

Aim: Implementation of Bare metal virtualization using XEN

Theory:

What is XEN?

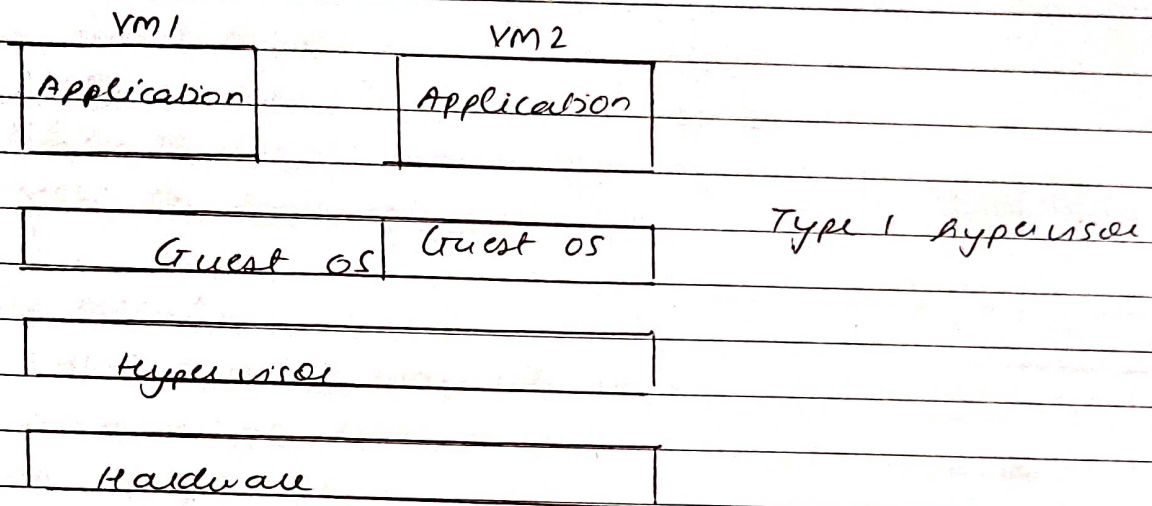
The XEN hypervisor, the most powerful open source industry standard for virtualization, it offers powerful, efficient and secure feature set for virtualization of x86 and other CPU architecture. It supports a wide range of guest OS including windows, Linux, Solaris and various versions of BSD OS.

In XEN systems, the XEN hypervisor is the lowest and most privileged SW layer. This layer supports one or more guest OS scheduled on physical terminology domain is executed automatically. When hypervisor boots & receives special privileges and direct access to all physical h/w by default. The system administrator can log into dom0 in order to manage any additional guest OS called user domains in XEN terminology.

\* Bare metal hypervisor

- A Bare metal hypervisor or a type 1 hypervisor is virtualization SW that is installed on h/w directly.
- At its core, the hypervisor is the host of OS
- It is structural to allow for virtualization of underlying h/w components to function as if they

Have direct access to h/w.



- The hypervisor enables computer to separate its OS from its core physical structure and H/W
- From this position, the hypervisor can give a physical host the ability to operate many virtual units
- It allows for the opportunity to how many clients on same server
- Each client will experience a circulation fits own dedicated server
- The Hyper-v, system xserver respectively represent majority of hypervisor.

### Features

- Consolidation
- Increased utilization



- Rapid provisioning
- Dynamic fault tolerance against slw failures
- H/w fault tolerance
- Ability to securely operate virtual OS
- Ability to support legacy slw as well as new OS instances on same computer

### \* Bare metal

It is just another way of saying 'dedicated server'. This is a single tenant environment with direct access to underlying h/w technology without any hypervisor overhead. Bare metal can support many kinds of OS on top of its core performance.

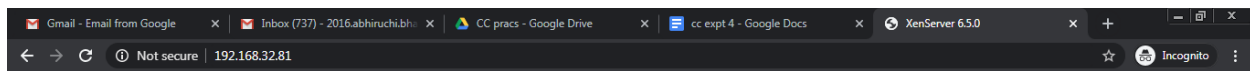
The term bare metal refers to direct access to h/w. It includes the ability to leverage all of its specific features which would not be accessible with type 1 or 2 hypervisor.

### \* Benefits of Bare metal hypervisor

- Backup & protection
- Improved h/w utilization
- Improved ability
- Adequate security
- QoS
- Flexible deployment
- Cost effective for data transfer

### Conclusion:

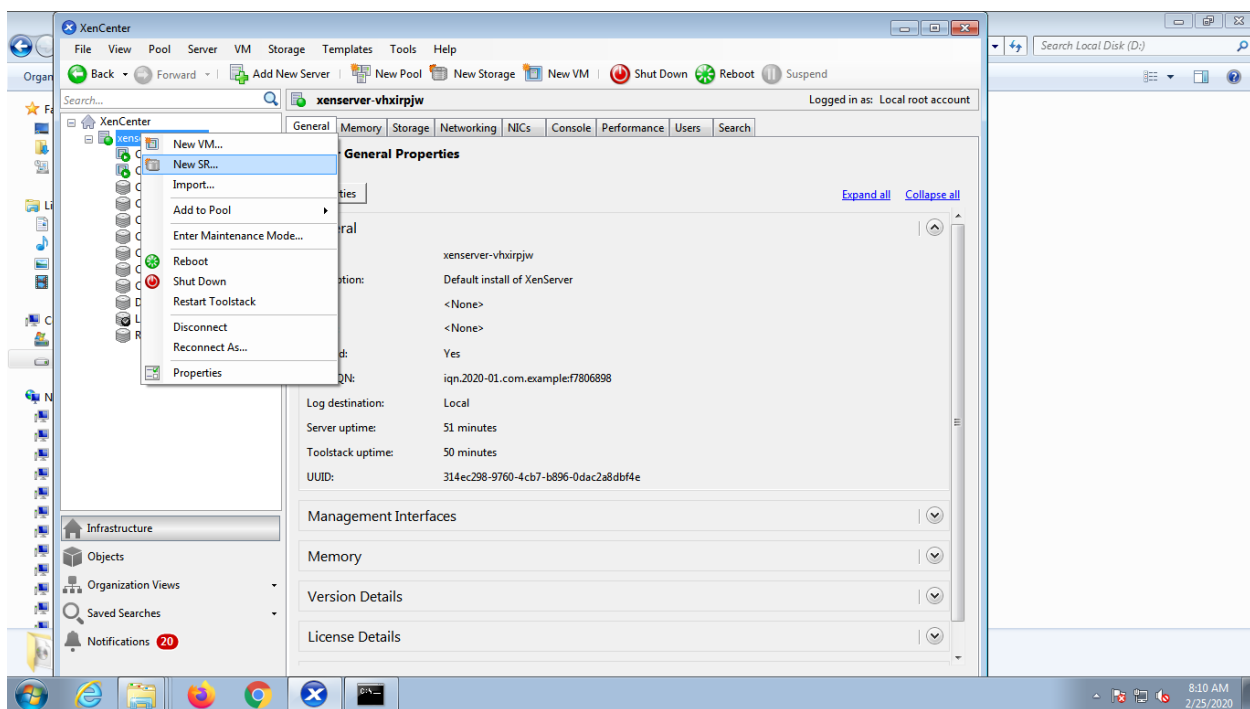
Implementation of Bare metal Utilization is successfully done using XEN server.

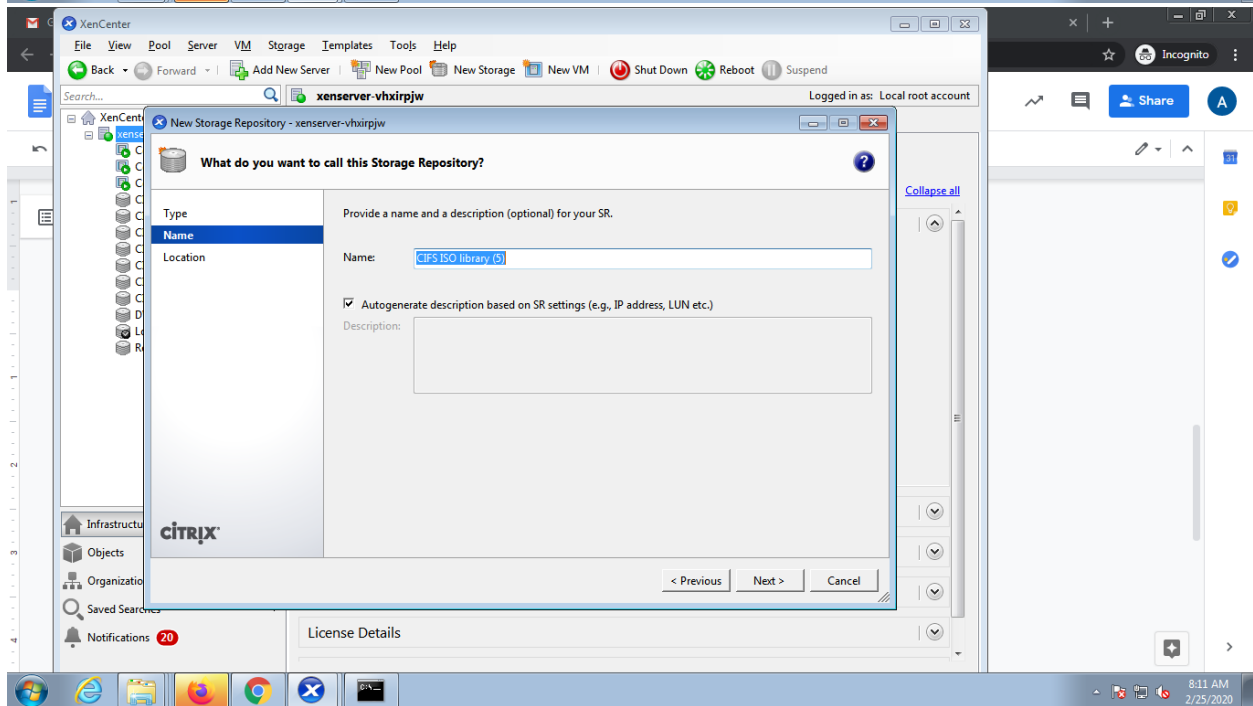
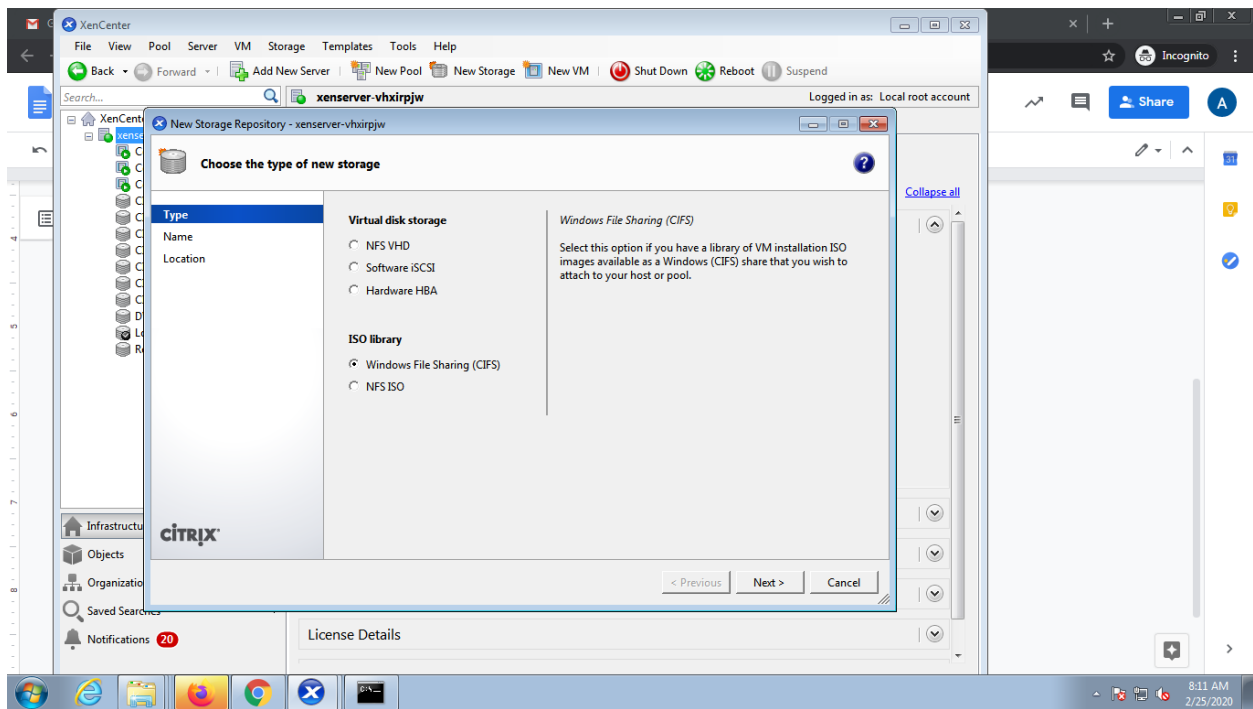


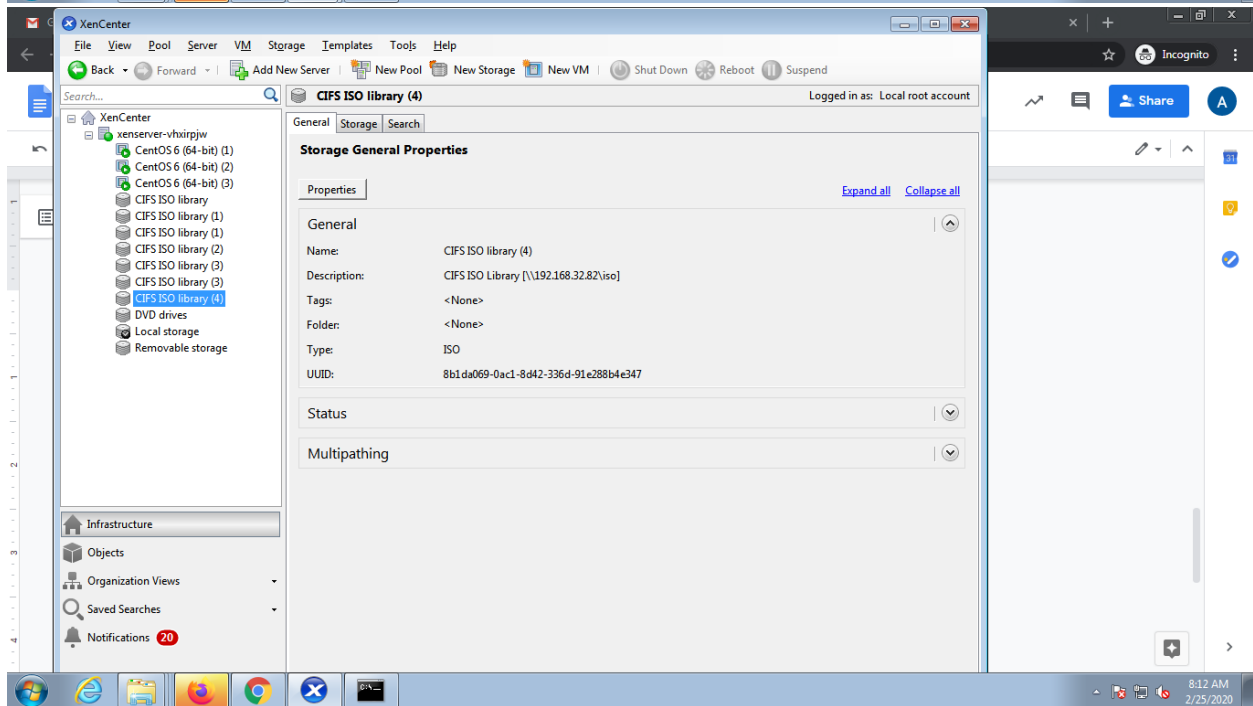
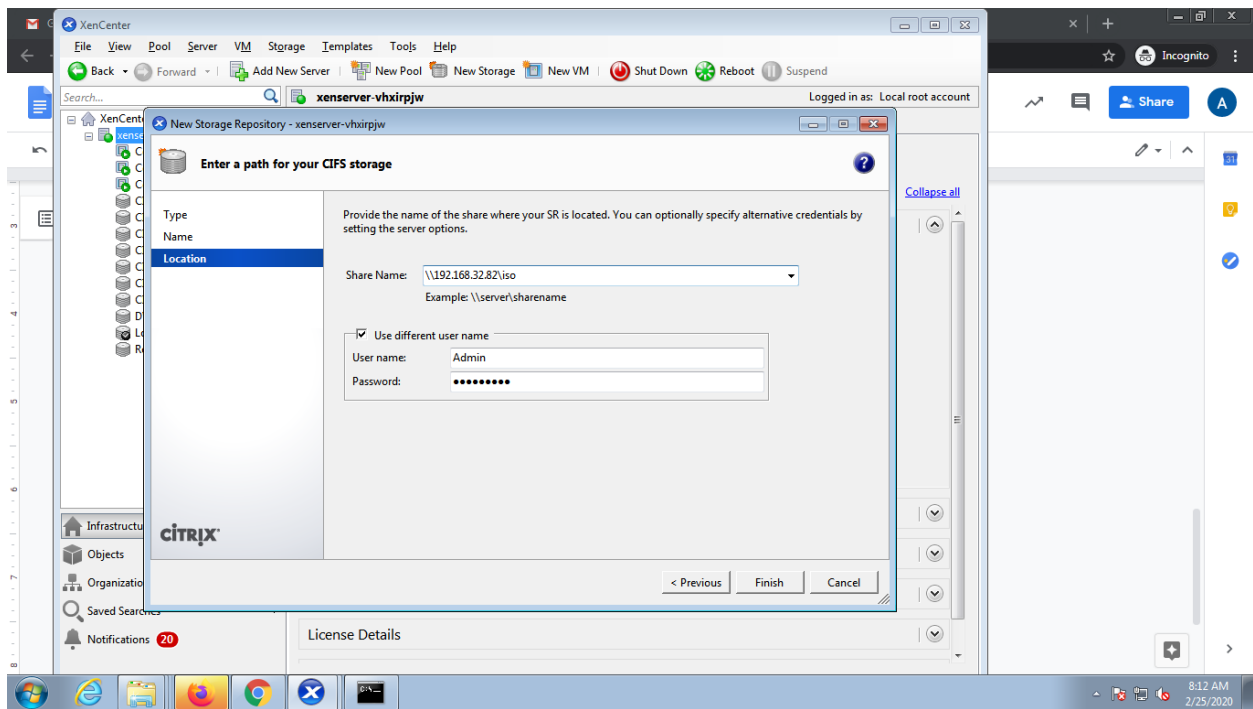
Citrix Systems, Inc. XenServer 6.5.0

[XenCenter CD image](#)

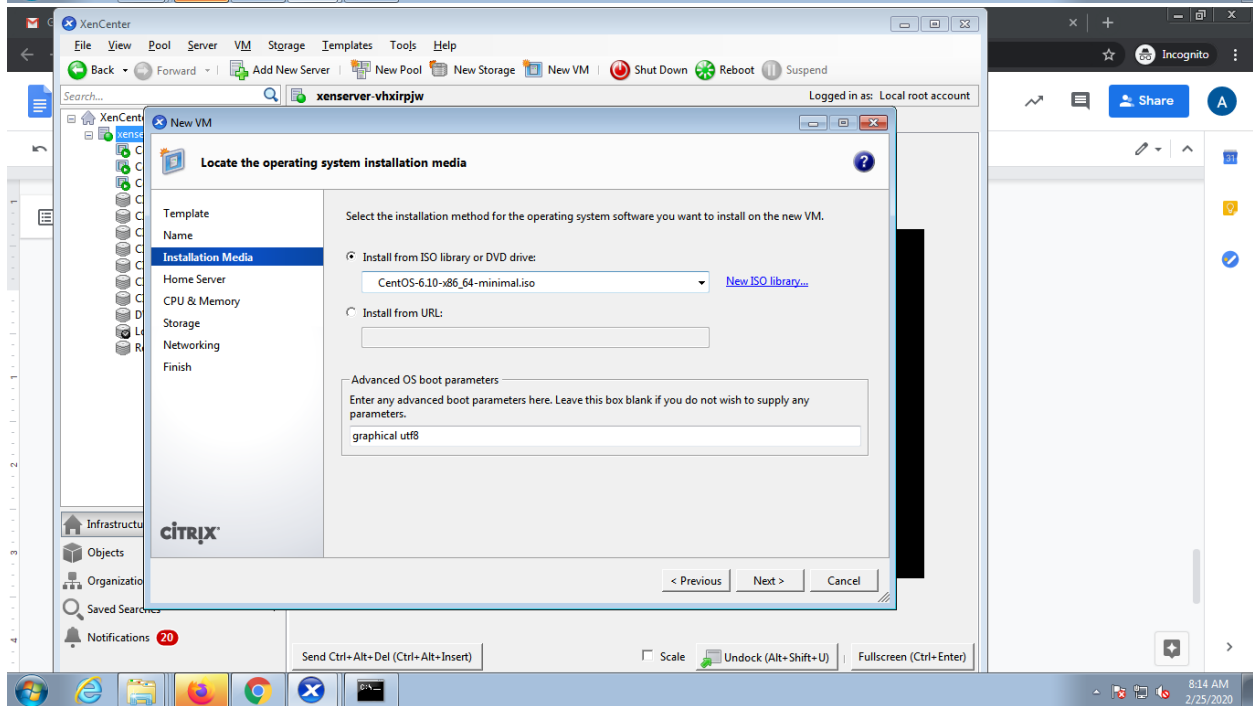
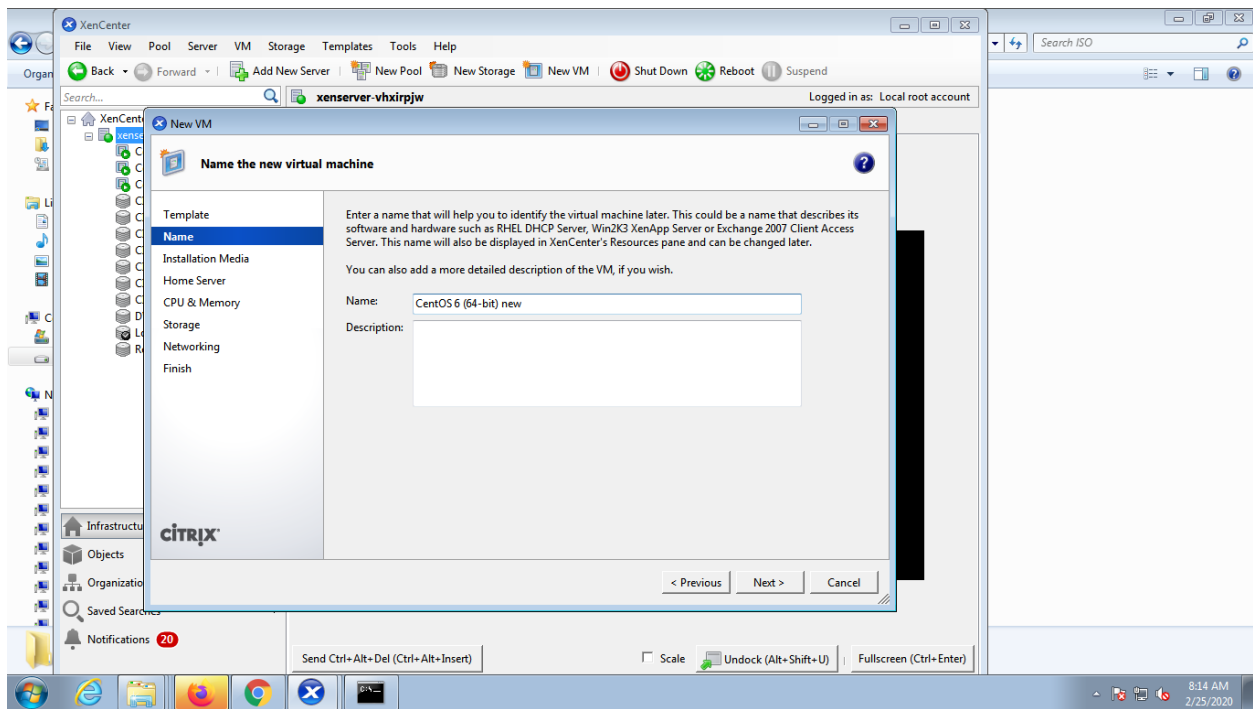
[XenCenter installer](#)



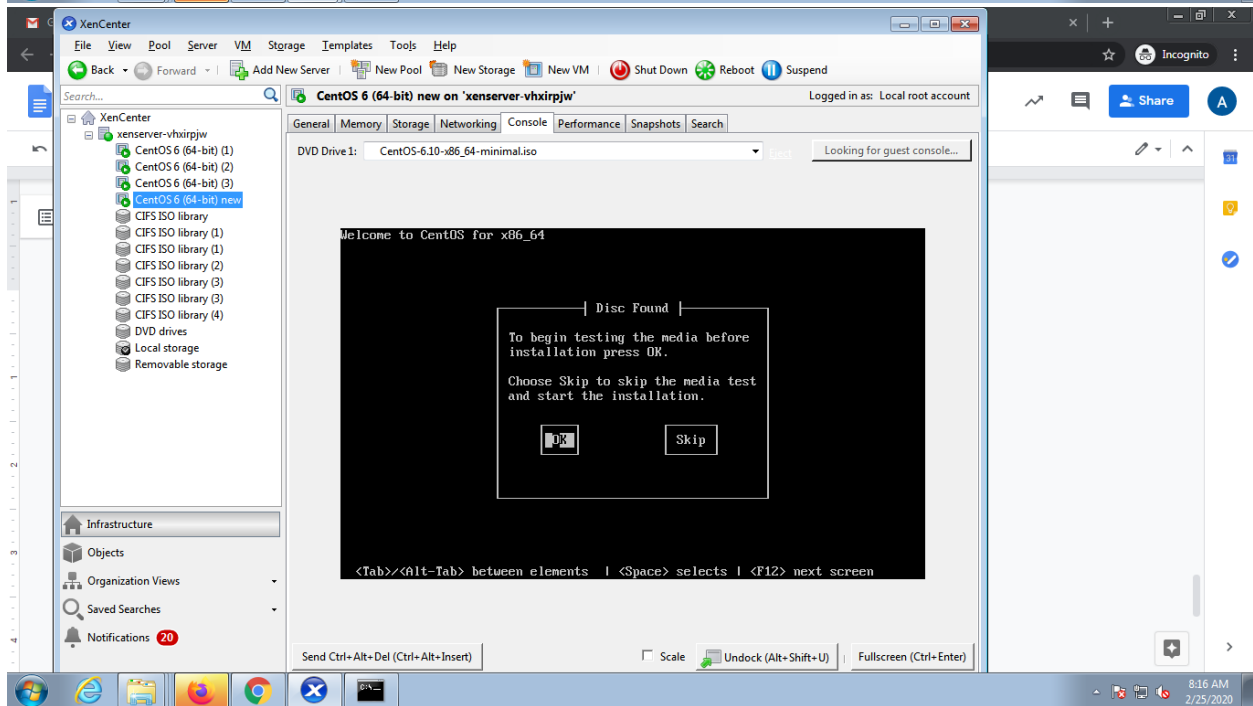
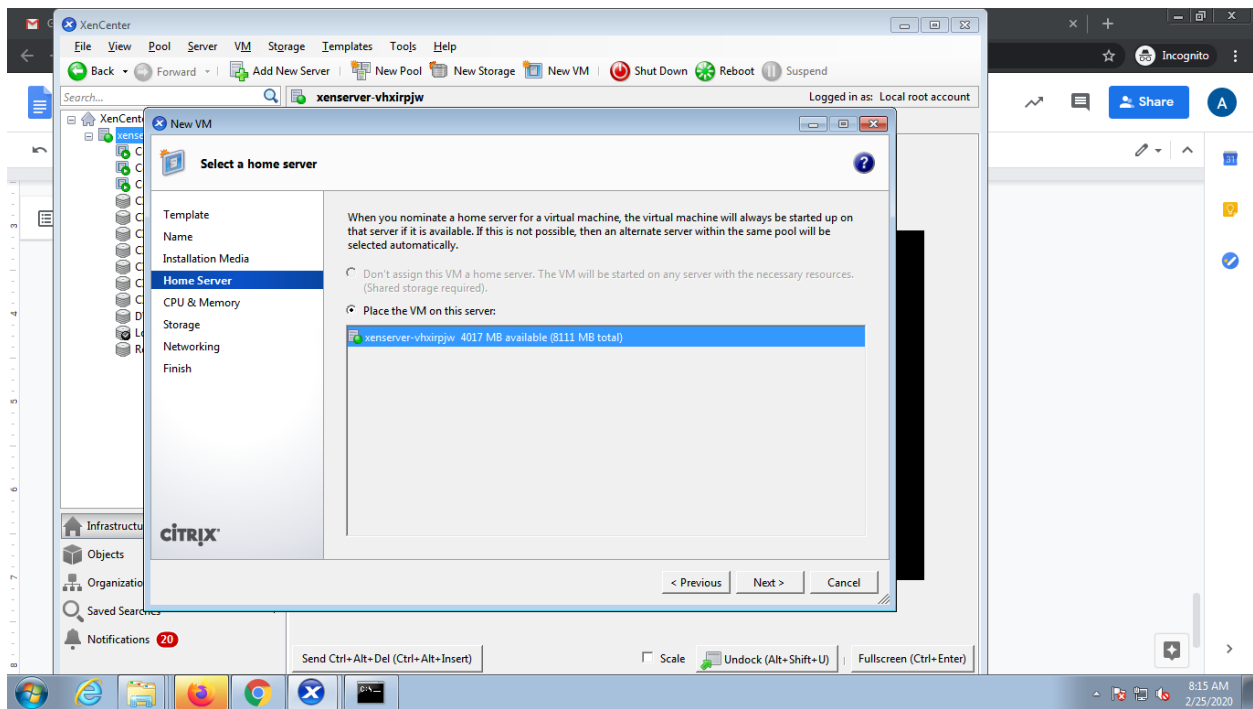


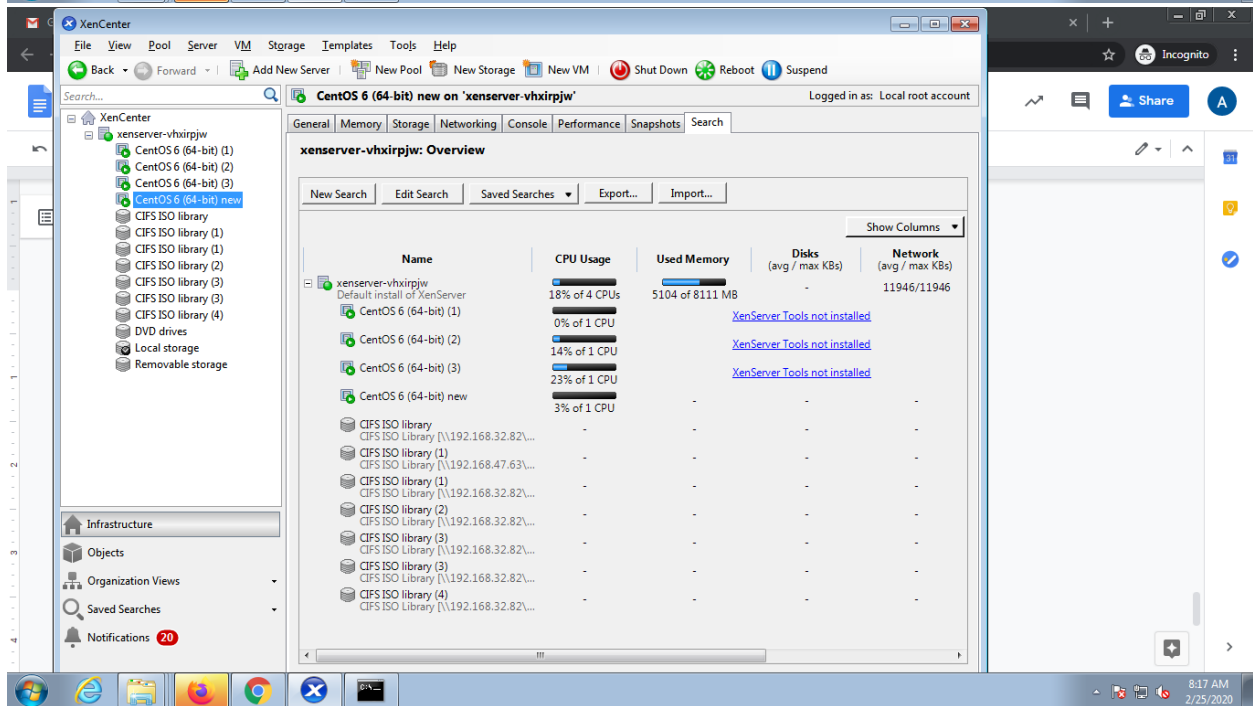
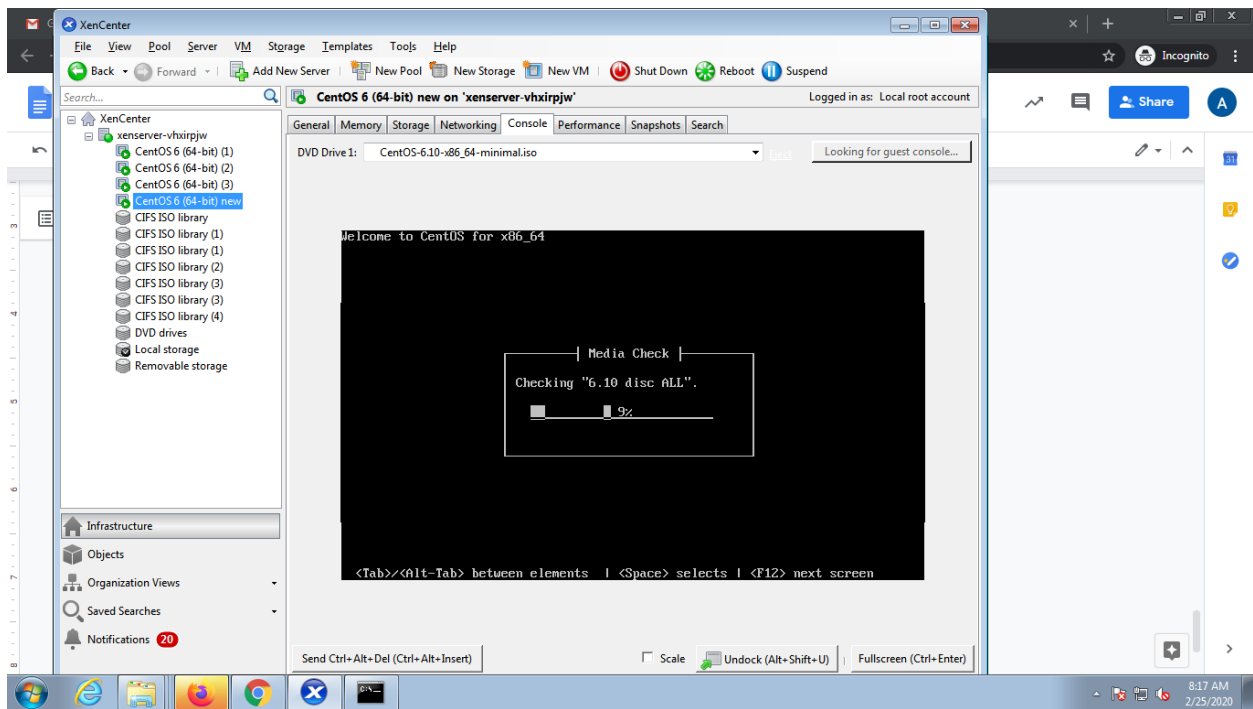


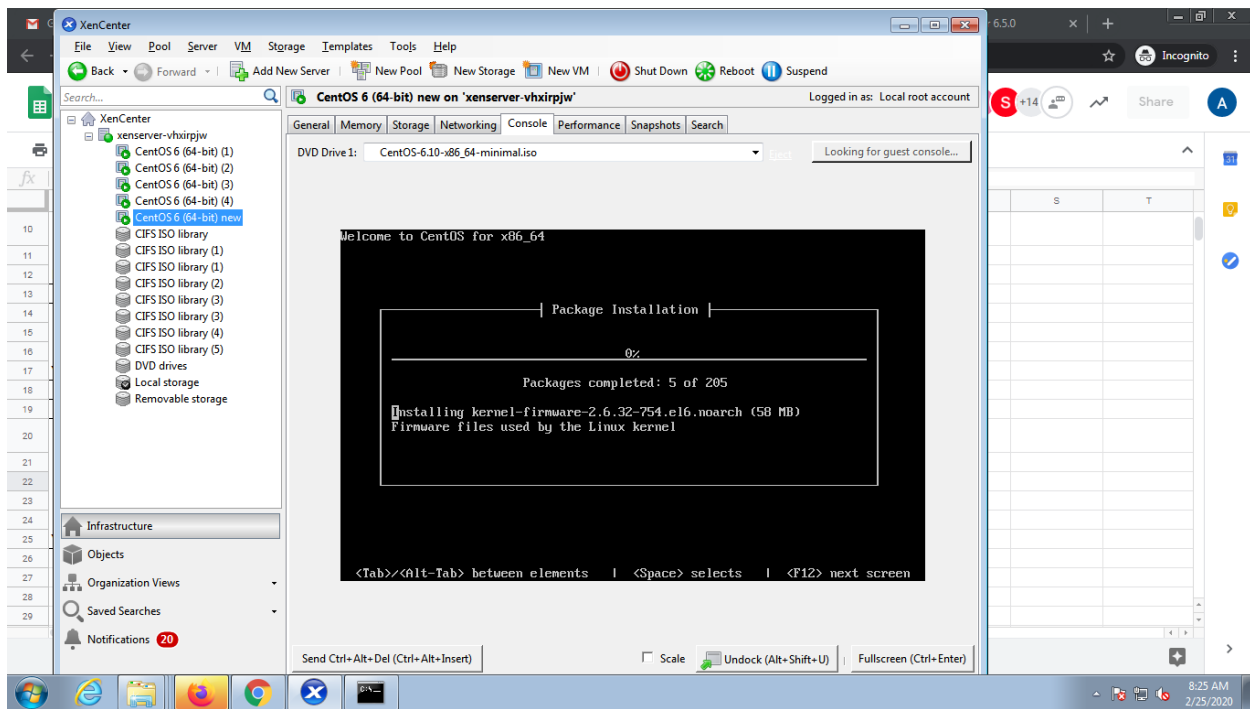




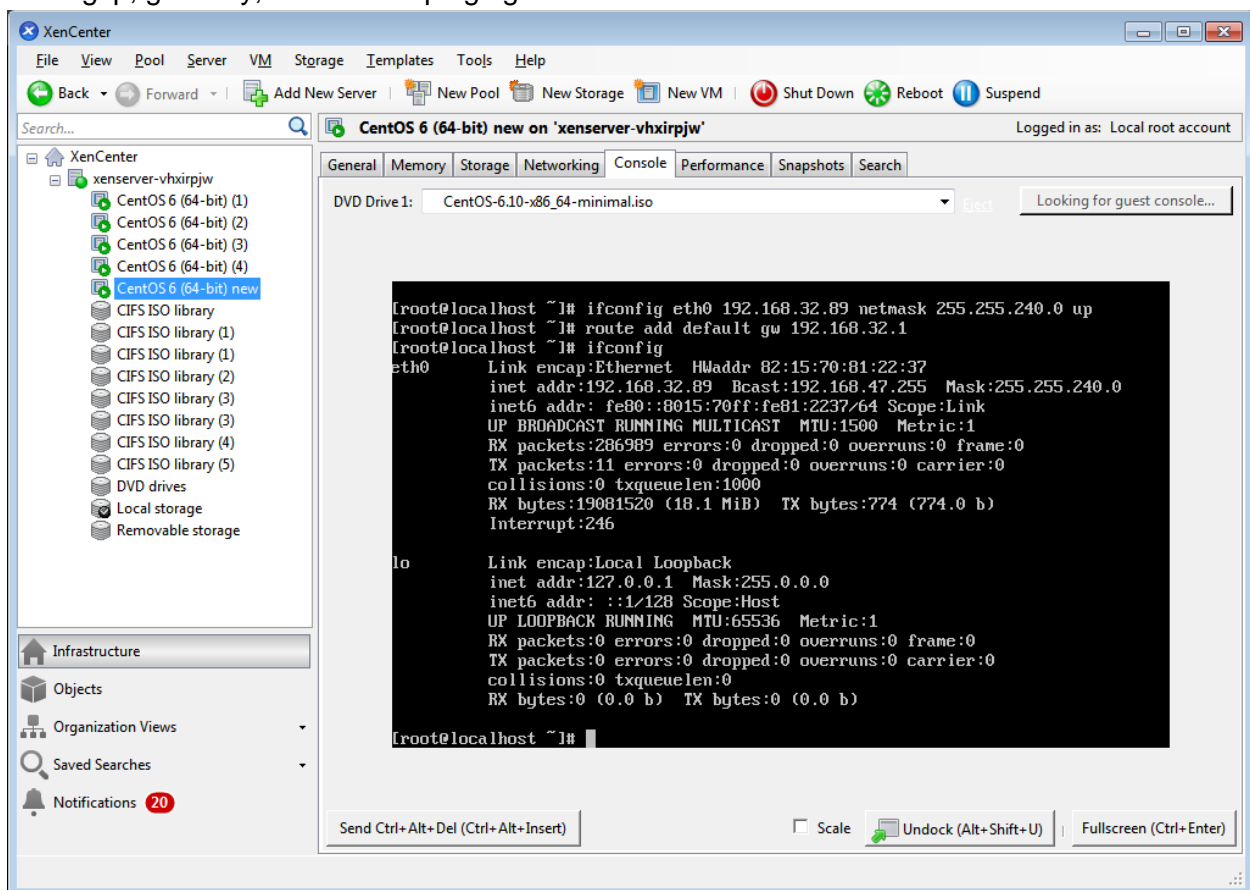








## Setting ip, gateway, subnet and pinging from windows





```
Administrator: Command Prompt

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::3c3a:ba3d:aa8e:ec60%11
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.47.63
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.240.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.32.1

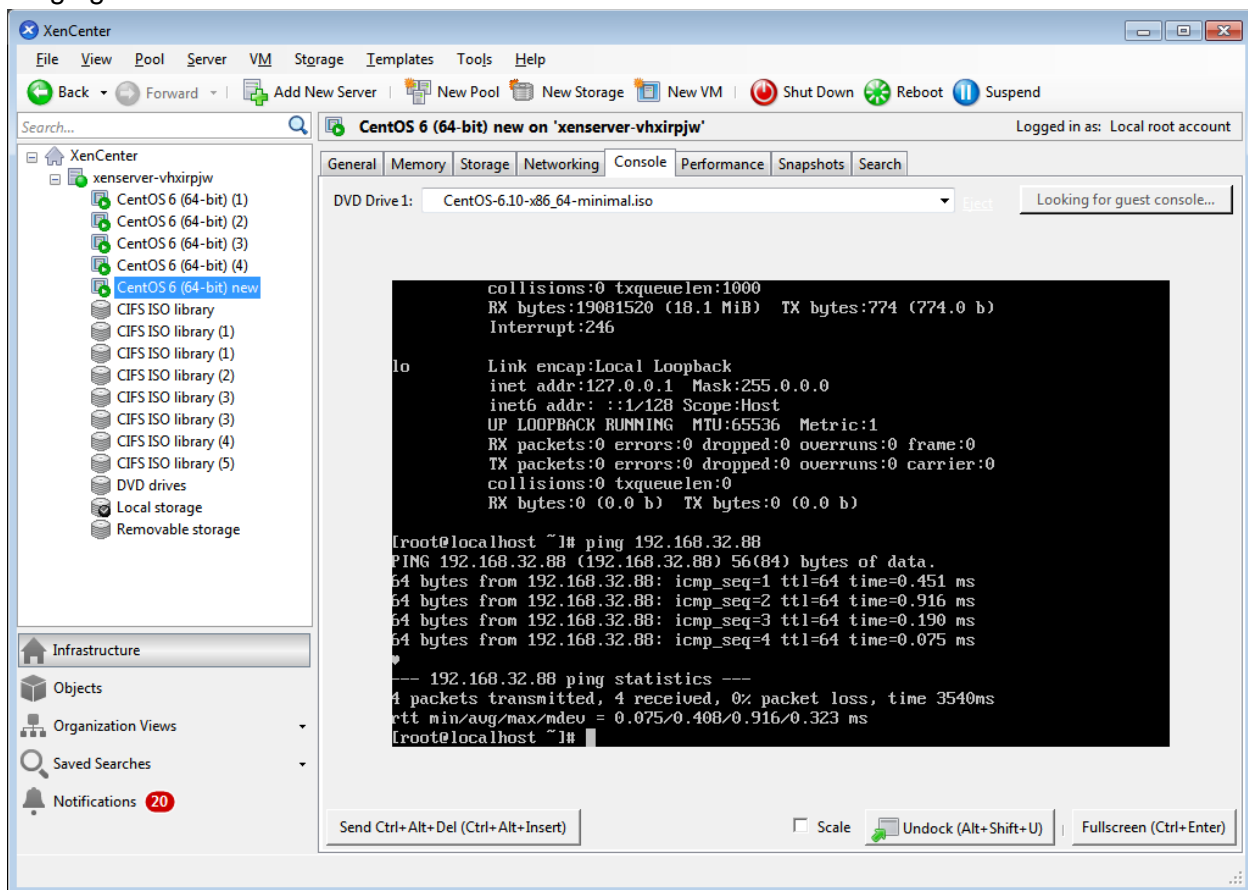
C:\Users\Admin>ping 192.168.32.89

Pinging 192.168.32.89 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.32.89: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.32.89: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.32.89: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.32.89: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.32.89:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\Admin>
```

## Pinging vms



The screenshot shows the XenCenter application window. The left sidebar displays a tree view of the infrastructure, including a server named 'xenserver-vhxpjw' with several CentOS 6 (64-bit) VMs. The main pane shows the console of a VM named 'CentOS 6 (64-bit) new on 'xenserver-vhxpjw''. The console output displays network configuration for 'lo' (loopback interface) and the results of a ping command to 192.168.32.88. The ping results show 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, and 0% packet loss, with a total time of 3540ms. The console also shows the IP address 127.0.0.1 and the subnet mask 255.0.0.0.

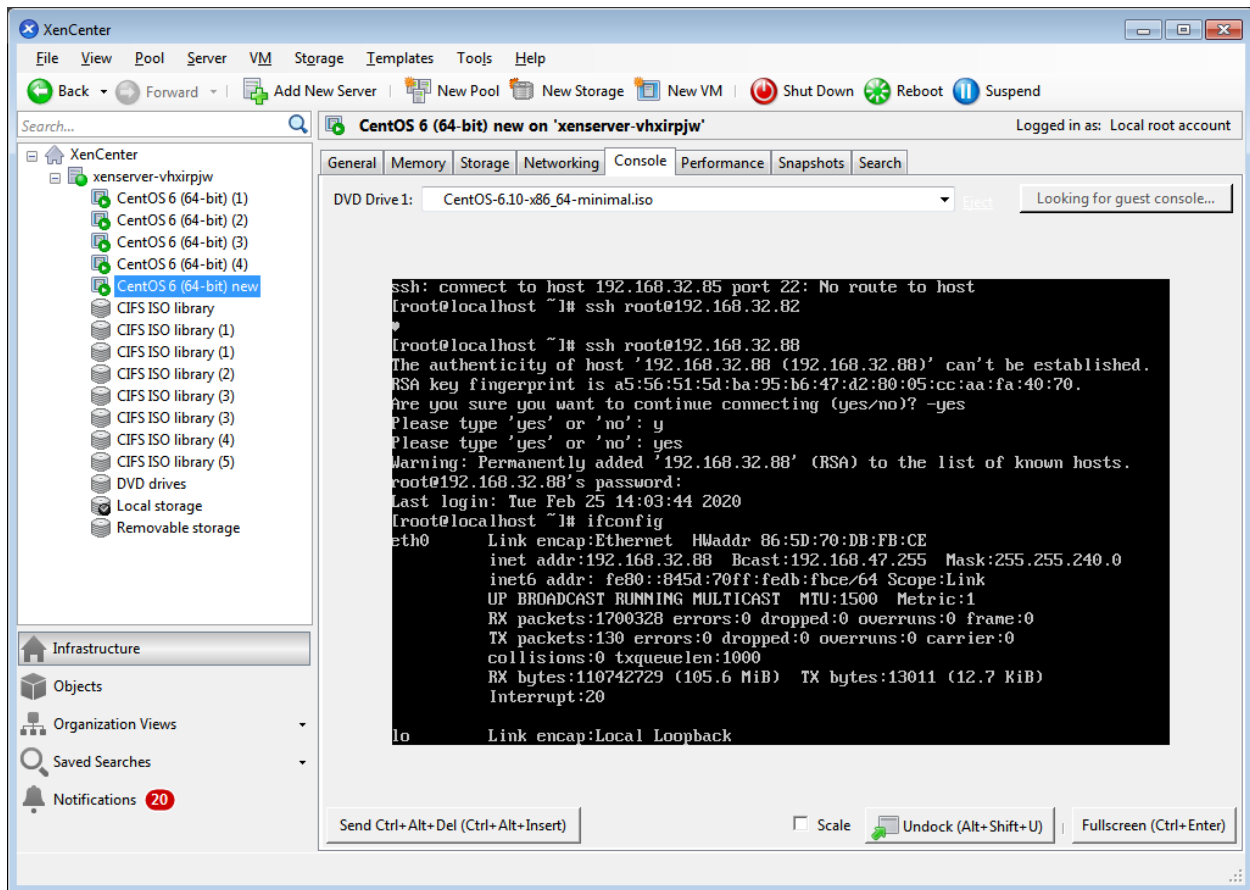
```
XenCenter
File View Pool Server VM Storage Templates Tools Help
Back Forward Add New Server New Pool New Storage New VM Shut Down Reboot Suspend
Search... CentOS 6 (64-bit) new on 'xenserver-vhxpjw' Logged in as: Local root account
General Memory Storage Networking Console Performance Snapshots Search
DVD Drive 1: CentOS-6.10-x86_64-minimal.iso
Looking for guest console...

collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:19081520 (18.1 MiB) TX bytes:774 (774.0 b)
Interrupt:246

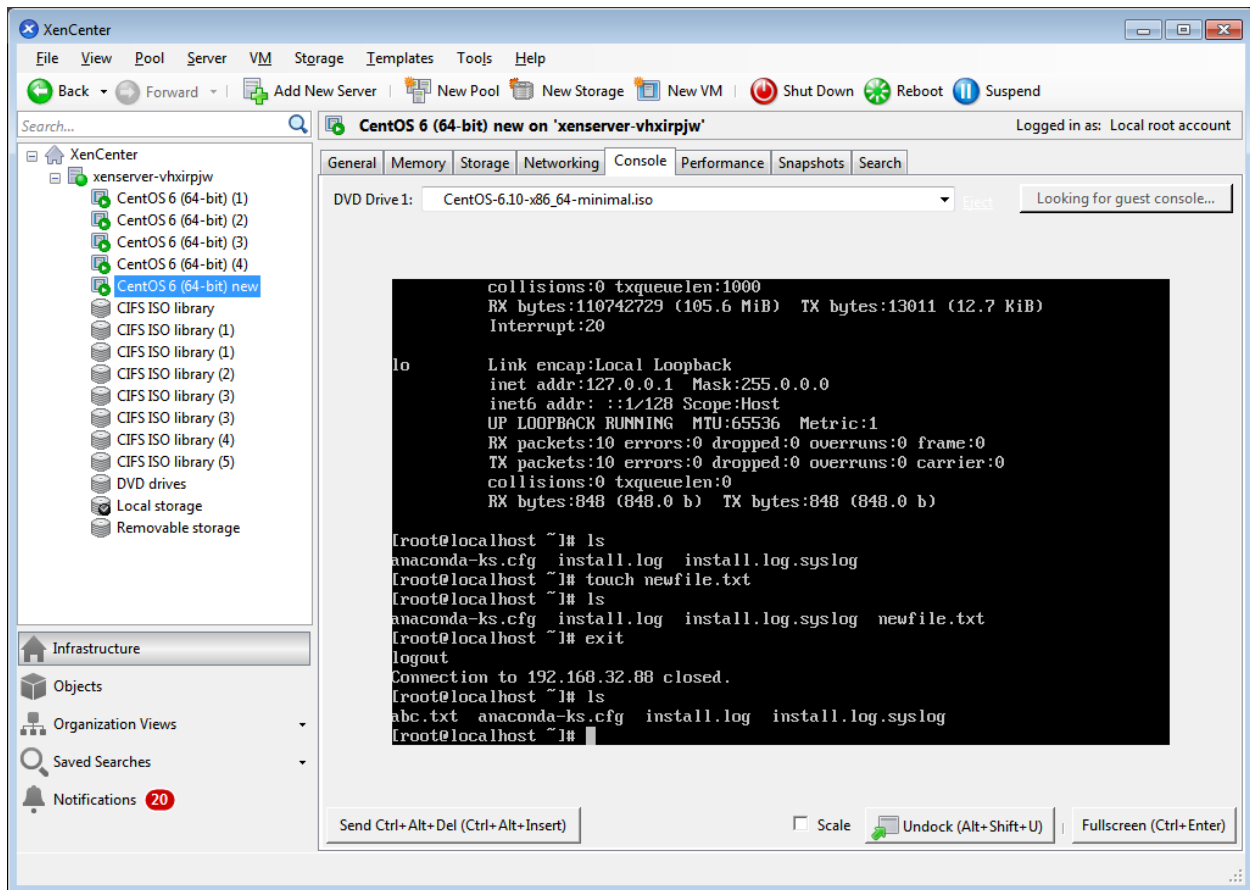
lo
Link encap:Local Loopback
inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:0 (0.0 b) TX bytes:0 (0.0 b)

[root@localhost ~]# ping 192.168.32.88
PING 192.168.32.88 (192.168.32.88) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.32.88: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.451 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.32.88: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.916 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.32.88: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.190 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.32.88: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.075 ms
--- 192.168.32.88 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3540ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.075/0.408/0.916/0.323 ms
[root@localhost ~]#
```

## Ssh between vms



New file created by other pc



```

root@localhost:~
admin-11@admin11-OptiPlex-3020:~$ ssh root@192.168.32.88
The authenticity of host '192.168.32.88 (192.168.32.88)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:p01PYqeICW8dXfyLLGuED1lc3J8CVycqHQdFSjzLaWw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.32.88' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@192.168.32.88's password:
Last login: Tue Feb 25 14:24:04 2020 from 192.168.32.89
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg install.log install.log.syslog newfile.txt
[root@localhost ~]#

```

```

[root@localhost ~]# exit
logout
Connection to 192.168.32.88 closed.

```