



Virtualization with libVirt and KVM

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- Goals
- What is Virtualization?
- Various virtualization technologies
- Why libvirt?
- Installation
- Creating VMs
- Managing VMs
- Questions/discussions



Goals

- Testing infrastructure
- Easy to setup, replicate and administer
- Different releases of the operating systems
 - Ubuntu Server 12.04, 14.04, ...
- Various combinations of software packages in different versions
 - MySQL, PHP, Apache, Drupal, ApacheSolr, ...



Virtualization

- Multiple instances of different operating systems on the same hardware
- IBM doing it on mainframes since the 1960s
- Started coming to the Intel architecture at the turn of the century (VMWare)
- Can run Windows guest on Linux host or vice versa
- Free variants started to come (Qemu, VirtualBox, Xen, then KVM)





Hardware Support

- Technology to support virtualization at the CPU level
- Intel VT-x or AMD-V
- How to find out?
- `egrep "svm|vmx" /proc/cpuinfo > /dev/null ; echo $?`
 - 1 = NO virtualization support.
 - 0 = virtualization support.



- Fabrice Bellard
- More of an emulation than virtualization
- Useful for virtualizing FreeDOS and such lightweight operating systems
- Acceleration add-on
- Can be really slow



- innotek (Germany), then Sun Microsystems, now Oracle
- True Virtualization
- Great features
- Nice GUI interface on the desktop
- Also has a command line interface
 - but tends to be too verbose for my taste





VirtualBox

- Quick Demo





Virtuozzo/OpenVZ

- Parallels Inc.
- Operating System Level Virtualization
- File system: vzfs, maps to host file system directories
- Burst RAM (= swap)
- Slow I/O
- Used by many hosting companies
- Often slow for some Drupal sites



- University of Cambridge
- GPL V2
- Hypervisor with microkernel design
- Very good performance
- Popular with hosting companies
 - Linode, Amazon EC2, ...etc.)
- Been using it for years, but only as a guest

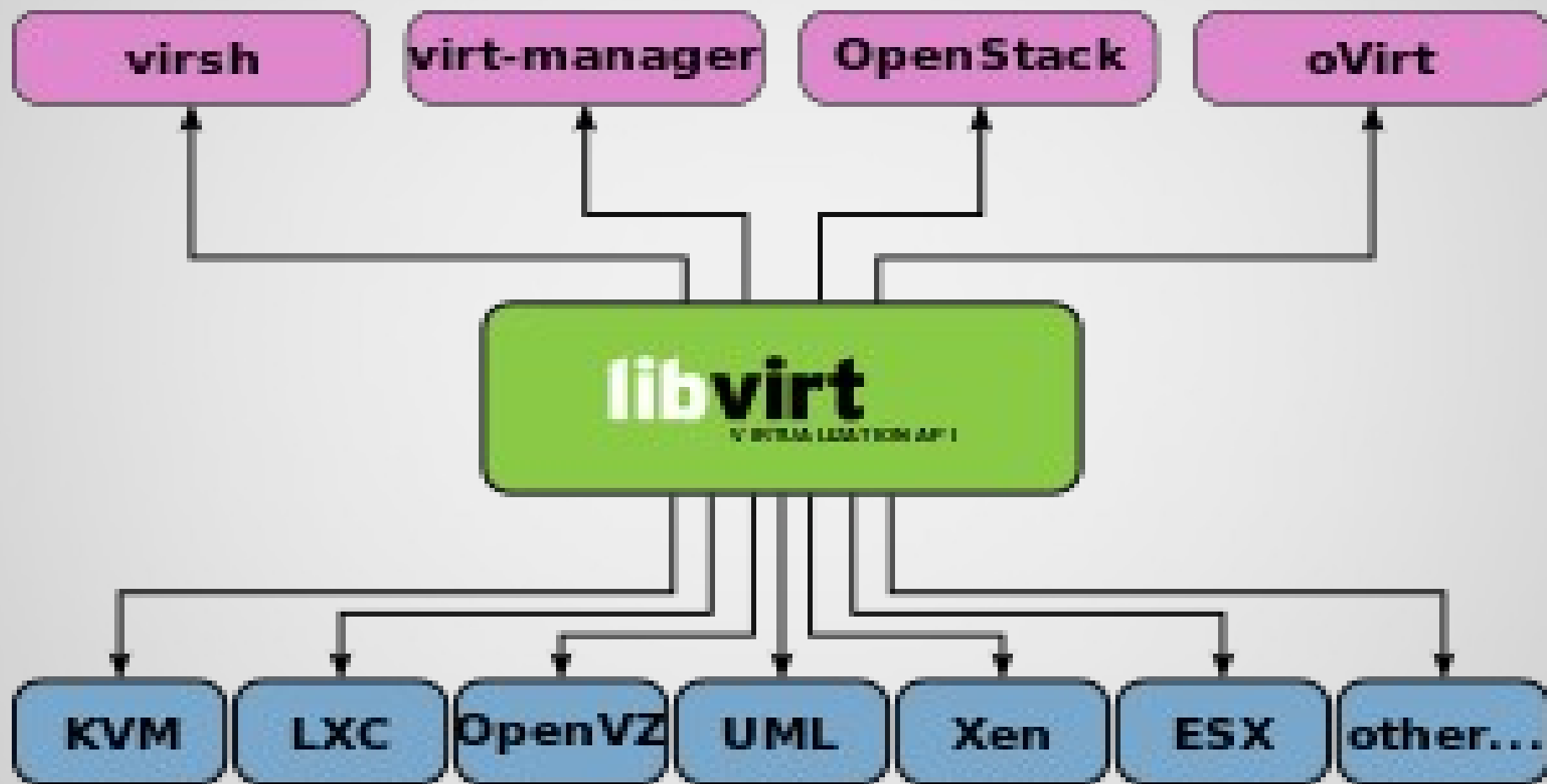


- Kernel based Virtual Machine
- Full virtualization for Linux on x86
- Uses hardware virtualization
 - Kernel module for Intel, another for AMD
- Each VM has private virtualized hardware (network card, graphics adapter, ...)
- <http://www.linux-kvm.org/>



- Abstracts the many variants into one API
- Same commands should work on many underlying technologies (Qemu, VirtualBox, KVM, ...)
- Allows datacentres with many virtual machines to minimize the amount of work that goes into scripting their deployment and management
- <http://libvirt.org/>







Installing libvirt

- `sudo aptitude install \`
- `qemu-kvm libvirt-bin virtinst virt-viewer virt-top`
- Add your user to the libvirt group (/etc/group)





Creating a Network Bridge

- Use wlan0 if you are on a laptop, or eth0 if you are on a server, in /etc/network/interfaces
- `auto br0`
- `iface br0 inet dhcp`
- `bridge_ports eth0`
- `$ sudo service networking restart`
- Bad idea! Stopped the host from connecting to the network on boot.



Creating a NAT Network

- \$ virsh net-edit default
- `<range start='192.168.122.2' end='192.168.122.254' />`
- `<host mac='fe:54:00:00:00:01'
name='p1.example.com' ip='192.168.122.11' />`
- `<host mac='fe:54:00:00:00:02'
name='t2.example.com' ip='192.168.122.12' />`
- \$ virsh net-destroy default
- \$ virsh net-start default





Creating a VM (domain)

- Download the ISO from a mirror
- Use this command (with sudo)
- `sudo virt-install \`
- `--name t8 --ram 512 --disk \`
`path=~/.virt/disks/t8.img,bus=virtio,size=4 \`
- `--cdrom ~/.virt/isos/trusty64/ubuntu-14.04.1-`
`server-amd64.iso \`
- `--boot cdrom \`
- `--graphics vnc`





Creating a VM (domain)

- If you are using a bridged network, then use:
 - `--network bridge=br0,mac=fe:54:00:00:00:11`
- Connect to the console (from your desktop to the server):
 - `$ virt-viewer -c qemu+ssh://host/system t8`
- Go through normal steps for installing Linux



Edit your VM

- Several steps needed before you boot again ...
 - `$ virsh edit t8`
- 1. Make it boot from disk, not CD-ROM
 - `<boot dev='cdrom' />`
 - `<boot dev='hd' />`
- 2. Change MAC address (if you want to)
- 3. Remove the CD-ROM
 - `<disk type='block' device='cdrom'> ...`
`</disk>`



Start your VM

- On the server

- `$ virsh start t8`

- On your desktop

- `virt-viewer -c qemu+ssh://host/system t8`



- Interactive shell for libvirt, many subcommands
- Starting and stopping a VM
 - `virsh start vm_name`
 - `virsh shutdown vm_name`
- Delete a VM (undefine)
 - `virsh undefine vm_name`
- Listing running VM
 - `virsh list --all`
- Much more ...





Compressing disk images

- Default images are “qcow2”, not “qcow”
- ```
$ qemu-img convert -f qcow2 -c -O qcow t8.img t8-new.img
```
- ```
$ mv t8-new.img t8.img
```
- ```
$ virsh edit t8
```
- ```
<driver name='qemu' type='qcow2' />
```
- ```
<driver name='qemu' type='qcow' />
```



# Tips and Tricks

- Save a pristine disk image (starting point)
  - Libvirt allows you to swap disk images, unlike VirtualBox, which stamps them with UUIDs, and complains if you swap them
- Snapshots are slow
- “Wait for I/O” can be a bottleneck (on regular single disk servers)
  - e.g. running aptitude full-upgrade on multiple instances simultaneously





# Bonus

Still with me?





- The easy way (GUI)
- Can manage one or more remote servers, not only your local desktop
- `$ sudo aptitude install virt-manager`
- Add a connection to the server, and off you go
- You can monitor CPU, disk and network usage
- You can create VMs





# Questions?

Any questions? Comments?

