Linux VM Setup

Introduction

This document details the steps required to configure a base test/dev Ubuntu Linux VM hosted locally on Windows Hyper-V.

# Cloning a new Ubuntu VM

Follow these steps to clone the VHD created above for use in a new VM.

1. **Download** the **template VHD** from [here](https://s3.amazonaws.com/lilltek-public/MDB-TEMPLATE.vhdx). This VHD was configured using the Ubuntu setup ISO located in the same AWS S3 bucket.
2. **Move/Copy** the **VHD** to the target drive/folder where the VM will reside and **rename** it to match the new VMs host name.
3. Create a new **Generation 1 VM** in Hyper-V named with the host name, with network, but mounting the newly copied VHD. Choose a reasonable RAM setting.
4. Open the VM settings and update the VM’s **processor count** as required.
5. Start the new VM and log into it using Hyper-V. The default credentials are:  
     
   UID: **spot**   
   PWD: **WagTheDog!**
6. Choose a new HOSTNAME: Prefix the personal VMs or machines with last name (e.g. **LILL,** **MUZZY**, or **BROWN**). Production/Test VMs or machines should be named something like:

**EUS-DEV-BOWL-CDB-0** - DC/Owner, Environment, Purpose = Bowling, Type=Cassandra DB, instance # (optional).

Then edit the **/etc/hostname** file to match the new one:   
  
sudo vi /etc/hostname

1. **Configure** a **static VM IP address** and DNS record. Address configuration can be done by configuring a static IP in Linux as described [here](http://ubuntuserverhelp.com/setting-up-a-static-ip/) or by configuring this in your local router’s DHCP settings (which is what I typically do). You may need to use the ifconfig command to retrieve the VM’s **MAC address**.  
     
   **Reboot** the VM to pick up the new IP address.
2. **Note**: You can **reimage your VM** very quickly by simply stopping it and then overwriting the VHD with the original template VHD.