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VEOS installation and configuration

1. Requirements for VEOS installation

1.1. Hardware requirements

Before mounting the server into the rack, make sure it meets the **required specifications**:

- [Requirements for SSG](#)
- [Requirements for GUI](#)
- [Requirements for QoE](#)



If any discrepancies are identified at this stage, contact [VAS Experts technical support](#) for a prompt resolution.

1.2. Disk partitioning requirements

Disk partitioning for SSG software:

- ~20 GB for the root partition.
- Allocate the remaining space to the /var directory.
- SSG does not use a SWAP partition directly, but it is required for system tasks. Allocate 4 GB for it.

Use the GPT partition table type.

2. Preparing for VEOS installation

2.1. Server preparation

- Disable Hyper-threading in BIOS for SSG software!
- Configure the server for maximum performance

2.2. Creating bootable media

ISO links

- [VEOS 8.10 Olkhon \(SHA-256 checksum\)](#) for minimal installation

[Archived versions](#)

Method 1. Preparing a bootable USB drive

The most common way to install an operating system today is using a bootable USB drive.



Do not use popular USB writing tools such as Unetbootin, Multibootusb, or Universal USB Installer — the VEOS installer **WILL NOT** work because these tools incorrectly copy the installation ISO image.

Writing a USB drive on Linux

To create a bootable USB drive on Linux/Unix, run the dd command:

```
> dd if=VEOS-8.7-x86_64-Minimal.iso of=/dev/sdz bs=1M
```



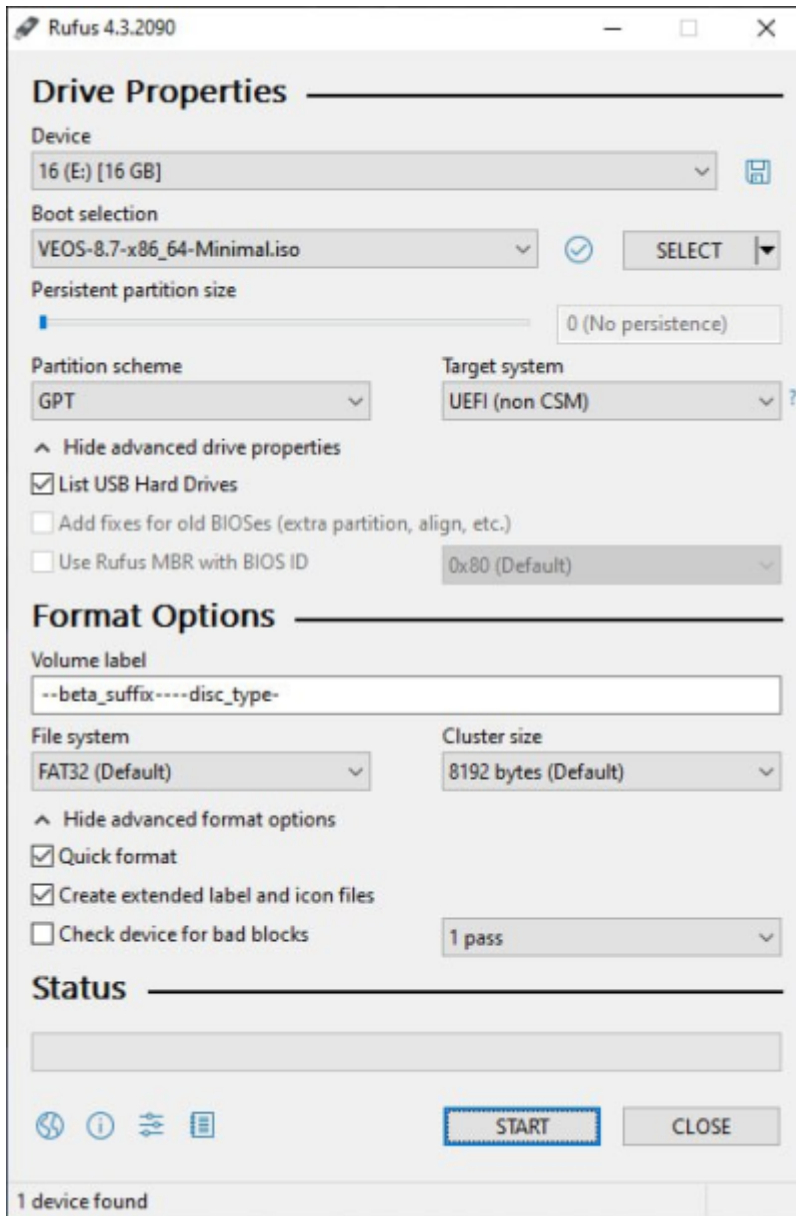
When writing the image, specify the **entire disk**, not a partition on it (i.e. /dev/sdz, not /dev/sdz1)

Writing a USB drive on Windows

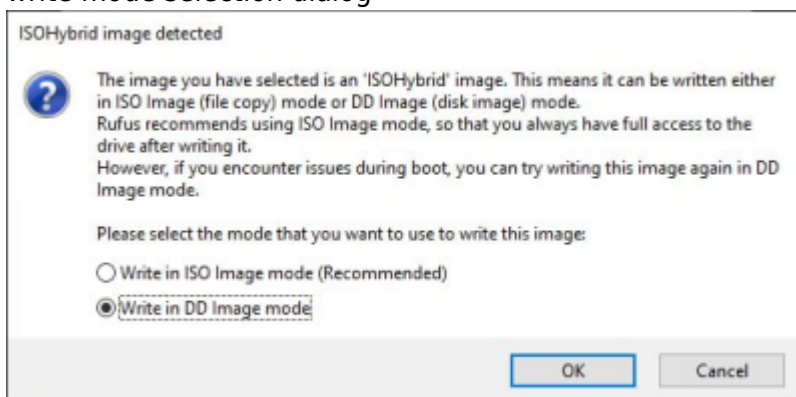
1. Rufus

To write the ISO image to a USB drive on Windows, you can use [Rufus](#), making sure to select the "DD Image mode":

- Rufus main screen



- write mode selection dialog



2. Diskdupe (dd) for Windows

The command parameters are the same as on Linux. The DD distribution for Windows can be downloaded [here](#).

When using dd for Windows, first run `dd -list` and carefully review the list of NT block devices. Select a device similar to `\\?\Device\Harddisk1\Partition0` with a description like "Removable media other than floppy. Block size = 512". Be careful when selecting the device, otherwise you may

corrupt data on other disks!

Method 2. Preparing an installation disk

The traditional way to install an operating system is using an installation DVD.

Burning a disk image on MS Windows (using Small CD-Writer)

An ISO disk image file is a specially formatted file prepared for burning to a disk. To burn an ISO image on MS Windows, use dedicated software such as [SCDWriter](#), [Nero BurningROM](#), [balenaEtcher](#), and others.

The entire process of creating an installation disk using Small CD-Writer consists of the following steps:

1. Download the distribution image;
2. Download the [Small CD-Writer](#) archive;
3. Extract the program files from the archive into any directory;
4. Insert a blank disk into the drive;
5. Open the extracted directory and run SCDWriter.exe;
6. Open the menu item Disk → Burn ISO Image to Disk and specify the path to the disk image in the dialog window;
7. Click the Burn button.

Burning a disk image on Linux (using K3b)

It is recommended to use K3b or Brasero for burning ISO images, as these programs are included in most Linux distributions.

The entire process of creating an installation disk using K3b consists of the following steps:

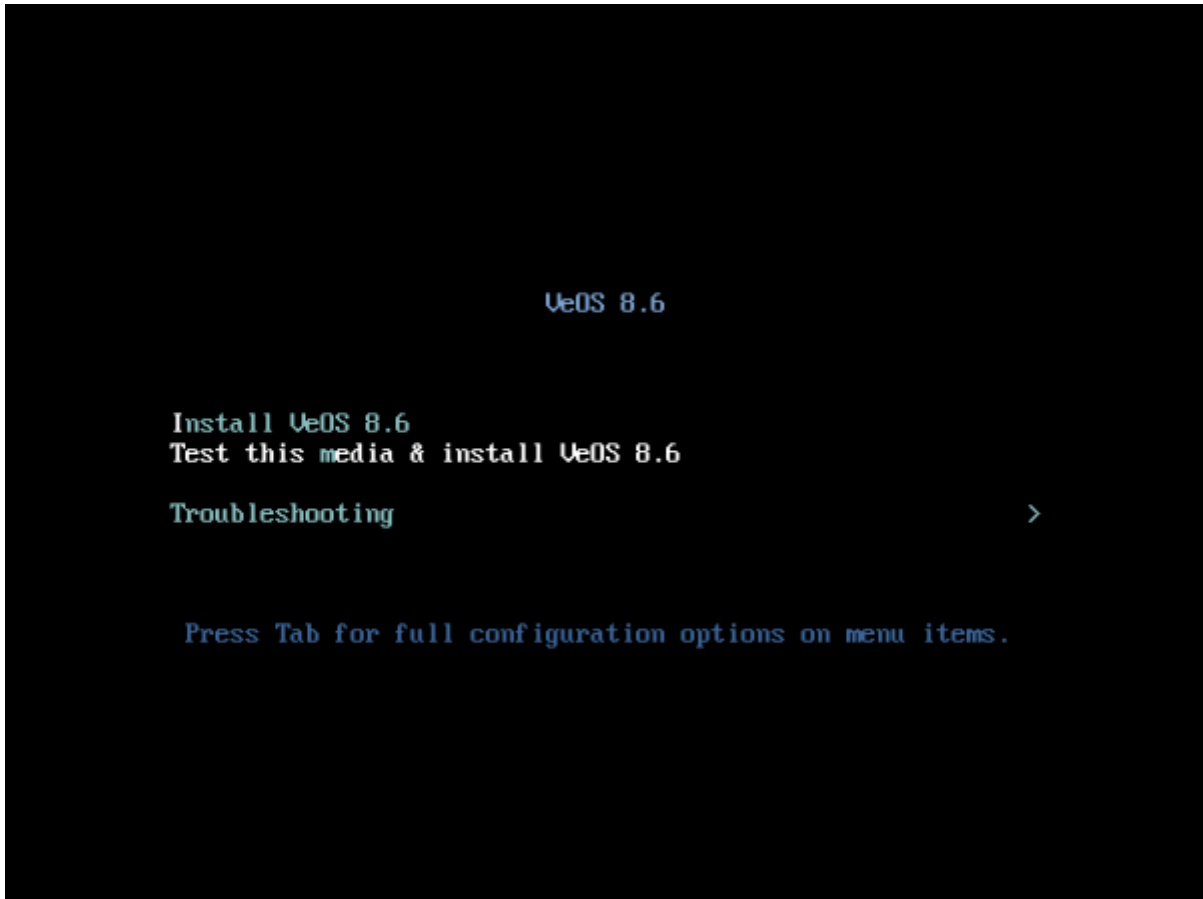
1. if the k3b program is not installed, install it using the standard package management tools of your distribution;
2. launch the k3b program. If the system is configured correctly, the program will report that there are no issues and offer to proceed with burning the disk;
3. in the main window menu, select Service → Burn DVD Image;
4. in the Burn DVD Image window, click the button to select the file for burning. A dialog will open where you need to choose the ISO image and click OK;
5. k3b will display information about the ISO file and begin calculating the checksum. This may take several minutes. The resulting checksum can be compared with the MD5SUM value on the distribution page;
6. if the checksums do not match, either the wrong file was selected or the downloaded ISO image was corrupted during transfer;
7. if the checksums match, insert a writable disk into the drive and wait for the Start button to become active;
8. click the Start button.

3. Installation process

3.1. Booting from media and startup menu

To boot the computer for system installation, use media containing the VEOS distribution.

After successful hardware initialization, the bootloader menu with installation options is displayed:



Selecting the standard installation option launches the graphical installer interface. The installation process is divided into steps. Each step is dedicated to configuring or installing a specific system property. The steps must be completed sequentially. Proceed to the next step by clicking the Next button. If necessary, use the Back button to return to a previous step and modify settings.

Technical information about the installation process (log file) can be viewed by pressing Ctrl+Alt+F1, and you can return to the graphical installer using Ctrl+Alt+F7. Pressing Ctrl+Alt+F2 opens the debug virtual console. Each step includes a short help section available by clicking the Help button or pressing F1. The installation process consists of the following steps:

1. Selecting the installation interface language
2. Configuring OS installation parameters — keyboard layout, language support, date and time zone settings, disk partition preparation, network configuration, security policy configuration, and administrator account creation
3. Installing the system onto the selected disk
4. Completing the installation and rebooting

3.2. Verifying successful installation

You can verify the installation in two ways:

- Check the VEOS version:

```
cat /etc/system-release
```

- Download any test package from the repository

4. Providing access for further configuration

If you received a preconfigured system from us, proceed directly to the [Installation guide](#) section. Otherwise, you need to install the VEOS operating system on your server yourself and provide us with remote SSH access and root privileges so we can perform installation and initial platform configuration. After the work is completed, remote access can be disabled.

1. Create the **vasexpertsmt** user:

```
adduser -m -G wheel -u 3333 vasexpertsmt
```

2. Set a **strong** password for the **vasexpertsmt** user:

```
passwd vasexpertsmt
```

For convenience, you can generate a password using openssl:

```
openssl rand -base64 15
```

3. Save the password for **vasexpertsmt**.
4. Allow users from the wheel group to execute all commands as any user by adding the following line to */etc/sudoers*:

```
%wheel ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

5. To provide remote SSH access and restrict access to the following IP addresses:

```
45.151.108.0/23, 94.140.198.64/27, 193.218.143.187, 93.100.73.160,  
78.140.234.98, 93.159.236.11, 46.243.181.35, 46.243.181.242
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 45.151.108.0/23 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 94.140.198.64/27 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 193.218.143.187 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 93.100.73.160 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 78.140.234.98 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 93.159.236.11 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 46.243.181.35 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT  
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 46.243.181.242 -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j DROP
service iptables save
```

If you use firewalld:

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="45.151.108.0/23" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="94.140.198.64/27" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="193.218.143.187" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="93.100.73.160" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="78.140.234.98" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="93.159.236.11" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="46.243.181.35" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-rich-rule='rule
family="ipv4" source address="46.243.181.242" service name="ssh" accept'
firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-service=ssh --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

!Save your settings, since the server will be rebooted during installation!

After confirming that remote SSH access is available, contact [VAS Experts technical support](#) (Service Desk) and create a request for SSG license installation, specifying the SSH username and password.



SSG software installation is performed either by engineers or independently according to the following guide: [Installation of SSG with a script](#).



Do not update the operating system kernel until the [update system](#) has been activated, as this may cause the network card driver to fail.

5. Updating VEOS

To update VEOS, install the new version according to the standard [installation process](#).

6. Troubleshooting

6.1. VEOS does not start after installation

Boot issues can be caused by various reasons, from BIOS/UEFI settings to missing drivers.

- Analyze the error messages displayed during boot.
- The most common causes:
 - Secure Boot is enabled — disable it in UEFI settings.
 - Incorrect boot order — make sure the disk with VEOS is first in the boot device list.
 - GRUB bootloader is corrupted — boot into Rescue mode from the installation media and restore it.
 - Missing drivers (kernel panic) — use a DUD ISO with the `inst.dd` boot parameter.
- If the cause is unclear, contact [VAS Experts technical support](#) and attach a screenshot or the error text.

6.2. The installer does not detect the hard drive

In most cases, the issue is related to hardware or the disk controller operating mode.

- Check the physical disk connection: cables, ports, and power.
- Check the SATA controller mode in BIOS/UEFI — switch between AHCI and RAID and try both options.
- If the disk is connected to a RAID or HBA controller, there may be no built-in driver available — use a DUD ISO (see section 2.2.1).
- To rule out disk failure, test the drive on another server.

6.3. Network issues after installation

If network connectivity is unavailable after booting VEOS, first check whether NetworkManager is running.

- Check the NetworkManager status:

```
systemctl status NetworkManager
```

- If the service is disabled or not running, enable it:

```
systemctl enable NetworkManager
systemctl start NetworkManager
```

- If NetworkManager is running but the network still does not work, check the interface settings (DHCP or static IP), default gateway, and DNS.