Setting Up Remote Development

You can now use the terminal to `git clone` the projects from GitHub and get to work.

You will find it helpful to use `ssh` with tools like [VSCode Remote Development](#) or [CLion Remote Development](#) to complete your projects.

In your virtual machine terminal run

```
</> Code
```

```
$ ip a
```

which will produce an output that looks like

```
eefe@efe:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens160: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:88:19:21 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s0
    inet 192.168.75.135/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.75.255 scope global dynamic ens160
        valid_lft 1794sec preferred_lft 1794sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe88:1921/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

You can use the `ip` address of `ens160` (or whichever adapter other than `lo` that has a field called `inet`). In the above photo, the IP is `192.168.75.135`.

Using that IP address, **on your computer's terminal**, you can run

```
</> Code
```

```
$ ssh ubuntu@<IP>
```

and enter the password `eecs489` to login. You can use the same username/password combination for remote development tools.

If you want to use VSCode, you can use the [Remote SSH](#) extension to then SSH into your virtual machine with VSCode, so you can open folders and modify files within the virtual machine through your local VSCode application. You will use the same `ssh` command as above to `ssh` into the VM through the extension.