



Cisco VVB Installation on KVM

- [Install Cisco VVB on KVM](#) , on page 1

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Before you begin

- Download Cisco VVB OVA template from CCO. Read the OVA's readme file before you create a virtual machine using the OVA.
- For hardware requirements, see https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/voice_ip_comm/uc_system/virtualization/virtualization-cisco-virtualized-voice-browser.html.

Procedure

Step 1 Copy the OVA image from FTP/TFTP server to the router by running:

copy ftp harddisk

Example:

```
router# copy ftp harddisk:
Address or name of remote host [10.10.10.10]?
Source filename [ag2.xml]? VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova
Destination filename [VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova]?
Accessing ftp://10.10.10.10/VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova...
Loading VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
[OK - -1055619072/4096 bytes]
```

Step 2 Install the package by running:

virtual-service install name <name> package <uri:ova>

Note The package name is case-sensitive.

Example:

```
router# virtual-service install name vvb package harddisk:VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova
Installing package 'harddisk:/VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova' for virtual-service 'vvb'. Once the
install has finished, the VM may be activated. Use 'show virtual-service list' for progress.
```

```

router# show virtual-service list
System busy installing virtual-service 'vvb1'. The request may take several minutes...
Virtual Service List:
Name                Status              Package Name
-----
vvb                 Installing         VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova

router# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                Status              Package Name
-----
vvb                 Installed          VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova

```

Step 3 Configure VirtualPortGroup Interface by running:

```

interface VirtualPortGroup <interface number>
ip unnumbered <interface type> <interface number>

```

Example:

```

router# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router(config)# interface VirtualPortGroup1
router(config-if)# ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/0/0
router(config-if)# end
router# show ip int brief | sec VirtualPortGroup1
VirtualPortGroup1    10.10.10.58    YES unset up    up

```

- Note**
- The virtual-service name is case-sensitive and must match the name given in Step 2.
 - The IP address of the router/VirtualPortGroup Interface and the guest/VM must be on the same subnet.
 - This VirtualPortGroup1 interface acts as the default gateway for the VM.

Step 4 Configure the service by running:

```

virtual-service <name>

```

Example:

1. Get into the virtual-service config mode by running:

```

conf t
<enter>

```

2. Assign VirtualPortGroup Interface as gateway to connect to guest virtual-service/VM

```

router# config t
router(config)# virtual-service vvb
router(config-virt-serv)# vnic gateway VirtualPortGroup1
router(config-virt-serv-vnic)# guest ip address 10.10.10.59
router(config-virt-serv-vnic)#
router(config-virt-serv-vnic)!!!! 10.00.00.000 will be the IP of the VM!!!
router(config-virt-serv-vnic)# exit
vnic gateway VirtualPortGroup <interface number><enter>

```

- Note**
- The virtual-service name is case-sensitive and must match the name given in Step 2.
 - The IP address of the router/VirtualPortGroup Interface and the guest/VM must be on the same subnet.

Step 5 Add the static IP route for the guest VM instance by running:

ip route <VM IP address> <subnet mask> <VirtualPortGroup Interface>

Example:

```
router# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router(config)# ip route 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.0 VirtualPortGroup1
router(config)#!!!! 10.10.10.10 will be Guest/VM IP !!!!!!!
```

Note This is to make sure that the assigned VirtualPortGroup interface is the gateway for only this specific IP address in the network.

Step 6 Activate the service by running:

activate

Example:

```
router# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router(config)# virtual-service vvb
router(config-virt-serv)# activate
% Activating virtual-service 'vvb', this might take a few minutes. Use 'show virtual-service
list'
for progress.
router(config-virt-serv)# end
router# show virtual-service list
System busy activating virtual-service 'vvb'. The request may take several minutes...
Virtual Service List:
Name                Status                Package Name
-----
vvb                  Activating            VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova

router# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                Status                Package Name
-----
vvb                  Activated              VVB_12_0_1_ISR4K.ova
```

Note The virtual-service name is case-sensitive and must match the name given in Step 2.

Step 7 Connect to the virtual service console by running:

virtual-service connect name <name> console

Example:

```
router# virtual-service connect name vvb console
Connected to appliance. Exit using ^c^c^c
Cisco Virtualized Voice Browser <11.x.x>
vvbkvm login:

Default credentials: administrator/C!sco123
```

Note This may take 2-3 minutes to connect to the console.

Step 8 Change the hostname and the IP address by running:

set network hostname

Example:

Host name Change:

```

Login to administrator
admin:set network hostname
ctrl-c: To quit the input.
      *** W A R N I N G ***
Do not close this window without first canceling the command.
This command will automatically restart system services.
The command should not be issued during normal operating
hours.
=====
Note: Please verify that the new hostname is a unique
      name across the cluster and, if DNS services are
      utilized, any DNS configuration is completed
      before proceeding.
=====
Security Warning : This operation will regenerate
      all UCCX Certificates including any third party
      signed Certificates that have been uploaded.
Enter the hostname: vvbkvm
Would you like to change the network ip address at this time [yes]: yes
Warning: Do not close this window until command finishes.
ctrl-c: To quit the input.

      *** W A R N I N G ***
=====
Note: Please verify that the new ip address is unique
      across the cluster.
=====

Enter the ip address:: 10.78.0.00
Enter the ip subnet mask:: 255.255.255.0
Enter the ip address of the gateway:: 10.78.0.1
Hostname: vvbkvm
IP Address: 10.78.0.00
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 10.78.0.1
Do you want to continue [yes/no]? yes
calling 1 of 8 component notification script: acluster_healthcheck.sh
calling 2 of 8 component notification script: adpuccx_IP_HostName_change.sh
calling 3 of 8 component notification script: ahostname_callback.sh
Info(0): Processnode query returned using kvmvvb:
name
=====
kvmvvb
updating server table from:'kvmvvb', to: 'vvbkvm'
Rows: 1
updating database, please wait 90 seconds
updating database, please wait 60 seconds
updating database, please wait 30 seconds
calling 4 of 8 component notification script: drf_notify_hostname_change.py
calling 5 of 8 component notification script: hosts_mgr.sh
calling 6 of 8 component notification script: idsLocalPrefsUpdateFile.sh
Going to trigger /usr/bin/python /usr/local/cm/lib/dblupdatefiles-plugin.py -f=vvbkvm,kvmvvb

```

```
calling 7 of 8 component notification script: regenerate_all_certs.sh
calling 8 of 8 component notification script: update_idsenv.sh
System services will restart in 1 minute
admin: utils system restart
```

- Note**
- Changing the hostname fails if the hostname includes any of these wildcard characters: “.”, “_”, “@”, “!”, “#”, “\$”, “%”
 - Engine takes around 5 minutes to be in service after the server comes back up.
 - API and configuration services take around 10 minutes to be in service.

- Step 9** Validate Cisco VVB services.
- a) Log in to VVB administrator using appadmin credentials.
 - b) Go to Cisco VVB serviceability.
 - c) Check if the services are up and running.
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