

# Getting Started, Configuring the Virtual Machine

- [Secure Access with https \(optional\)](#)
- [Debian - Customizing Network Settings \(optional\)](#)
- [Previous versions of the Virtual Machine \(CentOS\) - Set a custom IP Address and DNS \(optional\)](#)

Out of the box, the FirstWave Virtual Machine requires no configuration changes to work, however you may wish to make changes so it complements your particular network environment. Items such as using HTTPS, setting the hostname or configuring the IP stack are all configurable.

SSH and console access credentials are here: [Default Credentials \(Passwords\) for NMIS8 and NMIS9 VMs](#)

## Secure Access with https (optional)

The virtual machine ships with support for secure https access enabled, and you can use https instead of http in any of the URLs mentioned.

However, the included certificate-key pair is the same for all VM downloads, and it is a self-signed certificate. This will cause your browser to display security warnings.

If you want to use https access operationally it is **highly recommended** that you replace this shared default key-certificate pair with your own (or use an automated certification authority like <https://letsencrypt.org/> for example).

## Debian - Customizing Network Settings (optional)

The Debian team has an excellent wiki page dedicated to customizing the network configuration; this page is available in several languages:

<https://wiki.debian.org/NetworkConfiguration>

## Previous versions of the Virtual Machine (CentOS) - Set a custom IP Address and DNS (optional)

At this point the VM has DHCP enabled, and therefore it will receive a dynamic IP address suitable for your environment. The easiest way to access the VM at that point is from the virtualization software terminal. So go ahead and boot the VM. After the VM is finished booting you will be welcomed by a login prompt. First, log in using the [default credentials](#).

If it's desirable to customize the network settings we offer the following options:

- Option #1 - Manual configuration  
The VM is a normal CentOS 7 system, hence all the mechanisms for network configuration in CentOS are available. Most specifically you'll be interested in the files `/etc/hosts`, `/etc/sysconfig/network`, `/etc/sysconfig/iptables` and `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/<interface_name>`.
- Option #2 - Use our example network configuration files

Root's home directory contains 2 example network configurations, one for static IP's and one for DHCP. Copy the one you require to `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/` and edit it to suit:

```
cp ifcfg-ens192.static /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/<interface_name>
```

Be sure to verify the following settings:

- IPADDR
- NETMASK
- BROADCAST
- GATEWAY
- NAME; the interface name as found with the `ip address` command
- DEVICE; the interface name as found with the `ip address` command
- DNS;

Next restart the network service for the setting to take affect. In our testing the DHCP address was still present, and the static IP assigned as a secondary (this can be seen with the `'ip address'` command). The DHCP address can be removed by using the `'ip address command del'` command or be rebooting the system.

```
TYPE=Ethernet
IPADDR=192.168.10.201
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
BROADCAST=192.168.10.255
GATEWAY=192.168.10.51
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=static
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=enp0s3
UUID=9099afe7-6dd6-4aec-bd93-8950b67ab8f5
DEVICE=enp0s3
ONBOOT=yes
DNS1=192.168.10.80
DNS2=8.8.8.8
```