DSFOCUS 🕬

NSFOCUS vNTA

Installation and Deployment Guide



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Confidentiality: RESTRICTED

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Preface

This document briefly describes virtual NSFOCUS Network Traffic Analyzer (vNTA) and details how to deploy and install it.

This document is provided for reference only. It may slightly differ from the actual product due to version upgrade of the virtual platform or other reasons.

Organization

Chapter	Description
1 Configuration Requirements	Describes configuration requirements of VMware ESXi and QEMU KVM.
2 Deployment on VMware ESXi	Describes how to import and configure vNTA on the VMware ESXi platform.
3 Deployment on QEMU KVM	Describes how to import and configure vNTA on the QEMU KVM platform.
A Default Parameters	Describes factory defaults of vNTA.
B FAQ	Describes questions frequently asked during product installation and answers to these questions.

Change History

Version	Description
V4.5R90F04SP02	First issue.

Conventions

Convention	Description
Bold font	Keywords, names of screen elements like buttons, drop-down lists or fields, and user- entered text appear in bold font.
Italic font	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in italic font.

Convention	Description
Note	Reminds users to take note.
Tip	Indicates a tip to make your operations easier.
Caution	Indicates a situation in which you might perform an action that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.
Warning	Indicates a situation in which you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.
A > B	Indicates selection of menu options.

Technical Support

Hardware and Software Support

Email: support@nsfocusglobal.com

Cloud Mitigation Support

Email: cloud-support@nsfocusglobal.com

Phone:

- USA: +1-844-673-6287 or +1-844-NSFOCUS
- UK: +44 808 164 0673 or +44 808 164 0NSF
- Netherlands Toll: +31 85 208 2673 or +31 85 208 2NSF
- Australia: +61 2 8599 0673 or +61 2 8599 0NSF
- Brazil: +55 13 4042 1673 or +55 13 4042 1NSF
- Japan: +81 3-4510-8673 or +81 3-4510-8NSF
- Singapore: +65 3158 3757
- Middle East: +973 1619 7607
- Hong Kong, China: +852 5803 2673 or +852 5803 2NSF
- Macao, China: +853 6825 8594
- Chinese mainland: +86 10 5387 5981

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Email: info-support@nsfocus.com

Configuration Requirements

This chapter describes configuration requirements of VMware ESXi and QEMU KVM.

1.1 Configuration Requirements of VMware ESXi

This chapter describes configuration requirements of the VMware ESXi platform.

1.1.1 Version Requirement

Currently, NTA-VM supports only VMware ESXi 5.5 and 6.0. For other virtualization platforms, you need to use appropriate software to convert them to a platform that is compatible with vNTA.

1.1.2 Configuration Requirements

Make sure that VMware ESXi at least meets configuration requirements listed in Table 1-1.

Item	Reference Configuration
CPU	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 @ 2.60GHz 24 threads
Memory	32 GB
Hard disk drive	$\geq 2 \text{ TB}$
NIC	2

Table 1-1 Reference configuration of VMware ESXi



If the resources assigned to VMware ESXi cannot meet configuration requirements, the system will possibly work improperly.

1.2 Configuration Requirements of QEMU KVM

This chapter describes configuration requirements of the QEMU KVM platform.

1.2.1 Version Requirement

QEMU KVM 1.5.3 or later versions are required.

1.2.2 Configuration Requirements

Make sure that vNTA at least meets configuration requirements listed in Table 1-2.

Table	1-2 R	Reference	configurat	tion of (JEMU	KVM
			0		•	

Item	Reference Configuration
CPU	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 @ 2.60GHz 24 threads
Memory	32 GB
Hard disk drive	$\geq 2 \text{ TB}$
NIC	2



If the resources assigned to VMware ESXi cannot meet configuration requirements, the system will possibly work improperly.

2 Deployment on VMware ESXi

This chapter describes how to import the virtual template of vNTA to the VMware ESXi platform and configure vNTA on the platform.

2.1 Importing the Virtual Template of vNTA

Before importing the virtual template of vNTA to the platform, you need to obtain the virtual template (.ova), such as **nta-r90f04.ova**.

To import the virtual template, follow these steps:

Step 1 Open VMware ESXi web and then choose Virtual Machines > Create / Register VM.

vmware' ESXi"							
Navigator		🔓 localho	st.example.org - V	irtual Machines			
✓ ☐ Host Manage		😭 Crea	ate / Register VM	💕 Console 📔 🕨 Power on	Power off II Suspend	C Refresh	🚯 Actions
Monitor			Virtual machine		~	Status ~	Used space
Virtual Machines	19					Normal	
						Normal	
	1					Normal	
						Normal	
Storage	1					Normal	
▶ 🧕 Networking	3					Normal	

Figure 2-1 Creating/Registering VM

Step 2 Select Deploy a virtual machine from an OVF or OVA file and click Next.

Figure 2-2 Selecting a creation type

🔁 New virtual machine		
 1 Select creation type 2 Select OVF and VMDK files 3 Select storage 	Select creation type How would you like to create a Virtual Machine?	
3 Select storage 4 License agreements 5 Deployment options 6 Additional settings 7 Ready to complete	Create a new virtual machine Deptoy a virtual machine from an OVF or OVA file Register an existing virtual machine	This option guides you through the process of creating a virtual machine from an OVF and VMDK files.
vmware		Back Next Finish Cancel

Step 3 Type the VM name, drag the template to the blue area, and click Next.

Figure 2-3 Configuring the VM name

New virtual machine - VNTA-V	M
 1 Select creation type 2 Select OVF and VMDK files 2 Select eterate 	Select OVF and VMDK files Select the OVF and VMDK files or OVA for the VM you would like to deploy
3 Select storage 4 License agreements 5 Deployment options 6 Additional settings 7 Ready to complete	Enter a name for the virtual machine. VNTA-VM Virtual machine names can contain up to 80 characters and they must be unique within each ESXi instance.
	× 🔤 V4.5R90F04_44415.ova
vm ware	
VIIIVUIC	
	Dack rvext Finish Cancel

Step 4 Select a storage type and a datastore in which you want to store the VM configuration file and click Next..



Figure 2-4 Selecting a datastore

🔁 New virtual machine - VNTA-VM							
 1 Select creation type 2 Select OVF and VMDK files 3 Select storage 4 License agreements 5 Deployment options 6 Additional settings 7 Ready to complete 	Select storage Select the storage type and datastore Standard Persistent Memory Select a datastore for the virtual machine's configuration files and all of its' virtual disks.						
	Name ~	Capacity ~	Free v	Туре	✓ Thin pro… ✓	Access ~	·
	datastore1 (3)	7.27 TB	5.57 TB	VMFS6	Supported	Single 1 item	s
vm ware [*]							
			E	ack	Next Finis	sh Cano	cel

Step 5 Select a network and cancel the selection of **Power on automatically**.

Figure 2-5 Selecting a network

🔁 New virtual machine - VNTA-VM		
 1 Select creation type 2 Select OVF and VMDK files 3 Select storage 	Deployment options Select deployment options	
4 Deployment options 5 Ready to complete	Network mappings	aaa 245 VM Network VM Network VM Network
	Disk provisioning	O Thin Thick
	Power on automatically	
vm ware		
		Back Next Finish Cancel



You are advised to select **Thick** for **Disk provisioning** for the fastest disk read and write speed.

Step 6 Confirm the configuration and then click Finish.

Figure 2-6 Confirming configuration

Select creation type	A required disk image	je was missing.	(
2 Select OVF and VMDK files	Review your settings selection b	efore finishing the wizard		
Deployment options				
5 Ready to complete	VM Name	VNiware_ova_test_znangdan		
	Disks	V4 5R90E04_44415-disk1 vmdk		
	Datastore	datastore1 (3)		
	Provisioning type	Thin		
	Network mappings	aaa: 245,VM Network: VM Network		
	Guest OS Name	Unknown		
	Do not refresh y	our browser while this VM is being deployed.		

Step 7 Edit the VM by adding a hard disk with the minimum size of 2 TB.



Figure 2-7 Configuring a hard disk

Edit settings - VNTA-VM (ESXi 5.5 virtual machine)					
Virtual Hardware VM Options					
🔜 Add hard disk 🛛 🎫 Add network ada	pter 🛛 블 Add other device		L		
▶	8 🔻 🚺		L		
▶ mm Memory	32768 MB •		L		
▶ 🚍 Hard disk 1	8 GB v	8	L		
New Hard disk	2 TB •	8	l		
SCSI Controller 0	LSI Logic Parallel	•	L		
SATA Controller 0		8	L		
🖶 USB controller 1	USB 2.0	•			
Network Adapter 1	245	▼ Connect 🛞			
Network Adapter 2	VM Network	▼ Connect 🛞			
		Save	el		

Step 8 Click Save to commit the changes and then power on the VM.

----End

2.2 Configuring vNTA

After importing the virtual template of vNTA to the VMware ESXi platform, you need to power on the virtual machine and then perform initial configuration via the console.

2.2.1 Login via the Console

Log in to the console with the default user name and password.

For information about default accounts, see appendix A Default Parameters.

Figure 2-8 Login window

Passuord'	
rassworu.	default naccuowd. Stwanglu waccupunded to change the naccuowd
CLANNE 420	u erault password, strongly recommended to change the password
Lhange Itre	1/1/1
NIH> en	
NIH#	
date	Display or set system date and time
disable	Disable privileged command
engine	Manage NTA engine
exit	Exit and logout
help	Description of the interactive help system
net	Network setting and diagnosis
passud	Change login password
poweroff	Poweroff honevgate system
reboot	Reboot honevgate system
show	Display system information
ssh	Manage ssh service
SUS	show this help
ton	Display system tasks
ueh	Manage web server
NTA#	Initiage New Ger ver

2.2.2 Network Configuration

After logging in, configure network settings by reference to the description of console-based management in the *NSFOCUS NTA User Guide*.

Configure parameters.

- 1. Type **en** to enter the privileged mode.
- 2. Type **net** for network configuration.
- 3. Type **2** to add an IP address.
 - Type 1 to configure an IPv4 address.
 - Type 1 to select the eth0 network adapter.
 - Type a correct IP address and netmask.
- 4. Type **4** for gateway configuration.
 - Type 1 to configure an IPv4 address.
 - Type the confirmed default gateway IP address.

Figure 2-9 shows the window in which network settings have been configured.

Figure 2-9 Configuring network settings

NTA# net
Please select an operation: 1) Display network settings 2) Odd an address
2) Had an address
3) Delete an address
4) Setup default gateway
5) Had a route
b) Delete a route
7) Setup domain name server
O) Set to perault
o Escape
Please select network familu'
1) inet
2) inet6
0) Escane
> 1
Network adapters:
1) eth0
2) eth1
0) Escape
> 1
Please input ip address
> 10.66.250.155
Please input netmask
> 255.255.255.0
Operation success.
> 4
Please select network family: 1) inet
2) inet6
0) Escape
> 1
Please input default gateway address
> 10.66.250.254
Operation success.

2.2.3 Login via the Web

	• Before login, check whether Block pop-ups is selected or JavaScript is disabled in the browser in the browser. If yes, deselect it.
Note	• You are advised to use the latest Firefox or Chrome browser and set the browser resolution to 1024x768 or higher.

To log in to the web-based manager of vNTA, perform the following steps (Chrome is used as an example):

- **Step 1** Make sure that the client communicates properly with vNTA (open port 443 if the traffic needs to go through a firewall).
- Step 2 Open the Chrome browser and connect to the management IP address of vNTA over HTTPS, for example, enter https://10.30.2.204 in the address bar.

A security alert appears.

Step 3 Click Proceed to 10.30.2.204 (unsafe) to accept the channel secured by the NTA certificate.

The NTA login page appears, as shown in Figure 2-10.

```
Figure 2-10 Login page
```

MSFOCUS				
	NTA Network Tra	ffic Analyzer		
	Username	Password	Log In	
Copyright © 2023 NSFOCUS. End-U	ser License Agreement			语言(Language) •

Step 4 Type the initial user name and password (both are admin), and then click Log In.

A dialog box shown in Figure 2-11 appears, prompting you to select a UI language.



Figure 2-11 Setting the UI language

Step 5 Select a language. After the system directs you to the page shown in Figure 2-12, set the locality of the device, time zone, and system time.

Figure 2-12 Setting the time zone and system time

Region and Time Settings				
Region	North America 🗸			
System Time Zone	(GMT+8:00) Beijing,Harbin,Shanghai,Kashgar,Chongqi 🗸			
System Time	2021-09-11 17:13:06			
	Back Next			

Step 6 Click Next.

The page for changing the initial password appears, as shown in Figure 2-13.

The new password must be a string of no less than eight characters and contain at least two of the following character types: English letters, digits, and special characters.

Figure 2-13 Changing the initial password

Change password	
Old Password *	
New Password *	
Confirm Password *	
	Back Ok

Step 7 After changing the initial password, click **OK** to make the settings take effect.

Then you successfully log in to the web-based manager.

----End

2.2.4 License Import

You can import vNTA after obtaining the license. Without such a license, vNTA cannot work properly.

Note that you must configure the authorization mode when importing the license. vNTA can work properly only after being authorized locally or on the cloud side.

You can import a license for vNTA using either of the following methods:

• Cloud-based authorization

If this mode of authorization is adopted, vNTA will regularly instruct the cloud center to verify the validity of the license.

• Local authorization

For this mode of authorization, vNTA obtains authorization from ADS M.

2.2.4.1 Cloud-based Authorization

To import the license with cloud-based authorization, follow these steps:

Step 1 On the web-based manager of vNTA, choose Administration > License and select Cloud Authorization as the authorization mode.

Figure 2-14 Selecting the authorization mode

Set Authorization Mo	Set Authorization Mode				
You a	re detected to use vNTA. Please select the authorization mode:				
Hardware ID:	9E35-4E0F-08CA-FBF8				
Authorization	Cloud Authorization C Local				
Address of Authorization Center	auth.api.nsfocus.com				
License:	C:\fakepath\coll-00-54-lal; Browse				
	OK Cancel				

Step 2 Browse to the license file stored in a local hard disk drive and upload it.

After the license is successfully uploaded, a license preview dialog box appears, as shown in Figure 2-15.

Figure 2-15 License preview

	License Preview		×
Set Autho			
	License No.	9E35-4E0F-08CA-FBF8	
	License Type	Trial License	de:
	Monitored Devices	80	
Hard	Max Flow Rate	300k flows/s	
Autho	Authorization Object	lalala25567	
Addre Autho	Start Date	2021-09-10	
Cente	End Date	2022-10-12	
许可ì	License uploaded su (Updating license wi	iccessfully. Do you want to update it? Il reboot system!)	
		Update Cancel	

Step 3 Click Update to import the license to the system.

Figure 2-16 shows the License page with the license successfully imported.

Figure 2-16 License successfully imported

Administration / License				
License Registration Info	License Registration Information 🔺			
License Status	Normal			
License Type 🕜	Trial License			
License No.	9E35-4E0F-08CA-FBF8			
Monitored Devices	80			
Max Flow Rate	300k flows/s			
Authorization Object	lalala25567			
Authorization Module	IPv6			
Start Date	2021-09-10			
End Date	2022-10-12			
Reminder: This service to	erm ends in 396 days. If you want the service continue, please contact "NSFOCUS" at support@nsfocusglobal.com			
License Update	Browse OK			
License Download	Download			
Authorization Mode	Cloud Authorization			
Authorization Status	Authorized			
Address of Authorization	Center auth.api.nsfocus.com 🗸			
	ОК			

----End

2.2.4.2 Local Authorization

To import the license with local authorization, follow these steps:

Step 1 On the web-based manager of vNTA, choose **Administration** > **License** and select **Local** as the authorization mode.

Figure 2-17 Selecting the authorization mode

Set Authorization Mode			
You ar	e detected to use vNTA. Please select the authorization mode:		
Hardware ID:	9E35-4E0F-08CA-FBF8		
Authorization	○ Cloud Authorization		
Address of Authorization Center	10.66.253.160:57960		
License:	C:\fakepath\coll-00-54-lal; Browse		
	OK Cancel		

Step 2 Browse to the license file stored in a local hard disk drive and upload it.

After the license is successfully uploaded, a license preview dialog box appears, as shown in Figure 2-18.

	License Preview	×	
Set Autho			
	License No.	9E35-4E0F-08CA-FBF8	
	License Type	Trial License	ide:
	Monitored Devices	80	
Hard	Max Flow Rate	300k flows/s	
Autho	Authorization Object	lalala25567	
Addre Autho	Start Date	2021-09-10	
Cente	End Date	2022-11-11	
许可记	License uploaded su (Updating license wi	ccessfully. Do you want to update it? Il reboot system!)	
		Update Cancel	<i>4</i>

Figure 2-18 License preview

Step 3 Click Update to import the license to the system.

Figure 2-19 shows the License page with the license successfully imported.

Figure 2-19 License successfully imported

ΝΤΑ Μο					Administration						
System Configuration -	Network -	Third-Party In	terface - Dia	agnosis –	Data Management -	User Management 👻	Hot Standby	License	Upgrade 👻	Alert Whitelist	Access Control
Administration / License											
License Registration Info	rmation 🔺 ——										
License Status	Normal										
License Type 🚱	Trial License										
License No.	9E35-4E0F-080	CA-FBF8									
Monitored Devices	80										
Max Flow Rate	300k flows/s										
Authorization Object	lalala25567										
Authorization Module	IPv6										
Start Date	2021-09-10										
End Date	2022-11-11										
Reminder: This service te	irm ends in 426 da	iys. If you want the	e service continue	, please c	ontact "NSFOCUS"at support	@nsfocusglobal.com					
License Update			Browse	ОК							
License Download	Download										
Authorization											
Authorization Mode	Local										
Authorization Status	Authorize	be									
UKey Hash	9702-053	8E-D016-2E4A									
Address of Authorization (Center 10.66.25	3.160:57960	2								
			unit .								

----End

3 Deployment on QEMU KVM

This chapter describes how to import the virtual template of vNTA to the QEMU KVM platform and configure vNTA on the platform.

3.1 Preparations for vNTA Installation

Before installing vNTA locally, you must make preparations listed in Table 3-1.

Item		Description
Host	IP address	Make sure that the host can properly connect to the network.
	Account	This account must have privileges of a system administrator.
	Network interface	At least one 100M interface available
	Operating system (OS)	CentOS 7 recommended
	Virtual support	QEMU KVM 1.5.3 required
vNTA vNTA image file		nta_r90f04.qcow2
	IP address	IP address of the management interface of vNTA

Table 3-1 List of items to be prepared for installing vNTA locally

3.1.1 Enabling Virtualization

This section describes the virtualization procedure and provides an example to illustrate the procedure.

Procedure

To enable virtualization, follow these steps:

Step 1 Reboot the computer and open the system's BIOS menu.

You can open the BIOS menu by pressing **Delete**, **F1**, or **Alt+F4** during the reboot, depending on the operating system you use.

- Step 2 Enable virtualization extensions in BIOS.
 - a. Open the Processor submenu.
 The processor settings menu may be hidden in the Chipset, Advanced CPU Configuration, or North Bridge tab.
 - b. Enable Intel Virtualization Technology (also known as Intel VT-X).

c.

The virtualization extensions may be labeled **Virtualization Extensions**, **Vanderpool**, or various other names, depending on the OEM and system BIOS.

AMD-V extensions cannot be disabled in the BIOS and should already be enabled.

Enable Intel VTd or AMD IOMMU, if these options are available.

They are used for PCI device assignment.

d. Select Save & Exit.



- Step 3 Restart the computer.
- **Step 4** Check whether virtualization is enabled.

Run the following command to check whether CPU virtualization extensions are available. If there is no command output, virtualization extensions are not enabled. In this case, you need to check and modify BIOS settings accordingly.

grep -E "vmx|svm" /proc/cpuinfo

Run the following command to check whether virtualization extensions are available. If there is no command output, virtualization extensions are not enabled and device assignment cannot be done.

```
ls /sys/kernel/iommu_groups/
```

----End

Example

The following is an example of enabling virtualization:

Step 1 Enable CPU virtualization (Intel Virtualization).



Figure 3-1 Enabling CPU virtualization (substep 1)



Figure 3-2 Enabling CPU virtualization (substep 2)



Step 2 Enable IOMMU support (Intel(R) VT-d) in the BIOS.





Figure 3-3 Enabling IOMMU support (Intel(R) VT-d) in the BIOS (substep 1)

Figure 3-4 Enabling IOMMU support (Intel(R) VT-d) in the BIOS (substep 2)





Figure 3-5 Enabling IOMMU support (Intel(R) VT-d) in the BIOS (substep 3)

Figure 3-6 Enabling IOMMU support (Intel(R) VT-d) in the BIOS (substep 4)

Intel(R) VT-d	[Enabled]	Enable/Disable Intel(R
ATS Support	[Disabled] [Enabled]	Virtualization Technology for Directed
		170.
		<pre>→+: Select Screen fl: Select Item</pre>
		Enter: Select +/-: Change Opt.
		F1: General Help F2: Previous Values
		F3: Optimized Deradics F4: Save & Exit

Step 3 Choose Bios > Processor Settings > Virtualization Technology and set Dell R730 BIOS parameters.

Figure 3-7 Setting Dell R730 BIOS parameters

System Setup			Help About Exit	
System BIOS				
System BIOS Settings • Processor Settings				
Logical Processor	Enabled	 Disabled 		
Alternate RTID (Requestor Transaction ID) Setting	Enabled	 Disabled 		
Virtualization Technology	Enabled	 Disabled 		
Address Translation Services (ATS)	Enabled	O Disabled		
Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch	Enabled	O Disabled		
Hardware Prefetcher	Enabled	O Disabled		
DCU Streamer Prefetcher	Enabled	 Disabled 		
DCU IP Prefetcher	Enabled	 Disabled 		
Logical Processor Idling	 Enabled 	Disabled		
Configurable TDP	Nominal	O Level 1		
X2Apic Mode	 Enabled 	Disabled		
Dell Controlled Turbo	Enabled		•	

----End

3.1.2 Installing KVM

To install KVM, follow these steps:

Step 1 Install KVM as root from the network.

yum install kvm virt-viewer virt-manager libvirt libvirt-python python-virtinst libvirt-client qemu-kvm qemu-img bridge-utils libguestfs-tools -y

Step 2 Start KVM.

```
systemctl start libvirtd #starts KVM
systemctl enable libvirtd #configures KVM to start upon system boot
```

----End

3.1.3 Configuring the Network Bridge Connection

This section describes network bridge configuration requirements and provides an example to illustrate the configuration procedure.

Configuration Requirements

Create bridge interfaces. vNTA needs at least two bridge interfaces, with one as the management interface and the other as the service interface.

- By default, vNTA's management interface uses the bridge NIC virbr0.
- By default, vNTA's service interface uses the bridge NIC virbr1.

For details about configuration commands and parameters, visit the following link:

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/networking_guide/secnetwork_bridging_using_the_command_line_interface

Configuration Example

Create a bridge interface virbr0 on the Ethernet interface eno1 and set the IP address of this bridge interface.

Create a bridge interface virbr1 on the Ethernet interface eno3 and set the IP address of this bridge interface.

Step 1 Perform network configurations.

In /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno1, configure parameters as follows:

DEVICE="enol" ONBOOT=yes BRIDGE="virbr0"

In /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-virbr0, configure parameters as follows:

```
IPADDR="192.168.1.100"
NETMASK="255.255.255.0"
GATEWAY="192.168.1.254"
DEVICE="virbr0"
ONBOOT="yes"
BOOTPROTO="none"
STP="on"
DELAY="0"
TYPE="Bridge"
```

In /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno3, configure parameters as follows:

DEVICE="eno3" ONBOOT=yes BRIDGE="virbr1"

In /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-virbr1, configure parameters as follows:

```
IPADDR="192.168.88.100"
NETMASK="255.255.255.0"
GATEWAY="192.168.88.254"
DEVICE="virbr1"
ONBOOT="yes"
BOOTPROTO="none"
STP="on"
DELAY="0"
TYPE="Bridge"
```

10 m 11	
	• The interface em3 should be changed to the actual interface of the server.
Note	• The host information, including IPADDR, NETMASK, and GATEWAY, should be configured according to the actual network deployment scenario.

Step 2 Restart the network.

systemctl restart network

Step 3 Verify that the bridge interfaces are successfully configured.

brctl show			
#The com	mand output is as follows:		
bridge name	bridge id	STP enabled	interfaces
virbr0	8000.002590f4355e	yes	enol
virbrl	8000.002590f43561	yes	eno3

```
----End
```

3.1.4 Modifying the Configuration File

Edit the configuration file /etc/libvirt/qemu.conf as follows:

	# #	name.
5	# #	Some examples of valid values are:
1 1 1	" # #	user = "qemu" # A user named "qemu" user = "+0" # Super user (uid=0)
1	#	user = "100" # A user named "100" or a user with uid=100
1 1 2	us us	ser = " <mark>root</mark> "
1 1 1 2	# # g	The group for QEMU processes run by the system instance. It can be specified in a similar way to user. roup = " <mark>root</mark> "
	# # # #(Whether libvirt should dynamically change file ownership to match the configured user/group above. Defaults to 1. Set to 0 to disable file ownership changes. dynamic_ownership = 1

3.2 vNTA Installation



3.2.1 Importing the vNTA Image

Before importing the vNTA image, you need to obtain nta_r90f04.qcow2.

To import the vNTA image, follow these steps:

Step 1 Log in to the host and create the /home/NTA directory.

mkdir -p /home/NTA

- Step 2 Put the vNTA image file in the /home/NTA directory.
- **Step 3** Create a hard disk for vNTA's use with a minimum size of 2 TB, and view hard disk information.

```
qemu-img create -f qcow2 nta_disk.qcow2 2T
[root@localhost NTA]# qemu-img info nta_disk.qcow2
image: nta_disk.qcow2
file format: qcow2
```

```
virtual size: 2.0T (2199023255552 bytes)
disk size: 224K
cluster_size: 65536
Format specific information:
    compat: 1.1
    lazy refcounts: false
```

Step 4 Run the following command to import vNTA:

```
virt-install --name=vNTA --ram 32768 --vcpus=24 --disk
bus=virtio,path=./nta_r90f04.qcow2 --disk bus=virtio,path=./nta_disk.qcow2 --
network bridge=virbr0,model=e1000 --network bridge=virbr1,model=e1000 --
noautoconsole --boot hd --nographics
```

	The blue part of the above command needs to be specified by the user:
	\diamond vNTA specifies the name of the virtual machine.
	☆ virbr0 specifies the name of the network bridge used by the management interface.
Note	\diamond virbr1 specifies the name of the network bridge used by the service interface.

----End

3.2.2 Enabling vNTA

To enable vNTA, follow these steps:

Step 1 Start vNTA.

virsh start vNTA

- **Step 2** Several minutes later, set the IP address of the management interface, subnet mask, and gateway of vNTA.
- Step 3 Run the following command on the host to connect to the console of vNTA:

virsh console vNTA --force

----End

3.2.3 Login via the Console

Log in to the console with the default user name and password.

For information about default accounts, see appendix A Default Parameters.



Figure 3-8 Login window



3.2.4 Network Configuration

The network configuration method is similar to that for configuration on the VMware ESXi platform. For details, see section 2.2.2 Network Configuration.



A.1 Default Network Settings

A.1.1 Local Interfaces

eth0 (interface M)	192.168.1.100/255.255.255.0
Other Interfaces	None

A.1.2 Default Gateway

IPv4 Gateway	192.168.1.1
IPv6 Gateway	None

A.2 Default Accounts

Role	User Name	Password	SSH Port
Web administrator	admin	admin	/
Console administrator	admin	admin	/
SSH administrator	conadmin	k@eT!23i	50022

A.3 Console Communication Parameters

Baud Rate	115200
Data Bits	8



After the KVM platform is installed, it may fail to start, as shown in Figure B-1. This is just an issue about the starting sequence, with no impact on the proper functioning of the system.

Figure B-1 Starting the installation file

