Data Modelling Tools

AUTM08016

Topic 1 Build an Ubuntu Linux Platform on VirtualBox







Dr Diarmuid Ó Briain Version 1.0 [22 January 2024]



Copyright © 2024 C²S Consulting

Licenced under the EUPL, Version 1.2 or – as soon they will be approved by the European Commission - subsequent versions of the EUPL (the "Licence");

You may not use this work except in compliance with the Licence.

You may obtain a copy of the Licence at:

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/custom-page/attachment/eupl_v1.2_en.pdf

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the Licence is distributed on an "AS IS" basis, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

See the Licence for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the Licence.

Dr Diarmuid Ó Briain



Linux Version

~\$ lsb_re	Lease -a			
No LSB mod	dules are	availab	ole.	
Distribut	or ID:	Ubuntu		
Description:		Ubuntu	22.04.3	LTS
Release:	22.04			
Codename:	jammy			

VirtualBox version

```
~$ virtualboxvm --help | head -1
Oracle VM VirtualBox VM Runner v7.0.12
```

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1 Objectives	5
2. Virtual Machines and Containers	6
3. Containers	6
4. Installation platform	8
4.1 Ubuntu Desktop	8
4.2 Ubuntu Server	8
4.3 Ubuntu for IoT	8
5. Download Ubuntu Desktop Linux	9
6. Installation Medium	9
6.1 Installation on a computer	9
6.2 Installation on a VirtualBox VM	
6.2.1 Add a new VM to host Ubuntu Desktop	10
7. Install Ubuntu Desktop	14
7.1 Configure the Operating System	15
8. Post installation	17
8.1 Add a terminal to the dock	17
8.2 Removing unnecessary items from the dock	17
8.3 Update the Operating System	17
8.4 Add some essential packages	
8.5 Add Secure Shell keys	
8.6 VirtualBox Guest Additions	20
9. Exercise #1	22

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Hypervisors and Virtual Machines	6
Figure 2: VMs vs Containers	7
Figure 3: Startup Disk Creator	9
Figure 4: VirtualBox Hypervisor with no guest VMs	10
Figure 5: Install a new VM for Ubuntu Desktop	10
Figure 6: Memory and CPUs	11
Figure 7: Virtual Harddrive	11
Figure 8: A summary of the system	12
Figure 9: VM created and read for software installation	12
Figure 10: Boot options	13
Figure 11: Ubuntu Desktop installation	14
Figure 12: Ubuntu Desktop installation complete	15
Figure 13: Add/Remove from Favourites	17
Figure 14: VirtualBox Guest Additions	20
Figure 15: Completed Ubuntu Linux installation	21
Figure 16: Shared Clipboard/Drag and Drop	22

1. Introduction

In today's data-driven world, where organisations collect, store, and analyse vast amounts of information, databases and data modelling tools have emerged as essential tools for managing and extracting value from this data. Databases provide a structured repository for storing and organising data, while data modelling tools assist in designing and creating these databases efficiently and effectively. Studying databases and data modelling tools equips learners with the knowledge and skills necessary to design, implement, and maintain efficient and scalable data storage solutions that can power business operations, scientific research, and decision-making across various industries.

1.1 Objectives

At the end of this topic the learner will be able to install Ubuntu Linux in a Virtual Machine (VM) on an Oracle VirtualBox hypervisor.

2. Virtual Machines and Containers

A VM is an operating system that is contained within a software program, called a Hypervisor, on a computer. Like a physical computer, a VM has a Central Processing Unit (CPU), memory, storage disks and network interfaces; however, these are all contained within a program on a physical computer. In cloud computing terms a physical computer is termed bare-metal.



Figure 1: Hypervisors and Virtual Machines

The Hypervisor program manages VMs on the host computer in such a way as to give them access to the hardware by providing virtual hardware to the VM. It is common for modern processors to support the hypervisor by providing isolation from the real hardware. There are two types of Hypervisor, type 1 hypervisors run on bare metal, while Type 2s have an underlying operating system. The example in Figure 1 illustrates a Debian GNU/Linux VM hosting a Linux Mint VM which in turn is hosting a Microsoft Windows VM which in turn is hosting a Ubuntu VM.

3. Containers

An alternative to VMs are containers which provide isolation for applications. Containers have a Container Manager which is often also termed a Hypervisor; however, in this case isolation between the containers is provided by the host operating system through the use of virtual memory. While each VM has its own operating system, containers share many aspects of the host operating system and each container holds the differences from its host. As containers share aspects of the host operating system they enjoy lower overheads than VMs and hardware can therefore support many more containers that would be possible with a hypervisor and VMs.

Consider the diagram to the left side of Figure 2. This mirrors what was illustrated in Figure 1, except that it shows the runtime system of the operating system of each VM and an application or applications running on that VM. The runtime system is the operating system engine that translates application code into machine code for a collection of resources it manages. For the diagram on the right side of Figure 2 each container has its own instance of the runtime system though each runtime is

interfacing with the host operating system and not an operating system running in a VM. In this way the container is in fact an abstraction of the host operating system and applications in each container share the same underlying host operating system.



Figure 2: VMs vs Containers

A hybrid approach also exists called para-virtualisation. In this case virtual memory is used to support isolation; however, the VM must have specific device drivers installed that link it to the underlying hardware, via the hypervisor, to access device services.

4. Installation platform

Ubuntu Linux comes in a number of forms for different applications.

4.1 Ubuntu Desktop

Ubuntu desktop is an operating system suitable for installation on a Personal Computer. It can be installed on its own or alongside another operating system such as Microsoft Windows or Apple Mac OS or as a replacement as the sole operating system on the computer. Another option is to install Ubuntu Linux in a VM and that is the option this document will explore further.

4.2 Ubuntu Server

Alongside its parent, Debian GNU/Linux, Ubuntu Server is ideal for deployment in the cloud and data centre. Ubuntu Linux has five years of guaranteed free upgrades. Additionally there is a light build of Ubuntu Server, called Ubuntu Cloud, designed and optimised for rapid deployment on most major clouds such as Amazon AWS, Google Cloud Platform and Microsoft Azure.

4.3 Ubuntu for IoT

This version is a lightweight version ideal for IoT boards such as Raspberry Pi, Intel IoT platforms, Intel NUC, Kernel Virtual Machine (KVM), Qualcomm Dragonboard 410c, Intel IEI TANK 870, Xilinx Evaluation kits & System-on-Modules (SOM).

5. Download Ubuntu Desktop Linux

Download the current stable Ubuntu Desktop ISO file from the URL:

https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop

The current stable version (May 2022) is Ubuntu Desktop 22.04 Long Term Support (LTS).

6. Installation Medium

6.1 Installation on a computer

Create Bootable Installation Media by burning the downloaded ISO onto a USB Stick and make it bootable. There are many guides available for all operating systems to explain how to do that.

Ubuntu Linux has a built in Startup Disk Creator. As illustrated in Figure 3, simply search for it in the application search, select the ISO file and the USB Stick and select **Make Startup Disk**.

	м	ake Startup Disk	- • ×	
	To try or install Ubuntu from a removable disk, it needs to be set up as a startup disk.			
🔾 Startup Disk Creator 🛛 🖾	Source disc image (.iso):			
	CD-Drive/Image	OS Version	Size	
	/home/alovelace/Downloads/ut	o Ubuntu 22.04 LTS "Jammy Jelly	Other	
Startup Disk Cr	Disk to use:			
	Device	Label	Capacity	
	SanDisk Cruzer Orbit (/dev/sdb)	SanDisk Cruzer Orbit	7.5 GB	
		Close Make Sta	irtup Disk	

Figure 3: Startup Disk Creator

If an Ubuntu Linux computer is not available, download and install Rufus (https://rufus.ie/en). The procedure is similar to that just described.

On the computer that Ubuntu Desktop will be installed on, insert the new bootable USB Stick in one of its USB ports. Boot the computer and Ubuntu Linux will prompt for installation. It may be necessary to enter the computer's Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) settings and change the boot medium from the hard disk to the USB drive.

6.2 Installation on a VirtualBox VM

Oracle VirtualBox is a type-2 hypervisor for x86 virtualisation developed by Oracle Corporation. VirtualBox can be downloaded and installed easily on most operating systems (https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads). The computer where the VirtualBox hypervisor is installed is known as the host and on this, one or more guest operating systems are installed. The hypervisor presents virtual hardware upon which the guest, Virtual Machines (VM) is installed.



Figure 4: VirtualBox Hypervisor with no guest VMs

Select **New** to define a new VM for installation.

6.2.1 Add a new VM to host Ubuntu Desktop

	Create Virtual Machine		
	Virtual machine Name and Operating System		
	Please choose a descriptive name and destination folder for the new virtual machine. The name you choose will be used throughout VirtualBox to identify this machine. Additionally, you can select an ISO image which may be used to install the guest operating system.		
-	Name: Ubuntu_22.04		
	Folder: home/dobriain/VirtualBox VMs		
	ISO Image: /home/dobriain/ubuntu-22.04.2-desktop-amd64.iso		
Y	Edition:		
	Type: Linux		
	Version: Ubuntu (64-bit)		
	Skip Unattended Installation		
	$(rac{1}{2})$ You have selected to skip unattended guest OS install, the guest OS will need to be installed manually.		
<u>H</u> elp	Expert Mode Back Next Cancel		

Figure 5: Install a new VM for Ubuntu Desktop

- Specify the Name: of the VM, and link to the .iso image.
- Select the option Skip Unattended Installation.
- Click Next.

	Create Virtual Machine	8
	Hardware You can modify virtual machine's hardware by changing amount of RAM and virtual CPU count. Enabling EFI is also possible. Base Memory: 4 MB 64512 MB Processors: 1 CPU 12 Enable EFI (special OSes only)	8192 MB 🗘
<u>H</u> elp	<u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext	<u>C</u> ancel

Figure 6: Memory and CPUs

- As illustrated in Figure 6, specify a suitable base memory, for example 8192 MB and 2 or 3 CPUs depending on system availability.
- Click Next.

	Create Virtual Machine	8
	Virtual Hard disk	
	If you wish you can add a virtual hard disk to the new machine. You can either create a new hard disk file or select an existing one. Alternatively you can create a virtual machine without a virtual hard disk.	
	• Create a Virtual Hard Disk Now	
	D <u>i</u> sk Size:	25.00 GB
	4.00 MB 2.00 TB	
	Pre-allocate <u>F</u> ull Size	
	Use an Existing Virtual Hard Disk File	
and the second se	Windows10-disk001.vdi (Normal, 50.00 GB)	× 🗔
	O Do Not Add a Virtual Hard Disk	
<u>H</u> elp	<u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext	<u>C</u> ancel

Figure 7: Virtual Harddrive

- Create a Virtual harddrive of 25 GB or more if the hardware has capacity.
- Click Next.

		Create Virtual Machine		8
	Summary			
	The following table summarize When you are happy with the c Alternatively you can go back a	s the configuration you have chos onfiguration press Finish to creat Ind modify the configuration.	en for the new virtual machine. e the virtual machine.	
	👙 Machine Name and OS Typ	De la		
	Machine Name	Ubuntu_22.04		
	Machine Folder	/home/dobriain/VirtualBox VM	/ls/Ubuntu_22.04	
	ISO Image	/home/dobriain/Dropbox/8.Sc	ftware_Images/Ubuntu/Ubuntu-22.04/	ubu
	Guest OS Type	Ubuntu (64-bit)		
	Skip Unattended Install	true		
	Hardware			
	Base Memory	8192		
and the second sec	Processor(s)	2		
	EFI Enable	false		
	Disk			
	Disk Size	25.00 GB		
	Pre-allocate Full Size	false		
<u>H</u> elp			<u>B</u> ack <u>F</u> inish <u>C</u> an	cel

Figure 8: A summary of the system

- A summary of the system defined is presented.
- Click Finish.

	Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager	- 🗆 🙁
<u>F</u> ile <u>M</u> achine <u>H</u> elp		
Tools	New Add Settings Discard Start	
🖾 🗖 Ubuntu 22.04	📃 General	Preview
Powered Off	Name: Ubuntu_22.04 Operating System: Ubuntu (64-bit)	
	System	
	Base Memory: 8192 MB Processors: 2 Boot Order: Floppy, Optical, Hard Disk Acceleration: Nested Paging, KVM Paravirtualization	Ubuntu_22.04
	📃 Display	
	Video Memory: 16 MB Graphics Controller: VMSVGA Remote Desktop Server: Disabled Recording: Disabled	

Figure 9: VM created and read for software installation

- Highlight the newly installed VM.
- Click the **Start** icon.

GNU GRUB version 2.06	
*Try or Install Ubuntu Ubuntu (safe graphics) OEM install (for manufacturers) Test memory	
Use the f and 4 keys to select which entry is highlighted. Press enter to boot the selected OS, `e' to edit the commands	
before booting or `c´ for a command-line. The highlighted entry will be executed automatically in 1s.	

Figure 10: Boot options

• Select Try or Install Ubuntu.

7. Install Ubuntu Desktop



Figure 11: Ubuntu Desktop installation

No matter whether the installation is on a computer or a VM on a hypervisor, the installation will arrive to a welcome screen.

- Select Install Ubuntu.
- Keyboard layout:
 - Select preferred keyboard, I.e. English UK (Intl, with dead keys).
 - Click **Continue**.
- Updates and other software:
 - There two options, Normal and Minimal Installation. In Normal Installation, all Graphical User Interface (GUI) related applications will be installed whereas with minimal installation only basic applications are installed.
 - Select Normal Installation and Install 3rd Party Software.
 - Click **Continue**.
 - Installation Type:
 - Select Erase Disk and install Ubuntu.
 - **Note**: If this installation is on a computer, shared with another operating system then it will be necessary to create partitions to accommodate both operating systems. This is outside the scope of this introductory module.
 - Select Install Now.
- Write the changes to disks:
 - Click **Continue**.

The base operating system will take some time to install at this point.

7.1 Configure the Operating System

A Map of the world will be presented.

- Where are you?:
 - Select location, i.e. **Dublin**.
 - Click **Continue**.
- Who are you?:
 - Fill-out the details of the primary user.
 - Your name: Ada Lovelace
 - Your computer's name: ada-VirtualBox
 - Pick a username: **ada**
 - Choose a password: **ada_pass**
 - Confirm your password: ada_pass
 - Select Require my password to login.
 - Click **Continue**.

The software will take some time to install at this point.

Ubuntu Desktop will now install on the VM.



Figure 12: Ubuntu Desktop installation complete

When Ubuntu Linux has installed, restart the VM and login once is has rebooted. If the installation was made on computer hardware then do not forget to remove the bootable USB stick and change the boot medium from USB back to hard disk from BIOS settings if you found that you needed to change them.

Note that the created user will have administrative rights. On GNU/Linux such rights are called **root** rights and they are achieved through the Super User do (**sudo**) command.

8. Post installation

Add to Favorites	New Window Play/Pause Next
	Previous
Terminal	Remove from Favorites

Figure 13: Add/Remove from Favourites

On the left of the desktop is the dock. It gives access to the applications installed on the operating system. The icon on the bottom left of the dock shows the applications.

8.1 Add a terminal to the dock

As illustrated in Figure 13 search for **gnome-terminal**, run it and while it is running right click on the temporary icon that appears in the **dock** and select **Add to Favorites**.

8.2 Removing unnecessary items from the dock

Also illustrated in Figure 13 is the removal of **Rhythmbox** from the **dock**. Right click on the icon and select **Remove to Favorites**.

8.3 Update the Operating System



In common with most GNU/Linux distributions, Ubuntu hosts a repository of applications which can be accessed and updated at any time. In fact Ubuntu will offer you reminders from time to time. These updates can be carried out through the Ubuntu Software Centre; however, it is much faster to complete this task through the terminal.

Run the terminal by selecting the icon you recently added to the **dock** and update the package information from all configured sources. When this is complete install available upgrades of all packages currently installed on the system from those sources.

ada:~\$ sudo apt update

Fetched 369 kB in 1s (382 kB/s) Reading package lists... Done Building dependency tree Reading state information... Done All packages are up to date.

ada:~\$ sudo apt -y upgrade

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

8.4 Add some essential packages

gcc – GNU project C and C++ compiler. This is essential for compiling source code.

make – Utility will determine automatically which pieces of a large program need to be recompiled, and issue the commands to recompile them.

openssh-server – OpenSSH is a suite of secure networking utilities based on the Secure SHell (SSH) protocol, which provides a secure channel over an unsecured network in a client–server architecture.

```
ada:~$ sudo apt -y install gcc make openssh-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  gcc-multilib autoconf automake libtool flex bison gcc-doc make-doc
 molly-quard monkeysphere ssh-askpass
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  gcc make openssh-server
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 550 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,991 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Preconfiguring packages ...
Setting up openssh-server (1:8.3p1-1) ...
Setting up gcc (4:10.2.0-1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up make (4.3-4ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (246.6-1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.3-2) ...
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36-7) ...
```

8.5 Add Secure Shell keys

ssh-keygen generates, manages and converts authentication keys for Secure Shell (SSH), an essential tool for connectivity to other devices or to secure connections from other devices.

- -t Specifies the type of key to create, in this case a Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (RSA) key pair includes a public and a private key. The RSA private key is used to generate digital signatures, and the RSA public key is used to verify digital signatures.
- -b Specifies the number of bits in the key to create. For RSA keys, the minimum size is 1024 bits and the default is 3072 bits.

ada:~\$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ada/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ada/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/ada/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Pm4KoPJHgvlnVsJ9AuBpjVNDLMoA5o7HBHkQBkiH6gI ub-g3-20-04@ubuntu
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 4096]----+
|@B.+.
                  |Bo= +
                  |+=.B .
                  T
|E+* o
                  |+=+○ ○ S
                  |++..+ +..
                  |+. 0.0 00
                  | . . . = . . . .
                  | .= .o.
                  +----[SHA256]----+
```

8.6 VirtualBox Guest Additions

This only applies to Ubuntu Linux installed in a VirtualBox VM. Guest Additions are designed to be installed **inside** a VM after the guest operating system has been installed. They consist of device drivers and system applications that optimise the guest operating system for better performance and usability.

	Ubuntu 22.04 [Running]	- Oracle VM VirtualBox –	
File Machine View	Input Devices Help		
Activities	 Optical Drives 	>	●) + □
	🛄 Audio		
	P Network	>	
	DISB 🖉 USB	>	
	Shared Folders	>	
	🗒 Shared Clipboard	>	
	🛐 Drag and Drop	>	
	🧭 Insert Guest Additions CD in	age	
		A	
			-
		Home	e
Insert the Guest Additions of	disk file into the virtual optical drive	🖸 💿 🔃 🗗 🆉 🗂 🗐 💾 🕅 🔇 💽 Rigt	ht Ctrl

Figure 14: VirtualBox Guest Additions

VirtualBox provides a virtual disk with the Guest Additions software on it. From the guest VMs perspective it is as if a CD was installed in its CD slot.

Insert this **Guest Additions CD** image by selecting the option under **Devices** in the VM menu. That will then mount the virtual CD at /media/ada on the Ubuntu Linux filesystem.

Change to this directory and run the **autorun.sh** program as shown below. After they have installed, rerun the VM to enable the additions.

ada:~\$ cd /media/ada/Vbox_Gas_6.1.10/

ada:/media/ada/Vbox_Gas_6.1.10~\$ sudo ./autorun.sh Verifying archive integrity... All good. Uncompressing VirtualBox 6.1.32 Guest Additions for Linux..... VirtualBox Guest Additions installer Removing installed version 6.1.32 of VirtualBox Guest Additions... Copying additional installer modules ... Installing additional modules ... VirtualBox Guest Additions: Starting. VirtualBox Guest Additions: Building the VirtualBox Guest Additions kernel modules. This may take a while. VirtualBox Guest Additions: To build modules for other installed kernels, run VirtualBox Guest Additions: /sbin/rcvboxadd quicksetup <version> VirtualBox Guest Additions: or VirtualBox Guest Additions: /sbin/rcvboxadd quicksetup all VirtualBox Guest Additions: Building the modules for kernel 5.8.0-36generic. VirtualBox Guest Additions: Running kernel modules will not be replaced until the system is restarted Press Return to close this window...

ada:/media/ada/Vbox_Gas_6.1.10~\$ sudo reboot now



Figure 15: Completed Ubuntu Linux installation

9. Exercise #1

				U	ountu 22.04 [Running] - Or	acle VM VirtualBox
File Ma	chine View	Input	Devices Help			
Activities			 Optical Drives 	>	May 11 07:15	
			璭 Audio	>		
			P Network	>		
			🖉 USB	>		
_	Home	:	Shared Folders	>		
			📕 Shared Clipboard		O Disabled	
			🛐 Drag and Drop	>	O Host To Guest	
			🔗 Insert Guest Additions CD image		🔘 Guest To Host	
					 Bidirectional 	
					A A	

Figure 16: Shared Clipboard/Drag and Drop

- Install Ubuntu Desktop version 22.04, Jammy Jellyfish, in a VirtualBox Virtual Machine as described.
 - Add the Gnome text-editor and calculator to the Dock
 - Set the VirtualBox Shared Clipboard to Bidirectional
 - Set the VirtualBox Drag and Drop to Bidirectional
 - What do these additions do?

Notes: