



Cloud Computing

Host based Virtualization (virtualbox, VMware player, KVM, WSL)

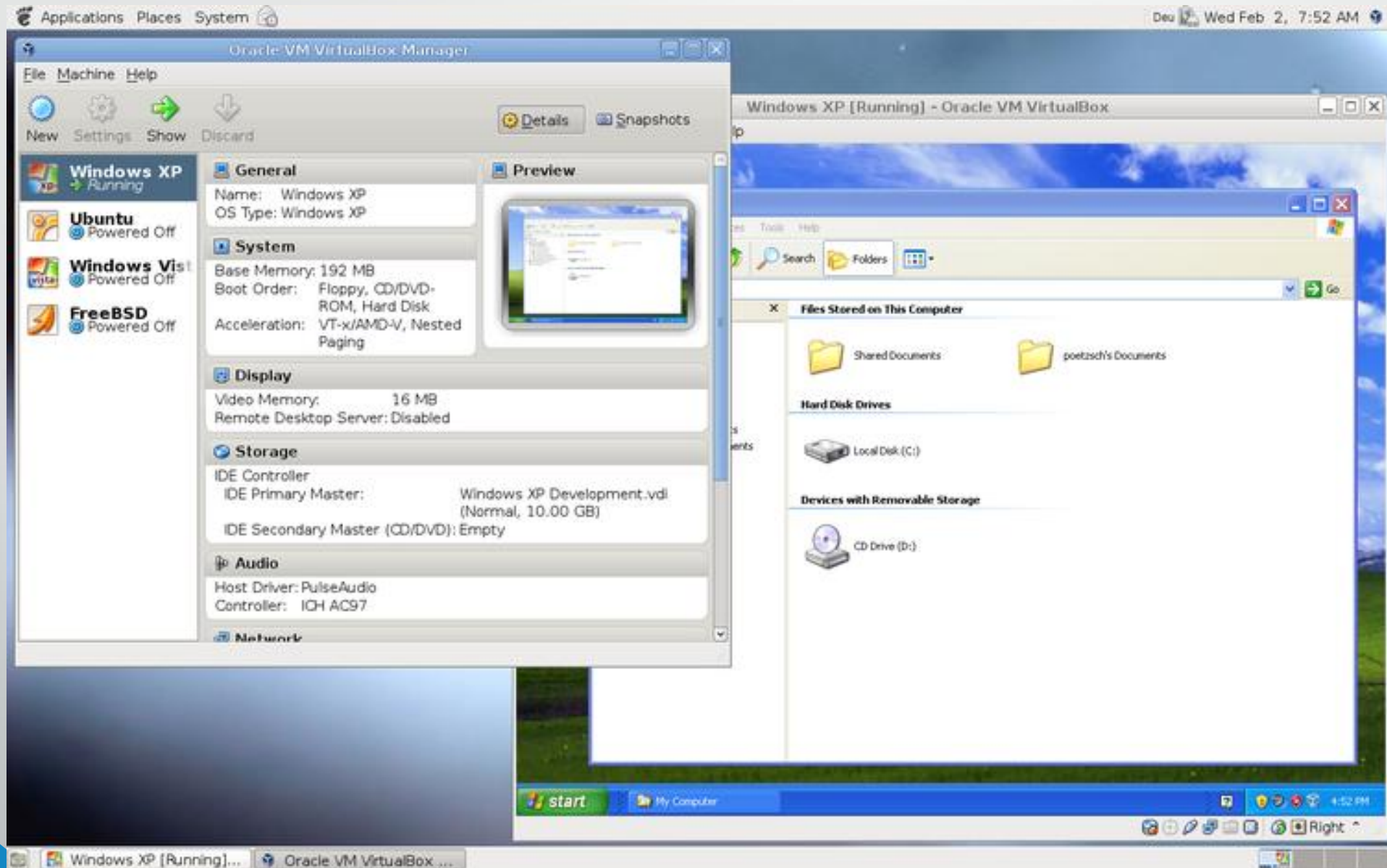
OVF, OVA

- Open Virtualization Format
- 2007, VMware, Dell, HP, IBM, Microsoft and XenSource created the „Open Virtual Machine Format“
- Contains:
 - Ovf descriptor (XML): cpu, memory description
 - One or more disks images, optional certifications
- The entire file structure can be managed in one (OVA) Open Virtualization Appliance (tar file)

Virtualbox

- Operating system required
- Linux/UNIX, MAC OS, Windows
- Use emulation, hardware acceleration

VirtualBox



Options

- Basic resources:
- CPU, RAM, Hard Disk
- 1. CPU
 - Available hardware virtualization
- 2. Memory
 - So choose to run alongside a host OS too!

Options 2.

- HDD
 - VDI (virtualbox image)
 - VMDK (Vmware image)
 - VHD (Windows Virtual machine image)
 - QCOW (Qemu image)

Options 3.

- Virtual Network card
 - 5 network card emulation (+1 virtual virtio-net)
 - Modes:
 - NAT Network address translation
 - Bridged network (Bridge device between host NIC and guest NIC)
 - Internal (for internal use only)
 - Host-only (between the host OS and virtual machines)

Options 4.

- Serial port share
- USB port share (USB over network)
- Shared directories (Between the host OS and the guest OS)

Snapshot

- Snapshot is a momentary backup of the virtual machine
- All virtual machine settings (XML)
 - The full image of the virtual disk is saved
 - When restoring, this state will return to whatever was deleted from the disk
 - Differencial image
 - Snapshot at runtime (memory dump)

Vmware Workstation Player

- The VMware solution for simplified virtualization
- Similar to virtualbox
- Lots of pre-installed virtual machines :
- <https://marketplace.cloud.vmware.com/#>

WSL

- Windows Subsystem for Linux
- We can use a Linux file system, commands and GUI apps while still using Windows
 - Latest versions are virtualized using Hyper-V ("Virtual Machine Platform" subset)
 - It can be problematic with other hypervisors (VMware, VirtualBox), but support has been added in newer versions.
- Open source!
- Two versions: WSL1 and WSL2

WSL1 vs. WSL2 – why better?

With WSL2:

- We are using a full Linux kernel
- 100% system call compatibility
- It runs the Linux versions as isolated containers

WSL1 vs. WSL2 – why better?

Comparing features

 Expand table

Feature	WSL 1	WSL 2
Integration between Windows and Linux	✓	✓
Fast boot times	✓	✓
Small resource foot print compared to traditional Virtual Machines	✓	✓
Runs with current versions of VMware and VirtualBox	✓	✗
Managed VM	✗	✓
Full Linux Kernel	✗	✓
Full system call compatibility	✗	✓
Performance across OS file systems	✓	✗
systemd support	✗	✓
IPv6 support	✓	✓

When WSL1 is a better choice

- Faster Windows file access from WSL1
- Serial port access (<- WSL2 also supports serial port access through USBIPD)
- Stricter memory usage
 - The memory usage of WSL2 changes continuously — it returns unused memory to Windows.
 - However, as long as WSL is running, it doesn't do this yet! With longer usage, this can become more significant.
 - WSL1 is not obsolete. It will remain an available solution alongside WSL2.

WSL₂

- High-level Linux integration on Windows
- Although it's a type of VM, it offers much faster boot times
- The localhost address space is shared by default
- GPU support — useful, among other things, for AI workloads
- Can also run inside a VM (nested virtualization)
- Supports the *wsl.conf* file used by WSL₁
- Default WSL version

WSL – VM or container?

- WSL1:
 - No full Linux kernel
- WSL2:
 - Lightweight VM, with a Linux kernel inside
 - Inside the VM, however, isolated containers are running.
- In short: a supported, deeper Linux integration for Windows systems.

WSL – different than traditional

Compared to a traditional operating environment:

- A lightweight utility VM automatically manages resources here
 - In some cases, WSL may shut down automatically (e.g., a web server)
- Host Windows files are accessible by default (via the */mnt* directory)
- WSL can also handle Windows executables
- The kernel is updated automatically
- GPU access works differently than on a typical Linux system

WSL2 peripherals

- USB device access:
 - USBIPD
- Networking:
 - Hyper-V Manager -> virtual switch -> .wslconfig file
- GUI usage:
 - WSLg (xserver, wayland)
- Backups:
 - „wsl --export” or „wsl --import”

Practical task

- The oracle acquisition after the virtualbox was removed from the virtual repository
- Simple script to install vbox to Ubuntu Linux 22.04
- `wget http://dev2.tilb.sze.hu/vboxinstall.sh`
- `chmod +x vboxinstall.sh`
- `./vboxinstall.sh`



VirtualBox

Download linux lite

- <https://www.linuxliteos.com/download.php>
- Install OS in virtualbox

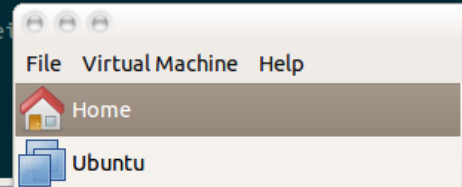
Host file system share

- settings -> shared folders
- Path: /mnt
- Directory name: mnt
- Mount point: /mnt
- In VM: `mount -t vboxsf mnt /mnt`


Exercise

- Vmware player is out from 2015 on Linux platform!
- `apt-get install build-essential linux-headers-`uname -r``
- `wget dev2.tilb.sze.hu/vmware-player.bundle`
- `chmod +x vmware-player.bundle`
- `./vmware-player.bundle`


```
andrei@andrei-desktop: ~
andrei@andrei-desktop:~$ lsb_release -cs
precise
andrei@andrei-
```




Welcome To VMware Player

**Create a New Virtual Machine**


Create a new virtual machine, which will then be added to the top of your library.

**Open a Virtual Machine**

Open an existing virtual machine, which will then be added to the top of your library.

**Upgrade to VMware Workstation**

Get advanced features like Snapshots, Record/Replay, Teams, Developer Tool integration, and more.

**Help**

View help contents for VMware Player.

About VMware Player

**Product Information**

Product: VMware® Player
Version: 4.0.3 build-703057
Product expiration: No expiration

**Additional Information**

Host name: andrei-desktop
Memory: 5952 MB
Host OS version: 3.2.0-25-generic-pae
UI log file: /tmp/vmware-andrei/player-31933.log

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 Close

Mini vm download

- wget <http://dev2.tilb.sze.hu/VM.ova>
- In VMware player open VM.ova
- ping google.com

KVM

- While on Linux OS, there is no difference between a server application and a desktop application, you can also do server virtualization on the desktop.
- KVM:
- `apt install -y qemu-kvm libvirt0 virt-manager
bridge-utils`
- `virt-manager`