



त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय  
Tribhuvan University

Patan Multiple Campus

**Bachelor in Information Technology (BIT)**  
**PRACTICAL FILE**

**Subject : Cloud Computing**  
**Course No: BIT407**  
**Semester: 7<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**Submitted To:**

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**Submitted By:**

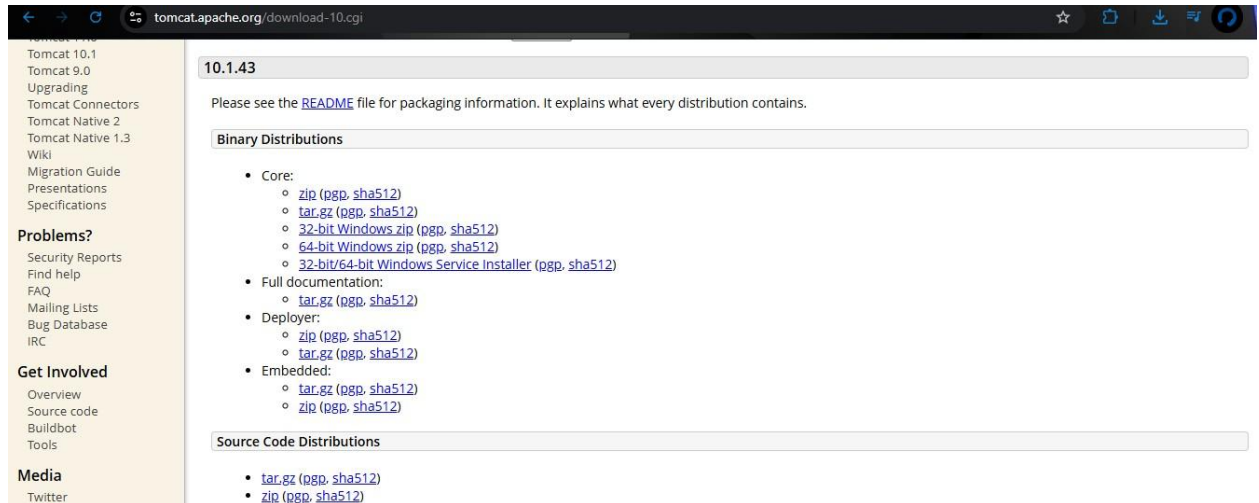
Name: Samika Shrestha

Roll No: 594/078

S.N.	Title	Date	Signature
1	Installation and Testing of tomcat Server on Java IDE		
2	SOAP Web Service in Java (JAX-WS)		
3	Consuming SOAP Web services in java		
4	Implement Windows Hyper V virtualization		
5	Implement Virtualization using VirtualBox		
6	Simulate a cloud scenario using CloudSim		
7	Installation and testing of Hadoop single node cluster on windows		
8	Map reduce word count program using java		
9	Develop and application for Google App Engine		

## Lab-1 Installation and testing of Apache Tomcat in Java IDE

Step 1: Download Tomcat from <https://tomcat.apache.org/download-10.cgi>



The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat 10.1.43 download page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for various Tomcat versions and documentation. The main content area displays the version 10.1.43 and provides instructions to read the README file. It lists binary distributions under three categories: Core, Full documentation, and Deployer. Each category lists available download formats (zip, tar.gz) and their corresponding SHA512 hashes. Source code distributions are also listed at the bottom.

Tomcat 10.1  
Tomcat 9.0  
Upgrading  
Tomcat Connectors  
Tomcat Native 2  
Tomcat Native 1.3  
Wiki  
Migration Guide  
Presentations  
Specifications

**Problems?**  
Security Reports  
Find help  
FAQ  
Mailing Lists  
Bug Database  
IRC

**Get Involved**  
Overview  
Source code  
Buildbot  
Tools

**Media**  
Twitter

10.1.43

Please see the [README](#) file for packaging information. It explains what every distribution contains.

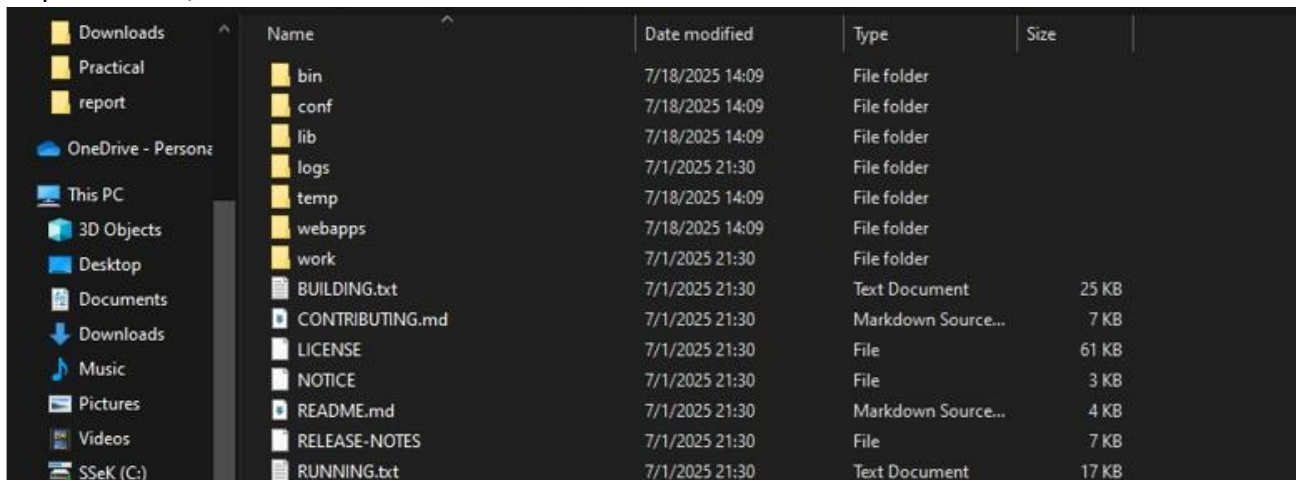
**Binary Distributions**

- Core:
  - [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
  - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
  - [32-bit Windows zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
  - [64-bit Windows zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
  - [32-bit/64-bit Windows Service Installer \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- Full documentation:
  - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- Deployer:
  - [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
  - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- Embedded:
  - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
  - [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)

**Source Code Distributions**

- [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)

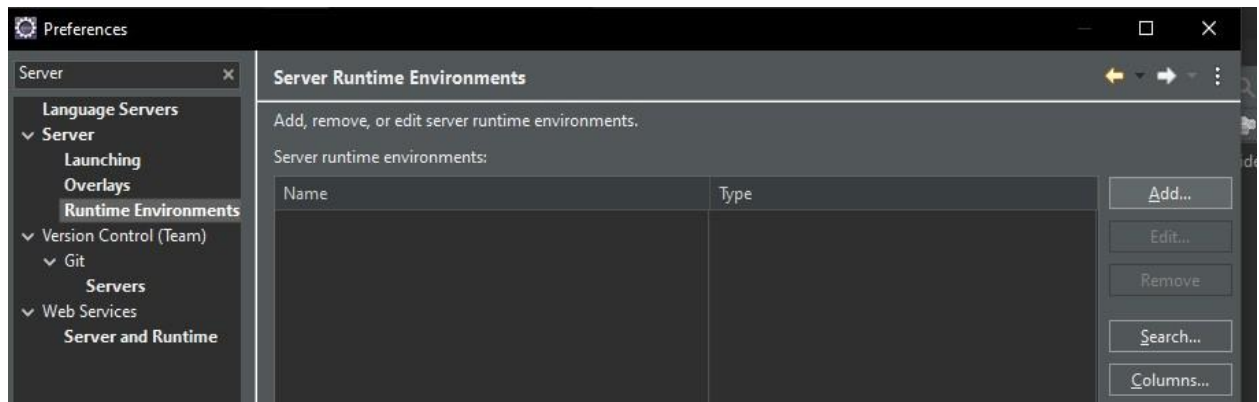
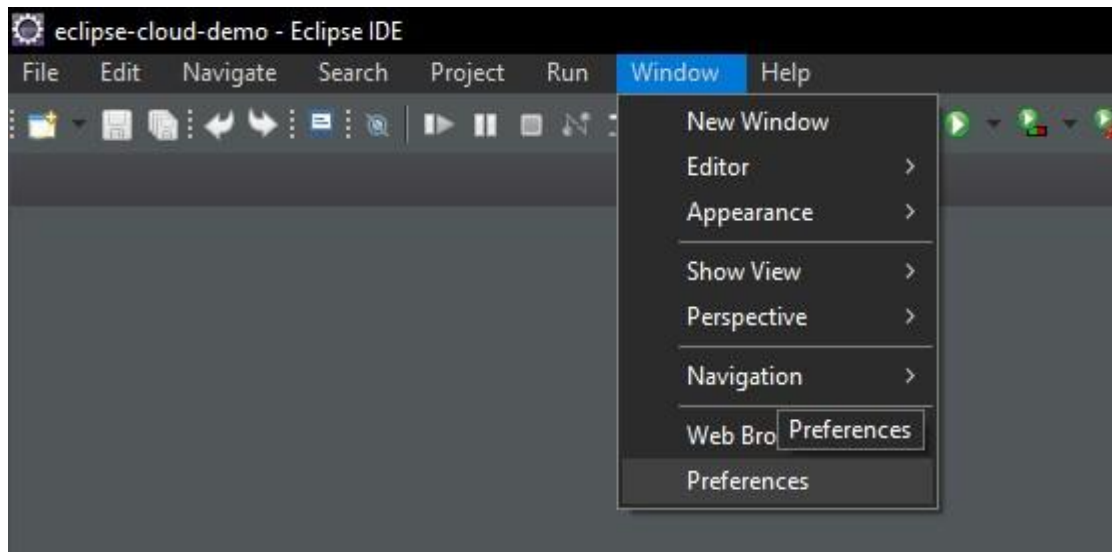
Step 2: Extract/Install



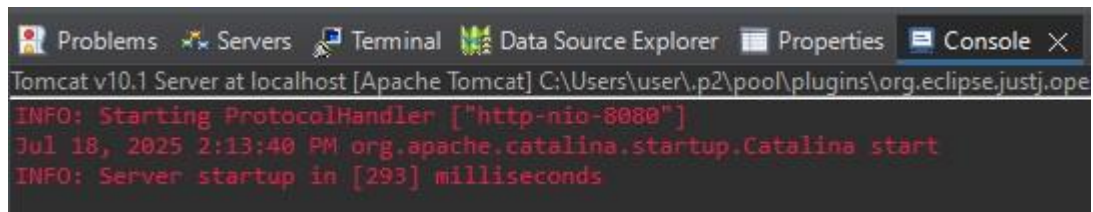
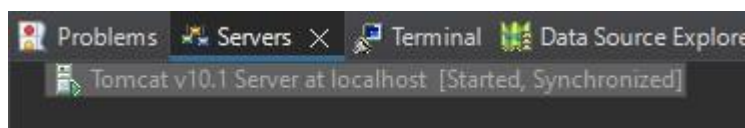
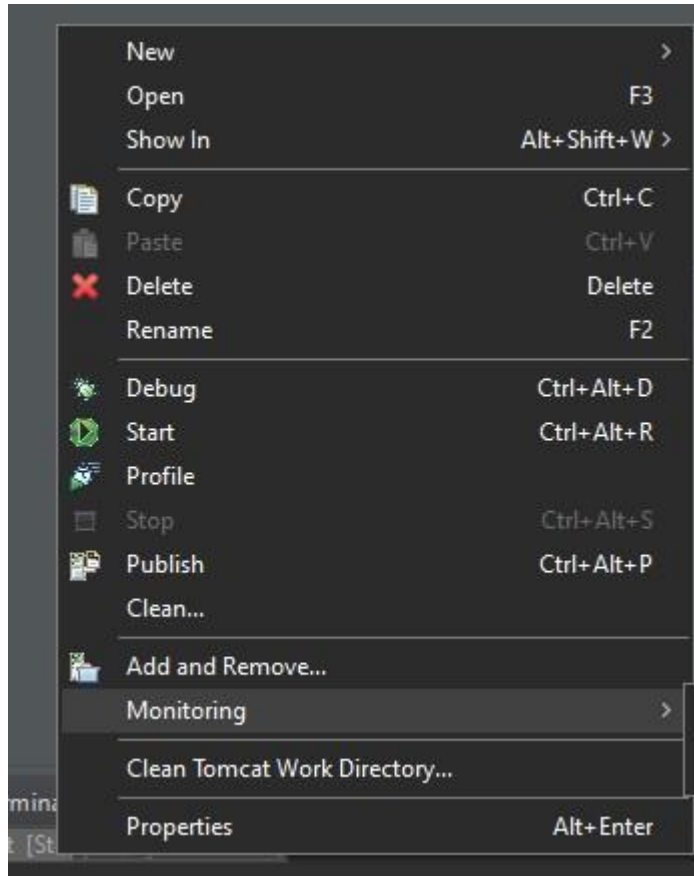
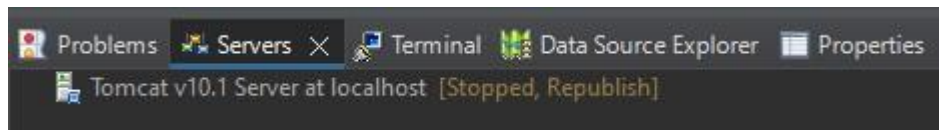
The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window with the following contents:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
bin	7/18/2025 14:09	File folder	
conf	7/18/2025 14:09	File folder	
lib	7/18/2025 14:09	File folder	
logs	7/1/2025 21:30	File folder	
temp	7/18/2025 14:09	File folder	
webapps	7/18/2025 14:09	File folder	
work	7/1/2025 21:30	File folder	
BUILDING.txt	7/1/2025 21:30	Text Document	25 KB
CONTRIBUTING.md	7/1/2025 21:30	Markdown Source...	7 KB
LICENSE	7/1/2025 21:30	File	61 KB
NOTICE	7/1/2025 21:30	File	3 KB
README.md	7/1/2025 21:30	Markdown Source...	4 KB
RELEASE-NOTES	7/1/2025 21:30	File	7 KB
RUNNING.txt	7/1/2025 21:30	Text Document	17 KB

### Step 3: Add Tomcat to IDE



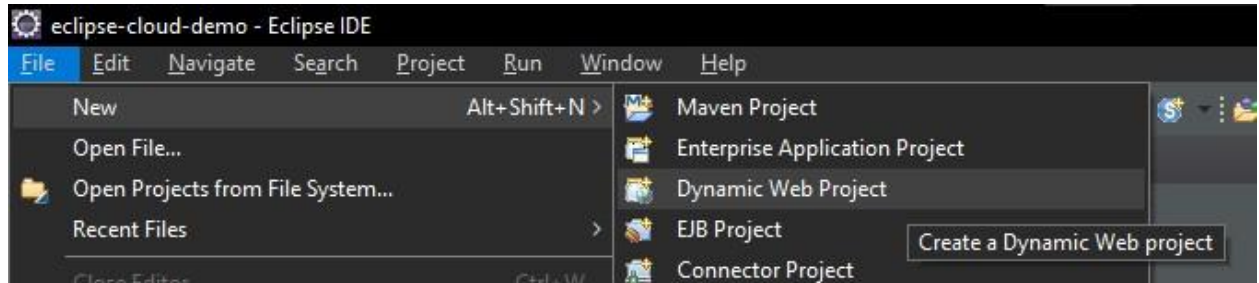
#### Step 4: Attempt to run



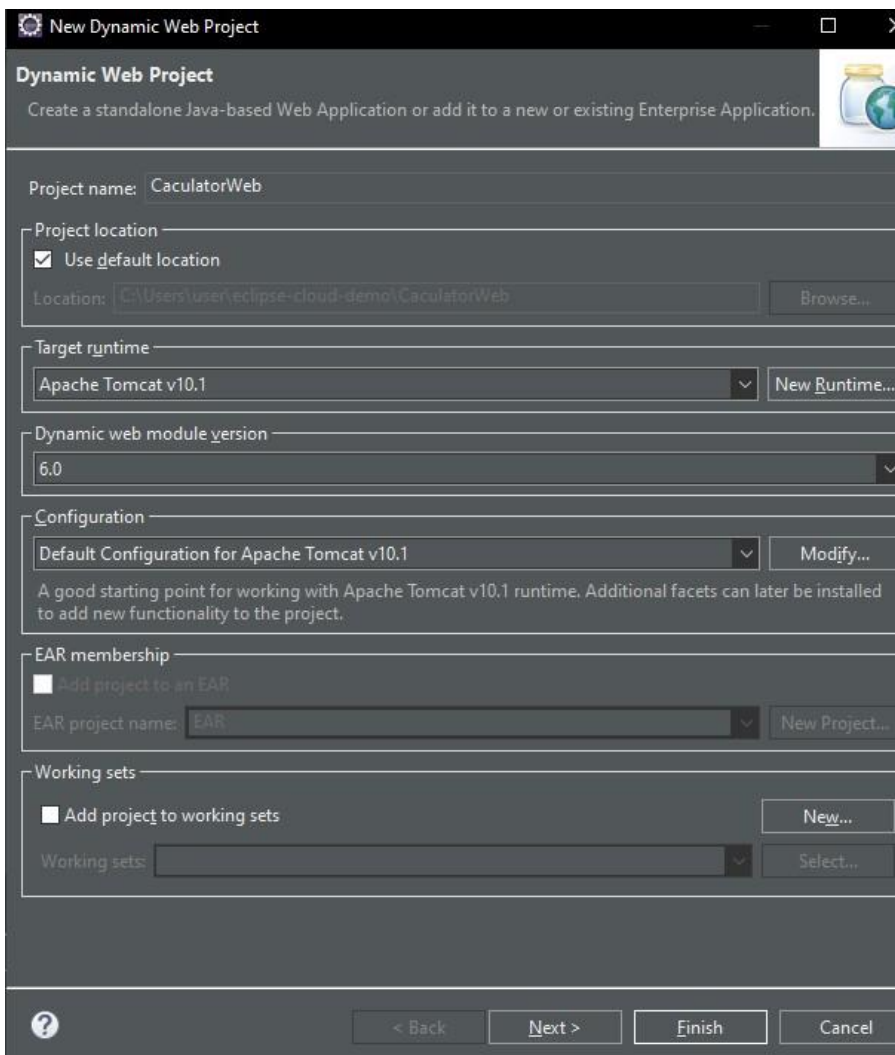
## Lab-2 SOAP Web Service in Java (JAX-WS)

Develop a simple SOAP based Web Service in Java using JAX-WS, called as "CalculatorService".

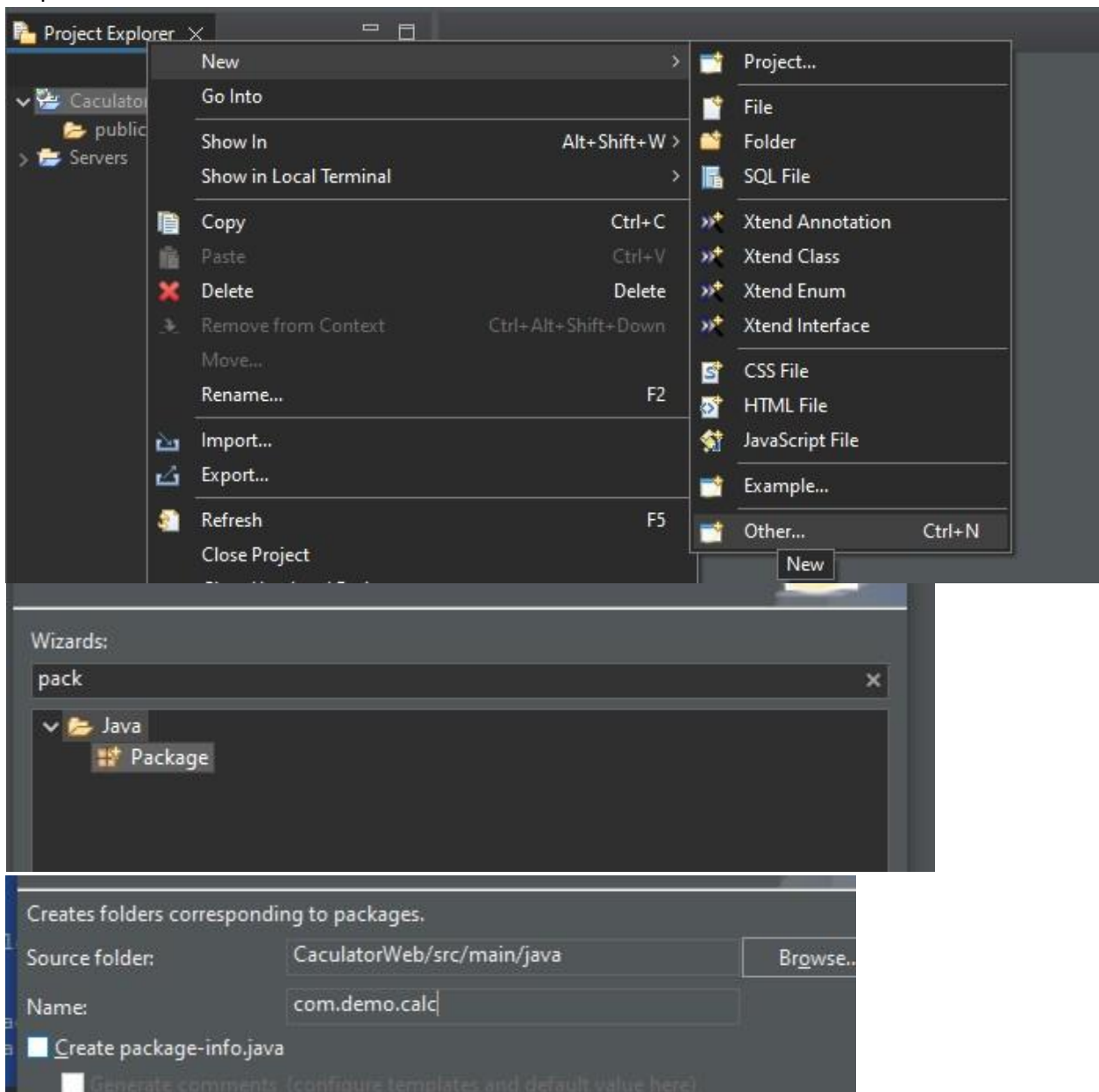
Step 1: Create a new Java Web application project



Enter name and select finish



## Step 2: Add a web service



Create a CalculatorService.java class with

```
package com.demo.calc; import
javax.xml.ws.Endpoint; public class
CalculatorPublisher { public static
void main(String[] args) {
    String url = "http://localhost:8080/CalculatorService";
    Endpoint.publish(url, new CalculatorService());
    System.out.println("Service published at: " + url + "?wsdl");
}
```

```
}
```

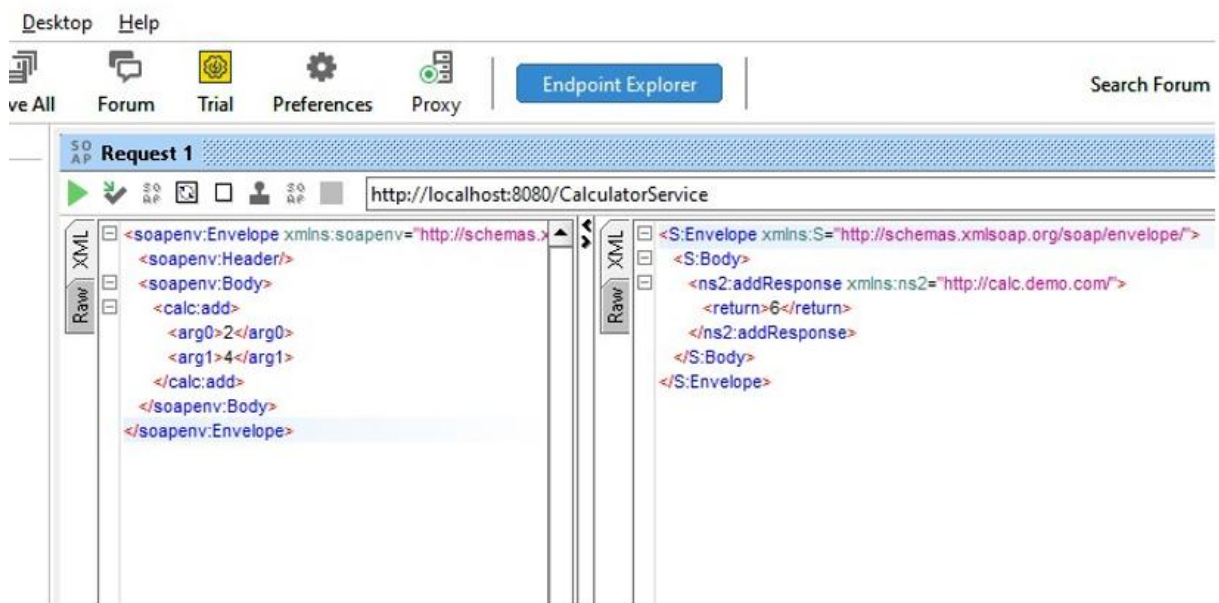
Create CaclulatorPublisher.java class with

```
package com.demo.calc; import
javax.xml.ws.Endpoint; public class
CalculatorPublisher { public static void
main(String[] args) {
    String url = "http://localhost:8080/CalculatorService";
    Endpoint.publish(url, new CalculatorService());
    System.out.println("Service published at: " + url + "?wsdl");
}
```

Running the CaclulatorPublisher we get the output

Service published at: <http://localhost:8080/CalculatorService?wsdl>

Using SOAP UI to test this file we get

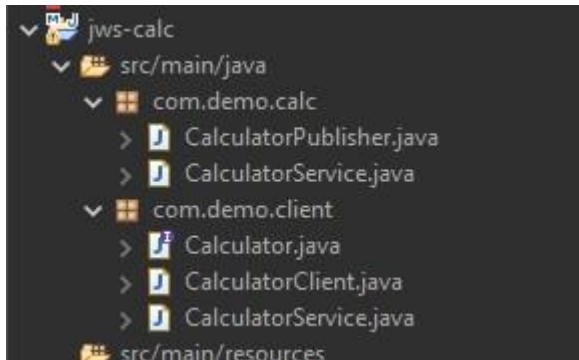




### Lab-3 Consuming Soap Web Services in java

Client to make user of web services add method

Step 1: create a new package named client and create following interfaces and classes



With the code as follows

```
package com.demo.client;

public class CalculatorClient {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        CalculatorService service = new CalculatorService(null);
        Calculator port = service.getCalculatorPort();

        int result = port.add(7, 5);
        System.out.println("Result from CalculatorService: " + result);
    }
}
```

Create Calculator interface with

```
package com.demo.client; import
javax.jws.WebMethod; import
javax.jws.WebService; import
javax.jws.soap.SOAPBinding;
@WebService(targetNamespace = "http://calc.demo.com/")
@SOAPBinding(style = SOAPBinding.Style.DOCUMENT, use = SOAPBinding.Use.LITERAL)
public interface Calculator {
    @WebMethod
    int add(int a, int b);}
```

and finally create a calculatorservice class extending service as

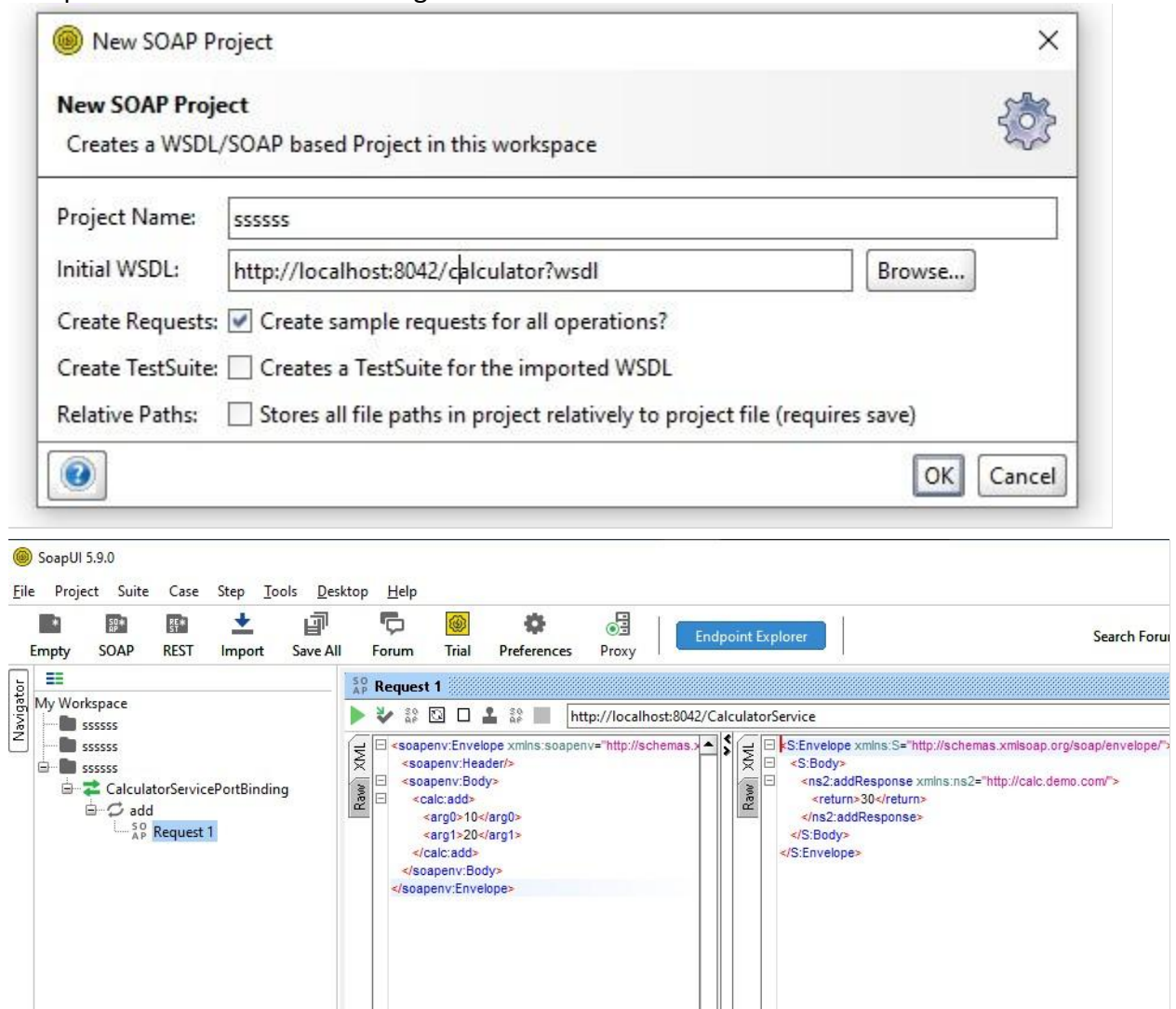
```
such package com.demo.client; import
javax.xml.namespace.QName; import javax.xml.ws.Service; import
java.net.URL; public class CalculatorService extends Service {
    private static final QName SERVICE_NAME = new QName("http://calc.demo.com/",
```

```

"CalculatorService");
    public CalculatorService(URL wsdlDocumentLocation) {
super(wsdlDocumentLocation, SERVICE_NAME);
    }
    public Calculator getCalculatorPort() {
        return super.getPort(new QName("http://calc.demo.com/", "CalculatorServicePort"),
Calculator.class);
    }
}

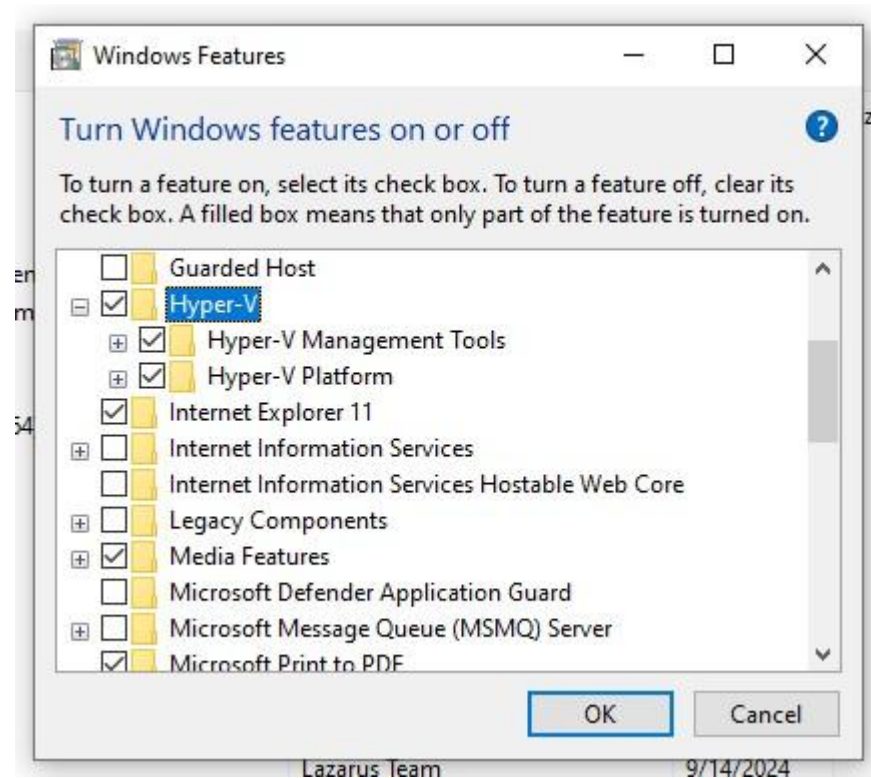
```

Compile the client and test it using SOAP UI

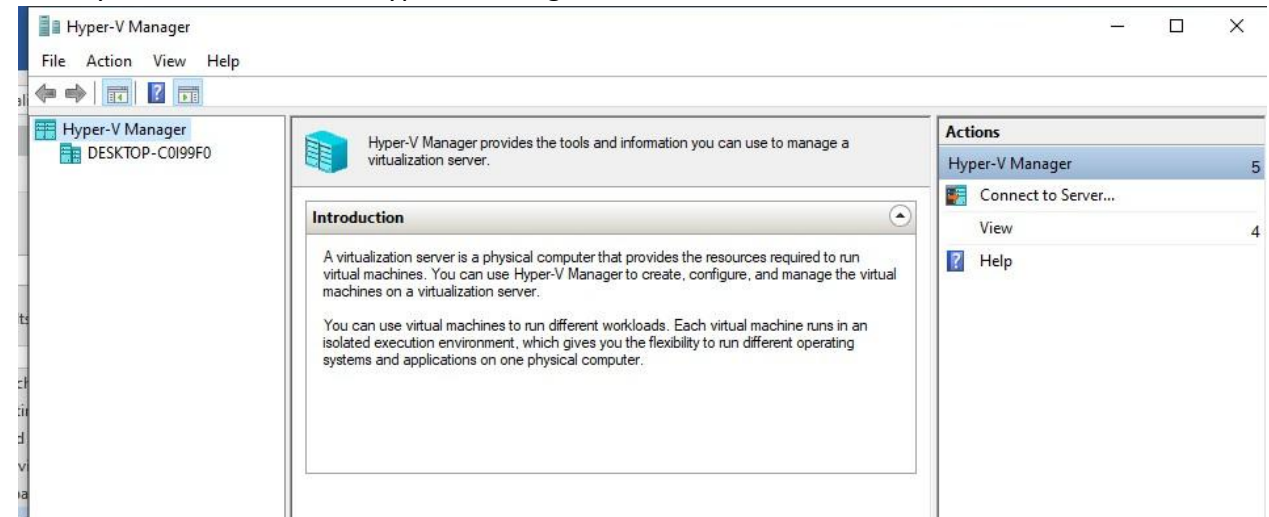


## Lab-4 Implement Windows Hyper V virtualization

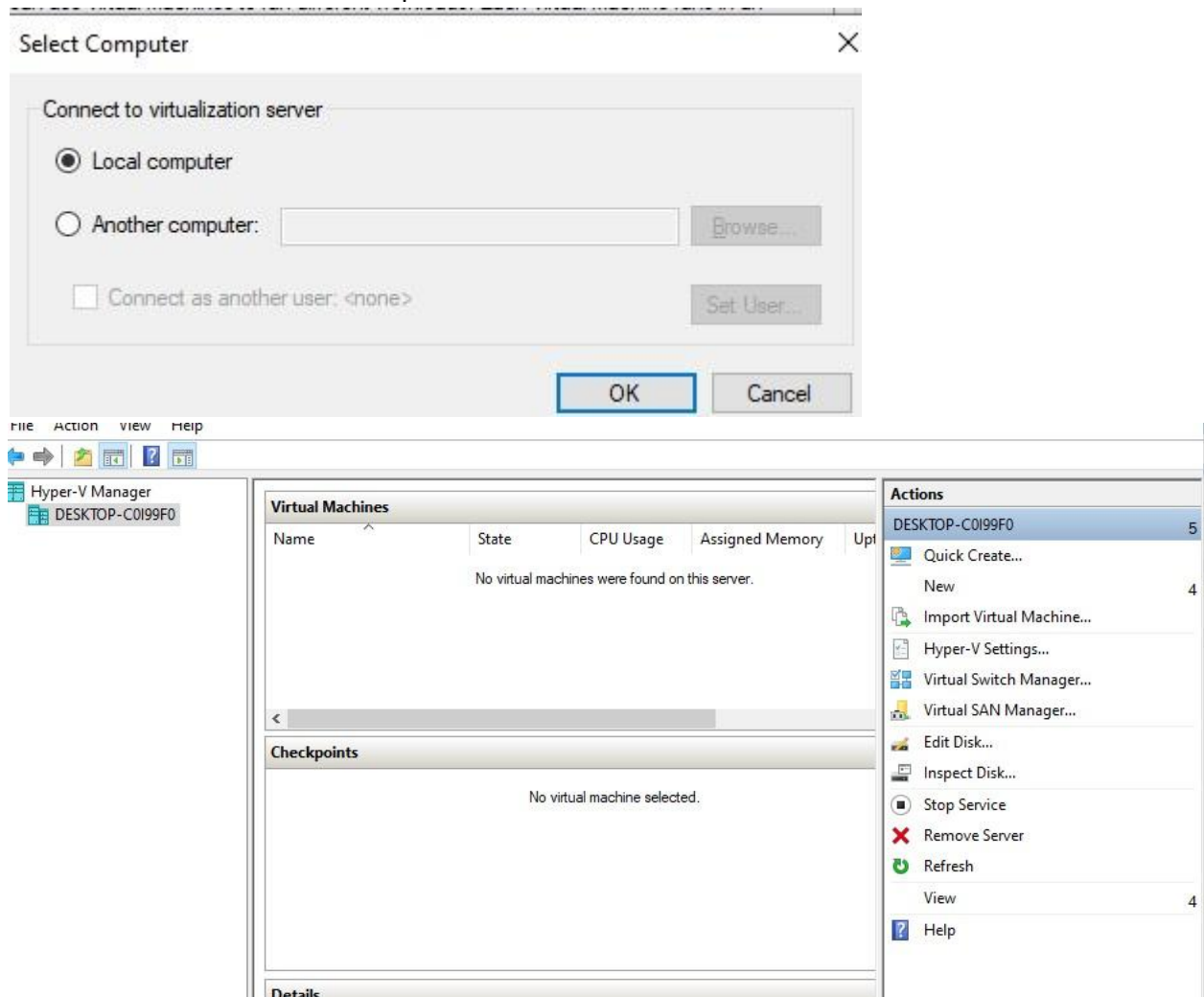
### Step 1: Enable Hyper-V




After system restart launch hyper v managers




## Connect to server as a local computer



## Create a new Virtual Machine

 New Virtual Machine Wizard ✕

 **Specify Name and Location**

Before You Begin

**Specify Name and Location**

Specify Generation

Assign Memory

Configure Networking

Connect Virtual Hard Disk

Installation Options

Summary

Choose a name and location for this virtual machine.


The name is displayed in Hyper-V Manager. We recommend that you use a name that helps you easily identify this virtual machine, such as the name of the guest operating system or workload.

Name:

You can create a folder or use an existing folder to store the virtual machine. If you don't select a folder, the virtual machine is stored in the default folder configured for this server.

☐ Store the virtual machine in a different location

Location:  Browse...

 If you plan to take checkpoints of this virtual machine, select a location that has enough free space. Checkpoints include virtual machine data and may require a large amount of space.

< Previous

**Next >**

Finish

Cancel

## Select generation

Before You Begin

Specify Name and Location

**Specify Generation**

Assign Memory

Configure Networking

Connect Virtual Hard Disk

Installation Options

Summary


Choose the generation of this virtual machine.

☐ Generation 1

This virtual machine generation supports 32-bit and 64-bit guest operating systems and provides virtual hardware which has been available in all previous versions of Hyper-V.

☒ Generation 2

This virtual machine generation provides support for newer virtualization features, has UEFI firmware, and requires a supported 64-bit guest operating system.

 Once a virtual machine has been created, you cannot change its generation.

## Assign memory

Before You Begin

Specify Name and Location

Specify Generation

**Assign Memory**

Configure Networking

Connect Virtual Hard Disk

Installation Options

Summary

Specify the amount of memory to allocate to the virtual machine. You can specify the amount of memory in MB through 251658240 MB. To improve performance, we recommend that you specify the amount of memory recommended for the operating system.

Startup memory:  MB

☒ Use Dynamic Memory for this virtual machine

**i** When you decide how much memory to assign, consider the amount of memory that the virtual machine and the operating system will use.

## Set up harddisk

Before You Begin

Specify Name and Location

Specify Generation

Assign Memory

Configure Networking

**Connect Virtual Hard Disk**

Installation Options

Summary

A virtual machine requires storage so that you can install an operating system. You can specify the storage now or configure it later by modifying the virtual machine's properties.

☒ Create a virtual hard disk

Use this option to create a VHDX dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.

Name:

Location:

Size:  GB (Maximum: 64 TB)

☐ Use an existing virtual hard disk

Use this option to attach an existing VHDX virtual hard disk.

Location:

☐ Attach a virtual hard disk later

Use this option to skip this step now and attach an existing virtual hard disk later.

< Previous **Next >** Finish Cancel

## Install os later then finish

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Installation Options**

Before You Begin

Specify Name and Location

Specify Generation

Assign Memory

Configure Networking

Connect Virtual Hard Disk

**Installation Options**

Summary

You can install an operating system now if you have access to the setup media, or you can install it later.

☒ Install an operating system later

☐ Install an operating system from a bootable CD/DVD-ROM

Media

☒ Physical CD/DVD drive:

☐ Image file (.iso):

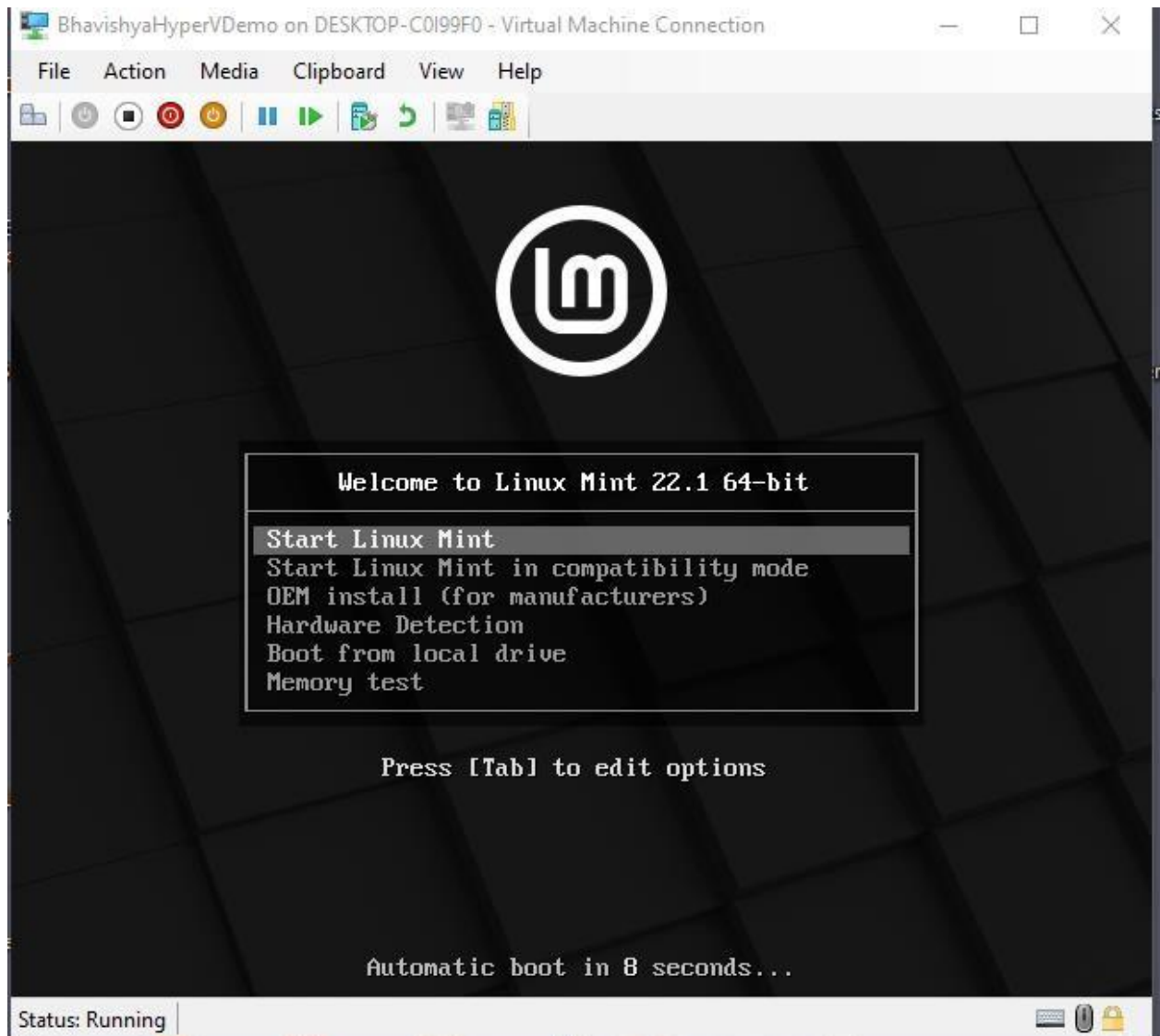
☐ Install an operating system from a bootable floppy disk

Media

Virtual floppy disk (.vfd):

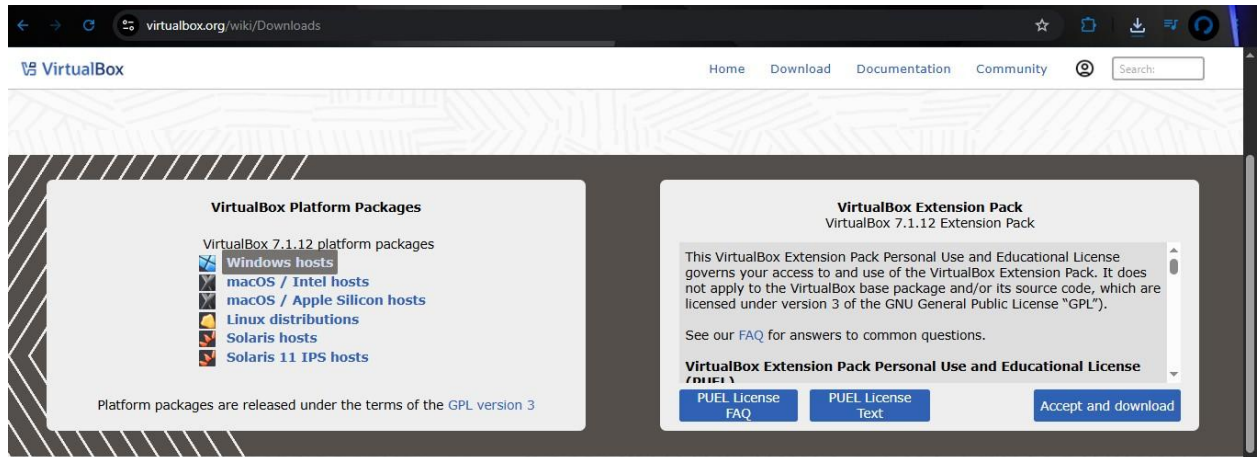


Connect to the machine



## Lab-5 Implement Virtualization using VirtualBox

Download Virtualbox exe from <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

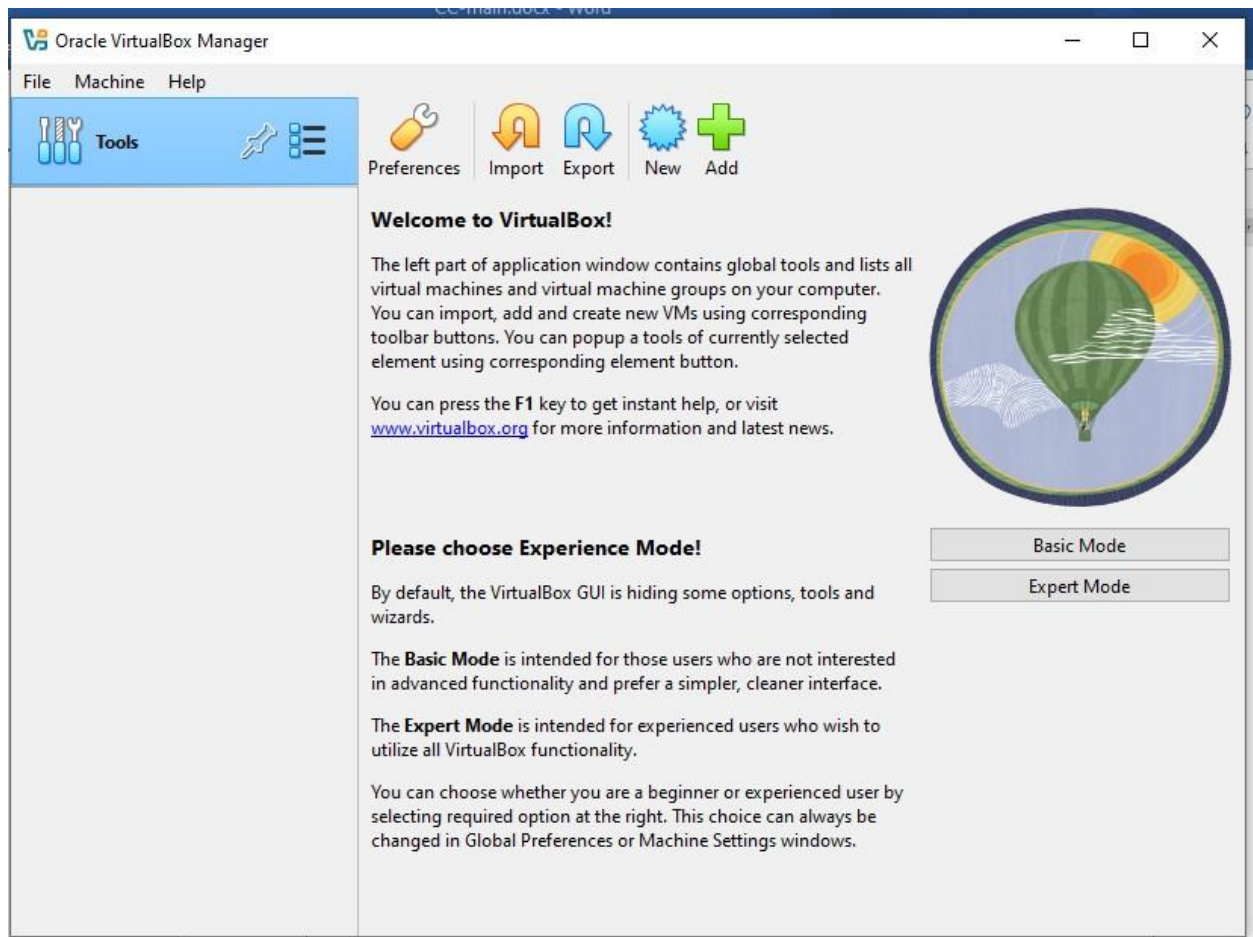


Install the application

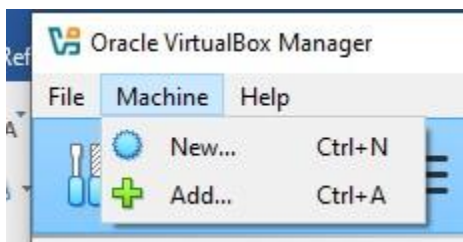




## Launch



## Create new machine



New Virtual Machine

Virtual machine name and operating system

VM Name: samika

VM Folder: C:\Users\Dell\VirtualBox VMs

ISO Image: <not selected>

OS Edition: Microsoft Windows

OS Distribution: Windows 11 (64-bit)

OS Version: Windows 11 (64-bit)

☐ Proceed with Unattended Installation

> Set up unattended guest OS installation

> Specify virtual hardware

> Specify virtual hard disk

**General**

Name: samika  
Operating System: Windows 11 (64-bit)

**System**

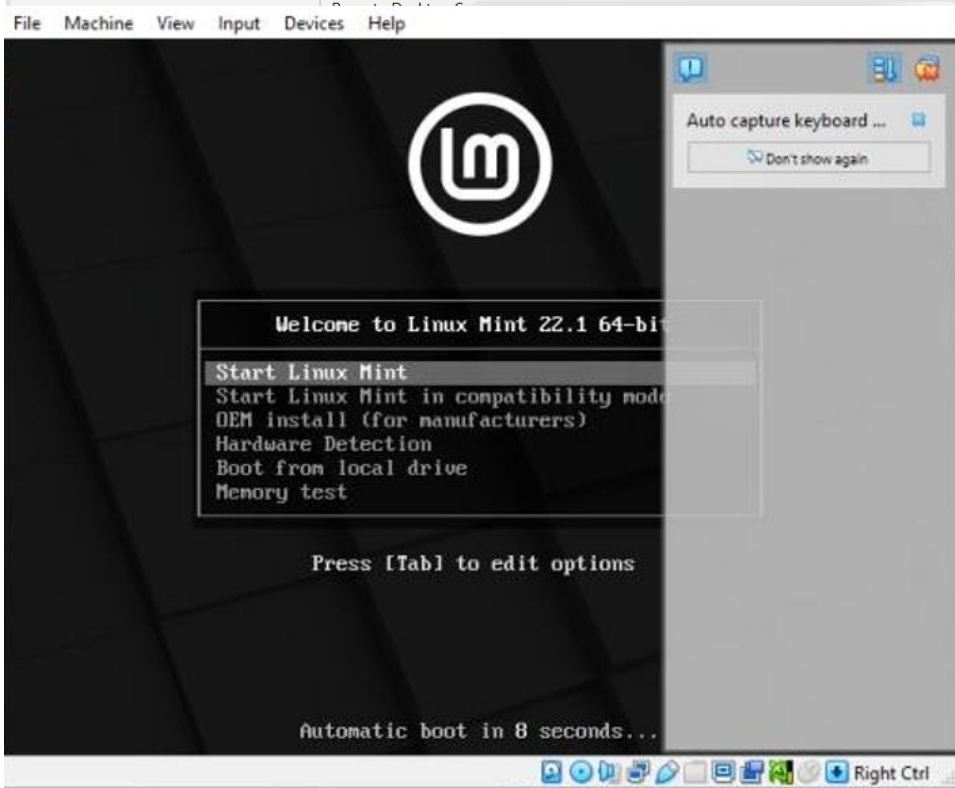
Base Memory: 4096 MB  
Processors: 2  
Boot Order: Floppy, Optical, Hard Disk  
TPM Type: 2.0  
EFI: Enabled  
Secure Boot: Enabled  
Acceleration: Nested Paging, Hyper-V Paravirtualization

**Display**

Video Memory: 128 MB  
Graphics Controller: VBoxSVGA

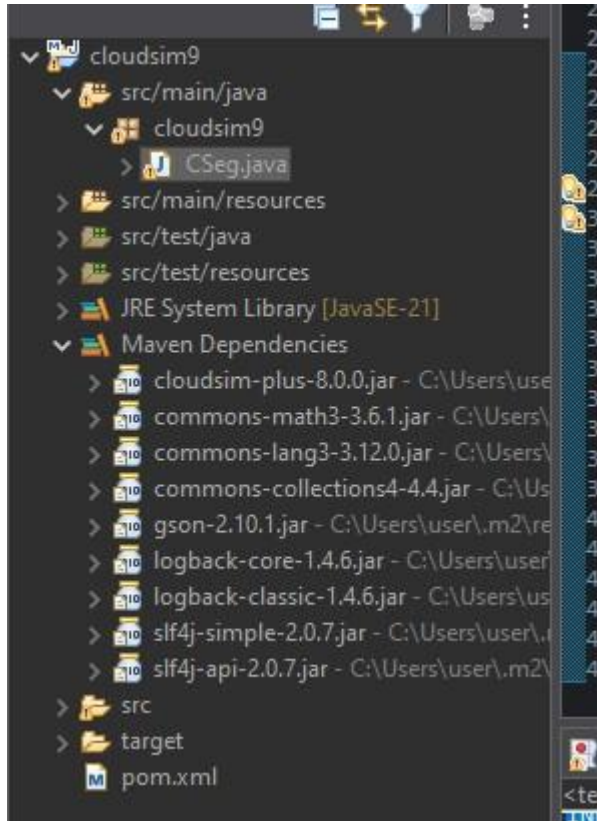
**Preview**

samika



## Lab-6 Simulate a cloud scenario using CloudSim

Import cloudsimplus plus dependencies



And execute the following code in CSeq.java

```
package cloudsimplus; import
org.cloudsimplus.brokers.DatacenterBrokerSimple; import
org.cloudsimplus.cloudlets.Cloudlet; import
org.cloudsimplus.cloudlets.CloudletSimple; import
org.cloudsimplus.core.CloudSimEntity; import
org.cloudsimplus.core.CloudSimPlus; import
org.cloudsimplus.core.Simulation; import
org.cloudsimplus.datacenters.Datacenter; import
org.cloudsimplus.datacenters.DatacenterSimple; import
org.cloudsimplus.hosts.Host; import org.cloudsimplus.hosts.HostSimple;
import org.cloudsimplus.resources.Pe; import
org.cloudsimplus.resources.PeSimple; import
org.cloudsimplus.schedulers.cloudlet.CloudletSchedulerTimeShared;
import org.cloudsimplus.schedulers.vm.VmSchedulerSpaceShared; import
org.cloudsimplus.vms.Vm;
import org.cloudsimplus.vms.VmSimple; import
org.cloudsimplus.utilizationmodels.UtilizationModelDynamic;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList; import
java.util.List;
```

```
public class CSeg { public static void
main(String[] args) {
```

```
    CloudSimPlus simulation = new CloudSimPlus();
```

```
    Datacenter dc1 = createDatacenter(simulation);
```

```
    Datacenter dc2 = createDatacenter(simulation);
```

```
    DatacenterBrokerSimple broker = new DatacenterBrokerSimple(simulation);
```

```
    List<Vm> vmList = createVms();
```

```
    List<Cloudlet> cloudletList = createCloudlets();
```

```
    broker.submitVmList(vmList);
```

```
    broker.submitCloudletList(cloudletList);
```

```
    simulation.start();
```

```
    broker.getCloudletFinishedList().forEach(System.out::println);
```

```
    System.out.println("Simulation finished.");
```

```
}
```

```
private static Datacenter createDatacenter(Simulation simulation) {
```

```
    List<Pe> peList = List.of(new PeSimple(1000)); // 1 core with 1000 MIPS
```

```
    Host host = new HostSimple(2048, 10000, 1000000, peList); // RAM, BW, Storage
    host.setVmScheduler(new VmSchedulerSpaceShared());
```

```
    List<Host> hostList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
    hostList.add(host);
```

```
    return new DatacenterSimple(simulation, hostList);
```

```
}
```

```

private static List<Vm> createVms() { List<Vm>
list = new ArrayList<>(); list.add(new
VmSimple(0, 1000, 1) // id, MIPS, PE
.setRam(512).setBw(1000).setSize(10000)
.setCloudletScheduler(new CloudletSchedulerTimeShared()));
list.add(new VmSimple(1, 1000, 1)
.setRam(512).setBw(1000).setSize(10000)
.setCloudletScheduler(new CloudletSchedulerTimeShared()));
return list;
}

private static List<Cloudlet> createCloudlets() {
List<Cloudlet> list = new ArrayList<>();
UtilizationModelDynamic utilization = new UtilizationModelDynamic(0.5);

list.add(new CloudletSimple(40000, 1, utilization)
.setFileSize(300).setOutputSize(300));
list.add(new CloudletSimple(40000, 1, utilization)
.setFileSize(300).setOutputSize(300)); return list;
}
}

```

Output:

```

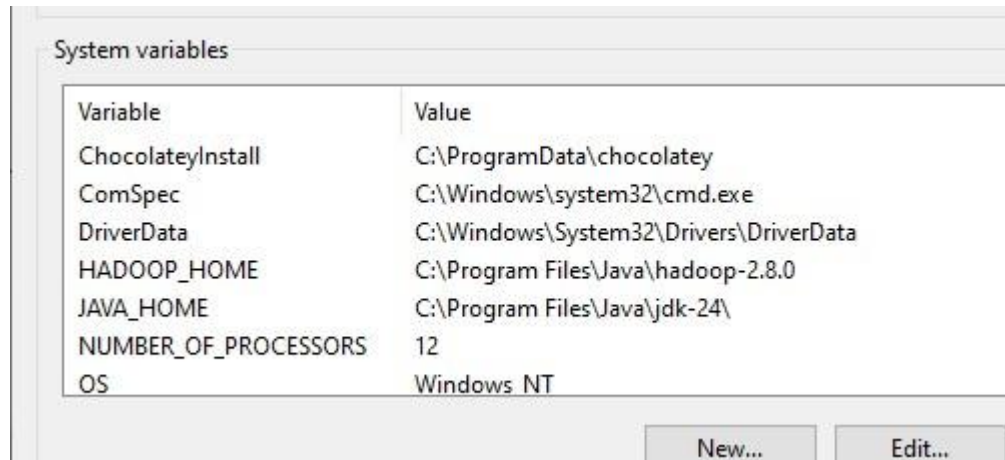
INFO 80.31: DatacenterSimple: vm 1 destroyed on host 0/dc 2.
INFO Simulation: No more future events
INFO CloudInformationService0: Notify all CloudSim Plus entities to shutdown.
INFO 80.31: DatacenterSimple2 is shutting down...
INFO ===== Simulation finished at time 80.31 =====
Cloudlet 0
Cloudlet 1
Simulation finished.
<

```

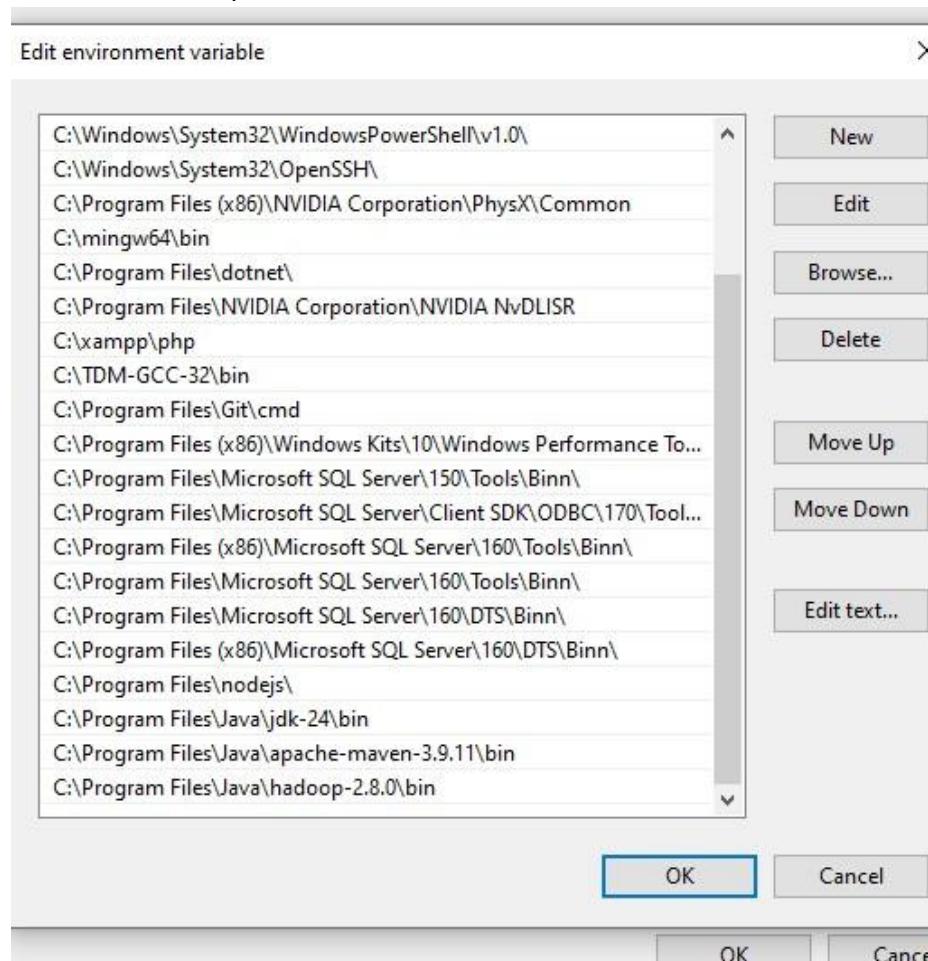
## Lab-7 Installation and testing of Hadoop single node cluster on windows

Download Hadoop from <http://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/core//hadoop-2.8.0/hadoop-2.8.0.tar.gz> install

and setup JDK and Hadoop set up system variables for both

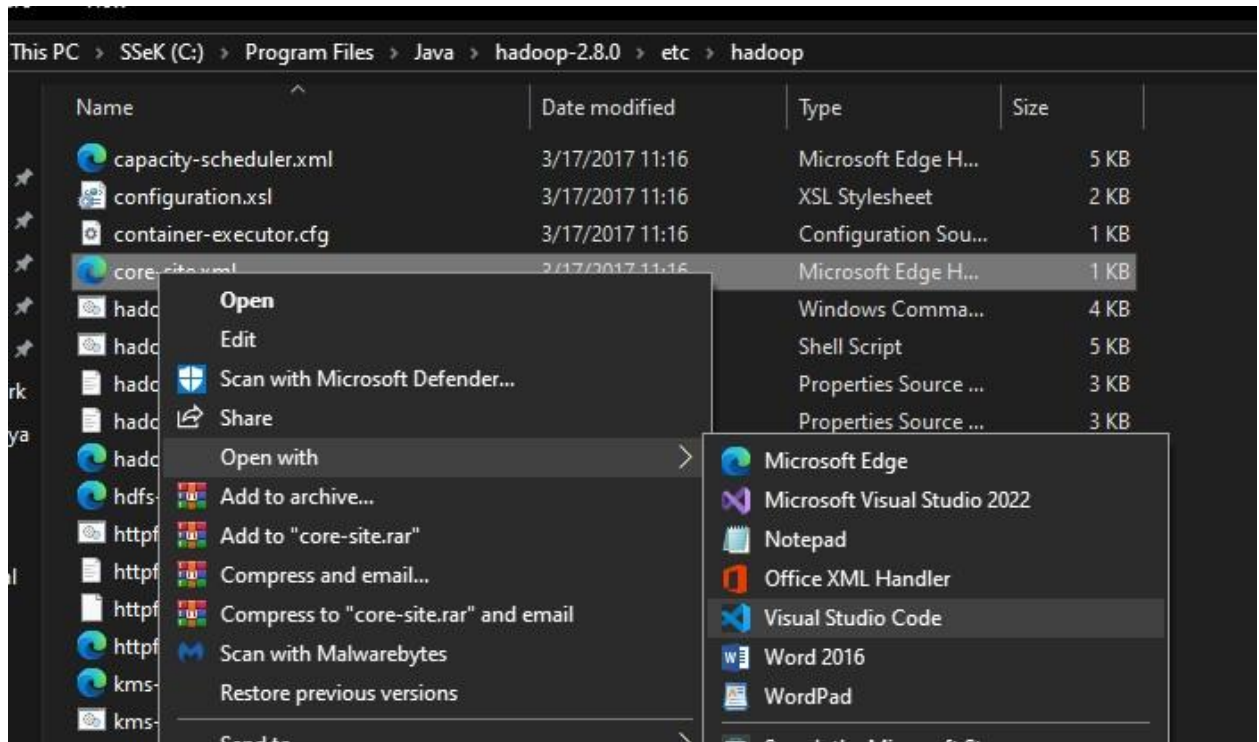


Add them to the paths as well





Go to Hadoop folder `hadoop-2.8.0\etc\hadoop` edit `core-site.xml` with a rich text editor, eg Visual Studio Code



Modify

```
<configuration>  
</configuration>
```

To

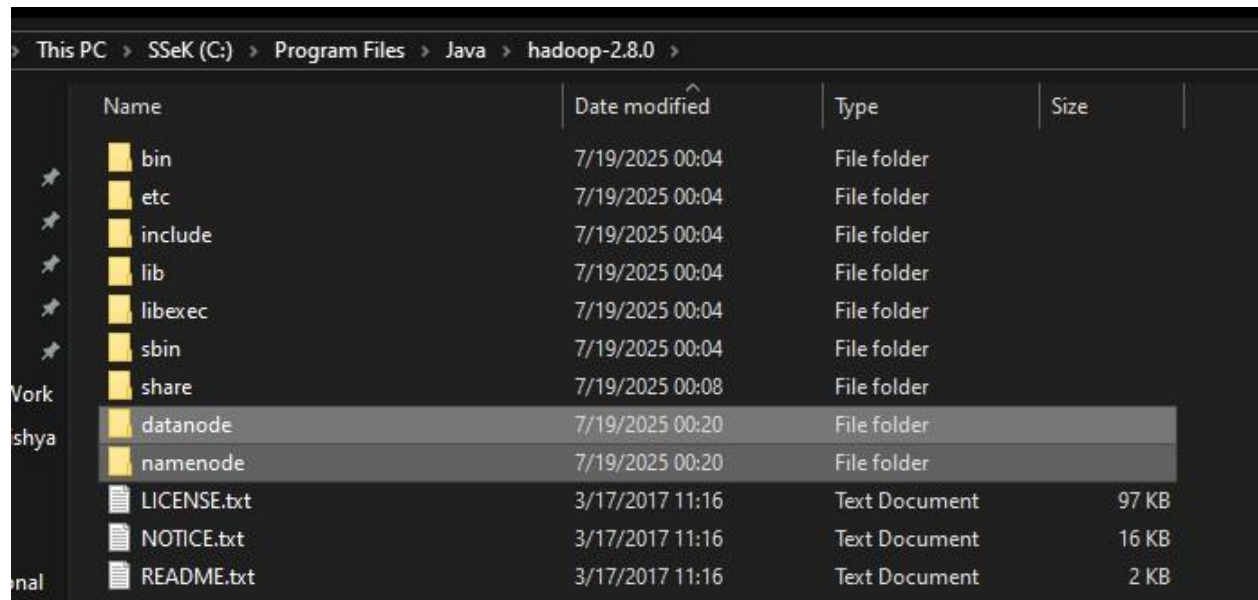
```
<configuration>  
<property>  
<name>fs.defaultFS</name>  
<value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>  
</property>  
</configuration>
```

Find `mapred-site.xml.template` and modify it to `mapred-site.xml` and add

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

To the configuration tags

Create the following highlighted folders



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
bin	7/19/2025 00:04	File folder	
etc	7/19/2025 00:04	File folder	
include	7/19/2025 00:04	File folder	
lib	7/19/2025 00:04	File folder	
libexec	7/19/2025 00:04	File folder	
sbin	7/19/2025 00:04	File folder	
share	7/19/2025 00:08	File folder	
datanode	7/19/2025 00:20	File folder	
namenode	7/19/2025 00:20	File folder	
LICENSE.txt	3/17/2017 11:16	Text Document	97 KB
NOTICE.txt	3/17/2017 11:16	Text Document	16 KB
README.txt	3/17/2017 11:16	Text Document	2 KB

Edit Hadoop-2.8.0\etc\hadoop\hdfs-site.xml with

```
<property>  
<name>dfs.replication</name>  
<value>1</value>  
</property>  
<property>  
<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>  
<value>C:\hadoop-2.8.0\data\namenode</value>  
</property>  
<property>  
<name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>  
<value>C:\hadoop-2.8.0\data\datanode</value>  
</property>
```

And Hadoop-2.8.0\etc\hadoop\yarn-site.xml with

```
<property>  
<name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>  
<value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>  
</property>  
<property>  
<name>yarn.nodemanager.auxservices.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>  
<value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>  
</property>
```



Edit the file Hadoop-2.8.0\etc\hadoop\hadoop-env.cmd and write @rem in front of "set JAVA\_HOME=%JAVA\_HOME%". Write set JAVA\_HOME={JDK directory} at the next row. This is C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-24 for me

Download Hadoop Configuration.zip from <https://github.com/MuhammadBilalYar/HADOOP-INSTALLATION-ON-WINDOW10/blob/master/Hadoop%20Configuration.zip>

And replace the bin from Hadoop-2.8.0 with bin from configuration

Run cmd at this directory

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.6093]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Program Files\Java\hadoop-2.8.0\sbin>
```

Run the following commands

```
C:\Java\hadoop-2.8.0\sbin>hdfs namenode -format
C:\Java\hadoop-2.8.0\sbin>start-dfs.cmd
C:\Java\hadoop-2.8.0\sbin>start-yarn.cmd
starting yarn daemons
C:\Java\hadoop-2.8.0\sbin>
```

In browser go to localhost:8088



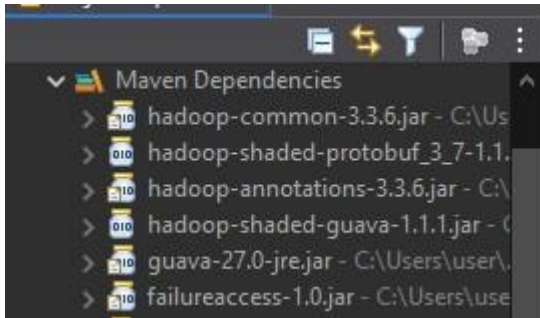
The screenshot shows the Hadoop web interface at localhost:8088. The top left features the Hadoop logo. The top right has the text "All Ap". Below the logo is a sidebar with a "Cluster" dropdown menu containing links for "About", "Nodes", "Node Labels", "Applications", "NEW", "NEW SAVING", "SUBMITTED", "ACCEPTED", and "RUNNING". The main content area displays "Cluster Metrics" with a table showing counts for Apps Submitted, Apps Pending, Apps Running, Apps Completed, and Containers Running, all of which are 0. Below this is a "Cluster Nodes Metrics" table with columns for Active Nodes, Decommissioning Nodes, and Decommissioned Nodes, also showing 0. At the bottom, there is a "Scheduler Metrics" section.

Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running
0	0	0	0	0

Active Nodes	Decommissioning Nodes	Decommissioned Nodes
0	0	0

## Lab-8 Mapreduce wordcount program using java

Import apache Hadoop 3.3.6



Create a word count reducer class with following code `package mapred;`

```
import java.io.IOException; import
java.util.StringTokenizer;
```

```
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration; import
org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path; import
org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable; import
org.apache.hadoop.io.Text; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
```

```
import com.ctc.wstx.util.WordSet;
```

```
public class mapred {
```

```
    public static class TokenizerMapper
        extends Mapper<Object, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
```

```
        private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
        private Text word = new Text();
```

```
        public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context
        ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
            StringTokenizer itr = new StringTokenizer(value.toString());
```

```

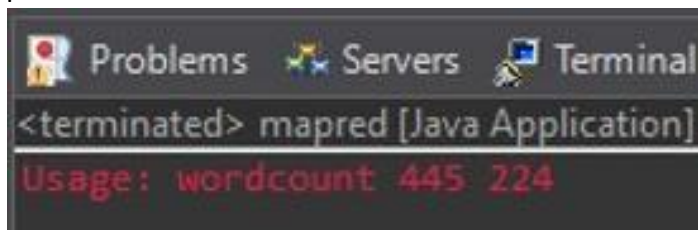
        while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
            word.set(itr.nextToken());
            context.write(word, one);
        }
    }
}

public class SumReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
    @Override    protected void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
    Context context)    throws IOException, InterruptedException {    int sum
    = 0;    for (IntWritable val : values) {    sum += val.get();
    }
    context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
}
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    Configuration conf = new Configuration();
    Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "word count");
    job.setJarByClass(WordSet.class);
    job.setMapperClass(TokenizerMapper.class);
    job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
    job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
    FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
    FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
    System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
}
}

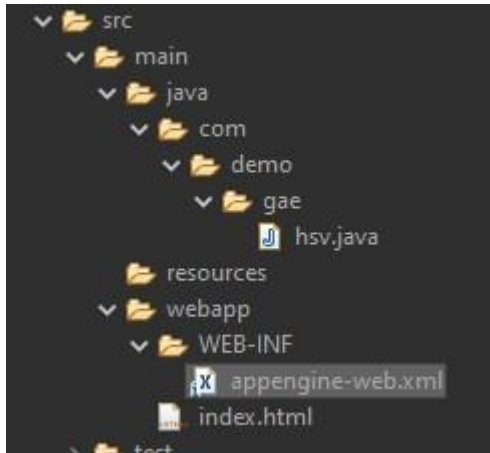
```

Output



## Lab-9 Develop and application for Google App Engine

Create a new maven project with following structure



With each containing the following code Hsv.java `package com.demo.gae;`  
`import java.io.IOException; import`  
`jakarta.servlet.http.*;`

```
@SuppressWarnings("serial") public
class hsv extends HttpServlet {
    @Override    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req,
    HttpServletResponse resp)    throws IOException {
    resp.setContentType("text/plain");    resp.getWriter().println("Hello,
    world from Java 17!");
    }
}
```

Appengine-web.xml

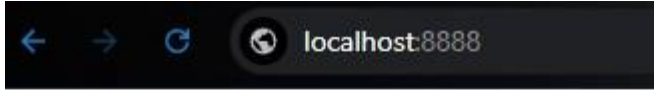
```
<appengine-web-app xmlns="http://appengine.google.com/ns/1.0">
    <runtime>java17</runtime>
    <threadsafe>true</threadsafe>
</appengine-web-app>
```

Index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Hello GAE</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Hello from Java 17 on App Engine!</h1>
        <p><a href="/hello">Go to Servlet</a></p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

Run the application by  
mvn appengine:run  
gcloud app deploy



# Hello App Engine!

Available Servlets:  
[GoogleAppEngine](#)

New Virtual Machine

Virtual machine name and operating system

VM Name

VM Folder

ISO Image

OS Edition

OS Distribution


OS Version

☐ Proceed with Unattended Installation

> Set up unattended guest OS installation

> Specify virtual hardware

> Specify virtual hard disk

**BIT7thSem**  
Powered Off

Name: BIT7thSem  
Operating System: Windows 11 (64-bit)

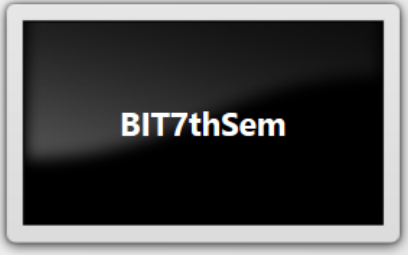
**System**

Base Memory: 4096 MB  
Processors: 2  
Boot Order: Floppy, Optical, Hard Disk  
TPM Type: 2.0  
EFI: Enabled  
Secure Boot: Enabled  
Acceleration: Nested Paging, Hyper-V Paravirtualization

**Display**

Video Memory: 128 MB  
Graphics Controller: VBoxSVGA  
Remote Desktop Server: Disabled  
Recording: Disabled

**Storage**



Before You Begin

Specify Name and Location

Specify Generation

Assign Memory

Configure Networking

Connect Virtual Hard Disk

Installation Options

Summary

A virtual machine requires storage so that you can install an operating system. You can specify the storage now or configure it later by modifying the virtual machine's properties.

☒ Create a virtual hard disk

Use this option to create a VHDX dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.

Name:

Location:

Size:  GB (Maximum: 64 TB)

☐ Use an existing virtual hard disk

Use this option to attach an existing VHDX virtual hard disk.

Location:

☐ Attach a virtual hard disk later

Use this option to skip this step now and attach an existing virtual hard disk later.

< Previous

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Before You Begin

Specify Name and Location

Specify Generation

Assign Memory

Configure Networking

Connect Virtual Hard Disk

Installation Options

Summary

Choose a name and location for this virtual machine.


The name is displayed in Hyper-V Manager. We recommend that you use a name that helps you easily identify this virtual machine, such as the name of the guest operating system or workload.

Name:

You can create a folder or use an existing folder to store the virtual machine. If you don't select a folder, the virtual machine is stored in the default folder configured for this server.

☐ Store the virtual machine in a different location

Location:

 If you plan to take checkpoints of this virtual machine, select a location that has enough free space. Checkpoints include virtual machine data and may require a large amount of space.

< Previous

Next >

Finish

Cancel