

Feb 21, 2025

# How to Import

The process is pretty straightforward—you can <u>create the VM with just a single command</u>. However, the initial setup and the post-creation configuration can be quite confusing and tedious.

- First, upload the .ova file to a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) bucket via GCloud CLI or the console UI. You can run cloud CLI locally in a terminal or in the Cloud shell. (I uploaded the file through the console, hence I will skip the gcloud CLI here.)
- Set up a host project and a target project, both of which could be the same project.
   e.g. I chose "P1 Udacity Robotics 20250220" as both. Set up roles and permissions in GCP IAM (similar to AWS IAM) by following the official documentation.

e.g. Find the the service account used to run a Compute Engine instance: service-HOST\_PROJECT\_NUMBER@gcp-sa-vmmigration.iam.gservicea ccount.com

Feb 24, 2025 Update: In the section below I introduce 2 ways to create an instance from the .ova file. I would recommend the 2nd way, unzip .ova -> .vmdk -> create an image (not machine image) from .vmdk -> create an instance from image.

• Then, spend some time on choosing the right VM type, and <u>create a Virtual Machine instance from the .ova file</u>. During the creation, you can check the progress by visiting "<u>GCP Compute Engine -> Storage -> Disks</u>". Once it is created, you can find the VM in "<u>Compute Engine -> Virtual machines -> VM instances</u>". You can find the code template on the console after configuring the instance type under the "CREATE INSTANCE" tab.

e.g. You can create a GPU instance with a lot of configuration. However you can't do it with the "import" command.

- \$ gcloud compute instances create instance-robond-20250223-000614
- --project=tactile-timer-451521-d6 --zone=us-central1-a
- --machine-type=n1-highmem-8
- --network-interface=network-tier=PREMIUM,stack-type=IPV4\_ONLY,subnet=default --maintenance-policy=TERMINATE --provisioning-model=STANDARD
- --service-account=823353037229-compute@developer.gserviceaccount.com
- --scopes=https://www.googleapis.com/auth/devstorage.read\_only,https://www.googleapis.com/auth/logging.write,https://www.googleapis.com/auth/monitoring.write,https://www.googleapis.com/auth/monitoring.write,https://www.googleapis.com/auth/service.management.readonly,https://www.googleapis.com/auth/trace.append
- --accelerator=count=1,type=nvidia-tesla-t4
- --create-disk=auto-delete=yes,boot=yes,device-name=instance-robond-2025022 3-000614,image=projects/debian-cloud/global/images/debian-12-bookworm-v202 50212,mode=rw,size=100,type=pd-balanced --no-shielded-secure-boot
- --shielded-vtpm --shielded-integrity-monitoring
- --labels=goog-ec-src=vm add-gcloud --reservation-affinity=any

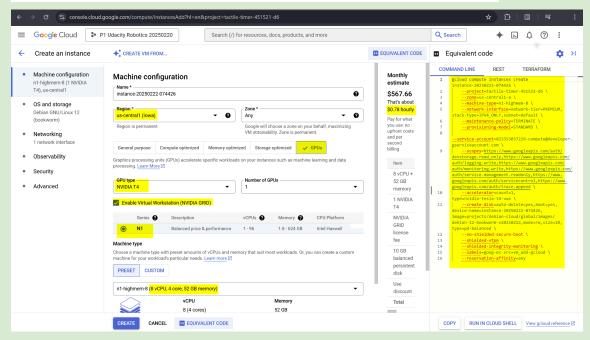
Use the above command to create a CPU instance, then edit the instance to add GPU (accelerator).

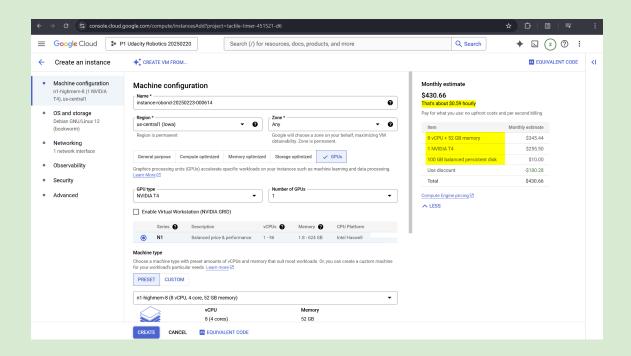
Choose "terminate maintenance" rather than "migrate", or you will get the Error: Instances with guest accelerators do not support live migration.

Once you have successfully edited the instance, you can try to start it. However, certain GPU types might not be available in certain zones.

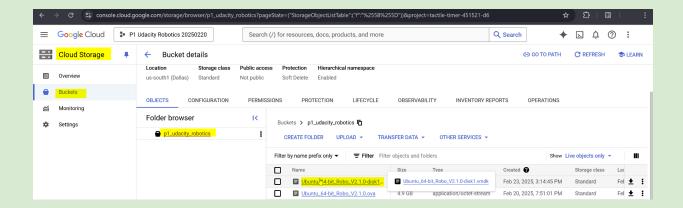
e.g. The Nvidia T4 is almost impossible to obtain.

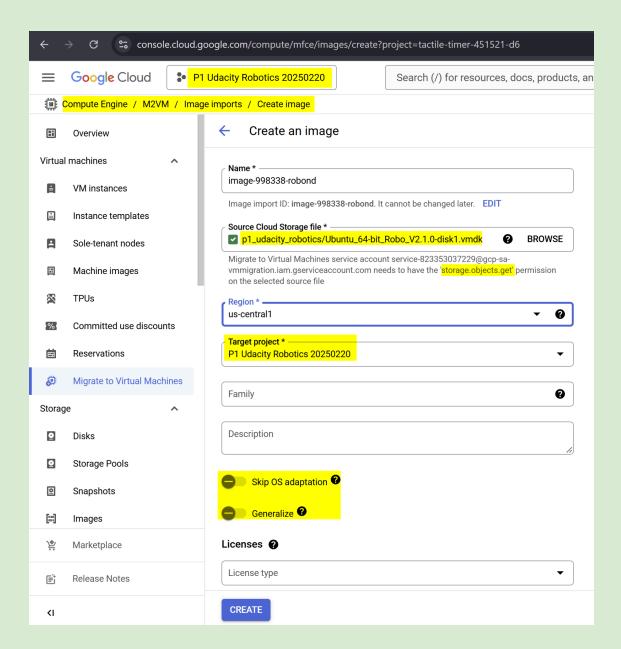
Machine type	n1-highmem-8 (8 vCPUs, 52 GB Memory)
CPU platform	Unknown CPU Platform
Minimum CPU platform	None
Architecture	x86/64
vCPUs to core ratio ②	_
Custom visible cores ?	-
All-core turbo-only mode ②	-
Display device	Disabled  Enable to use screen capturing and recording tools
GPUs	1 x NVIDIA Tesla P4 Virtual Workstation
Resource policies	

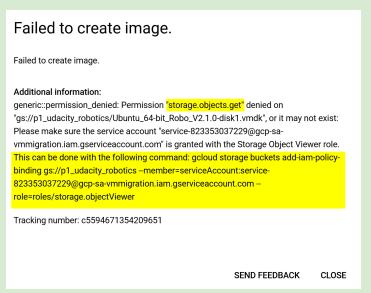




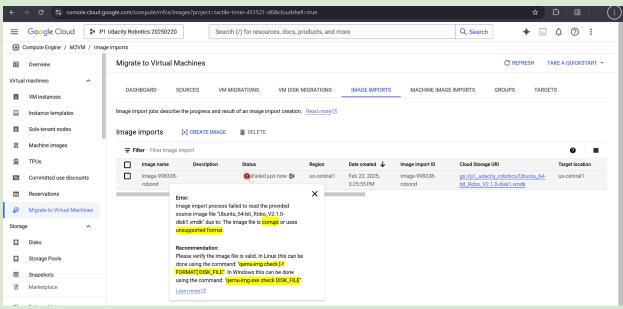
- Import a machine image to Compute Engine (if you don't create instance from .ova)
  - locally tar -xvf unzip the .ova file. upload the .vmdk file to a gcp bucket. Import
    the machine image from the Compute Engine console or by using the following
    gcloud cli.
  - \$ gcloud alpha migration vms machine-image-imports create IMAGE\_NAME \
  - --source-file=SOURCE FILE \
  - --location=REGION ID \
  - --target-project=projects/HOST\_PROJECT\_ID/locations/global/targetProjects/TARGET\_PROJECT
  - e.g. (I haven't tried this command.)
  - \$ gcloud alpha migration vms machine-image-imports create image robond 20250223
  - --source\_file=gs://p1\_udacity\_robotics/Ubuntu\_64-bit\_Robo\_V2.1.0.ova
  - --location=central1
  - --target-projects/tactile-timer-451521-d6/locations/targetProjects/tactile-timer-451521-d6





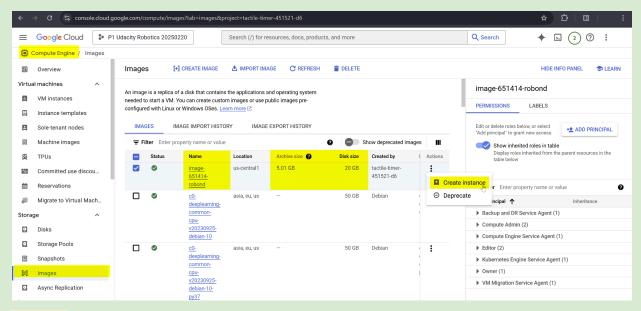


\$\sqrt{storage buckets add-iam-policy-binding} gs://p1\_udacity\_robotics --member=serviceAccount:service-823353037229@gcp-sa-vmmigration.iam.gserviceaccount.c om --role=roles/storage.objectViewer



Issue solved: Here my .vmdk file is corrupted. Because I didn't wait for the "tar -xvf" command to end its execution. It takes a while to unzip and then upload to the cloud.

- \$ sudo tar -xvf 'Ubuntu 64-bit Robo V2.1.0.ova'
- \$ qemu-img check -f vmdk <disk\_file> (<- not sure whether this works)</pre>



## 👉 Tips:

- If you create an instance from an image (not a machine image), you can change the disk type and size. Here I will change it from 20GB to 40GB. This way offers more flexibility to choose the hardware than directly creating an instance by importing an .ova file.
- You can <u>start from a less capable instance</u>, if later you think it is not working well, you
  can stop the instance and edit it to increase the hardware capability.

NVIDIA L4 \$408.83 per month

NVIDIA Tesla P4 \$438.00 (almost impossible to obtain)

NVIDIA V100 \$1,810.40

NVIDIA A100 40GB \$2,141.75

 Finally, you can connect to the VM via SSH. Here I choose SSH via the gcloud command line (find and copy it on the console). e.g. GCP will generate the following code (I didn't type it), run it in the Cloud Shell.

\$ gcloud compute ssh --zone "us-central1-a" "instance-20250221" --project "tactile-timer-451521-d6"

Verify the instance by:

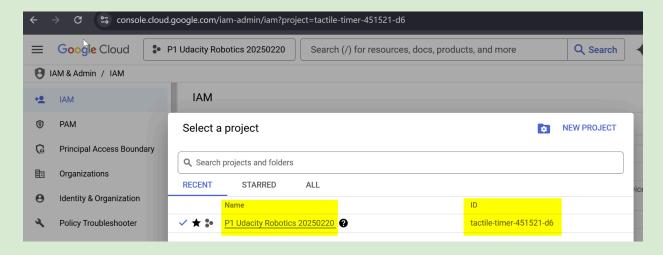
\$ echo "Hello world\!"

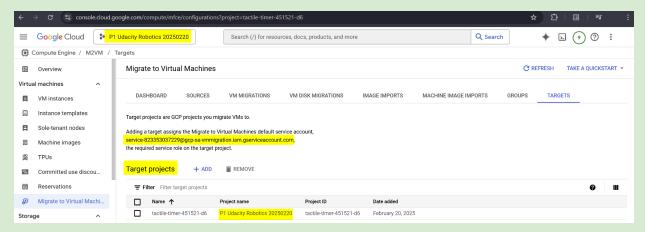
\$ cat /etc/os-release

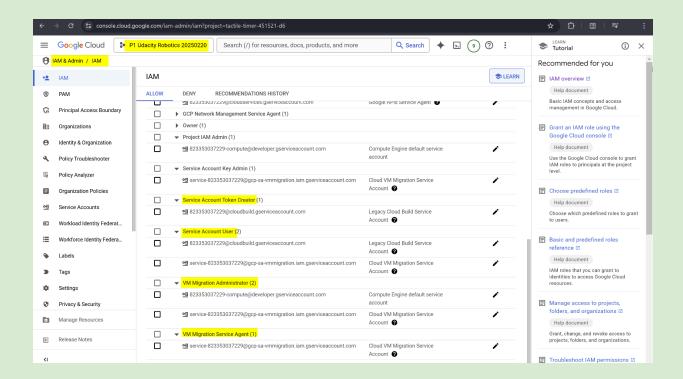
NAME="Ubuntu"
VERSION="16.04.2 LTS (Xenial Xerus)"
ID=ubuntu
ID\_LIKE=debian
PRETTY\_NAME="Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS"
VERSION\_ID="16.04"

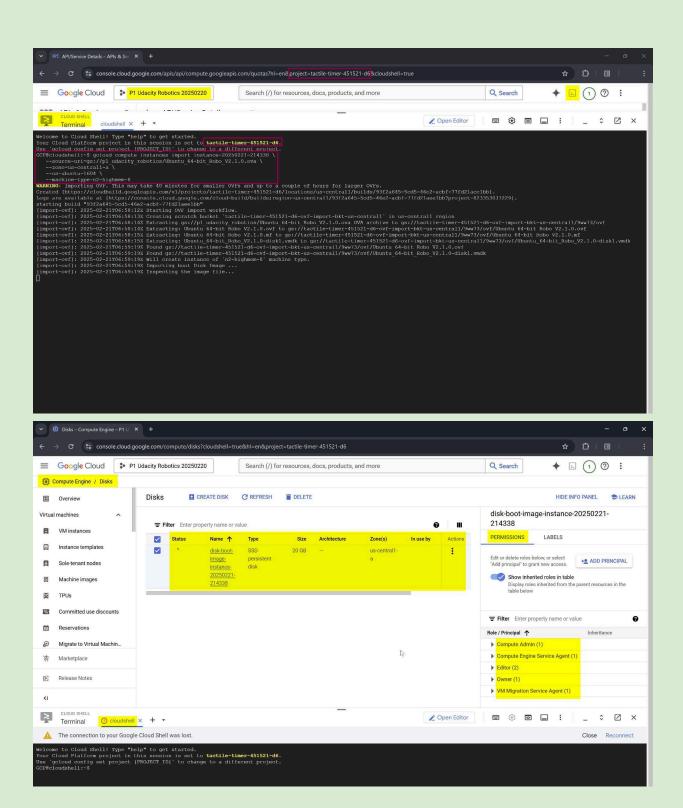
HOME\_URL="http://www.ubuntu.com/"
SUPPORT\_URL="http://help.ubuntu.com/"
BUG\_REPORT\_URL="http://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/"
VERSION\_CODENAME=xenial
UBUNTU\_CODENAME=xenial

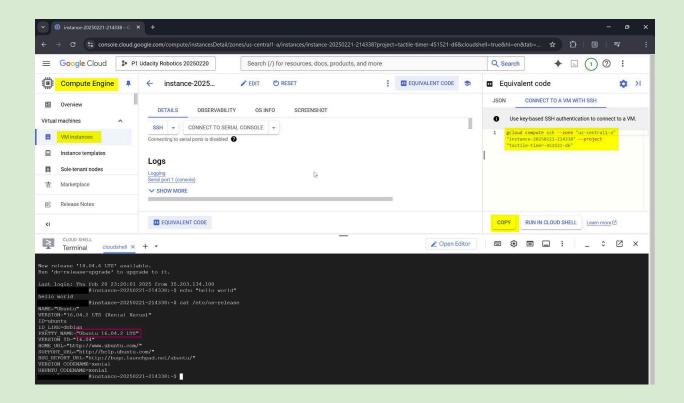
Note: I ended up creating the instance twice and left it running for some post-configuration. The next day, the billing showed it cost around \$2 USD.











# Configure the VM

Update the image
 \$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y --allow-unauthenticated

Note: After updating the image, I wanted to create an **instant snapshot** for the VM. Because the following steps messed up the machine once.

[Skip this part]

Check privileges and change GCP assigned user name.

The original image has two users: **robond** (password: robo-nd) and **ubuntu** (no password)

**Don't** change the GCP assigned username for the SSH access relies on this user.

\$ whoami

\$ sudo su - ## change to root user

\$ groups ## check root privileges

\$ sudo su - <GCP-assigned-user-name>

\$ <GCP-assigned-user-name>@instance-20250221:~\$ groups

<GCP-assigned-user-name>

<GCP-assigned-user-name> : <GCP-assigned-user-name> adm dialout cdrom floppy audio dip video plugdev netdev lxd ubuntu google-sudoers

If a group exists with the same name, you can change it using:

\$-sudo-groupmod-n-nov05 <GCP-assigned-user-name> ## change group name \$-sudo-usermod-l-nov05 <GCP-assigned-user-name> ## change the user

name

\$ sudo mv /home/<GCP-assigned-user-name> /home/nov05 ## change home dir name

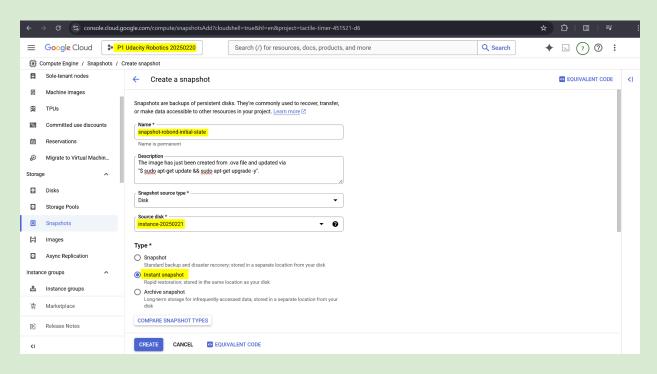
\$ sudo usermod -d /home/nov05 -m nov05 ## attach home directory to the new username

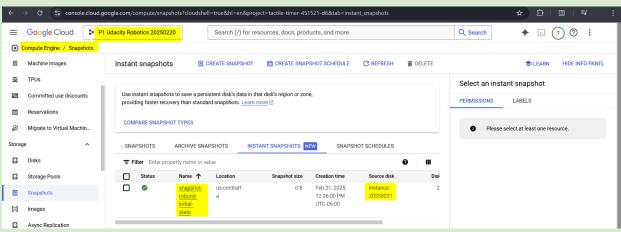
- Now it is about enabling a remote GUI, or you can't see anything from the VM.
  - [Skip this command] Check whether it has a Virtual Network Computing (VNC) server installed. The answer for this image is no.
     \$ dpkg -I | grep vnc
  - Install X2Go server on the VM (Ubuntu 16.04):
    - \$ sudo apt update
    - \$ sudo apt get install | ubuntu desktop |
    - \$ sudo apt-get install | lubuntu-core
    - \$ sudo apt-get install x2goserver x2goserver-xsession 1
      - E: Unable to locate package x2goserver
      - E: Unable to locate package x2goserver-xsession
    - \$ sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://packages.x2go.org/debian stable main" >
    - /etc/apt/sources.list.d/x2go.list'
    - \$ sudo apt install wget
    - \$ wget https://packages.x2go.org/keys/x2go.asc

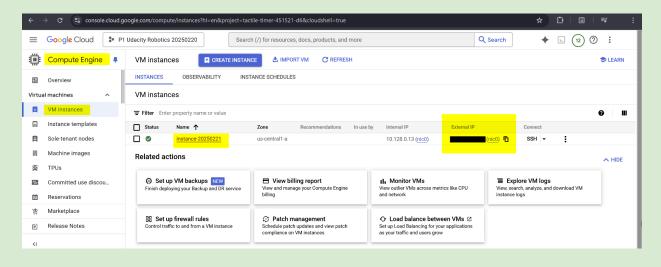
https://wiki.x2go.org/doku.php/wiki:repositories:ubuntu https://wiki.x2go.org/doku.php/doc:installation:x2goclient

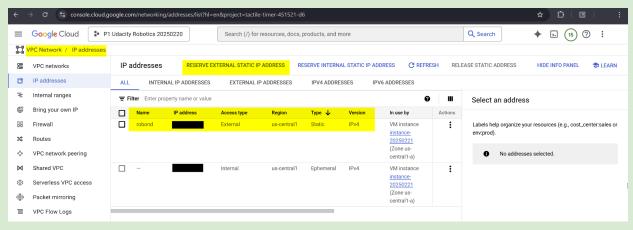
- The following command works fine.
  - \$ sudo apt -y install xfce4
  - \$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:x2go/stable
  - \$ sudo apt-get update ## / Issue solved
  - \$ sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys
  - F42ED6FBAB17C654 ## you might not need this
  - \$ sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys
  - 32EE5355A6BC6E42 ## you might not need this
  - \$ sudo apt-get -y install x2goserver x2goserver-xsession
- Install a X2GO client on the local machine. Mine is on Windows 11.
  - Download the lastest x2goclient for Windows and install. Administrator rights required for a normal install.
- Note: I checked with my local VM, the image has installed lubuntu-desktop. robond@udacity:~/catkin\_ws\$ echo \$DESKTOP\_SESSION

#### Lubuntu









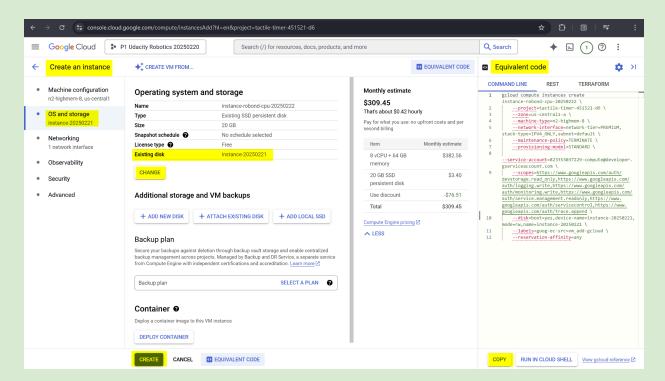
# Tips: Snapshot, instant snapshot, disk, image, machine image, etc.

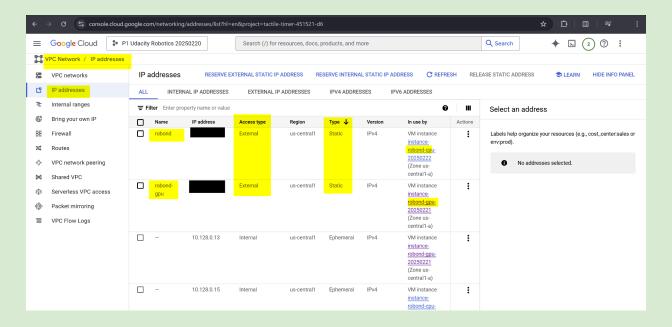
- You can take a snapshot of an instance, create a disk from the snapshot, create another
  instance and attach the newly created disk as boot disk or additional storage.
- In my case, I first created a cpu instance, after I installed all the packages and made sure it could be accessed remotely via X2GO, I took a snapshot, and created a disk.
   Then I created a gpu instance and attached the newly created disk to it.

Update: The following method isn't the best option for me. Unzip .ova, upload its .vmdk to a bucket. create an image (not a machine image) from the .vmdk. create an instance from the image, which has been documented in the "How to import" section.

I have deleted all the instances and started over. This time, I will

- import OVA to create an instance "instance-robond-cpu-\*" assign static IP, add SSH pub key, verify SSH login
- o take an instant snapshot, "snapshot-robond-cpu-import-\*"
- create a disk "disk-from-snapshot-robond-import-\*" from "snapshot-robond-cpu-import-\*", 100GB
- stop the instance to edit, change type to gpu, change name to "instance-robond-gpu-\*",
  - Create a gpu instance "instance-robond-gpu-\*", L2
- Nvidia Tesla P4 (P4 causes SSH error; T4 is impossible to obtain)
   Enable display device, Enable Virtual Workstation (NVIDIA GRID)
   On host maintenance = Terminate VM instance
- \$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y install x2go, x11, etc. to enable remote desktop git clone my repos (so far there are 3 repos)
- take a snapshot, "snapshot-robond-gpu-p1-p2"





### Google GenAl output:

In Google Cloud Platform, a "disk" is a storage unit within a VM, while a "snapshot" is a point-in-time copy of a single disk, a "machine image" is a backup of an entire VM including all attached disks, and an "instant snapshot" is a near-instantaneous snapshot of a disk, allowing for very fast restores; essentially, a snapshot is a backup of a single disk, while a machine image is a backup of an entire VM with all its disks. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

## Key differences: [2, 4, 7]

- **Disk:** A basic storage unit within a VM, like a hard drive on a physical machine. [2, 4, 7]
- **Snapshot:** A copy of a single disk at a specific point in time, allowing you to restore that exact state of the disk later. [1, 2, 8]
- Machine Image: A backup of an entire VM, capturing the state of all disks attached to the instance. [1, 2, 3]
- **Instant Snapshot:** A type of snapshot that is created almost instantly, ideal for quick restores from a specific point in time. [1, 5, 6]

## Example Use Cases: [2, 7]

- **Snapshot:** Backup a database disk on a VM to quickly restore to a previous state if needed. [2, 7]
- **Machine Image:** Create a standard VM configuration to quickly deploy new instances with the same settings. [1, 3, 4]
- **Instant Snapshot:** Capture a snapshot of an application during a critical update to quickly roll back if issues arise. [5, 6]

### Generative AI is experimental.

- [1] <a href="https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-images">https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/machine-images</a>
- [2] <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvTJjD\_16Cs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvTJjD\_16Cs</a>
- [3] https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/data-protection
- [4] <a href="https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/snapshots">https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/snapshots</a>
- [5] <a href="https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/instant-snapshots">https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/instant-snapshots</a>

[6]

https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/compute/introducing-compute-engine-instant-snapshots

[7] <a href="https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/restore-snapshot">https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/disks/restore-snapshot</a>

[8]

https://diana-moraa.medium.com/snapshots-and-images-in-google-cloud-platform-406b23224e 9f



## Connect to the VM instance from remote

- Access the VM instance from a local machine via SSH login
  - Go to "VPC networks -> IP Addresses -> Reserve external static IP addresses"
     Reserve a static external IP address for the VM instance
  - Get the VM instance external IP address in "GCP Compute Engine"
  - Go to "VPC Network -> default (for the GCP project "P1 Udacity Robotics 20250220") -> Firewalls (tab) -> "default-allow-ssh"".

Make sure the ingress ssh traffic is allowed.

Check region (in my case it is "us-central1").

Check Protocols and ports tcp:22

- Check the Google Cloud documentation: Connect to VMs -> OpenSSH client
  - o Create SSH keys

\$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -f

C:\Users\<WINDOWS\_USER>\.ssh\<KEY\_FILENAME> -C

<VM USERNAME>

e.g. \$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -f d:\users\guido\.ssh\gcp-robond-ssh-key -C robond

- Download Google Cloud CLI and install it on Windows
   https://dl.google.com/dl/cloudsdk/channels/rapid/GoogleCloudSDKInstalle
   r.exe
- add an SSH public key to an OS Login profile

 from local machine: install gcloud cli, configure the system path, you can run gcloud command in PowerShell

\$ gcloud compute os login ssh keys add \

```
---key-file=KEY_FILE_PATH \
---project=PROJECT \
---ttl=EXPIRE_TIME
```

from Cloud Shell

```
$ gcloud compute os-login ssh-keys add \
--key-=KEY \
--project=PROJECT \
--ttl=EXPIRE_TIME
```

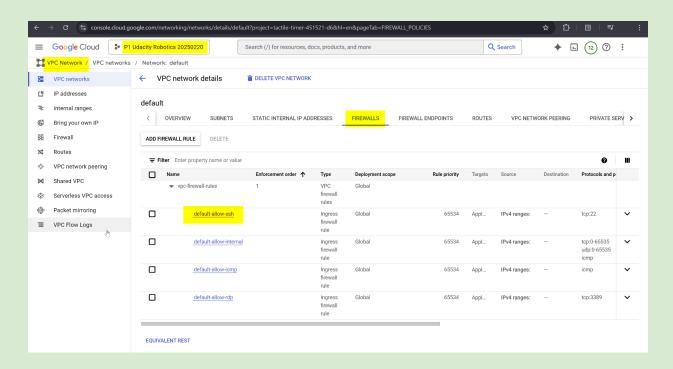
### \$ gcloud compute os login ssh-keys add

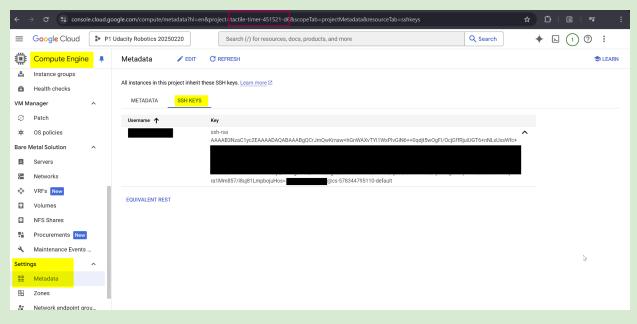
--key-file="D:\\Users\\guido\\.ssh\\gcp-robond-ssh-key.pub" --project=tactile-timer-451521-d6 --ttl=30d

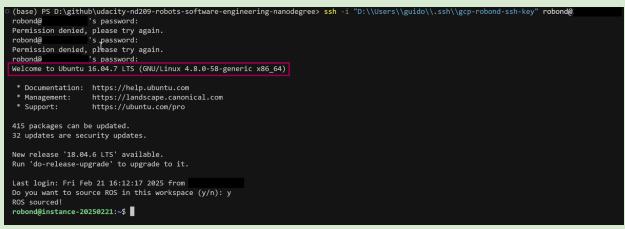
- VVV If you want an instance-level ssh access, login the VM instance with gcloud CLI + SSH. Paste the SSH public key content to the following file
  - \$ nano ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys
- if you want an project-level ssh access, add your ssh public key in "Compute Engine -> Metadata -> SSH KEYS".
   e.g. in this case, "robond" is a user of my Udacity course instance. If there is a "robond" user also in another instance, the ssh private key can be used to login that instance as well.

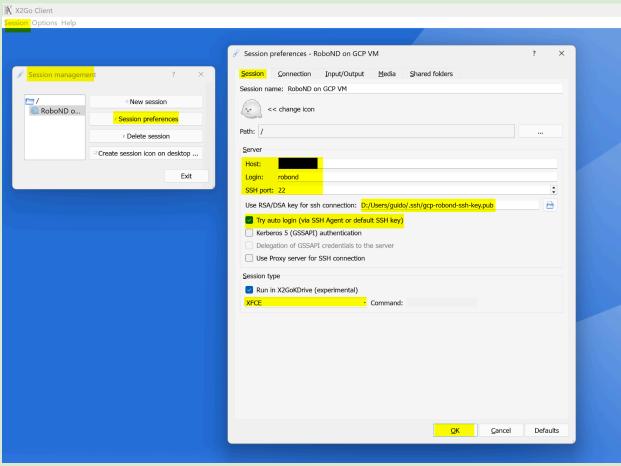


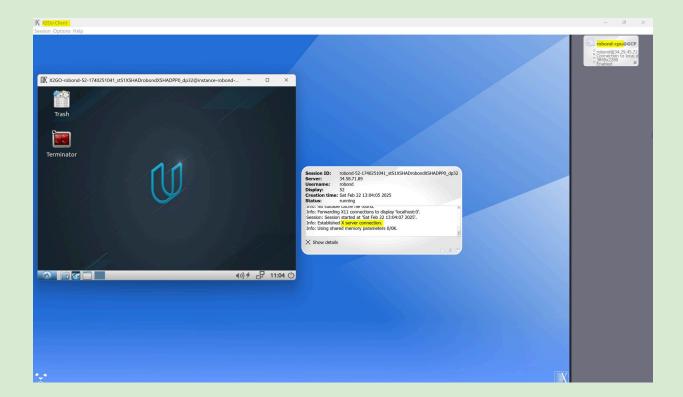
- Connect to the VM instance from local machine PowerShell
   \$ ssh -i < PATH\_TO\_PRIVATE\_KEY>
   <VM\_USERNAME>@<VM\_EXTERNAL\_IP>
   e.g. \$ ssh -i "D:\\Users\\guido\\.ssh\\gcp-robond-ssh-key" robond@\*.\*.\*.\*
- Connect to the VM instance from X2GO Client from local machine set host = GCP VM instance external IP address











Check the GPU

\$ Ispci | grep -i nvidia

robond@instance-20250221:~/myrobot/world\$ lspci | grep -i nvidia 00:04.0 3D controller: NVIDIA Corporation GP104GL [Tesla P4] (rev al)

Install cuda

\$ sudo apt-get install nvidia-cuda-toolkit

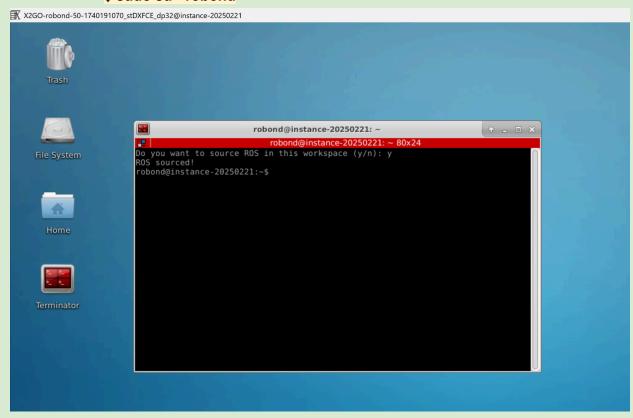
robond@instance-20250221:~/myrobot/world\$ nvcc --version nvcc: NVIDIA (R) Cuda compiler driver Copyright (c) 2005-2015 NVIDIA Corporation Built on Tue\_Aug\_11\_14:27:32\_CDT\_2015 Cuda compilation tools, release 7.5, V7.5.17

robond@instance-20250221:~/myrobot/world\$ glxinfo | grep "OpenGL version" OpenGL version string: 1.2 (1.5 Mesa 6.4.2)

## Set up workspaces

- Follow my main course repo, download code repos, etc.
  - Change user, [sudo] password for robond: is "robo-nd".
     "Do you want to source ROS in this workspace (y/n):", answer "y".

\$ sudo su - robond



 Git clone project 1 - build my "UdacityOffice" gazebo world. The following commands should show the office model in Gazebo.

If you have forked the repo to your own and created a personal token for commit, add the token when cloning the repo to the VM instance.

\$ cd ~

\$ git clone -b master

https://<mark><GitHub-personal-token>@</mark>github.com/nov05/udacity-RoboND-myrobot.git

## myrobot

\$ cd myrobot/build

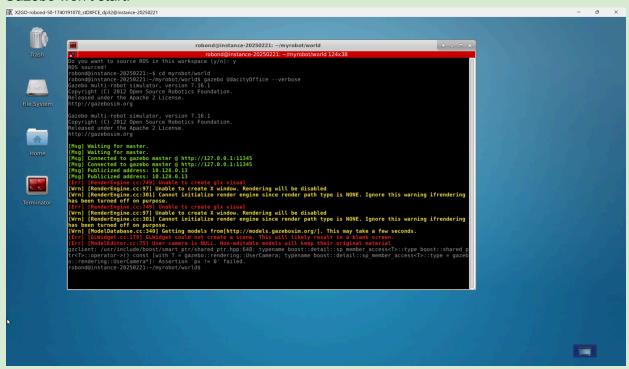
\$ sudo cmake ..

\$ sudo make ## You might get errors if your system is not up to date!

\$ export
GAZEBO\_PLUGIN\_PATH=\${GAZEBO\_PLUGIN\_PATH}:/home/robond/myrobot/build
\$ echo \$GAZEBO\_PLUGIN\_PATH
\$ cd ~/myrobot/world
\$ gazebo UdacityOffice --verbose

However I chose a VM instance type without GPU, which might have caused the error in the screenshot. So I decided to take another snapshot of the instance, and migrate it to a GPU VM instance. (Update: It seems that both Gazebo and X11 require GPU, but not CUDA. However, with CUDA enabled, Gazebo can render faster.)

Feb 24, 2025 Update: This is caused by the X2GO client session preference - If it is not X11, Gazebo won't start.



- Course 3, simple\_arm
  - Launch the arm. <PAT> = GitHub Personal Access Token
    - \$ mkdir -p ~/catkin ws/src
    - \$ cd ~/catkin\_ws/src
    - \$ catkin\_init\_workspace
    - \$ cd ~/catkin ws
    - \$ catkin\_make
    - \$ cd ~/catkin ws/src/
    - \$ git clone -b first interaction

https://<PAT>@github.com/nov05/udacity-RoboND-simple\_arm simple\_arm

- \$ cd ~/catkin\_ws
- \$ catkin\_make

- Run the simple\_mover mode in another terminal
  - \$ cd ~/catkin ws/
  - \$ source devel/setup.bash
  - \$ rosrun simple\_arm simple\_mover
- To view the camera image stream, in one terminal:
  - \$ rqt\_image\_view /rgb\_camera/image\_raw ## or \$ rosrun rqt\_image\_view rqt\_image\_view

lssue: The /rgb\_camera/image\_raw topic is listed by "\$ rostopic list". However, this line doesn't work on the Cloud VM instance.

- "\$ rostopic info /rgb\_camera/image\_raw" works as well.
- "\$ rospack find rqt" can't find the package "rqt".

robond@udacity:~/catkin\_ws\$ rospack find rqt\_image\_view /opt/ros/kinetic/share/rqt\_image\_view

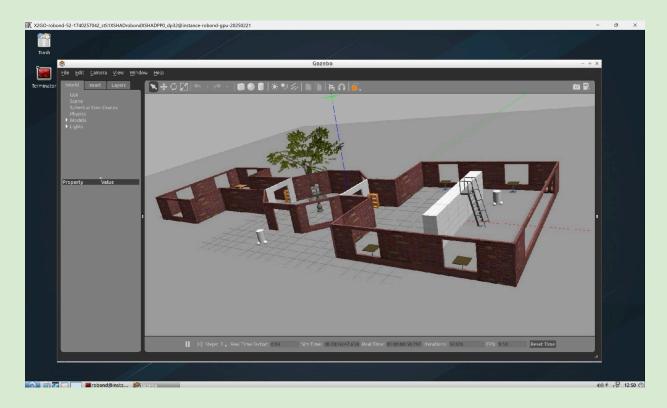
● Irving.Gao 于 2021-08-12 17:25:19 发布

https://blog.csdn.net/qq 45779334/article/details/119649421 (web archive)

- \$ sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-rqt
- \$ sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-rgt-common-plugins
- \$ rm ~/.config/ros.org/rqt qui.ini
- installed the package. however the system asked me to run \$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install —only-upgrade python-catkin-pkg

```
robond@instance-robond-gpu-20250221:—/catkin_ws$ rqt_image_vie w /rgb_camera/image_raw [ERROR] [1740268102.704720563]: Failed to load nodelet [rqt_image_view/ImageView] of type [rqt_image_view/ImageView]: Failed to load library /opt/ros/kinetic/lib//librqt image_view.so. Make sure that you are calling the PLUGINLIB_EXPORT_CLASS mac ro in the library code, and that names are consistent between this macro and your XML. Error string: Could not load library (Poco exception = libopencv_core3.so.3.3: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory)
RosPluginlibPluginProvider::load_explicit_type(rqt_image_view/ImageView) failed creating instance
PluginManager._load_plugin() could not load plugin "rqt_image_view/ImageView": RosPluginlibPluginProvider.load() could not load plugin "rqt_image_view/ImageView" terminate called after throwing an instance of 'boost::exception_detail::clone_impl<boost::exception_detail::error_info_injector<br/>boost::lock_error> > what(): boost: mutex lock failed in pthread_mutex_lock: Invalid argument
Aborted (core dumped)
```

Feb 24, 2025 update: I unzipped the .ova file to .vmdk, and created an image (note machine image) from the .vmdk file, then created an instance (w/o gpu) from the image. and did all the update, installation, git cloning, etc. and the issues are gone.

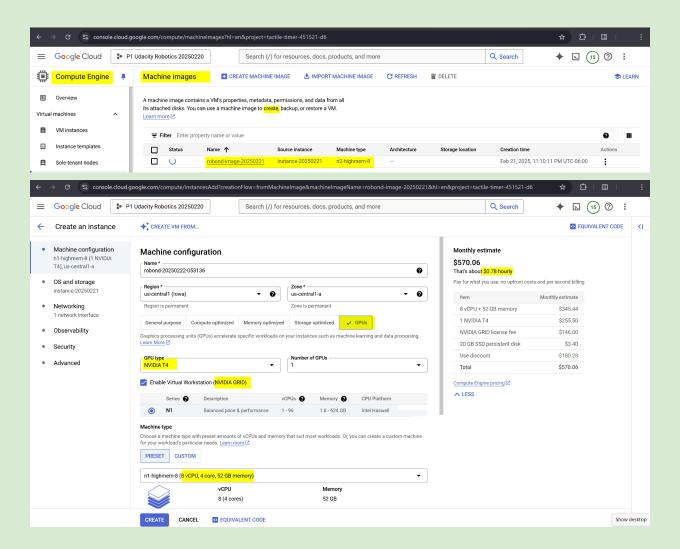


# Create machine image, then create an instance with GPU from the image

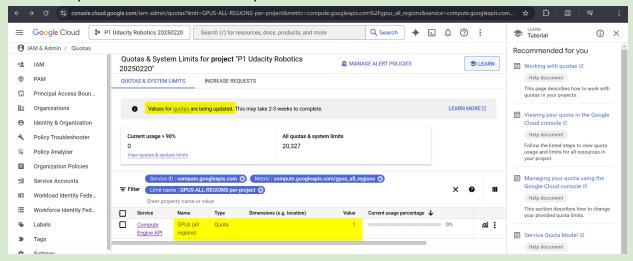
non't create VM instance with machine image, for users, packages in the source instance won't be copied to the target instance. Create from the .ova file again.

However you can <u>create a "disk" from a snapshot</u>, then create an instance and <u>attach the disk</u>, or edit an instance to change the disk attached, which preserve all the packages and states.

- Certain GPU instances might not be available in certain zones.
- Official documentation: GPU availability by regions and zones

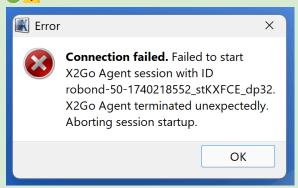


Request to increase the GPU quota



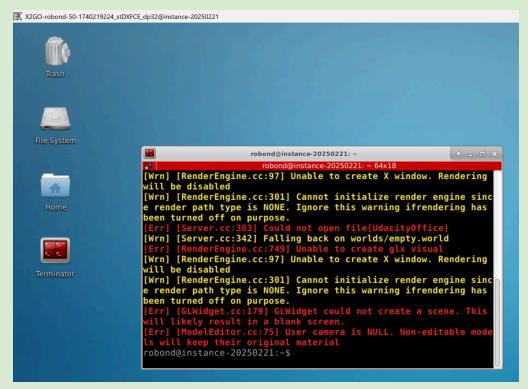
# Issues and solutions

Issue solved.



- Make sure x2goserver is installed on the VM instance.
   \$ dpkg -I | grep x2goserver
- Make sure ssh pub key is pasted to the VM
   \$ sudo cat /home/<GCP-assigned-user>/.ssh/authorized\_keys
- It seems the x2go client had some issue. I just changed the session type in the preference and started the client a few times. The issue was gone.

Issue solved: <u>Gazebo won't launch.</u> Solution: You can do it with the "x2go client - session preference - session type - X2GO/X11 Desktop Sharing", but not with the "XFCE" option, and with X11 Forwarding allowed.



[Err] [RenderEngine.cc:749] Unable to create glx visual

[Wrn] [RenderEngine.cc:97] Unable to create X window. Rendering will be disabled [Wrn] [RenderEngine.cc:301] Cannot initialize render engine since render path type is NONE. Ignore this warning if rendering has been turned off on purpose.

[Err] [GLWidget.cc:179] GLWidget could not create a scene. This will likely result in a blank screen

[Err] [ModelEditor.cc:75] User camera is NULL. Non-editable models will keep their original material

- It might be an X11 problem. (StackExchange)
- Configure X11 in Ubuntu

Edit ssh config and sshd config files:

ForwardX11 yes

ForwardX11Trusted yes

\$ sudo nano /etc/ssh/ssh config

\$ sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd config

Issue: Cloud Ubuntu VM with xorg x11 on x2go desktop has 800\*600 low resolution, and there are no other resolution options to choose from.

And it seems not to be able to copy and paste with the x2go client "x2go/x11 desktop sharing" session type.

robond@instance-20250224-015140:~\$ xrandr --listactivemonitors xrandr: Failed to get size of gamma for output default Monitors: 1

- xrandr --output eDP1 --auto --scale-from 3840x2160
- September 30th, 2015 #2 seattle vic
  - "1. Insert a dummy video driver: sudo apt-get install xserver-xorg-video-dummy
  - 2. Since there's no default **xorg.conf** file that I could find anywhere, AND there are several locations where you can supposedly put it (/etc/X11, /usr/share/X11, ~) I created one and placed it in **/etc/X11**"

Section "Device" Identifier "Configured Video Device"

Driver "dummy"

VideoRam 256000

EndSection

### Section "Monitor"

Identifier "Configured Monitor"

HorizSync 5.0 - 1000.0

VertRefresh 5.0 - 200.0

ModeLine "1920x1080" 148.50 1920 2448 2492 2640 1080 1084 1089 1125

+Hsync +Vsync

# Modeline "1280x800" 24.15 1280 1312 1400 1432 800 819 822 841 EndSection

## Section "Screen"

Identifier "Default Screen"

Monitor "Configured Monitor"

Device "Configured Video Device"

DefaultDepth 24

SubSection "Display"

Depth 24

Modes "1920x1080"

EndSubSection

EndSection

## StackExchange, answered May 26, 2021 at 18:27

"I'm running Ubuntu 15.04. Once I knew that X does pick up the xorg.org file in /etc/X11, the real challenge was to find the settings that work."

"I removed the xorg.conf file I had created in the original post and followed the instructions at the above link. I had to comment out the 1920X1080 modeline to get it to work (not sure why but it worked so I'm not complaining). Was able to connect to the desktop at the desired resolution 1920x1080 using NoMachine."

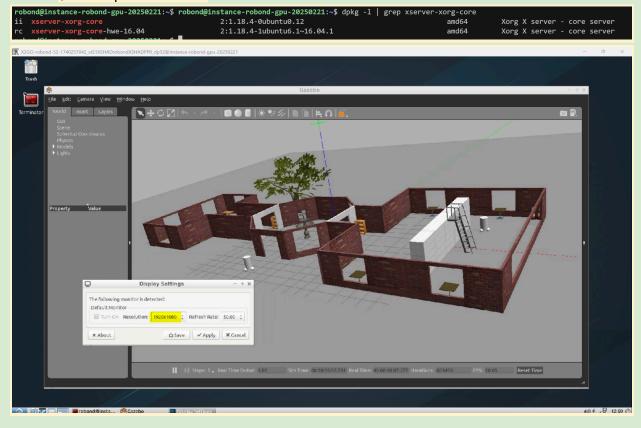
• I ran the following commands. It worked, the desktop image stretched out, however it is not clear. And copy-paste is not working.

\$ sudo apt-get install xserver-xorg-core

\$ sudo apt-get install xserver-xorg-video-dummy

\$ cd /etc/X11

## \$ sudo nano xorg.conf \$ sudo apt autoremove



/ Issue: \$ rosrun rviz rviz doesn't work.

Stereo is NOT SUPPORTED. OpenGl version: 3 (GLSL 1.3)

terminate called after throwing an instance of 'std::runtime error'

what(): Duration is out of dual 32-bit range

```
robond@instance-20250224-015140:~/catkin_ws$ rosrun rviz rviz
[ INFO] [1740432218.101778656]: rviz version 1.12.10
[ INFO] [1740432218.101838755]: compiled against Qt version 5.5.1
[ INFO] [1740432218.101871848]: compiled against OGRE version 1.9.0 (Ghadamon)
[ INFO] [1740432218.229595184]: Stereo is NOT SUPPORTED
[ INFO] [1740432218.229705431]: OpenGl version: 3 (GLSL 1.3).
terminate called after throwing an instance of 'std::runtime_error'
   what(): Duration is out of dual 32-bit range
Aborted (core dumped)
```

Run RViz from remote docker using X11

Asked by Elgin.D on 2020-04-19 21:19:53 UTC

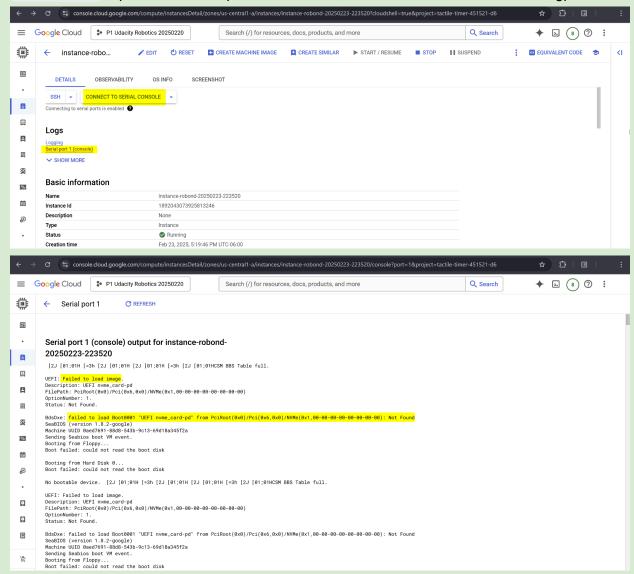
https://medium.com/@viirya/setting-up-linux-gui-container-on-mac-728194b20e78

r/ROS • 1 mo.ago Siliquy8

RViz on a remote computer?

Issue: can't ssh access GPU VM instances. if I change machine type to CPU, it is fine to ssh connect.

Feb 24, 2025 Update: the issue persists. However, I find that I can use x11 without gpu.



```
Ssh.cloud.google.com/v2/ssh/projects/tactile-timer-451521-d6/zones/us-central1-a/instances/instance-robond-20250223-223520?authus...

Ssh.cloud.google.com/v2/ssh/projects/tactile-timer-451521-d6/zones/us-central1-a/instances/instance-robond-20250223-223520?authus...

Ssh.cloud.google.com/v2/ssh/projects/tactile-timer-451521-d6/zones/us-central1-a/instances/instance-robond-20250223-223520?authus...

SSH-in-browser

SSH-in-browser

DOWNLOAD FILE

DOWNLO
```

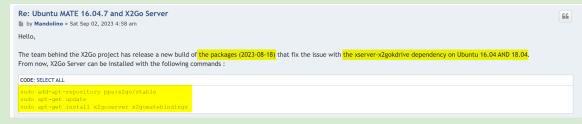
Editing VM instance "instance-robond-20250223-223520" failed. Error: Invalid accelerator specs for 'g2-standard-4' instances. Accelerator name: 'nvidia-tesla-p4-vws', count 1. Supported accelerator(s): [nvidia-l4, nvidia-l4-vws].

## Reference

 How to run your VirtualBox OVA Applications on Google Cloud Adrian Roque Jan 10, 2021

This post introduced another way to set up the virtual machine. First upload .ova to a GCP bucket, then create a machine image from .ova, and then create a VM from the machine image.

- Digital Ocean Tutorial
   How To Set Up a Remote Desktop with X2Go on Ubuntu 20.04
   The course image is on Ubuntu 16.04.7 LTS.
   Published on July 14, 2020
- https://forum.odroid.com/viewtopic.php?t=46864
   https://serverok.in/ubuntu-16-x2go-server



apt -y install xfce4 add-apt-repository ppa:x2go/stable apt-get update apt-get -y install x2goserver x2goserver-xsession (apt-get -y install x2goserver x2gomatebindings)

<a href="https://blog.hostonnet.com/x2go-ubuntu">https://blog.hostonnet.com/x2go-ubuntu</a>
 X2Go client

r/linux\_gaming 9 mo. ago Fluffy\_Wafer\_9212
 I made a guide to help you install & manage the NVIDIA GPU drivers (including driver 555) on your Ubuntu system(s)

"Never, ever, install using Nvidia's .run script - Wait until the Launchpad PPA has the driver available.

The .run script overwrites important libraries."

#### u/ad97lb • 2y ago

For running a heavy application, it's pretty good I'd say. I installed ROS Noetic on it, all the cuda drivers, Pytorch and have been running a DRL training that connects to Gazebo and Rviz and the GPU is being used fully but my Nvidia GPU isn't that great. It's an Nvidia GeForce MX450.

Qkumbazoo • 2y ago

I don't know which was more painful, running gazebo sim without a gpu or installing the cuda drivers on linux. You might have better luck though.

