



# Cisco VVB Installation on KVM

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## Install Cisco VVB on KVM

### 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](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/voice_ip_comm/uc_system/virtualization/virtualization-cisco-virtualized-voice-browser.html).

**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_x_y_ISR4K.ova
Destination filename [VVB_12_x_y_ISR4K.ova]?
Accessing ftp://10.10.10.10/VVB_12_x_y_ISR4K.ova...
Loading VVB_12_x_y_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:VV
router# virtual-service install name vvb package harddisk:VVB-12-x-y-ISR4K.ova
Installing package 'harddisk:/VVB-12-x-y-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 'vvb'. The request may take several minutes...
Installation and Upgrade Guide for Cisco Virtualized Voice Browser
Virtual Service List:
Name      Status    Package Name
-----
vzb       Installing  VVB-12-x-y-ISR4K.ova

router#show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:

Name                        Status                Package Name
-----
vzb                         Installed             VVB-12-x-y-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_x_y_ISR4K.ova

router# show virtual-service list
Virtual Service List:
Name                               Status                               Package Name
-----
vvb                                 Activated                             VVB_12_x_y_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 <12.x.y>
vvbkvm login:
```

Default credentials: administrator/Cisco123=

**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 kvmvzb:

name

=====

kvmvzb

updating server table from:'kvmvzb', 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,kvmvbb
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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