

My Home Virtual IT Lab Project

This guide walks you through how I personally set up my own virtual IT lab at home using Oracle VirtualBox. It's the same detailed setup I use to experiment, test, and build IT environments right from my computer — without needing racks of physical hardware.

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Virtualization Overview

So, what exactly is virtualization? In the simplest form, it means running multiple computers virtually on a single system. Your physical PC acts as the host, while the virtual machines (VMs) run inside it as separate, self-contained systems. Each VM can have its own operating system, configuration, and network — giving you the freedom to simulate complex environments without needing multiple devices.

Think of it as running a full-blown computer inside another. This flexibility makes virtualization perfect for IT labs, development, and cybersecurity practice — all without risking your main computer.



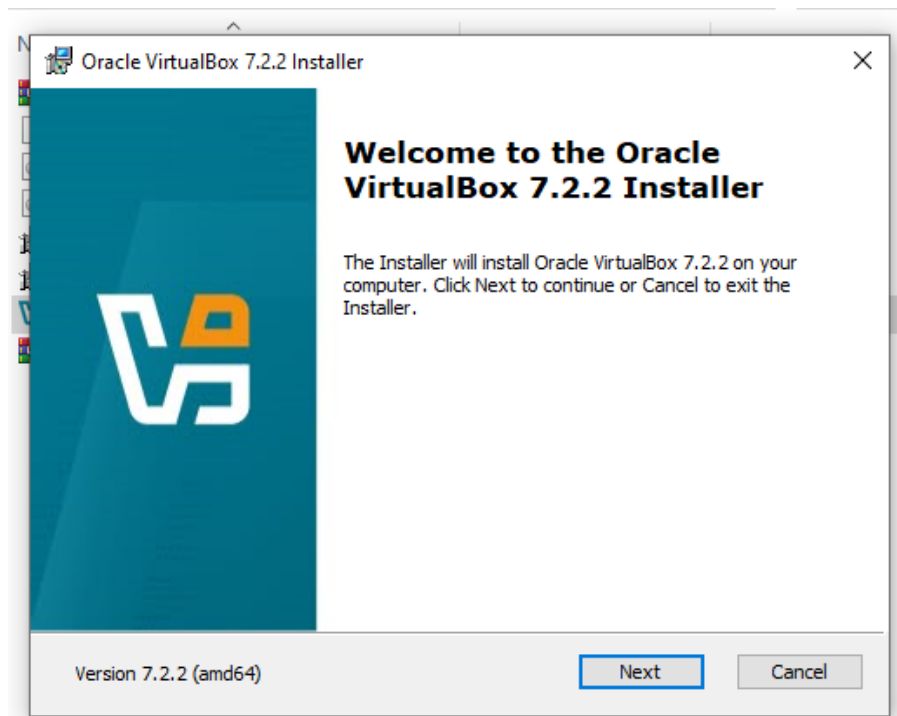
Free Virtualisation Software

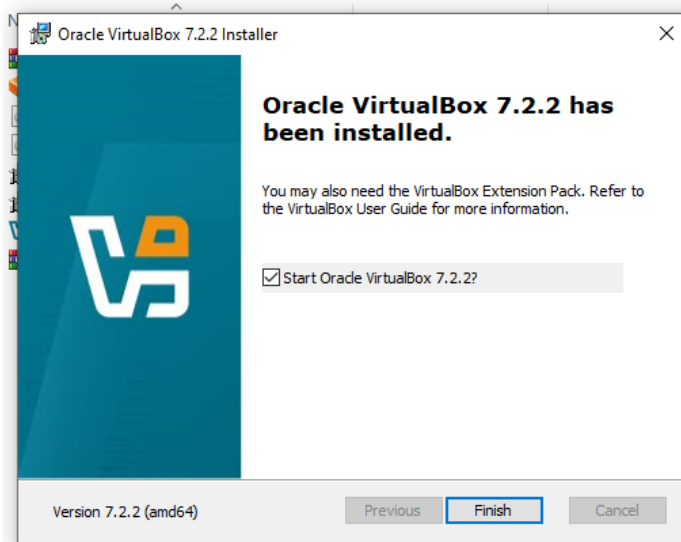
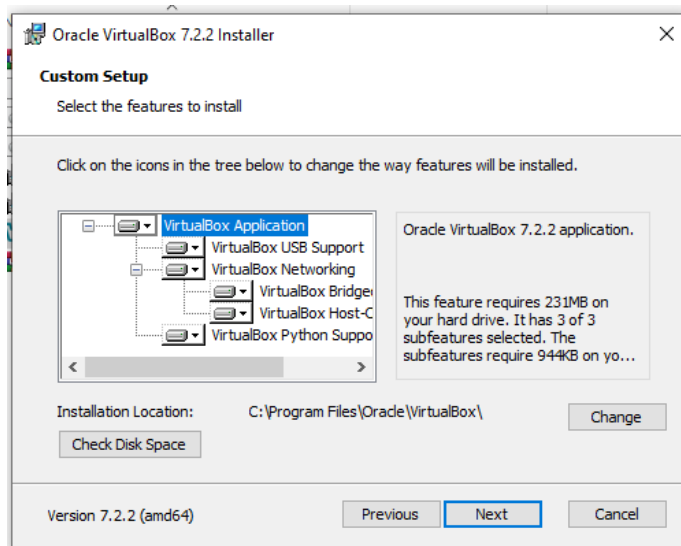
There are many virtualization tools available — VMware, Hyper-V, and Parallels among others — but for this project, I chose Oracle VM VirtualBox. It's free, open-source, and works well on both Windows and Linux.

You can use any tool you prefer; the setup process is usually similar across most virtualization platforms.

Downloading and Installing VirtualBox

I downloaded Oracle VM VirtualBox from the official Oracle website. After the download completed, I ran the setup using all the default options. Whenever a prompt appeared, I simply clicked 'Yes' or 'Next'. When the installation finished, I launched VirtualBox to confirm it installed correctly.

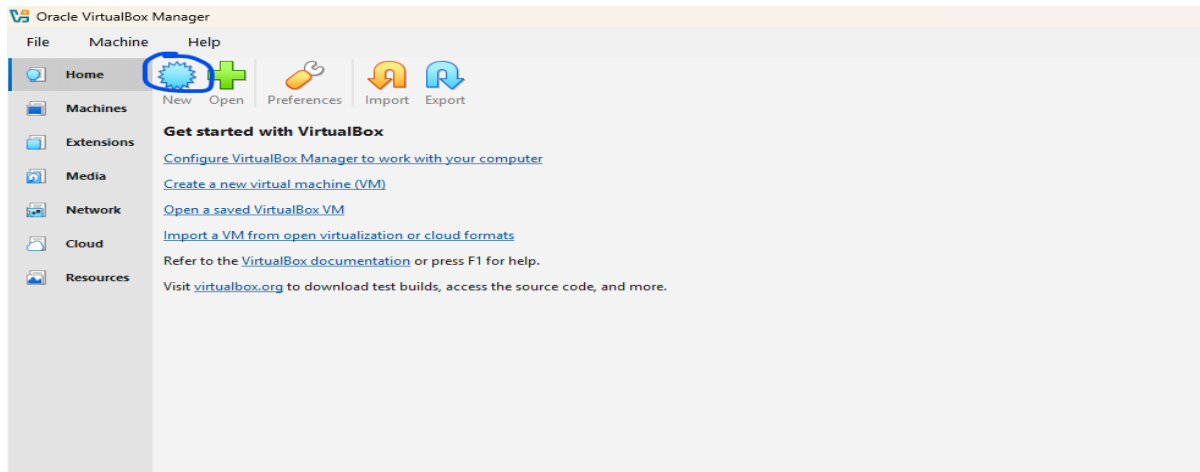




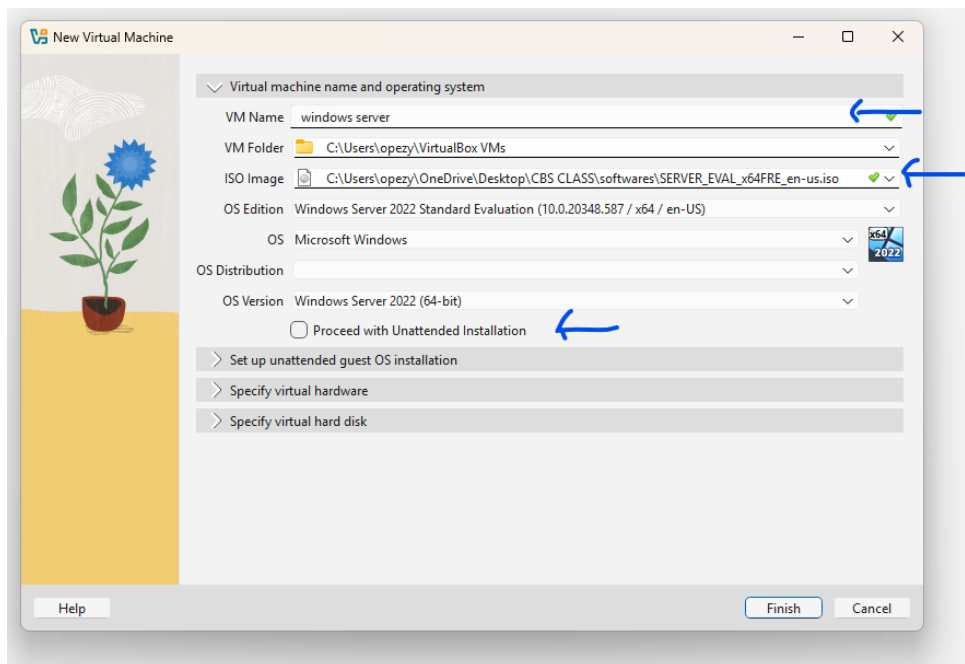
Creating a Virtual Machine

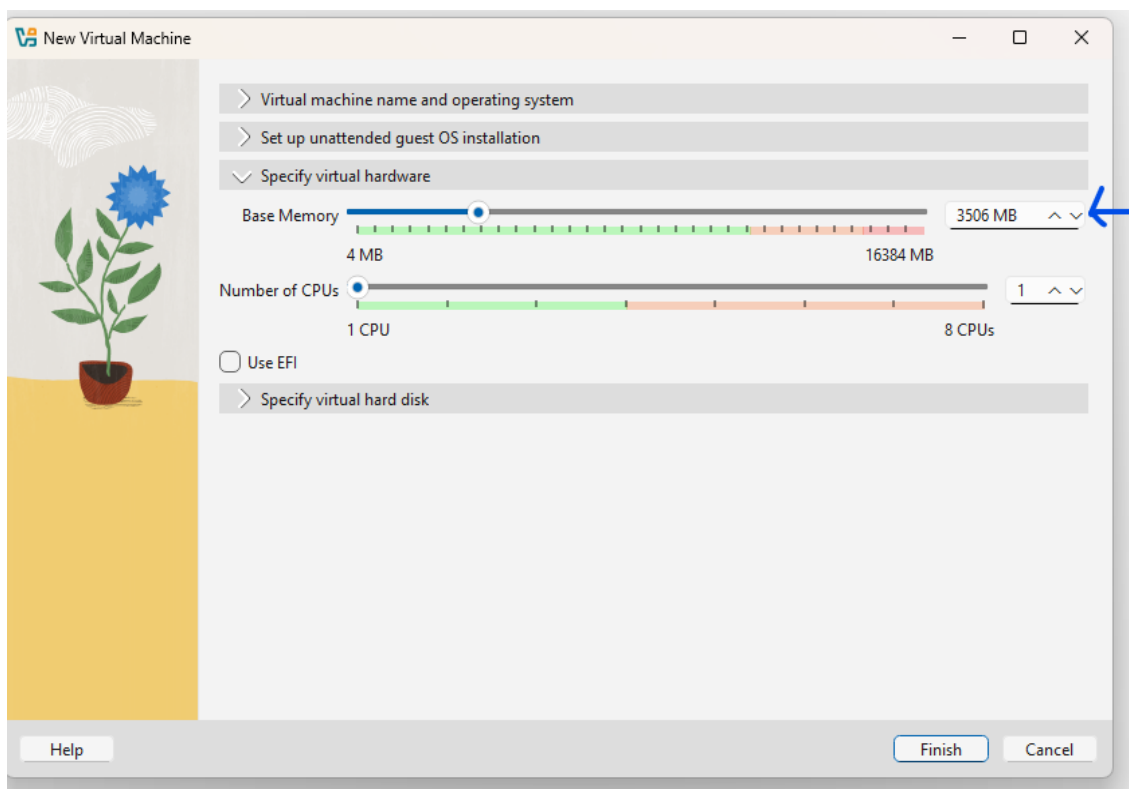
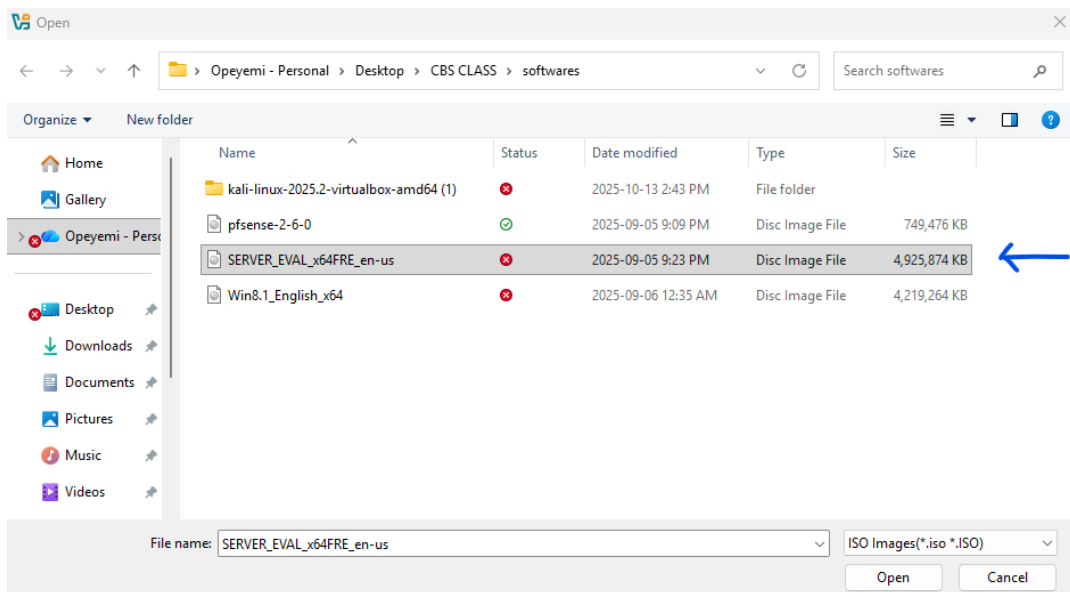
With VirtualBox ready, I created my first virtual machine.

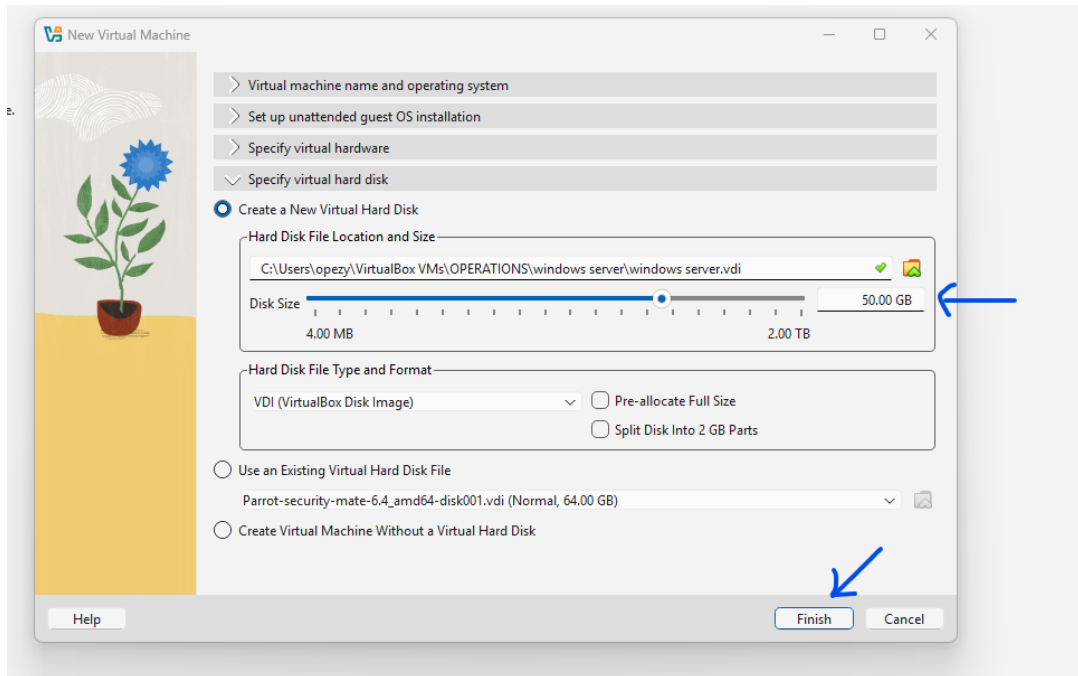
First we will install Windows Server, from the VirtualBox Manager, I clicked 'New', switched to Expert Mode, and entered the details. I named mine Windows server and allocated 3.5GB of RAM, and created a 50GB dynamically allocated virtual hard disk



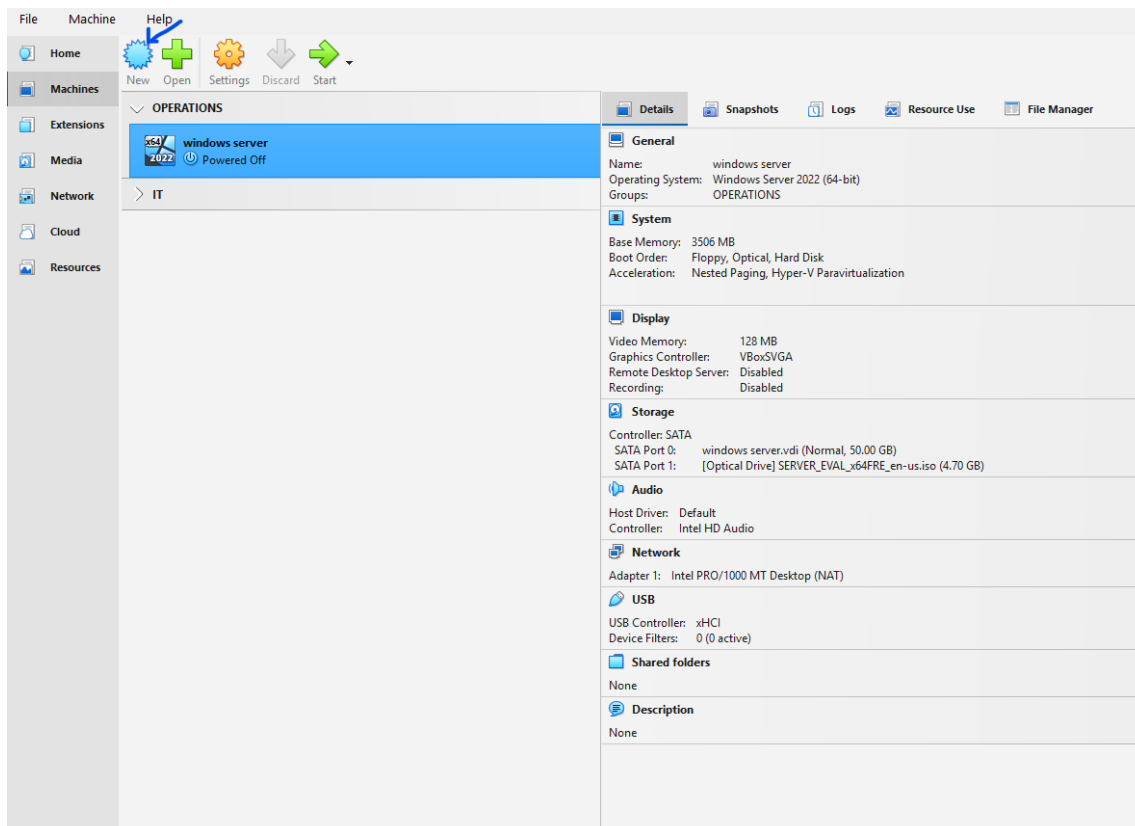
Select the windows ISO file from where its downloaded, uncheck unattended installation and click next

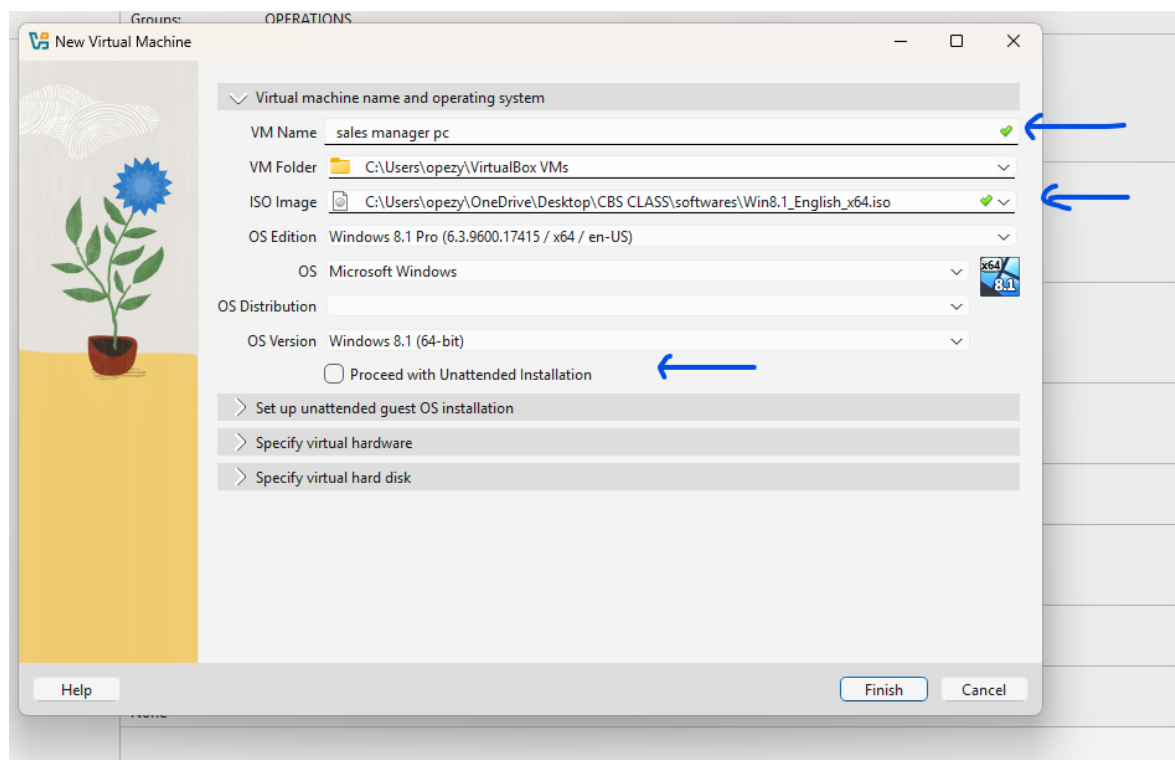
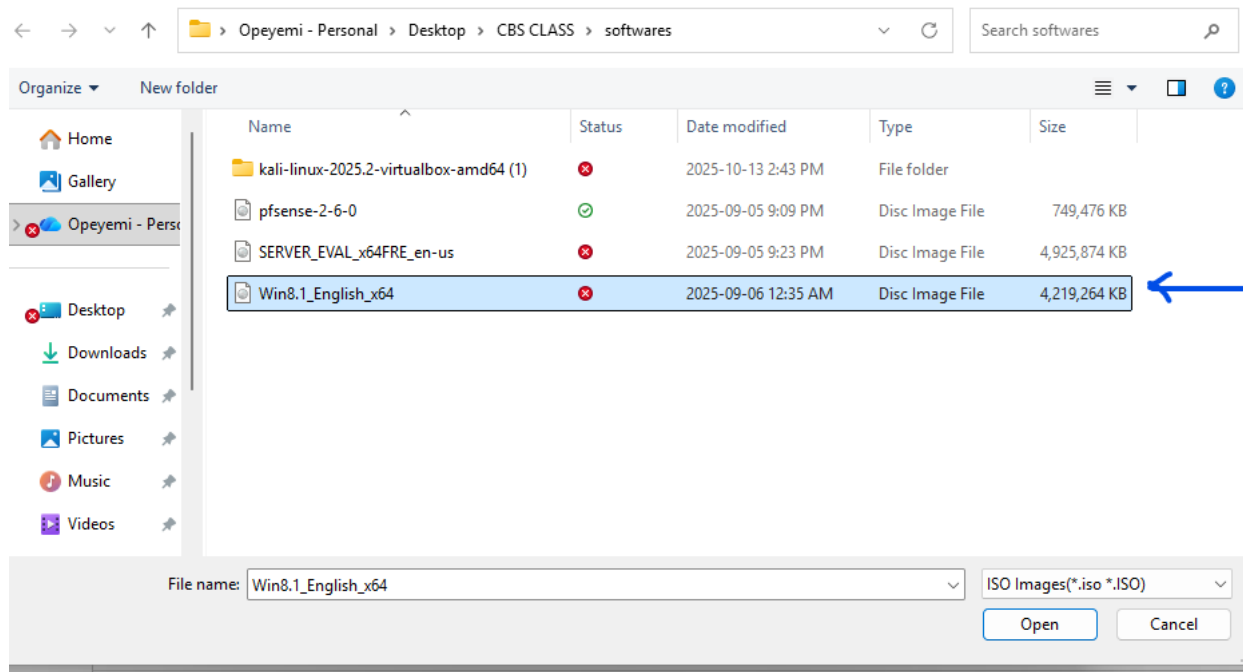




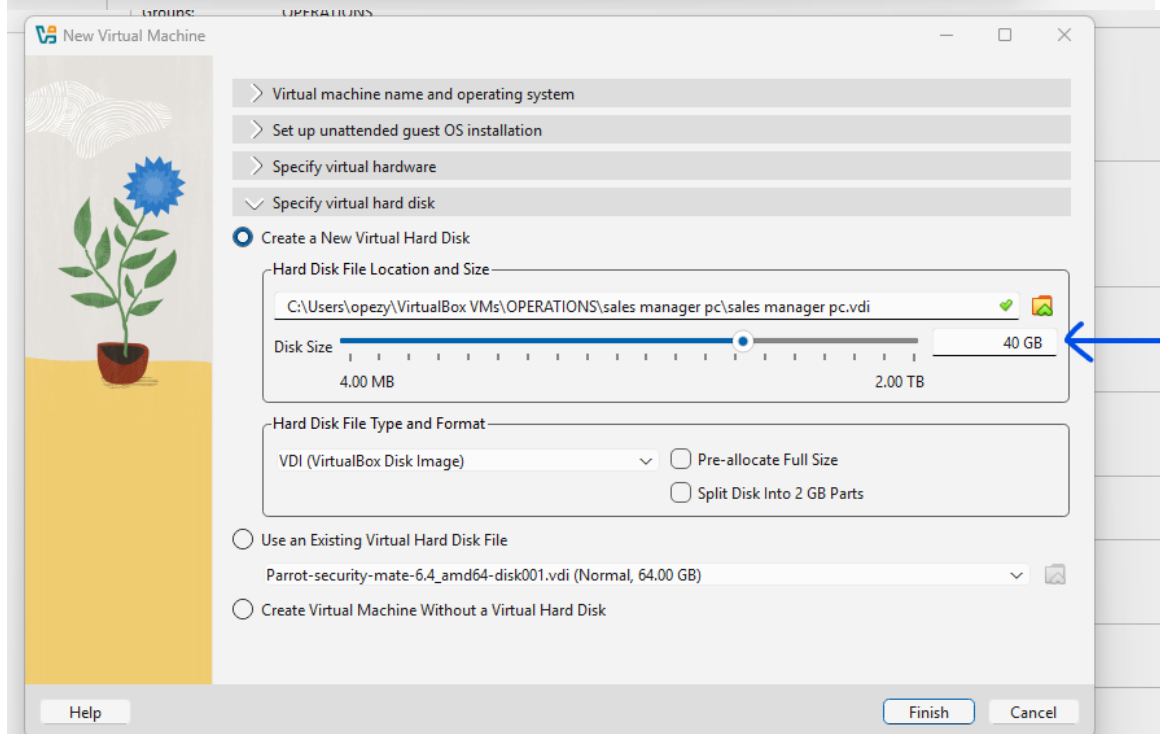
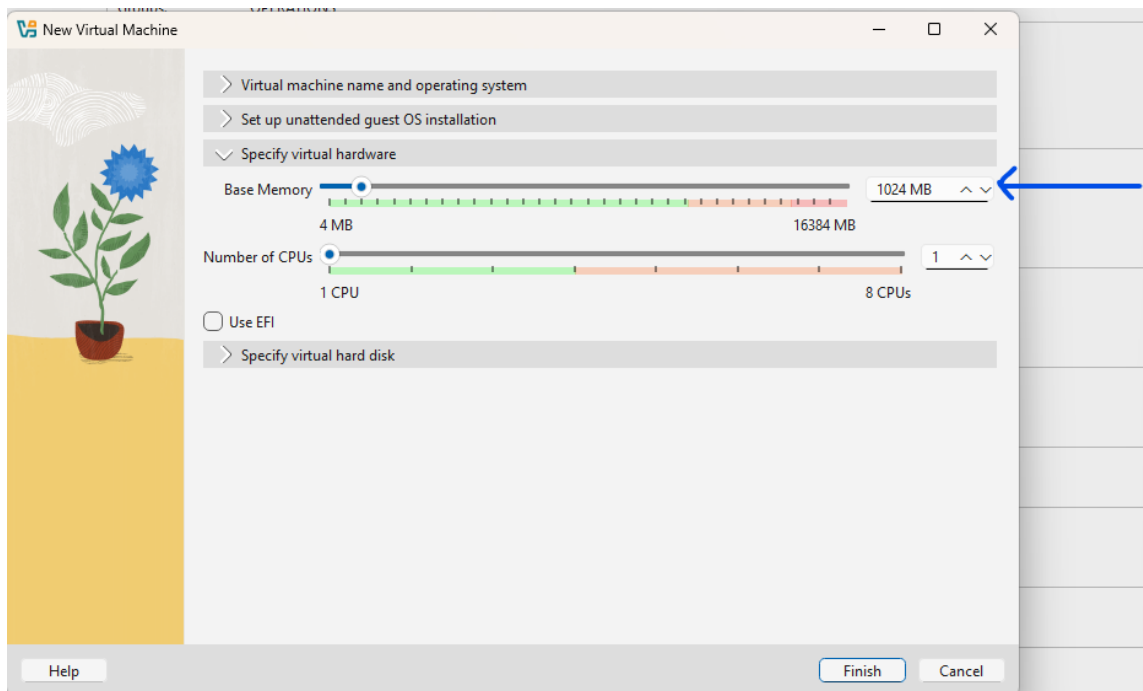


In the same manner, we will install the host machines, specifying the Ram and storage.
We will install windows 8 ISO file

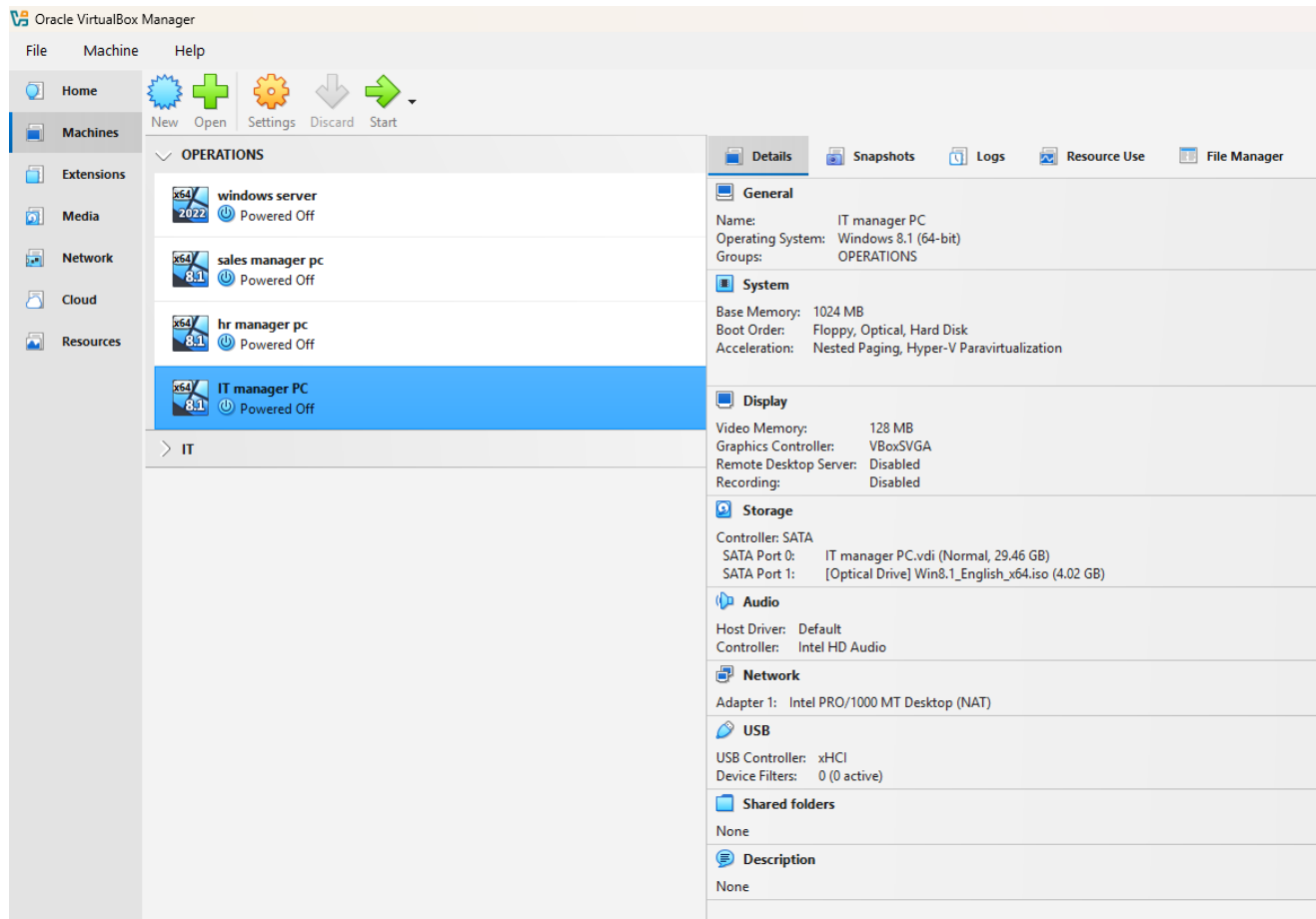




I will using 1 GB ram and 40 GB storage



We will repeat these steps for 2 more hosts (windows 8) and upon completion, it should look like the image below



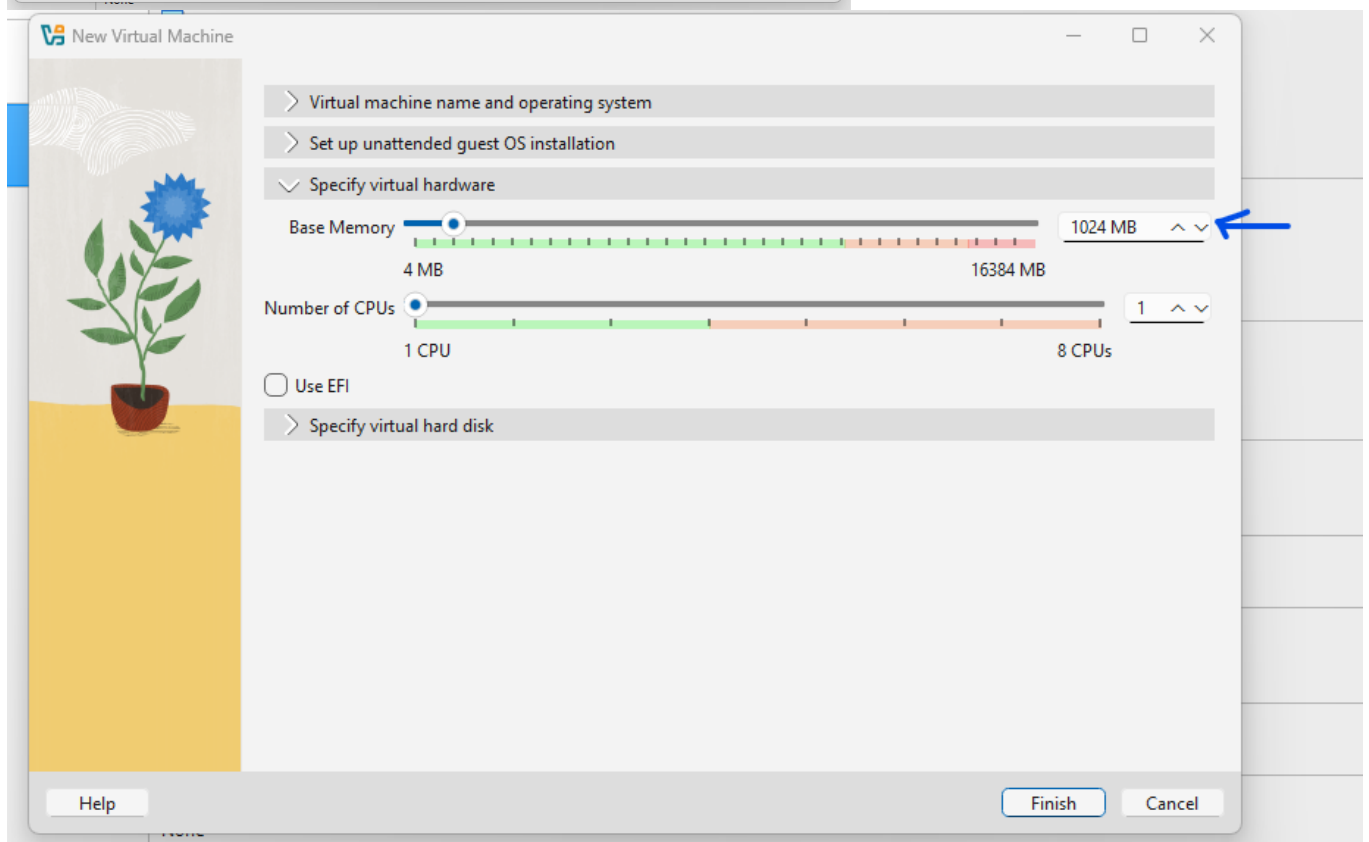
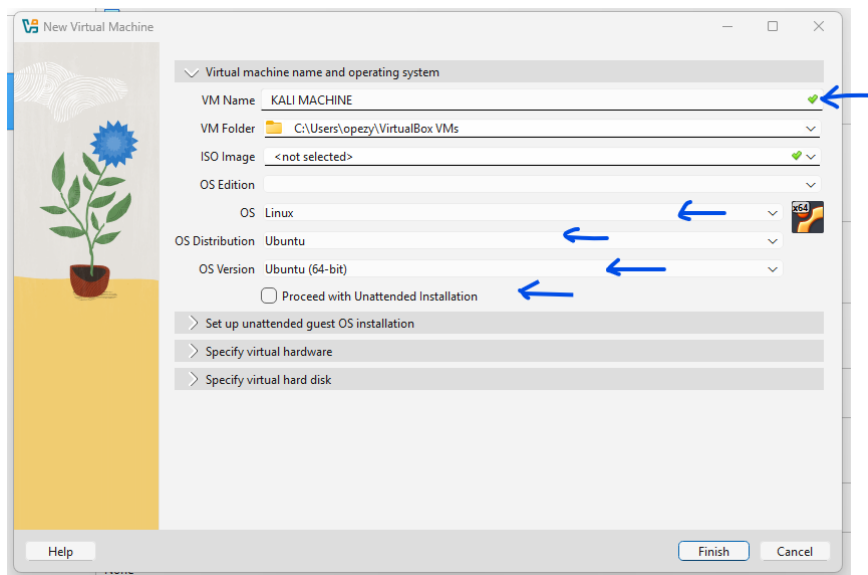
We will now install our Kali Linux, Parrot and Ubuntu server respectively.

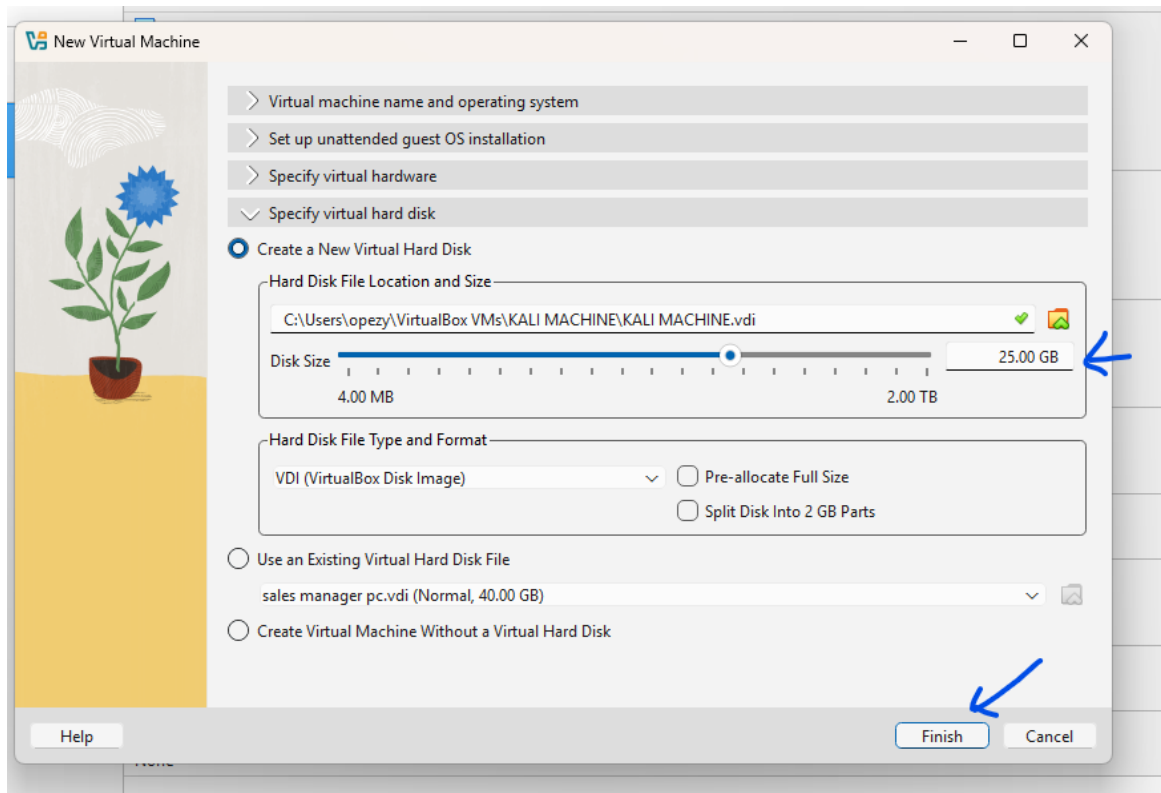
Firstly, we start with kali Linux, we give the machine a name, in this case Kali Machine, set ram at 1GB and storage 25GB.

Note, you can set whatever value for your machine based on the available resource

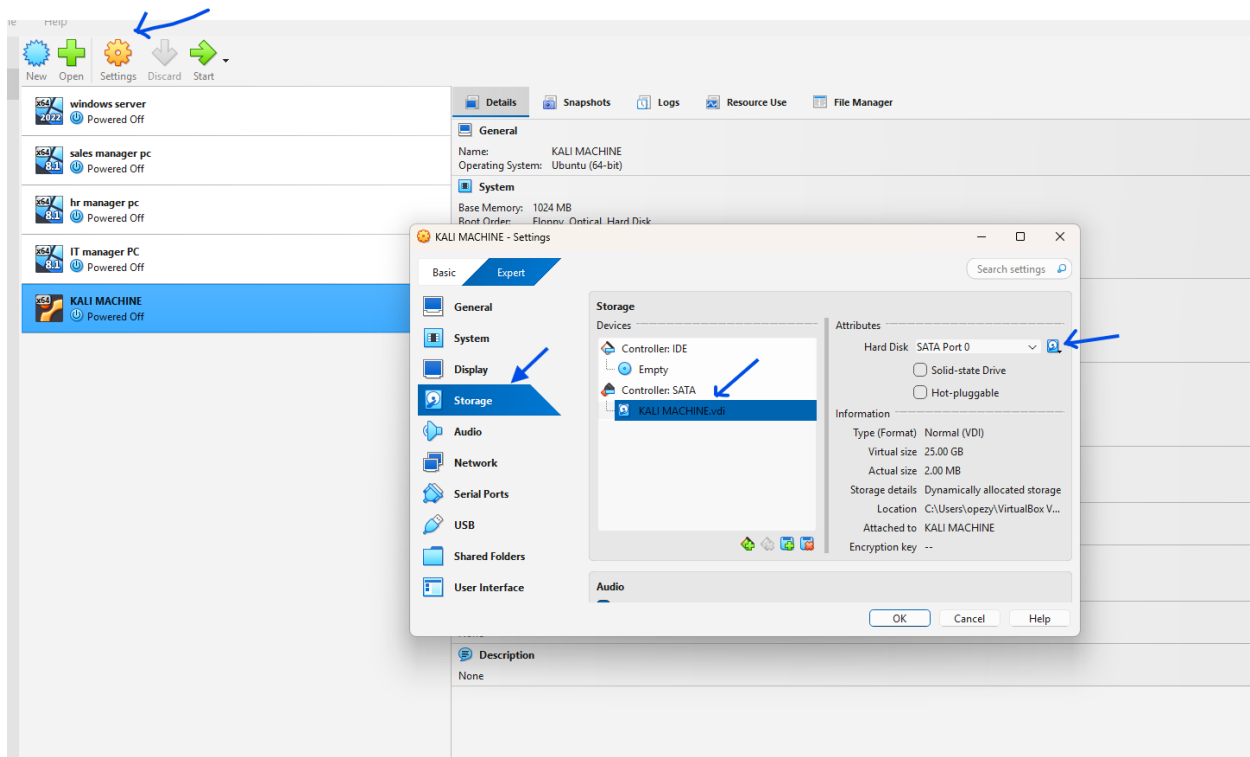
Select OS as linux, OS distribution as Ubuntu and OS version as Ubuntu 64 bit

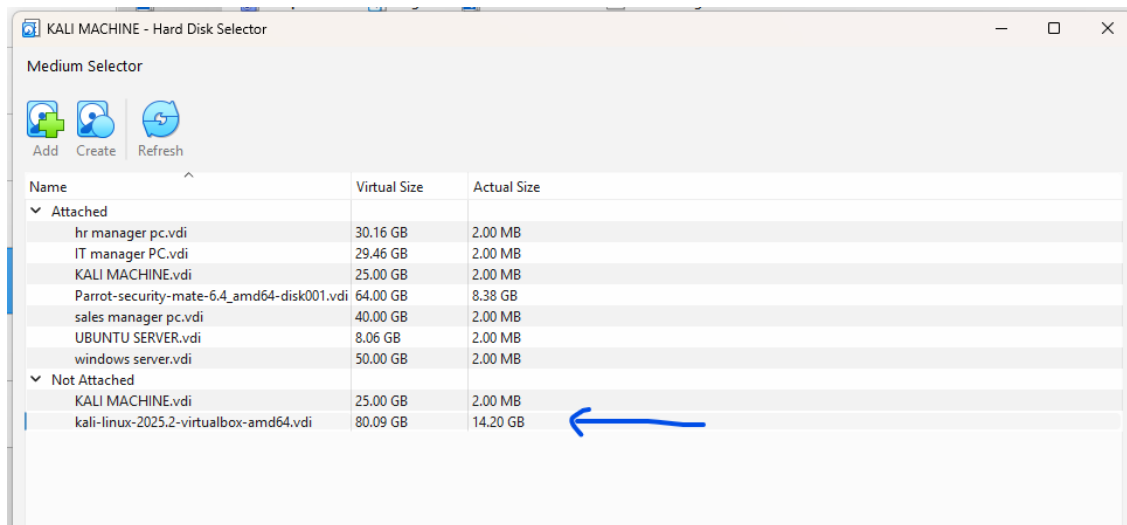
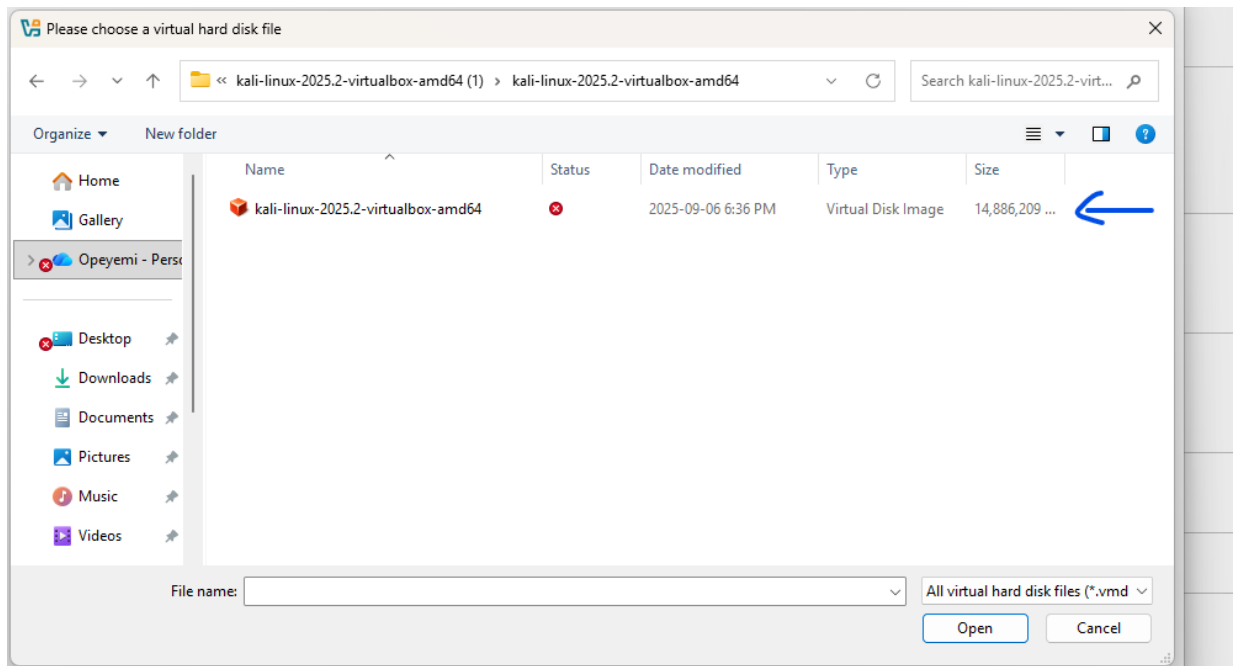
Click on the Kali machine, click setting >>storage>> attributes head disk

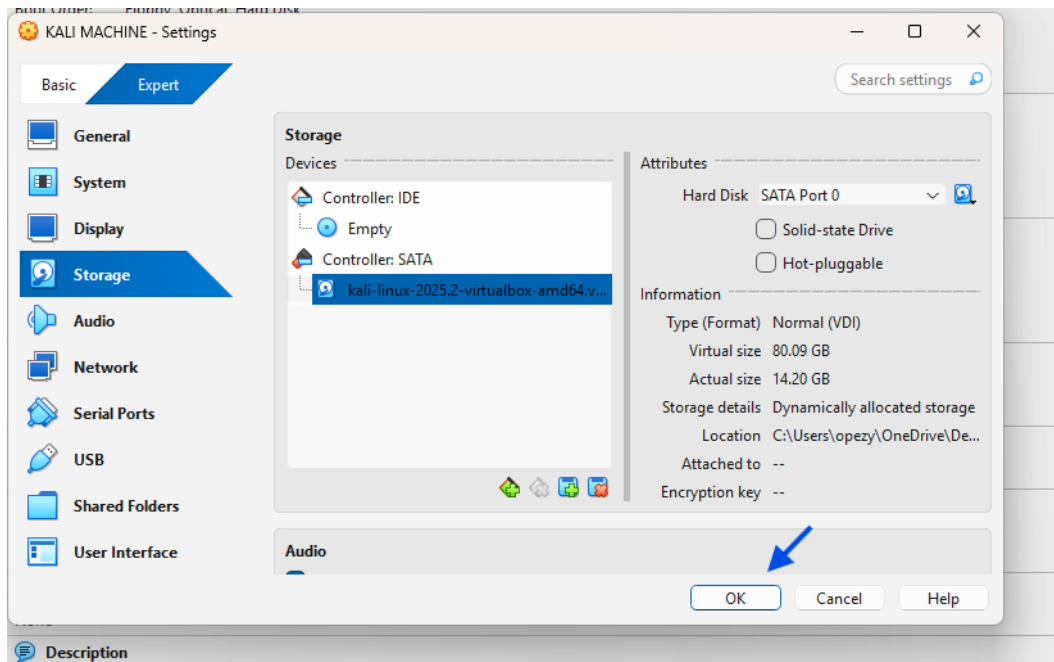




When complete, we will need to attach the downloaded Kali file as it does not have ISO file like windows.

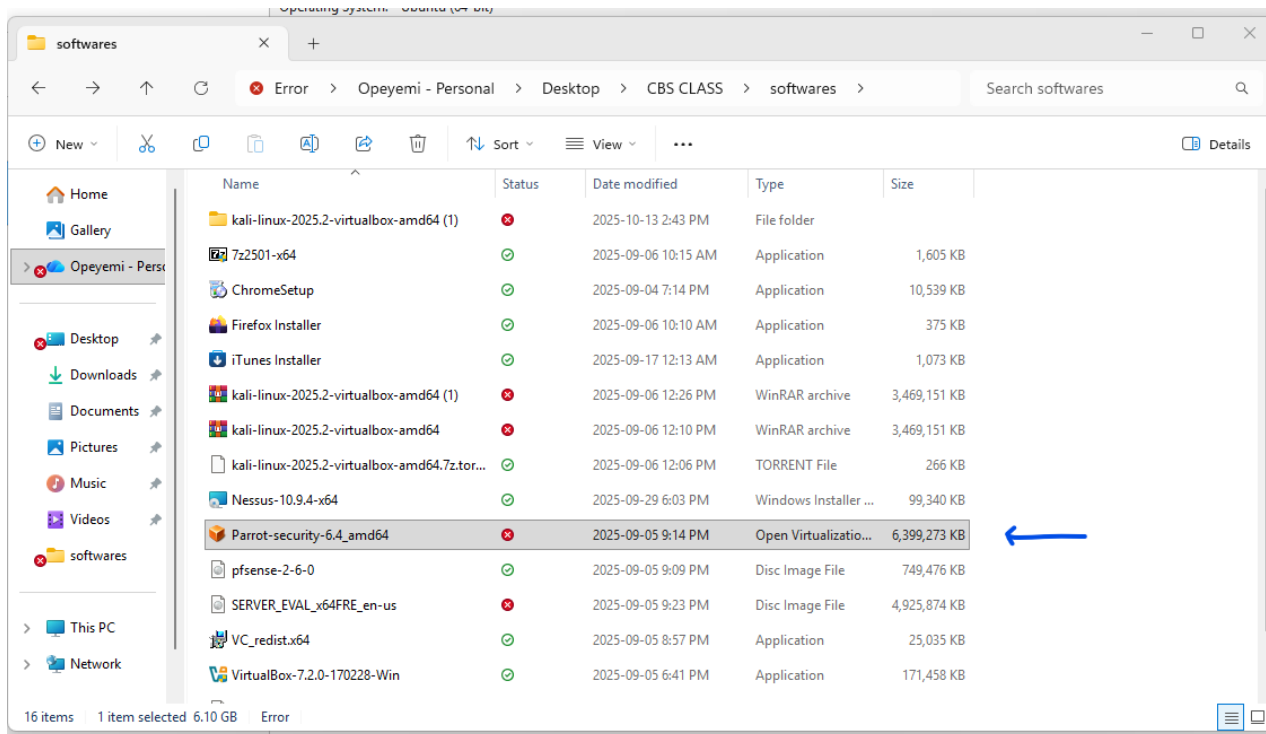


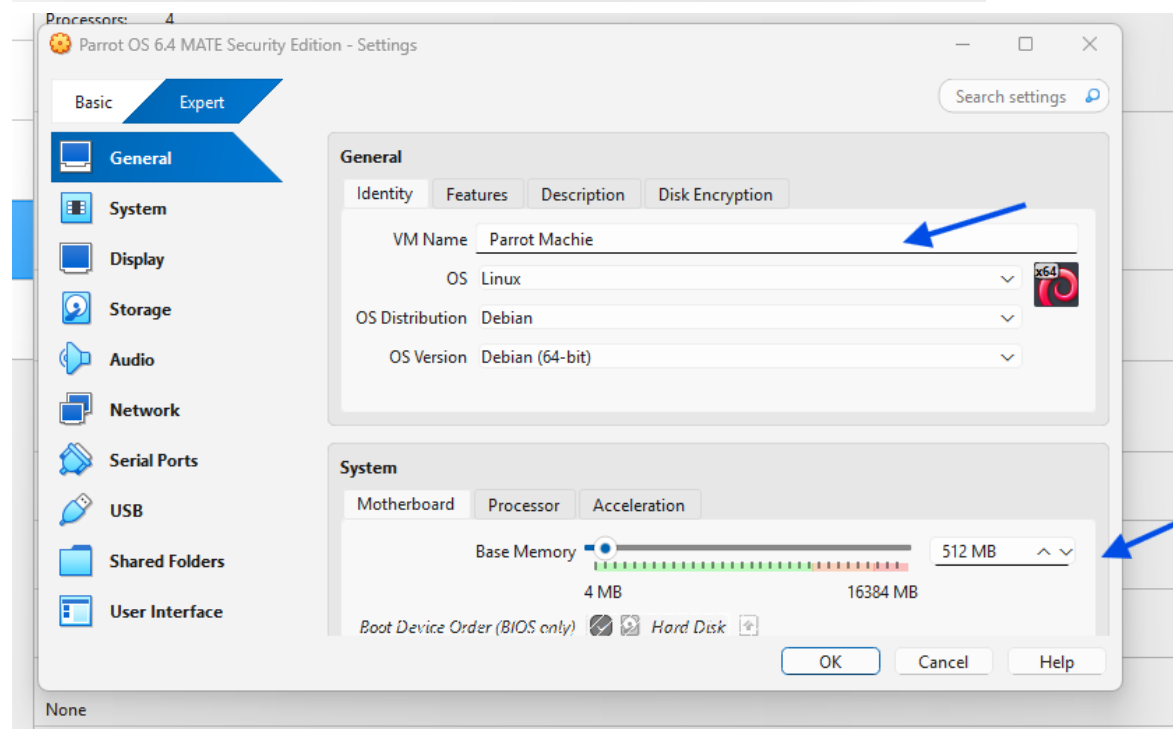
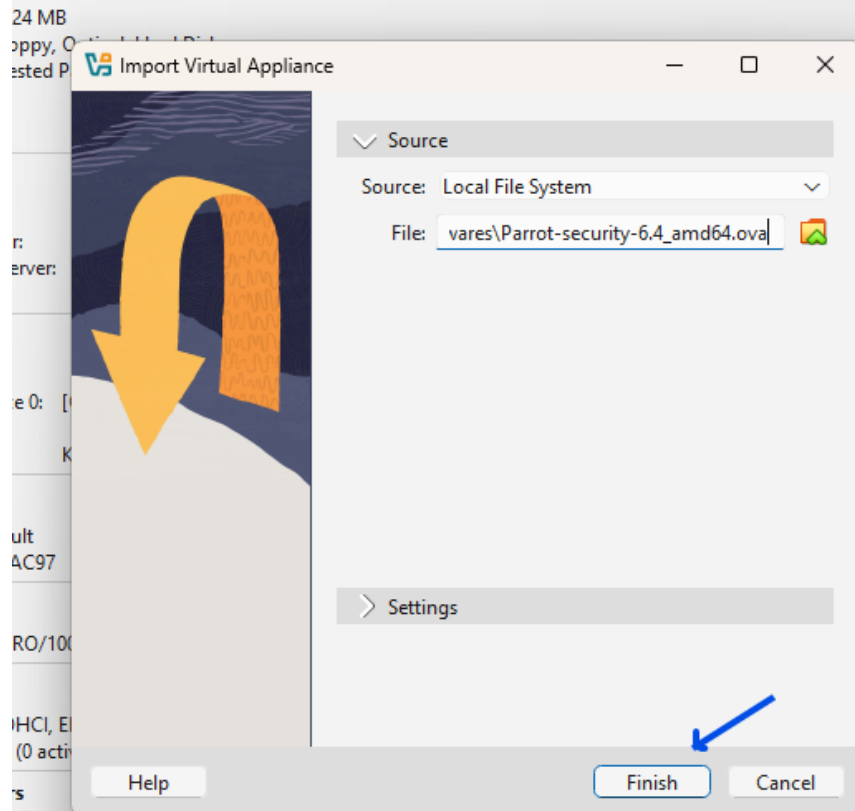




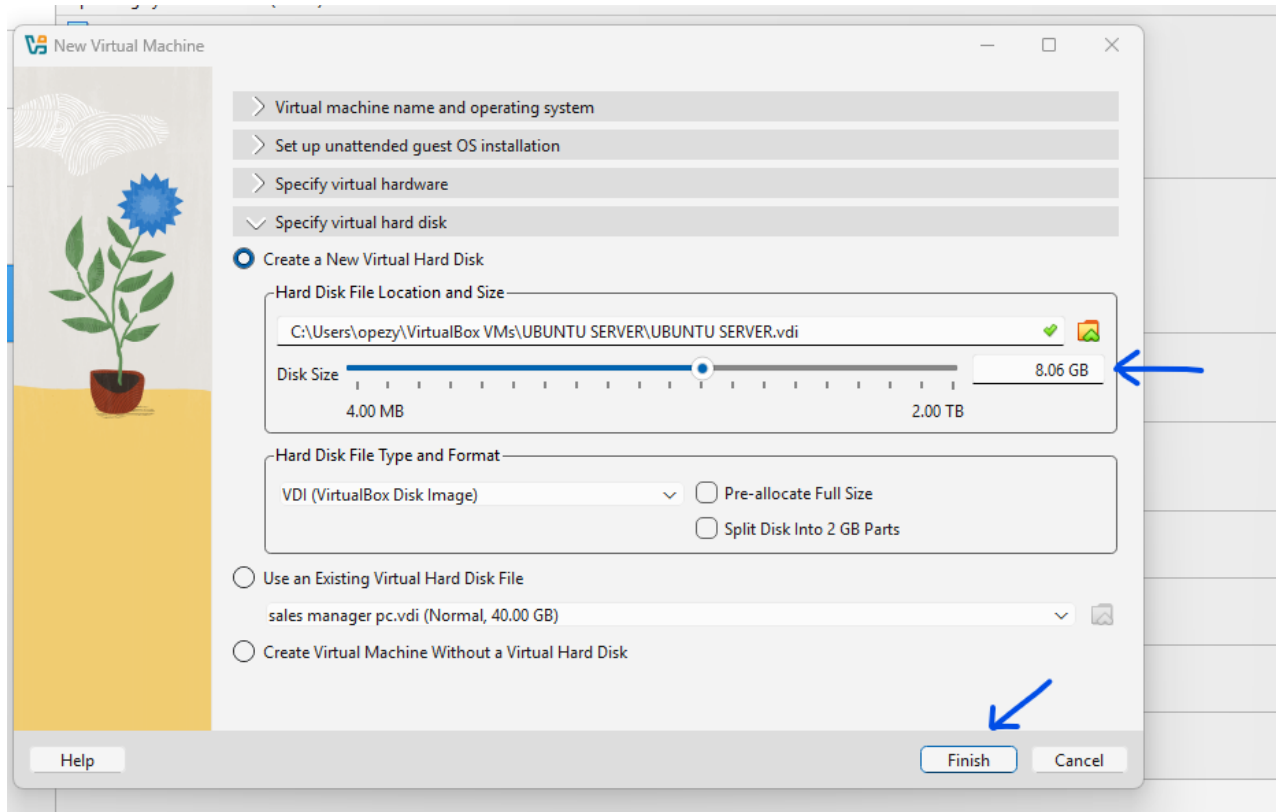
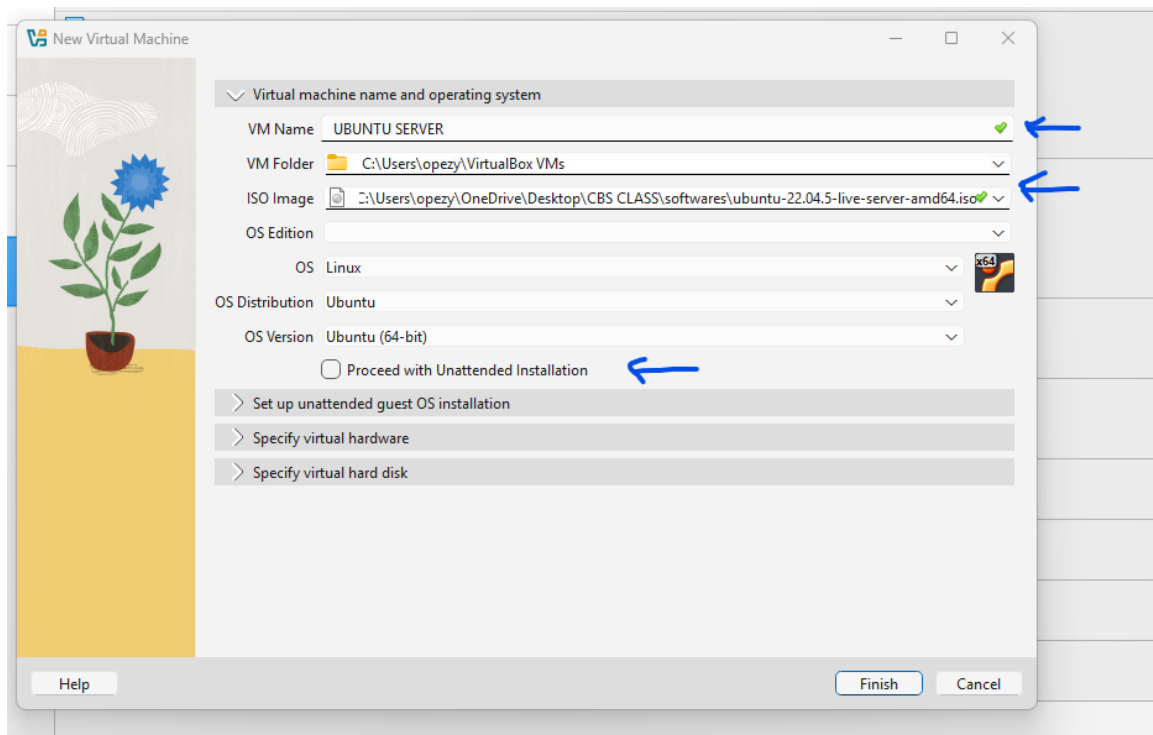
Click Ok and its all done.

To install parrot software, simply double click on the Parrot executable file from the folder where it was downloaded. Follow all the prompts and install.





For Ubuntu server, I will select the ISO file, set a desirable amount of Ram and storage , proceed with all prompts and finish installation.



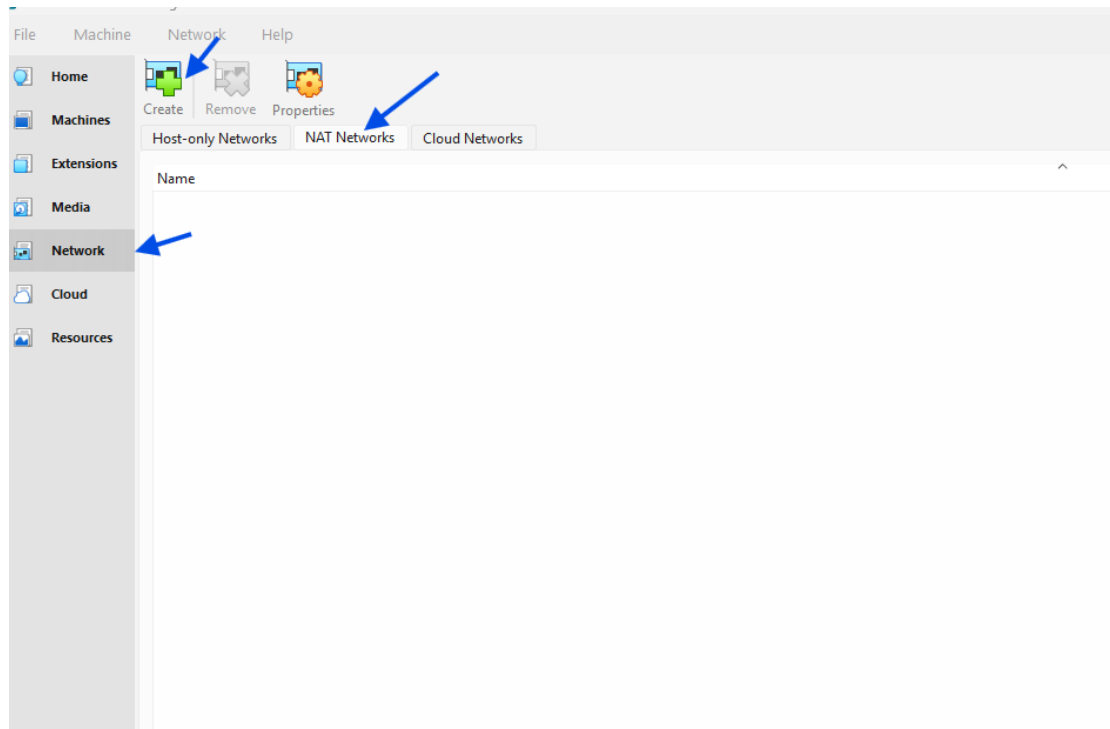
Creating a Virtual Network with VirtualBox

Next, I configured my virtual network so that my virtual machines could communicate with each other and access the internet. VirtualBox provides several network modes: NAT, NAT Network, Bridged, Internal, and Host-only.

For my setup, I used the NAT Network mode. It allows VMs to talk to one another and still use the host's internet connection. It's also easy to manage and ideal for small home labs.

I will create 2 subnets, one for the windows system (operations subnet) and another for the Linux systems (IT subnet).

On the left side, select Network>>Create>>NAT networks



Name the network and click on apply

General Options Port Forwarding

Name: Operations subnet

IPv4 Prefix: 10.0.2.0/24

☒ Enable DHCP

☐ Enable IPv6

IPv6 Prefix:

☐ Advertise Default IPv6 Route

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Apply Reset

We will replicate the same steps and change the IPv4 prefix and apply

General Options Port Forwarding

Name: IT subnet

IPv4 Prefix: 10.0.3.0/27

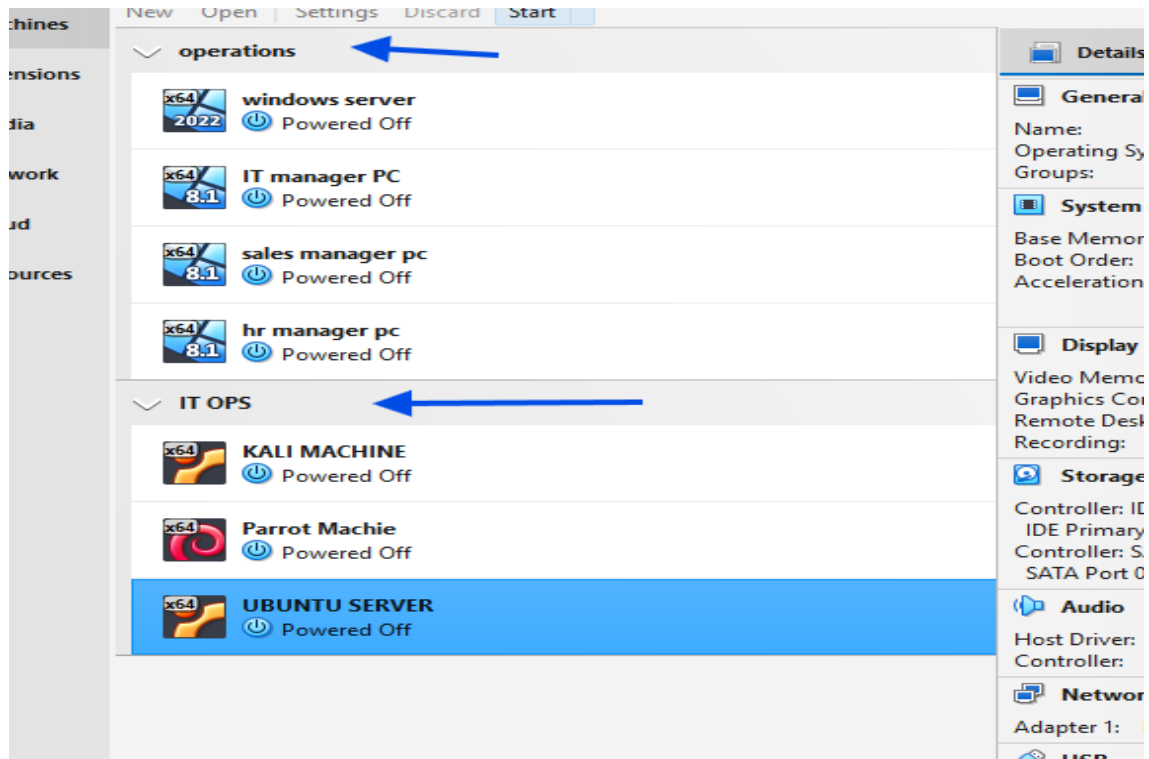
☒ Enable DHCP

☐ Enable IPv6

IPv6 Prefix:

☐ Advertise Default IPv6 Route

Once that is done, we can group our machines for better administration as demonstrated below

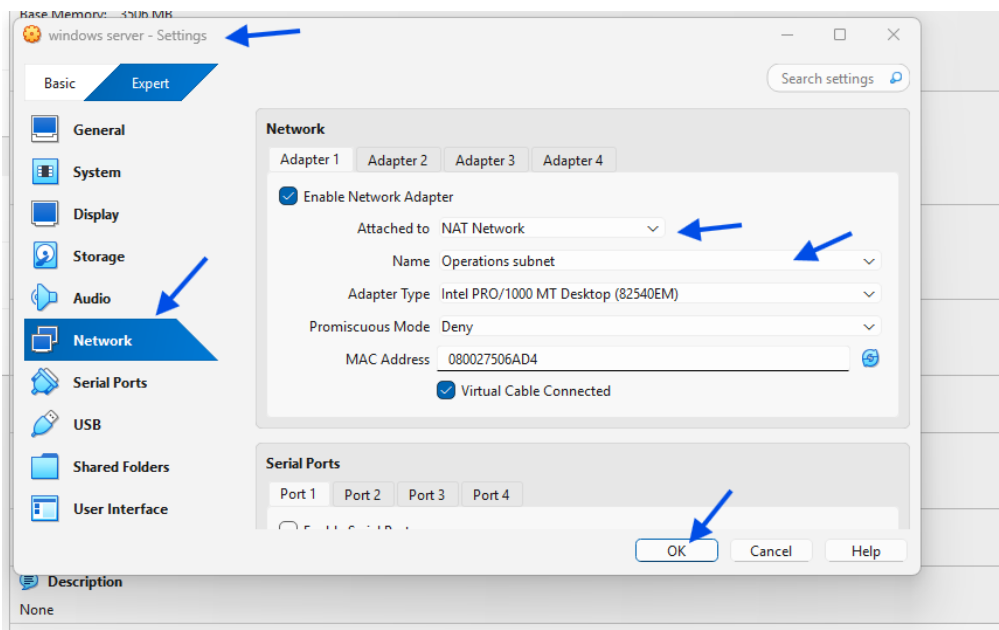


Now we will assign each machine to the network we desire.

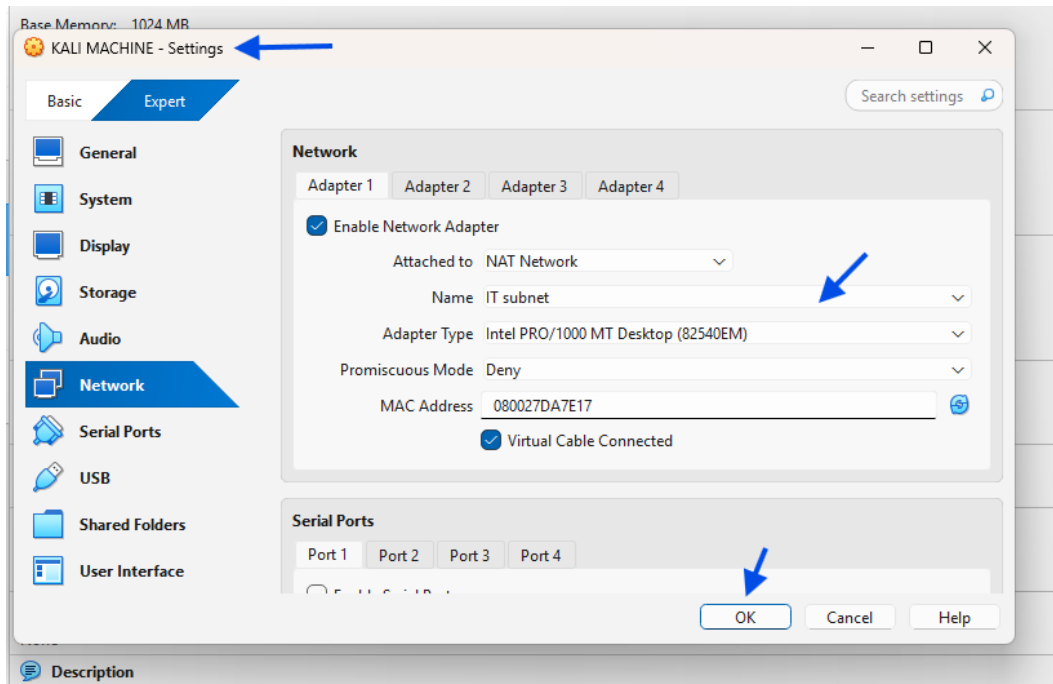
Select the windows server VM, click on settings>>Network>>Adapter 1

From the drop downs select NAT network and choose Operations subnet.

Repeat the same steps for the other windows VM we created



We will also do same for Kali, parrot and Ubuntu server with the IT subnet we created.



Installing an OS on Your Lab VMs

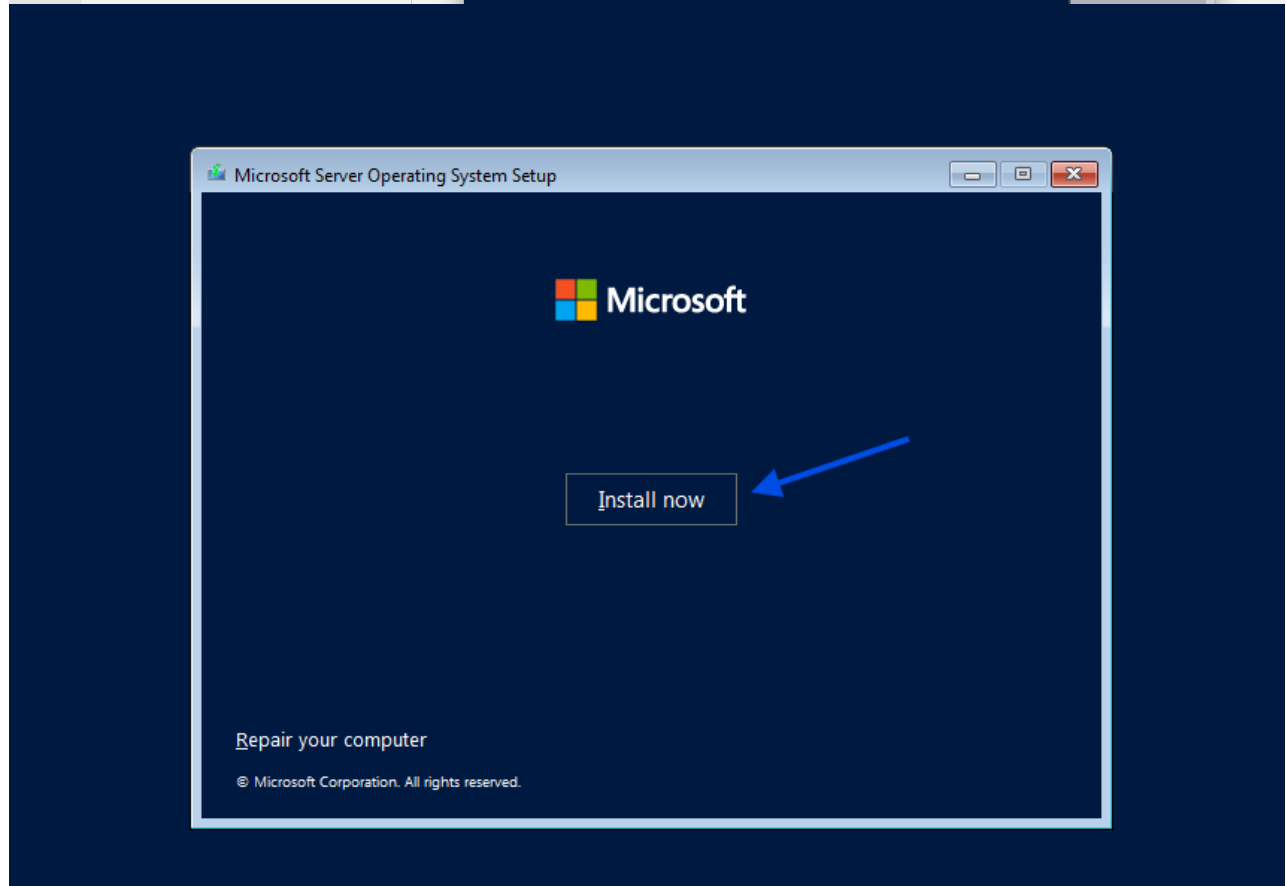
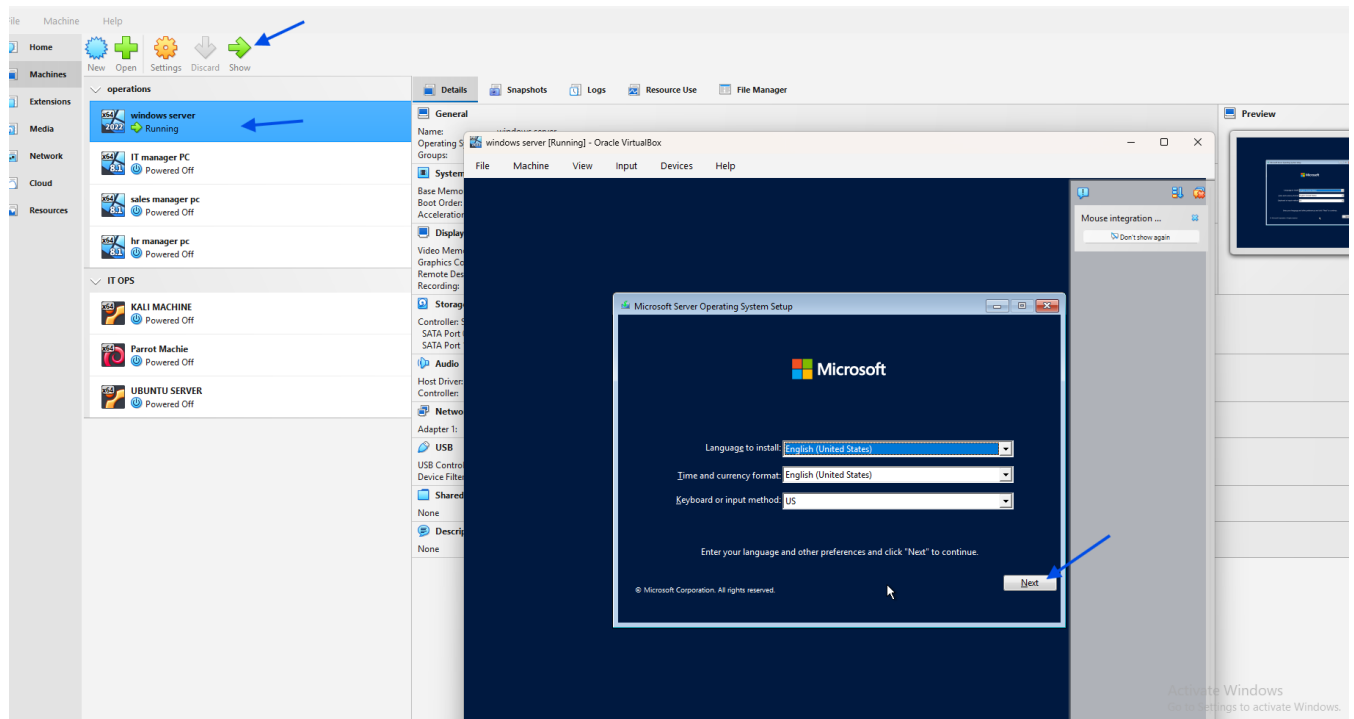
The OS file are mounted and ready, We will start the VM and install each OS.

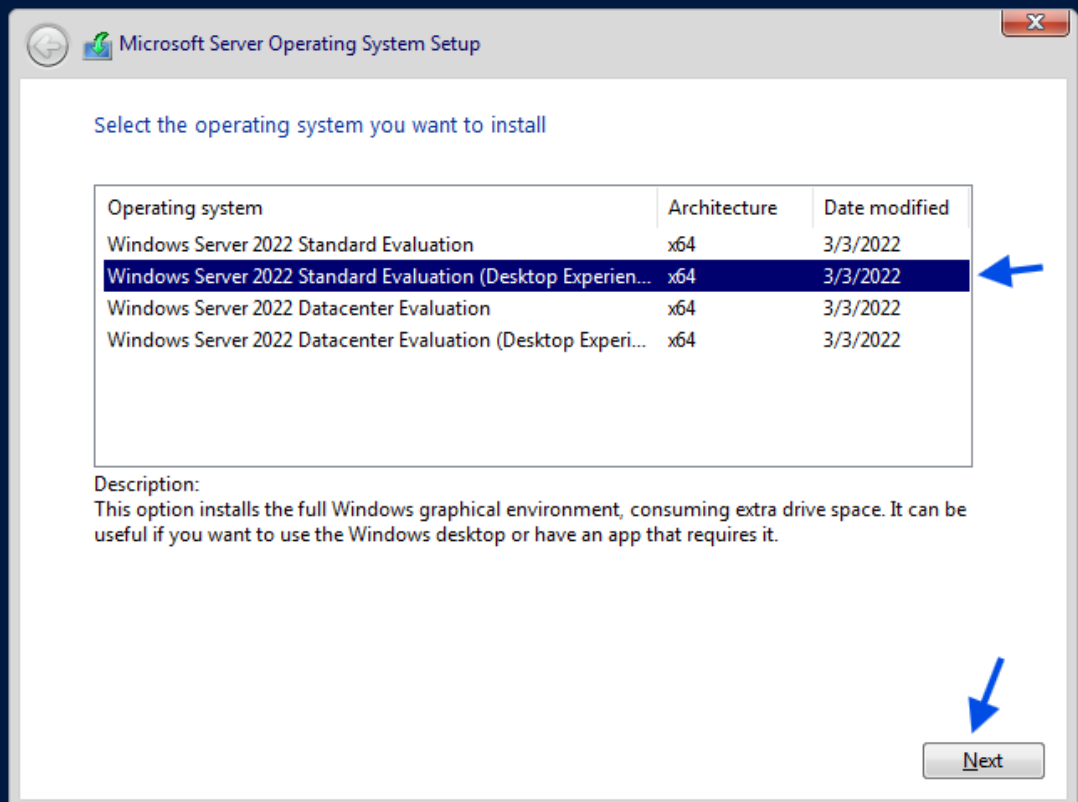
We will start with the Windows server

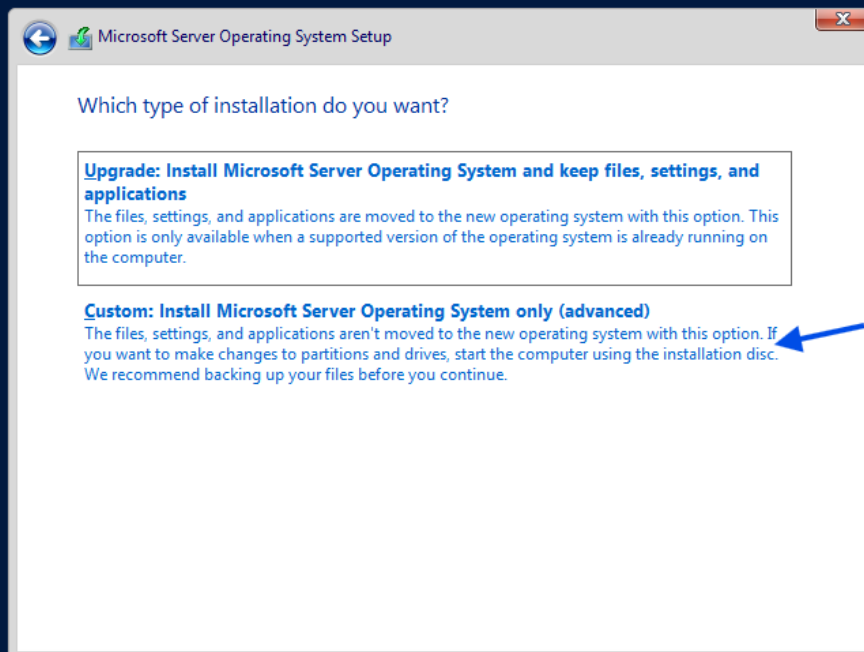
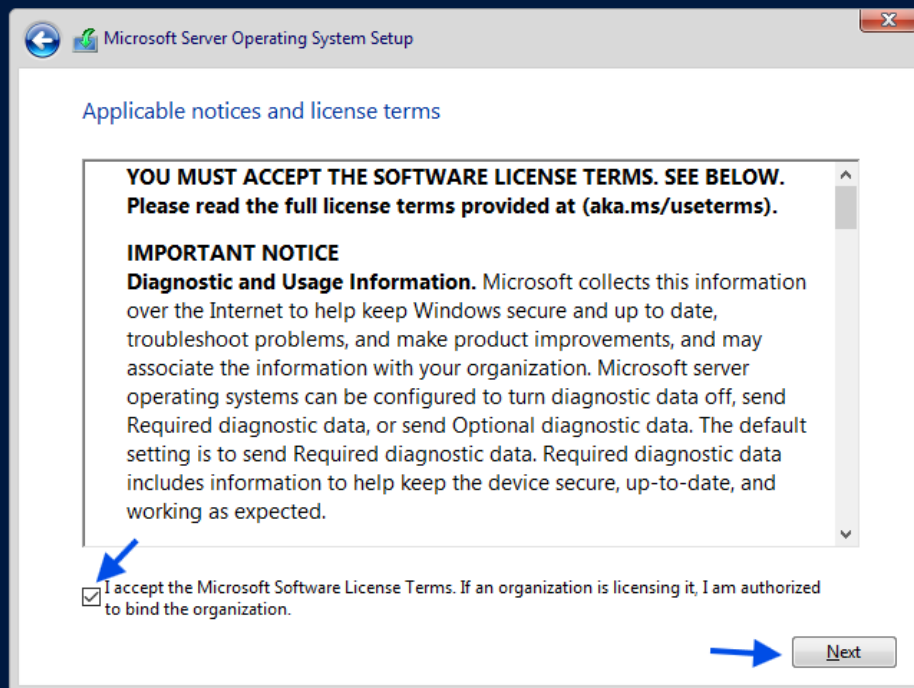
you can run them concurrently

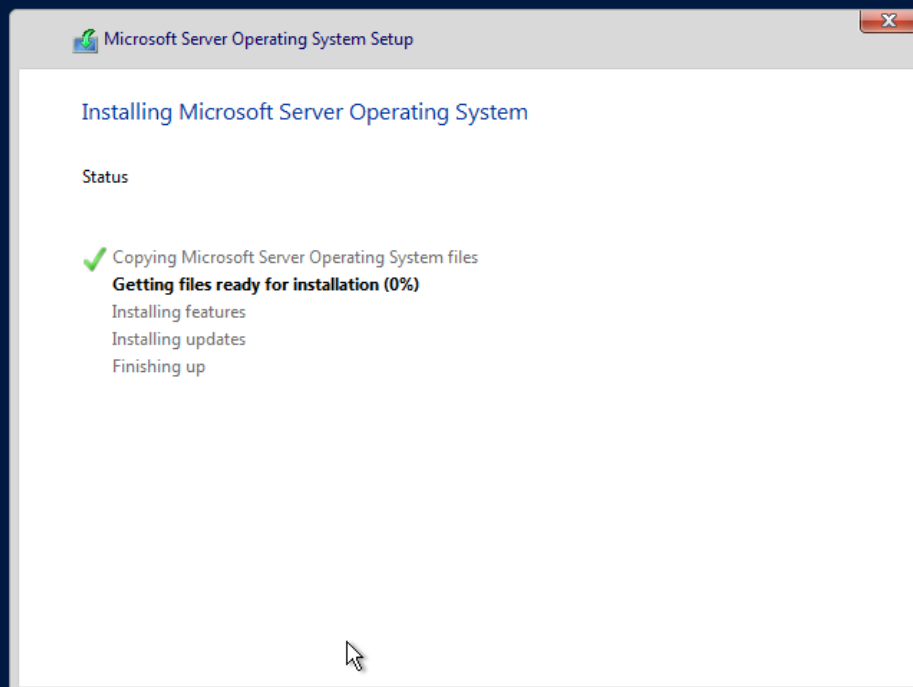
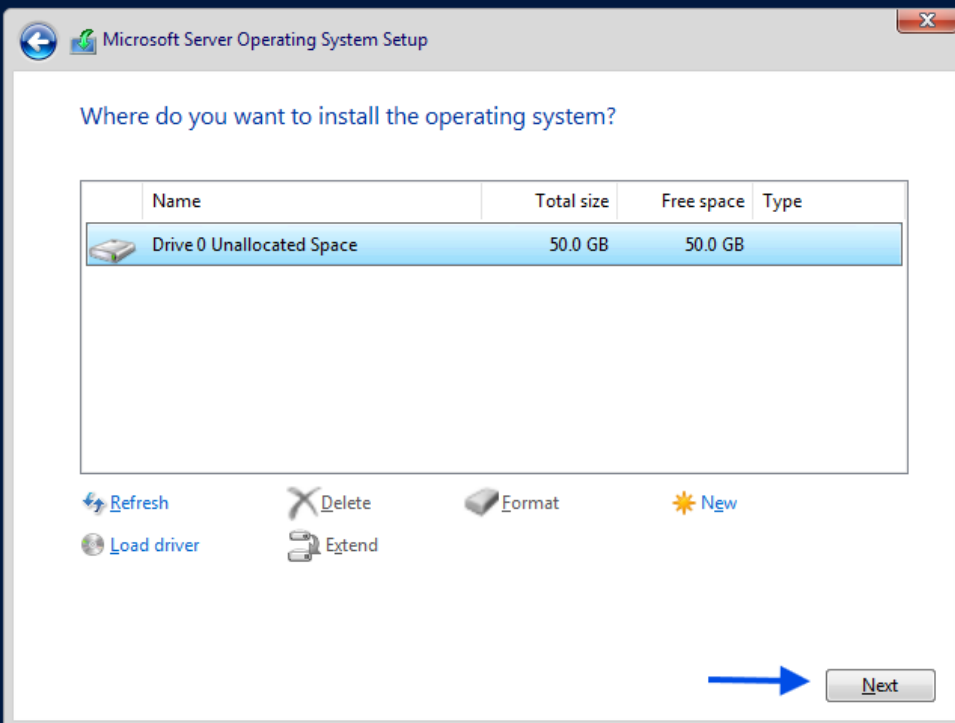
Select windows server>>start

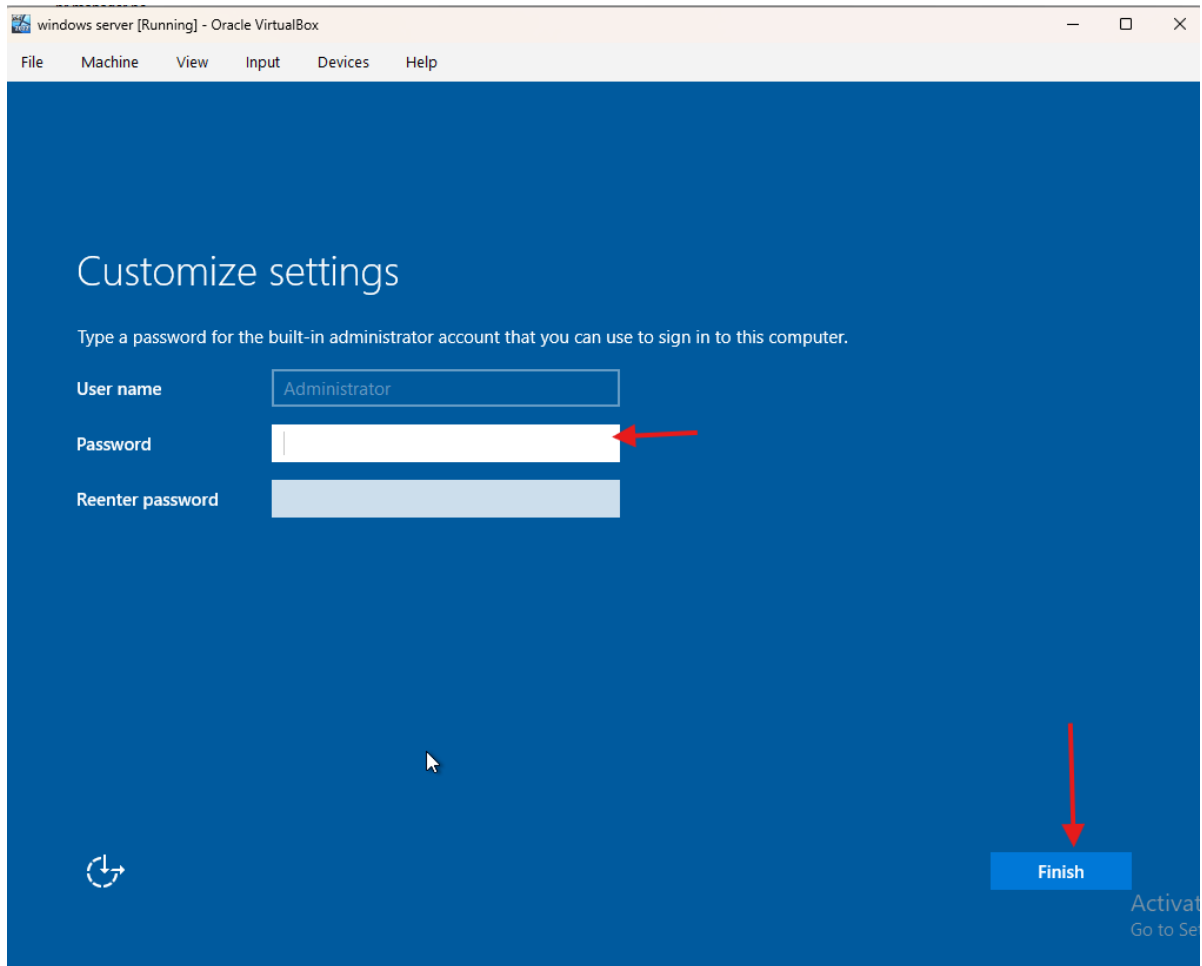
The VM will open a window and we cant start the installation of the OS by following the prompts as the diagrams below highlight







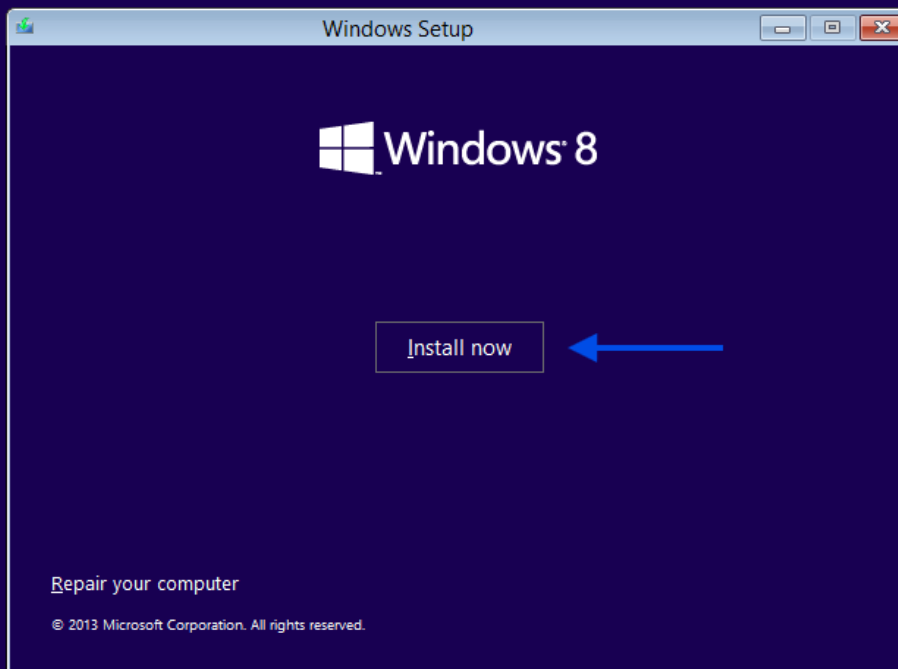


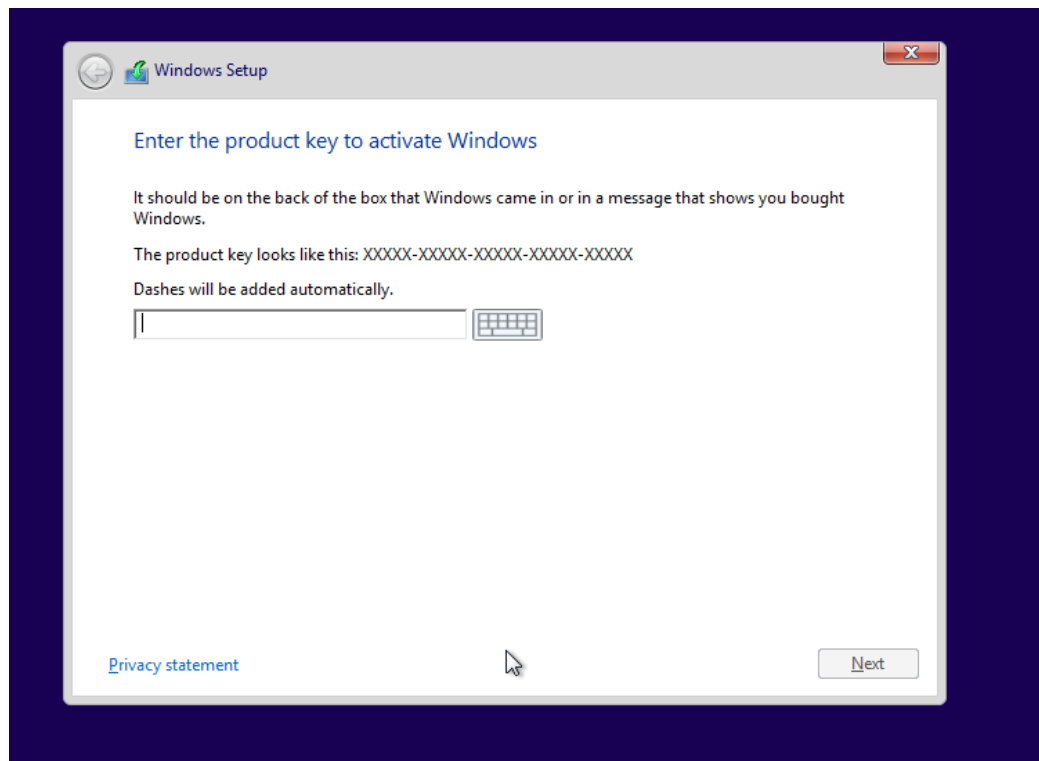


Set up a password and finish



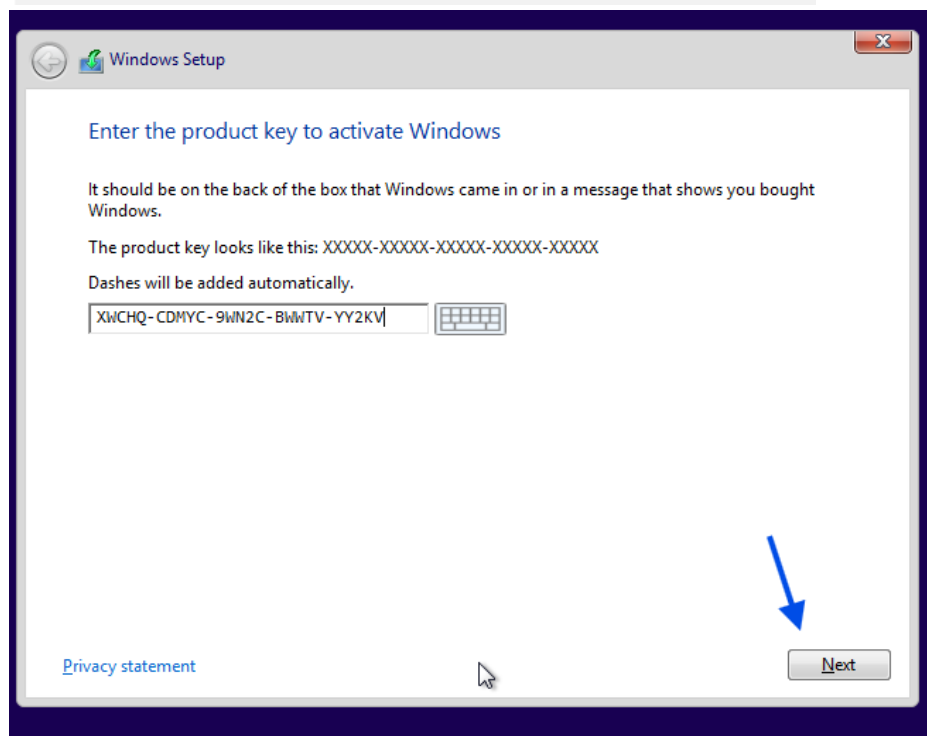
Now we will repeat the same steps for the other windows VM

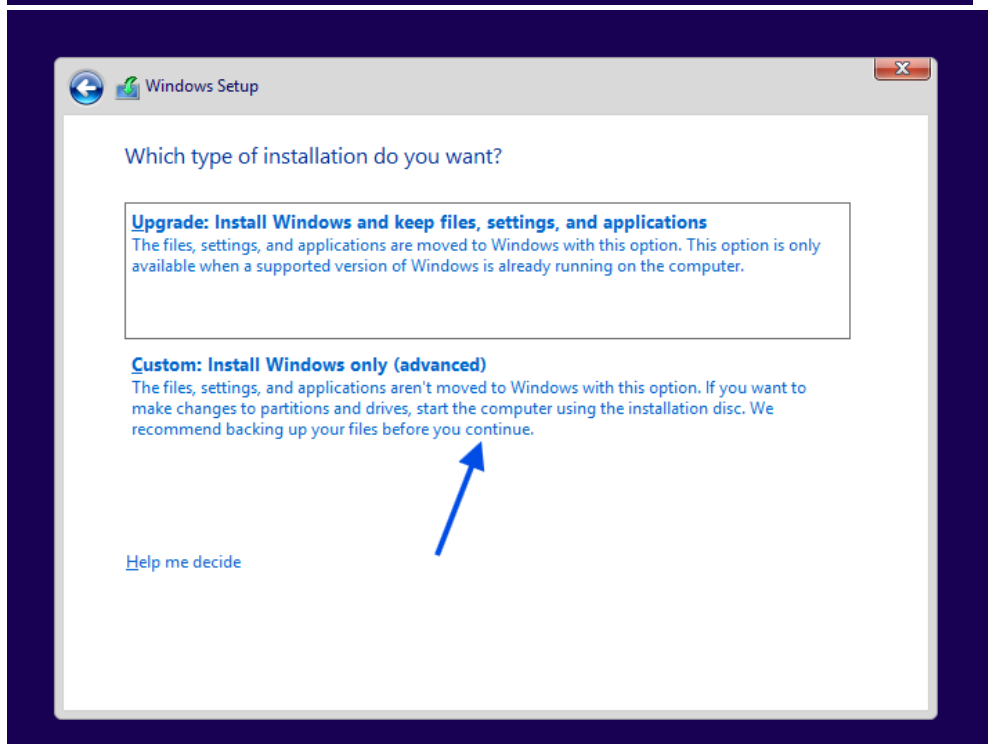
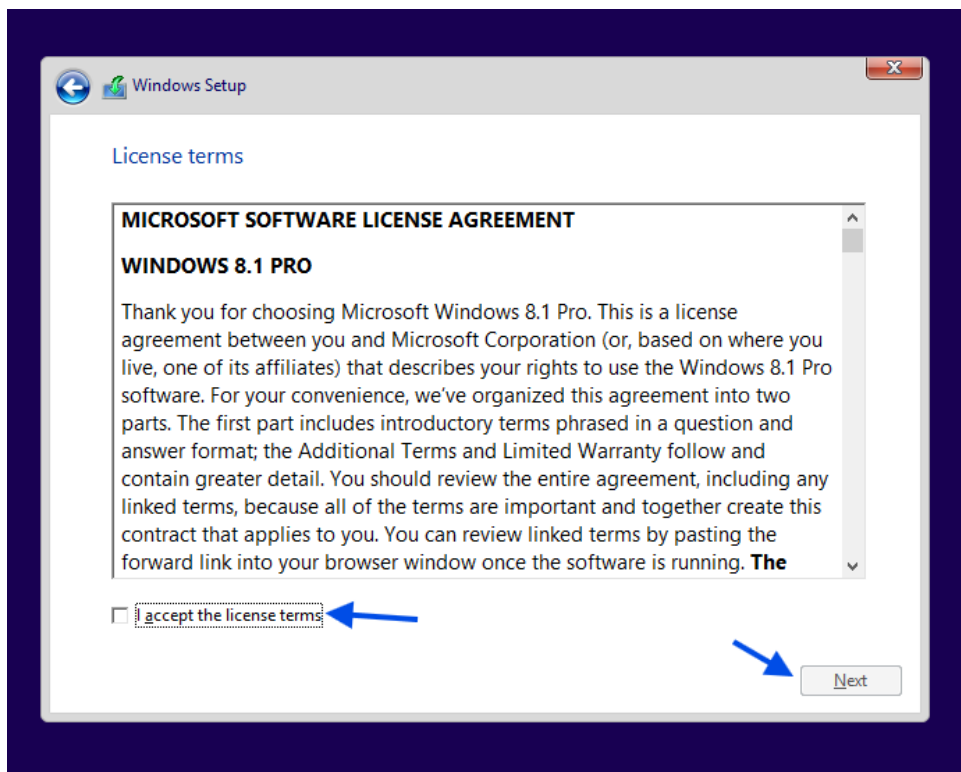


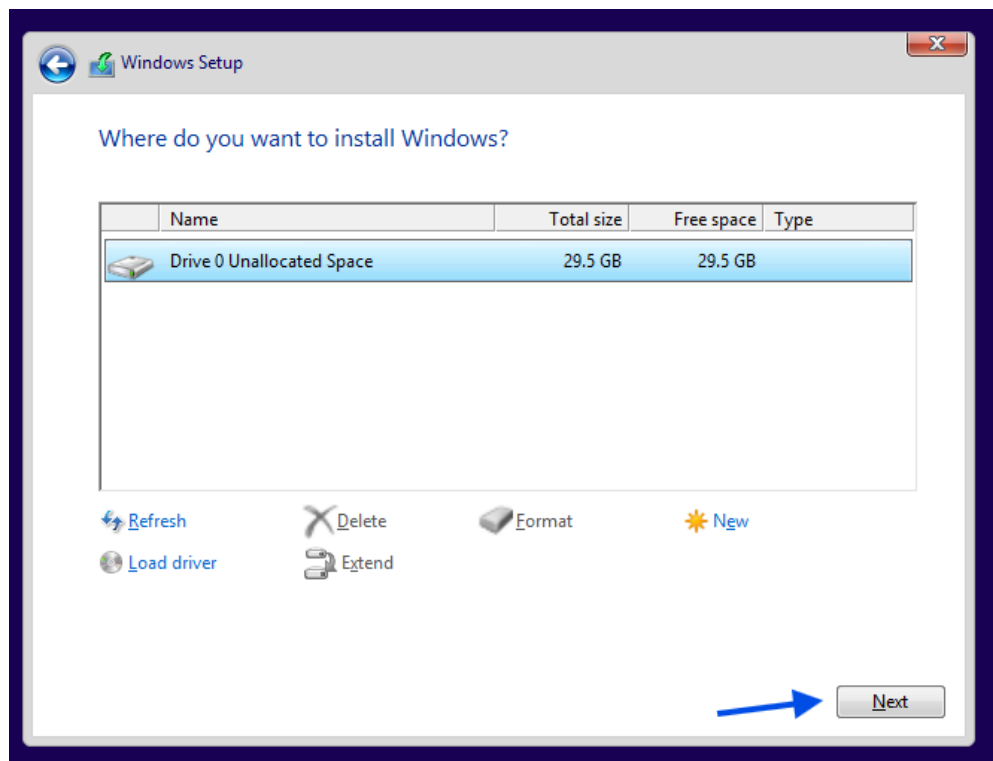


Product Keys (for Educational Use Only)

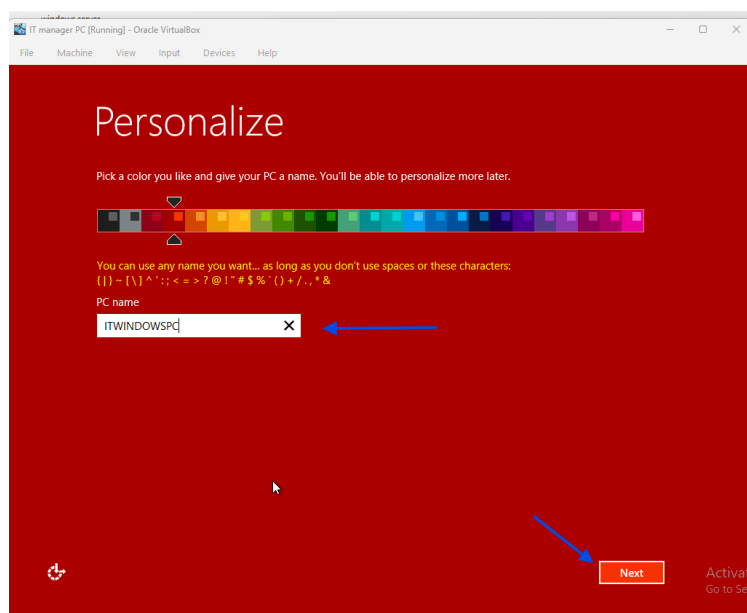
Windows 8.1 Pro: XWCHQ-CDMYC-9WN2C-BWWTY-YY2KV

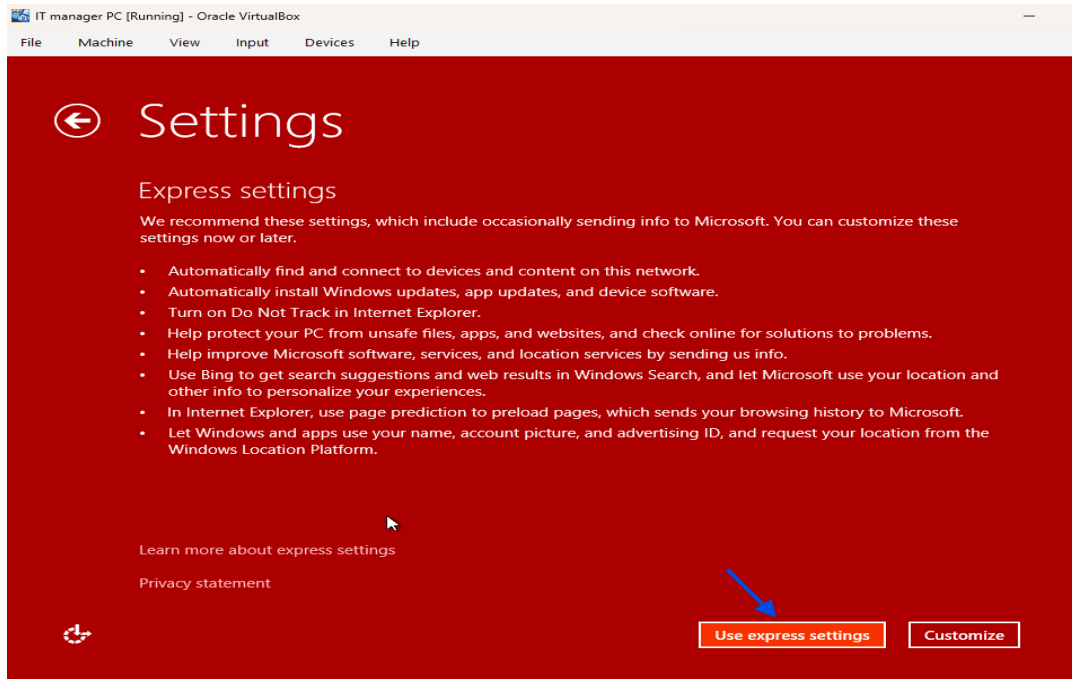




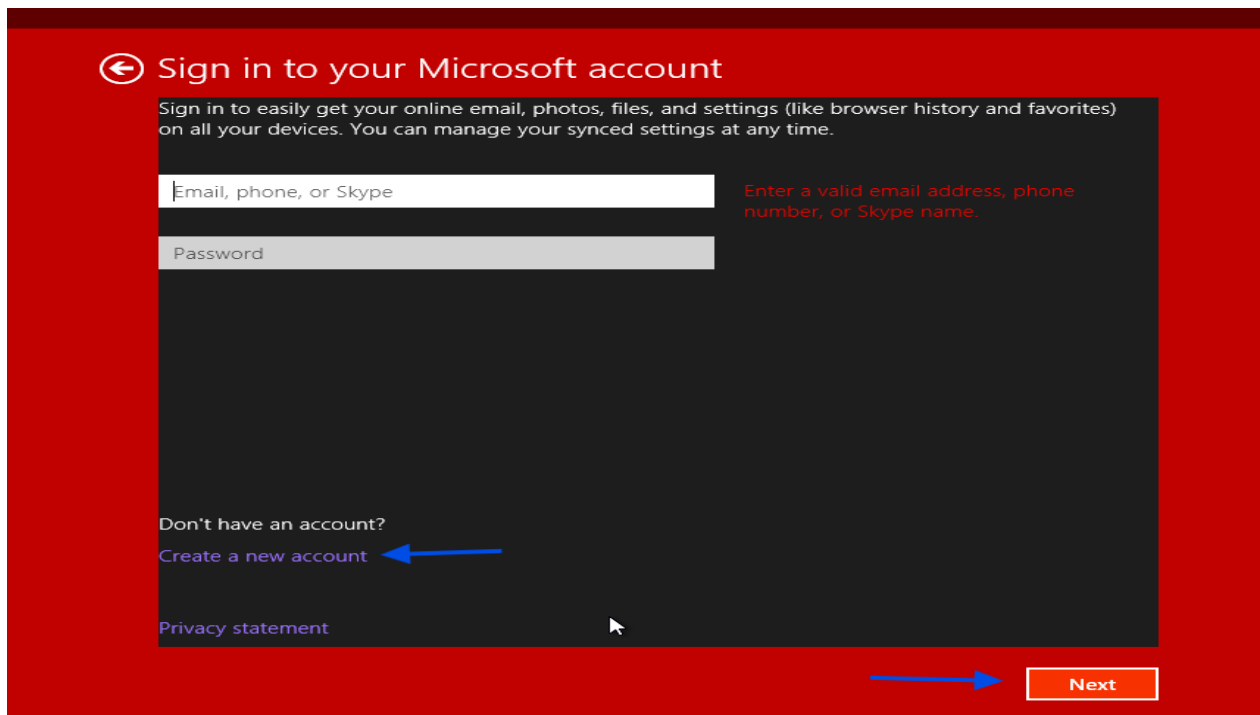


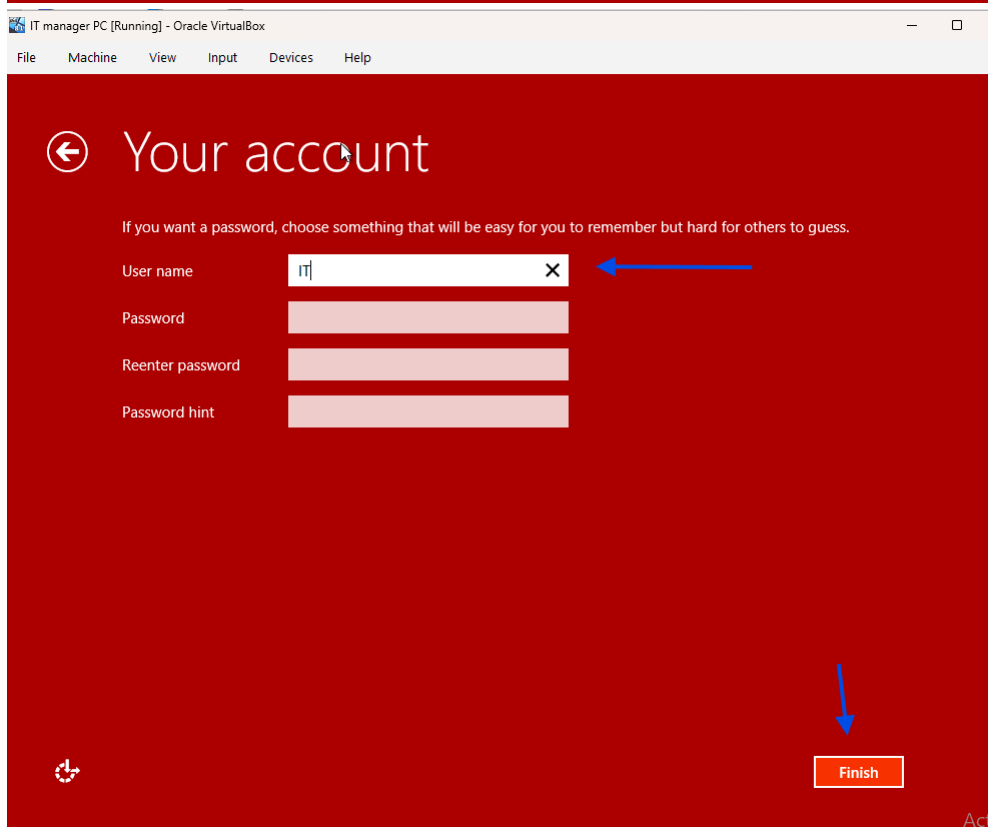
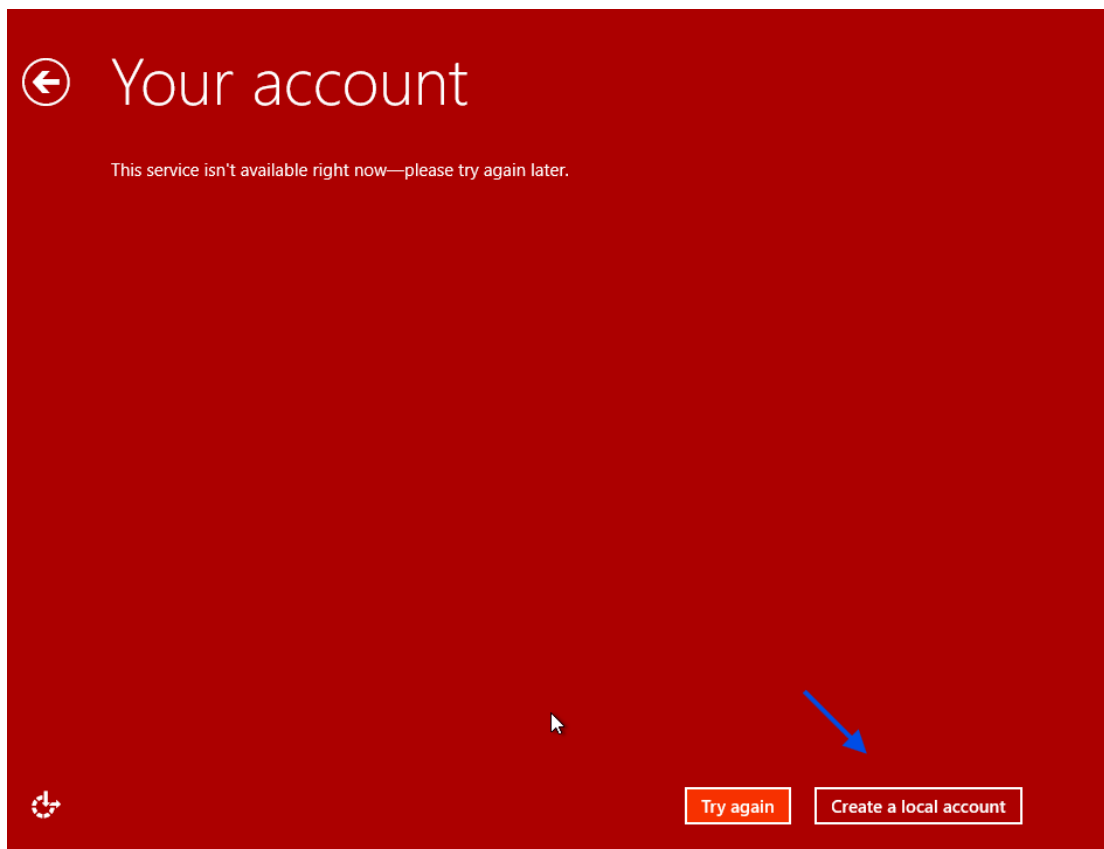
When, installation is complete, give the computer a name and follow the prompts by clicking next



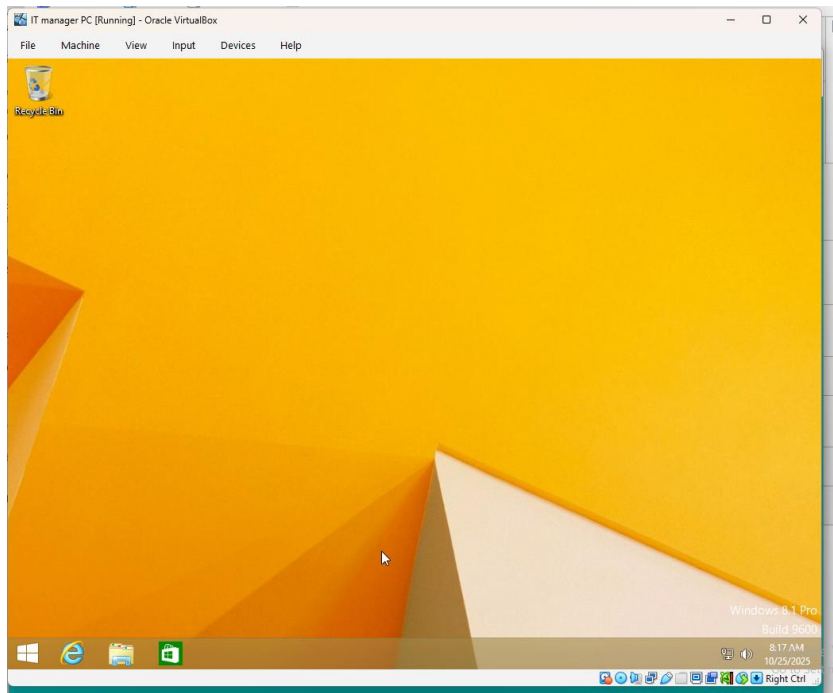


Create a Microsoft account if you have internet and if not create a local account, you can choose to have a password or leave it blank

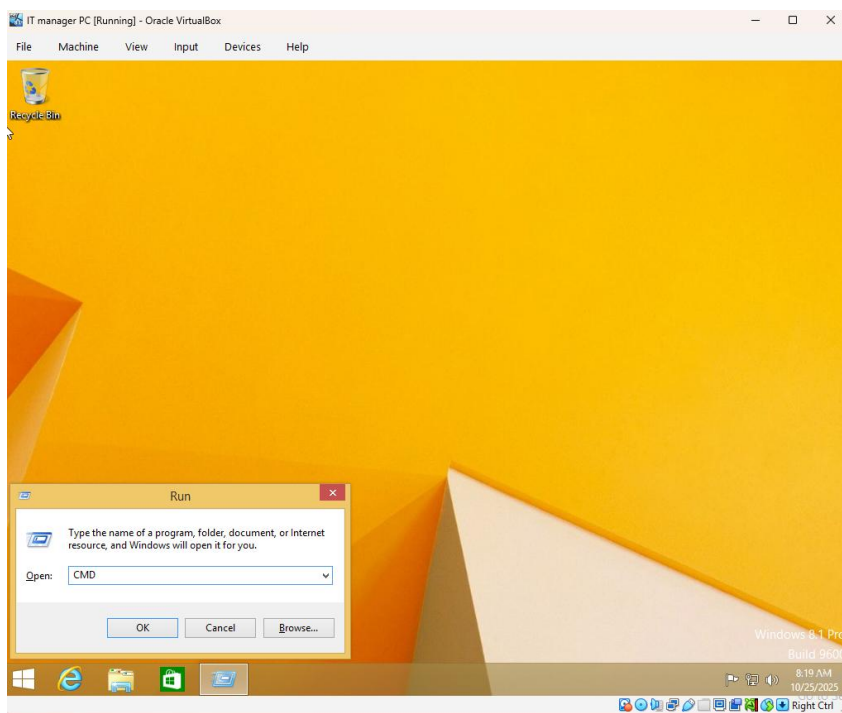




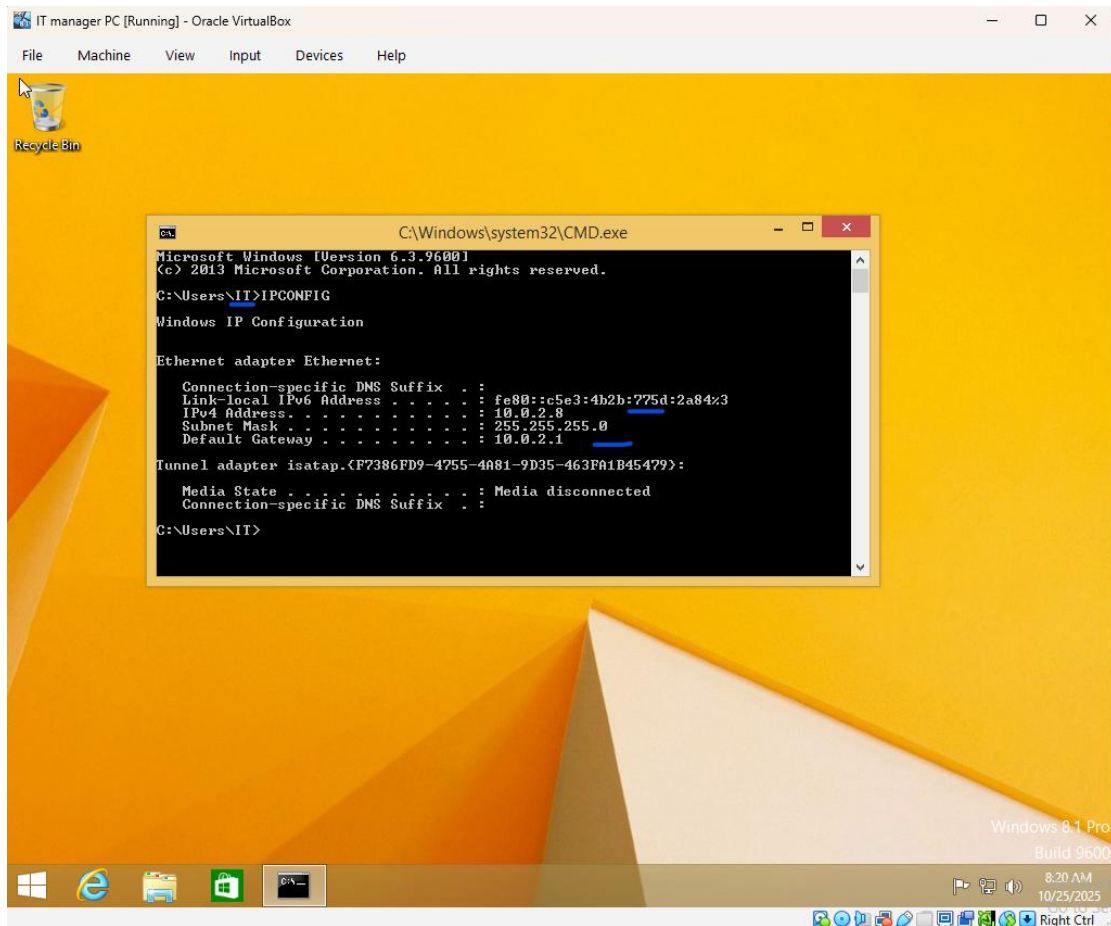
Click finish and wait for system to complete setup



Now the PC is ready and we can check to confirm of our network setup was done properly
Press "Windows+R" button on keyboard to launch Run and click "OK"

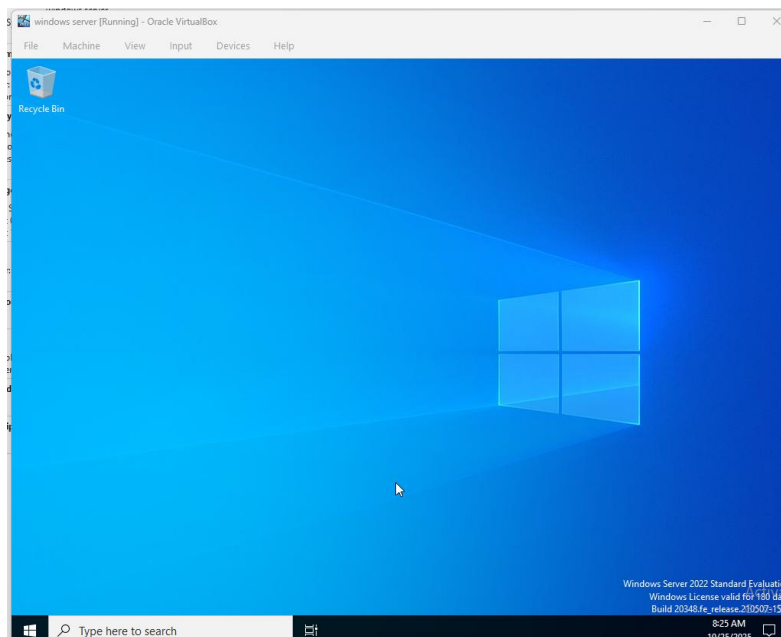


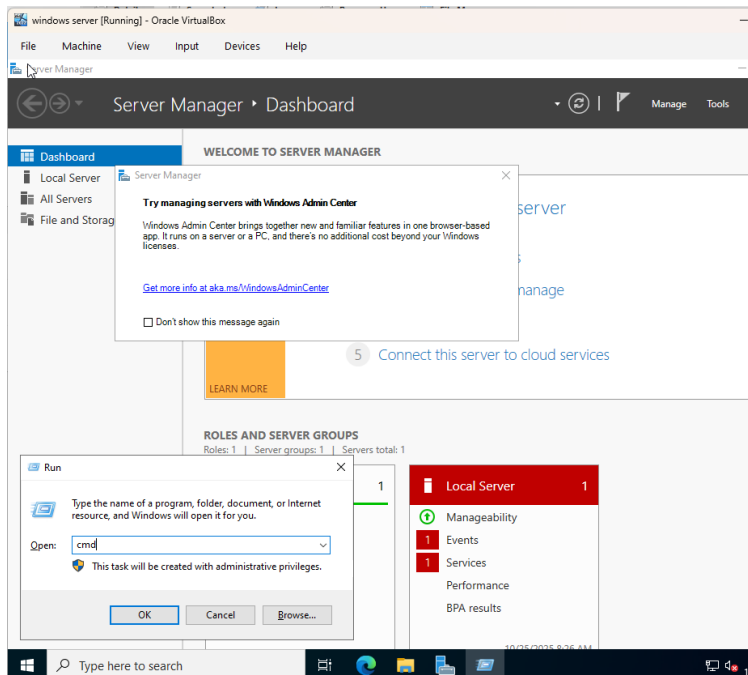
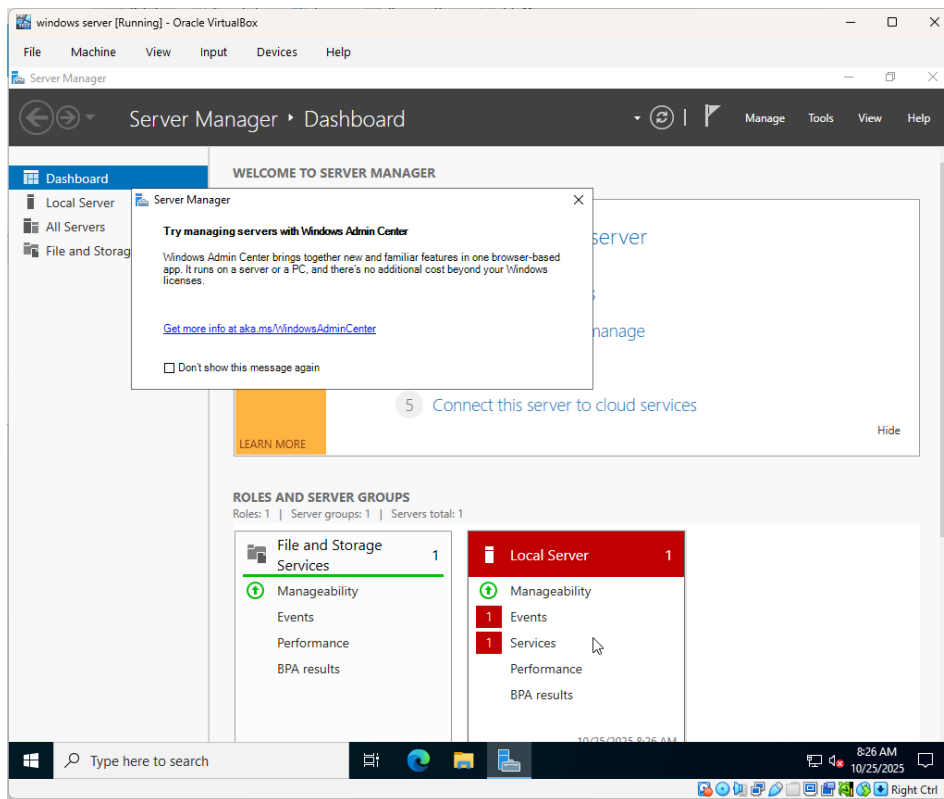
In command prompt, type "ipconfig" and press enter.
It will display the Host IP address, subnet mask and gateway

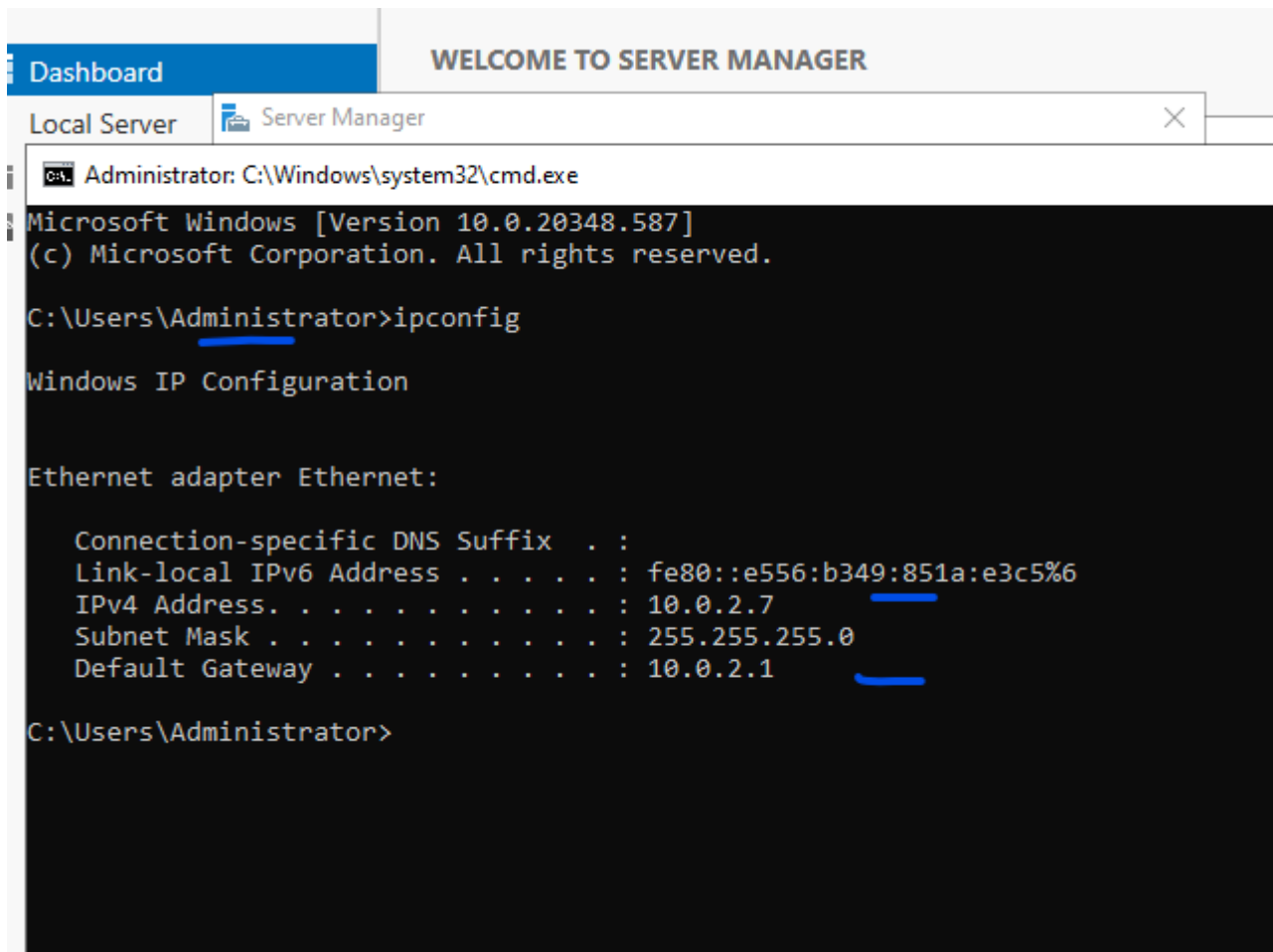


This can be done for the other windows 8 hosts.

Now let's take a look at that on the windows server







```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.587]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e556:b349:851a:e3c5%6
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.0.2.7
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.0.2.1

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

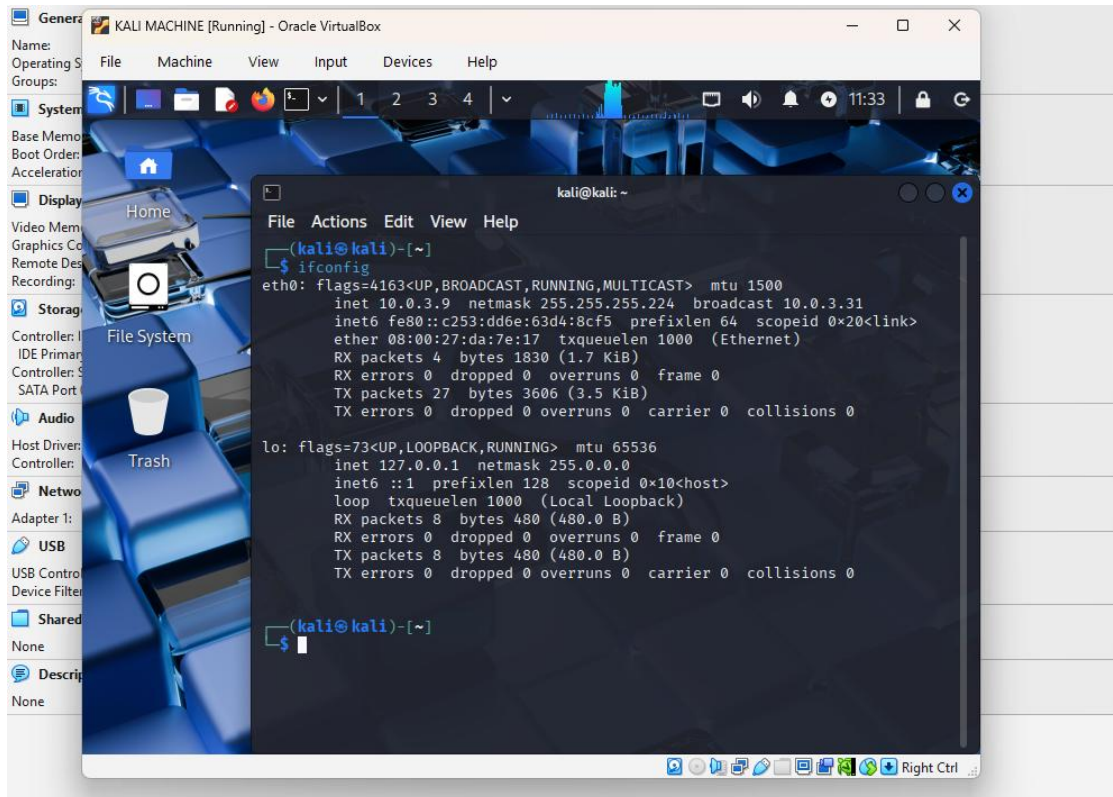
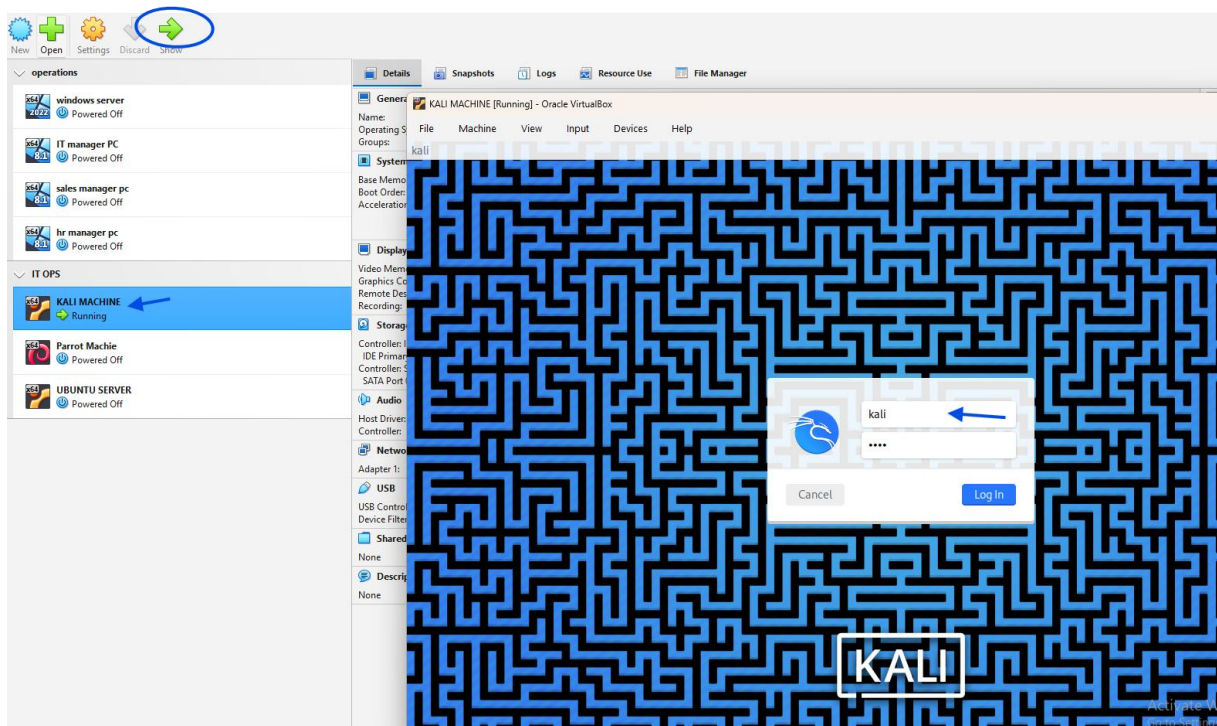
You will notice that the Host and the server have the same default gate way address.
This means the Nat network configuration is fine.

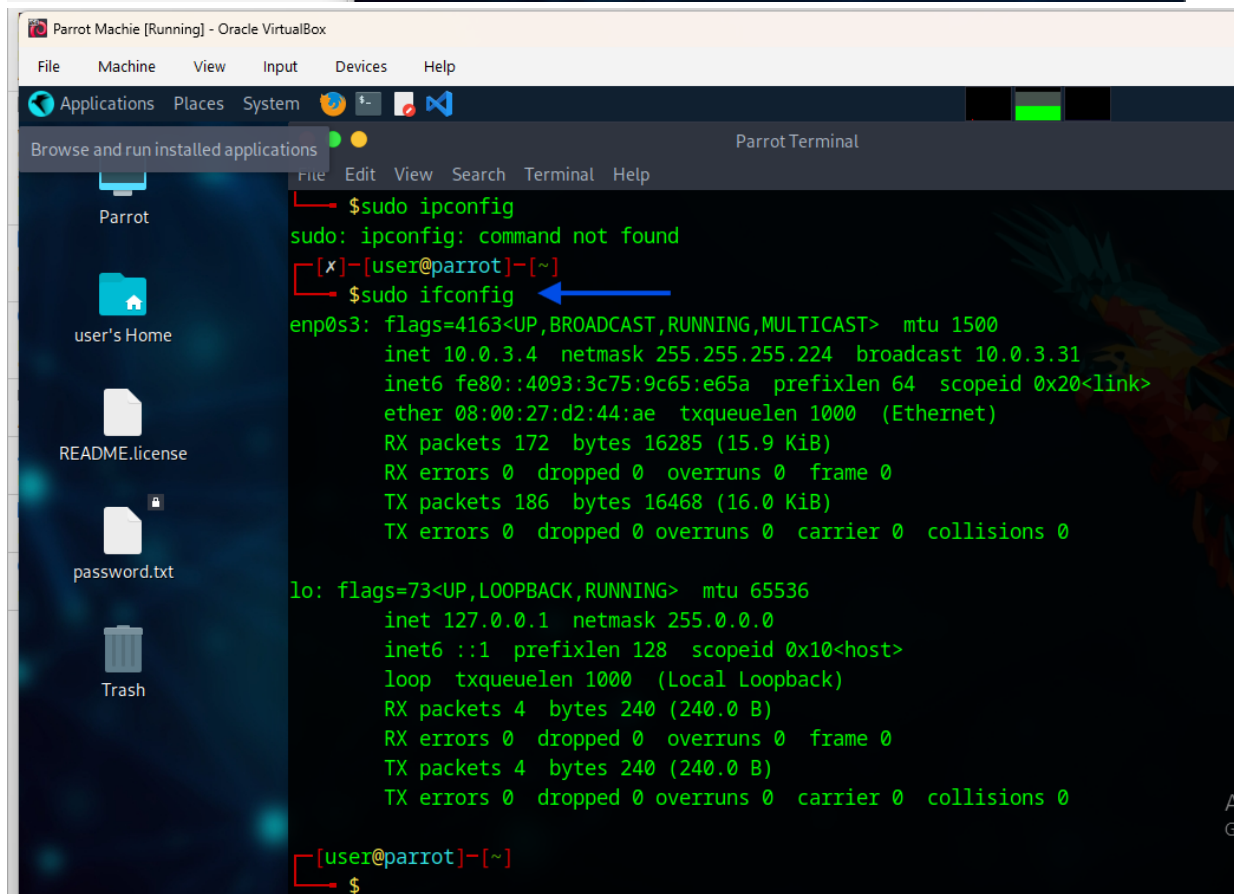
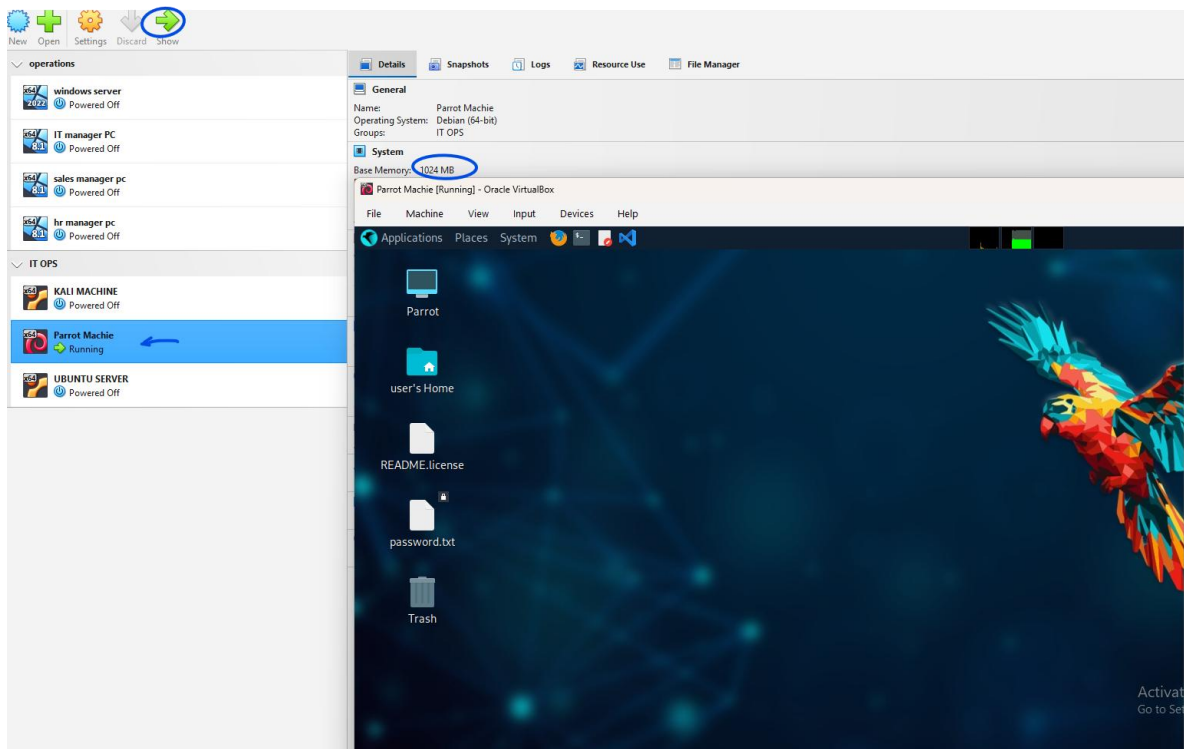
Now we launch the others machines in the IP OPS group and follow the prompts till they are installed.

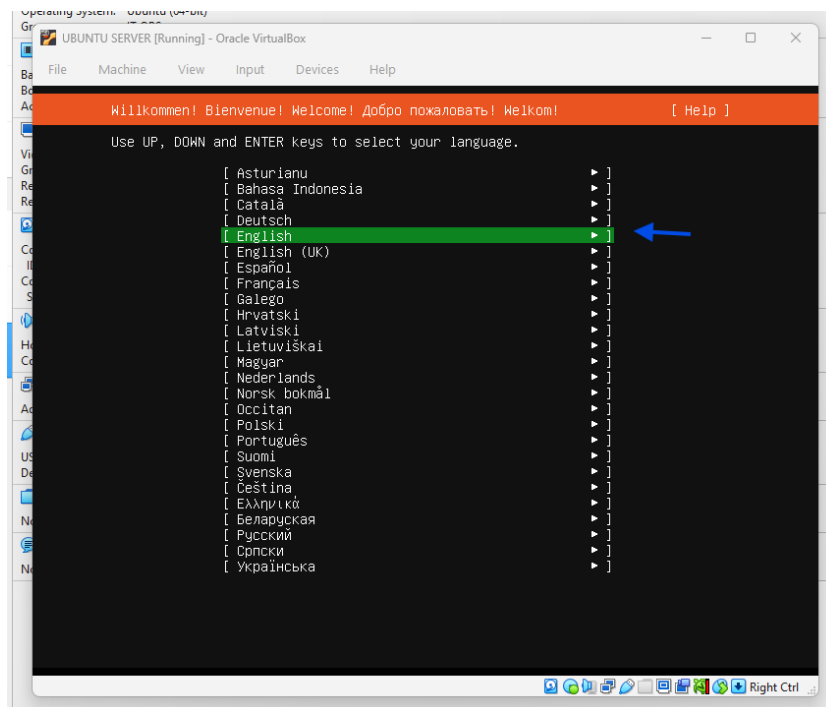
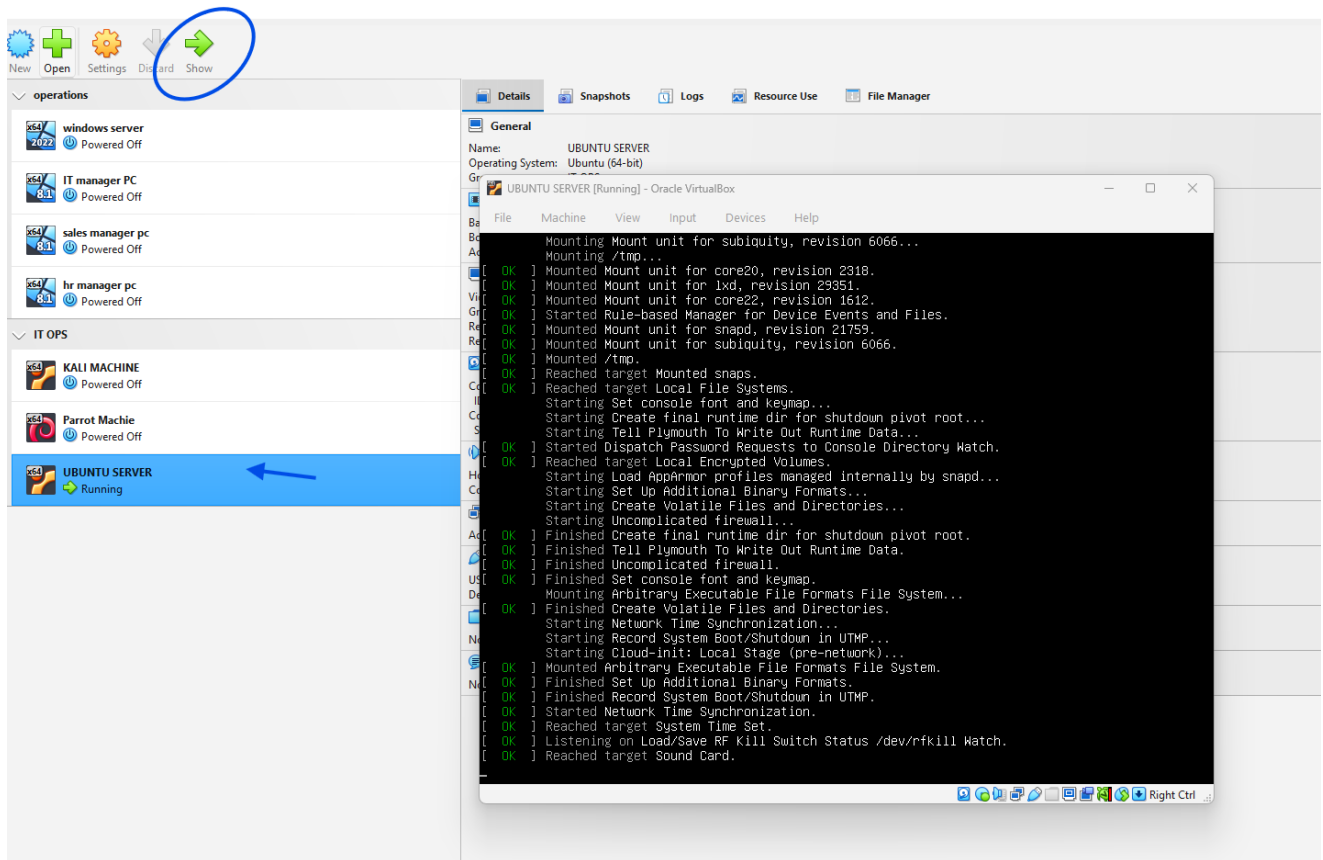
For the kali machine, User name is kali and password is kali to log in.

We can also check its IP address by clicking terminal and typing "ifconfig"

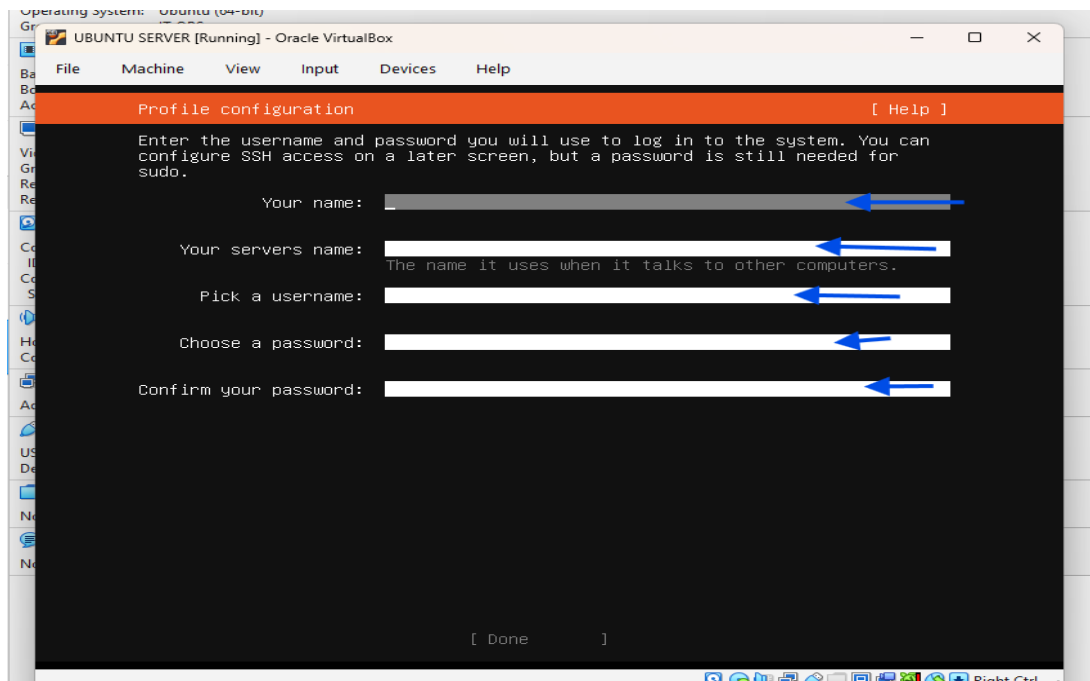
You will notice that the kali machine and Parrot machine have the same broadcast addres, meaning the NAT configuration was done correctly



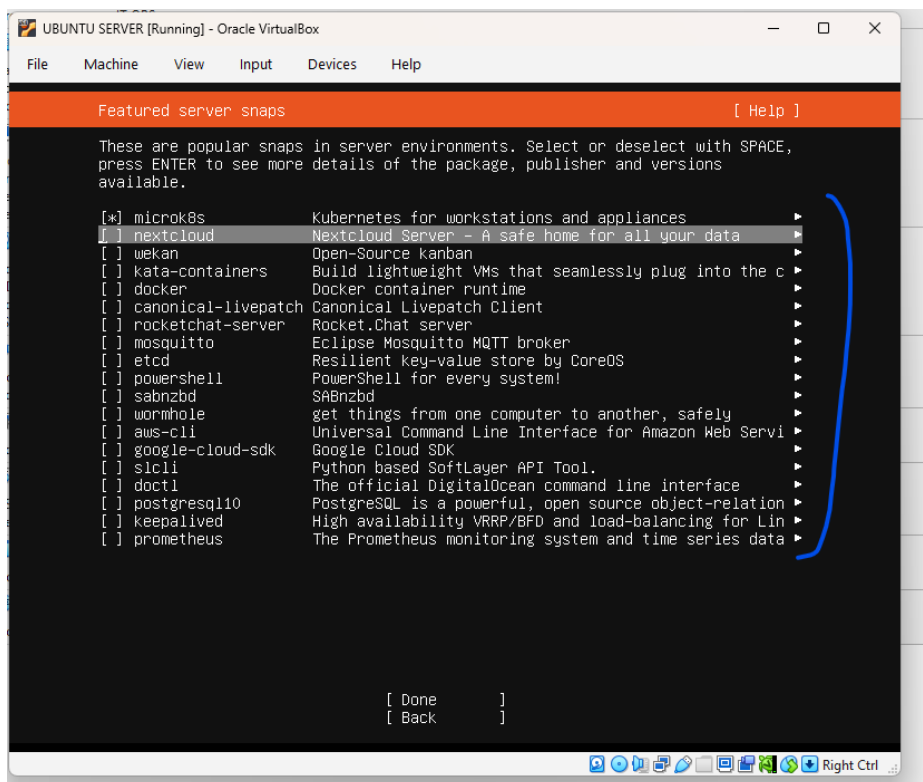


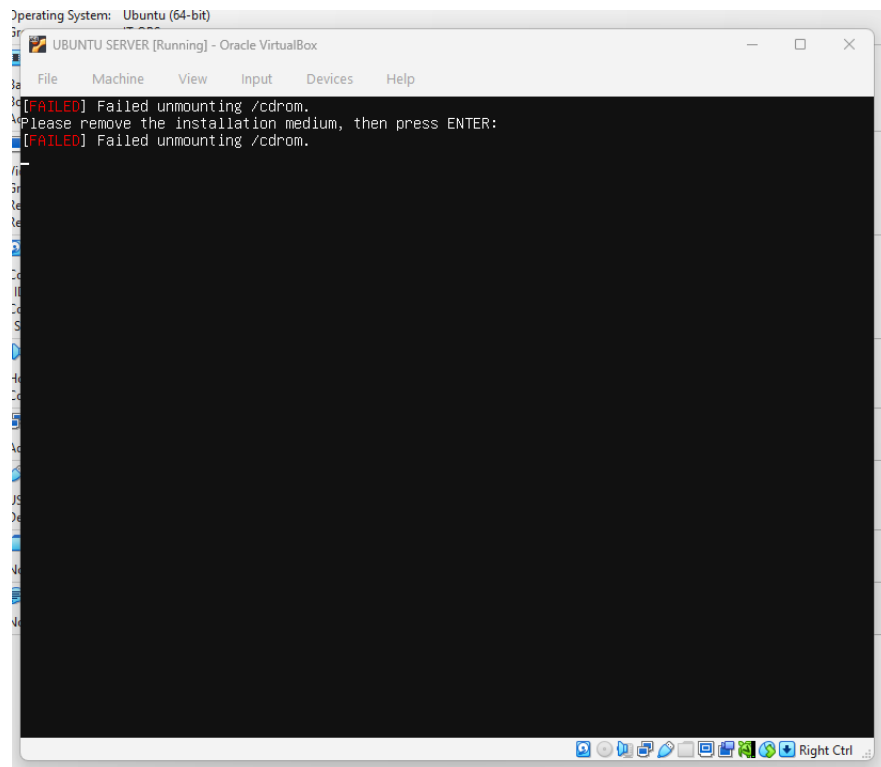


Provide, names and password

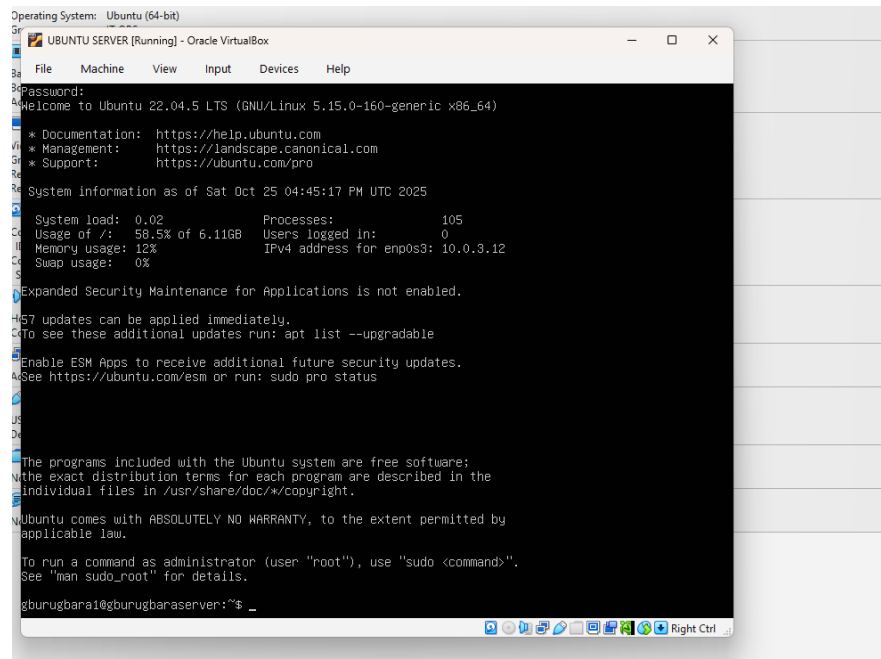


Select all by pressing the space bar and click done





Once installation is complete, close the server so it will unmount the cdrom installation file and restart



And with that we have successfully installed the Ubuntu server