



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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<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>
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

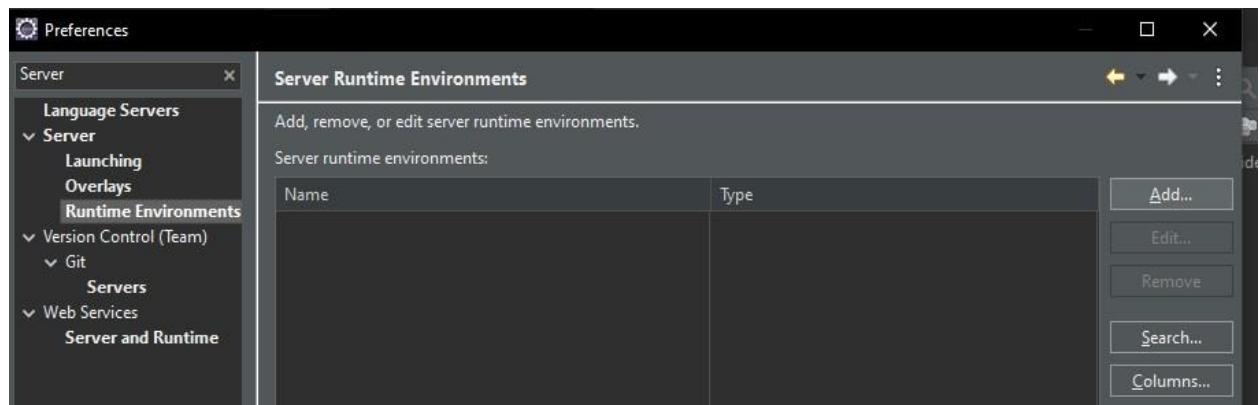
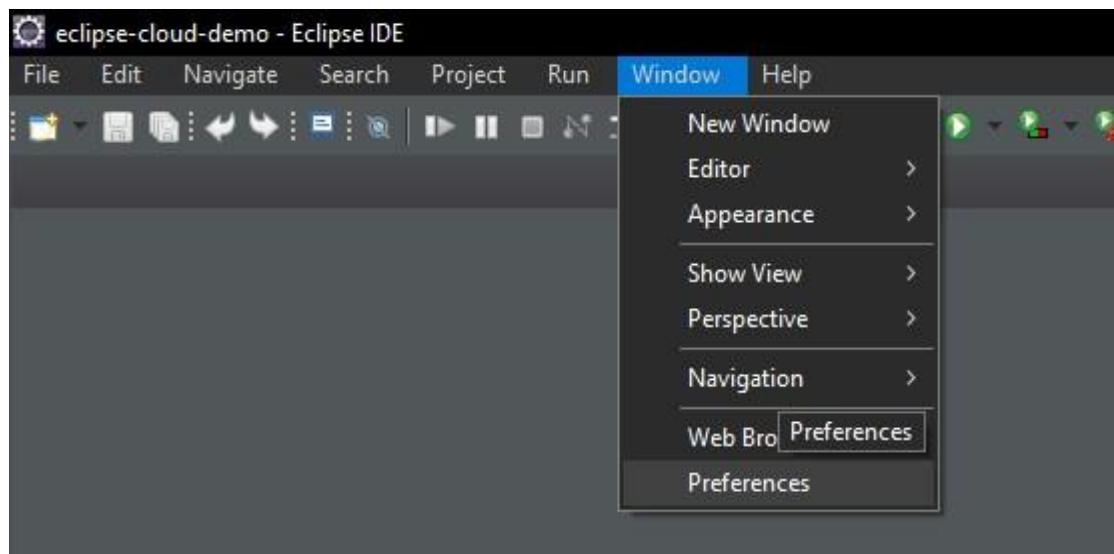
Step 1: Download Tomcat from <https://tomcat.apache.org/download-10.cgi>

The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat download page for version 10.1.43. The left sidebar includes links for Tomcat 10.1, 9.0, Upgrading, Connectors, Native 2, Native 1.3, Wiki, Migration Guide, Presentations, Specifications, Security Reports, Find help, FAQ, Mailing Lists, Bug Database, and IRC. The main content area has a heading "10.1.43" and a note: "Please see the [README](#) file for packaging information. It explains what every distribution contains." Under "Binary Distributions", there are sections for Core (zip, tar.gz), Full documentation (tar.gz), Deployer (zip, tar.gz), and Embedded (tar.gz, zip). Under "Source Code Distributions", there are links for tar.gz and zip.

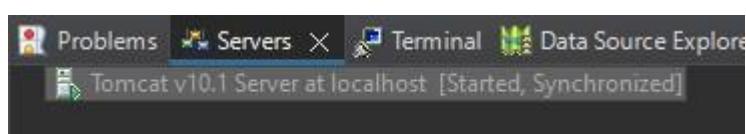
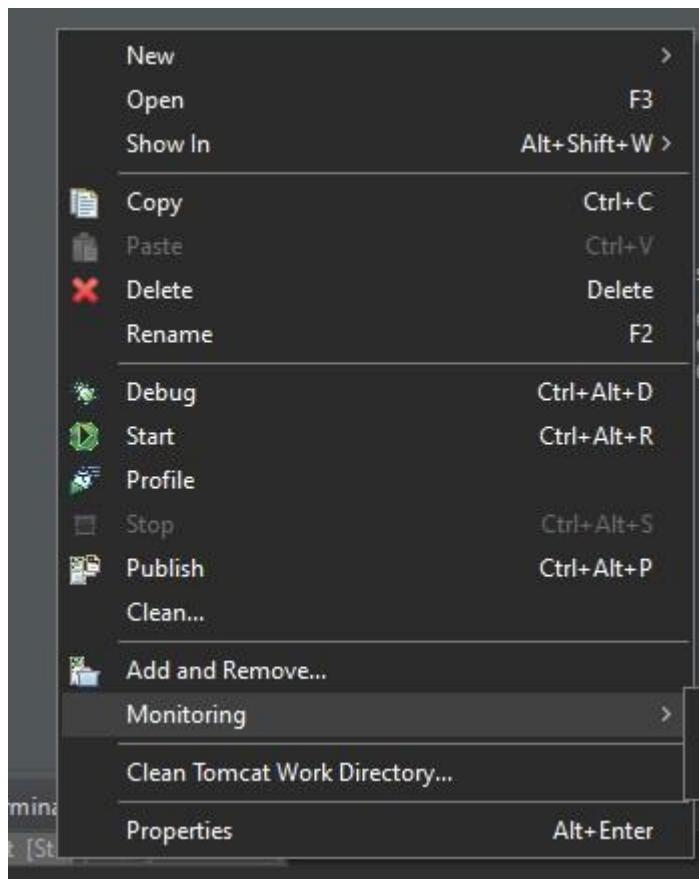
Step 2: Extract/Install

	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



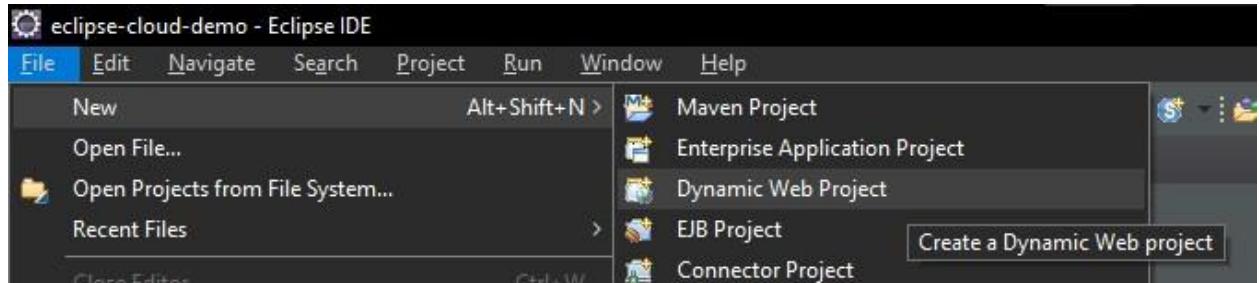
#### Step 4: Attempt to run



## 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

New Dynamic Web Project

Dynamic Web Project

Create a standalone Java-based Web Application or add it to a new or existing Enterprise Application.

Project name: CaculatorWeb

Project location

Use default location

Location: C:\Users\user\eclipse-cloud-demo\CaculatorWeb

Target runtime

Apache Tomcat v10.1

Dynamic web module version

6.0

Configuration

Default Configuration for Apache Tomcat v10.1

A good starting point for working with Apache Tomcat v10.1 runtime. Additional facets can later be installed to add new functionality to the project.

EAR membership

Add project to an EAR

EAR project name: EAR

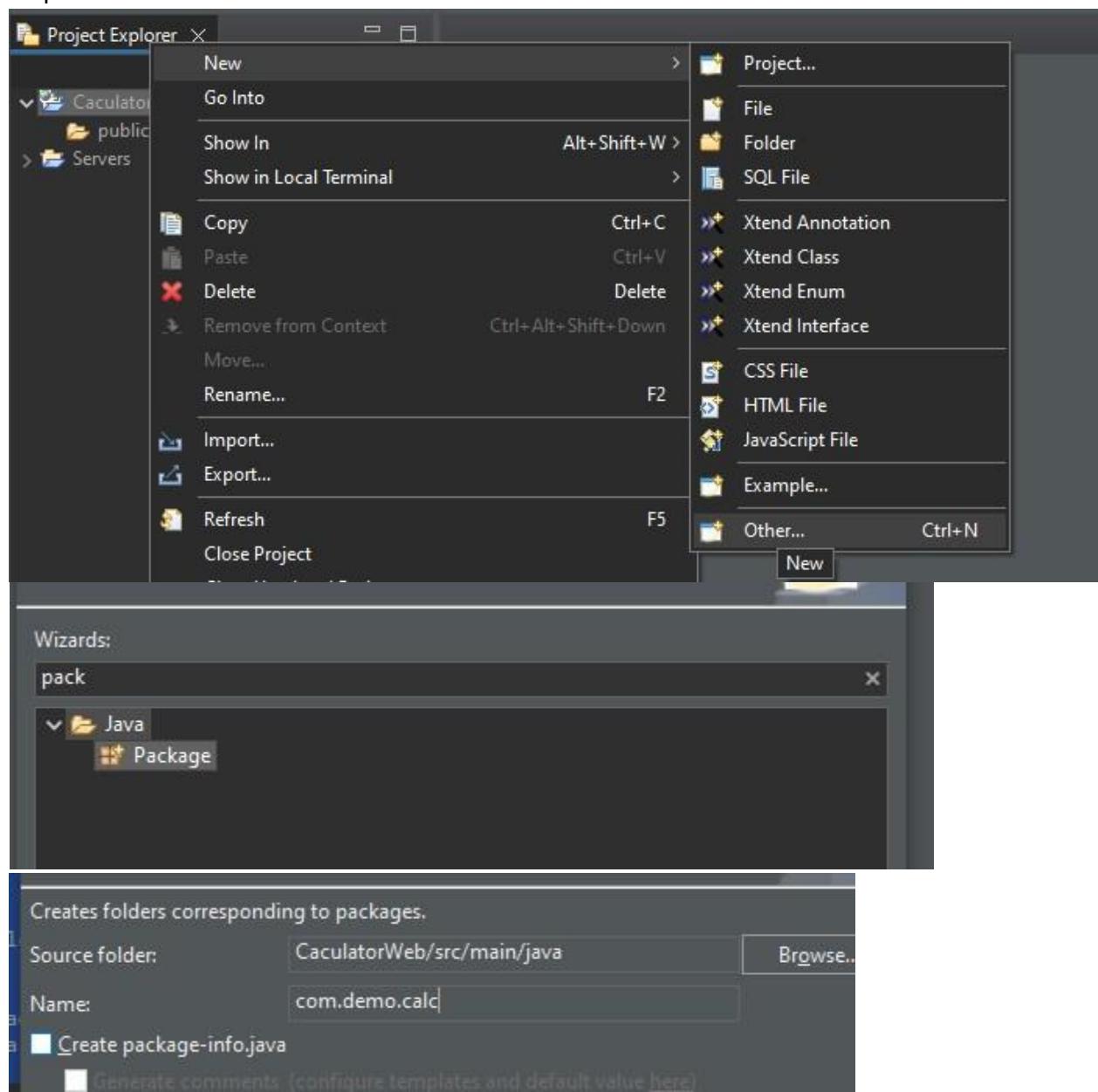
Working sets

Add project to working sets

Working sets:

? < Back Next > Finish Cancel

## 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");  
}
```

```
}
```

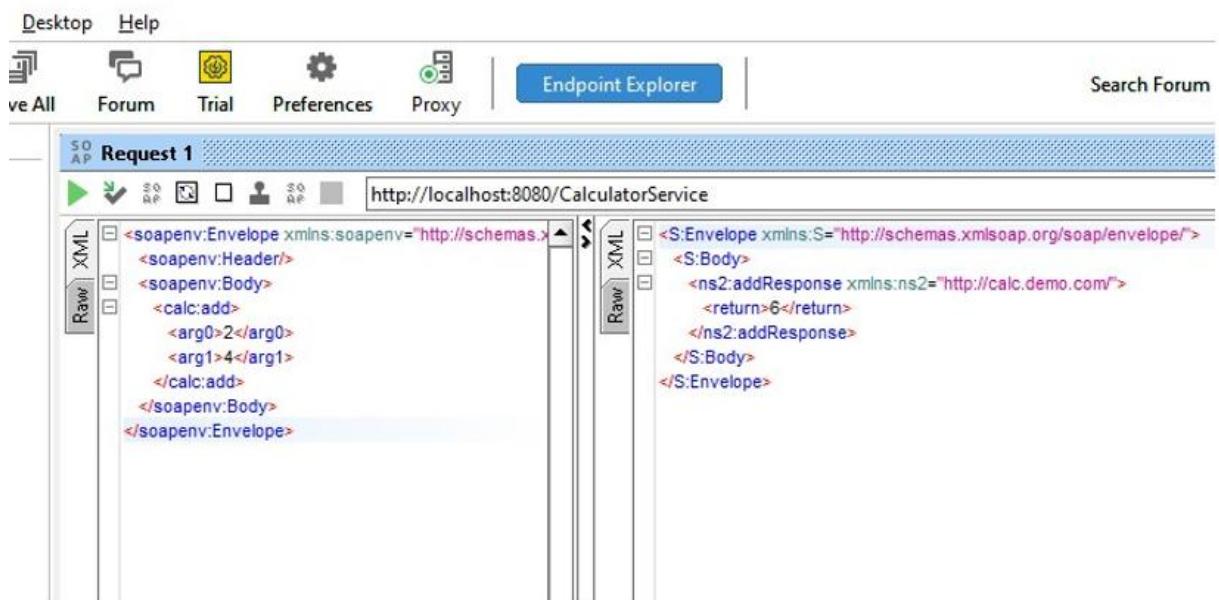
Create CaclulatorPublisher.java class with

```
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
```

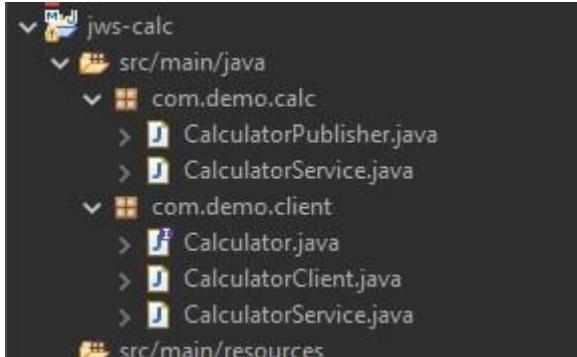
Using SOAP UI to test this file we get



## 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

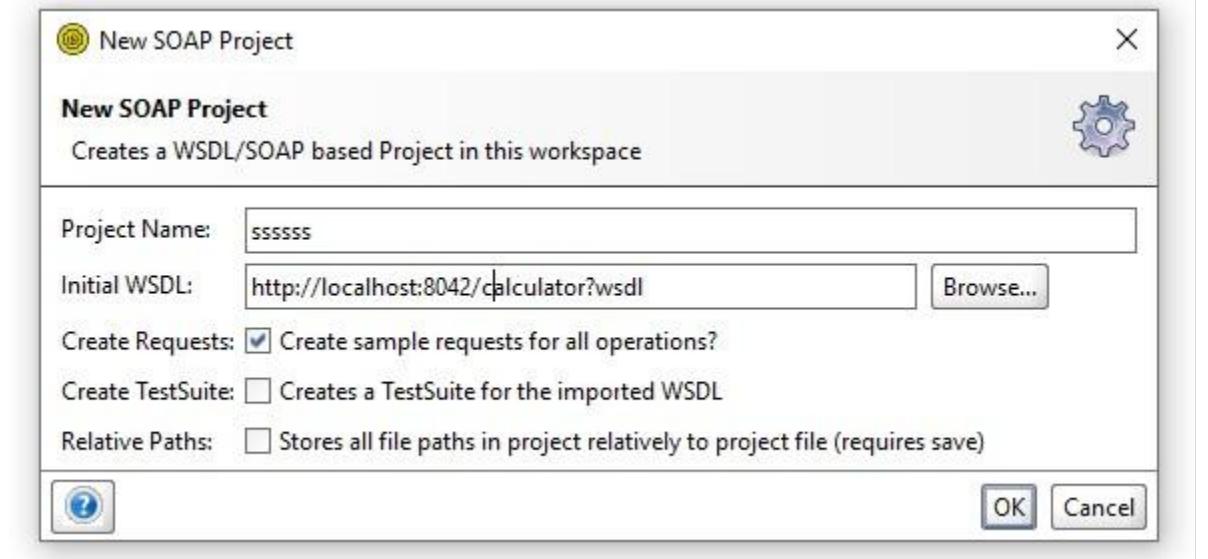
```
such package com.demo.client; import
javax.xml.namespace.QName; import javax.xml.ws.Service; import
java.net.URL; public class CalculatorService extends Service {
    private static final QName SERVICE_NAME = new QName("http://calc.demo.com/",
```

```

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

```

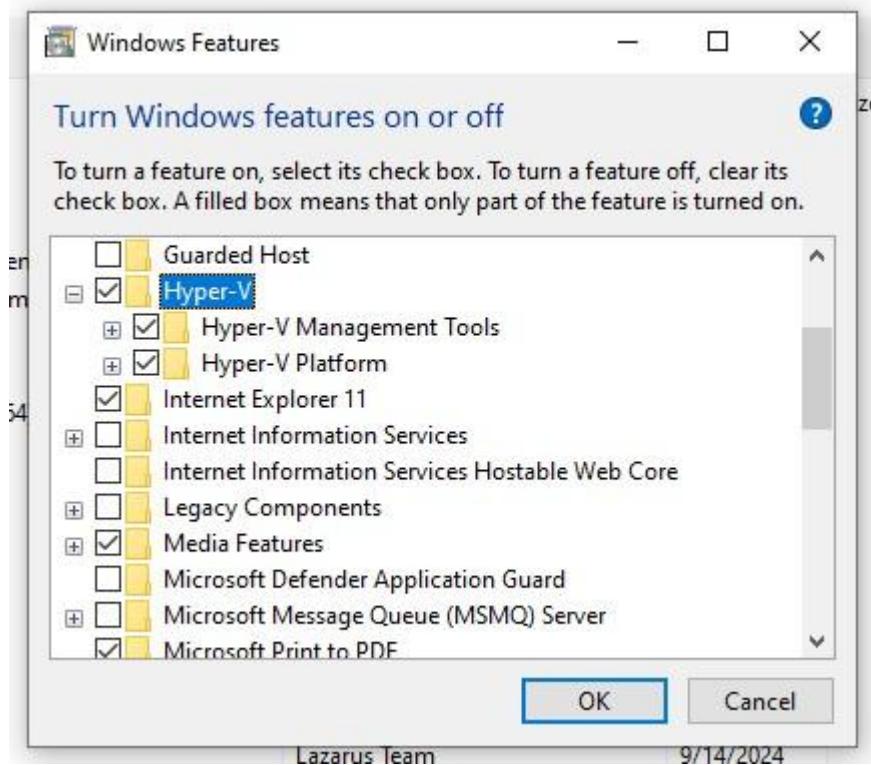
Compile the client and test it using SOAP UI



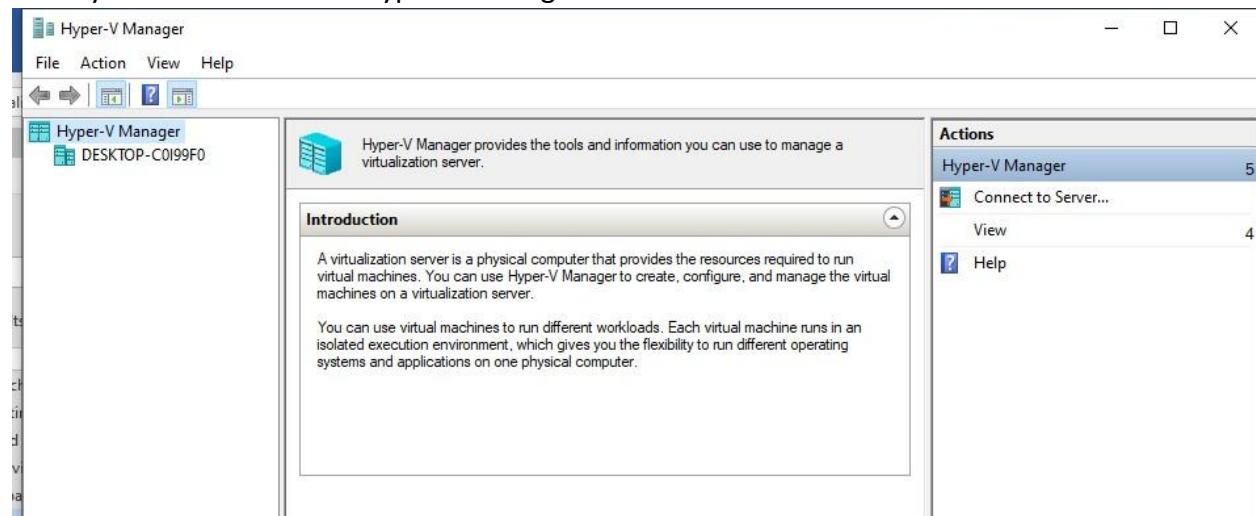
The screenshot shows the SoapUI interface with the 'Request 1' tab selected. The 'Navigator' panel on the left shows a project structure with 'My Workspace' containing 'ssssss' and 'ssssss'. Under 'ssssss', there is a 'CalculatorServicePortBinding' entry with an 'add' operation and a 'Request 1' message. The main area displays an XML message for the 'add' operation. The XML structure includes an envelope, header, body, and specific add elements with arguments 10 and 20. The response part of the message shows a return value of 30.

## Lab-4 Implement Windows Hyper V virtualization

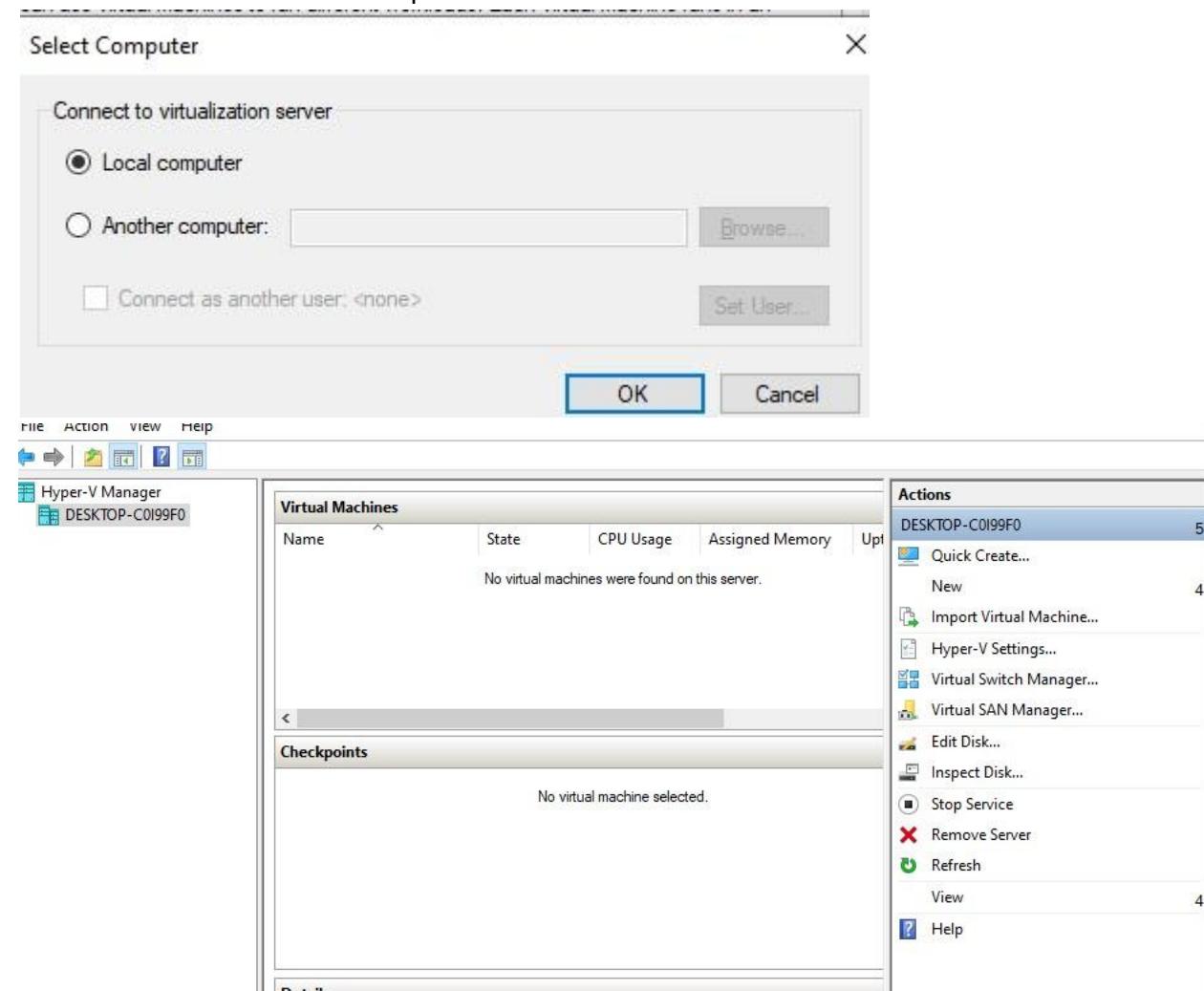
### Step 1: Enable Hyper-V



After system restart launch hyper v managers



## Connect to server as a local computer



## Create a new Virtual Machine

New Virtual Machine Wizard X

### 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: **SamikaDemo**

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: **C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V\** 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 **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 allocate from 64 MB through 251658240 MB. To improve performance, the recommended amount of memory depends on the operating system.

Startup memory:  MB

Use Dynamic Memory for this virtual machine

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

## 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

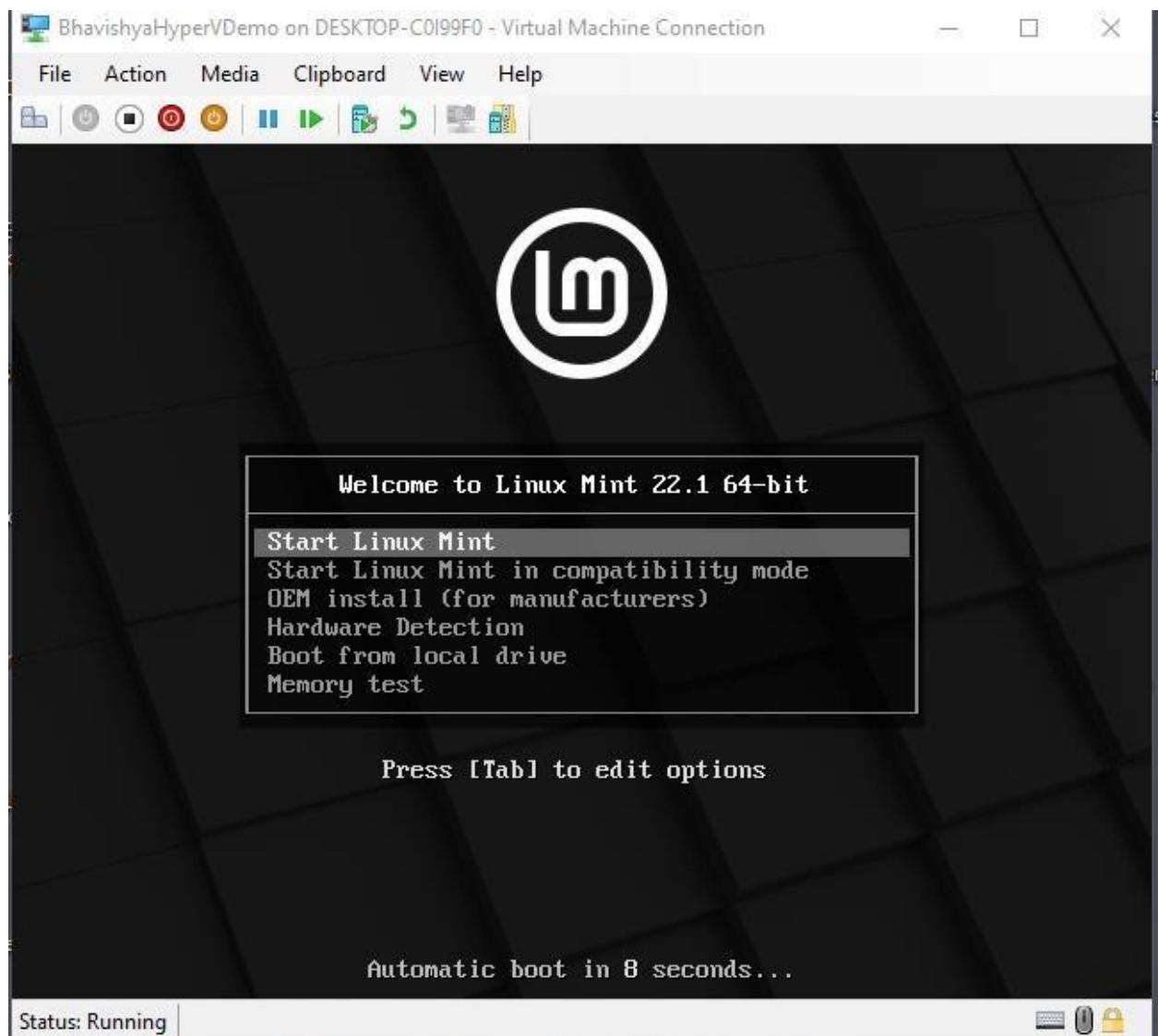
Physical CD/DVD drive:

Image file (.iso):

Install an operating system from a bootable floppy disk

Media

Connect to the machine



## Lab-5 Implement Virtualization using VirtualBox

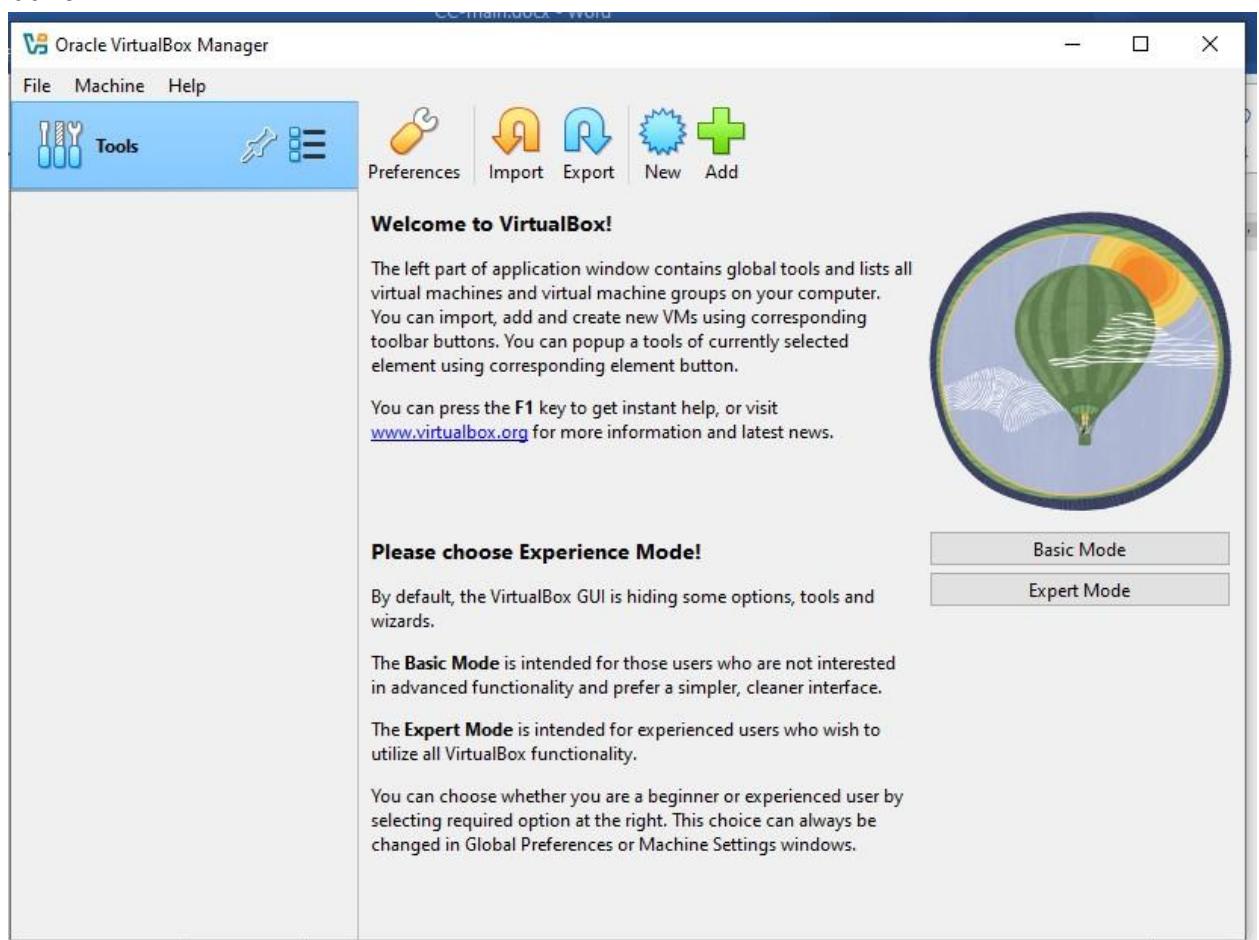
Download Virtualbox exe from <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

The screenshot shows the VirtualBox website at [virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads](https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads). On the left, there's a sidebar titled "VirtualBox Platform Packages" listing various host operating systems: Windows hosts, macOS / Intel hosts, macOS / Apple Silicon hosts, Linux distributions, Solaris hosts, and Solaris 11 IPS hosts. Below this is a note: "Platform packages are released under the terms of the GPL version 3". On the right, there's a section titled "VirtualBox Extension Pack" for "VirtualBox 7.1.12 Extension Pack". It contains a detailed license text about the Personal Use and Educational License (PUEL), mentioning that it does not apply to the base package or source code. It also links to "FAQ" and "Accept and download".

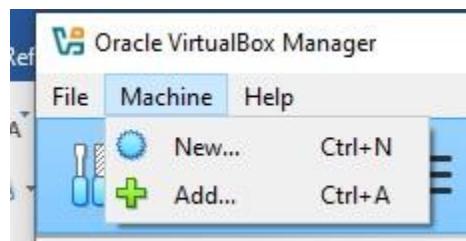
Install the application

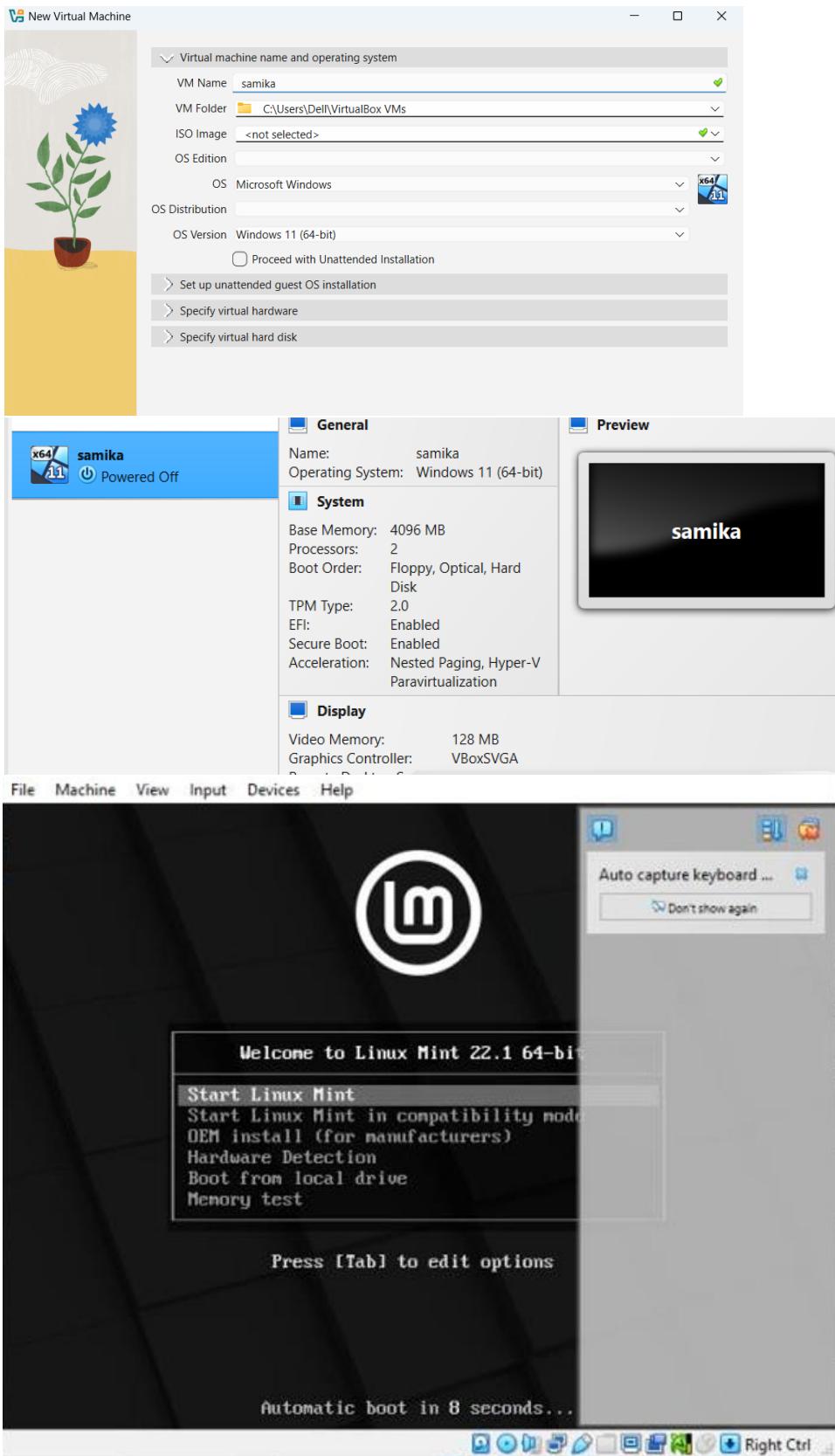


## Launch



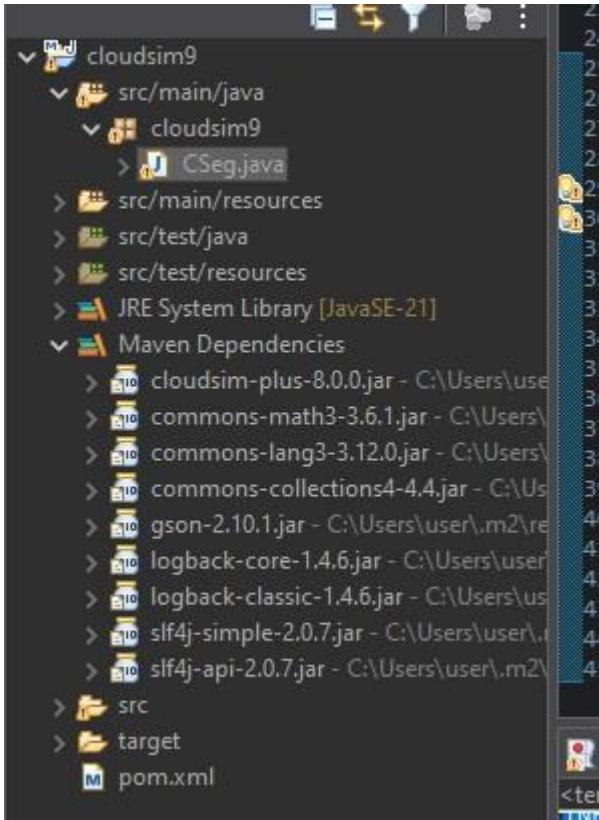
## Create new machine





## Lab-6 Simulate a cloud scenario using CloudSim

Import cloudsim plus dependencies



And execute the following code in CSeg.java

```
package cloudsim9; 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 wDC_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

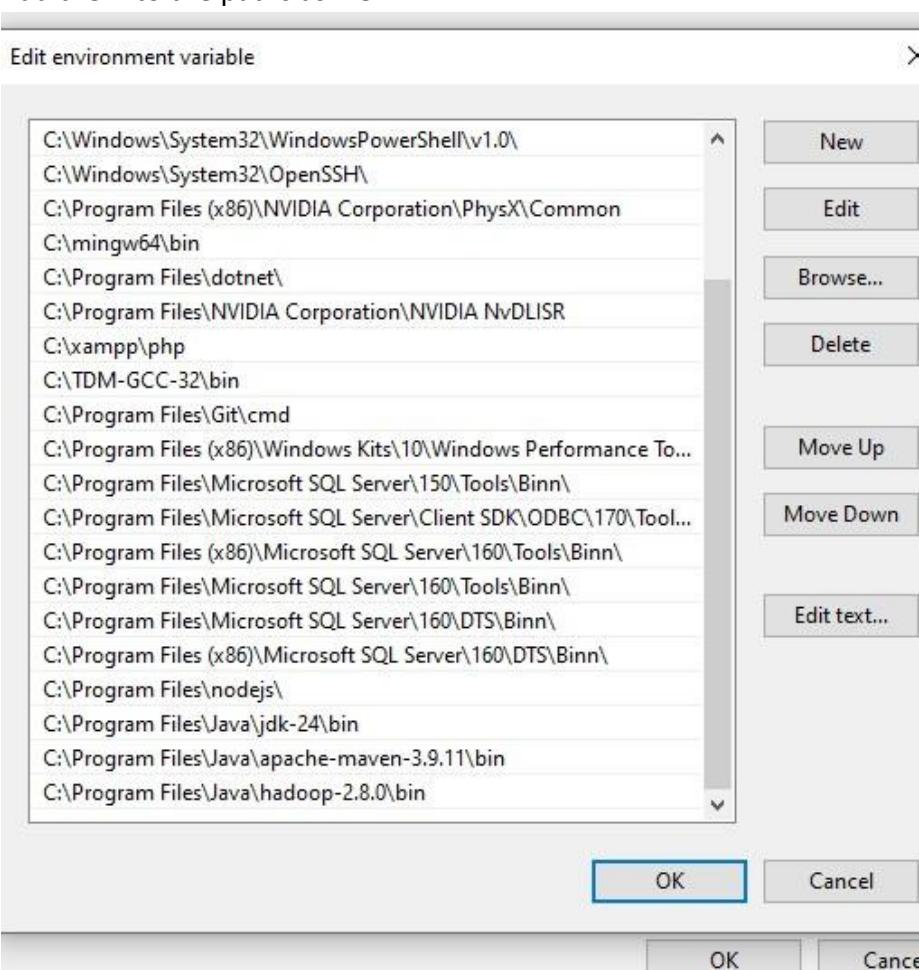
and setup JDK and Hadoop set up system variables for both

System variables	
Variable	Value
ChocolateyInstall	C:\ProgramData\chocolatey
ComSpec	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
DriverData	C:\Windows\System32\Drivers\DriverData
HADOOP_HOME	C:\Program Files\Java\hadoop-2.8.0
JAVA_HOME	C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-24\
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS	12
OS	Windows NT

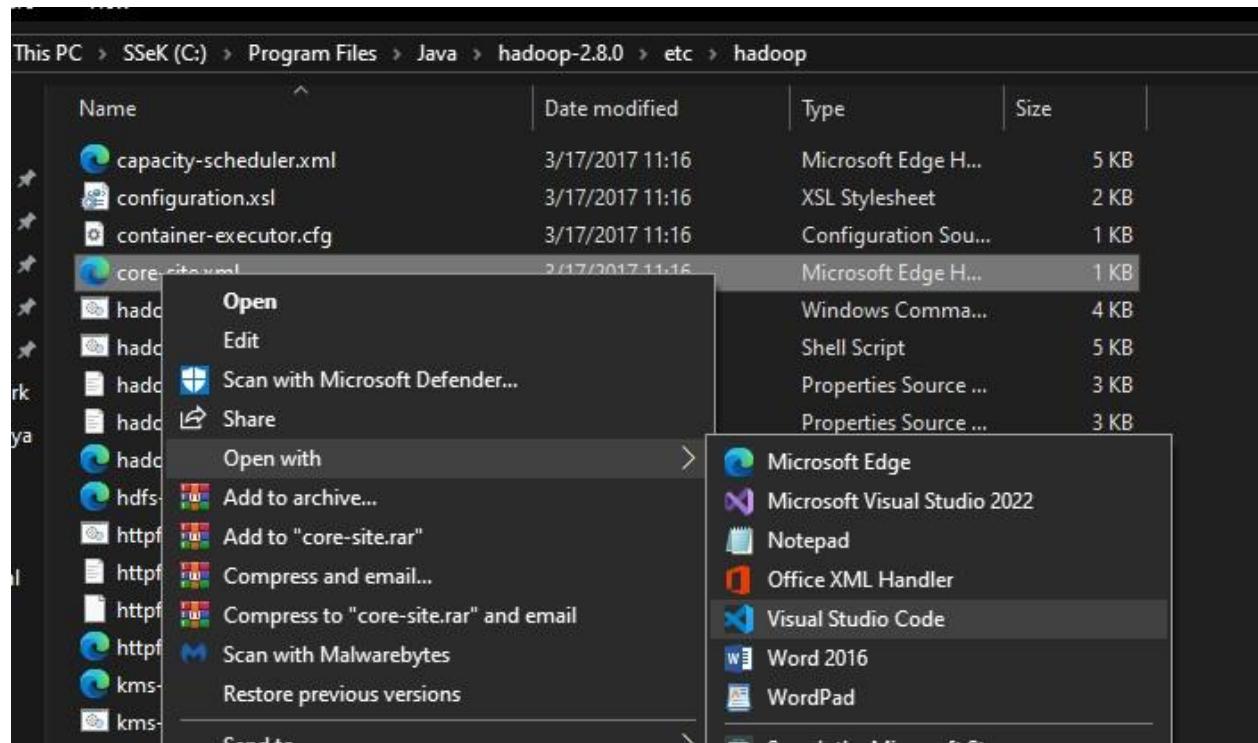
New...

Edit...

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

This PC > SSeK (C:) > Program Files > Java > hadoop-2.8.0 >				
	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	
Work	share	7/19/2025 00:08	File folder	
shya	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
onal	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>
```

Runn 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

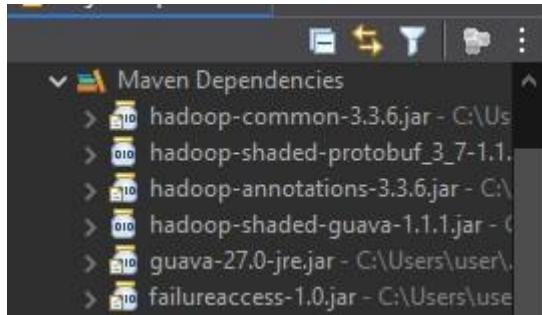
The screenshot shows the Hadoop YARN ResourceManager UI. At the top, there's a logo of a yellow elephant and the word "hadoop". To the right, it says "All App". Below the header, there's a sidebar with a dropdown menu "Cluster" containing links like "About", "Nodes", "Node Labels", "Applications", and status filters "NEW", "NEW\_SAVING", "SUBMITTED", "ACCEPTED", and "RUNNING". The main content area has three sections: "Cluster Metrics", "Cluster Nodes Metrics", and "Scheduler Metrics".

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);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        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);
}
}

```

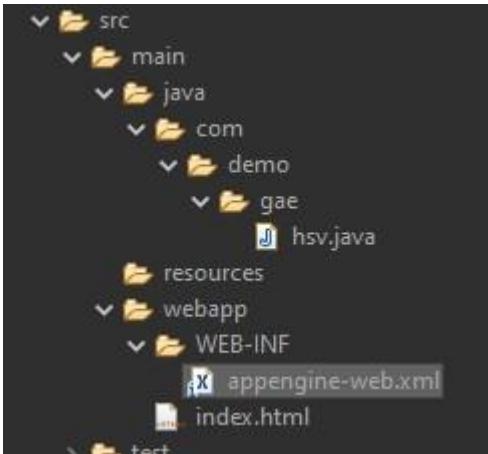
Output

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

- Top bar: Problems, Servers, Terminal
- Message: <terminated> mapred [Java Application]
- Output: Usage: wordcount 445 224

## 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

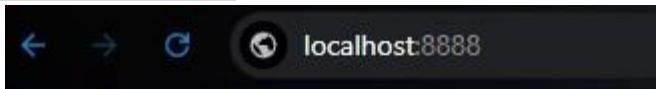
```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
    <head>  
        <title>Hello GAE</title>  
    </head>  
    <body>  
        <h1>Hello from Java 17 on App Engine!</h1>  
        <p><a href="/hello">Go to Servlet</a></p>
```

```
</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: BIT7thSem

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

ISO Image: <not selected>

OS Edition:

OS: Microsoft Windows

x64

OS Distribution:

x64

OS Version: Windows 11 (64-bit)

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)
<b>System</b>	
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
<b>Display</b>	
Video Memory:	128 MB
Graphics Controller:	VBoxSVGA
Remote Desktop Server:	Disabled
Recording:	Disabled
<b>Storage</b>	

BIT7thSem

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.

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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.

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