

The quick guide for Linux SLES 12 of

QVD 4.0 installation

QVD DOCUMENTATION

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Warnings



Important

The current guide contains the necessary commands to make a **mononode** QVD installation, where all the components will installed into the same machine. In a multinode installation will exist additional steps and network configuration may be different.



Important

During the process, some packages will be installed and the network configuration will be affected. It is recommended use a testing environment.

Requierements

Database

- 2 CPU cores
- 2 GB of RAM
- PostgreSQL 9.2 or higher

HKD

• x86_64 architecture.

Pre-installation

```
# rpm --import https://www.theqvd.com/packages/key/public.key
# zypper ar http://theqvd.com/packages/sles/12SP1/stable QVD
# summer ref
```

zypper ref



Note

It is possible that you have to provide your installation disk to finish the operation.

HKD installation

root@myserver:~# zypper install perl-QVD-HKD

Database installation and configuration

```
root@myserver:~# zypper install postgresql-server
# service postgresql start
```

Create a user account

```
root@myserver:~# su - postgres
postgres@myserver:~$ createuser -SDRP qvd
Enter password for new role: passw0rd
Enter it again: passw0rd
```

Create the QVD database

```
postgres@myserver:~$ createdb -0 qvd qvddb
postgres@myserver:~$ exit
```

Change the PostgreSQL configuration

Edit the file /var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf and add the following line to the beginning:

host qvddb qvd 192.168.0.0/24 md5



Edit the file /var/lib/pgsql/data/postgresql.conf and set the following parameters:

```
listen_addresses = '*'
default_transaction_isolation = 'serializable'
```

Restart PostgreSQL.

root@myserver:~# service postgresql restart

Basic configuration

root@myserver:~# cp -v /usr/lib/qvd/config/sample-node.conf /etc/qvd/node.conf root@myserver:~# chown root:root /etc/qvd/node.conf root@myserver:~# chmod 0640 /etc/qvd/node.conf

Edit the file /etc/qvd/node.conf and modify/add the following entries:

```
nodename=qvdnode
database.host=localhost
database.name=qvddb
database.user=qvd
database.password=passw0rd
```

QVD tables population

/usr/lib/qvd/bin/qvd-deploy-db.pl

Administration tools installation

SSL Configuration

Note



If you already have a certificate signed by a third party, you can skip the auto signed certificate creation and use your signed certificate instead.

Auto signed certificate creation

```
root@myserver:~# zypper install openssl
root@myserver:~# mkdir /etc/qvd/certs
root@myserver:~# cd /etc/qvd/certs
```

Generate a private key.

openssl genrsa 2048 > key.pem

Create an auto signed certificate.

```
# openssl req -new -x509 -nodes -sha256 -days 3650 -key key.pem > cert.pem
```

Note

OpenSSL will prompt you to enter the various fields that it requires for the certificate. In the field **Common Name** you must insert the fully qualified domain name of the host that will be running your QVD node.

API

root@myserver:~# zypper install perl-QVD-API

Create the file /etc/qvd/api.conf with the following content:

```
database.host=localhost
database.name=qvddb
database.user=qvd
database.password=passw0rd
api.user=root
api.group=root
path.api.ssl=/etc/qvd/certs
```

To execute either the CLI or the WAT we must start the API.

```
service qvd-api start
```

CLI

root@myserver:~# zypper install perl-QVD-Admin4

Create the file /etc/qvd/qa.conf with the following content:

```
qa.url = https://localhost:443/
qa.tenant = *
qa.login = superadmin
qa.password = superadmin
qa.format = TABLE
qa.insecure = 1
```



Caution

This is just a testing installation guide. Never for be using in production environment. The parameter qa.insecure must be replaced by the parameter qa.ca with your Authority certification path.

WAT

```
# zypper install qvd-wat
```

Executing the WAT

Visit https://localhost:443

Credentials:

- username: superadmin@*
- password: superadmin

Basic and indispensable configuration

Network configuration

Set dnsmasq to be controlled by QVD

rpm -q dnsmasq

If it is not installed:

zypper install dnsmasq
chkconfig dnsmasq off

Configure IP forwarding

Edit the file /etc/sysctl.conf and uncomment the line:

net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

Execute:

sysctl -p

Configure a network bridge

Open Yast and go to System \rightarrow Network Settings

•••	8. ssh				
YaST2 - menu @ sles12					
	YoST Control Center				
Software	Network Settings				
System	Partitioner				
Network Services					
Miscellaneous					
[Help]					
E1 Help E9 Ouit					

• Select Add option.

•••	8. ssh					
YaSTZ - l	YaSTZ - lan @ sles12					
Network	urk Settings					
Global Options—Overview—Hostname/DNS—Routing						
Name RTL-81	IP Address Device Note -8100/8101L/8139 PCI Fast Ethernet Adapter DHCP eth0					
RTL-81	-8100/8101L/8139 PCI Fast Ethernet Adapter					
MAC :	: fa:16:3e:0c:55:b7					
BusiD * De	ald : 0000:00:03.0 Device Name: eth0					
][Edit][Delete]					
[Help]		[Cancel]				
F1 Help	p F3 Add F4 Edit F5 Delete F9 Cancel F10 OK					

Set the following options:

- Device Type:"Bridge"
- Configuration name:"qvdnet0"
- Leave all the remainig fields as they are.
- Choose Next.

•••	•••	8. ssh	
YaST2 - lan @ sles12			
Hardware Dialog			
	Device Type Configuration Name Bridgessessessessessessessessessessessessess		
	Ethiol Options Options		
[Help]	[Back]	[Cancel]	
F1 Help F9 Cancel F10 Next			

In the following screen set the options:

- IP Address:"10.3.15.1"
- Subnet Mask:"255.255.255.0"
- Hostname:"qvdnode"
- Choose Next.

		8. ssh	
YaST2 - lan @ sles12			
Network Card Setup General—Address—Bridged Devices— Device Type Bridge####################################	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	Configuration Name qvdnet0@####################################	
(x) Statically Assigned IP Address IP Address 10.3.15.128888888888888888888888888888888888	Subnet Mask 88888 255.255.08888888888888888888888888888888	Hostname ####################################	
IPV4 Address Label IP Address Netmo	ISK		
[Add][Edit][Delete]			
[Help]	[Back]	[Cancel]	
F1 Help F3 Add F8 Back F9 Cancel F10 N	lext		

- The network device will be automatically configured in a few seconds.
- Choose Ok to save the configuration.
- Exit from Yast

Execute the following commands too:

```
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j SNAT --to-source 192.168.0.2
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d 192.168.0.2 -p tcp --dport 8443 -j DNAT --to-destination ↔
10.3.15.1
```



Note

Note

You will need to change the IP address **192.168.0.2** to the IP address of the network interface that you intend your clients to connect to.



The range 10.3.15.0/24 should be unique within your infrastructure.

Bring up the network bridge:

```
# ifup qvdnet0
```

Configura QVD for your network

```
# qa4 config set tenant_id=-1,key=vm.network.ip.start,value=10.3.15.50
# qa4 config set tenant_id=-1,key=vm.network.netmask,value=24
# qa4 config set tenant_id=-1,key=vm.network.gateway,value=10.3.15.1
# qa4 config set tenant_id=-1,key=vm.network.dns_server,value=10.3.15.254
# qa4 config set tenant_id=-1,key=vm.network.bridge,value=qvdnet0
```

Configure QVD to use the SSL certificates

```
# qa4 config ssl key=/etc/qvd/certs/key.pem, cert=/etc/qvd/certs/cert.pem
# openssl version -d
```

The previous command may return the following response by default:

OPENSSLDIR: "/etc/ssl"



The trusted certificates are stored in /usr/lib/ssl/certs.

```
# trusted_ssl_path=/etc/ssl
# cert_path=/etc/qvd/certs/cert.pem
# cert_name=`openssl x509 -noout -hash -in $cert_path`.0
# cp $cert_path $trusted_ssl_path/QVD-L7R-cert.pem
# ln -s $trusted_ssl_path/QVD-L7R-cert.pem $trusted_ssl_path/$cert_name
```

Configure HKD Node

Edit file /etc/qvd/node.conf with this contents:

```
nodename = node1
database.host = localhost
database.name = qvddb
database.user = qvd
database.password = passw0rd
```

Now, add the node to the solution by running:

```
# qa4 host new name=node1,address=10.3.15.1
```

And start HKD service:

systemctl start qvd-hkd

And now, what?

Should you have any issue, please check the full QVD installation guide.

If you have already done all the steps of this guide, congratulations, you already have a solution QVD installed. Now you should:

- Configure your fist OSF
- Install your first image
- Add your first user
- Add a VM for your user

We recommend to you to continue with the WAT guide to do these steps.

Once finished, you will only have to:

• Connect and try the solution

Check the quick guide to install the QVD client in your system.

If you have any question or need additional support, visit our website at http://theqvd.com/ or contact with us at info@theqvd.com.