

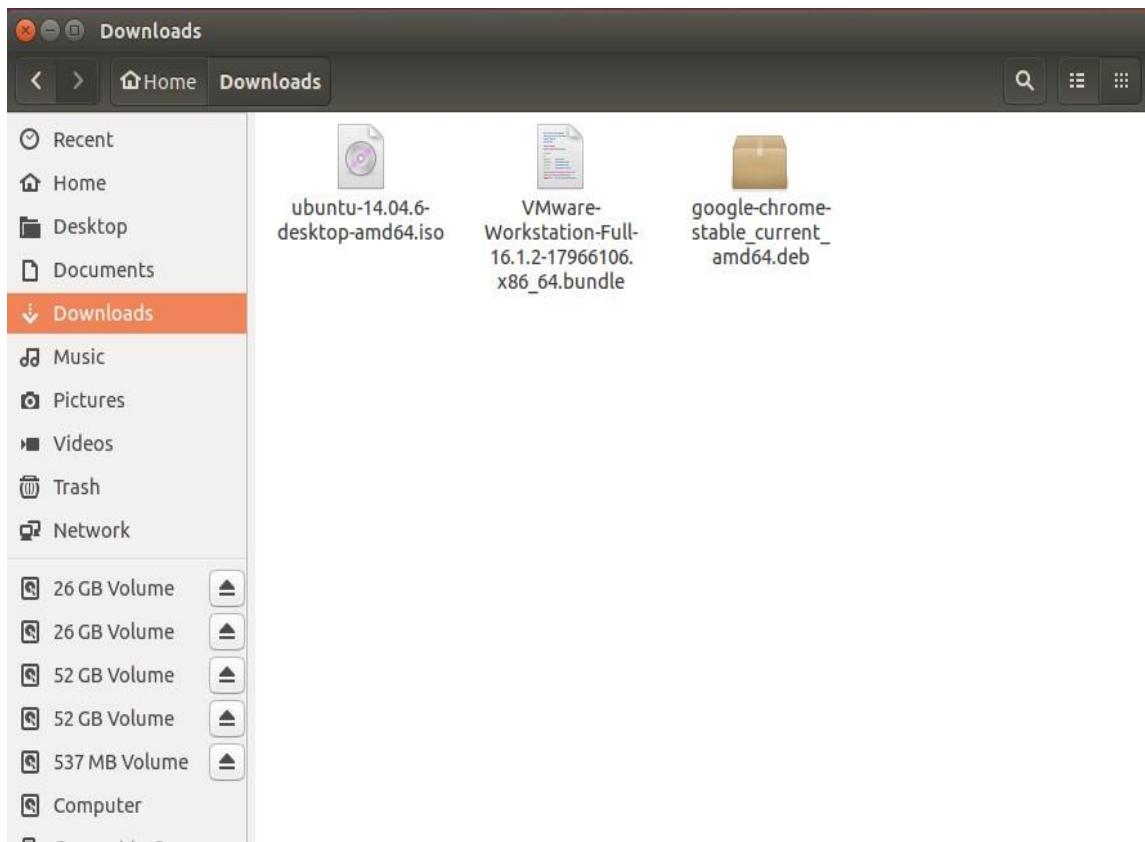
EX.NO.1 INSTALL VIRTUALBOX WITH LINUX OS ON TOP OF WINDOWS
DATE:

AIM:

To install Virtualbox with different flavours of linux or windows OS on top of windows host operating system.

Step 1:

Download the following
 VMware package
 Guest OS (Ubuntu) ISO file



Step 2: Navigate to the directory where the above files are downloaded.

```
user@sys116:~/Downloads
user@sys116:~$ ls
Android           Downloads        Public
AndroidStudioProjects examples.desktop Templates
Desktop           Music           Videos
Documents          Pictures        VMware Installation Snapshots
user@sys116:~$ cd Downloads
user@sys116:~/Downloads$ ls
google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
ubuntu-14.04.6-desktop-amd64.iso
VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_64.bundle
user@sys116:~/Downloads$
```

Step 3:

Change the permissions of the VMware package. Use the following command, chmod a+x <VMWARE_PACKAGE_NAME> That is,

chmod a+x VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_64.bundle

Run the next command to install the VMware.

sudo ./VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_64.bundle

```
user@sys116: ~/Downloads
user@sys116:~/Downloads$ chmod a+x VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_6
4.bundle
user@sys116:~/Downloads$ sudo ./VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_64.b
undle
```

```
user@sys116: ~/Downloads
user@sys116:~/Downloads$ chmod a+x VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_6
4.bundle
user@sys116:~/Downloads$ sudo ./VMware-Workstation-Full-16.1.2-17966106.x86_64.b
undle
[sudo] password for user:
Extracting VMware Installer...done.
Installing VMware Installer 3.0.0
Copying files...
```

```
user@sys116: ~/Downloads
Configuring...
Installing VMware Player Application 16.1.2
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installing VMware OVF Tool component for Linux 4.4.1
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installing VMware Network Editor User Interface 16.1.2
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installing VMware VIX Core Library 1.17.0
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installing VMware VIX Workstation-16.0.0 Library 1.17.0
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installing VMware VProbes component for Linux 16.1.2
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installing VMware Workstation 16.1.2
Copying files...
Configuring...
Installation was successful.
user@sys116:~/Downloads$
```

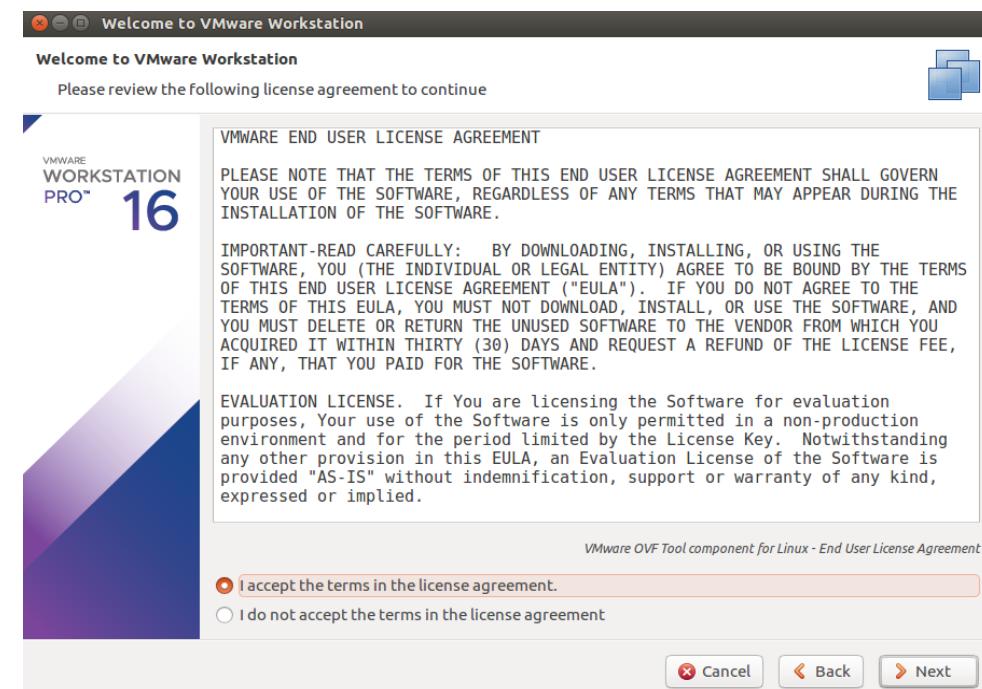
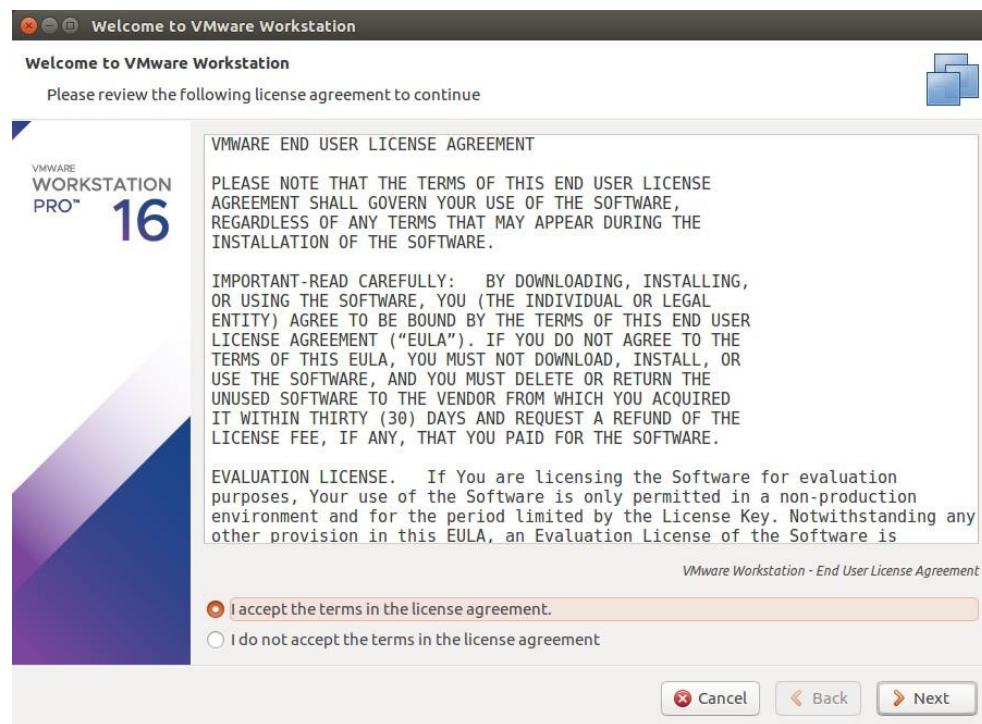
Step 4:

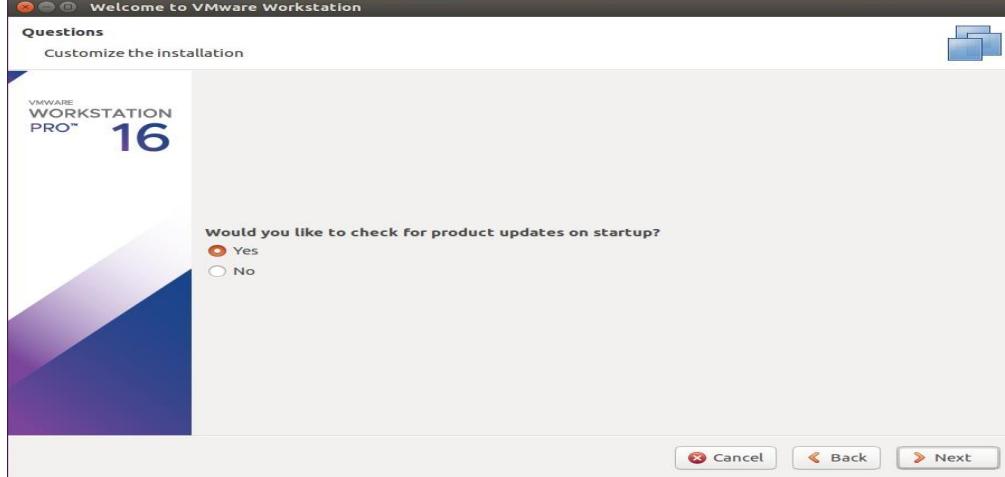
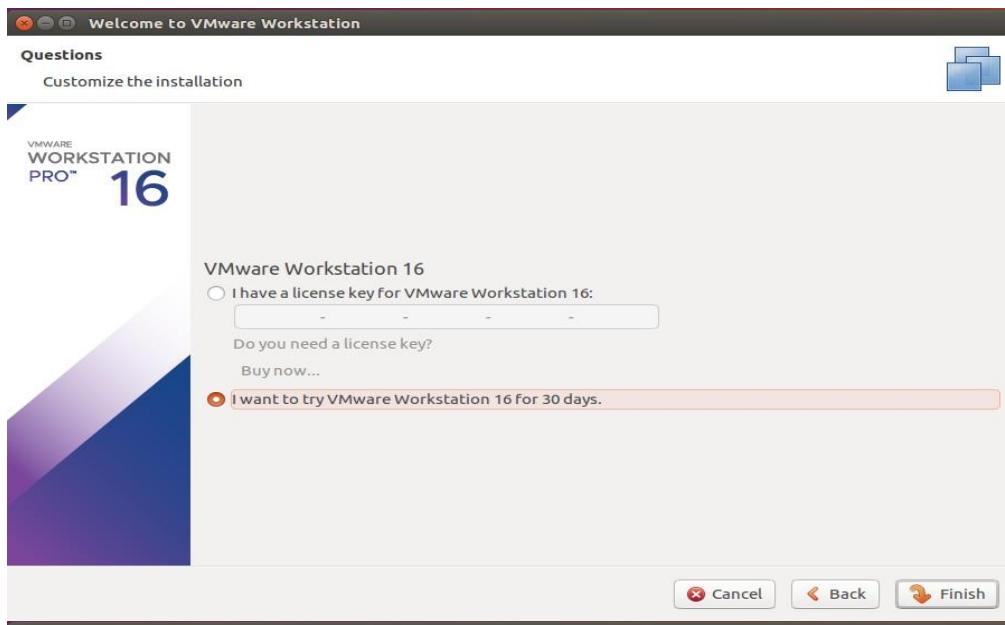
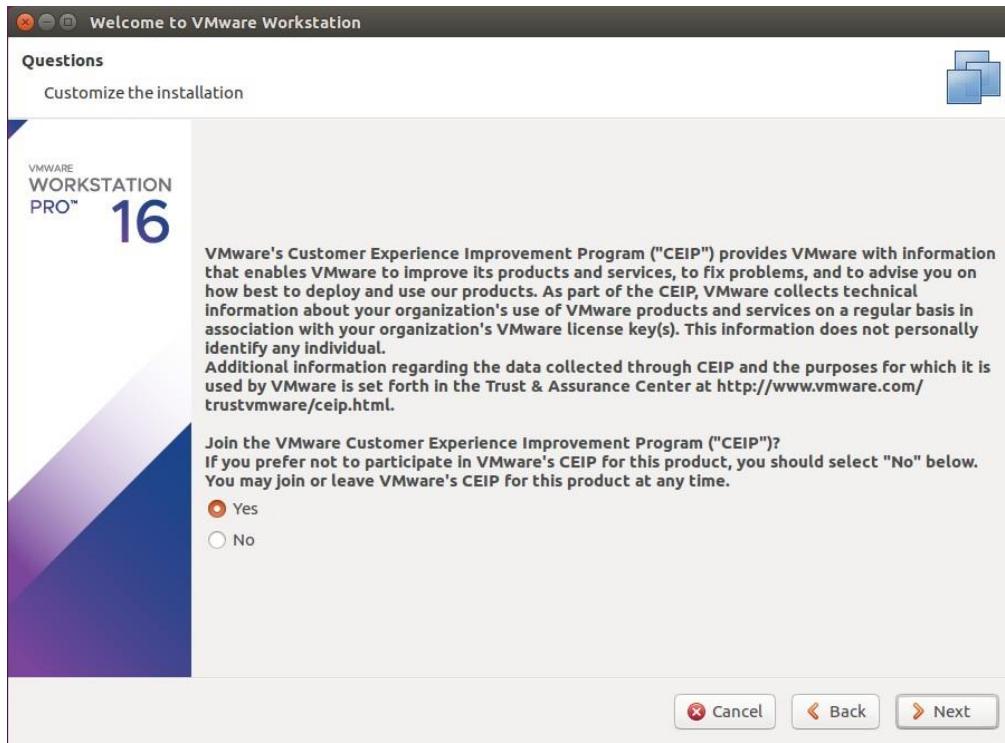
Open VMware Player

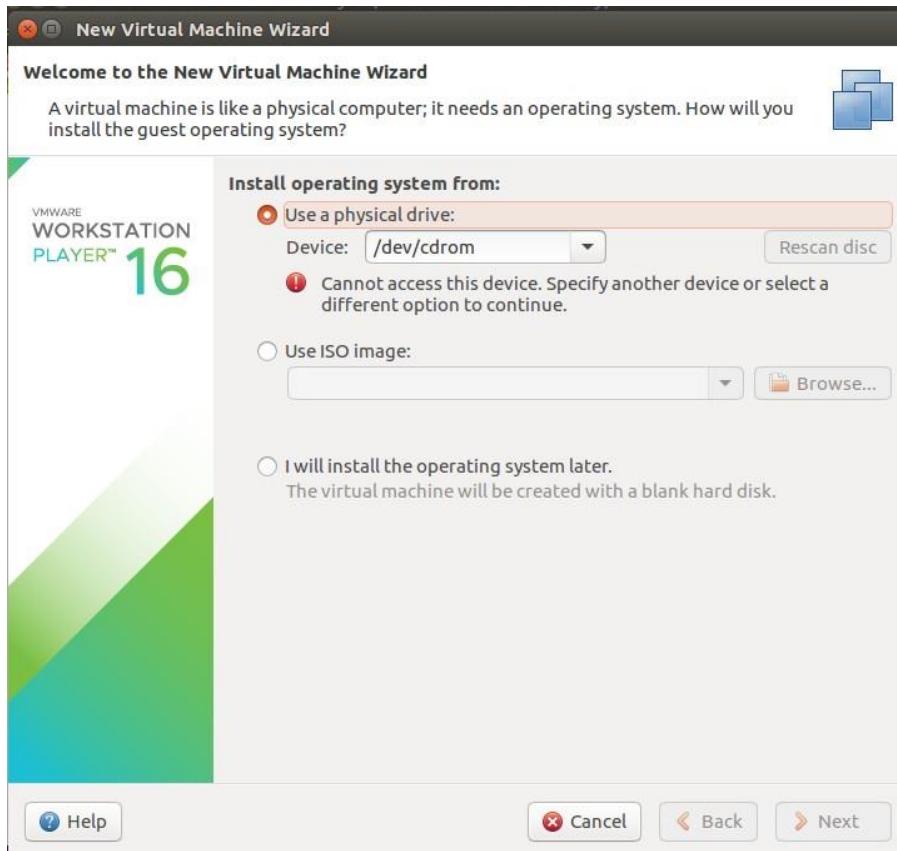
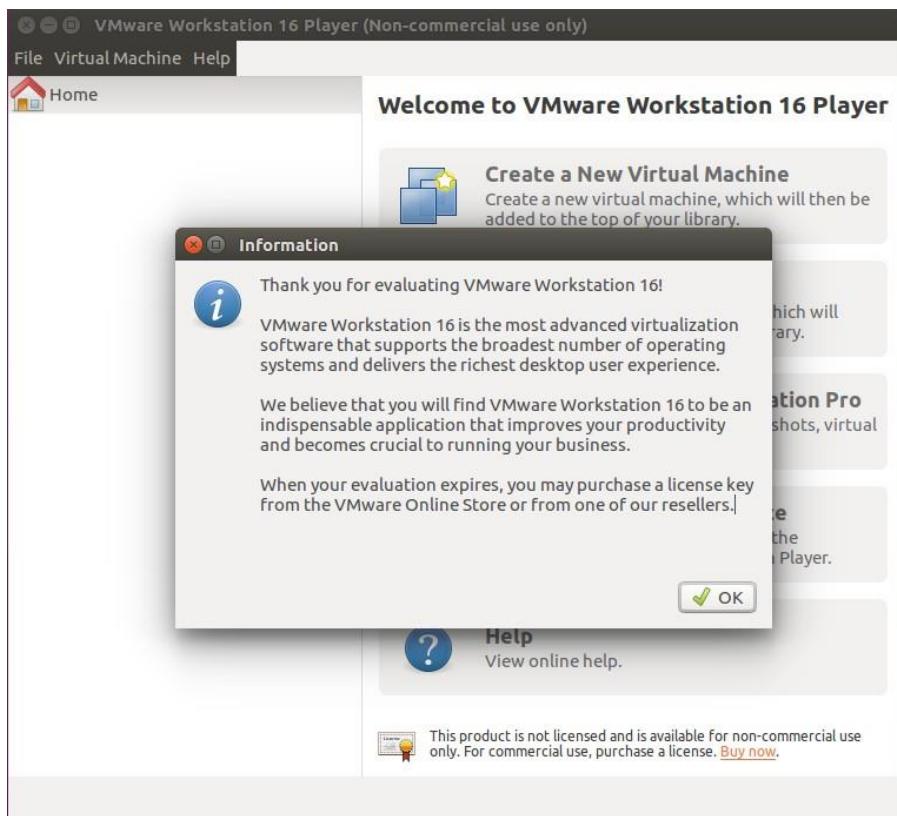
Accept all the agreements, terms and conditions.

Select all the default settings and continue.

VMware is successfully installed on your Host Machine.







Step 5:

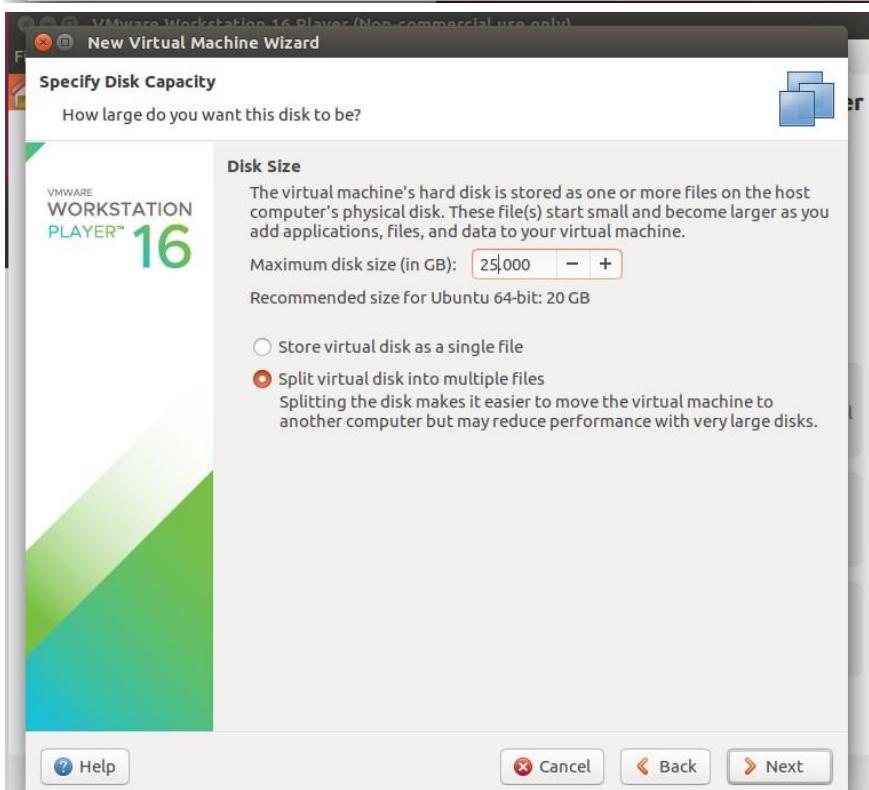
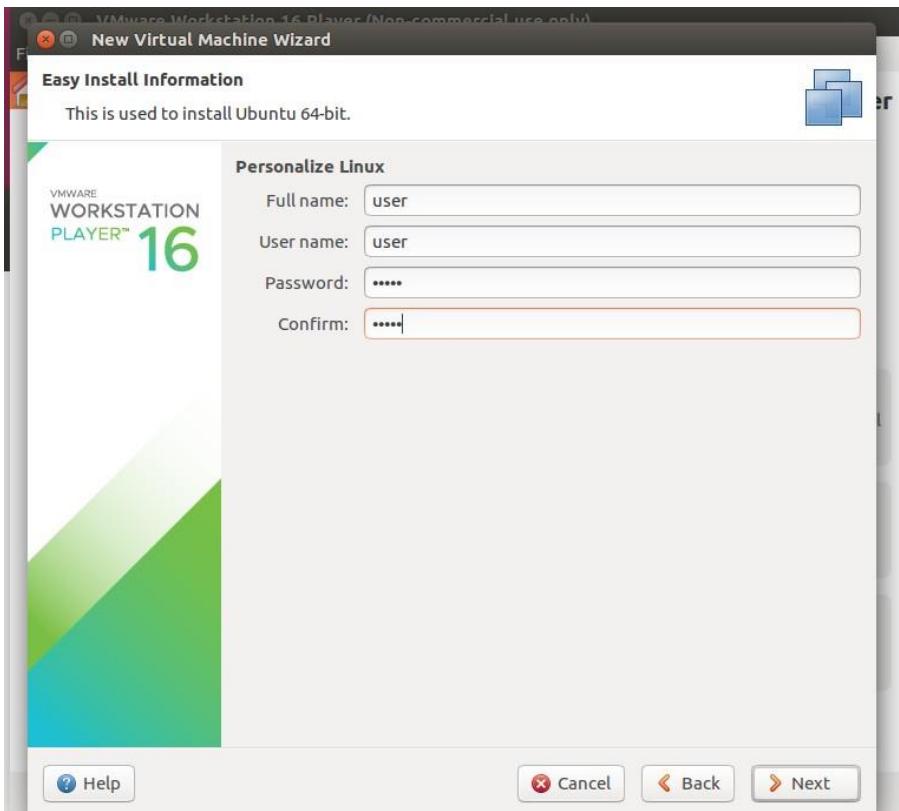
Select “Create a new Virtual Machine”

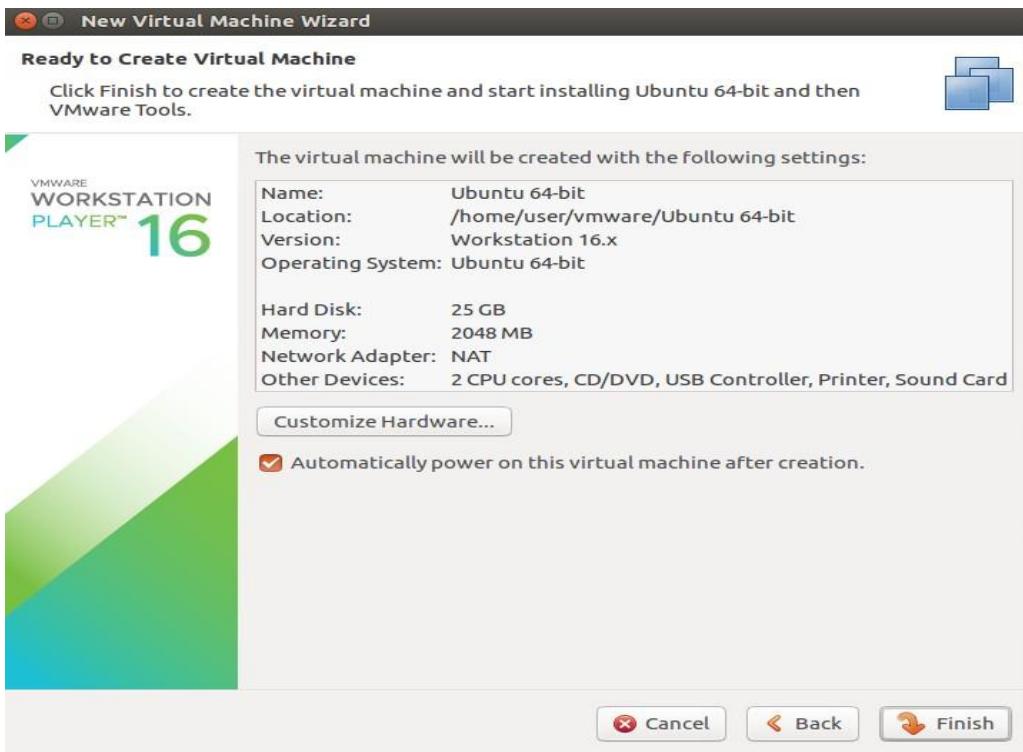
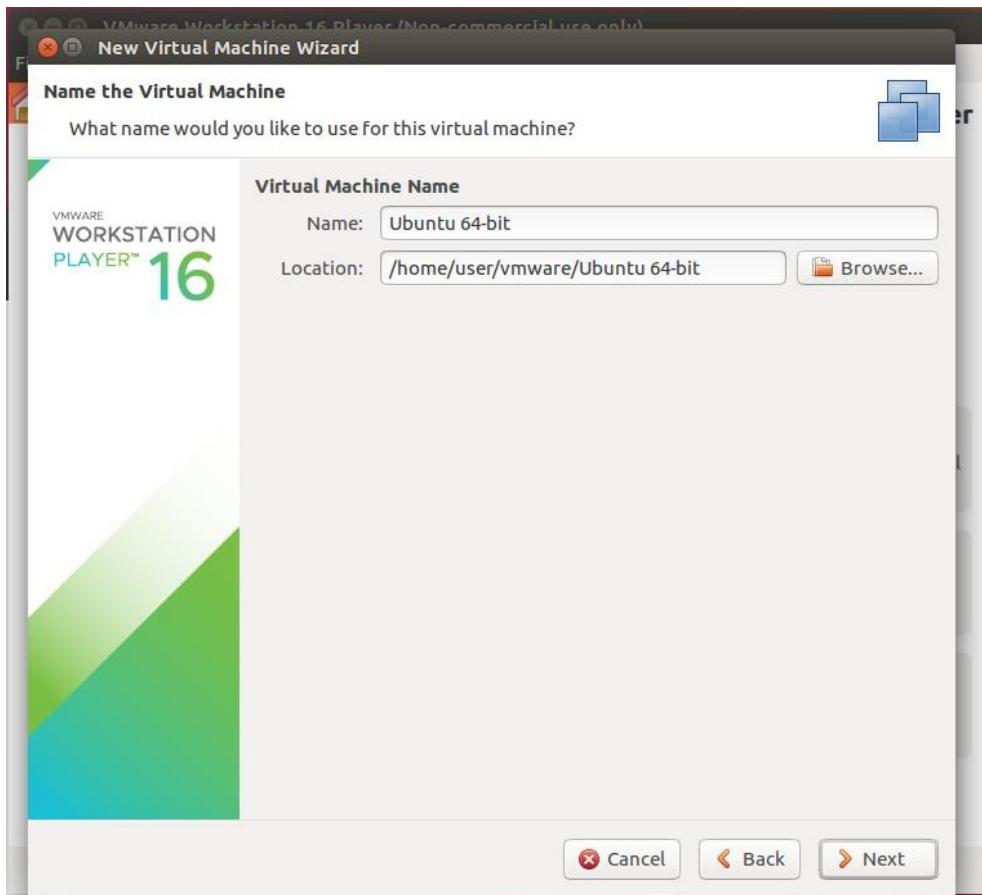
Select “Use ISO image” and Browse your Guest OS ISO image path and click “Next”.

Use your password as “admin” and click “Next”.

Click “Next”

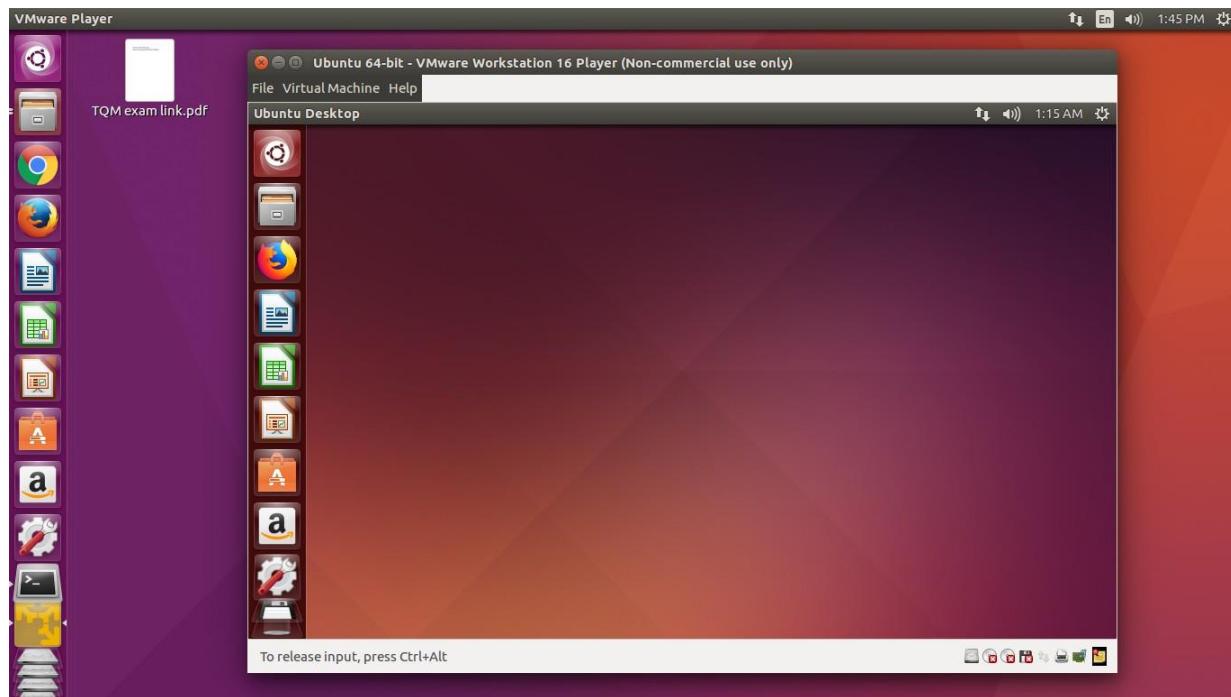
Select your disk size upto a maximum of 25GB and Click “Next”.





Select Finish

Guest OS is installed Successfully.



RESULT:

Thus installation of Virtualbox with different flavours of linux or windows OS on top of windows host operating system is completed successfully.

Ex.No: 2

Install Gcc Compilers in Virtual Machine

Date :

Aim: To install a C compiler in the virtual machine and execute a sample program.

Algorithm:

Step 1: To check Gcc compiler is installed or not.

```
$ dpkg -l | grep gcc
```

Step 2: If GCC compiler is not installed in VM, to execute the following command

```
$sudo apt-get install gcc (or) $sudo apt-get install build-essential
```

Step 3: Open a Vi Editor

Step 4: Get the no. of rows and columns for first and second

matrix. Step 5: Get the values of x and y matrix using for loop.

Step 6: Find the product of first and second and store the result in multiply
matrix. multiply[i][j]=multiply[i][j]+(first[i][k]*second[k][j]);

Step 7: Display the resultant

matrix. Step 8: Stop the program.

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int m, n, p, q, c, d, k, sum = 0;
    int first[10][10], second[10][10], multiply[10][10];
    printf("Enter the number of rows and columns of first matrix\n");
    scanf("%d%d", &m, &n);
    printf("Enter the elements of first matrix\n");
    for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
        for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
            scanf("%d", &first[c][d]);
    printf("Enter the number of rows and columns of second matrix\n");
    scanf("%d%d", &p, &q);
    if ( n != p )
        printf("Matrices with entered orders can't be multiplied with each other.\n");
    else
    {
        printf("Enter the elements of second matrix\n");

        for ( c = 0 ; c < p ; c++ ) for ( d
            = 0 ; d < q ; d++ ) scanf("%d",
            &second[c][d]); for ( c = 0 ; c
            < m ; c++ )
        {
            for ( d = 0 ; d < q ; d++ )
            {
                for ( k = 0 ; k < p ; k++ )
                {
                    sum = sum + first[c][k]*second[k][d];
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        }
```

```
        multiply[c][d] = sum;
        sum = 0;
    }
}
printf("Product of entered matrices:-\n");
for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
{
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output:

Compile: cse105@it105-HP-ProDesk-400-G1-SFF:~\$ gcc matrix.c

Run: cse105@cse105-HP-ProDesk-400-G1-SFF:~\$./a.out

Enter the number of rows and columns of first matrix

2 2

Enter the elements of first matrix

2 2 2 2

Enter the number of rows and columns of second matrix

2 2

Enter the elements of second matrix

2 2 2 2

Product of entered matrices:-

8 8

8 8

Result :

Thus a C compiler in the virtual machine to execute a sample program has been executed successfully.

EXNO: 3**INSTALLING GOOGLE APP ENGINE****AIM:**

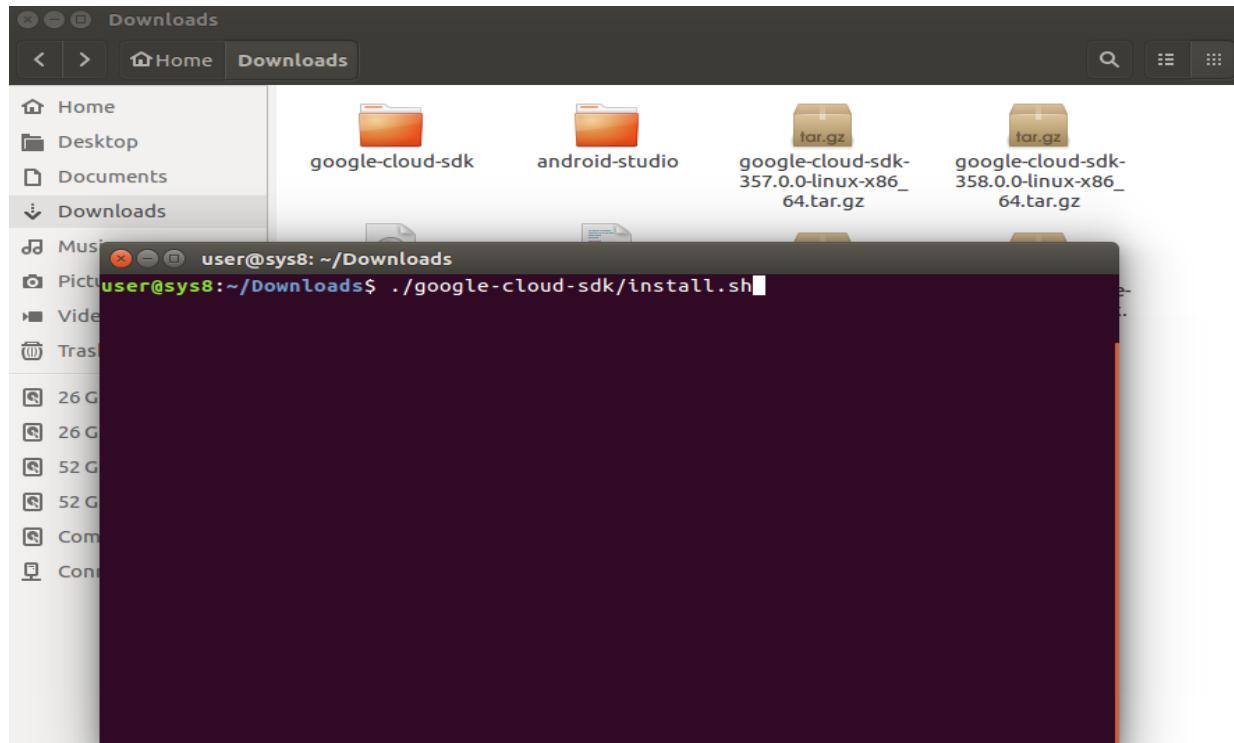
To Install Google App Engine. Create hello world app and other simple web applications using python/java.

STEP 1

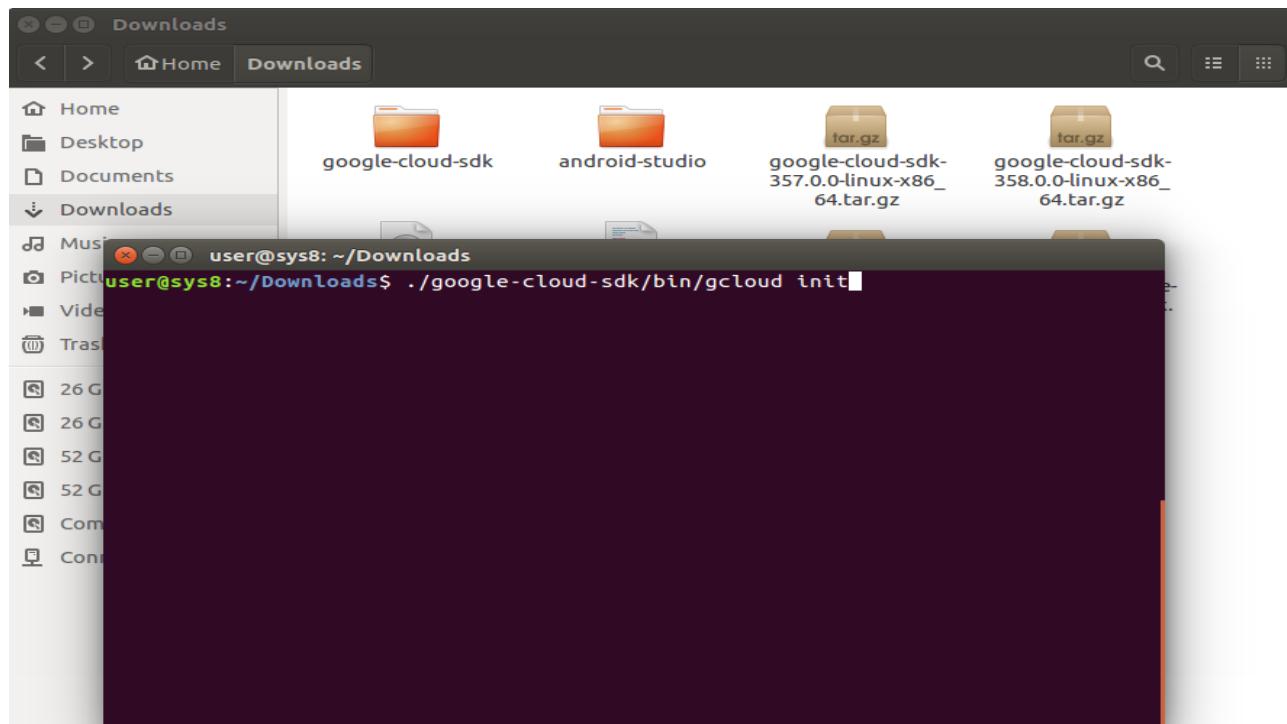
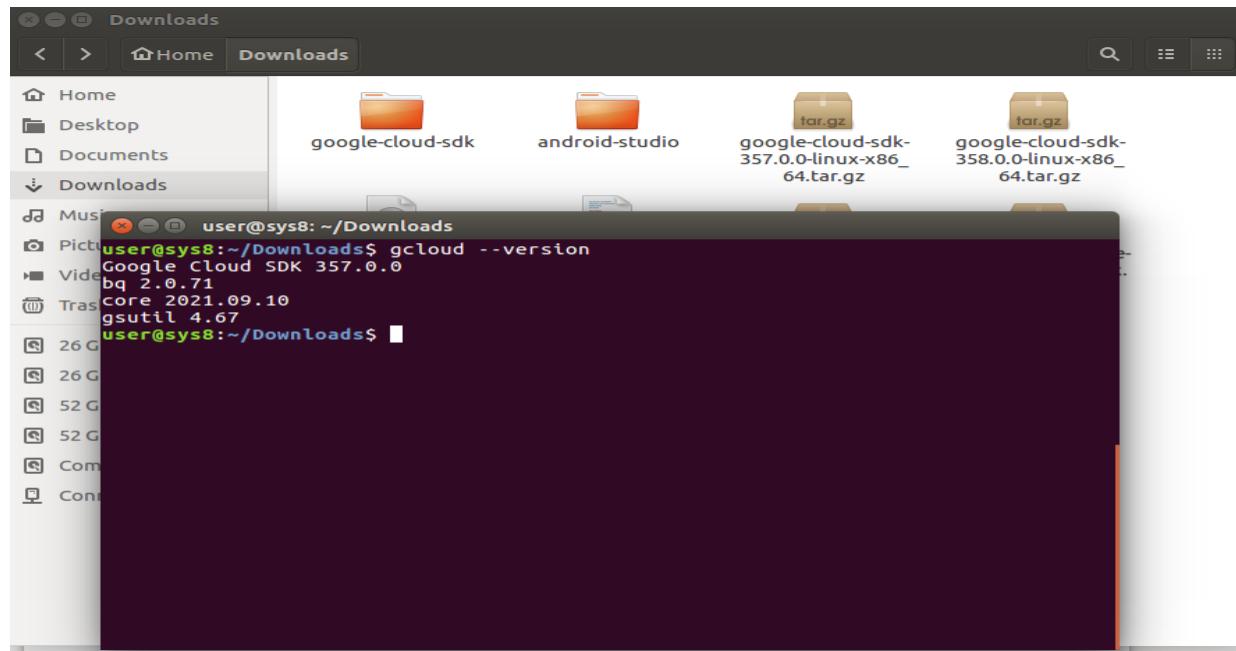
- Download google cloud SDK from the google cloud website
[<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/install>]
(OR)
- Click the following link to download the required Google Cloud SDK
[https://dl.google.com/dl/cloudsdk/channels/rapid/downloads/google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-x86_64.tar.gz]
Extract the zip folder in Downloads/ folder

STEP 2

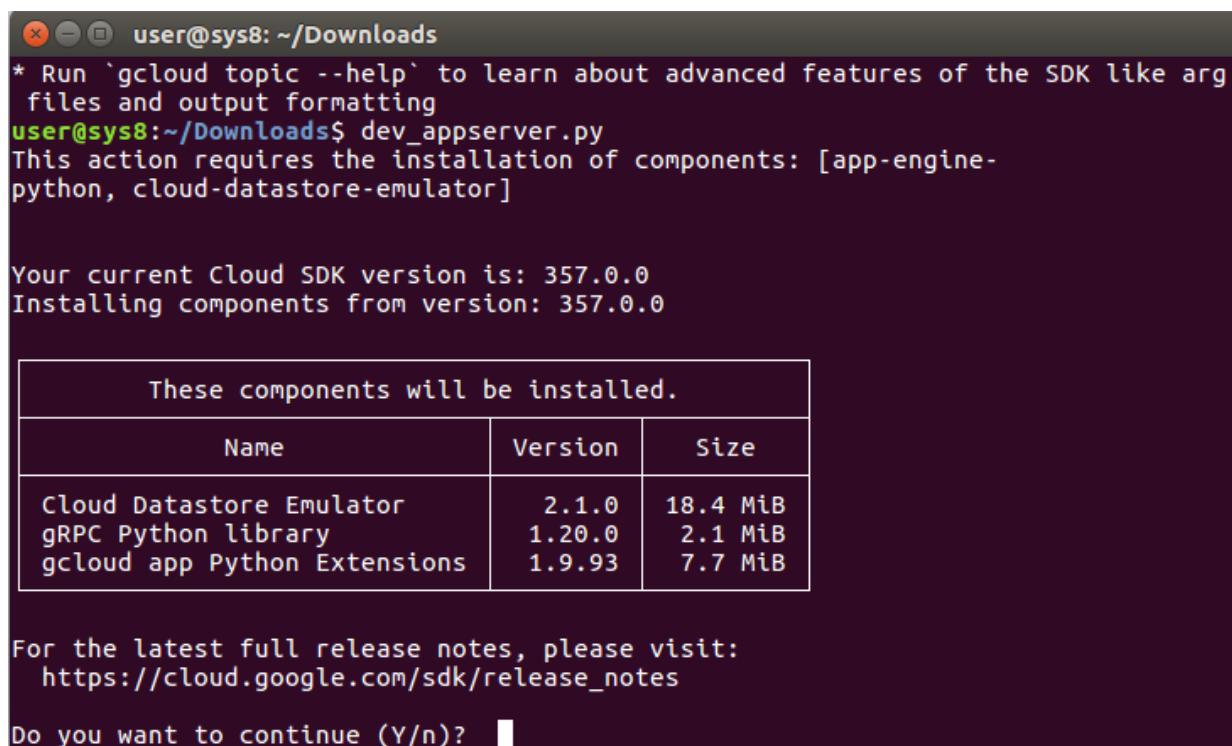
- Open new terminal in Downloads/ folder and install the google cloud
`./google-cloud-sdk/install.sh`



- Open a new terminal and initialized the gcloud
`./google-cloud-sdk/bin/gcloud init`



- Login to your google account and continue the process by accepting the terms and conditions
- Now run `dev_appserver.py` command in your terminal.



```
user@sys8: ~/Downloads
* Run `gcloud topic --help` to learn about advanced features of the SDK like arg
  files and output formatting
user@sys8:~/Downloads$ dev_appserver.py
This action requires the installation of components: [app-engine-
python, cloud-datastore-emulator]

Your current Cloud SDK version is: 357.0.0
Installing components from version: 357.0.0

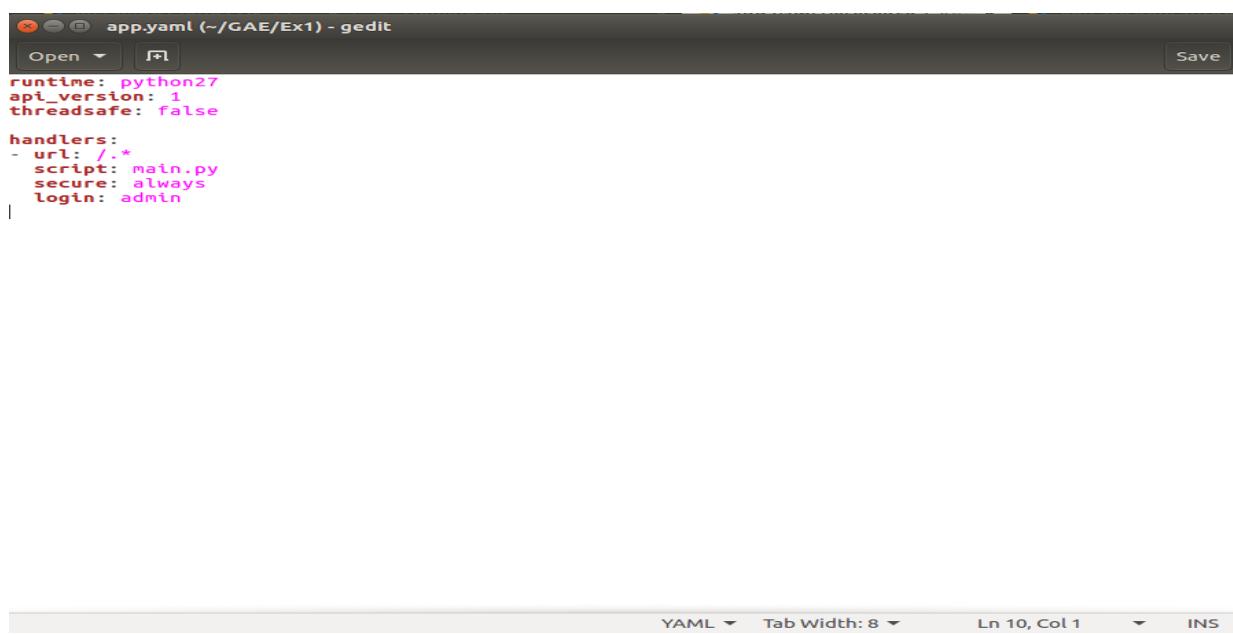
These components will be installed.

+-----+-----+-----+
| Name | Version | Size   |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Cloud Datastore Emulator | 2.1.0   | 18.4 MiB |
| gRPC Python library      | 1.20.0  | 2.1 MiB  |
| gcloud app Python Extensions | 1.9.93 | 7.7 MiB  |
+-----+-----+-----+

For the latest full release notes, please visit:
  https://cloud.google.com/sdk/release_notes

Do you want to continue (Y/n)?
```

- Create a `main.py` file and `app.yaml` file in your desired folder
- Inside `main.py` write a simple hello world program



```
app.yaml (~/GAE/Ex1) - gedit
Open  Save
runtime: python27
api_version: 1
threadsafe: false

handlers:
- url: /*
  script: main.py
  secure: always
  login: admin
```

- Finally run the app using

```
user@sys8:~/GAE/Ex1
user@sys8:~/Downloads$ cd ..
user@sys8:~$ ls
Android          Desktop          GAE-Projects  snap
AndroidStudioProjects  Documents      Music        Templates
curl-7.50.3       Downloads      Pictures     Videos
curl-7.50.3.tar.gz examples.desktop Public      vmware
user@sys8:~$ mkdir -p GAE/Ex1/
user@sys8:~$ cd GAE/Ex1/
user@sys8:~/GAE/Ex1$ touch main.py app.yaml
user@sys8:~/GAE/Ex1$ gedit main.py
user@sys8:~/GAE/Ex1$ gedit app.yaml
user@sys8:~/GAE/Ex1$ dev_appserver.py "app.yaml"
INFO    2021-09-30 08:07:26,554 devappserver2.py:309] Skipping SDK update check
.
WARNING 2021-09-30 08:07:26,964 simple_search_stub.py:1196] Could not read search indexes from /tmp/appengine.None.user/search_indexes
INFO    2021-09-30 08:07:26,965 api_server.py:383] Starting API server at: http://localhost:38679
INFO    2021-09-30 08:07:27,017 dispatcher.py:267] Starting module "default" running at: http://localhost:8080
INFO    2021-09-30 08:07:27,018 admin_server.py:150] Starting admin server at: http://localhost:8000
INFO    2021-09-30 08:07:29,037 instance.py:294] Instance PID: 5617
```

```
$ dev_appserver.py "app.yaml"
```

- Go to <http://localhost:8000/>

Result :

Thus installation of Google App Engine is completed and hello world app using python is completed successfully

EXNO: 4**GAE LAUNCHER TO LAUNCH THE WEB APPLICATIONS.****AIM:**

To use GAE launcher to launch the web applications.

PROCEDURE :

Step 1 – Go to Cloud SDK

<https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/install>

Step 2 – Download Linux 64-bit (x86_64)

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Command Line Interface (CLI) documentation page for the Cloud SDK. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Cloud SDK, Quickstarts, How-to guides, and other documentation sections. The main content area displays a table of available packages for different platforms. A note at the top right of the content area says: "Your operating system must be able to run one of these supported Python versions in order for Cloud SDK to run. For more information on how to choose and configure your Python interpreter, refer to [gcloud topic startup](#)". Below this, step 2 is described: "Download one of the following:" followed by a note: "★ Note: To determine your OS version, run `getconf LONG_BIT` from your command line." The table lists the following packages:

Platform	Package	Size	SHA256 Checksum
Linux 64-bit (x86_64)	google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-x86_64.tar.gz	87.7 MB	7fa9058ce4e419564f53ad768699a78baec5b712b15db63f9e2aed42b5dcde29
Linux 64-bit (arm)	google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-arm.tar.gz	85.0 MB	d11a08f02db5ebe7e03688e13fff0ec2a9a9af19e4ab2cf04c75f90015c6c6a4
Linux 32-bit (x86)	google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-x86.tar.gz	85.0 MB	62efaaa3032780f665bb325aed9eacd6a1273f3fc680f94c9c4168dda4c1933f

Step 3 is described as "Alternatively, to download the Linux 64-bit archive file from your command-line, run:
`curl -O https://dl.google.com/dl/cloudsdk/channels/rapid/downloads/google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-x86_64.tar.gz`

Step 4 is described as "For the 64-bit arm archive file, run:
`curl -O https://dl.google.com/dl/cloudsdk/channels/rapid/downloads/google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-arm.tar.gz`

Step 5 is described as "For the 32-bit archive file, run:
`curl -O https://dl.google.com/dl/cloudsdk/channels/rapid/downloads/google-cloud-sdk-357.0.0-linux-x86.tar.gz`

Step 3 – Extract the Zip File from downloads

Step 4 – Open Terminal in Downloads

Step 5 – Run the following command

./google-cloud-sdk/install.sh

Step 6 – Init the cloud sdk using the following command

./google-cloud-sdk/bin/gcloud init

Step 7 – Run “**dev_appserver.py**” in the terminal

Step 8 – Create Project Folder, Download the zip file from the below link and unzip it.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/18gHSvne6r11yT70X6x7HtmJlpLTBieYq/view?usp=sharing>

Step 9 - Create a App.yaml file

App.yaml

```
runtime: python27
api_version: 1
threadsafe: true
handlers:
- url: /
  static_files: project/index.html
  upload: project/index.html
- url: /
  static_dir: project
```

Step 10 - Go to the Project Folder and open the terminal

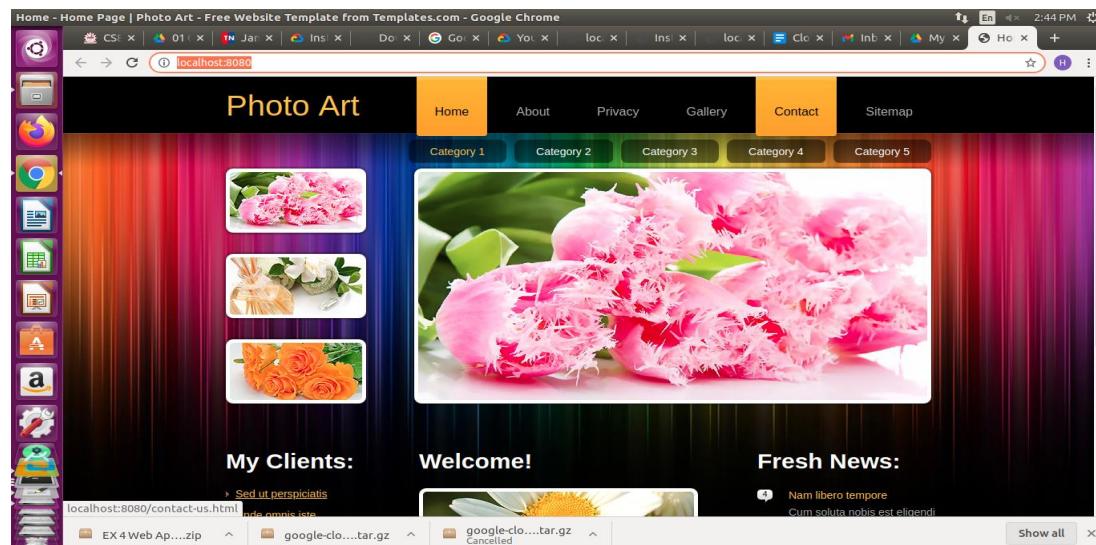
dev_appserver.py “app.yaml”

Step 11 - Go to <http://localhost:8000>

“If Localhost not opening then run this command”

fuser -n tcp -k 8080

OUTPUT :



RESULT :

Thus the GAE launcher has been successfully used to launch the web applications.

EXNO: 5**Study on CloudSim is a simulation toolkit****Aim:**

To study about the tools and features of Cloud sim

Description:

CloudSim is a simulation toolkit that supports the modeling and simulation of the core functionality of cloud, like job/task queue, processing of events, creation of cloud entities(datacenter, datacenter brokers, etc), communication between different entities, implementation of broker policies, etc.

This toolkit allows to:

- Test application services in a repeatable and controllable environment.
- Tune the system bottlenecks before deploying apps in an actual cloud.
- Experiment with different workload mix and resource performance scenarios on simulated infrastructure for developing and testing adaptive application provisioning techniques

Core features of CloudSim are:

- The Support of modeling and simulation of large scale computing environment as federated cloud data centers, virtualized server hosts, with customizable policies for provisioning host resources to virtual machines and energy-aware computational resources
- It is a self-contained platform for modeling cloud's service brokers, provisioning, and allocation policies.
- It supports the simulation of network connections among simulated system element

Support for simulation of federated cloud environment, that inter-networks resources from both private and public domains.

- Availability of a virtualization engine that aids in the creation and management of multiple independent and co-hosted virtual services on a data center node.
- Flexibility to switch between space shared and time shared allocation of processing cores to virtualized services.

The cloudsim allows to model and simulate the cloud system components, therefore to support its function different set of classes has been developed by its developers like:

- To simulating the regions and datacenters the class named "Datacenter.java" is available in org.cloudbus.cloudsim package.
- To simulate the workloads for cloud, the class named as "Cloudlet.java" is available in org.cloudbus.cloudsim package.
- To simulate the load balancing and policy-related implementation the classes named "DatacenterBroker.java", "CloudletScheduler.java", "VmAllocationPolicy.java", etc are available under org.cloudbus.cloudsim package.
- Now because all the different simulated hardware models are required to communicate with each other to share the simulation work updates for this cloudsim has implemented a discrete event simulation engine that keeps track of all the task assignments among the different simulated cloud components.

Cloudsim is used for

- Load Balancing of resources and tasks
- Task scheduling and its migrations
- Optimizing the Virtual machine allocation and placement policies
- Energy-aware Consolidations or Migrations of virtual machines
- Optimizing schemes for Network latencies for various cloud scenarios

Cloudsim simulation toolkit setup is easy. Before you start to setup CloudSim, following resources must be Installed/downloaded on the local system

- **Java Development Kit(JDK)**
- **Eclipse IDE for Java developers**
- **Download CloudSim source code**
- **Download Common Math libraries**

Result:

Thus the study on cloudsim simulation tool is done successfully.

EXNO: 5 a**SIMULATE A CLOUD SCENARIO USING CLOUDSIM****Aim:**

To simulate a cloud scenario using CloudSim and run a scheduling algorithm.

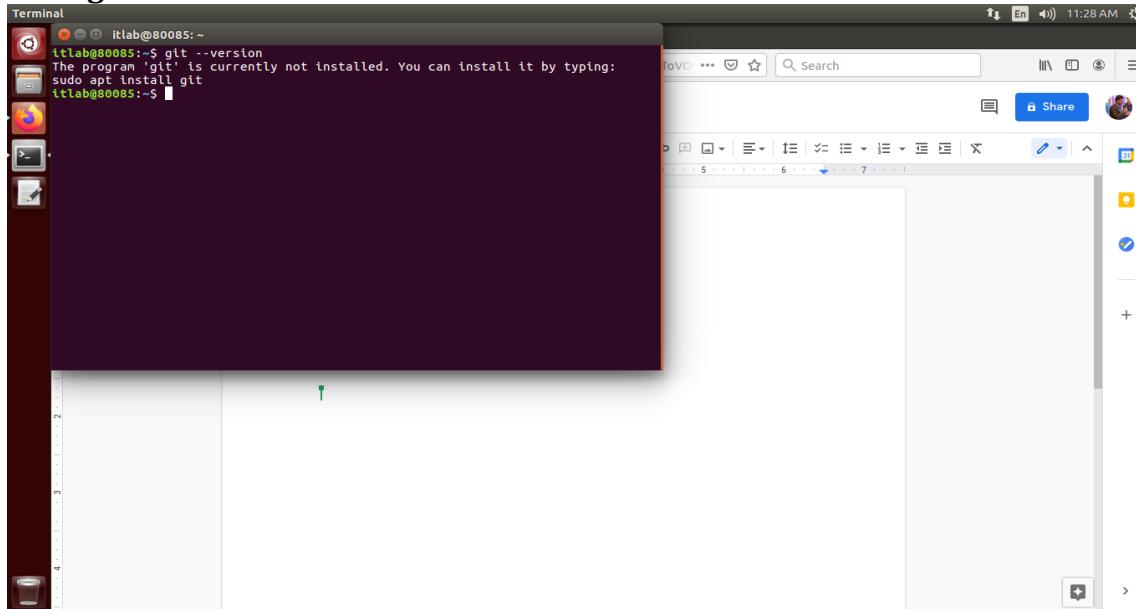
Description:

Cloudsim is a simulation toolkit that supports the modeling and simulation of the core functionality of the cloud. This article discusses the overview of the cloudsim toolkit and helps you get started along with reference to the relevant resources.

Procedure:

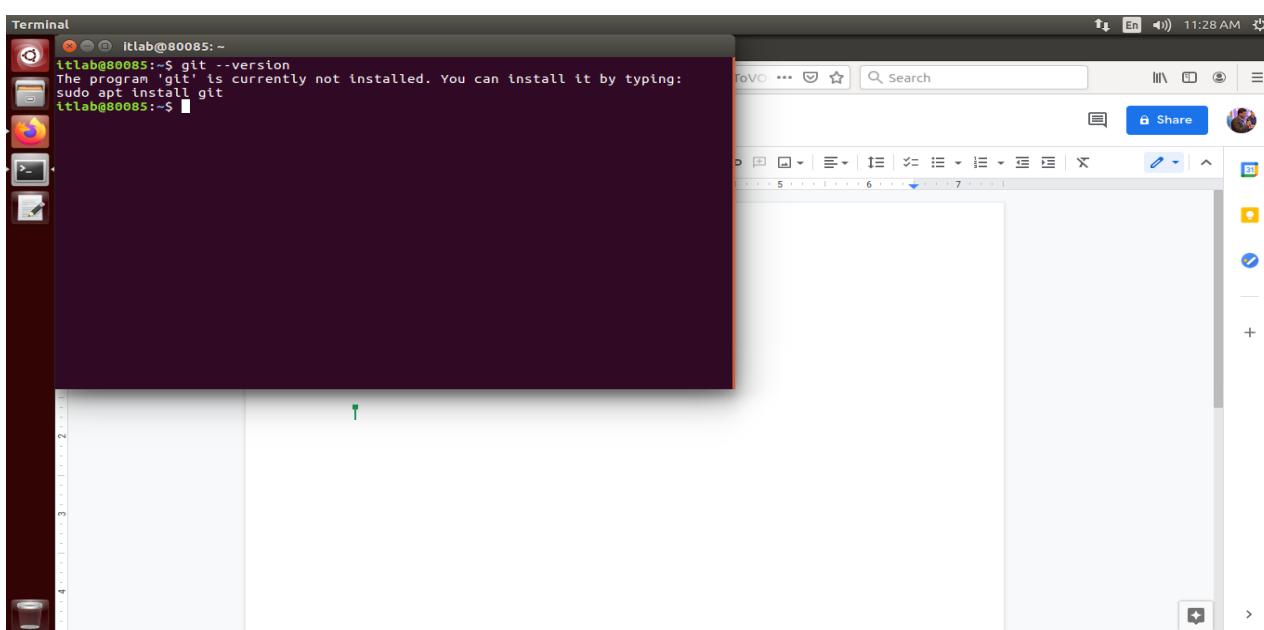
1. Check for git installation

git -version



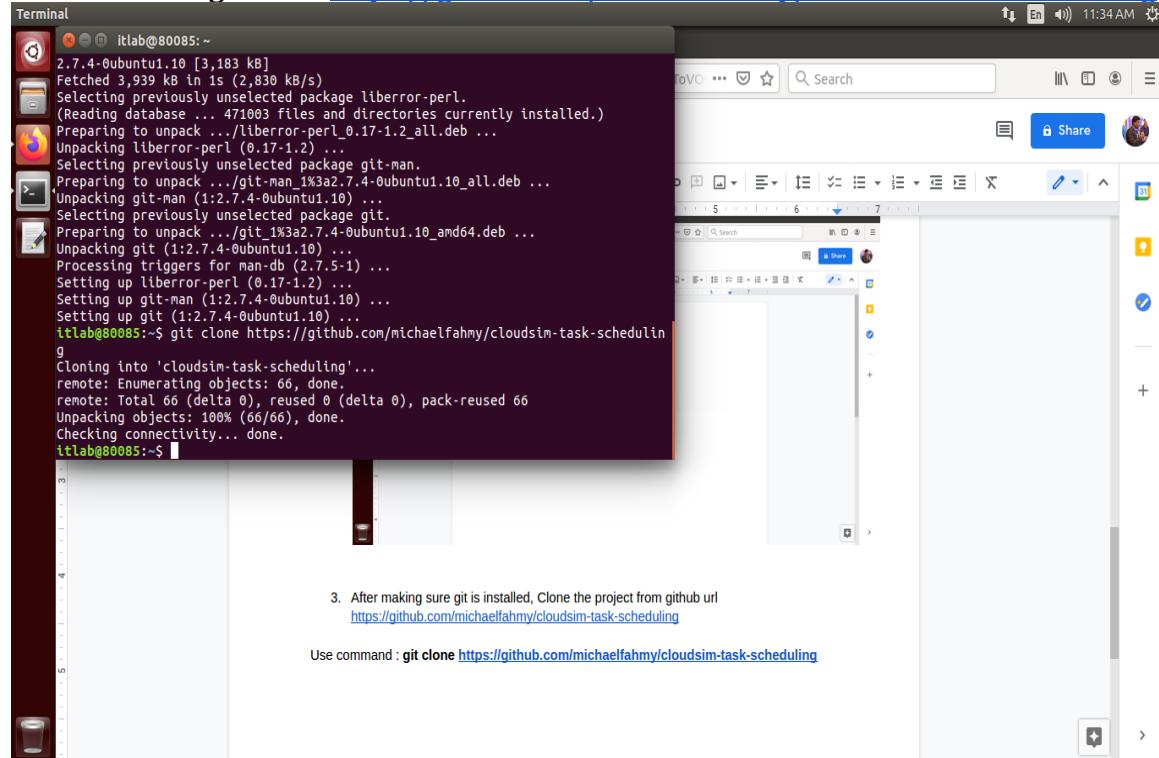
2. If git is not installed,

Use **sudo apt-get install git**

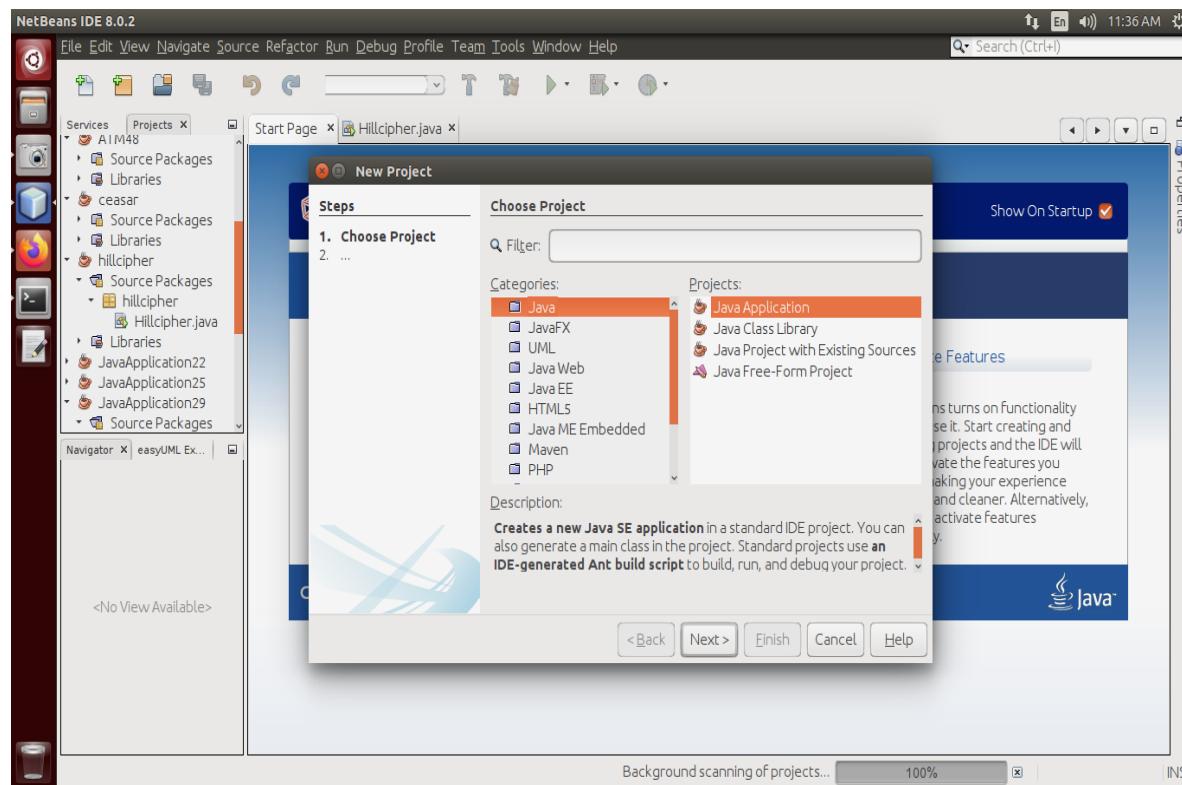


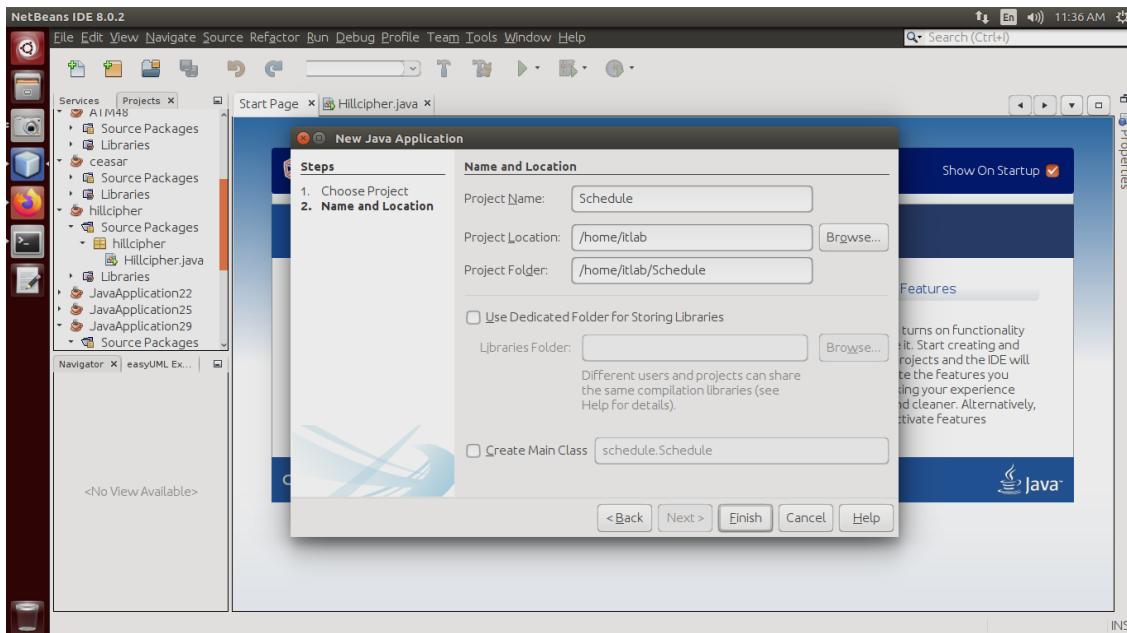
3. After making sure git is installed, Clone the project from github url
<https://github.com/michaelfahmy/cloudsim-task-scheduling>

Use command : `git clone https://github.com/michaelfahmy/cloudsim-task-scheduling`

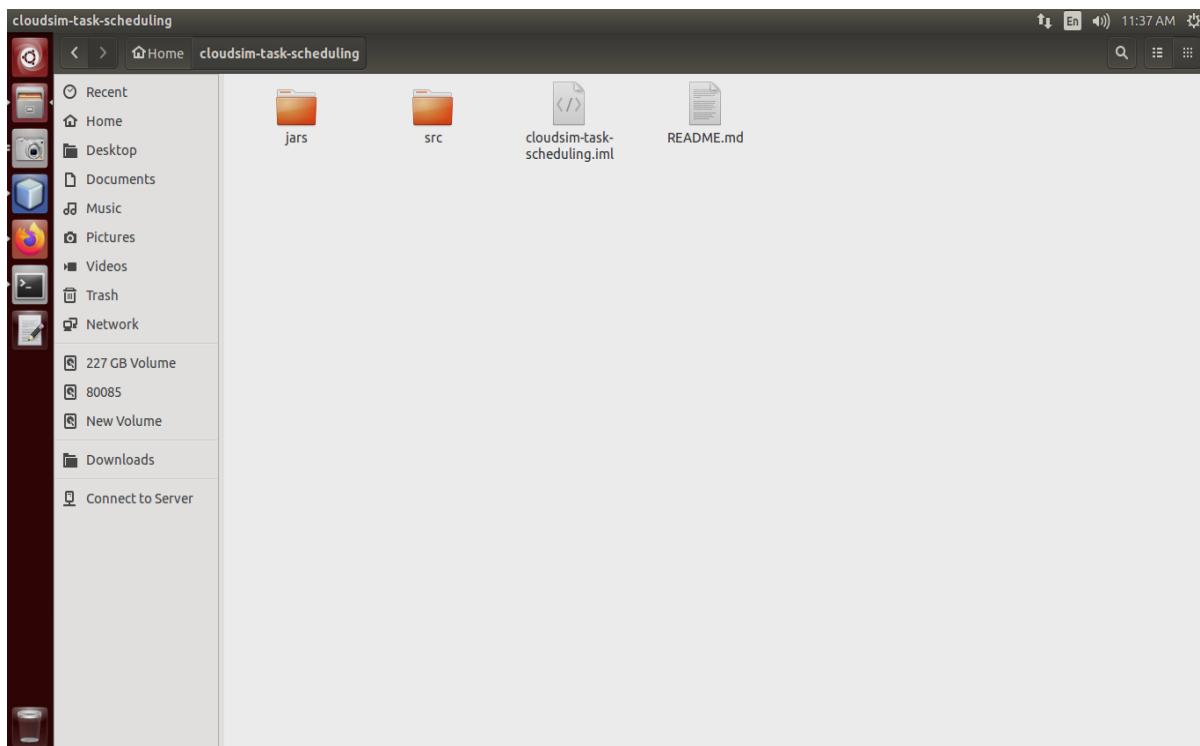


4. Open netbeans 8.x and create a new java project from files

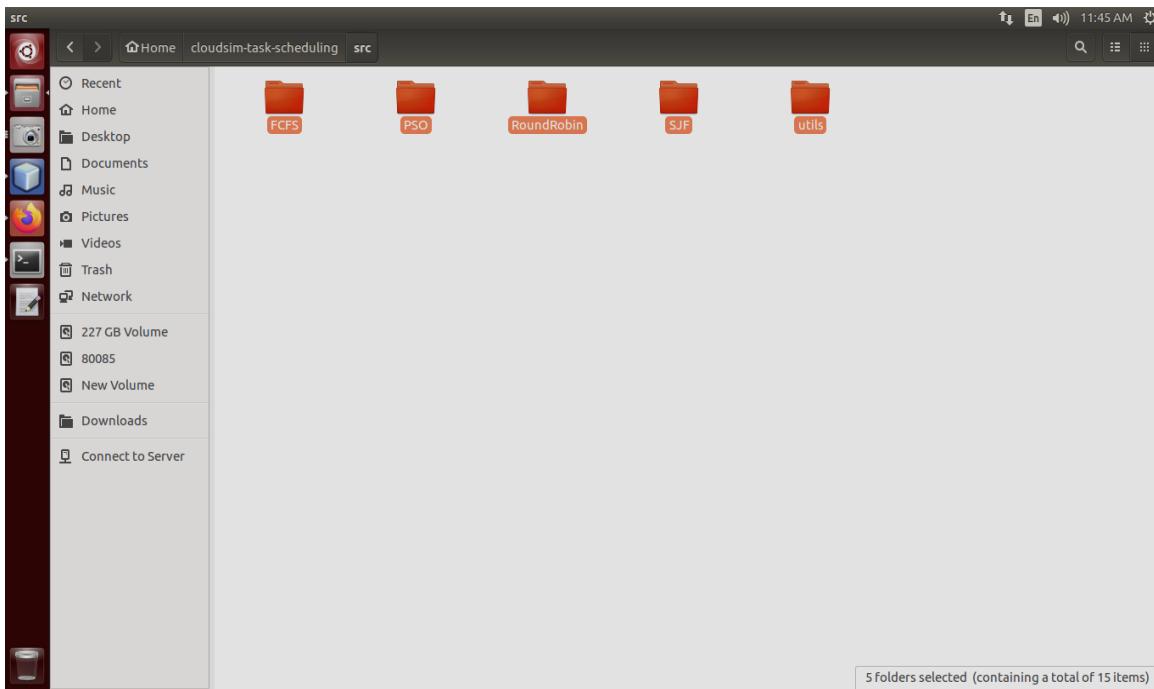




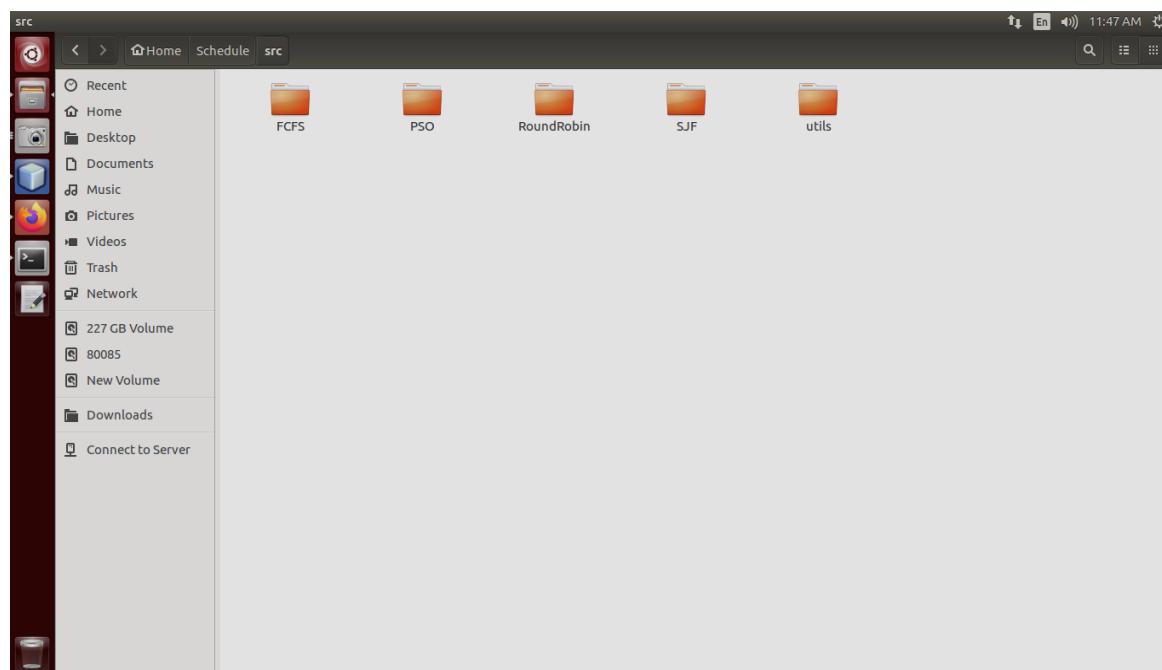
- Now find the cloned project folder which generally in linux will be in /home/itlab



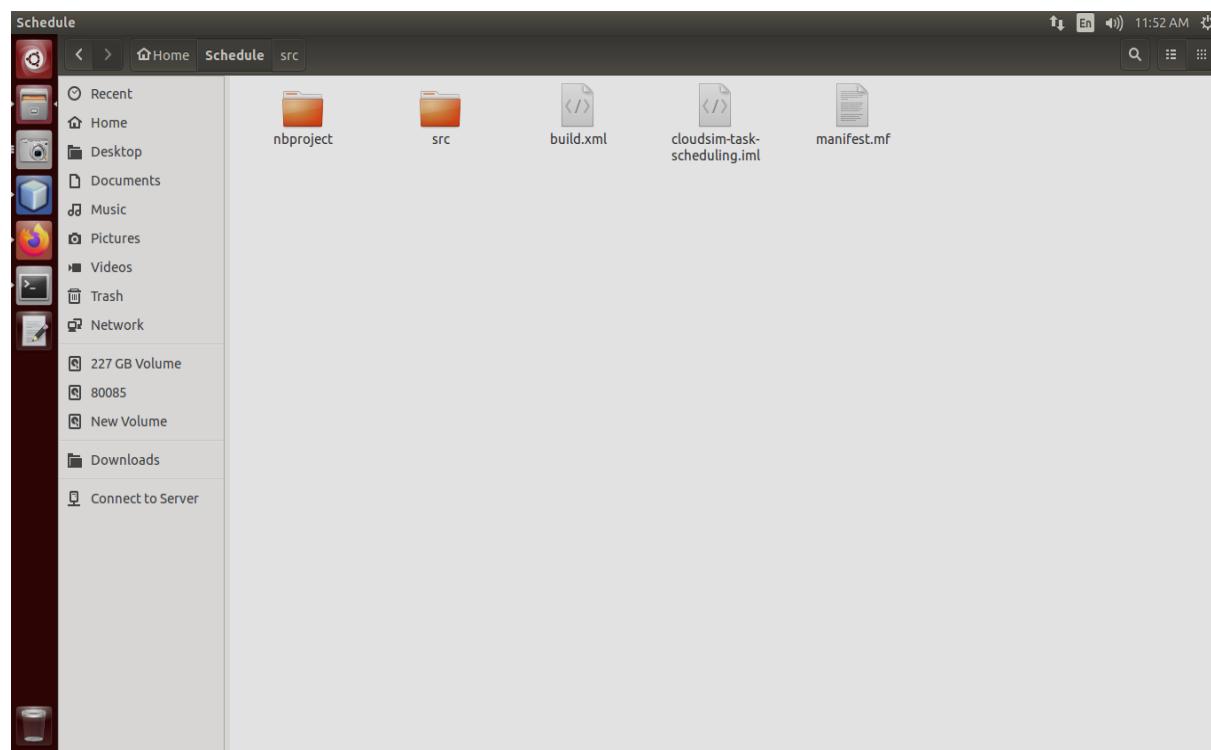
- Open the src folder and copy the folders



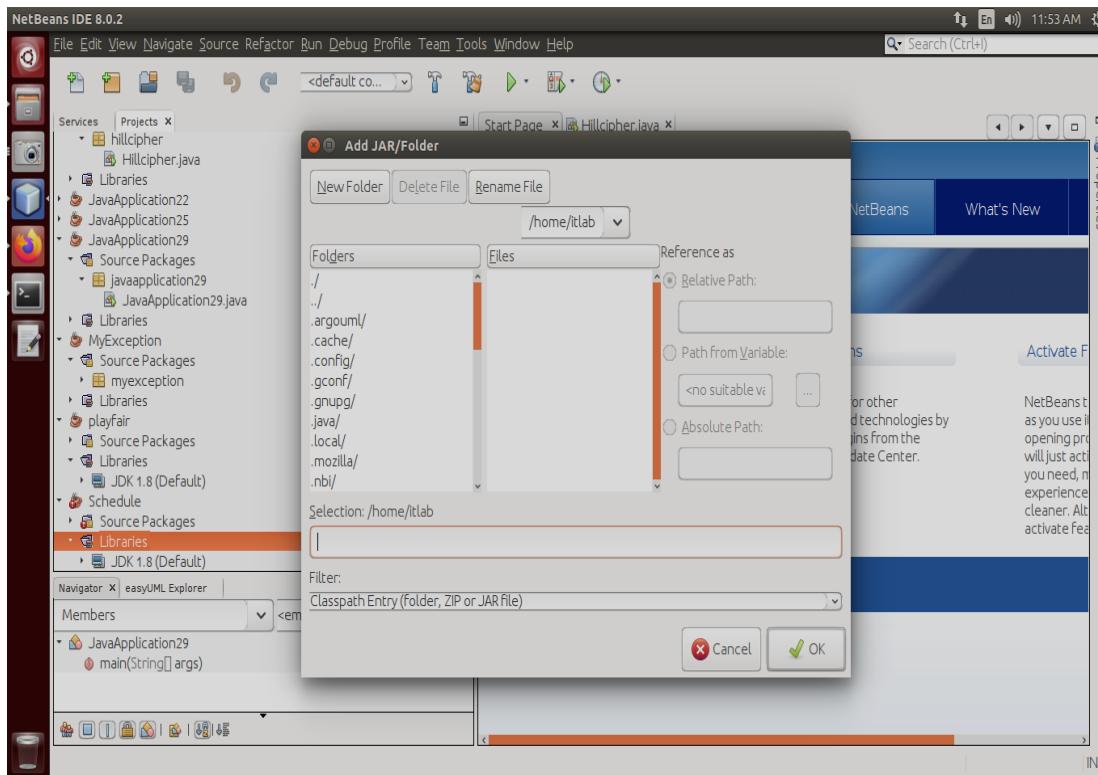
Paste the folders in the src folder of the newly created netbeans project



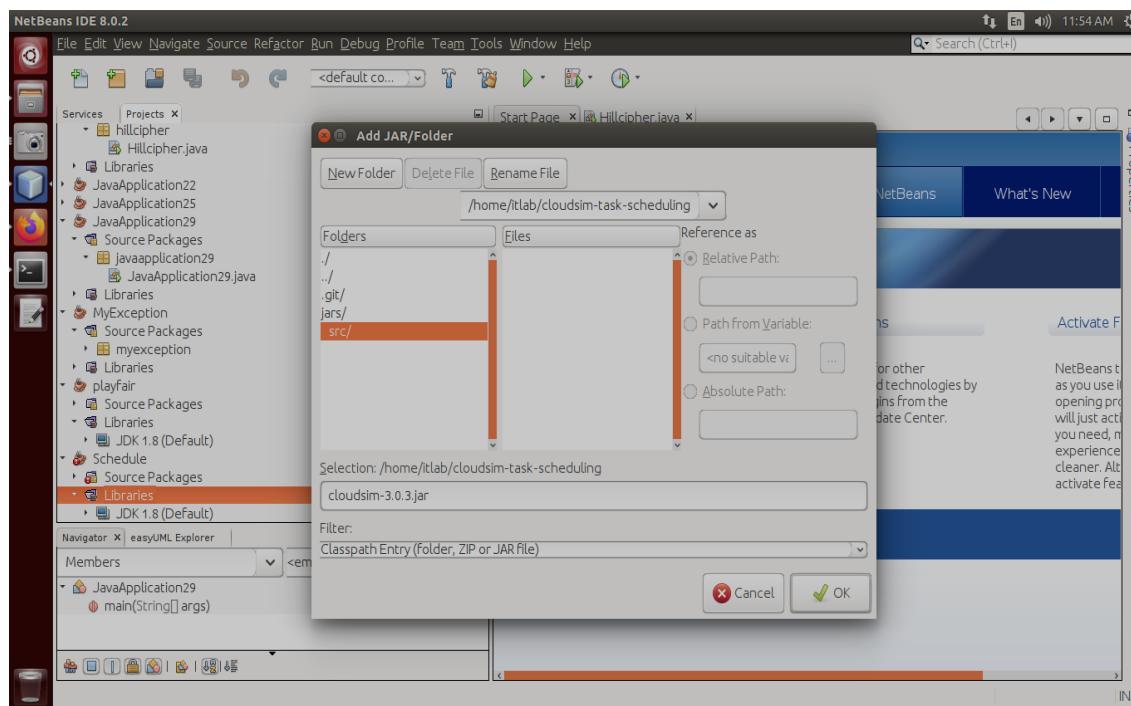
7. Also copy the cloudsim-task-scheduling.iml to the netbeans project



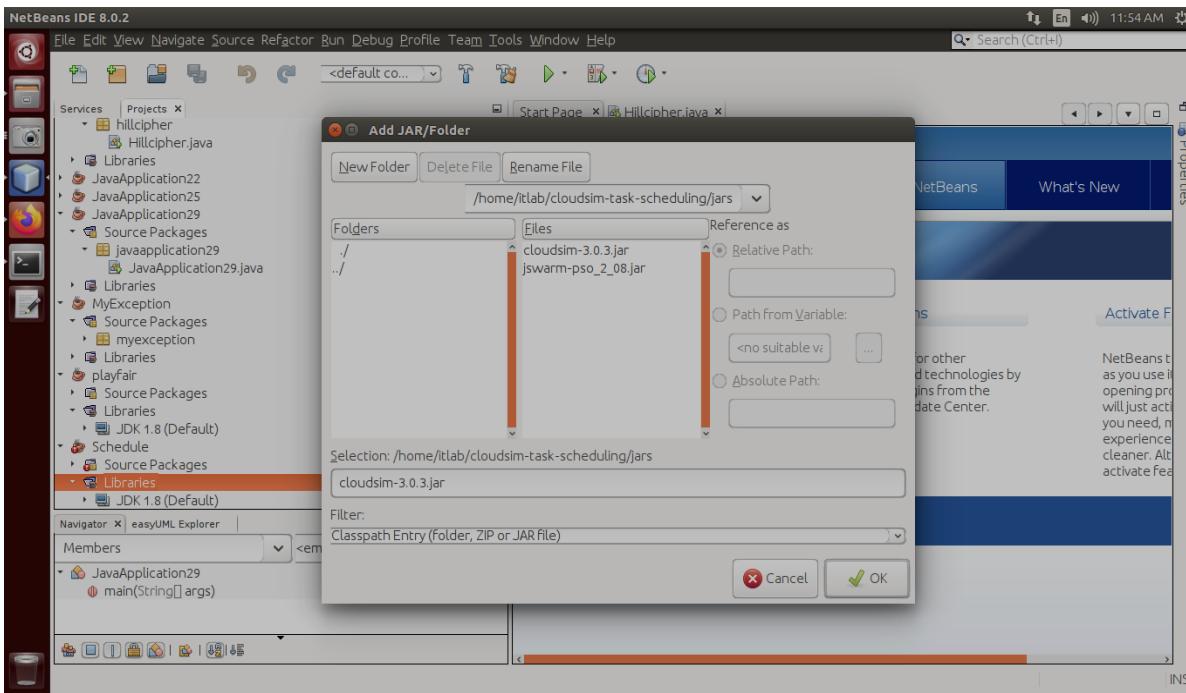
8. Go to netbeans and right click on project's libraries to add jars



Select the folder where you cloned the git project and go to jars



And double click



Select the jar file - cloudsim-3.0.3.jar and click Ok

Similarly add jswarm-ps_2_08.jar

- To run any scheduling , expand the folder and right click on the file ending on _scheduler and run file

For FCFS, run FCFS_Scheduler.java

Program:

```
package org.cloudbus.cloudsim.examples;
import java.text.DecimalFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Calendar;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;

import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Cloudlet;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.CloudletSchedulerTimeShared;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Datacenter;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.DatacenterBroker;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.DatacenterCharacteristics;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Host;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Log;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Pe;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Storage;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.UtilizationModel;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.UtilizationModelFull;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.Vm;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.VmAllocationPolicySimple;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.VmSchedulerTimeShared;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.core.CloudSim;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.provisioners.BwProvisionerSimple;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.provisioners.PeProvisionerSimple;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.provisioners.RamProvisionerSimple;
```

```

/*
 * An example showing how to create
 * scalable simulations.
 */
public class CloudSimExample6 {
    /** The cloudlet list.*/
    private static List<Cloudlet> cloudletList;
    /** The vmlist.*/
    private static List<Vm> vmlist;

    private static List<Vm> createVM(int userId, int vms) {

        //Creates a container to store VMs. This list is passed to the broker later
        LinkedList<Vm> list = new LinkedList<Vm>();

        //VM Parameters
        long size = 10000; //image size (MB)
        int ram = 512; //vm memory (MB)
        int mips = 1000;
        long bw = 1000;
        int pesNumber = 1; //number of cpus
        String vmm = "Xen"; //VMM name

        //create VMs
        Vm[] vm = new Vm[vms];

        for(int i=0;i<vms;i++){
            vm[i] = new Vm(i, userId, mips, pesNumber, ram, bw, size, vmm, new
CloudletSchedulerTimeShared());
            //for creating a VM with a space shared scheduling policy for cloudlets:
            //vm[i] = Vm(i, userId, mips, pesNumber, ram, bw, size, priority, vmm, new
CloudletSchedulerSpaceShared());
            list.add(vm[i]);
        }
        return list;
    }

    private static List<Cloudlet> createCloudlet(int userId, int cloudlets){
        // Creates a container to store Cloudlets
        LinkedList<Cloudlet> list = new LinkedList<Cloudlet>();

        //cloudlet parameters
        long length = 1000;
        long fileSize = 300;
        long outputSize = 300;
        int pesNumber = 1;
        UtilizationModel utilizationModel = new UtilizationModelFull();
        Cloudlet[] cloudlet = new Cloudlet[cloudlets];
        for(int i=0;i<cloudlets;i++){
            cloudlet[i] = new Cloudlet(i, length, pesNumber, fileSize, outputSize,
utilizationModel, utilizationModel, utilizationModel);
            // setting the owner of these Cloudlets
            cloudlet[i].setUserId(userId);
            list.add(cloudlet[i]);
        }
    }
}

```

```
        }
        return list;
    }
    ////////////////////////////////////////////////// STATIC METHODS ///////////////////
    /**
     * Creates main() to run this example
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Log.printLine("Starting CloudSimExample6...");
        try {
            // First step: Initialize the CloudSim package. It should be called
            // before creating any entities.
            int num_user = 1; // number of grid users
            Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
            boolean trace_flag = false; // mean trace events

            // Initialize the CloudSim library
            CloudSim.init(num_user, calendar, trace_flag);

            // Second step: Create Datacenters
            //Datacenters are the resource providers in CloudSim. We need at least one of
            them to run a CloudSim simulation
            @SuppressWarnings("unused")
            Datacenter datacenter0 = createDatacenter("Datacenter_0");
            @SuppressWarnings("unused")
            Datacenter datacenter1 = createDatacenter("Datacenter_1");

            //Third step: Create Broker
            DatacenterBroker broker = createBroker();
            int brokerId = broker.getId();

            //Fourth step: Create VMs and Cloudlets and send them to broker
            vmlist = createVM(brokerId,20); //creating 20 vms
            cloudletList = createCloudlet(brokerId,40); // creating 40 cloudlets
            broker.submitVmList(vmlist);
            broker.submitCloudletList(cloudletList);
            // Fifth step: Starts the simulation
            CloudSim.startSimulation();
            // Final step: Print results when simulation is over
            List<Cloudlet> newList = broker.getCloudletReceivedList();

            CloudSim.stopSimulation();
            printCloudletList(newList);
            Log.printLine("CloudSimExample6 finished!");
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            Log.printLine("The simulation has been terminated due to an unexpected
        }

private static Datacenter createDatacenter(String name){

    // Here are the steps needed to create a PowerDatacenter:
    // 1. We need to create a list to store one or more
    //   Machines
    List<Host> hostList = new ArrayList<Host>();
```

```

// 2. A Machine contains one or more PEs or CPUs/Cores. Therefore, should
// create a list to store these PEs before creating
// a Machine.
List<Pe> peList1 = new ArrayList<Pe>();
int mips = 1000;
// 3. Create PEs and add these into the list.
//for a quad-core machine, a list of 4 PEs is required:
peList1.add(new Pe(0, new PeProvisionerSimple(mips))); // need to store Pe id and

MIPS Rating
peList1.add(new Pe(1, new PeProvisionerSimple(mips)));
peList1.add(new Pe(2, new PeProvisionerSimple(mips)));
peList1.add(new Pe(3, new PeProvisionerSimple(mips)));
//Another list, for a dual-core machine List<Pe> peList2
= new ArrayList<Pe>();
peList2.add(new Pe(0, new PeProvisionerSimple(mips)));
peList2.add(new Pe(1, new PeProvisionerSimple(mips)));
//4. Create Hosts with its id and list of PEs and add them to the list of machines int hostId=0;
int ram = 2048; //host memory (MB) long storage =
1000000; //host storage int bw = 10000;
hostList.add(
    new Host( // This is our
    first machine hostId++;
hostList.add(
    new Host(
        hostId,
        new RamProvisionerSimple(ram),
        new BwProvisionerSimple(bw),
        storage,
        peList2,
        new VmSchedulerTimeShared(peList2)
    )
); // Second machine
//To create a host with a space-shared allocation policy for PEs to VMs:
//hostList.add(
//    new Host(
//        hostId,
//        new CpuProvisionerSimple(peList1),
//        new RamProvisionerSimple(ram),
//        new BwProvisionerSimple(bw),
//        storage,
//        new VmSchedulerSpaceShared(peList1)

        new wProvisionerSimple(bw),
        storage,
        peList1,
        new VmSchedulerTimeShared(peList1)

Create a DatacenterCharacteristics object that stores the
// properties of a data center: architecture, OS, list of
Resource // Machines, allocation policy: time- or space-shared, time zone
// and its price (G$/Pe time unit).
String arch = "x86"; // system architecture String os =
"Linux"; // operating system String vmm =
"Xen";
double time_zone = 10.0; // time zone this resource located

```

```

        double cost = 3.0;           // the cost of using processing in this resource
        double costPerMem = 0.05;      // the cost of using memory in this resource
        double costPerStorage = 0.1; // the cost of using storage in this resource
        double costPerBw = 0.1;       // the cost of using bw in this
                                     I
        LinkedList<Storage> storageList = new LinkedList<Storage>();      //we are not
                                     ,
adding SAN devices by now
    
```

```

        DatacenterCharacteristics characteristics = new DatacenterCharacteristics(
arch, os, vmm, hostList, time_zone, cost, costPerMem, costPerStorage, costPerBw);
    
```

```

        // 6. Finally, we need to create a PowerDatacenter object.
        Datacenter datacenter = null;
        try {
            datacenter = new Datacenter(name, characteristics, new
VmAllocationPolicySimple(hostList), storageList, 0);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return datacenter;
    }
    //We strongly encourage users to develop their own broker policies, to submit vms and
cloudlets according
    //to the specific rules of the simulated scenario
    private static DatacenterBroker createBroker(){
    
```

```

        DatacenterBroker broker = null;
        try {
            broker = new DatacenterBroker("Broker");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            return null;
        }
        return broker;
    }
    /**
     * Prints the Cloudlet objects
     * @param list list of Cloudlets
     */
    private static void printCloudletList(List<Cloudlet> list) {
int size = list.size();
        Cloudlet cloudlet;

        String indent = " ";
        Log.println();
        Log.println("===== OUTPUT =====");
        Log.println("Cloudlet ID" + indent + "STATUS" + indent +
                "Data center ID" + indent + "VM ID" + indent + indent + "Time" +
                indent + "Start Time" + indent + "Finish Time");

        DecimalFormat dft = new DecimalFormat("###.##");
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            cloudlet = list.get(i);
            Log.print(indent + cloudlet.getCloudletId() + indent + indent);
        }
    }
}

```

```

        if (cloudlet.getCloudletStatus() == Cloudlet.SUCCESS){
            Log.print("SUCCESS");

            Log.printLine( indent + indent + cloudlet.getResourceId() + indent +
            indent + indent + cloudlet.getVmId() +
            indent + indent + indent +
            dft.format(cloudlet.getActualCPUTime()) +
            indent + indent +
            dft.format(cloudlet.getExecStartTime())+ indent + indent + indent +
            dft.format(cloudlet.getFinishTime()));
        }
    }

}

```

{}

OUTPUT :

Schedule - NetBeans IDE 8.0.2

File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Run Debug Profile Team Tools Window Help

11:58 AM

Output - Schedule (run)

```

Datacenter_1 is shutting down...
Datacenter_2 is shutting down...
Datacenter_3 is shutting down...
Datacenter_4 is shutting down...
Broker_0 is shutting down...
Simulation completed.
Simulation completed.

=====
Cloudlet ID STATUS Data center ID VM ID Time Start Time Finish Time
00 SUCCESS 02 02 1891.67 00.2 1891.87
01 SUCCESS 02 03 2537.03 00.2 2537.23
02 SUCCESS 03 06 2006.67 00.2 2006.87
03 SUCCESS 02 05 1702.66 00.2 1702.86
04 SUCCESS 02 03 2089.98 2537.23 4627.21
05 SUCCESS 02 05 4135.88 1702.86 5838.74
06 SUCCESS 03 06 2790.34 2006.87 4797.21
07 SUCCESS 03 06 2050.39 4797.21 6847.6
08 SUCCESS 03 06 1925.52 6847.6 8773.12
09 SUCCESS 02 04 2489.91 00.2 2490.11
10 SUCCESS 02 04 1146.58 2490.11 3636.69
11 SUCCESS 02 04 3356.47 3636.69 6993.16
12 SUCCESS 03 06 2365.78 8773.12 11138.9
13 SUCCESS 02 03 1226.38 4627.21 5853.6
14 SUCCESS 02 04 2018.62 6993.16 9011.78
15 SUCCESS 02 03 1902 5853.6 7755.6
16 SUCCESS 02 05 1551.92 5888.74 7390.66
17 SUCCESS 02 04 1506.95 9011.78 10518.72
18 SUCCESS 02 04 1508.06 10518.72 12026.78
19 SUCCESS 02 02 1996.46 1891.87 3888.32
20 SUCCESS 02 03 2109.49 7755.6 9865.09
21 SUCCESS 02 04 2067.75 12026.78 14094.54
22 SUCCESS 02 03 2717.99 9865.09 12583.08
23 SUCCESS 02 05 2662.71 7390.66 10053.36
24 SUCCESS 02 05 2243.71 10053.36 12297.08
25 SUCCESS 03 06 3105.89 11138.9 14244.8
26 SUCCESS 02 04 4097.36 14094.54 18191.89
27 SUCCESS 02 02 2822.86 3888.32 6711.18
28 SUCCESS 02 03 3310.38 12583.08 15893.46
29 SUCCESS 02 03 1487.81 15893.46 17381.27

Makespan using FCFS: 4724.949185867268
FCFS_FCFS_Scheduler finished!
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

```

Properties

Output

Schedule - NetBeans IDE 8.0.2

File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Run Debug Profile Team Tools Window Help

Search(Ctrl+F) 12:00 PM

Services Projects x

Source Packages Libraries

Output - Schedule (run)

RUN:

```
Starting PSO Scheduler...
Reading the Matrices...
Gloabl best at iteration (0): 7630.060068
Gloabl best at iteration (10): 6754.056424
Gloabl best at iteration (20): 6280.442982
Gloabl best at iteration (30): 6014.304742
Gloabl best at iteration (40): 5761.584259
Gloabl best at iteration (50): 5761.584259
Gloabl best at iteration (60): 5748.730665
Gloabl best at iteration (70): 5748.347002
Gloabl best at iteration (80): 5748.347002
Gloabl best at iteration (90): 5748.347002
Gloabl best at iteration (100): 5748.347002
Gloabl best at iteration (110): 5748.347002
Gloabl best at iteration (120): 5739.491267
Gloabl best at iteration (130): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (140): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (150): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (160): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (170): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (180): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (190): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (200): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (210): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (220): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (230): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (240): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (250): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (260): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (270): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (280): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (290): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (300): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (310): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (320): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (330): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (340): 5703.742746
Gloabl best at iteration (350): 5703.742746
```

Output

Result:

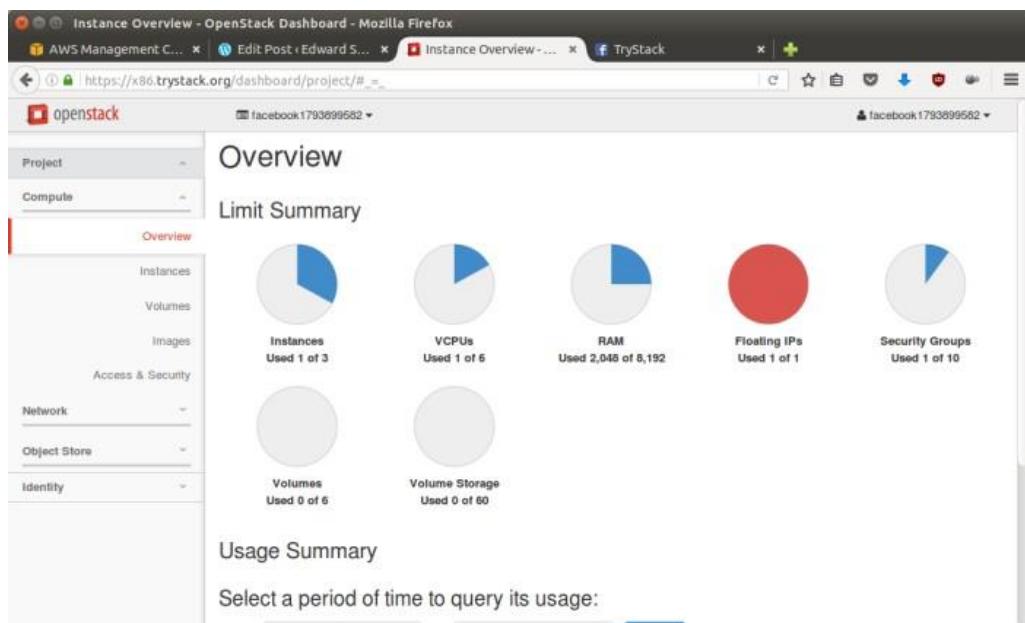
Thus the study on cloudsim simulation tool is done successfully.

Ex>No: 6**Procedure to launch virtual machine using trystack****Aim:**

To understand the procedure to launch virtual machine using trystack.

Description:

OpenStack is an open-source software cloud computing platform. OpenStack is primarily used for deploying an infrastructure as a service (IaaS) solution like Amazon Web Service (AWS). In other words, you can *make your own AWS* by using OpenStack.

Procedure:**1. Open trystack page using trystack.org****2. Login to trystack by creating account.****3. Create Network**

- Go to Network > Networks and then click Create Network.

- b) In Network tab, fill Network Name for example internal and then click Next.
- c) In Subnet tab,
- d) Fill Network Address with appropriate CIDR, for example 192.168.1.0/24. Use private network CIDR block as the best practice.
- e) Select IP Version with appropriate IP version, in this case IPv4.
- f) Click Next.
- g) In Subnet Details tab, fill DNS Name Servers with 8.8.8.8 (Google DNS) and then click Create.

4. Create Instance

1. Go to Compute > Instances and then click Launch Instance.
2. In Details tab,
 - Fill Instance Name, for example Ubuntu 1.
 - Select Flavor, for example m1.medium.
 - Fill Instance Count with 1.
 - Select Instance Boot Source with Boot from Image.
 - Select Image Name with Ubuntu 14.04 amd64 (243.7 MB) if you want install Ubuntu 14.04 in your virtual machine.
3. In Access & Security tab,
 - Click [+] button of Key Pair to import key pair. This key pair is a public and private key that we will use to connect to the instance from our machine.
 - In Import Key Pair dialog,
 - Fill Key Pair Name with your machine name (for example Edward-Key).
 - Fill Public Key with your SSH public key (usually is in `~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`). See description in Import Key Pair dialog box for more information. If you are using Windows, you can use Puttygen to generate key pair.
 - Click Import key pair.
 - In Security Groups, mark/check default.
4. In Networking tab,
 - In Selected Networks, select network that have been created in Step 1, for example internal.
5. Click Launch.
6. If you want to create multiple instances, you can repeat step 1-5. I created one more instance with instance name Ubuntu 2.

5. Create Router

- a) Go to Network > Routers and then click Create Router.
- b) Fill Router Name for example router1 and then click Create router.
- c) Click on your router name link, for example router1, Router Details page.
- d) Click Set Gateway button in upper right:
 - Select External networks with external.
 - Then OK.
- e) Click Add Interface button.
 - Select Subnet with the network that you have been created in Step 1.
 - Click Add interface.
- f) Go to Network > Network Topology. You will see the network topology. In the example, there are two network, i.e. external and internal, those are bridged by a router. There are instances those are joined to internal network.

6. Configure Floating IP Address

Floating IP address is public IP address. It makes your instance accessible from the internet. When you launch your instance, the instance will have a private network IP, but no public IP. In OpenStack, the public IPs are collected in a pool and managed by admin.

- Go to Compute > Instance.
- In one of your instances, click More > Associate Floating IP.
- In IP Address, click Plus [+].
- Select Pool to external and then click Allocate IP.
- Click Associate.
- Now you will get a public IP, e.g. 8.21.28.120, for your instance.

7. Configure Access & Security

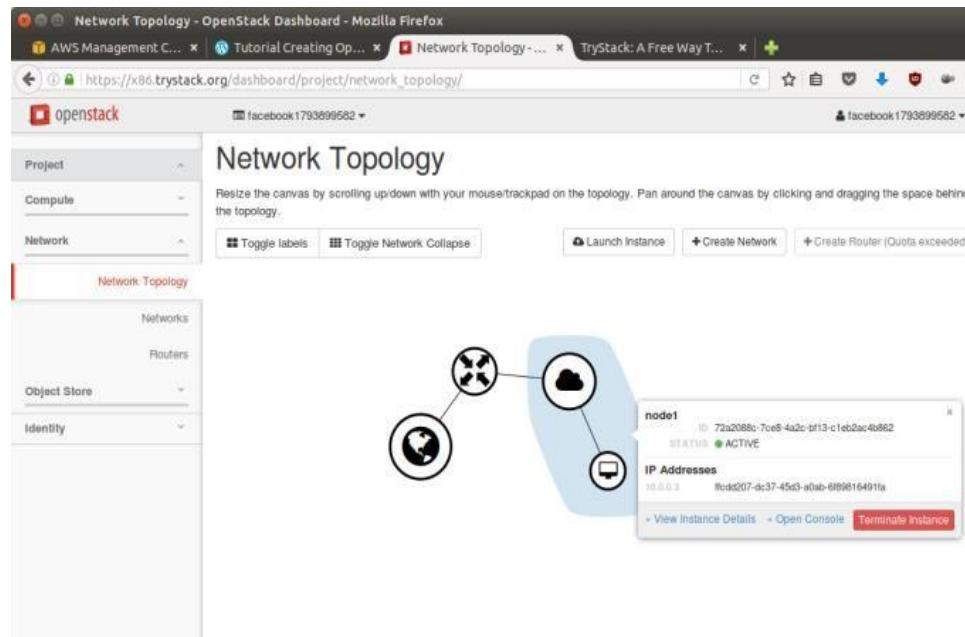
OpenStack has a feature like a firewall. It can whitelist/blacklist your in/out connection. It is called *Security Group*.

- Go to Compute > Access & Security and then open Security Groups tab.
- In default row, click Manage Rules.
- Click Add Rule, choose ALL ICMP rule to enable ping into your instance, and then click Add.
- Click Add Rule, choose HTTP rule to open HTTP port (port 80), and then click Add.
- Click Add Rule, choose SSH rule to open SSH port (port 22), and then click Add.
- You can open other ports by creating new rules.

8. SSH to Your Instance

Now, you can SSH your instances to the floating IP address that you got in the step 4. If you are using Ubuntu image, the SSH user will be ubuntu.

OUTPUT :



Result: Thus the procedure to launch virtual machine in trystack is studied

Ex.No: 7

Transfer A File Between Two Virtual Machines

Date:

AIM:

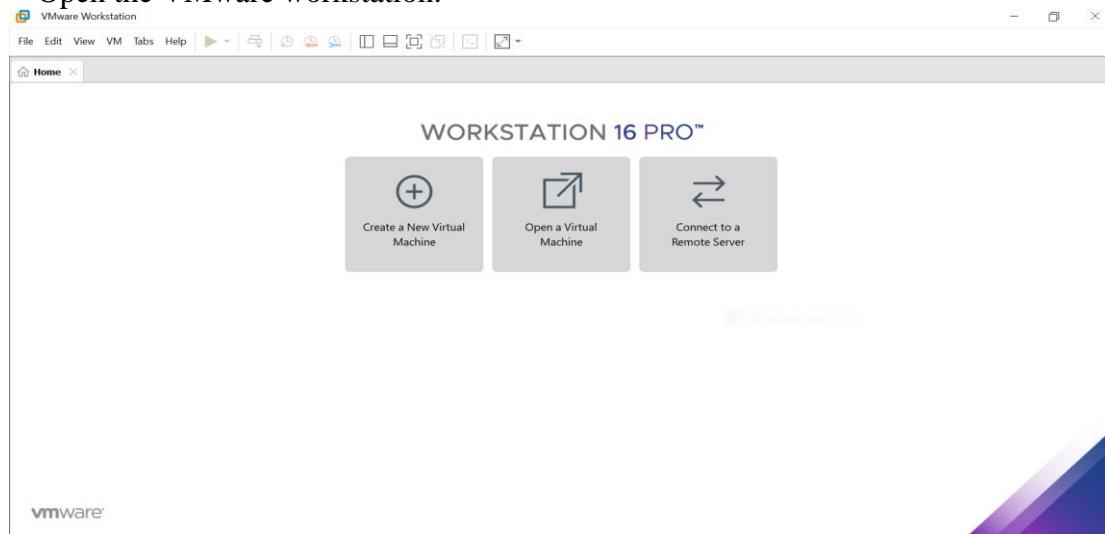
To find a procedure to transfer a file between two independent Virtual machines using Shared folder in VMware Workstation.

PRE-REQUISITES:

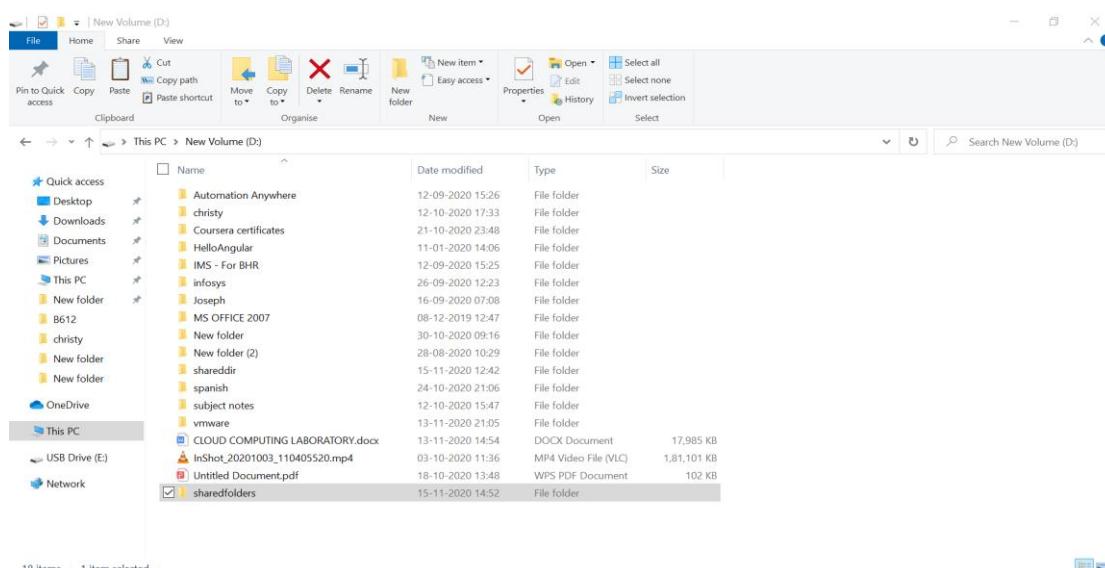
- VMware Workstation
- Two Ubuntu Virtual Machines,
- Text file.

PROCEDURE:

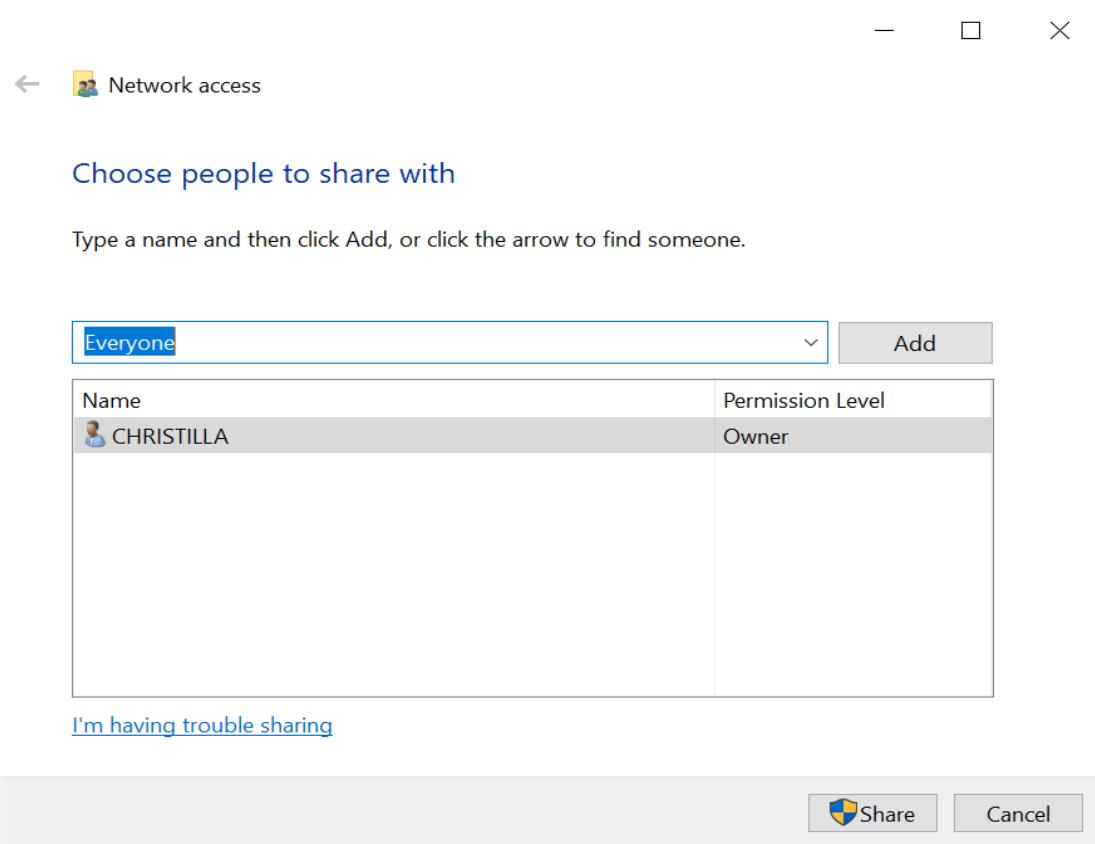
- Open the VMware workstation.



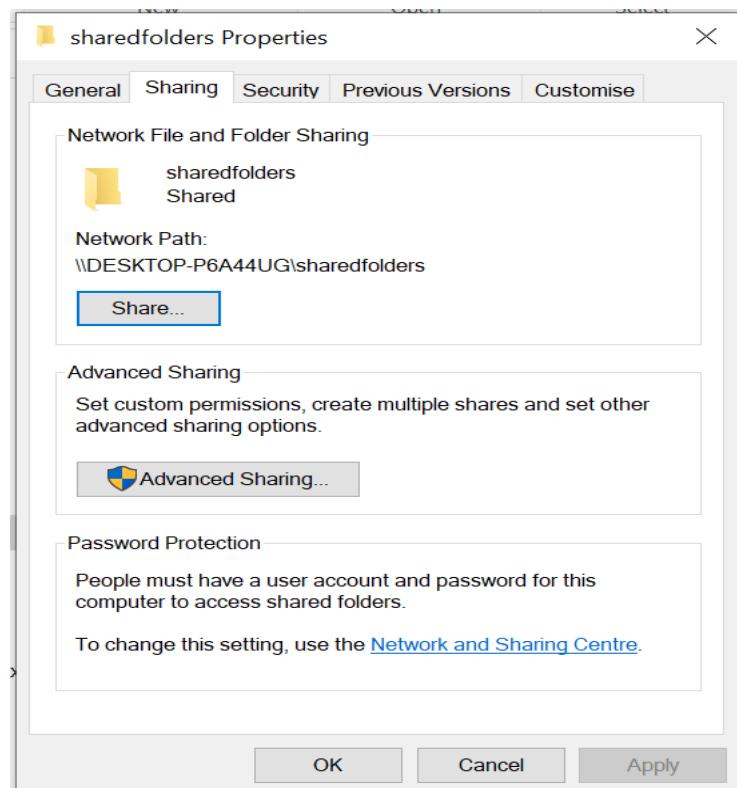
- Before turning on the virtual machines, create a shared folder in the host OS



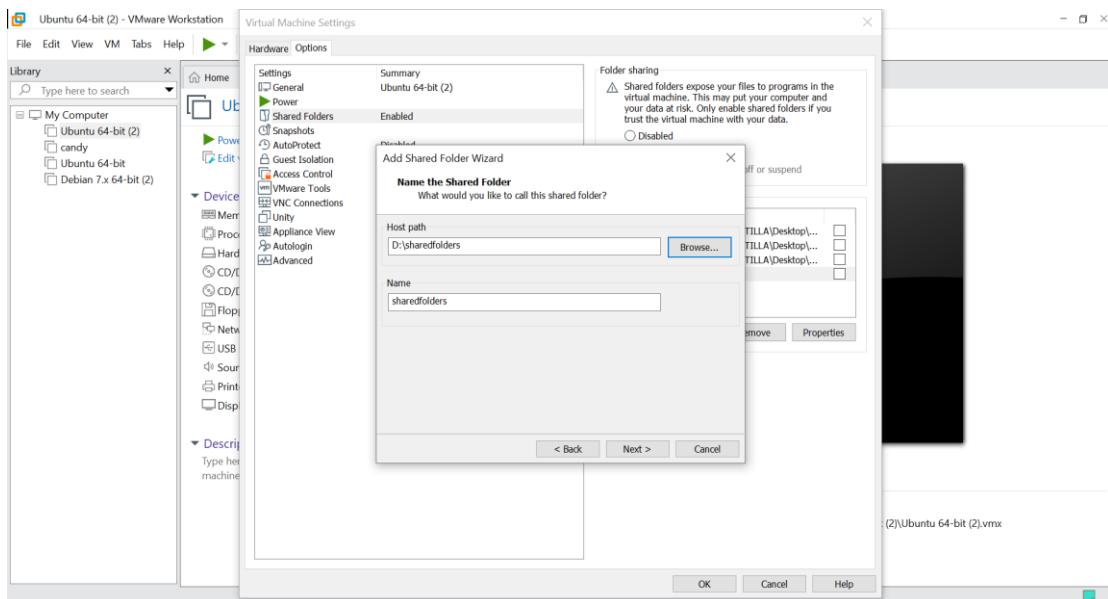
- Choose the people whom you want to share with. Select as everyone.



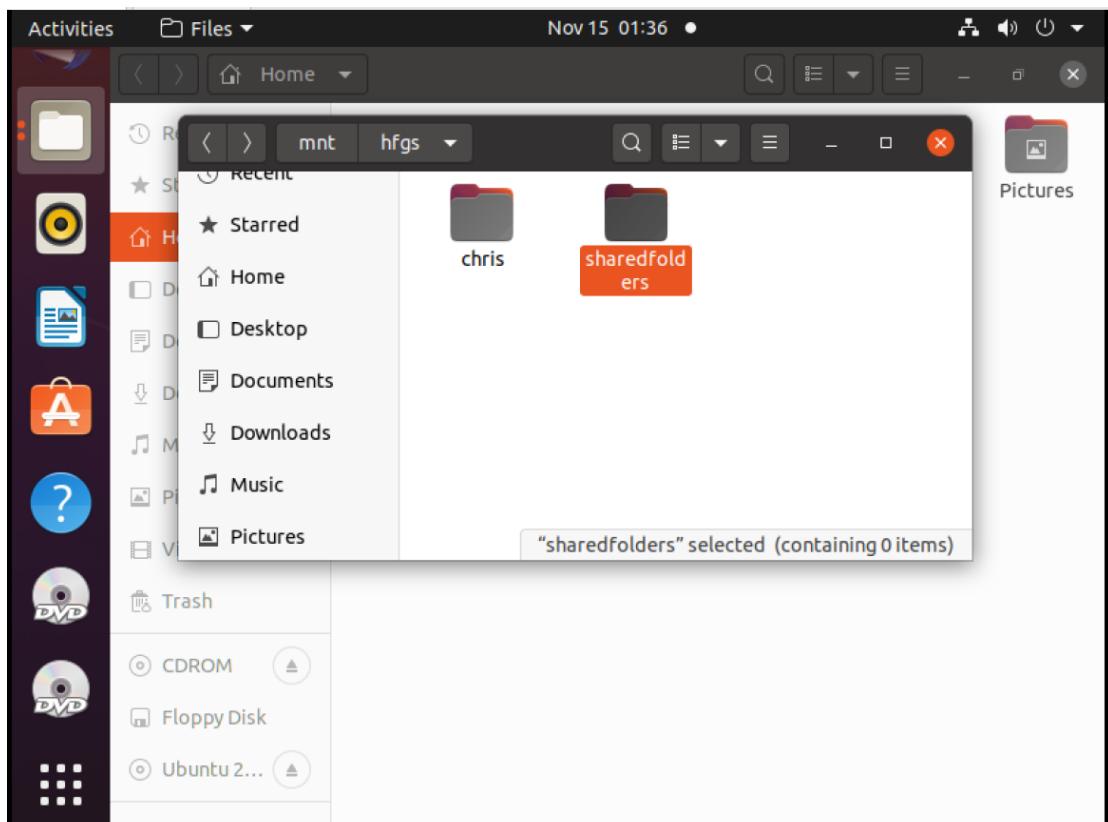
- Configure the Shared folder settings.



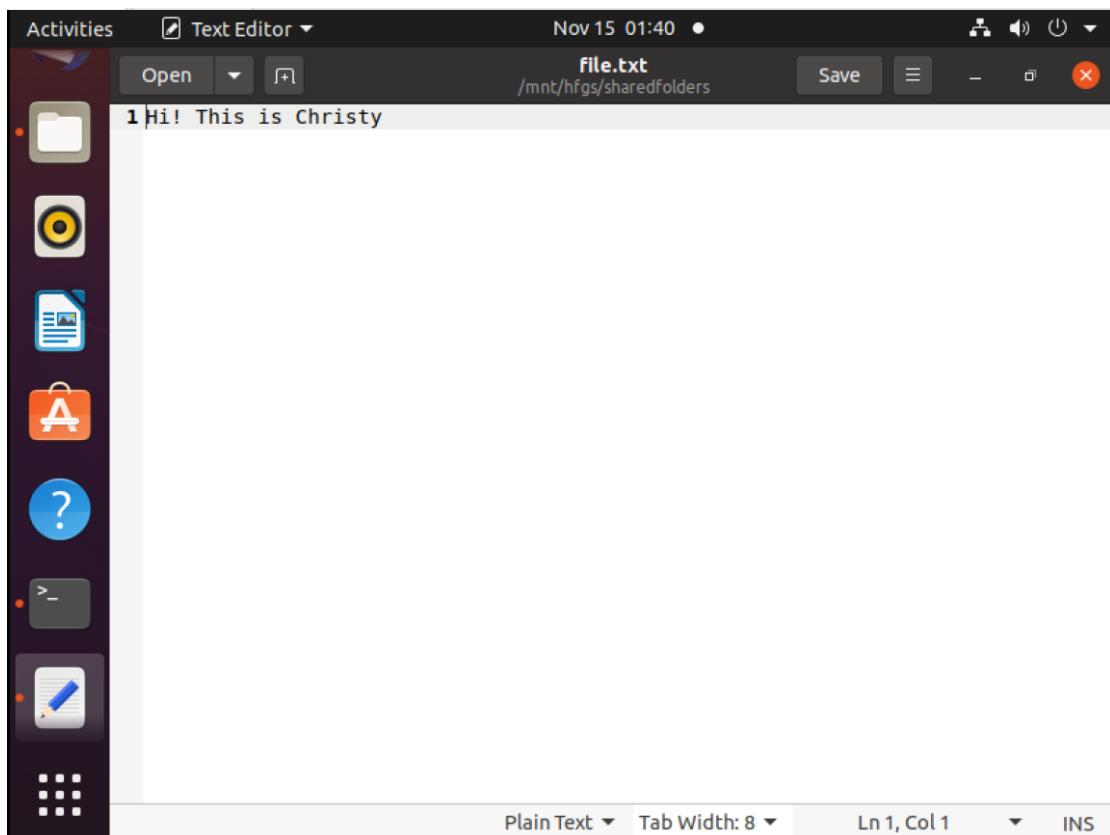
- Click the First Virtual machine and goto VM -> Settings. Goto Options and choose Shared Folders and click Always Enabled. Add the folder which we want to share.



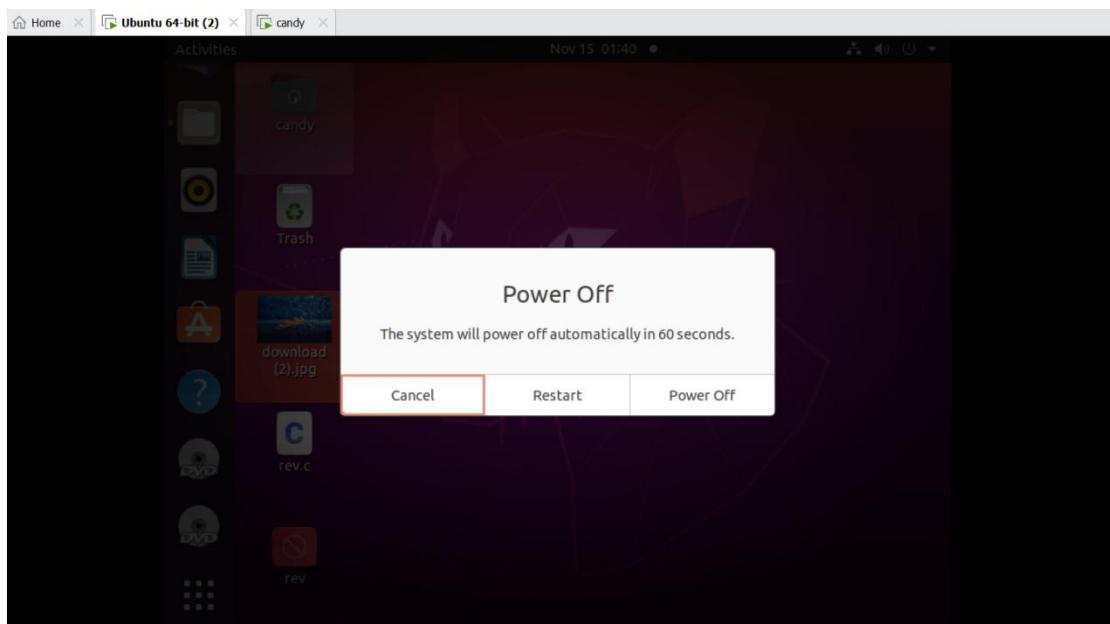
- Click Files and then goto Other locations. Choose Computer ,goto mnt -> hfgs ,so that the shared folder is visible.



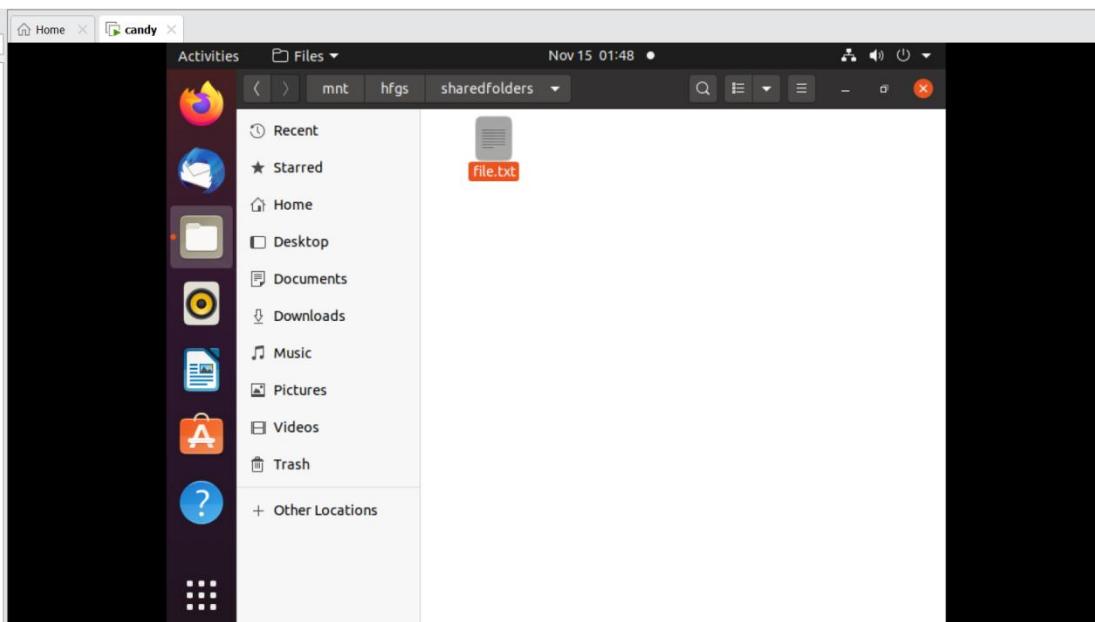
- Now open the file file.txt and edit it's contents.



- Save the file and turn off the first virtual machine.

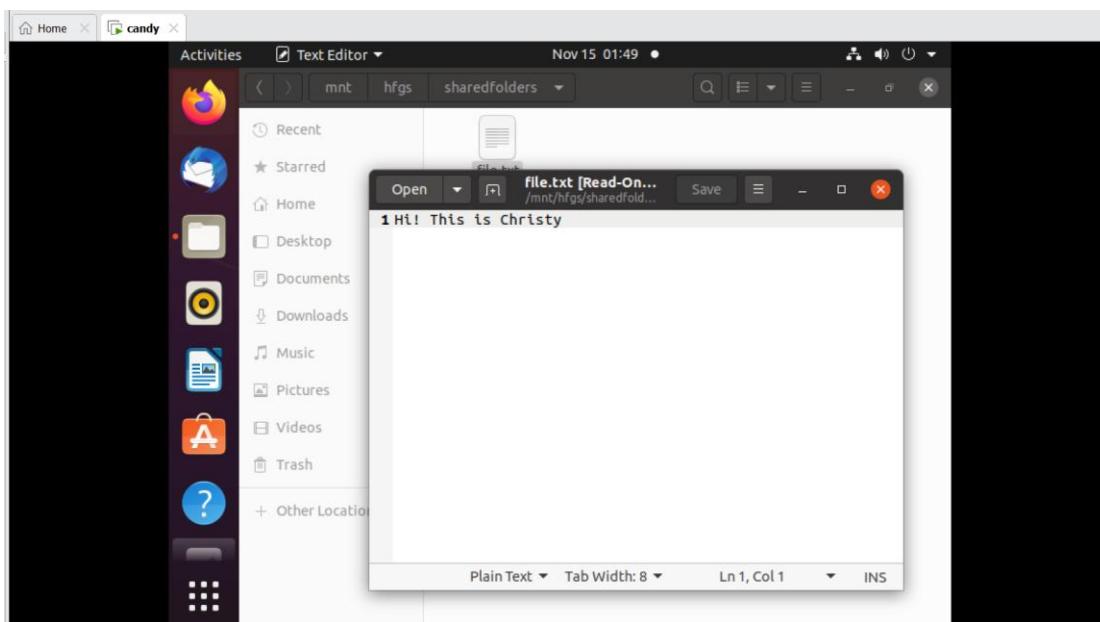


- Turn on the Second Virtual machine and click Files and then click Other locations. Choose Computer ,goto mnt -> hfgs.



- Open the shared folder which you have seen in the previous Virtual machine. Open the folder and open the text file.
- Finally you can see that the file has been transferred from one virtual machine through another virtual machine by using the shared folder method.

OUTPUT:



RESULT:

Thus, the transfer of a file between two virtual machines was successfully implemented using the shared folder procedure as well as the correctness has been proved here successfully

Ex.No: 8.**HADOOP SINGLE NODE CLUSTER****Date:****Aim:**

To find procedure to set up the one node Hadoop cluster.

Procedure

1. Open VM – new -> full name -> centos7 -> username -> admin password -> confirm password -> admin.
2. Create folder in D drive D: centos7 Hadoop -> after that goto h/w customs and change memory to 4GB.
3. During installation time create user -> right corner user creation
 - Fullname : hadoop.
 - User : hadoop.
 - Password : hadoop.
4. Copy hadoop 3.0.3 and JDK 1.8.0 from windows to hadoop user desktop/root user and extract jar files there itself.
5. Login to Root user : i) \$ groupadd cluster
ii) \$usermode –aG cluster hadoop.
6. //Open bashrc file and type the following command in the ‘bashrc’ file bottom.
bashrc file present in computer -> home -> Desktop -> Bashrc.

```
//add the following at the end of file
export JAVA_HOME=jdk1.8.0_45
export HADOOP_HOME=hadoop-2.6.0
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP/sbin
export PATH
```

7. Got to root user and execute bashrc file.


```
$ exec bash.
$ source .bashrc
$ hadoop –version
```
8. Open the ‘hadoop-env.sh’ file and add add java home dir or java folder path gedit hadoop-env.sh (Hadoop_env.sh -> right click and open gedit text editor.)


```
JAVA_HOME = java.path.
```
9. Copy and Paste the following file to hadoop folder-->etc-->hadoop

Open vim core-site.xml

```
<configuration>
<property>
<name>fs.default.name</name>
<value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

Open vim mapred-site.xml

```
<configuration>
<property>
<name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
<value>yarn</value>
</property>
<property>
```

```

<name>mapreduce.job.tracker</name>
<value>localhost:54311</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>mapreduce.tasktracker.map.tasks.maximum</name>
<value>4</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>mapreduce.map.tasks</name>
<value>4</value>
</property>
</configuration>
Open vim hdfs-site.xml // to edit the username in this file
<configuration>
<property>
<name>dfs.replication</name>
<value>3</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
<value>file:/home/hduser/hdfs/namenode</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
<value>file:/home/hduser/hdfs/datanode</value>
</property>
</configuration>

```

10. Key generation(ssh key) it has 3 commands

Ssh -keygen -t rsa -p -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa.

Cat ~/ssh / id_rsa.pub >>~/ssh/authorised_keys

Ssh localhost (it will ask questions) like (yes/no) gives yes

Enter password : hadoop

11. Format the hadoop name node

Go to hadoop user login

\$hadoop > hdfs namenode –format.

12. Start hadoop

Start all .sh (or) Hadoop – 3.0.3/sbin/start_all.sh

13. Check the nodes that are credited or not

\$ jps.

If namenode is created -> go the localhost Open the namenode and datanode.

In browser type the following port number

localhost:50070

localhost:8088

If the namenode is not created execute the below command and repeat steps 11 and 12.

rm –r hdfs/

Output:**NameNode:**

Overview localhost:9000 (active)

Started: Wed Aug 31 11:41:17 IST 2016
Version: 2.6.0, r61496 (9994) 08/02/2016 09:40:34 +0400
Compiled: 2014-11-13T21:16Z by jenkins from (detached from e349649)
Cluster ID: C1D-c2906ace-81d3-44f4-9e79-633cc2bbabf
Block Pool ID: BP-693294355-527.0.1.1-1472823864938

Summary

Security is off.
SafeMode is off.
1 files and directories, 0 blocks = 1 total filesystem object(s).
Heap Memory used 67.54 MB of 176.5 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 889 MB.
Non-Heap Memory used 41.96 MB of 43.16 MB Committed Non-Heap Memory. Max Non-Heap Memory is 1 B.

Configured Capacity: 450.52 GB

DataNode:

Cluster Metrics	Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Memory Used	Memory Total	Memory Reserved	vCores Used	vCores Total	Active Nodes	Decommissioned Nodes	New Nodes
Show: 20 entries	0	0	0	0	0	0 B	8 GB	0 B	0	8	0	1	0

No data available in table

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

All Applications

Cluster

- About
- Nodes
- Applications
- NEW
- NEW_SAVING
- SUBMITTED
- ACCEPTED
- SCHEDULED
- EXECUTING
- KILLED
- Scheduler
- Tools

Result:

Thus the procedure to set up the one node Hadoop cluster has been developed