# 一、物理机安装依赖包

apt install gconf2 qemu-system qemu-system-arm qemu-utils qemu-efi libvirt-daemon-system libvirt-clients bridge-utils virtinst virt-manager seabios vgabios gir1.2-spiceclientgtk-3.0 xauth

x11 字库(可选) apt install fonts-noto\*

桌面环境(可选)
apt install tasksel
运行 tasksel,选择至少一个桌面环境即可

# 二、windows 客户机安装 ssh 客户端及 x11 server

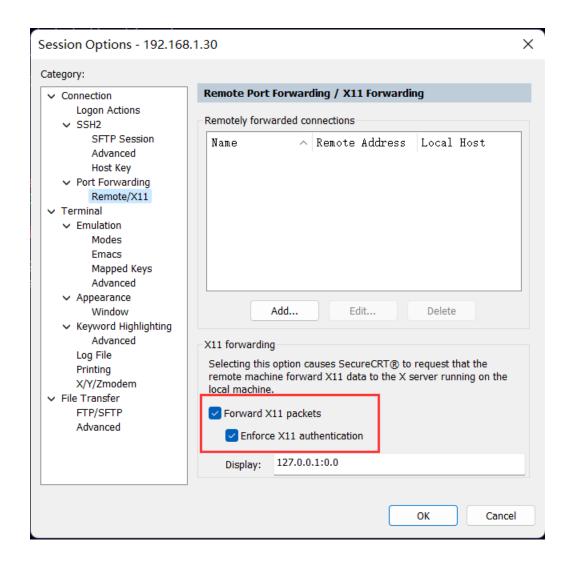
客户端可以用 xshell、securecrt 等等,x11 server 可以用 xshell 自带的,或者 xming、vcxsrv、cygwin x11 等。以 securecrt+xming 为例:



启动之后,图标在右下角(需要防火墙入站规则允许 xming)



Securecrt session 配置: (开启 forward x11)



# 三、物理机网络配置

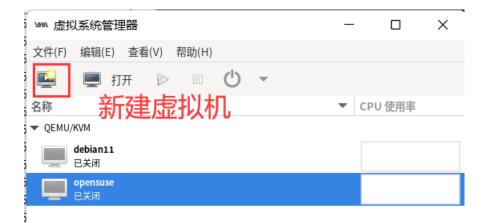
注意:如果物理机只有单网卡的话,要把网络改成桥接,以便与虚机共用网卡。配置示例:

```
文件名: /etc/network/interfaces.d/br0
# eth0 setup
allow-hotplug eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
  pre-up ifconfig $IFACE up
  pre-down ifconfig $IFACE down
# Bridge setup
auto br0
iface br0 inet static
  bridge_ports eth0
  bridge_stp off
  bridge_waitport 0
  bridge_fd 0
  address 192.168.3.22
  broadcast 192.168.3.255
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 192.168.3.1
  dns-nameservers 192.168.3.1
```

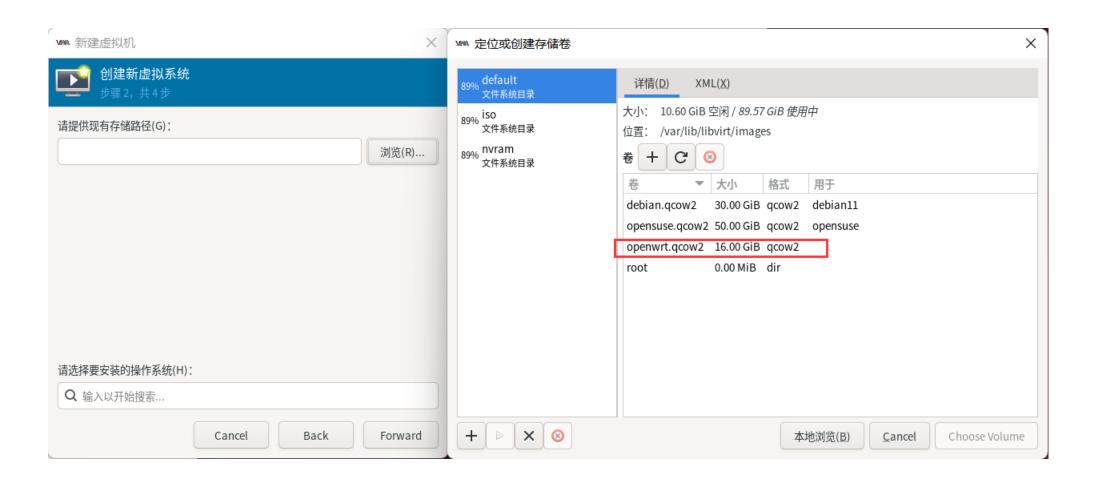
# 四、安装过程截图

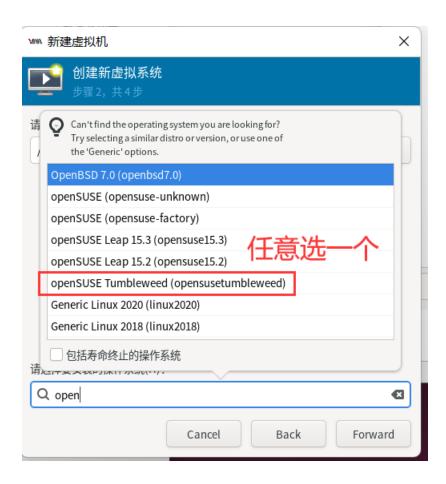
qemu 的固件镜像后缀是 .qcow2, 把镜像上传到物理机的 /var/lib/libvirt/images/目录下, 名字可以任意改。运行 virt-manager (或桌面环境下点击"虚拟机管理"图标)

```
Welcome to Armbian 22.05.3 Jammy with bleeding edge Linux 5.18.3-flippy-73-
System load:
                              Up time:
                                             3 days 18:43
Memory usage: 11% of 3.70G
                              Zram usage: 7% of 1.85G
                                                              IP:
CPU temp:
                              Usage of /:
              32°C
                                           73% of 14G
[ 15 security updates available, 54 updates total: apt upgrade ]
Last check: 2022-07-20 00:00
[ General system configuration (beta): armbian-config ]
Last login: Wed Jul 20 15:02:12 2022 from 192.168.3.18
root@gtking-pro:~# virt-manager
root@gtking-pro:~#
```

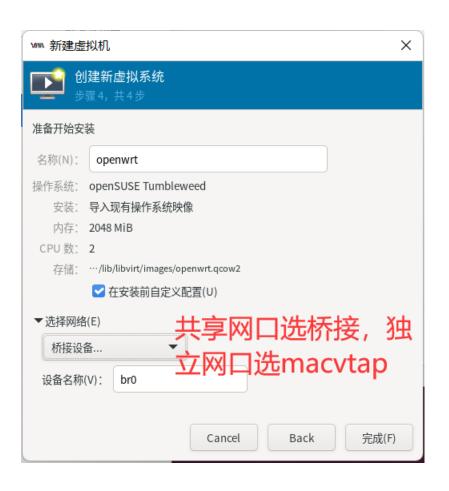


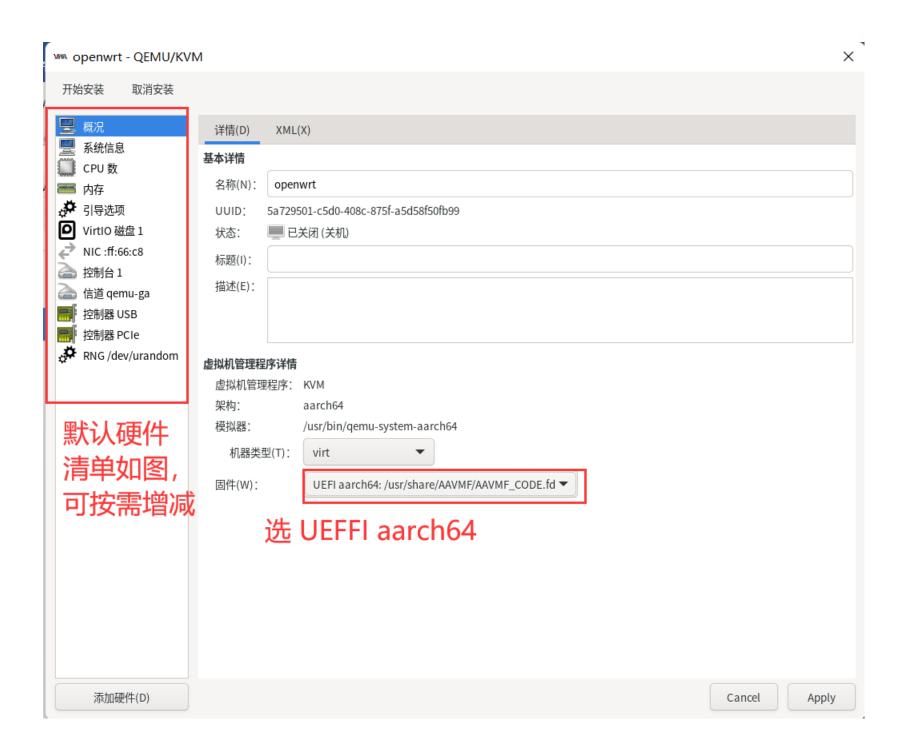


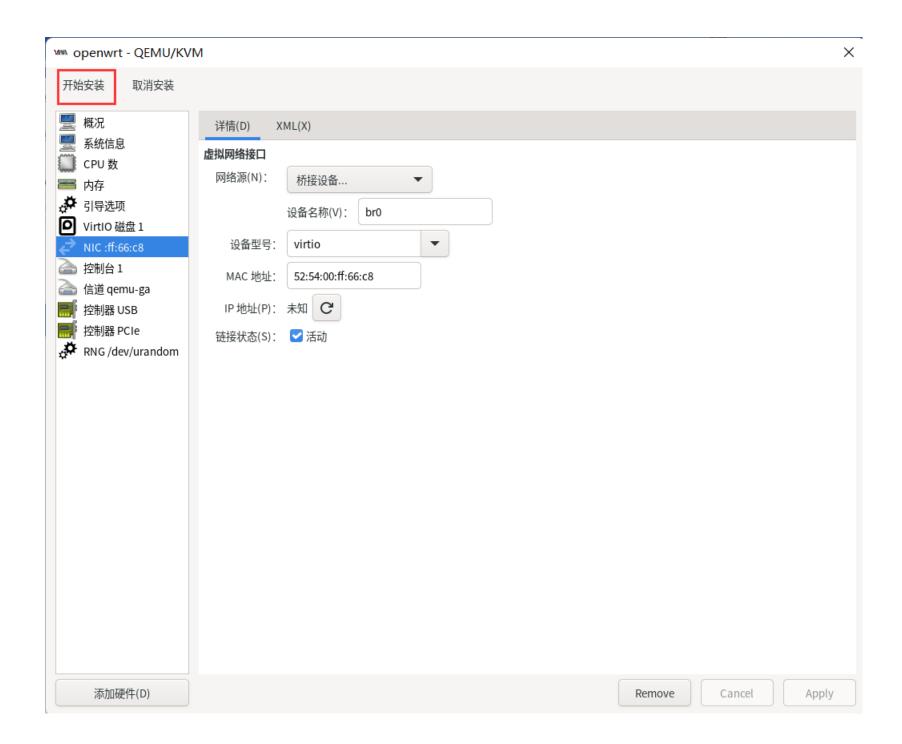


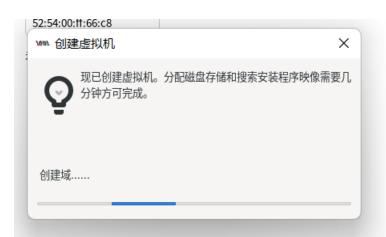


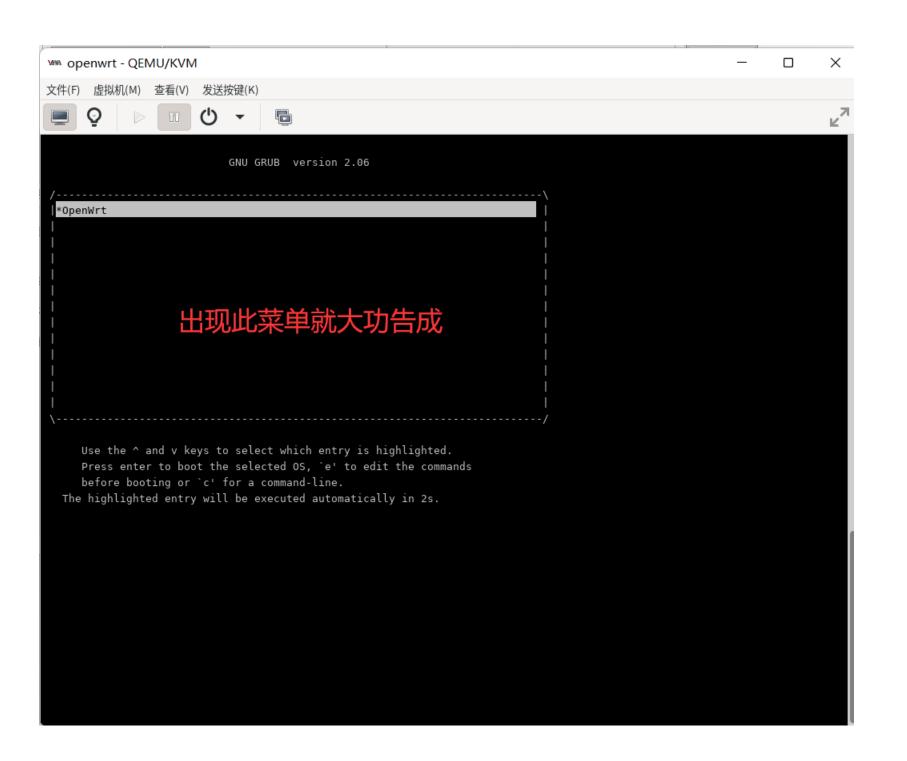




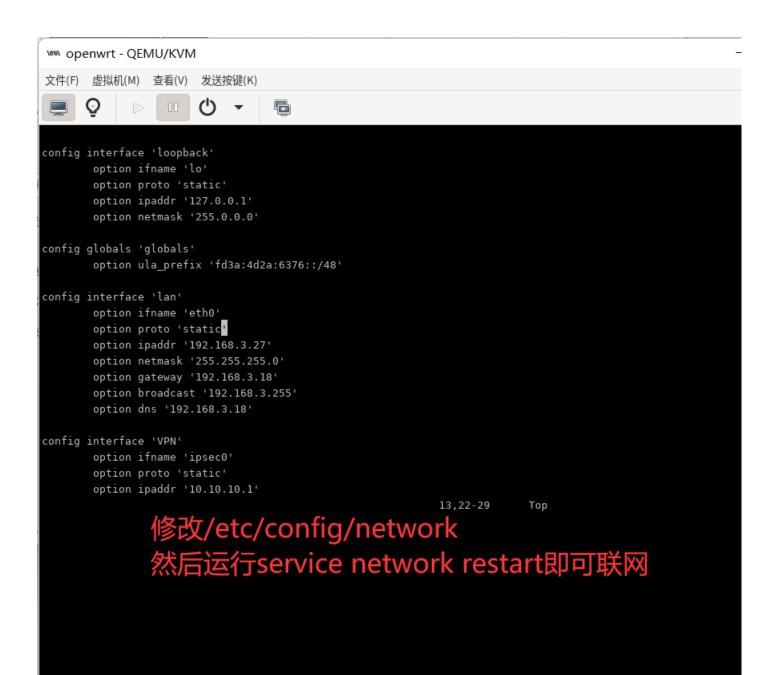








#### www. openwrt - QEMU/KVM 文件(F) 虚拟机(M) 查看(V) 发送按键(K) 10.989228] usbcore: registered new interface driver carl9170 10.993176] usbcore: registered new interface driver mt76x0u 10.996565] usbcore: registered new interface driver rt2500usb 11.001645] usbcore: registered new interface driver rt2800usb 11.007138] usbcore: registered new interface driver rtl8192cu 11.011498] usbcore: registered new interface driver ath9k htc 11.014490] kmodloader: done loading kernel modules from /etc/modules.d/\* 12.691011] xt FULLCONENAT: RFC3489 Full Cone NAT module 12.691011] xt FULLCONENAT: Copyright (C) 2018 Chion Tang <tech@chionlab.moe> 13.586476] 8021q: adding VLAN 0 to HW filter on device eth0 35.424246] NFSD: Using /var/lib/nfs/v4recovery as the NFSv4 state recovery d irectory 35.425532] NFSD: Using legacy client tracking operations. 35.426248] NFSD: starting 10-second grace period (net f0000000) // WIRELESS FREEDOM / Base on OpenWrt R22.6.16 by lean & lienol Kernel 5.18.11-flippy-74+ Packaged by flippy on 2022-07-15 PLATFORM: qemu-aarch64 SOC: generic BOARD: vm 设备信息: KVM Virtual Machine CPU 型号: ARMv8 Processor rev 2 (v8l) x 2 系统负载: 0.24 0.07 0.02 运行时间: 0分钟 54秒 内存已用: 7% of 1981MB IP 地址: 192.168.3.27 启动存储: 56% of 1.0G 系统存储: 56% of 1.0G root@vm27:/#



# vm27®

♠ 状态
概览
防火墙
路由表
系统日志
内核日志
系统进程
实时信息
实时监控
WireGuard 状态
负载均衡
释放内存
☆ 系统
▲服务
Docker
▲ 网络存储
■ VPN

# 状态

#### 系统

主机名	vm27	
	KVM Virtual Machine	
	CPU CoreMark	24876.008644
型号	aes-128-gcm(1K)	2274377.73k
	aes-256-gcm(1K)	1942573.06k
	chacha20-poly1305(1K)	732791.47k
架构	ARMv8 Processor rev 2 x 2	
固件版本	OpenWrt R22.6.16 (2022-07-15 23:27:16 by flippy) / LuCl Master (git-22.193.59890-	
内核版本	5.18.11-flippy-74+	
本地时间	Wed Jul 20 15:39:25 2022	
运行时间	0h 2m 29s	
平均负载	0.23, 0.10, 0.03	
CPU 使用率 (%)	5 %	

#### 内存

可用数	1801 MB / 19
口碎左	2 MB / 198
口後仔	Z IVID / 196

# 五、故障处理

5.1 cpu 模式不对: 提示 cpu mode 'host-mode' not supported

详情(D)

XML

自动启动

✓ 主机引导时启动虚拟机(U)



无法完成安装: 'unsupported configuration: CPU mode 'host-model' for aarch64 kvm domain on aarch64 host is not supported by hypervisor'

0

▼详情

dev/uran 无法完成安装: 'unsupported configuration: CPU mode 'host-model' for aarch64 kvm domain on aarch64 host is not supported by hypervisor'

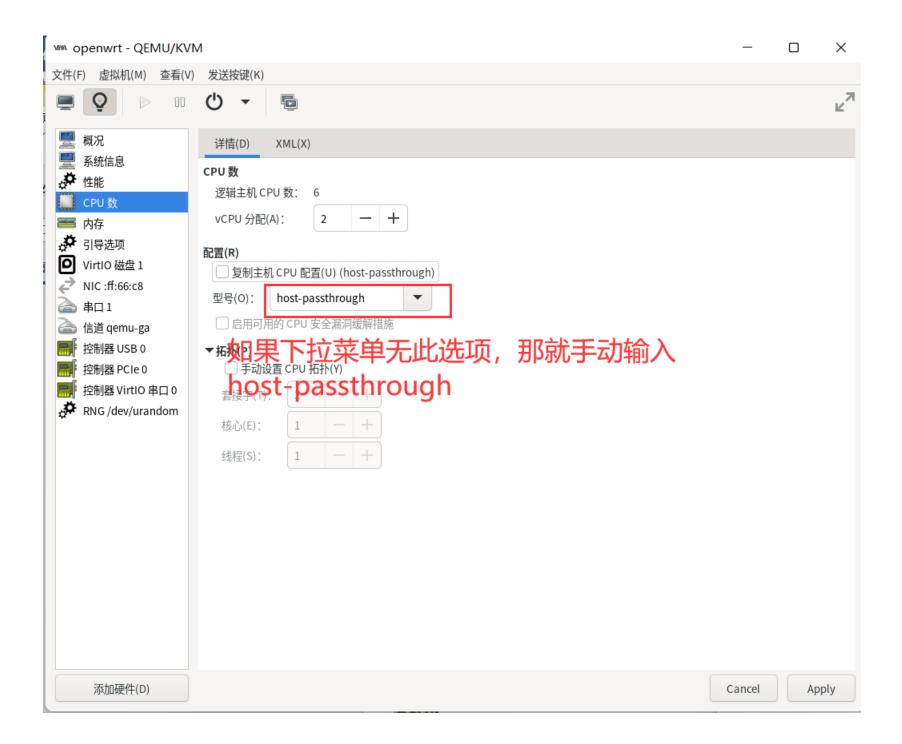
Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/usr/share/virt-manager/virtManager/asyncjob.py", line 75, in cb\_wrapper

callback(asyncjob, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

File "/usr/share/virt-manager/virtManager/createvm.pv", line 2089,

解决方法:把 cpu 模式手动改成 host-passthrough (如果下拉选项没这个,那就手动输入)



#### 5.2 虚拟机服务未启动

systemctl status libvirtd

正常情况应该这样:

```
root@gtking-pro:/etc/libvirt/gemu# systemctl status libvirtd
libvirtd.service - Virtualization daemon
    Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/libvirtd.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
    Active: active (running) since Sat 2022-07-16 20:45:31 CST; 4 days ago
TriggeredBy: • libvirtd.socket
            libvirtd-admin.socket
            • libvirtd-ro.socket
      Docs: man:libvirtd(8)
            https://libvirt.org
  Main PID: 2087 (libvirtd)
     Tasks: 23 (limit: 32768)
    Memory: 175.9M
       CPU: 13.546s
    CGroup: /system.slice/libvirtd.service
             —2087 /usr/sbin/libvirtd
             -2497 /usr/sbin/dnsmasg --conf-file=/var/lib/libvirt/dnsmasg/default.conf --leasefile-ro --dhcp-sc
             -2503 /usr/sbin/dnsmasg --conf-file=/var/lib/libvirt/dnsmasg/default.conf --leasefile-ro --dhcp-sc
```

#### 如果服务未激活,请手动激活并启动服务:

systemctl enable libvirtd systemctl start libvirtd systemctl status libvirtd

```
opensuse-factory - QEMU/KVM
    文件(F) 虚拟机(M) 查看(V) 发送按键(K)
     UEFI Interactive Shell v2.2
EDK II
   UEFI v2.70 (EDK II, 0x00010000)
   Mapping table
         FS0: Alias(s):HD0b:;BLK1:
             PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x3)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/HD(1,GPT,29E341E6-86D2-4DCD-A28
    E-625574FDA606,0x8000,0x10000)
        BLK3: Alias(s):
pensus
暂停
             VenHw(93E34C7E-B50E-11DF-9223-2443DFD72085,00)
        BLK0: Alias(s):
             PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x3)/Pci(0x0,0x0)
        BLK2: Alias(s):
             PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x3)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/HD(2,GPT,B4276181-75B7-4212-A15
    4-5E3044D29CB8,0x18000,0x200000)
    Press ESC in 3 seconds to skip startup.nsh or any other key to continue.
```

解决方法: 删除虚拟机重建, 多试几次, 或者给虚拟机改个名

### 5.4 桥接模式下,虚拟机能 ping 通主机,主机也能 ping 通虚拟机,但虚机 ping 不通外网

解决方法:一般是物理机防火墙开着引起的,可以关掉防火墙,或者在物理机的 /etc/sysctl.conf 里添加以下内容:

net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 0

net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 0

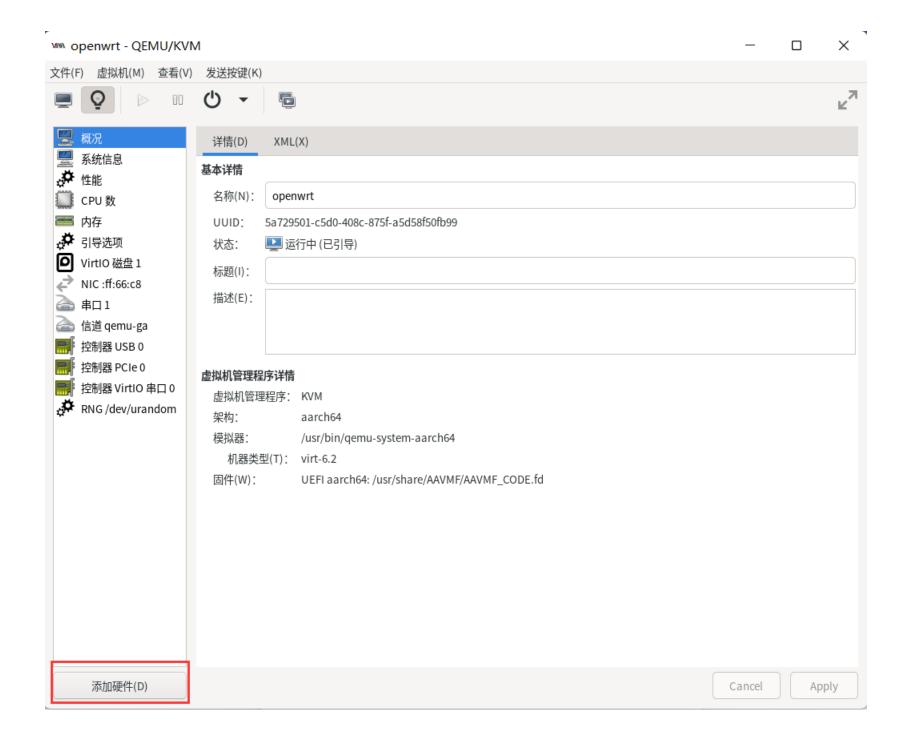
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-arptables = 0

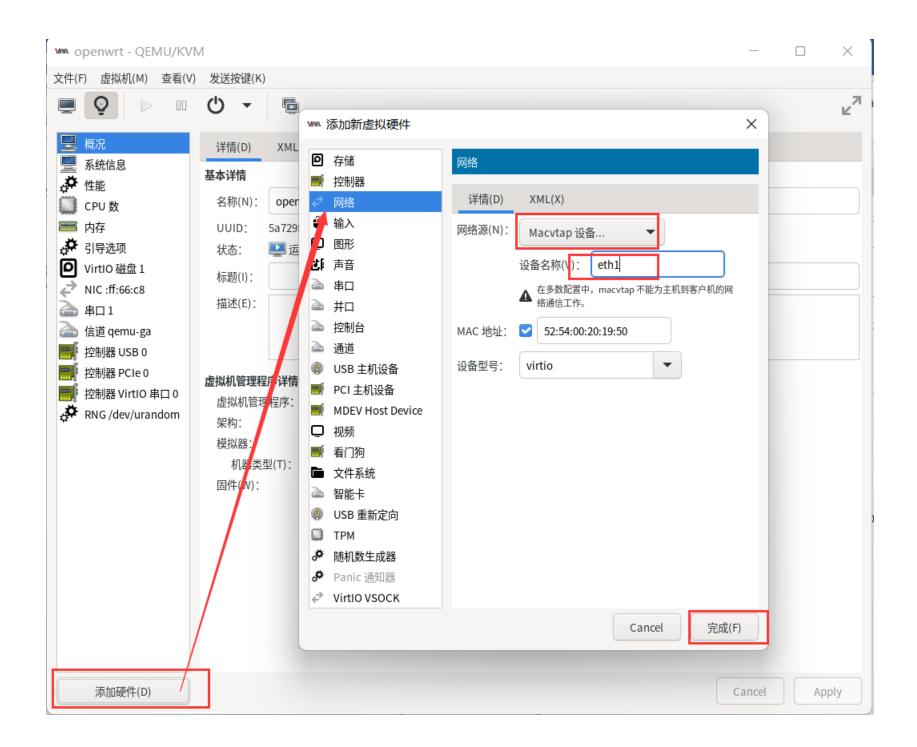
然后运行 sysctl -p

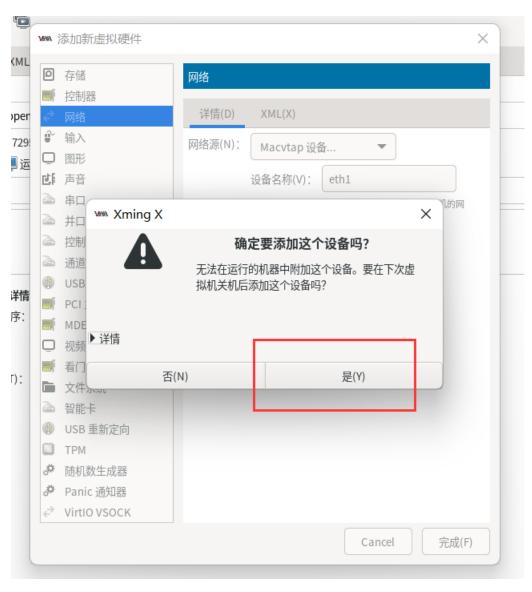
# 六、进阶用法

#### 6.1 给虚拟机添加第 2 张网卡

前提是物理机有多余的网卡可用,无论是 usb 扩展的还是 pcie 扩展的都行,假设物理机的第二张网卡是 eth1,那么:



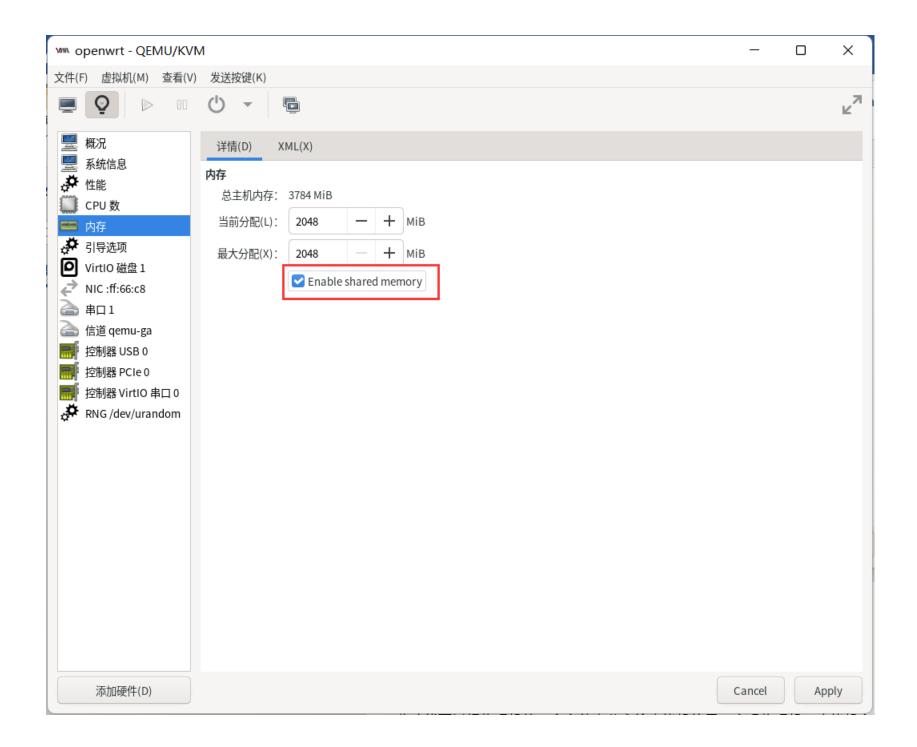




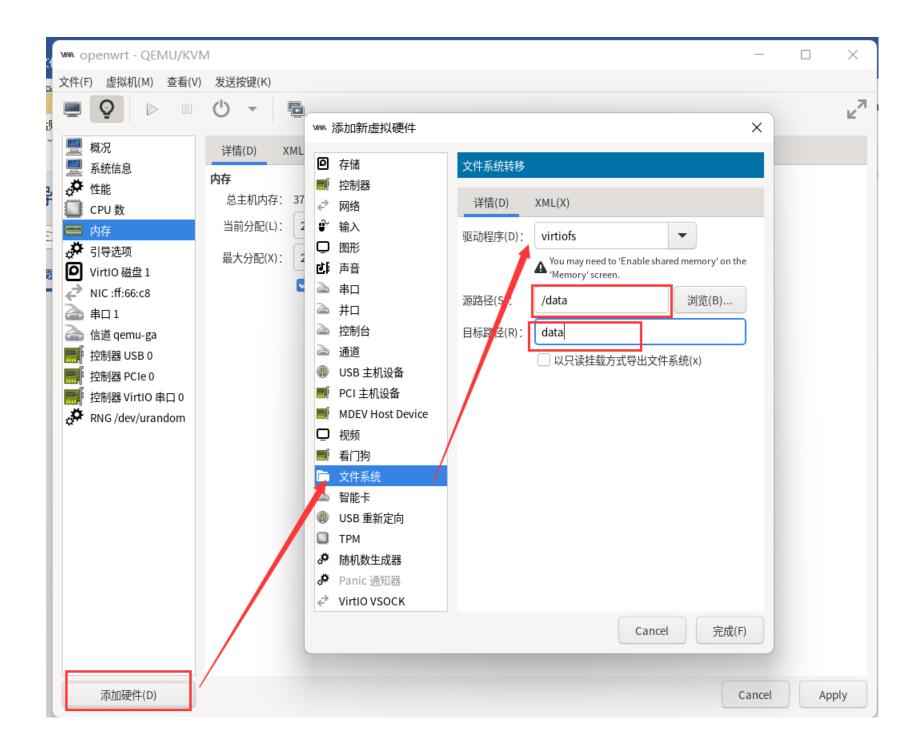
新添的网卡要关闭虚拟机之后才会出现,下次启动生效。

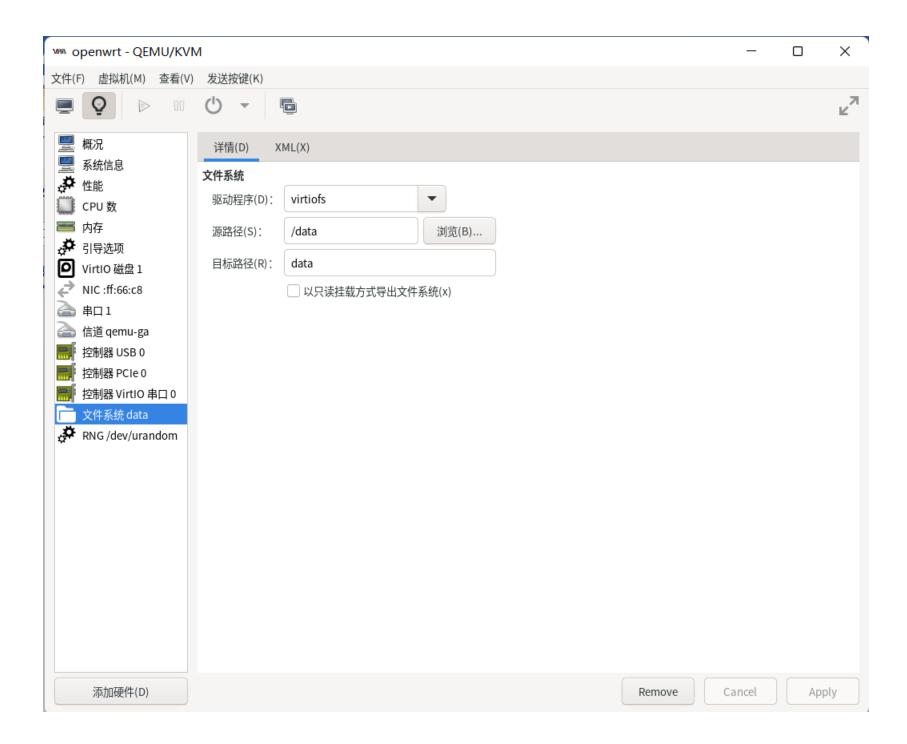
### 6.2 给虚拟机添加共享文件系统

此功能可以把物理机的一个文件夹共享给虚拟机使用,实现物理机、虚拟机之间文件共享,或多个虚拟机之间文件共享,非常实用! 首先要关闭虚拟机,把内存的 shared memory 选项打开:



然后添加硬件,选择"文件系统",驱动程序选择"virtiofs",源路径选择物理机上已存在的某个文件夹,目标路径随便编个名字(例如 data)





然后启动虚拟机 在虚机中输入命令: mkdir /mnt/data mount -t virtiofs data /mnt/data df -h

```
root@vm27:/# mkdir /mnt/data
mkdir: can't create directory '/mnt/data': File exists
root@vm27:/# mount -t virtiofs data /mnt/data
root@vm27:/# df -h
Filesystem
                                  Used Available Use% Mounted on
                        Size
udev
                       512.0K
                                         512.0K 0% /dev
tmpfs
                       198.1M
                                          198.0M 0% /run
                                 92.0K
/dev/vda2
                        1.0G
                                512.0M
                                          409.4M 56% /
tmpfs
                       990.6M
                                 17.2M
                                         973.5M 2% /tmp
                                         512.0K 0% /dev
tmpfs
                      512.0K
                                         990.6M 0% /sys/fs/cgroup
cgroup
                       990.6M
/dev/vda4
                       14.0G
                                  4.0M
                                          13.4G 0% /mnt/vda4
/dev/vda3
                                         904.6M 0% /mnt/vda3
                        1.0G
                                  3.8M
/dev/vdal
                                          30.5M 4% /boot/efi
                       31.9M
                                  1.4M
                                          13.4G 0% /mnt/vda4/docker
/dev/vda4
                       14.0G
                                  4.0M
/dev/vda4
                       14.0G
                                  4.0M
                                          13.4G 0% /mnt/vda4/docker/btrfs
                                          10.5G 89% /mnt/data
data
                       100.2G
                                 89.6G
root@vm2/:/#
```

挂载成功,如果想要开机自动挂载的话,可以把挂载命令添加到 /etc/rc.local 里

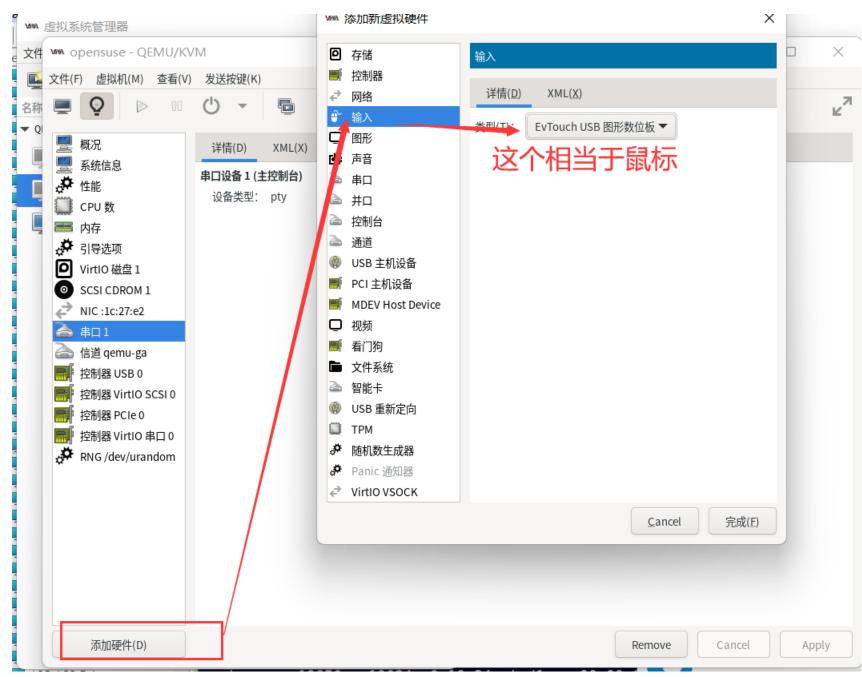
# Put your custom commands here that should be executed once
# the system init finished. By default this file does nothing.
mount -t virtiofs data /mnt/data
exit 0
~



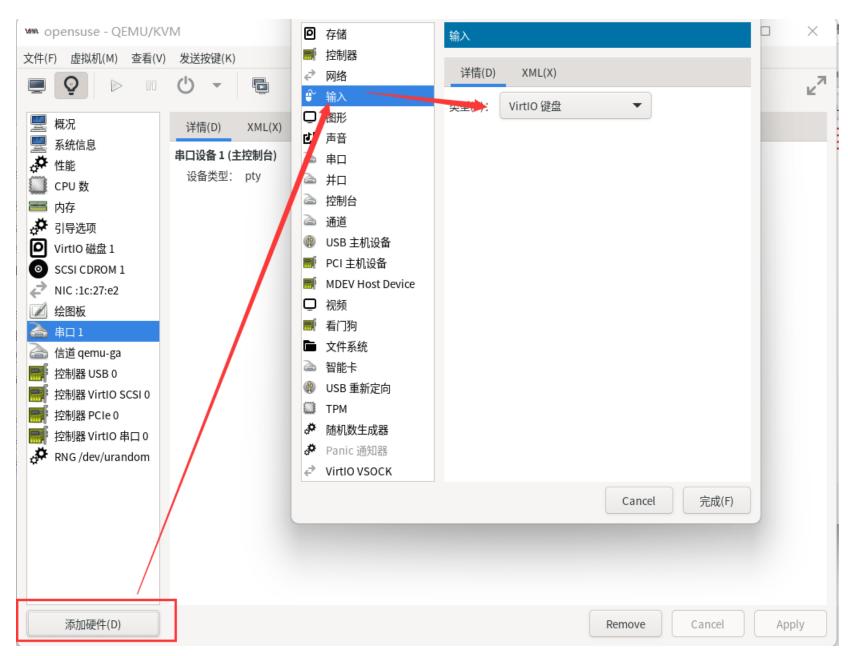
### 6.3 给虚拟机添加显卡 (openwrt 没啥用)

虽然对于 openwrt 没用,但对于其它 linux 发行版有用,如果想在 armbian 里运行另一个 linux (debian,ubuntu,openSUSE,archlinux,centos,gentoo,国产麒麟,国产统信 uos 等等),那这一步是必需的:

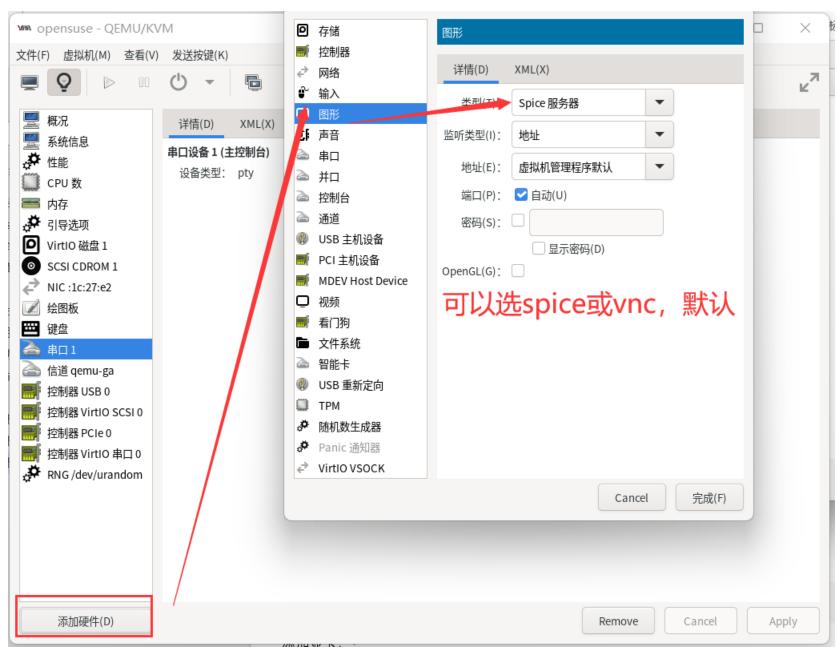
添加鼠标:



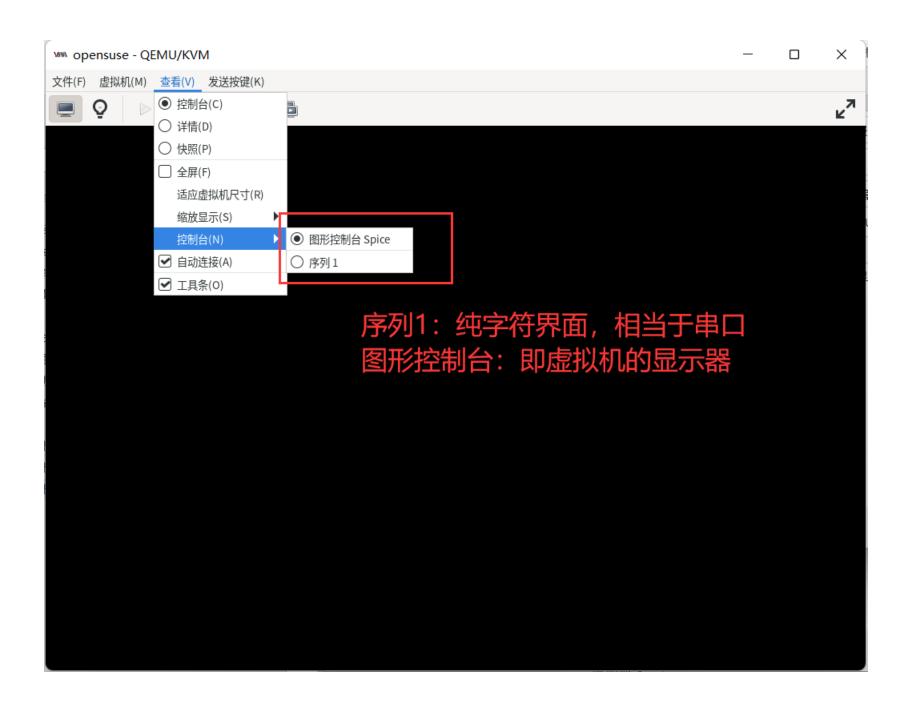
添加键盘:



添加显卡:

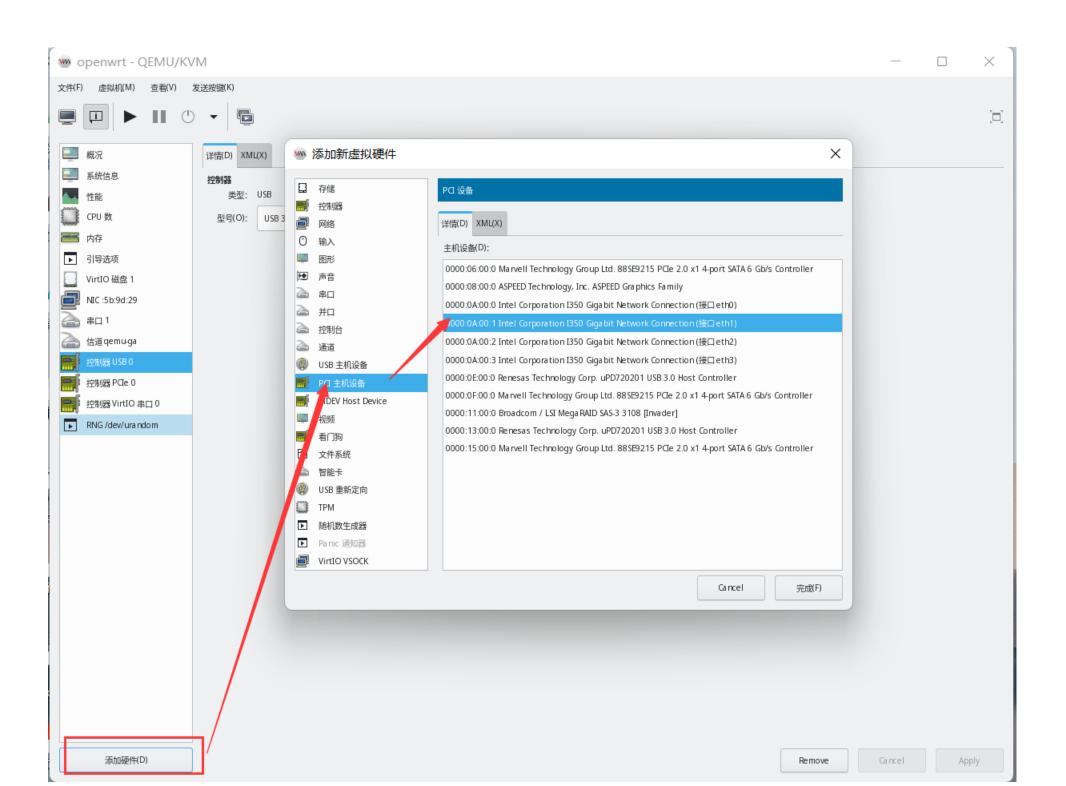


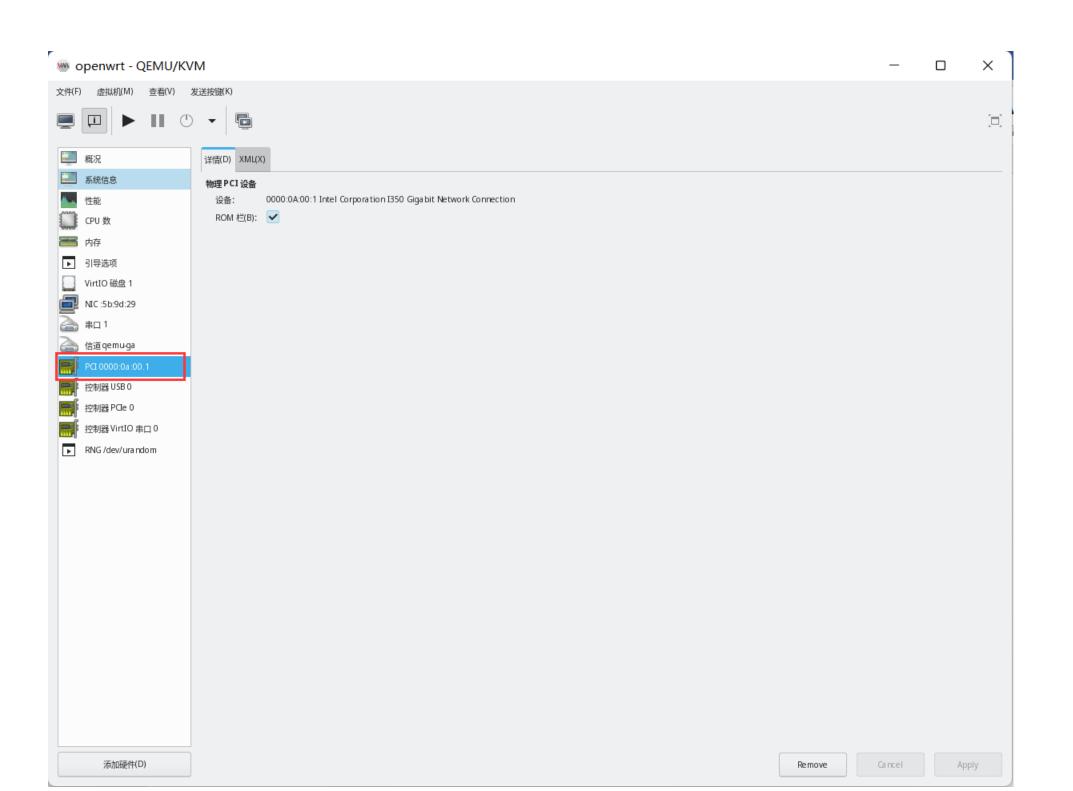
启动虚拟机:



### 6.4 给虚拟机添加直通设备

这需要物理机支持 iommu,一般的电视盒子就别想了,目前即使正规的 arm64 服务器也很少支持。







出现这个提示就是不支持直通 🙁

# 七、固件升级

#### 每次固件发布会有 2 个文件:

openwrt\_qemu-aarch64\_generic\_vm\_k5.18.13-flippy-75+.img
openwrt\_qemu-aarch64\_generic\_vm\_k5.18.13-flippy-75+.qcow2
其中,后缀为.qcow2 的文件是首次创建虚拟机用的,而另一个后缀为.img 的文件就用于升级的。

#### 7.1 命令行升级方法:

1. 把 openwrt\_qemu-aarch64\_generic\_vm\_k5.18.13-flippy-75+.img 及附带的升级脚本上传至虚拟机的 /mnt/vda4 目录下 (7z 压缩包里也会同时包含一个升级脚本: update-kvm-openwrt.sh, 与/usr/sbin/openwrt-update-kvm 是同一个文件,但版本可能更新一些)

- 2. cd/mnt/vda4
- 3. /usr/sbin/openwrt-update-kvm openwrt\_qemu-aarch64\_generic\_vm\_k5.18.13-flippy-75+.img 或

./update-kvm-openwrt.sh openwrt\_qemu-aarch64\_generic\_vm\_k5.18.13-flippy-75+.img

### 7.2. 用"虚拟宝盒"应用进行升级

使用方法基本与"晶晨宝盒"相同

# 八、内核升级

内核升级即: 只升级 kernel, 不升级 openwrt 的应用。

#### 8.1. 命令行升级

把 boot-xxxx.tar.gz、modules-xxxx.tar.gz 两个内核压缩包上传至 /mnt/vda4, 然后运行: openwrt-kernel-kvm

#### 8.2. 用"虚拟宝盒"应用进行升级

使用方法基本与"晶晨宝盒"相同