

# PROJECT REPORT ON

## **“Introduction to Virtualization with VirtualBox in Linux”**

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**Under The Guidance of:**

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**October, 2024**



**University Institute of Computing**

**Chandigarh University,**

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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Nikhil Chauhan (UID- 24MCA20269) have successfully completed the project title “**Introduction to Virtualization with VirtualBox in linux**” at University Institute of Computing under my supervision and guidance in the fulfilment of requirements of first semester, **Master of Computer Application** of Chandigarh University, Mohali, Punjab.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I deem it a pleasure to acknowledge my sense of gratitude to my project guide Mr. Rishabh Tomar under whom I have carried out the project work. His incisive and objective guidance and timely advice encouraged me with constant flow of energy to continue the work.

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I shall remain grateful to Dr. Manisha Malhotra, Additional Director, University Institute of Technology, for providing me a strong academic atmosphere by enforcing strict discipline to do the project work with utmost concentration and dedication.

Finally, I must say that no height is ever achieved without some sacrifices made at some end and it is here where I owe my special debt to my parents and my friends for showing their generous love and care throughout the entire period of time.

Date: 24.10.2024

Place: Chandigarh University, Mohali, Punjab

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# ABSTRACT

Virtualization is a critical technology in modern computing, enabling multiple operating systems (OS) to run simultaneously on a single hardware platform. This project, "Introduction to Virtualization with VirtualBox in Linux," explores the implementation and significance of virtualization using VirtualBox, an open-source, cross-platform virtualization software developed by Oracle. The focus of this project is on deploying Linux-based systems within VirtualBox to understand how virtualization functions and its applications in both development and testing environments.

The primary objective of this project is to demonstrate the process of setting up and configuring VirtualBox on a host machine, installing a Linux-based guest operating system (Ubuntu), and exploring its capabilities. The project outlines the steps required to create virtual environments, manage resources efficiently, and enable seamless interaction between the host and guest OS. By simulating different environments, developers and system administrators can optimize software performance, test multiple OS configurations, and deploy applications in isolated virtual environments without requiring separate physical machines.

This project underscores the benefits of virtualization, including hardware resource optimization, isolation, and flexibility, which are vital for businesses, developers, and system administrators. VirtualBox offers key features such as snapshot management, shared folders, and seamless mode, making it an ideal tool for creating portable and manageable virtual environments.

The project also highlights the significance of virtualization in areas like cloud computing, development, testing, and network security. By using VirtualBox and Linux together, users can harness the power of both technologies to create secure, scalable, and efficient virtual machines. This abstract provides a foundational overview of the practical aspects of virtualization with VirtualBox, demonstrating its potential for reducing costs, improving system efficiency, and enhancing software development workflow.

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# Introduction

The modern world of computing is characterized by rapid technological advancements and ever-growing demands for efficiency, flexibility, and resource optimization. As businesses and individuals seek more effective ways to manage and deploy resources, virtualization has emerged as a transformative technology. By allowing multiple operating systems and applications to run simultaneously on a single physical machine, virtualization significantly enhances the utilization of computing resources, increases scalability, and reduces operational costs. Among the many virtualization solutions available, VirtualBox has become a prominent tool due to its flexibility, ease of use, and support for multiple platforms, including Linux.

Virtualization is the process of creating a virtual version of something, such as hardware platforms, operating systems, storage devices, or network resources. It enables a single physical machine to host multiple virtual environments, each acting as a fully functional independent system. This concept has revolutionized the way organizations and developers approach software testing, deployment, and infrastructure management. By decoupling hardware from the operating system, virtualization offers unparalleled flexibility, making it an essential component in data centers, development environments, and even for personal use.

VirtualBox, an open-source and cross-platform virtualization software developed by Oracle, has become a widely adopted solution for individuals and enterprises alike. It provides users with the ability to create and manage virtual machines on various host operating systems, such as Windows, macOS, and Linux. This versatility makes VirtualBox an ideal choice for Linux enthusiasts who wish to experiment with different operating systems, simulate server environments, or isolate development environments for testing purposes. Linux, known for its stability, security, and open-source nature, is particularly well-suited to serve as a host operating system for virtualization, enhancing the overall performance and reliability of virtual machines.

The use of VirtualBox on a Linux host system brings together two powerful technologies, creating a robust environment for virtualization. Linux, with its strong foundation in the open-source community, offers numerous advantages as a host operating system, including efficient resource management, stability, and extensive customization options. When paired with VirtualBox, Linux becomes a formidable platform for running multiple virtual machines, whether for educational, developmental, or enterprise-level projects. This combination empowers users to leverage the strengths of both technologies, offering a seamless experience in managing and experimenting with virtual environments.

Despite the many advantages of using VirtualBox for virtualization on Linux, there are challenges to consider. Performance overhead, for instance, is an inherent limitation of virtualization, as the virtual machines share the physical resources of the host. Efficient resource allocation and optimization become crucial to ensure a smooth experience. Additionally, configuring VirtualBox on Linux may require familiarity with command-line operations and system settings, which can be intimidating for beginners. However, the extensive documentation and vibrant community support surrounding both VirtualBox and Linux help mitigate these challenges, providing resources for troubleshooting and optimization.

# System Requirements

When installing Ubuntu on VirtualBox, it is essential to ensure that both the host machine (the physical computer running VirtualBox) and the guest machine (the virtual machine running Ubuntu) meet specific system requirements for optimal performance. Below is a detailed overview of the system requirements for both the host and guest systems.

## Host System Requirements

The host system must meet certain criteria to successfully run VirtualBox and the Ubuntu guest operating system. Here are the minimum and recommended specifications:

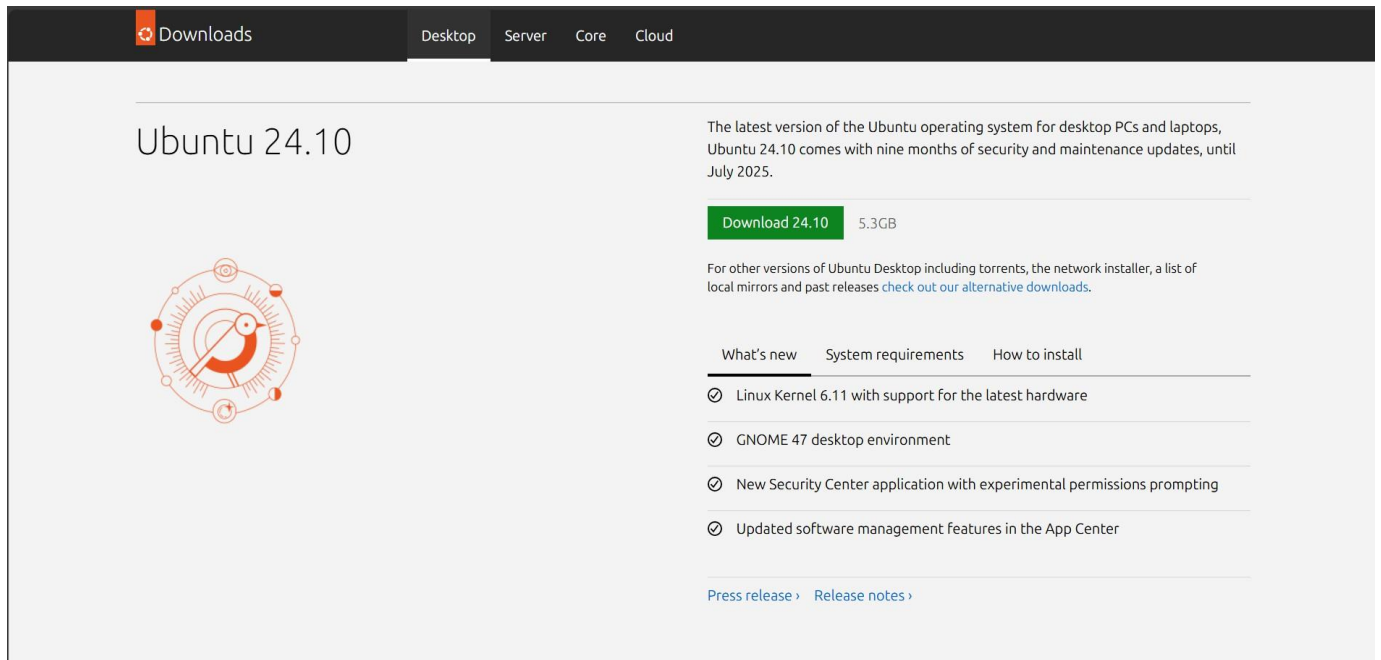
- **Operating System**
  - **Minimum Requirement:** A compatible operating system that supports VirtualBox. This includes:
    - Windows 10 or later (64-bit)
    - macOS 10.13 (High Sierra) or later
    - Linux distributions like Ubuntu, Fedora, CentOS, etc. (64-bit)
  - **Recommended Requirement:** The latest version of the operating system to ensure compatibility and receive security updates.
- **Processor (CPU)**
  - **Minimum Requirement:**
    - A dual-core processor with virtualization support (Intel VT-x or AMD-V).
  - **Recommended Requirement:**
    - A quad-core processor or better. Higher-end CPUs (such as Intel Core i5/i7 or AMD Ryzen series) are preferred for running multiple virtual machines or resource-intensive applications.
- **Memory (RAM)**
  - **Minimum Requirement:**
    - 4 GB of RAM. This is the absolute minimum and might lead to sluggish performance, especially with multiple applications running.
  - **Recommended Requirement:**
    - 8 GB of RAM or more. This allows for a smoother experience, especially when running Ubuntu along with other applications on the host OS. For advanced users running multiple VMs, 16 GB or more is advisable.
- **Storage Space**
  - **Minimum Requirement:**
    - At least 20 GB of free disk space to accommodate the base installation of Ubuntu. However, this does not include space for additional software, files, or snapshots.
  - **Recommended Requirement:**
    - An SSD (Solid State Drive) with at least 50 GB of free space. SSDs significantly enhance the speed and responsiveness of the virtual machine.

- **Graphics**
  - **Minimum Requirement:**
    - A graphics card that supports 2D acceleration. Most modern integrated graphics should suffice for basic tasks.
  - **Recommended Requirement:**
    - A dedicated GPU with support for 3D acceleration, particularly if running graphical applications or environments that require significant graphics processing.
- **Network Connectivity**
  - **Minimum Requirement:**
    - A basic internet connection for downloading VirtualBox, updates, and the Ubuntu installation image (ISO file).
  - **Recommended Requirement:**
    - A stable broadband connection for better download speeds and smoother updates.
    - connection for faster updates and smoother online usage.
- **Additional Considerations**
  - **VirtualBox Guest Additions:** Installing VirtualBox Guest Additions enhances performance and usability by improving video support, enabling shared folders, and allowing seamless mouse integration.
  - **Snapshots and Backups:** It is advisable to allocate additional space for snapshots if you plan to use this feature to save the state of your virtual machine at various points.

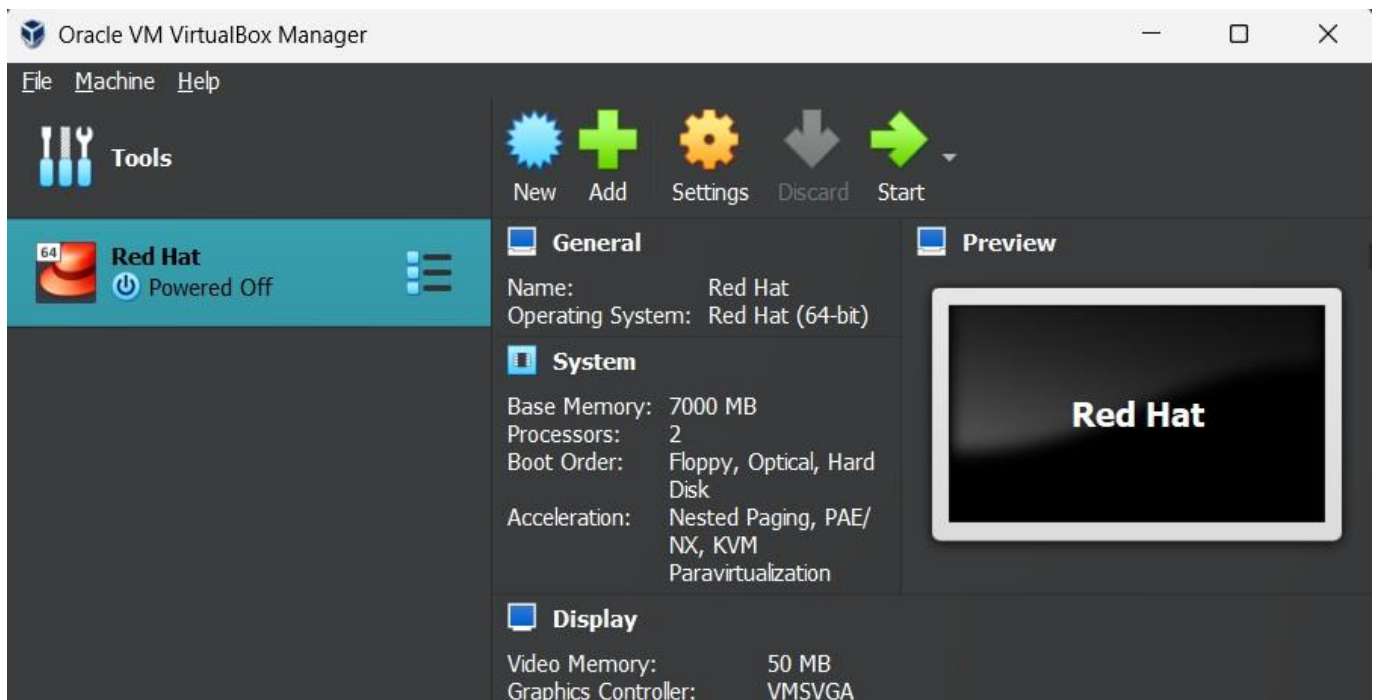


# Installation

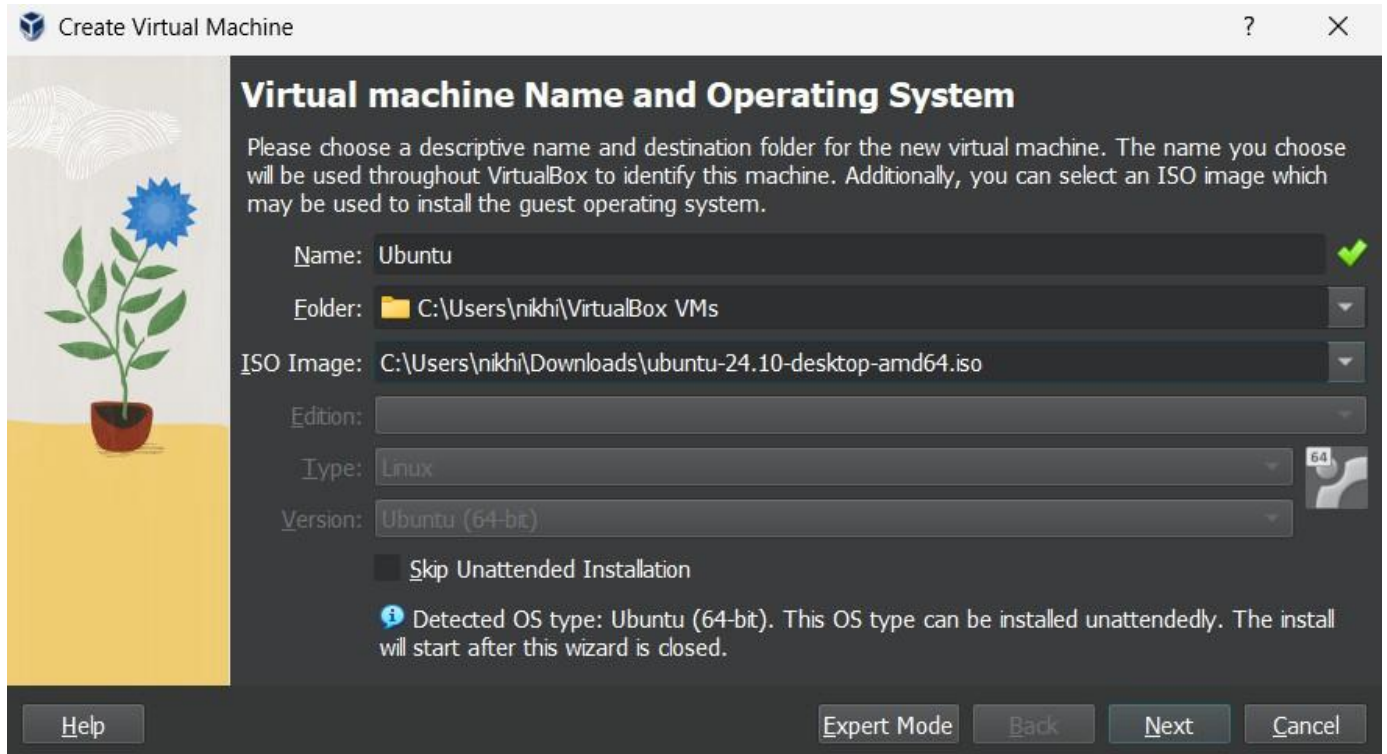
**Step 1:** Before we begin with the installation process, we need to **Download ISO for Ubuntu**. For that, all the versions of Ubuntu are available on the [Official Site](#).



**Step 2:** Open [VirtualBox](#) and click on the **New** button.



**Step 3:** Give a **Name** to your **Virtual Machine** and select the **Location** for it to install.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Virtual Machine' window with the title bar 'Create Virtual Machine'. On the left is a decorative image of a potted plant with a blue flower. The main area is titled 'Virtual machine Name and Operating System'. Below the title, there is a paragraph: 'Please choose a descriptive name and destination folder for the new virtual machine. The name you choose will be used throughout VirtualBox to identify this machine. Additionally, you can select an ISO image which may be used to install the guest operating system.'

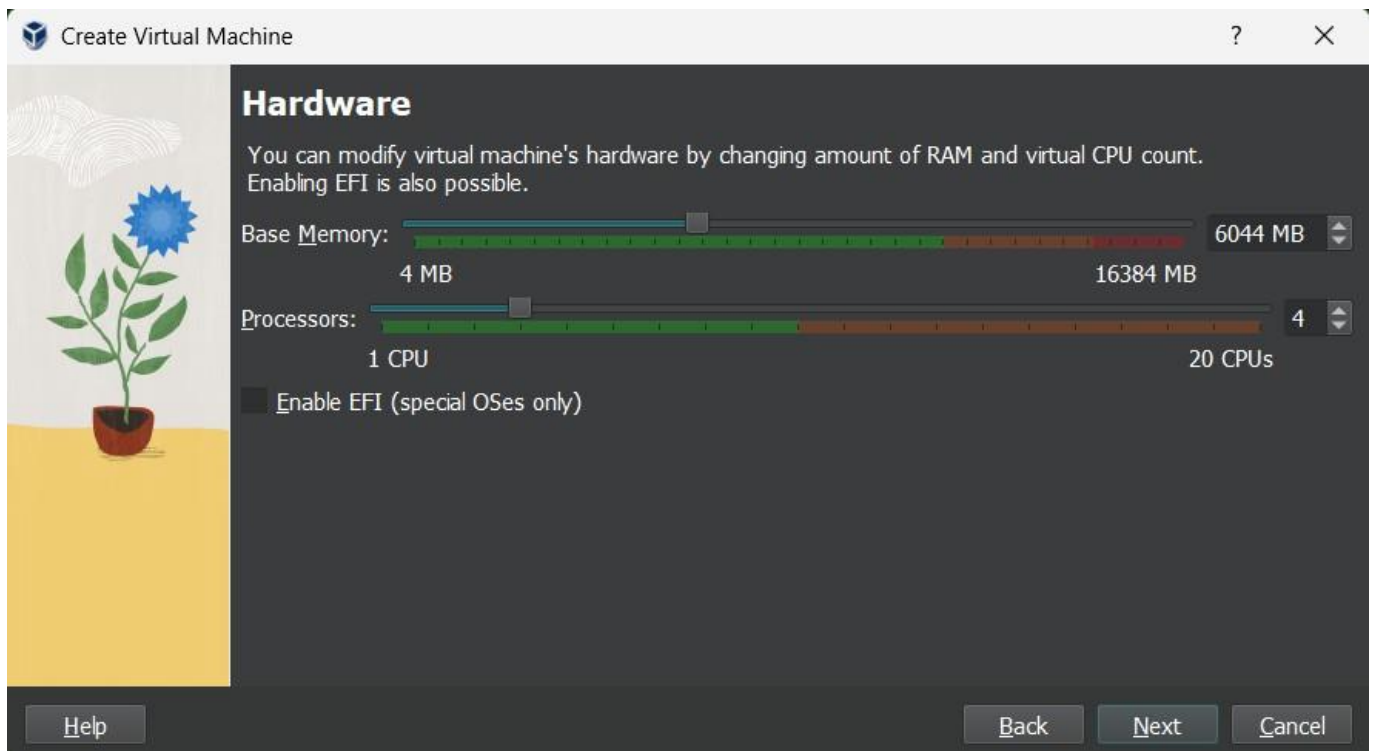
The fields are filled with the following values:

- Name: Ubuntu (with a green checkmark icon on the right)
- Folder: C:\Users\nikhi\VirtualBox VMs
- ISO Image: C:\Users\nikhi\Downloads\ubuntu-24.10-desktop-amd64.iso
- Edition: (empty dropdown)
- Type: Linux
- Version: Ubuntu (64-bit)

There is a checkbox for 'Skip Unattended Installation' which is currently unchecked. Below it, a blue information icon is followed by the text: 'Detected OS type: Ubuntu (64-bit). This OS type can be installed unattendedly. The install will start after this wizard is closed.'

At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Help', 'Expert Mode', 'Back', and 'Next' (which is highlighted in blue), and a 'Cancel' button.

**Step 4:** Assign **RAM Size** to your Virtual Machine.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Virtual Machine' window with the title bar 'Create Virtual Machine'. On the left is the same decorative image of a potted plant. The main area is titled 'Hardware'. Below the title, there is a paragraph: 'You can modify virtual machine's hardware by changing amount of RAM and virtual CPU count. Enabling EFI is also possible.'

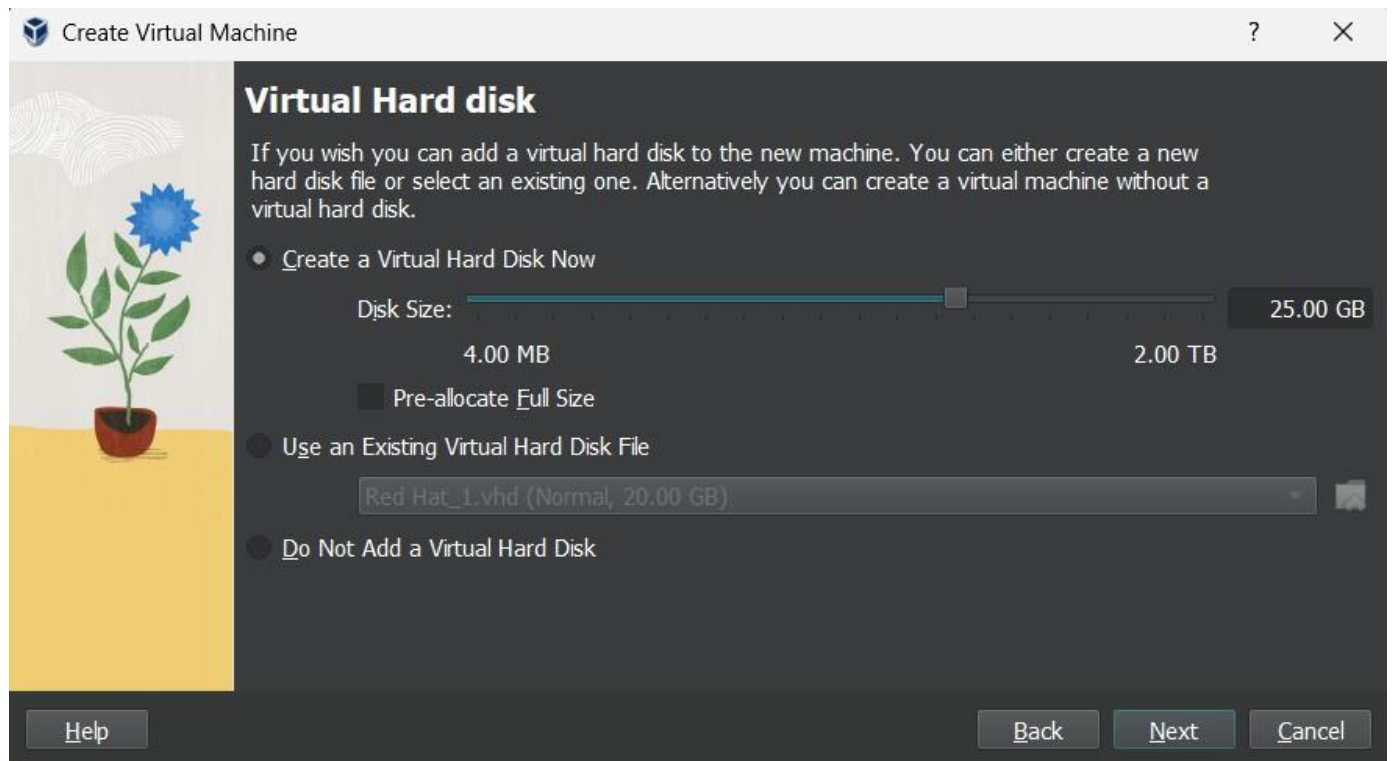
The hardware settings are as follows:

- Base Memory: A slider bar is shown with a value of 6044 MB. The range is from 4 MB to 16384 MB.
- Processors: A slider bar is shown with a value of 4. The range is from 1 CPU to 20 CPUs.

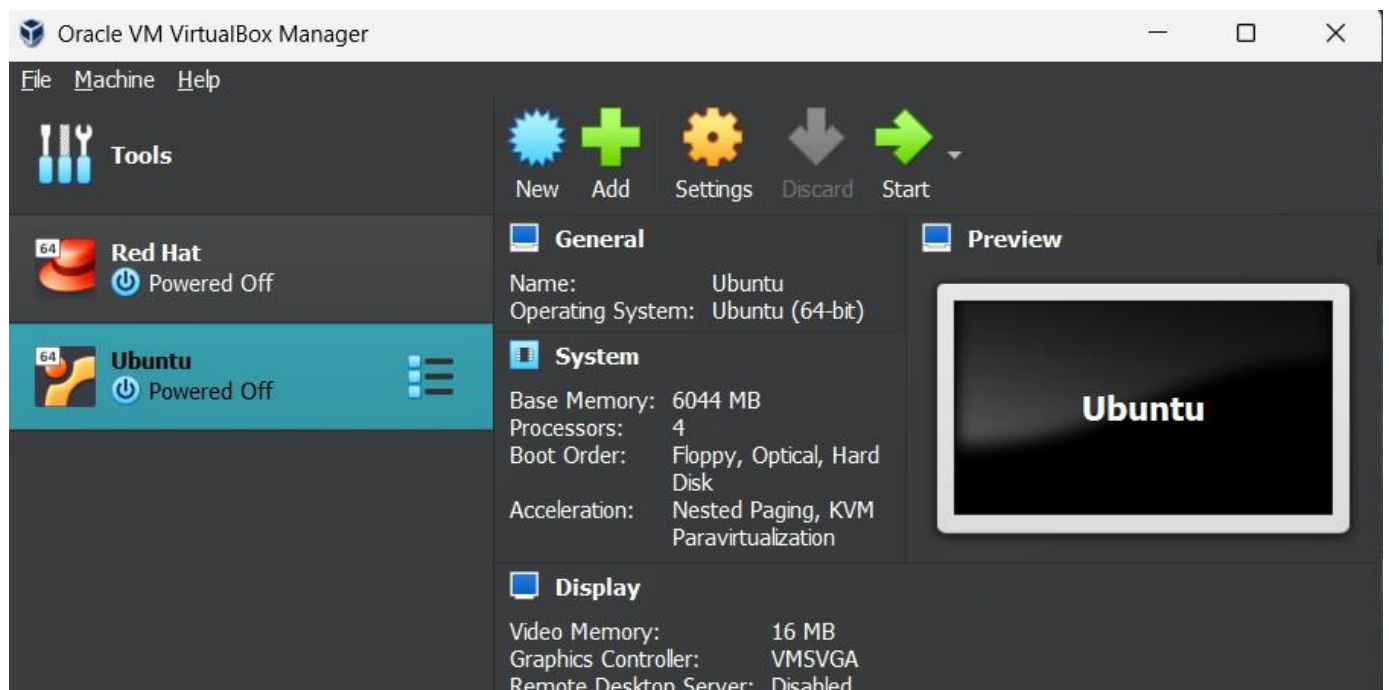
There is a checkbox for 'Enable EFI (special OSes only)' which is currently unchecked.

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Help', 'Back', and 'Next' (which is highlighted in blue), and a 'Cancel' button.

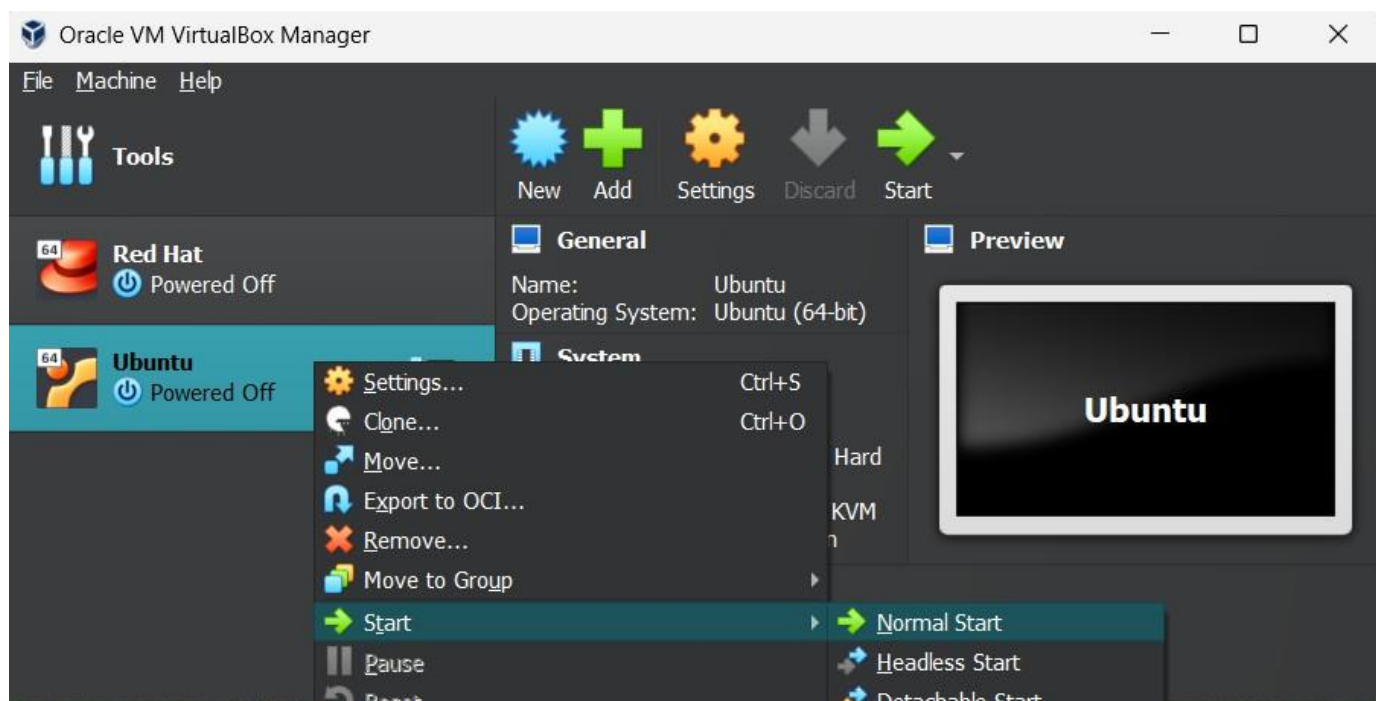
**Step 5:** Create a **Virtual Hard Disk** for the machine to store files.



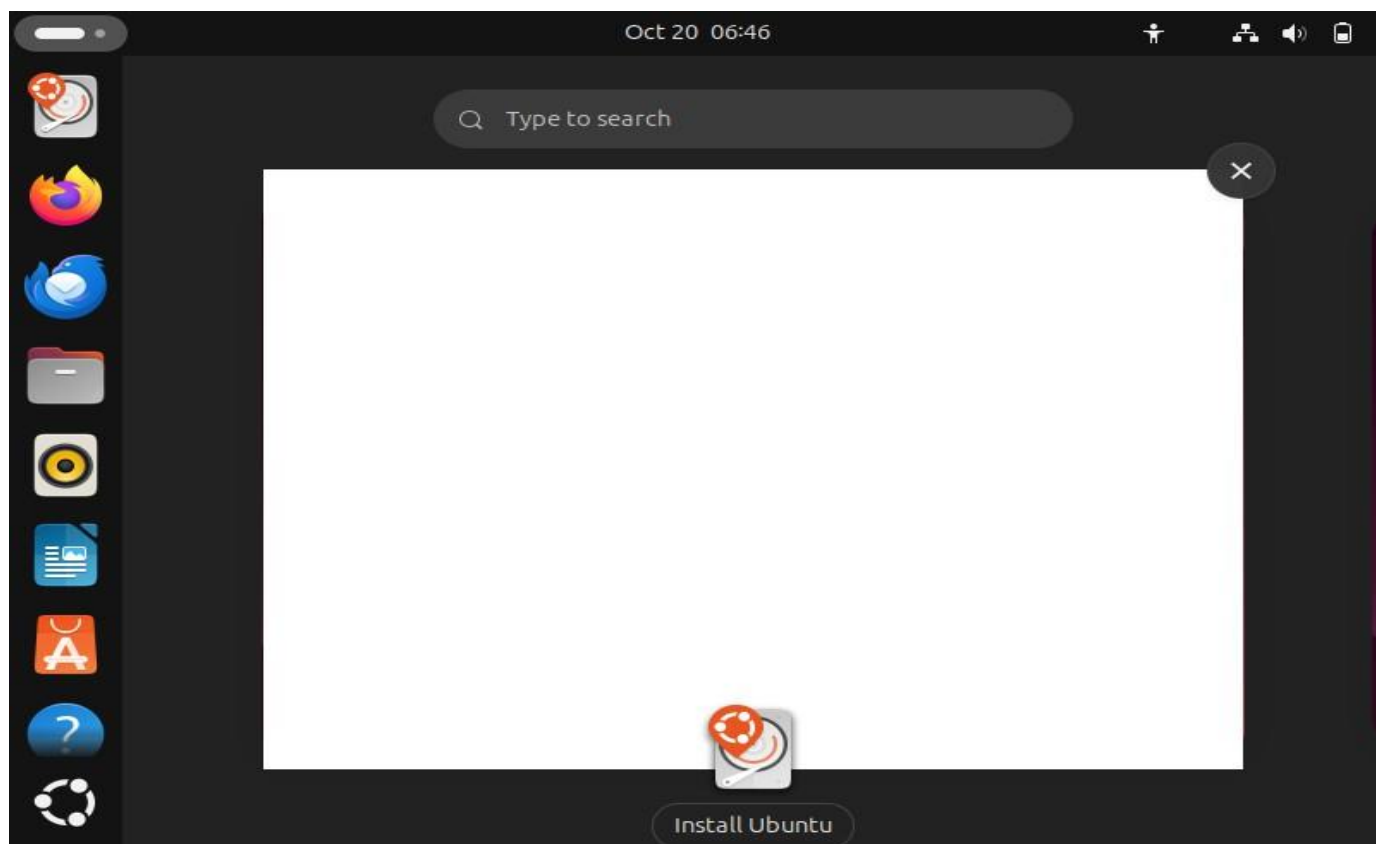
**Step 6:** After the Disk creation is done, boot the **Virtual Machine** and begin installing [Ubuntu](#).



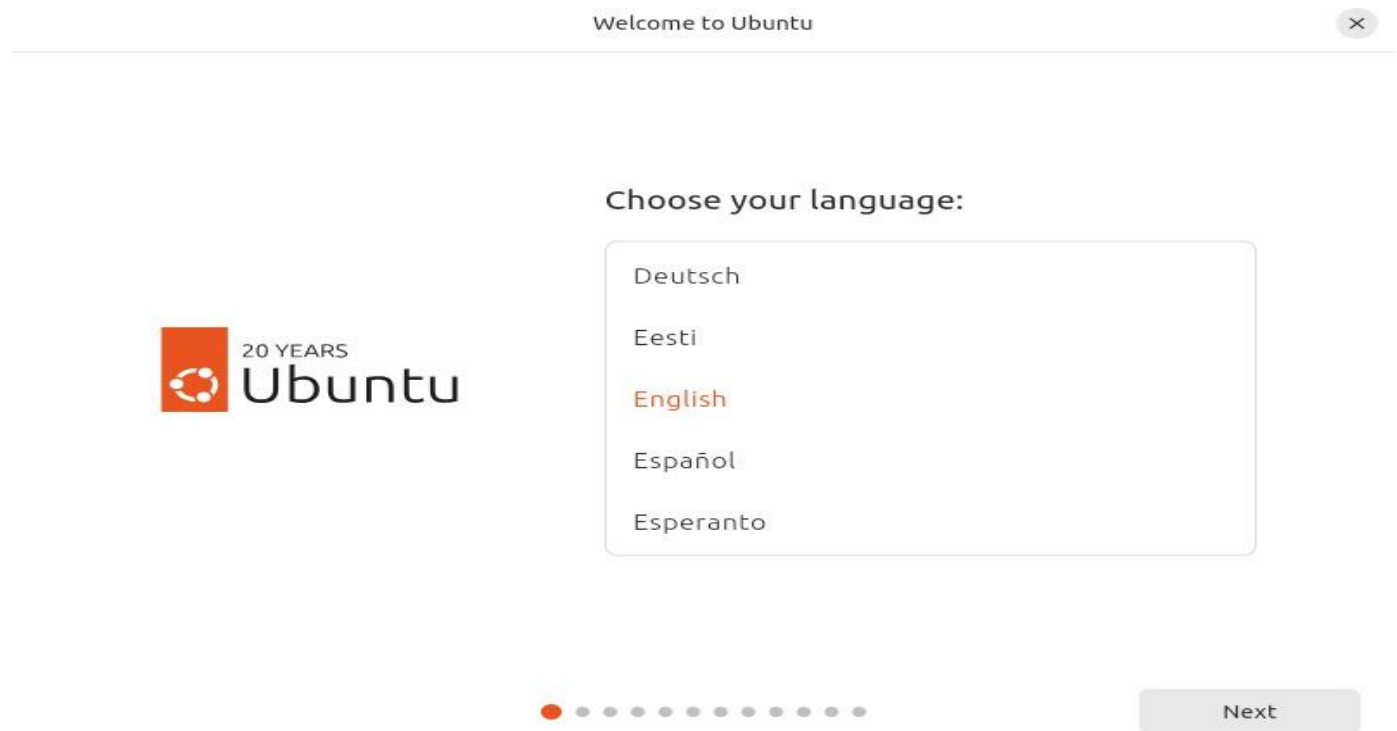
**Step 7:** Start the Ubuntu by selecting it and clicking on normal start.



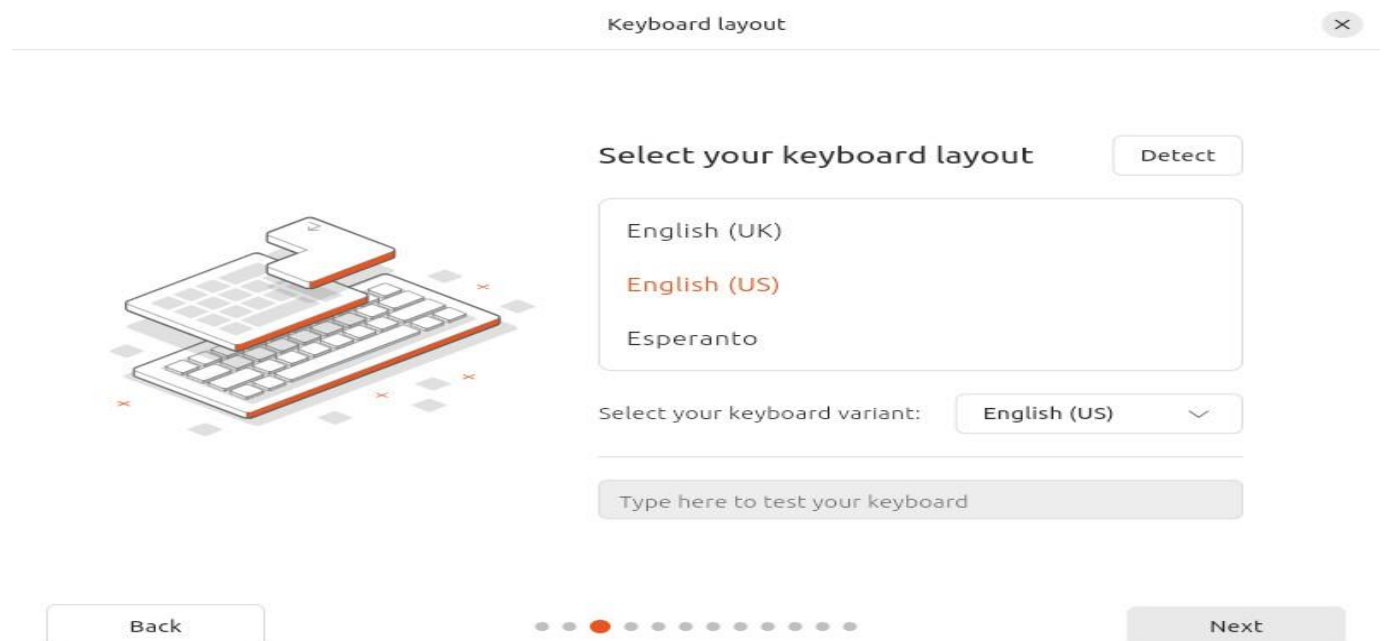
**Step 8:** Click on the **Install Ubuntu** option, this might look different for other Ubuntu versions.



**Step 9:** Choose your preferred language.



**Step 10:** Select **Keyboard Layout**, if the defaults are compatible, just click on the **Continue** button and proceed.





## Connect to the internet

An internet connection will improve your installation with compatibility check and extra software packages.

- ☒ Use wired connection
- ☐ No Wi-Fi devices detected
- ☐ Do not connect to the internet

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## What do you want to do with Ubuntu?

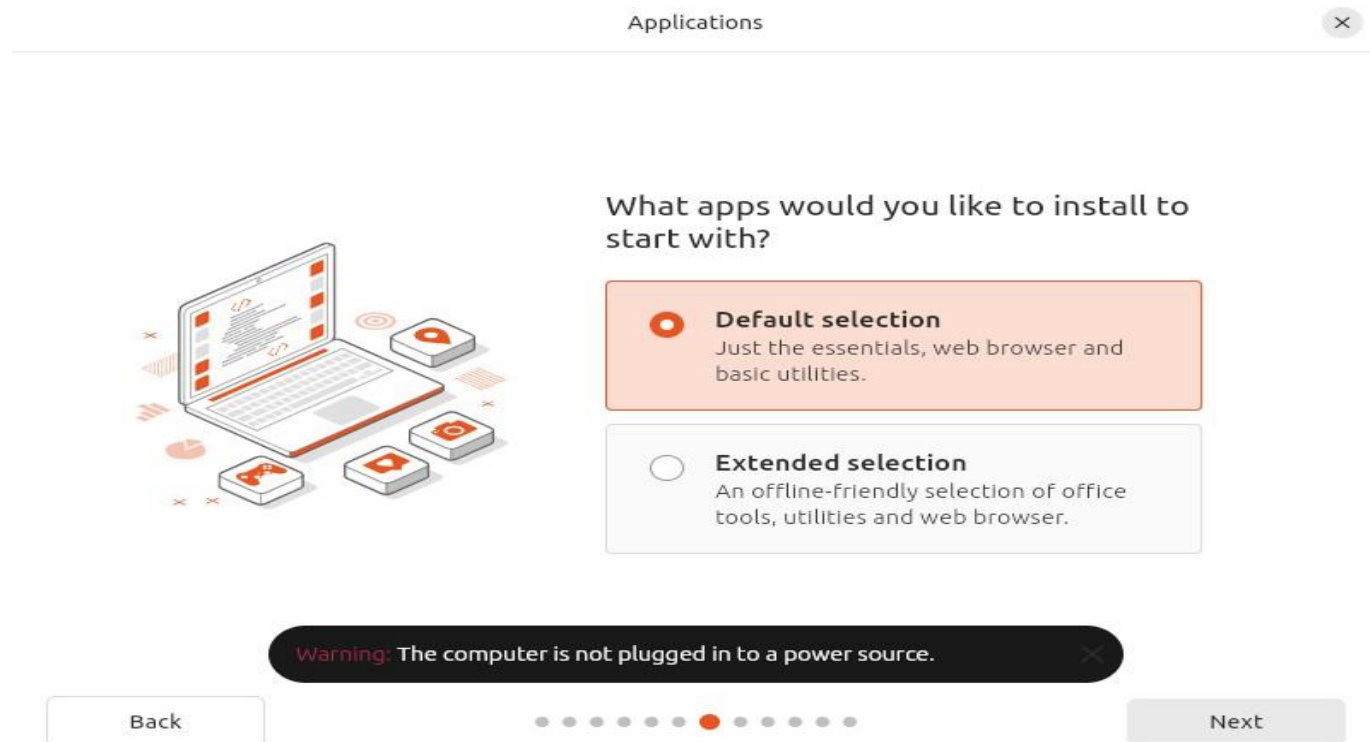
- ☒ **Install Ubuntu**  
Install Ubuntu alongside (or instead of) your current operating system. This shouldn't take too long.

- ☐ **Try Ubuntu**  
You can try Ubuntu without making any changes to your computer.

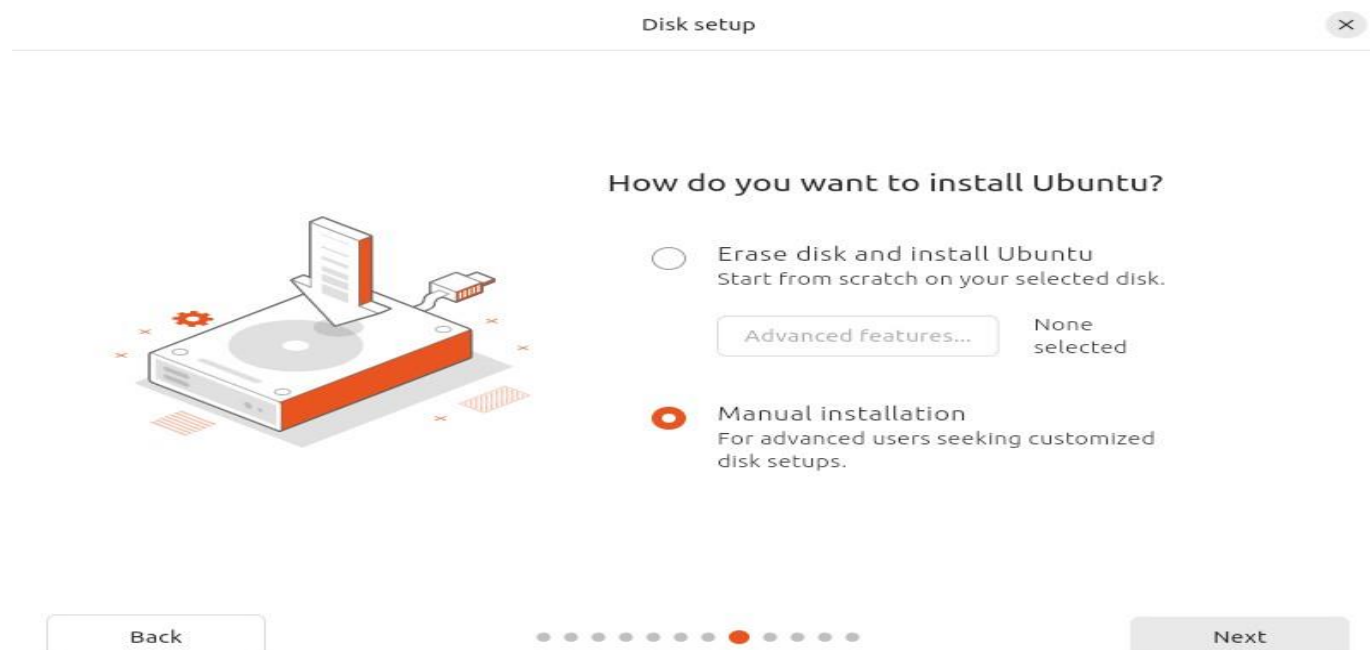
[Back](#)[Next](#)



**Step 11:** Select **Installation Type**. By default, it is set to **Normal Installation**, which is recommended, but it can also be changed to **Minimal Installation** if there is no need for all Ubuntu features.



**Step 12:** Click on the **Install Now** button and carry on with the installation. Do not get worried about the **Erase disk** option, it will only be effective inside the virtual machine, and other system files outside the VirtualBox remain intact.




**Step 13:** Select your Location to set the **Time Zone**.

Select your timezone ×

Location  
Mumbai (Maharashtra, India)

Timezone  
Asia/Kolkata




Back

Next

**Step 14:** Choose a **Name** for your computer and set a **Password** to secure login info.

Create your account ×



Create your account

Your name  
nikhil ✓

Your computer's name  
nikhil-VirtualBox ✓

Your username  
nikhil ✓

Password  
.... Show Weak password

Confirm password  
.... ✓

☒ Require my password to log in

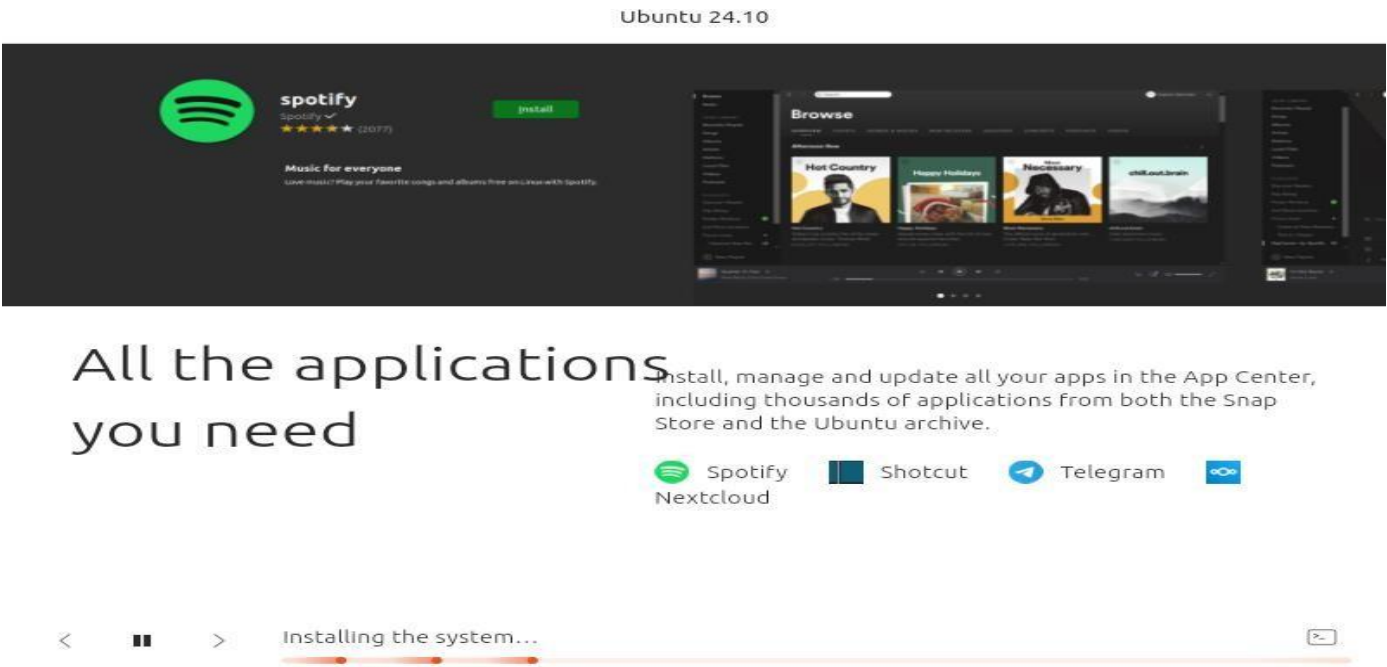
☐ Use Active Directory

Back

Next



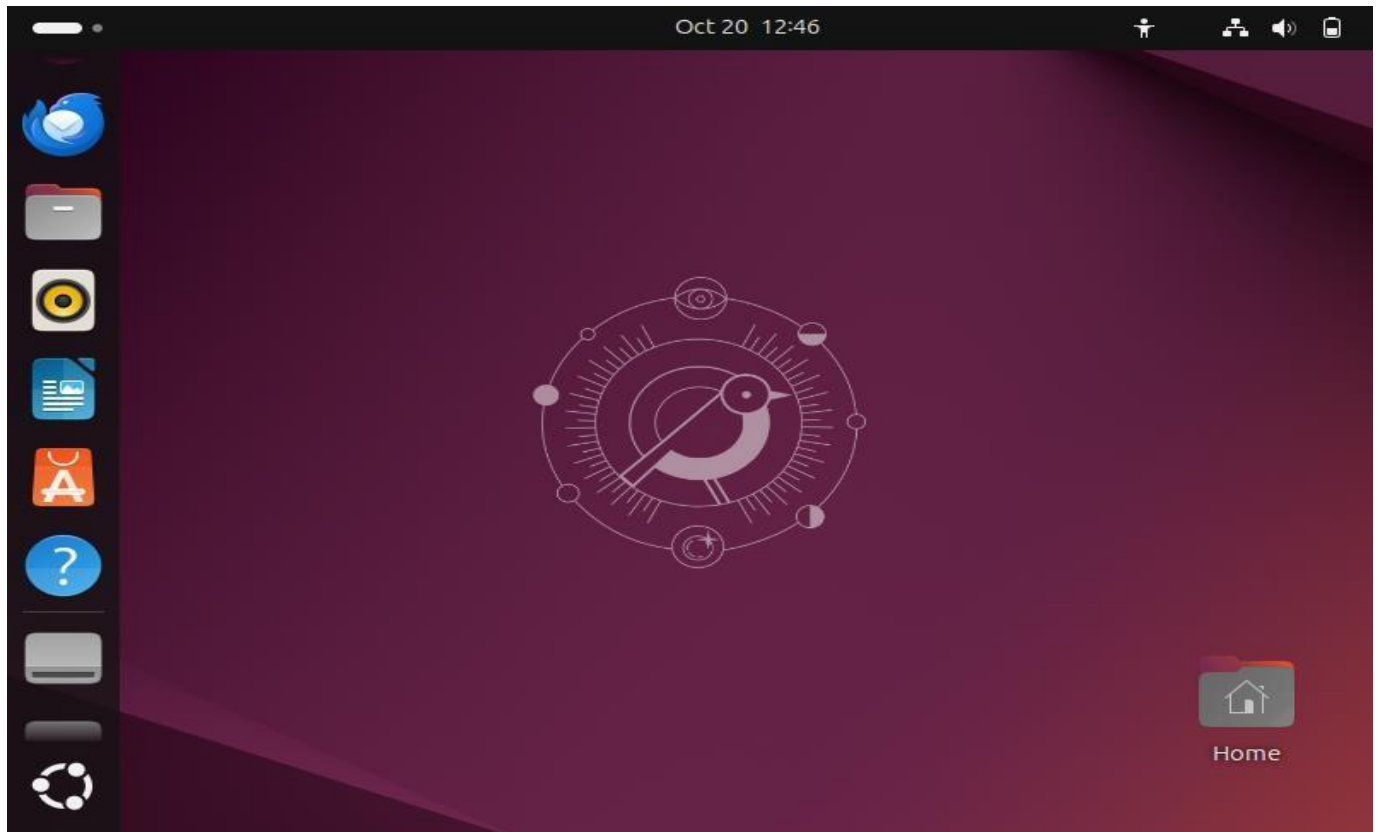
**Step 15:** Wait for the installation process to complete.



**Step 16:** Once the installation process is over, reboot your Virtual Machine.



**Step 17:** You're finished with the installation process. Now you can use Ubuntu along with Windows, without creating a dual boot.



## Conclusion

The exploration of installing and utilizing Ubuntu in a VirtualBox environment reveals the significant benefits and capabilities that virtualization technology offers to users, ranging from casual learners to advanced developers and IT professionals. Virtualization, in essence, transforms the way we approach computing by enabling multiple operating systems to coexist on a single physical machine, thereby optimizing resource utilization and enhancing flexibility. The detailed examination of system requirements and the installation process serves as a vital foundation for users seeking to harness the power of Ubuntu within a virtualized context.

Throughout this project, we have established that successful virtualization hinges on both hardware and software considerations. The host system's specifications—such as CPU, RAM, storage, and network capabilities—play a crucial role in determining the performance and stability of the virtual machines. Moreover, ensuring that the guest operating system, in this case, Ubuntu, meets the minimum requirements further enhances the user experience. This synergy between host and guest systems is critical for achieving seamless operation and optimal performance.

One of the standout advantages of running Ubuntu in VirtualBox is the ability to create isolated environments for testing, development, and learning. This is especially valuable in today's fast-paced technological landscape, where the demand for rapid prototyping and deployment of applications is ever-increasing. By allowing users to experiment with different configurations, software, and settings without the risk of compromising their primary operating system, VirtualBox serves as an invaluable tool in fostering innovation and skill development.

Additionally, the accessibility of both Ubuntu and VirtualBox—being open-source software—democratizes access to advanced computing resources. This is particularly significant for educational institutions and individuals who may face financial constraints when seeking robust computing solutions. The combination of Ubuntu's user-friendly interface and VirtualBox's intuitive management tools empowers users to develop their skills, explore new technologies, and create sophisticated environments for various purposes, from software development to cybersecurity testing.

The practical applications of Ubuntu in a VirtualBox setup are vast and varied. From running server environments for web applications to testing software across multiple platforms, the possibilities are limited only by the user's creativity and technical acumen. Furthermore, the installation of VirtualBox Guest Additions enhances the user experience by providing improved graphics performance, seamless integration between host and guest systems, and shared resources. This level of interoperability not only simplifies workflows but also enriches the overall functionality of the virtual environment.

However, it is essential to acknowledge the challenges associated with virtualization. Users must remain vigilant about the system's performance, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently to prevent bottlenecks. Additionally, the complexities involved in configuring virtual networks and understanding the nuances of virtualization software can be daunting for beginners. Nonetheless, the extensive community support surrounding both VirtualBox and Ubuntu offers a wealth of resources, documentation, and forums that users can leverage to overcome these challenges.

Looking ahead, the role of virtualization in computing will continue to expand as technologies evolve. The rise of cloud computing, containerization, and microservices architecture emphasizes the need for flexible and scalable solutions.

VirtualBox, in conjunction with Ubuntu, positions itself as a critical player in this landscape, providing users with a practical, hands-on approach to learning and experimentation. As businesses increasingly adopt hybrid cloud environments, the skills developed through using VirtualBox will be invaluable for IT professionals seeking to navigate the complexities of modern infrastructures.

In conclusion, the process of installing and utilizing Ubuntu in VirtualBox exemplifies the transformative power of virtualization technology. By understanding the system requirements, installation process, and practical applications, users are equipped to harness the full potential of this dynamic environment. Whether for personal learning, professional development, or enterprise applications, the combination of Ubuntu and VirtualBox offers an adaptable and resource-efficient platform for exploring the future of computing. As technology continues to advance, embracing these tools will empower users to innovate, create, and adapt in an increasingly digital world.

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