

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

4<sup>th</sup> Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester

ESBII – 2016

**Hypervisor Session**

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## What is Virtualization?

Hardware virtualization or platform virtualization refers to the creation of a virtual machine that acts like a real computer with an operating system. Software executed on these virtual machines is separated from the underlying hardware resources. For example, a computer that is running Microsoft Windows may host a virtual machine that looks like a computer with the Ubuntu Linux operating system; Ubuntu-based software can be run on the virtual machine.

In hardware virtualization, the host machine is the actual machine on which the virtualization takes place, and the guest machine is the virtual machine. The software that creates a virtual machine on the host hardware is called a hypervisor or Virtual Machine Manager.

Different types of hardware virtualization include:

- Full virtualization – almost complete simulation of the actual hardware to allow software, which typically consists of a guest operating system, to run unmodified.
- Partial virtualization – some but not all of the target environment attributes are simulated. As a result, some guest programs may need modifications to run in such virtual environments.
- Para virtualization – a hardware environment is not simulated; however, the guest programs are executed in their own isolated domains, as if they are running on a separate system. Guest programs need to be specifically modified to run in this environment.

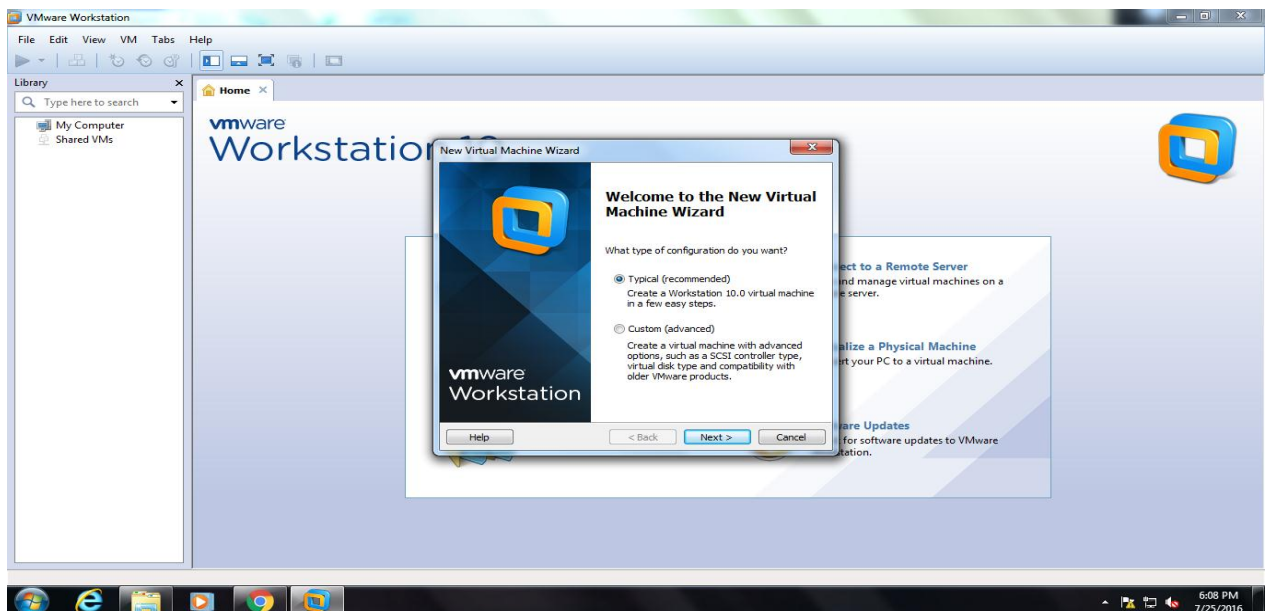
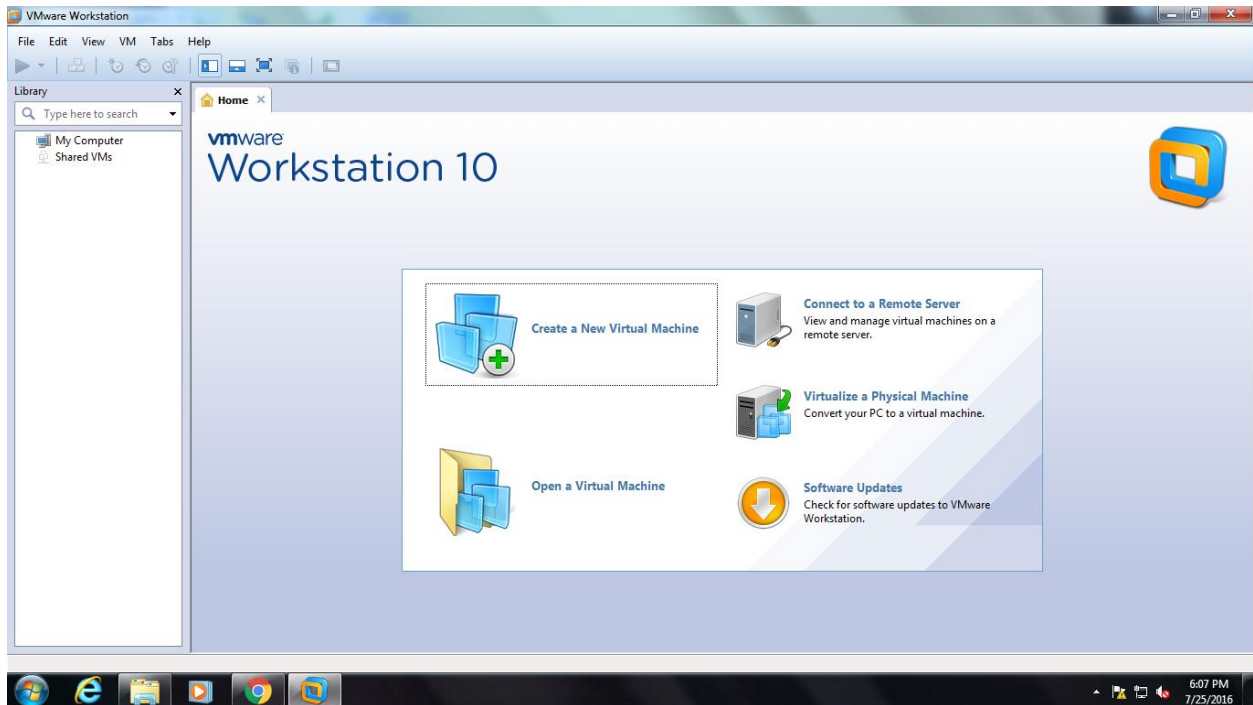
Hardware-assisted virtualization is a way of improving overall efficiency of virtualization. It involves CPUs that provide support for virtualization in hardware, and other hardware components that help improve the performance of a guest environment.

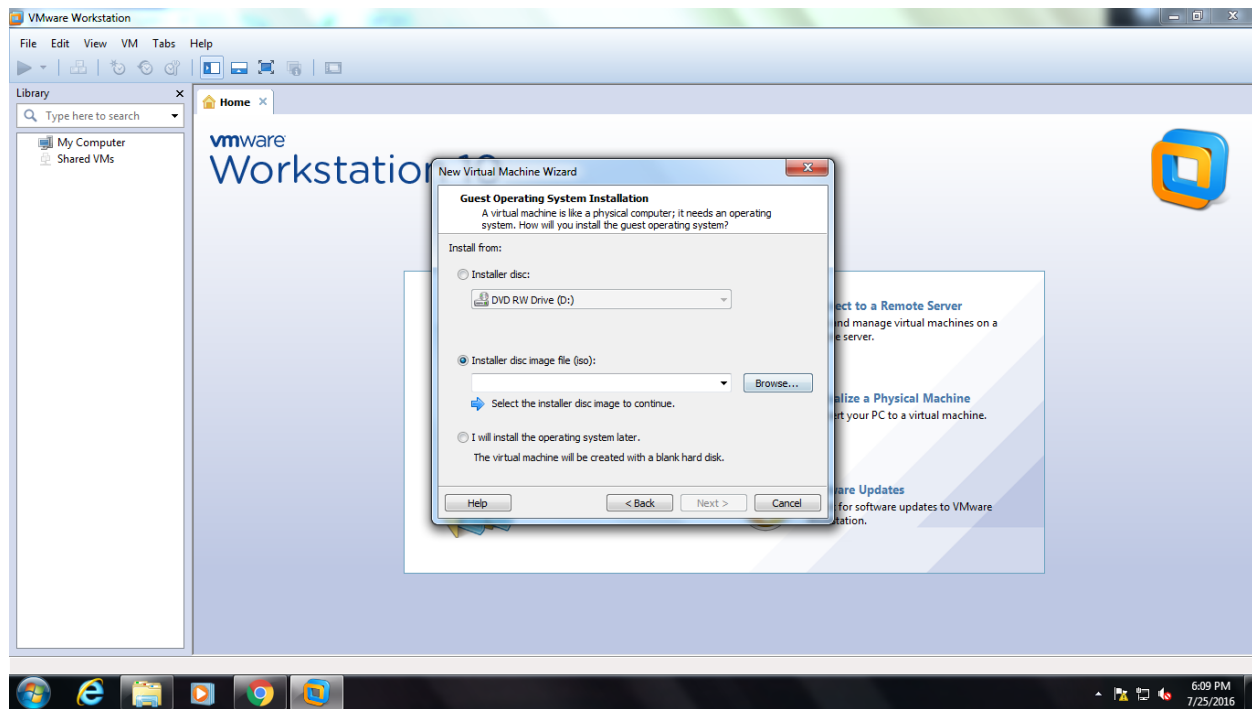
## What is a Bare Metal Server?

A **'bare-metal server'** is a descriptive term for a computer server to distinguish it from modern forms of virtualization and cloud hosting. It is defined as a 'single-tenant physical server'.

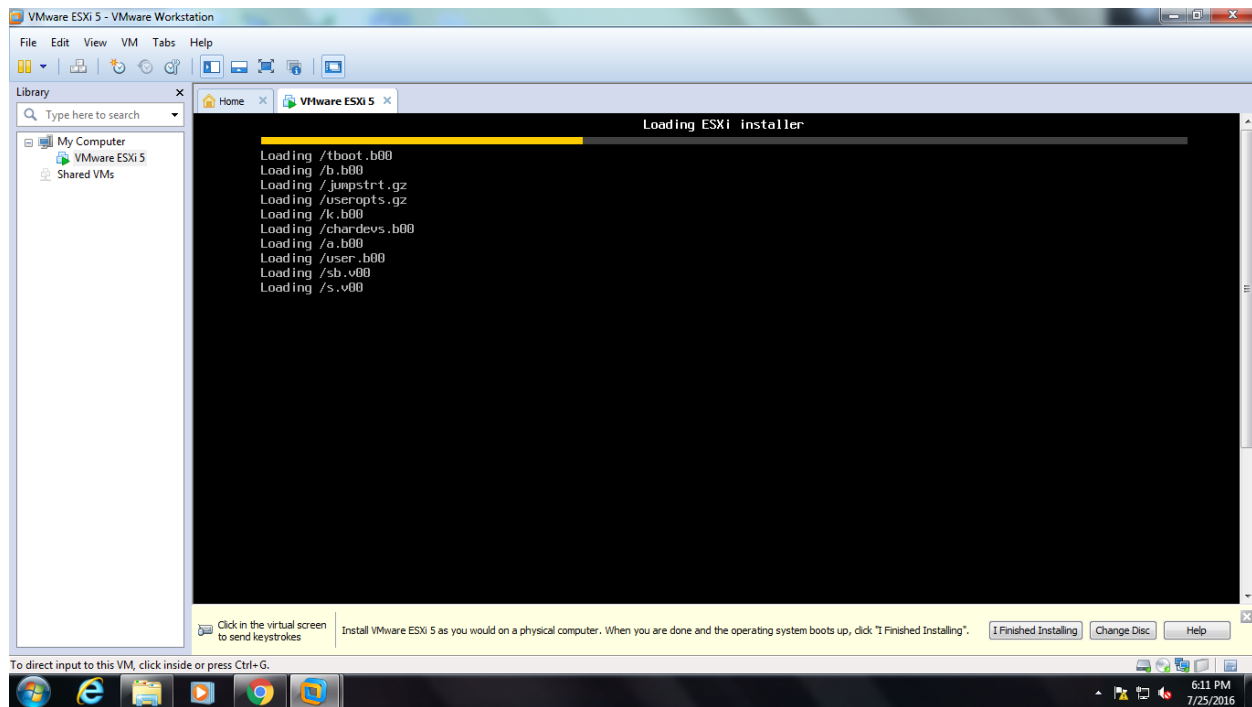
Bare-metal servers are 'physical' servers. Each logical server offered for rental is a distinct physical piece of hardware that is a functional server on its own. They are not virtual servers running in multiple on shared hardware.

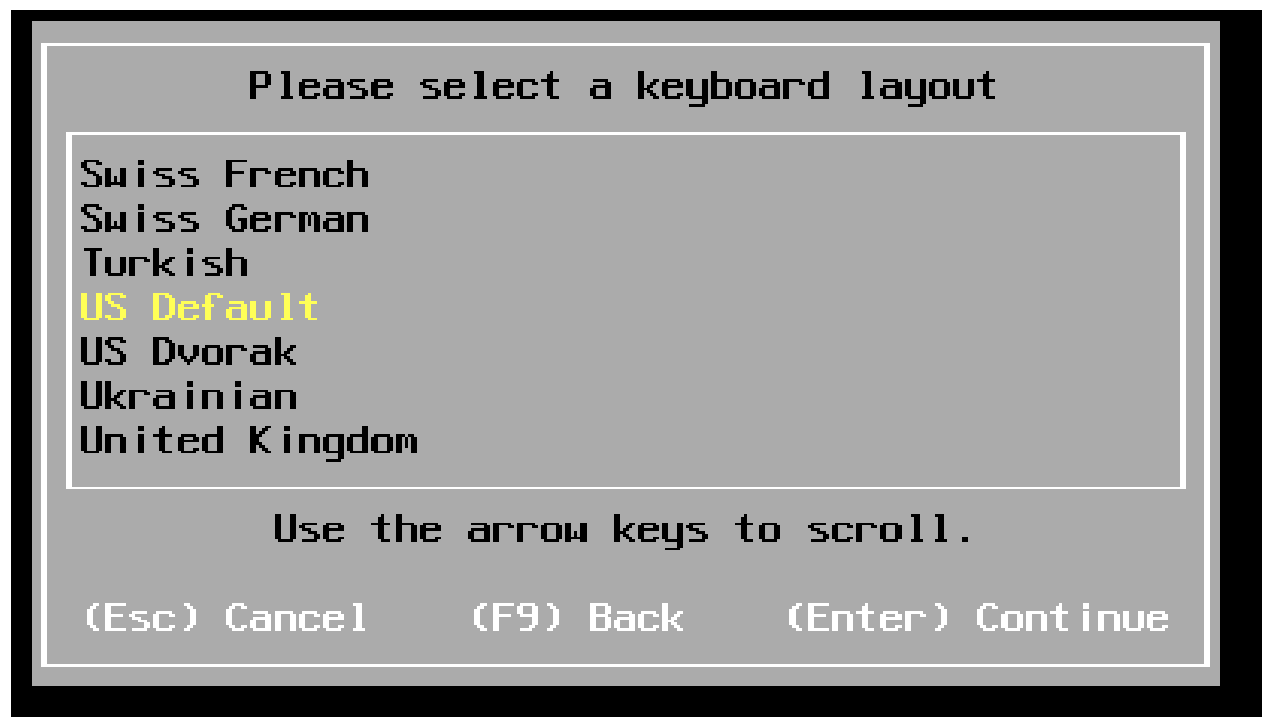
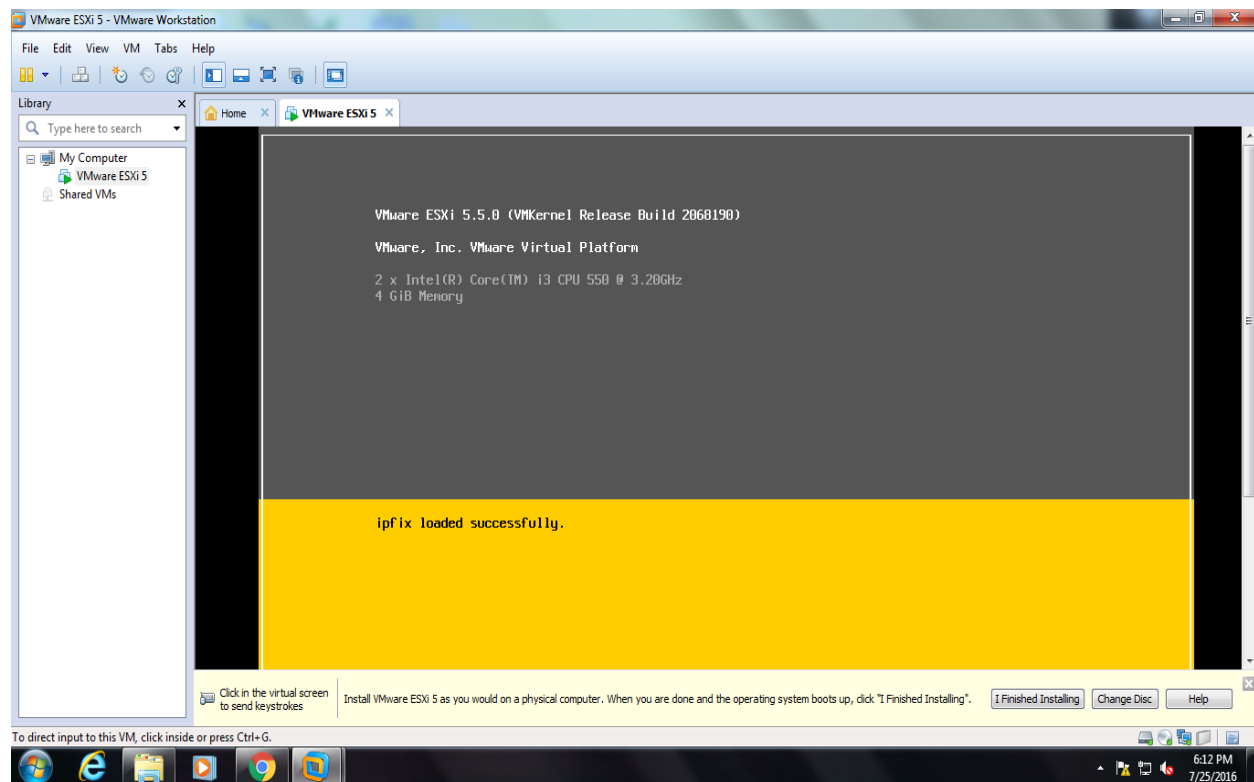
**Step 01:** As the first thing we have to create a new virtual machine using VMWare workstation and install the ISO image of VMvisor.





## Step 02: Installation of VMWare ESXI 5

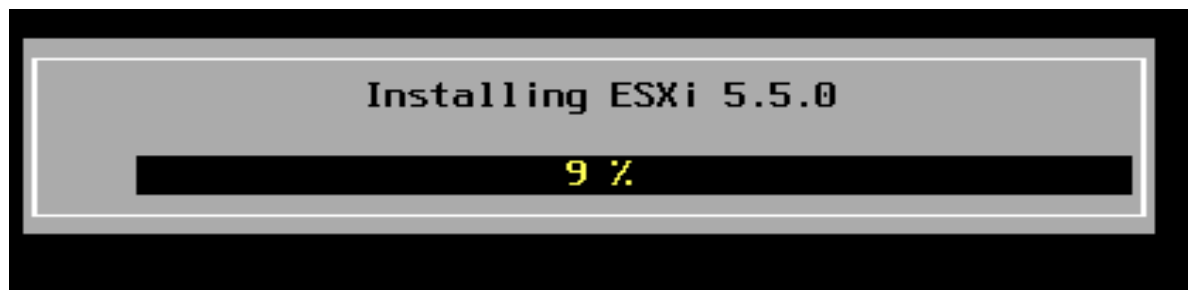
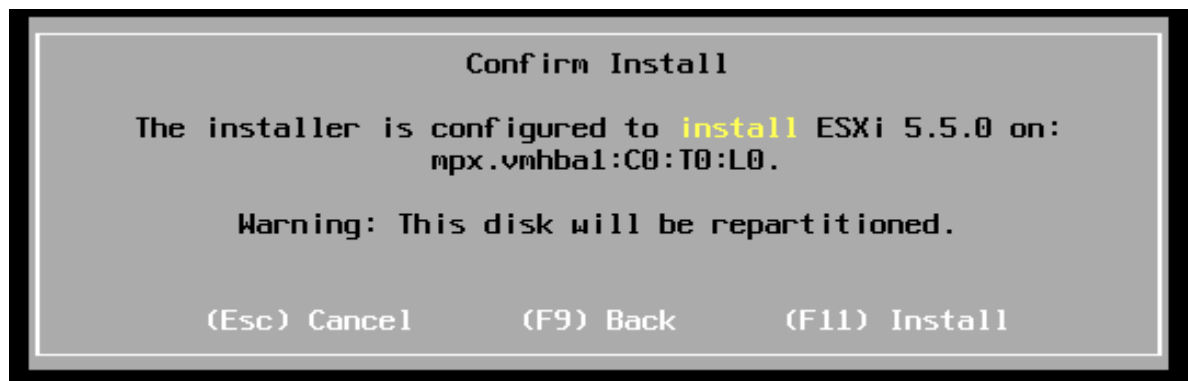




**Step 03:** Giving a root password



**Step 04:** Confirming the installation of ESXi 5



### Installation Complete

ESXi 5.5.0 has been **successfully** installed.

ESXi 5.5.0 will operate in evaluation mode for 60 days. To use ESXi 5.5.0 after the evaluation period, you must register for a VMware product license. To administer your server, use the vSphere Client or the Direct Control User Interface.

**Remove** the installation disc before rebooting.

Reboot the server to start using ESXi 5.5.0.

(Enter) Reboot

### Rebooting Server

The server will shut down and reboot.

The process will take a short time to complete.

After the successful installation of ESXi 5, the DHCP address will appear.

VMware ESXi 5.5.0 (VMKernel Release Build 2068190)

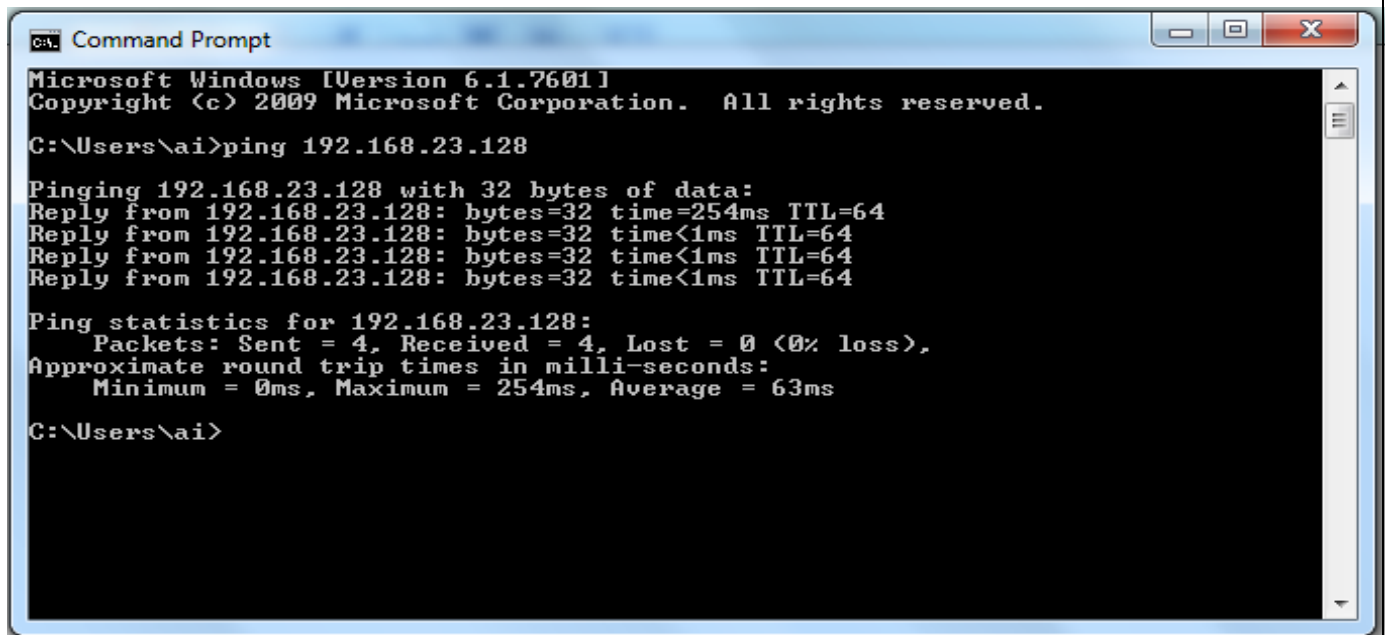
VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform

2 x Intel(R) Core(TM) i3 CPU 550 @ 3.20GHz

4 GiB Memory

Download tools to manage this host from:  
<http://192.168.23.128/> (DHCP)  
<http://1fe80:20c:29ff:fea2:23231/> (STATIC)

**Step 05:** Checking whether the host is alive by ping to the ip address



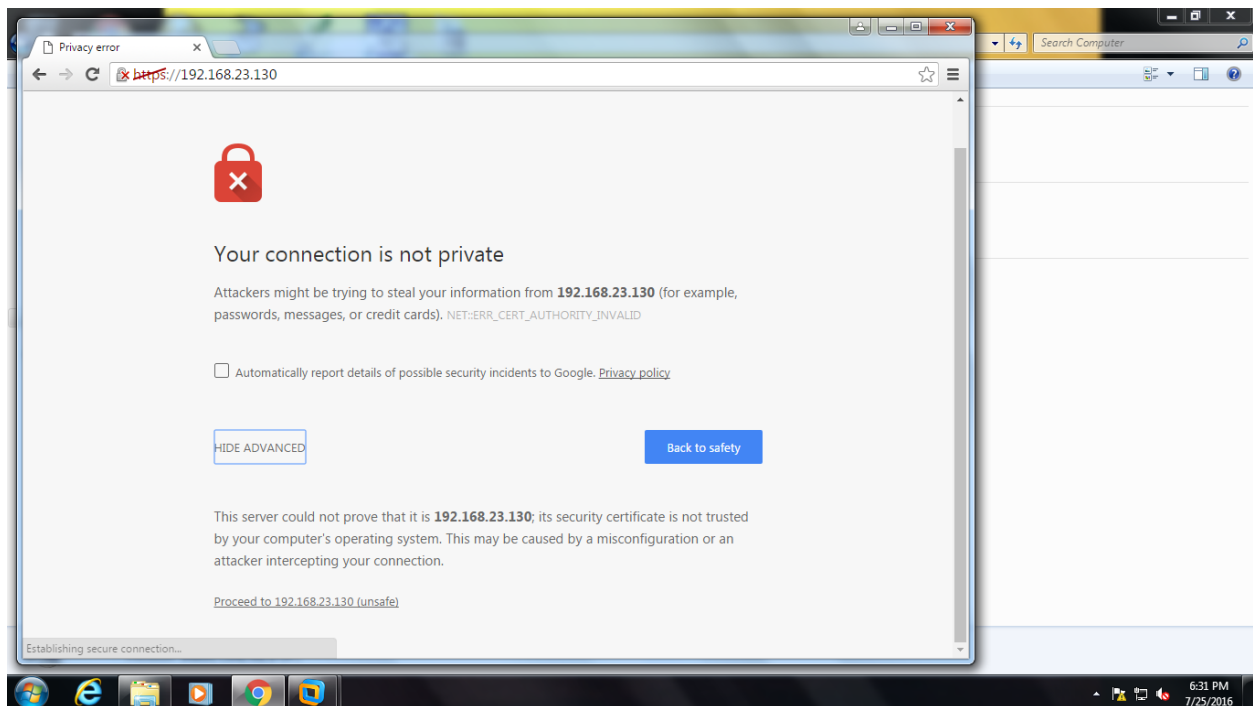
```
C:\Users\ai>ping 192.168.23.128

Pinging 192.168.23.128 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.23.128: bytes=32 time=254ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.23.128: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.23.128: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.23.128: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.23.128:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 254ms, Average = 63ms

C:\Users\ai>
```

**Step 06:** Using the DHCP address, access the client





# VMware ESXi

## Welcome

### Getting Started

If you need to access this host remotely, use the following program to install vSphere Client software. After running the installer, start the client and log in to this host.

Please note that the traditional vSphere Client does not support features added to vSphere in the 5.1 and 5.5 releases. The traditional vSphere Client is intended for use if you need to connect directly to an ESXi host, are performing certain vSphere Update Manager operations, or are running vCenter Plug-ins that support only the vSphere Client such as vCenter Site Recovery Manager or vCenter Multi-Hypervisor Manager.

You can take advantage of the fullest range of functionality introduced or updated in this release by using the vSphere Web Client.

- Download vSphere Client

To streamline your IT operations with vSphere, use the following program to install vCenter. vCenter will help you consolidate and optimize workload distribution across ESX hosts, reduce new system deployment time from weeks to seconds, monitor your virtual computing environment around the clock, avoid service disruptions due to planned hardware maintenance or unexpected failure, centralize access control, and automate system administration tasks.

- Download VMware vCenter

If you need more help, please refer to our documentation library:

- vSphere Documentation

### For Administrators

#### vSphere Remote Command Line

The Remote Command Line allows you to use command line tools to manage vSphere from a client machine. These tools can be used in shell scripts to automate day-to-day operations.

- Download the Virtual Appliance
- Download the Windows Installer (exe)
- Download the Linux Installer (tar.gz)

#### Web-Based Datastore Browser

Use your web browser to find and download files (for example, virtual machine and virtual disk files).

- Browse datastores in this host's inventory

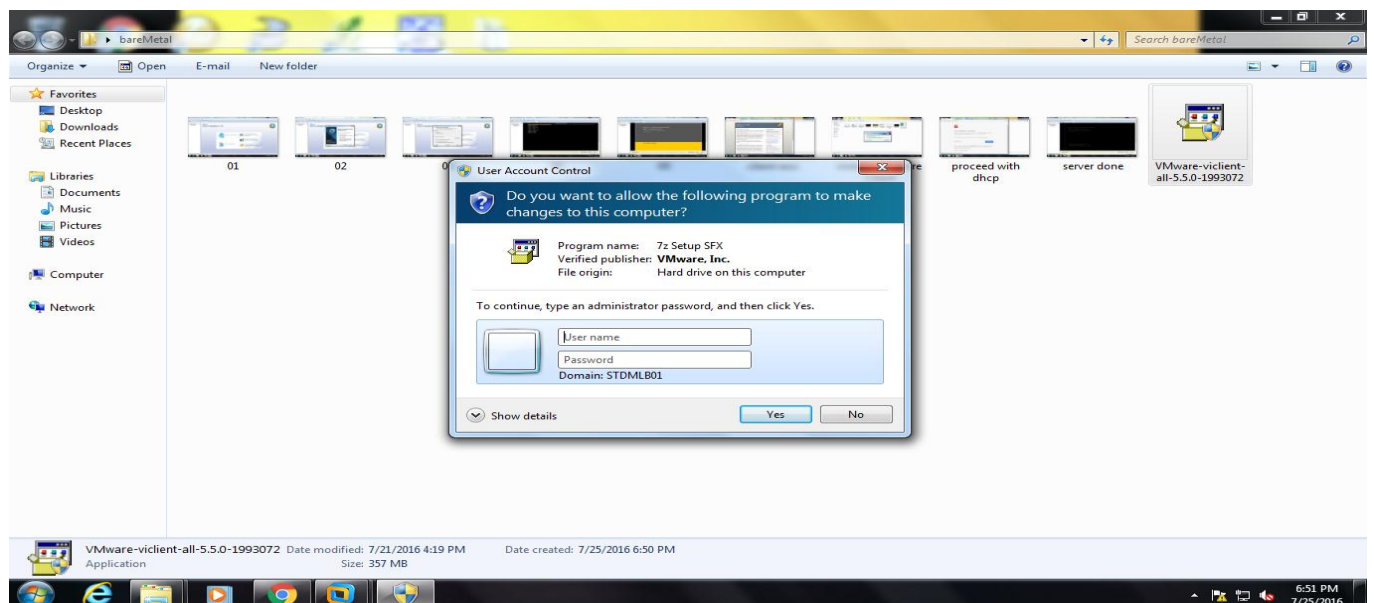
### For Developers

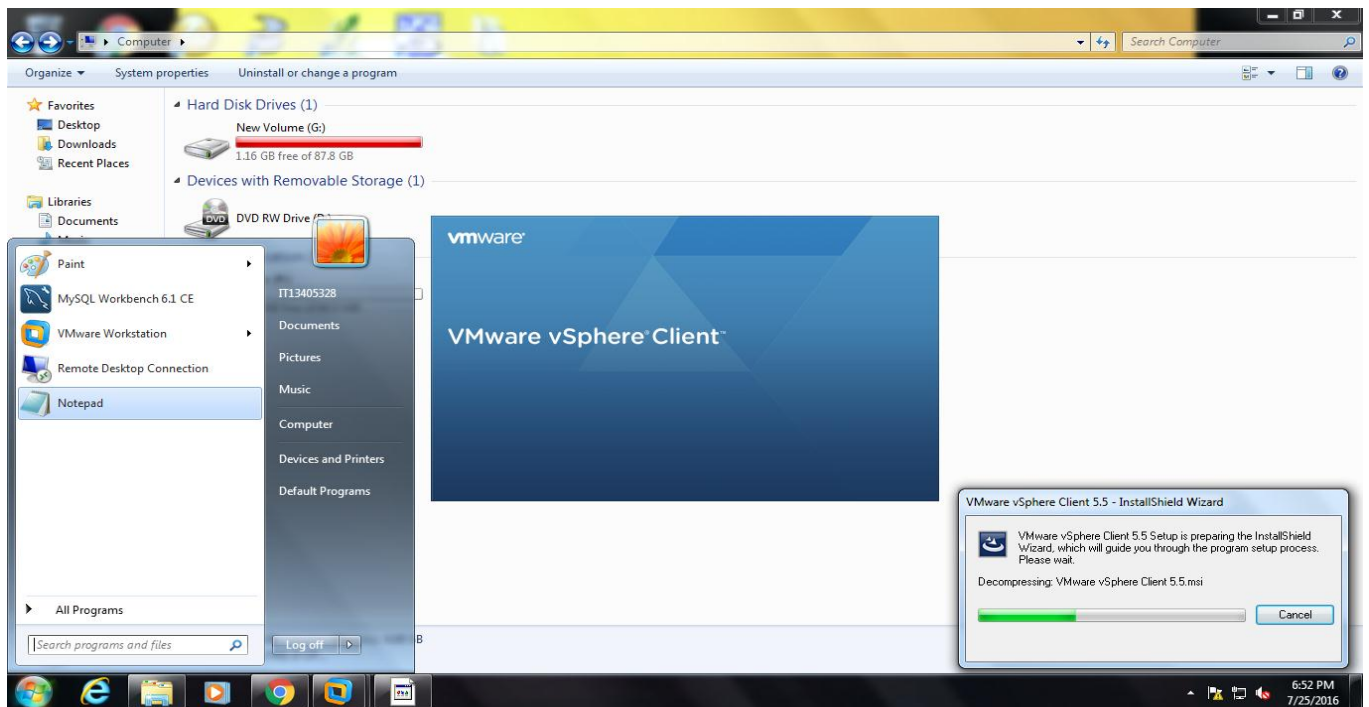
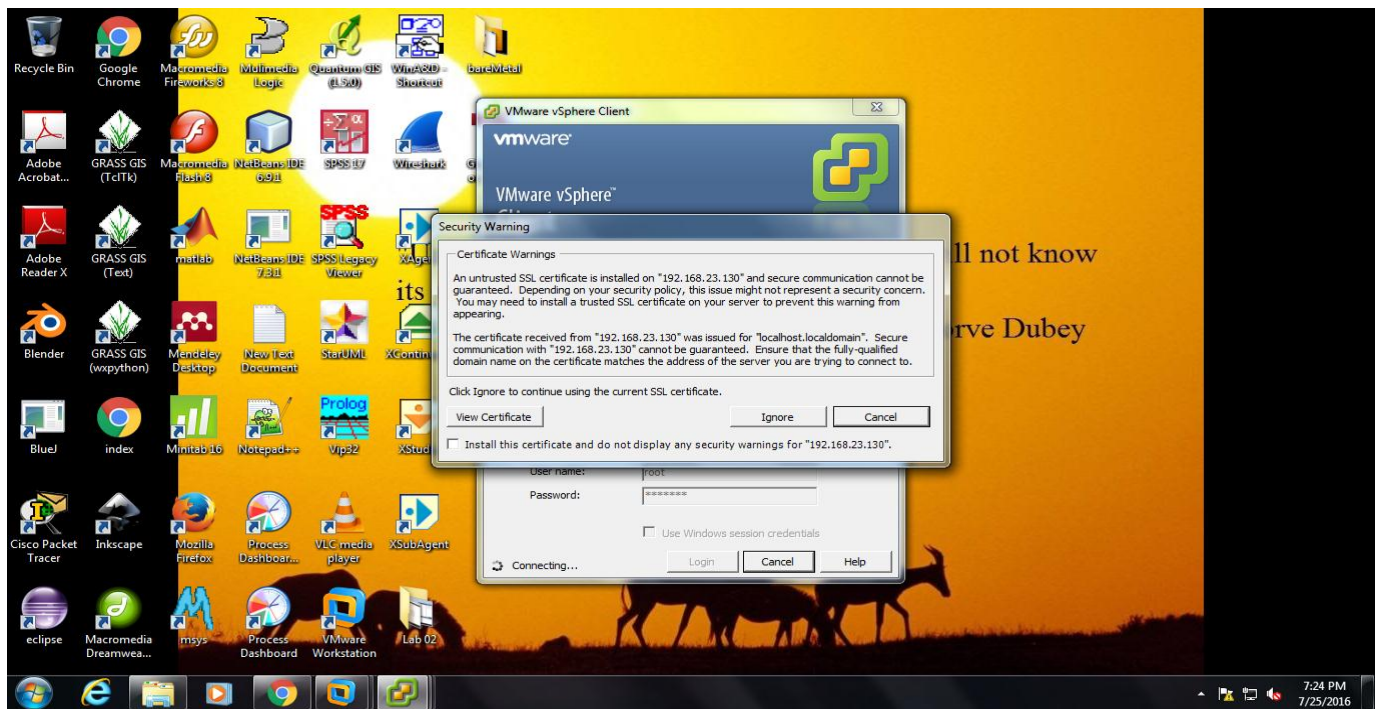
#### vSphere Web Services SDK

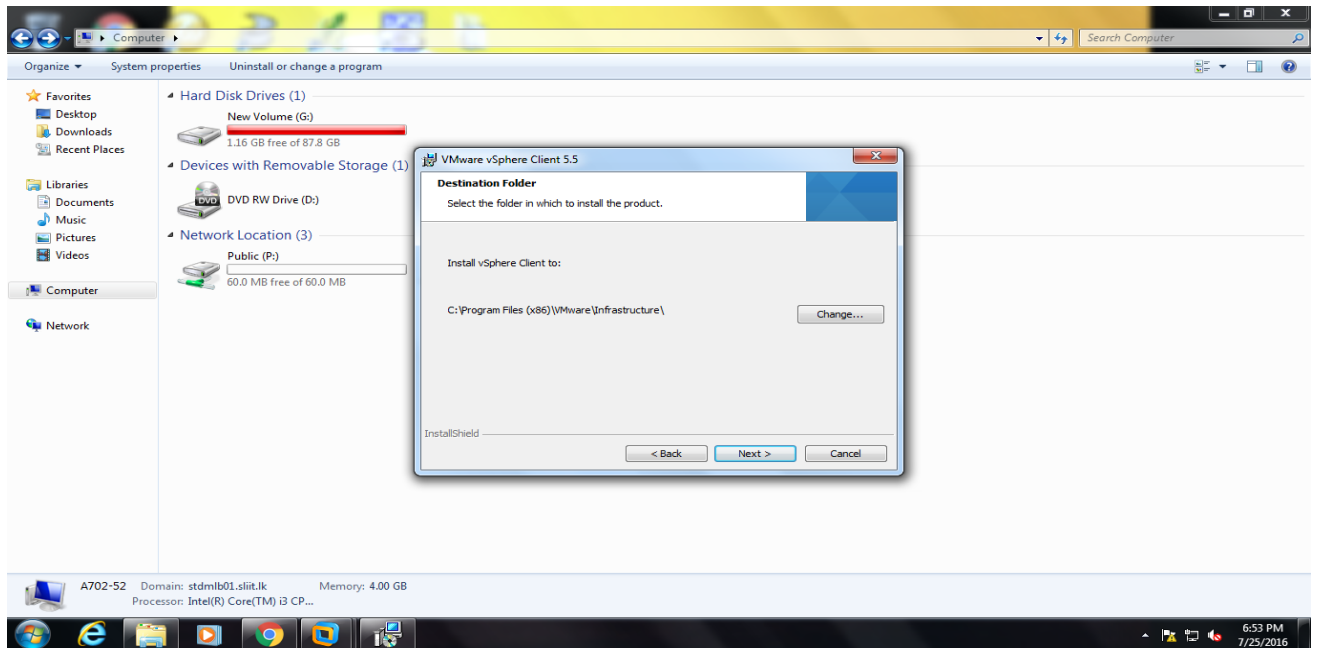
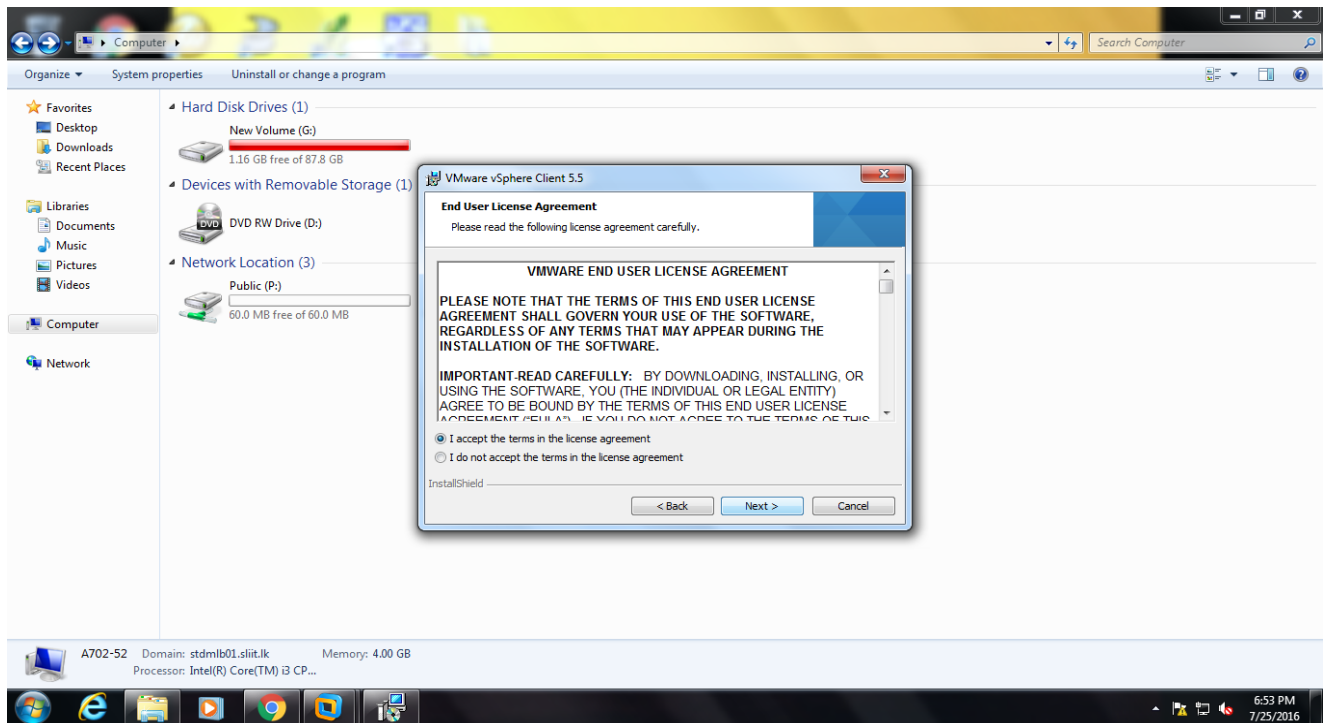
Learn about our latest SDKs, Toolkits, and APIs for managing VMware ESX, ESXi, and VMware vCenter. Get sample code, reference documentation, participate in our Forum Discussions, and view our latest Sessions and Webinars.

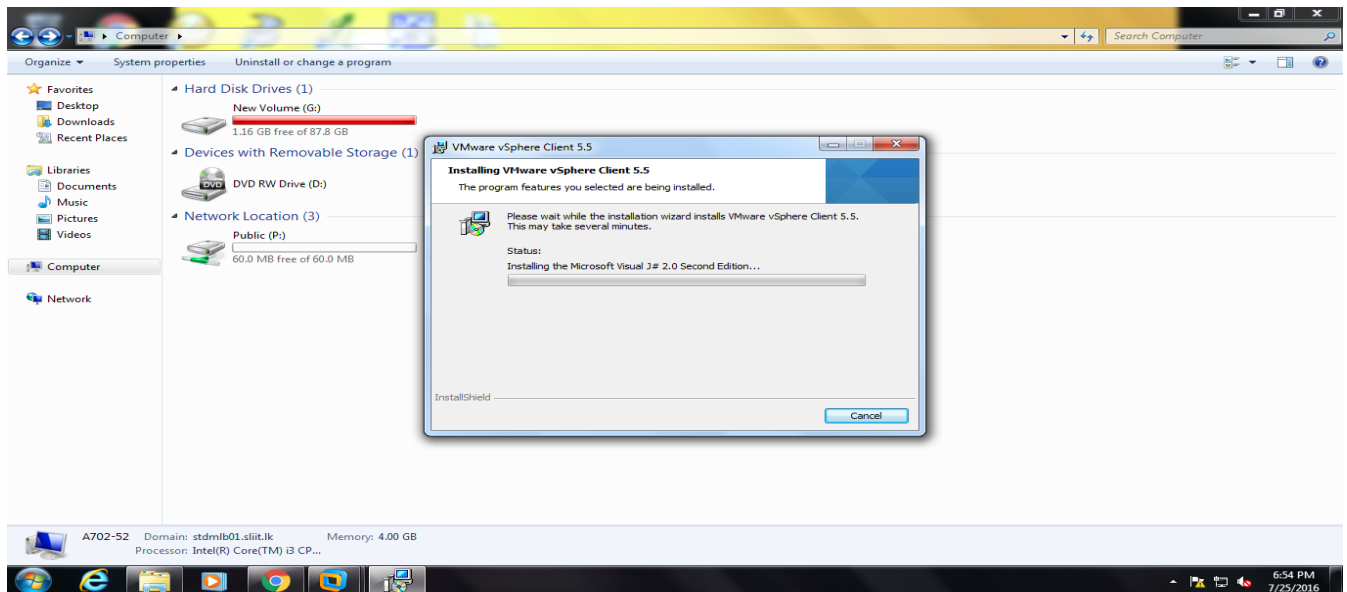
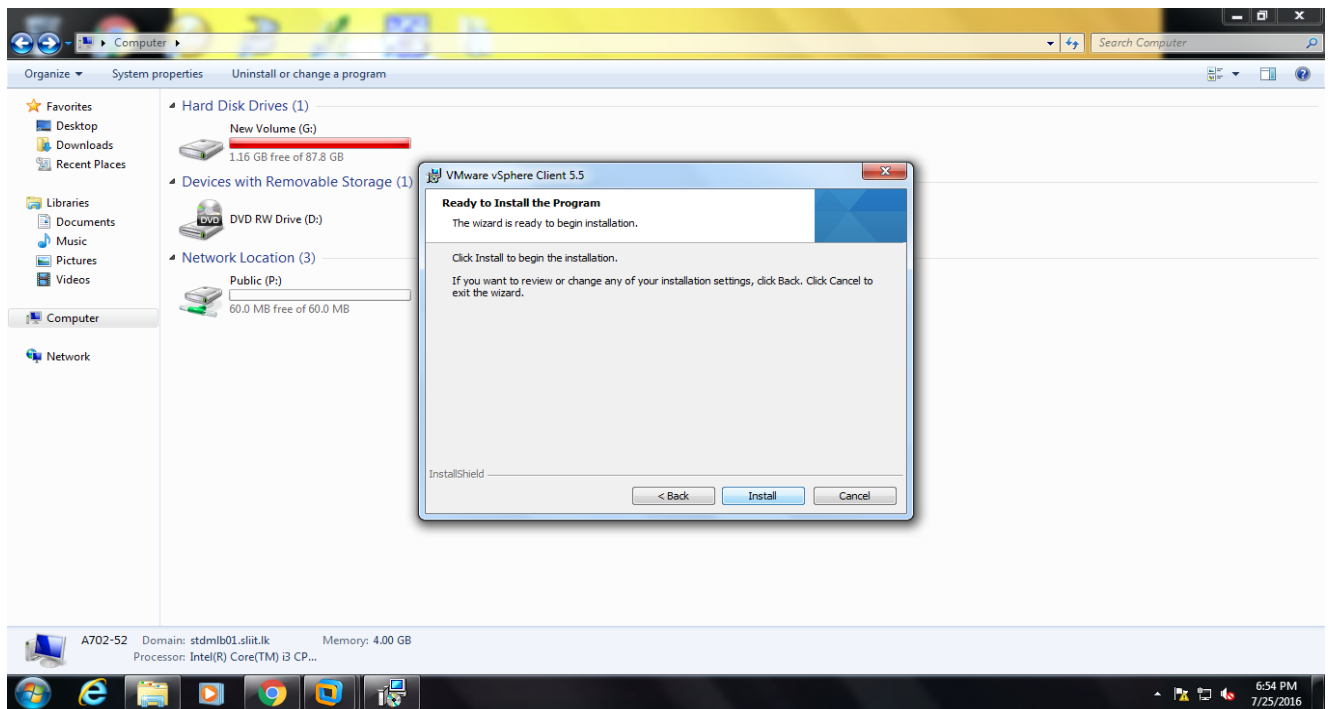
- Learn more about the Web Services SDK
- Browse objects managed by this host

**Step 07:** Then, installing the VMWare vSphere Client to the machine. In order to run that we have to give the administrative username and password.

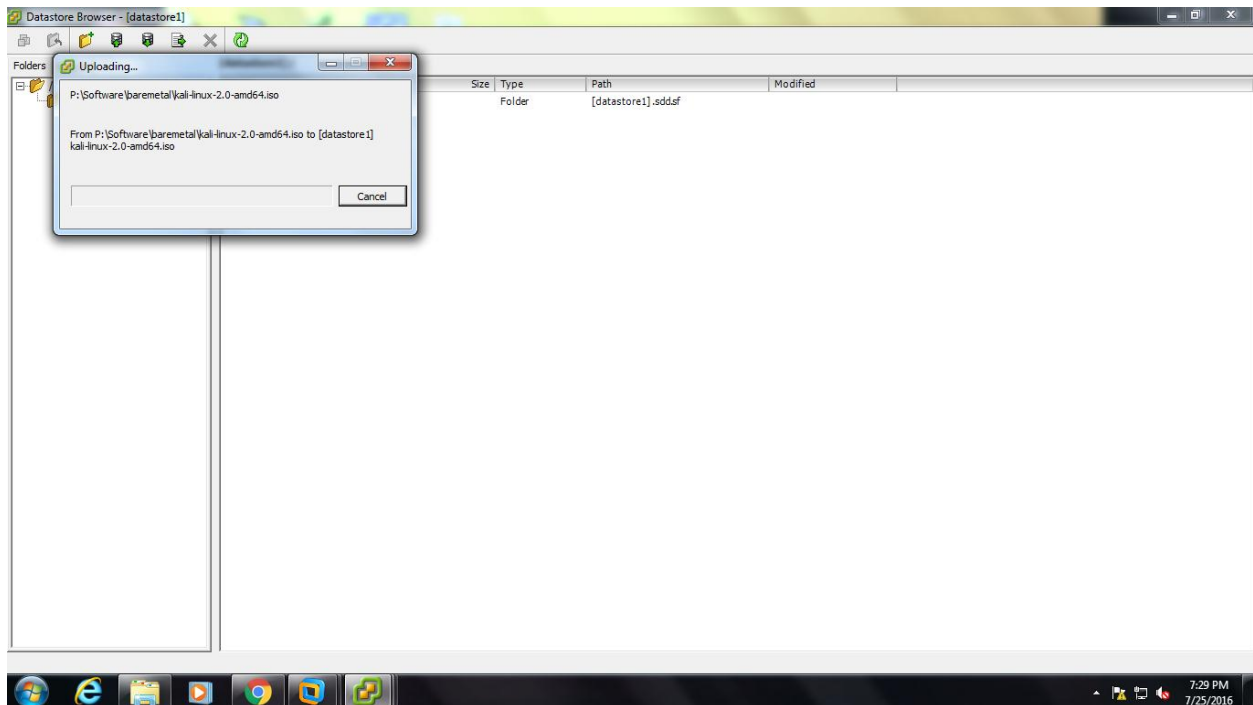
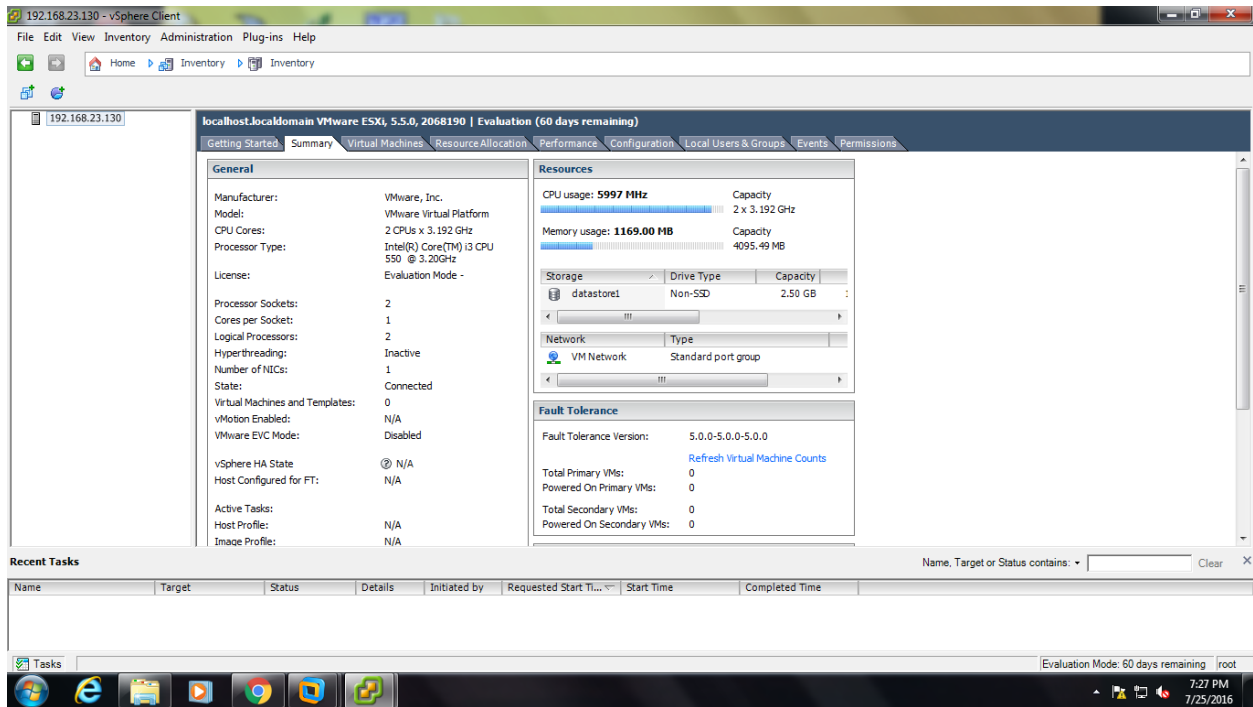


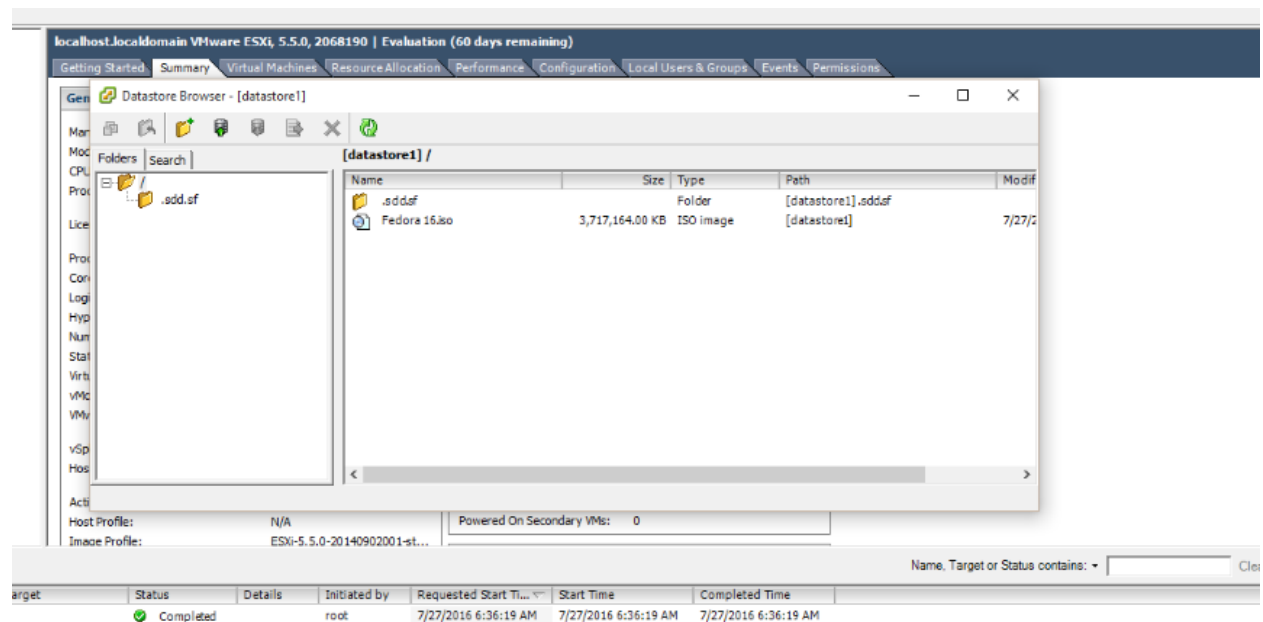




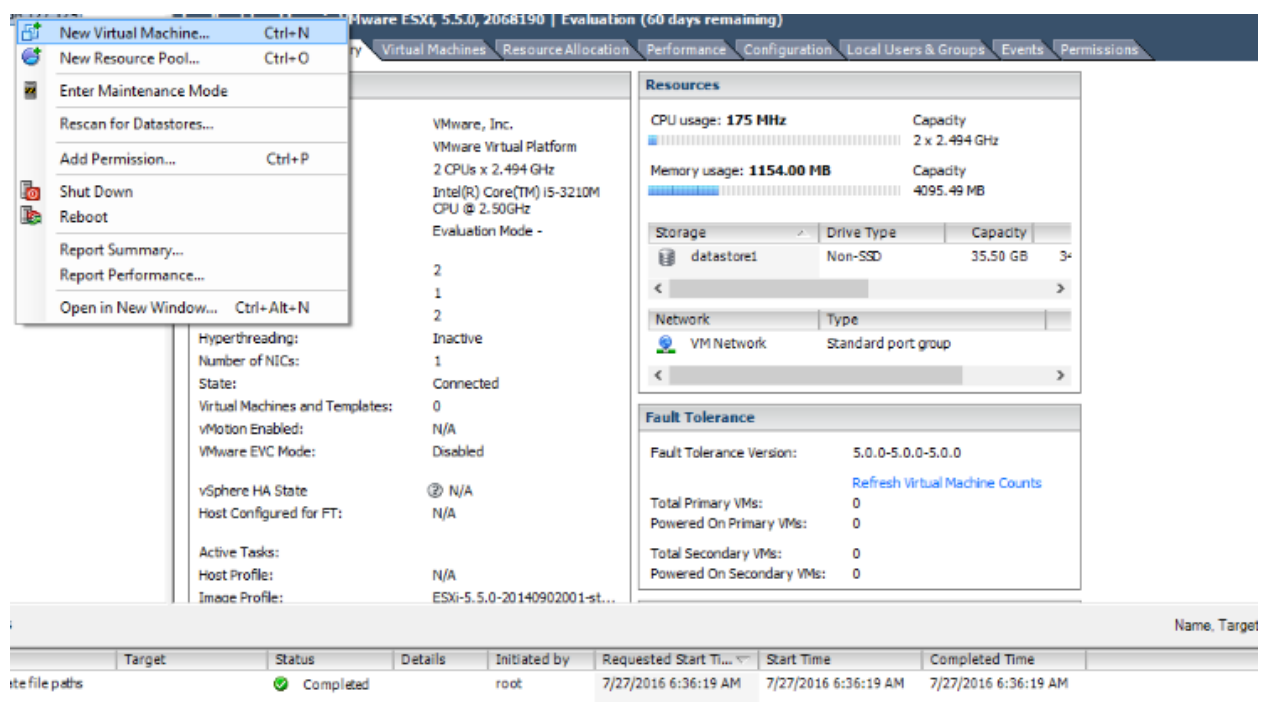


**Step 08:** After successfully installing the VMWare vSphere Client we have to go to the data store and upload kali Linux. Go to Storage and browse for data store.

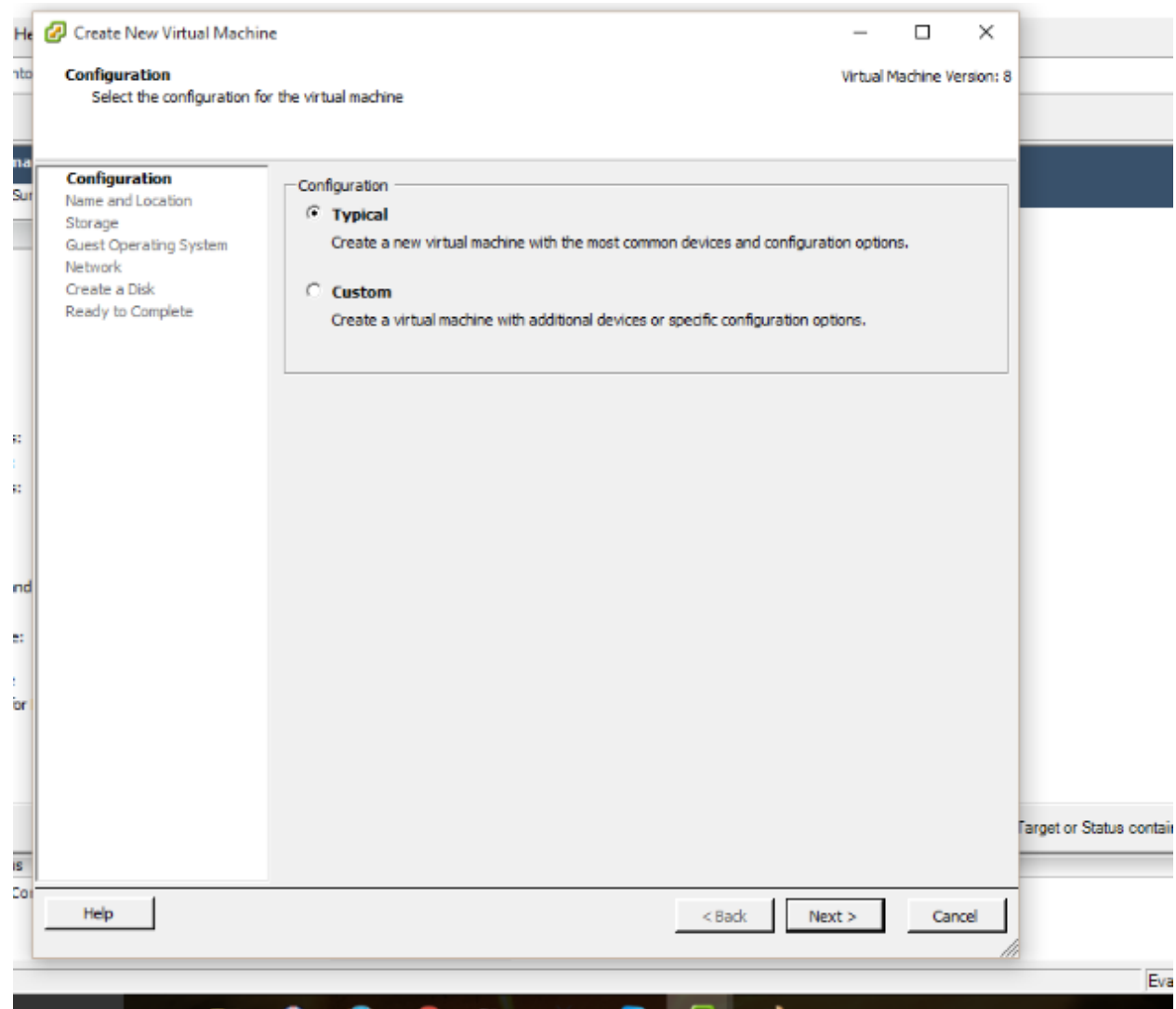




**Step 09:** After successful uploading we have to create a new virtual machine.



## Step 10: Select the Typical configuration





**Step 11:** Give a name for the virtual machine.

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Virtual Machine' wizard window. The title bar reads 'Create New Virtual Machine'. The main heading is 'Name and Location' with the instruction 'Specify a name and location for this virtual machine'. In the top right corner, it says 'Virtual Machine Version: 8'. On the left, a navigation pane lists the steps: 'Configuration' (highlighted), 'Name and Location' (current step), 'Storage', 'Guest Operating System', 'Network', 'Create a Disk', and 'Ready to Complete'. The main area has a 'Name:' label above a text box containing 'Fedora\_VM'. Below the text box, there is explanatory text: 'Virtual machine (VM) names may contain up to 80 characters and they must be unique within each vCenter Server VM folder.' and 'VM folders are not viewable when connected directly to a host. To view VM folders and specify a location for this VM, connect to the vCenter Server.' At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Help', '< Back', and 'Next >', followed by a 'Cancel' button.

Create New Virtual Machine

Virtual Machine Version: 8

**Name and Location**  
Specify a name and location for this virtual machine

**Configuration**  
Name and Location  
Storage  
Guest Operating System  
Network  
Create a Disk  
Ready to Complete

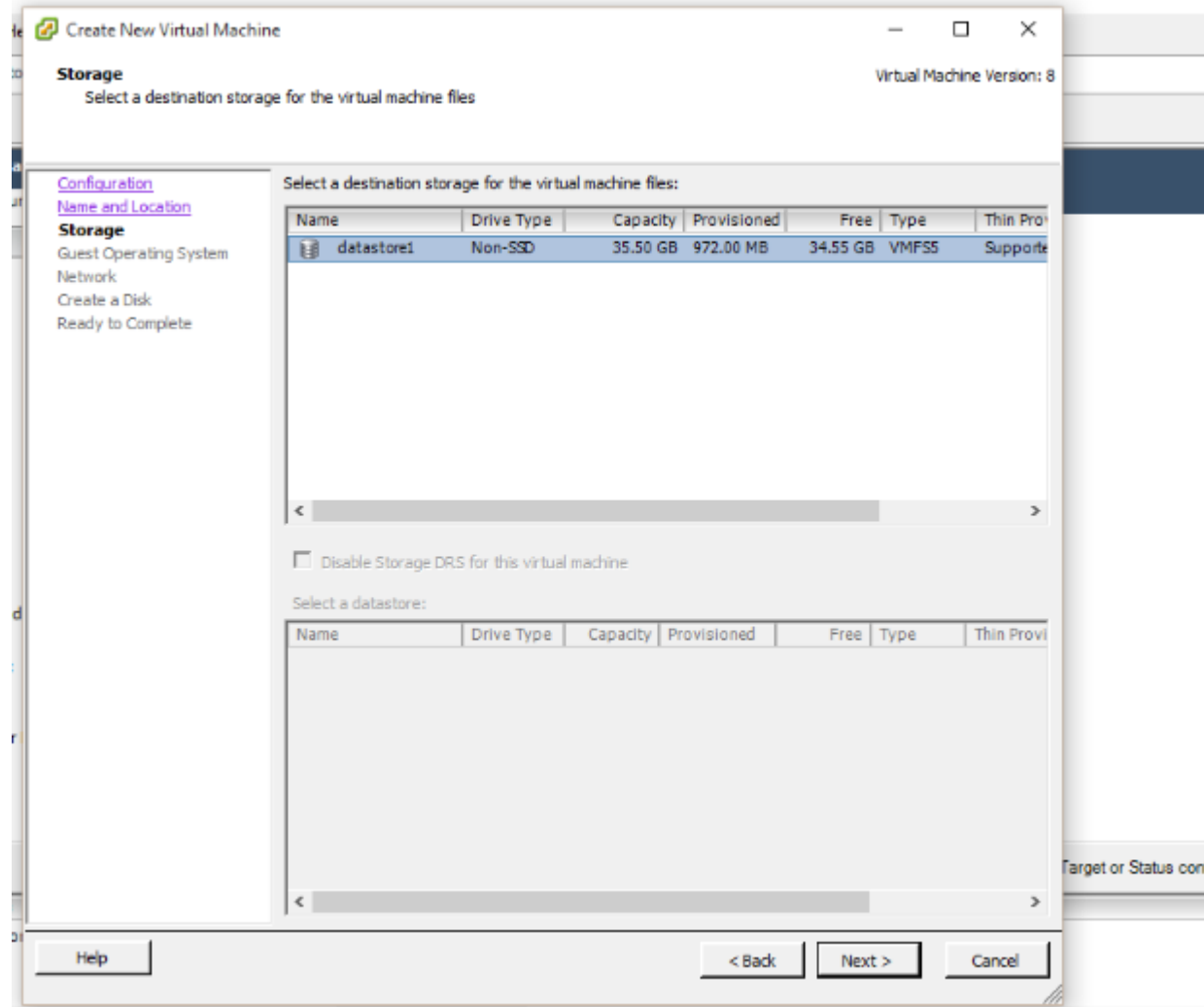
Name:  
Fedora\_VM

Virtual machine (VM) names may contain up to 80 characters and they must be unique within each vCenter Server VM folder.  
VM folders are not viewable when connected directly to a host. To view VM folders and specify a location for this VM, connect to the vCenter Server.

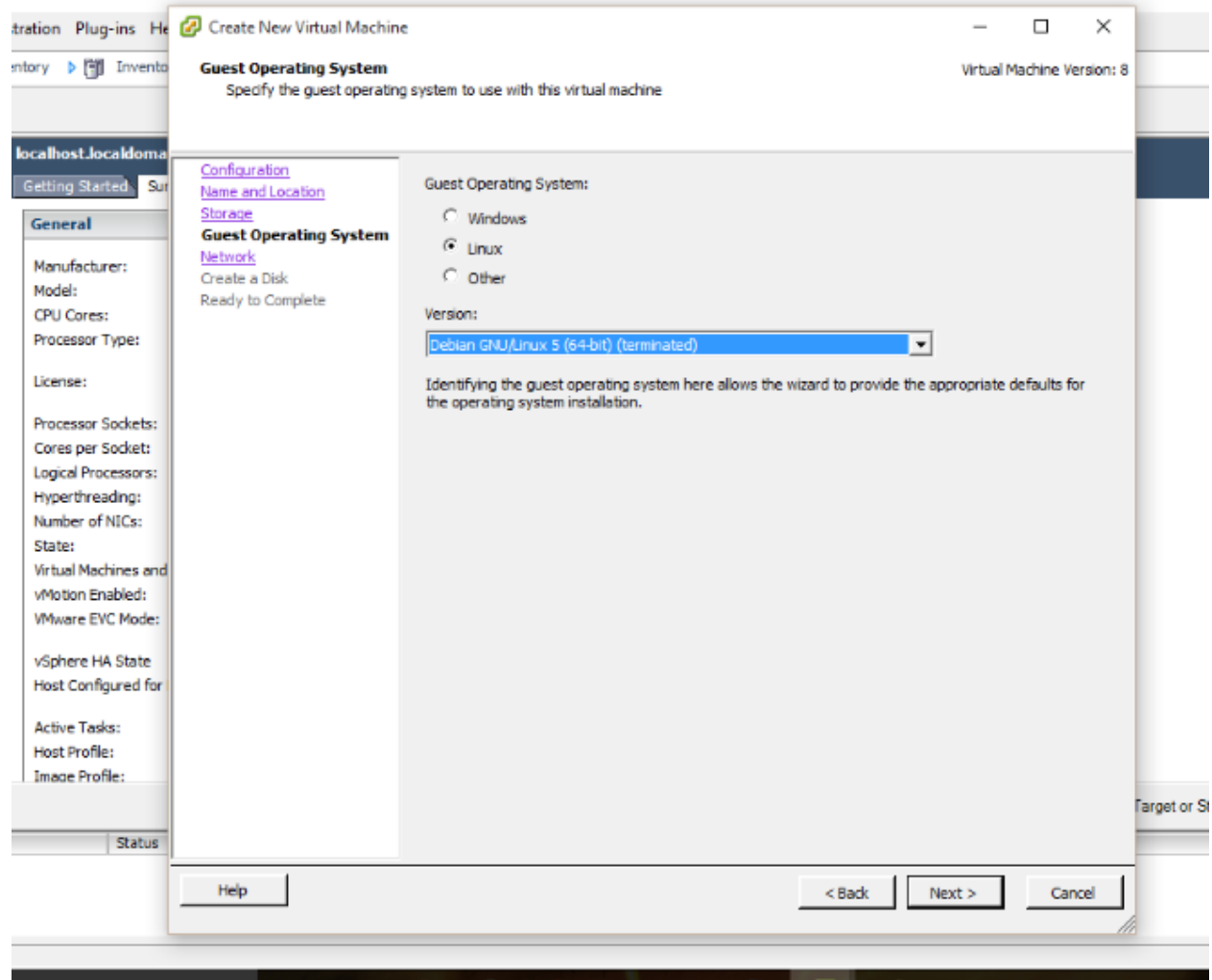
Help < Back Next > Cancel



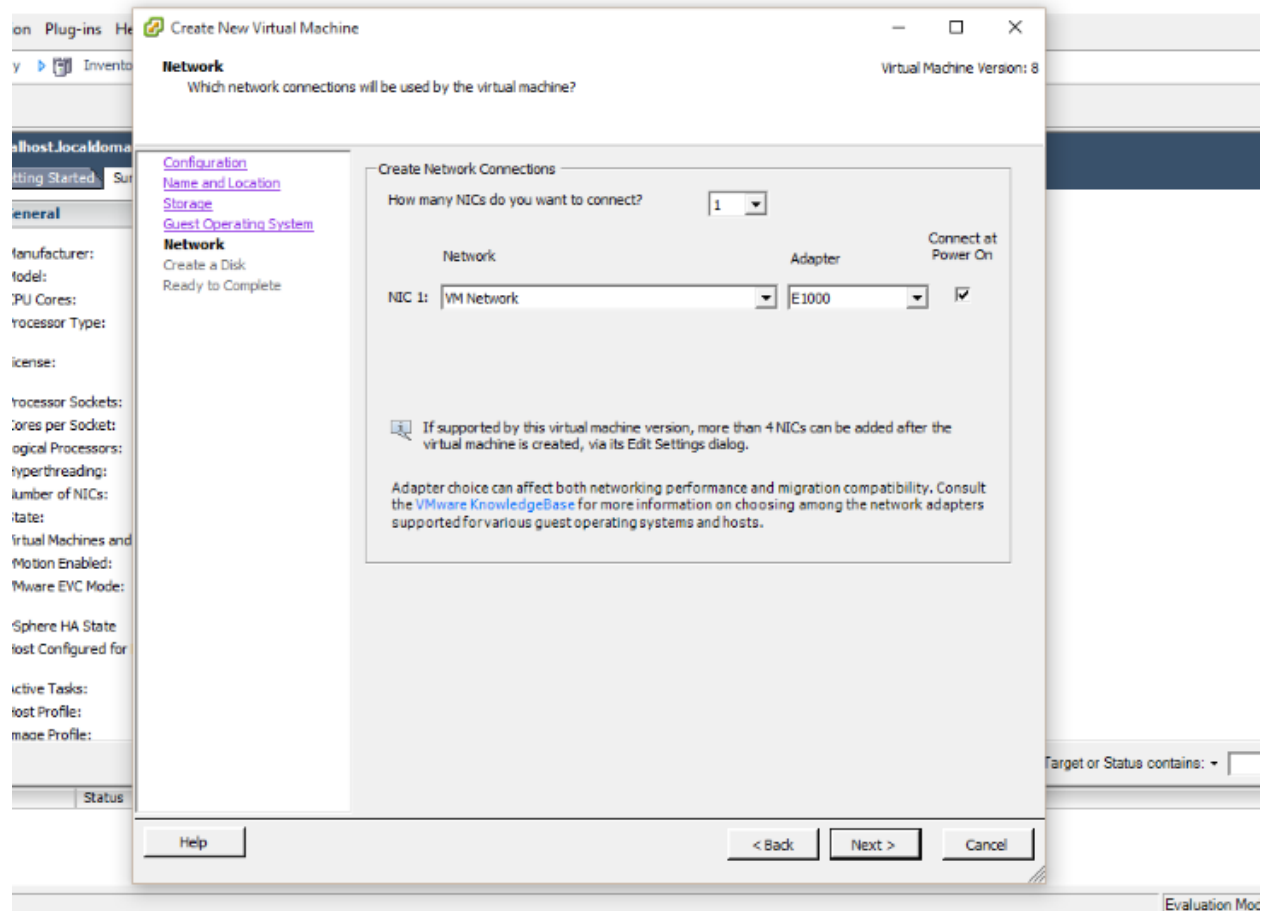
**Step 12:** Selecting the storage of the location.



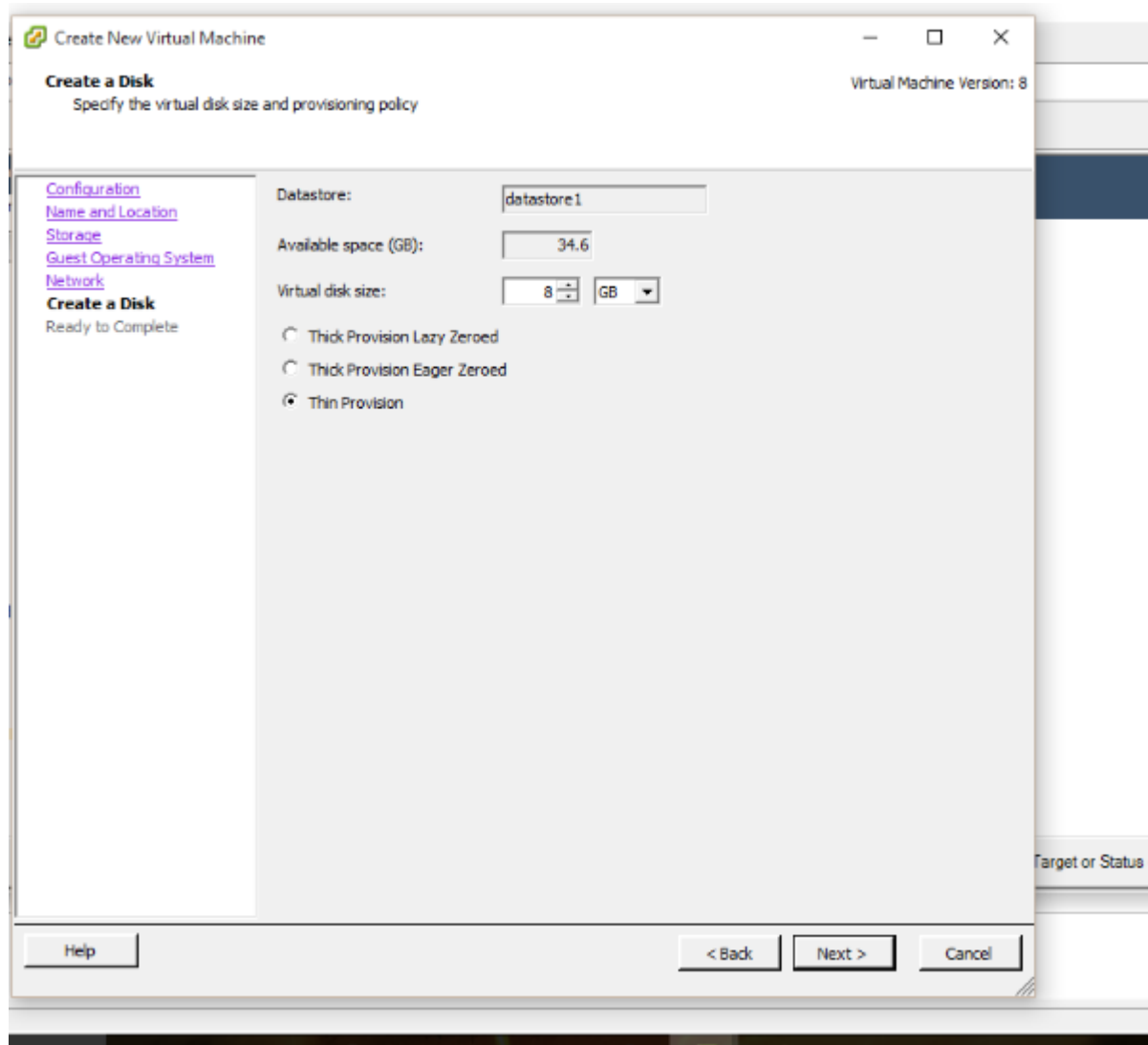
**Step 13:** Specify the guest operating system to use with this virtual machine.



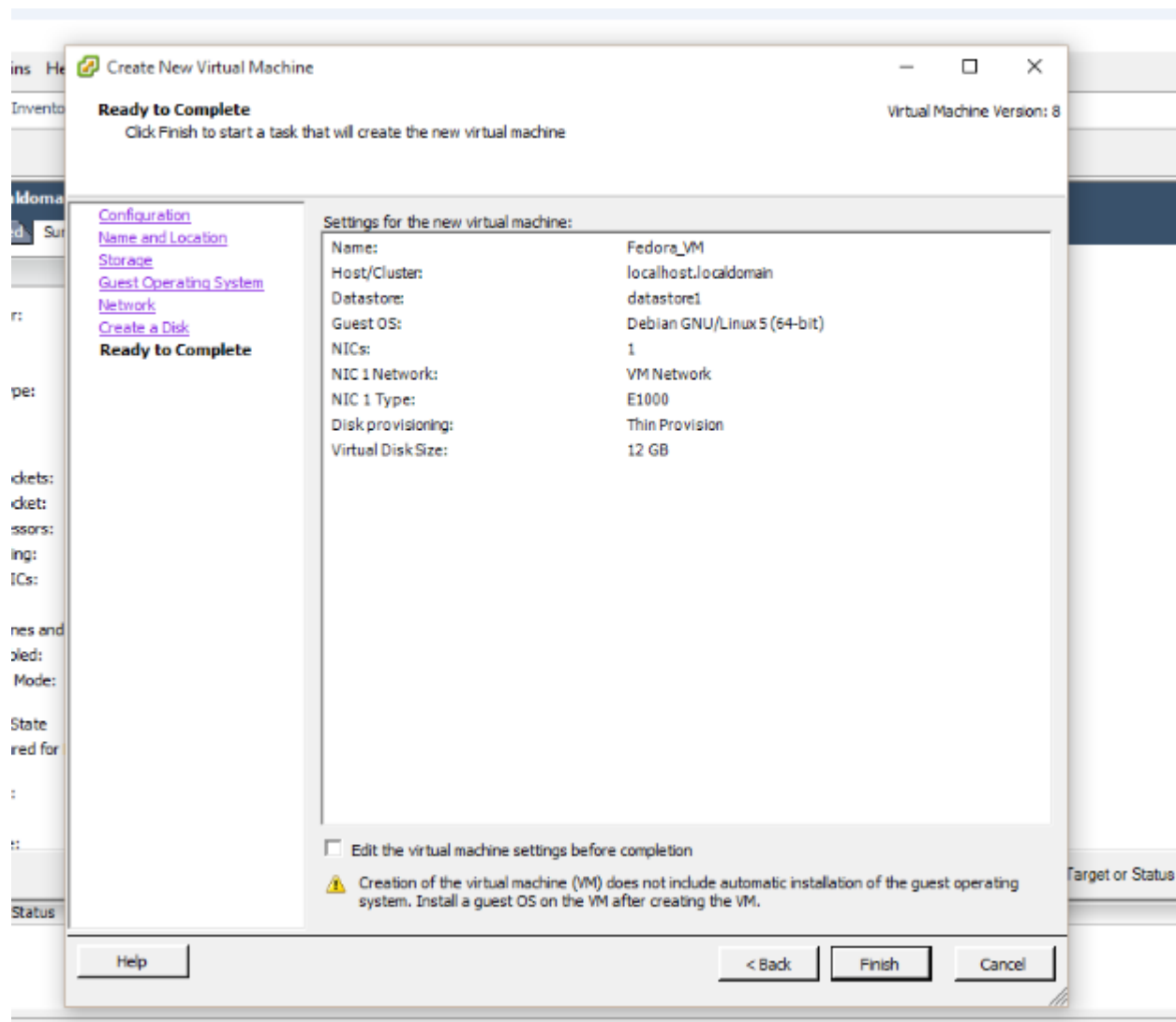
## Step 14: Network connections used by virtual machines



### Step 15: Specify the virtual disk size and provisioning disk



**Step 16:** Starting a task that creates a virtual machine.



## Step 17: Power on the virtual machine

The screenshot displays the VMware Workstation interface. The main console window for the 'Fedora\_VM' is active, showing a network boot process. The text in the console is as follows:

```
Network boot from Intel E1000
Copyright (C) 2003-2008 VMware, Inc.
Copyright (C) 1997-2008 Intel Corporation

CLIENT MAC ADDR: 00 0C 29 F1 0B 27  GUID: 564DEB7A-73E8-2F76-7824-6C363DF10B27
DHCP...=
```

Below the console, the 'Task List' tab is selected, showing a table of tasks. The table has columns for Name, Status, Details, Initiated by, Requested Start Time, Start Time, and Completed Time. Two tasks are listed:

Name	Status	Details	Initiated by	Requested Start Time	Start Time	Completed Time
Fedora_VM	Completed		root	7/27/2016 6:57:25 AM	7/27/2016 6:57:25 AM	7/27/2016 6:57:28 AM
92.168.177.1...	Completed		root	7/27/2016 6:54:27 AM	7/27/2016 6:54:27 AM	7/27/2016 6:54:29 AM