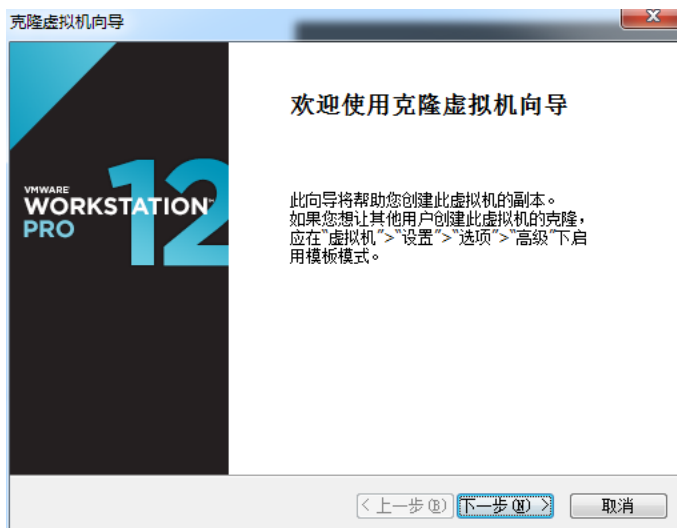


克隆虚拟机

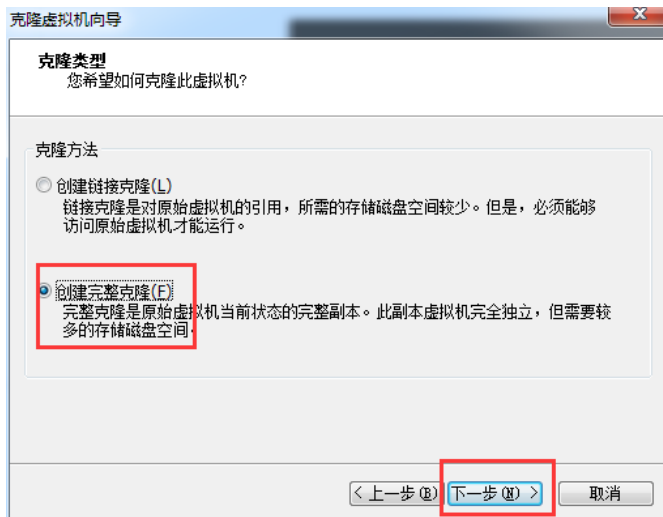
- 1、选中一台已关闭的虚拟机，在虚拟机名称上，右键点击，选择“管理”，再选择“克隆”，出现如下画面：



- 2、点击“下一步”，出现如下画面：

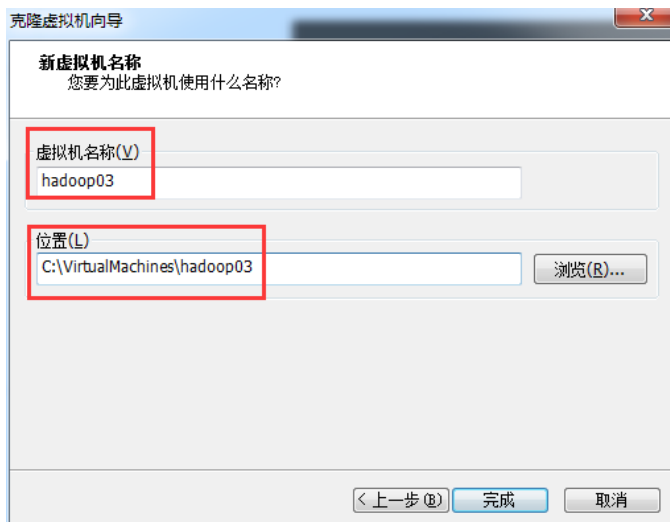


- 3、点击“下一步”，出现如下画面：



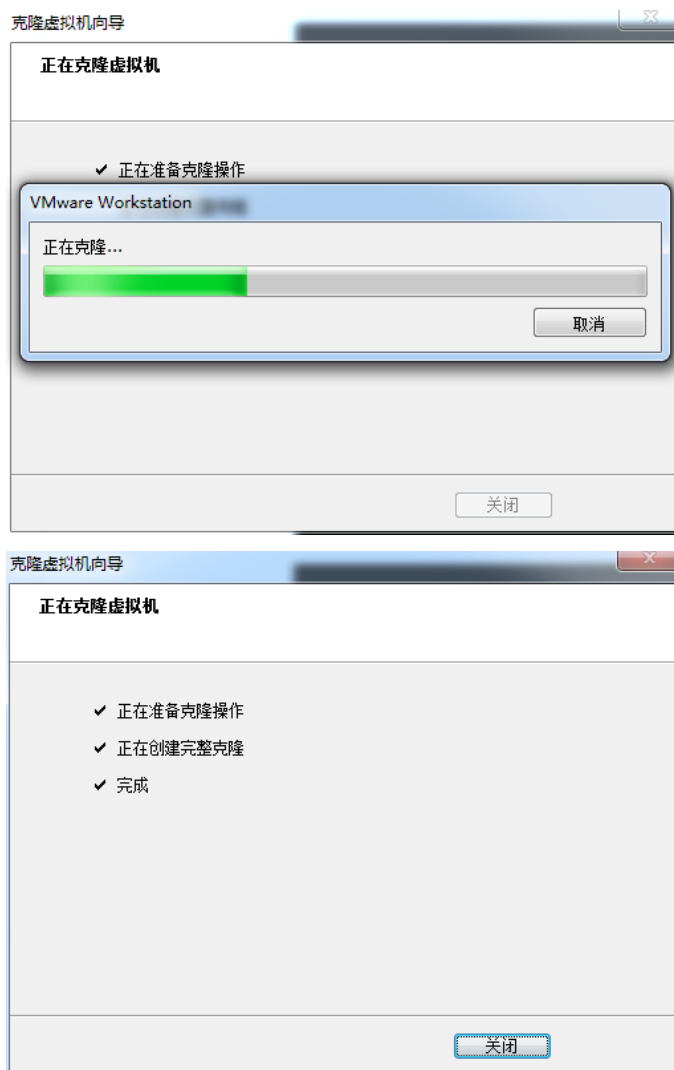
记得选中“创建完整克隆”

- 4、点击“下一步”，出现如下画面，改号里面的值：



记得更改“虚拟机名称”和“位置”的值

- 5、点击“完成”，vmware 将为我们克隆一台新的虚拟机，下面是克隆的状态



6、到此为止，新的 hadoop03 就被创建出来了。但是 hadoop03 跟之前的 hadoop01 完全一模一样。所以还有几个地方需要修改

7、先开机 hadoop03，然后正常登陆

```
CentOS release 6.7 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.32-573.el6.x86_64 on an x86_64

localhost login: root
Password:
Last login: Tue Dec 27 02:00:34 from 192.168.123.1
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

8、第一个修改的地方，是网卡，请按照下面的说明步骤来，修改一个配置文件，执行命令：

vi /etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules

```
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules _
```

发现是如此结果：

```
# This file was automatically generated by the /lib/udev/write_net_rules
# program, run by the persistent-net-generator.rules rules file.
#
# You can modify it, as long as you keep each rule on a single
# line, and change only the value of the NAME= key.

# PCI device 0x8086:0x100f (e1000)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="00:0c:29:ea:ec:2
1", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="eth0"

# PCI device 0x8086:0x100f (e1000)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="00:0c:29:f9:86:7
4", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="eth1"

~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~

"/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules" 11L, 585C
```

我们要做的事情是把第一个红框，也就是 eth0 网卡，给删掉

然后再把下面红框当中的“eth1”改为“eth0”，改完之后的结果是：

```
# This file was automatically generated by the /lib/udev/write_net_rules
# program, run by the persistent-net-generator.rules rules file.
#
# You can modify it, as long as you keep each rule on a single
# line, and change only the value of the NAME= key.

# PCI device 0x8086:0x100f (e1000)
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="00:0c:29:f9:86:7
4", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="eth0"

~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~

-- INSERT --
```

然后保存退出

9、第二个要修改的地方是网卡配置文件，执行命令：

vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```

DEVICE="eth0"
BOOTPROTO=none
IPV6INIT="yes"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT="yes"
TYPE="Ethernet"
UUID="6c46adb4-67f9-4782-8b58-9fa071df963f"
IPADDR=192.168.123.201
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.123.2
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
NAME="System eth0"
HWADDR=08:0C:29:EA:EC:21
DNS1=192.168.123.2
IPV6_PEERDNS=yes
IPV6_PEERROUTES=yes
LAST_CONNECT=1482863692
~
~
~
"/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" 21L, 410C

```

我们把红框当中的“UUID”和“HWADDR”这两行信息删掉，然后把“IPADDR”再重新分配一个IP，我在此给它改为192.168.123.203，结果如下：

```

IPV6INIT="yes"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT="yes"
TYPE="Ethernet"
IPADDR=192.168.123.203
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.123.2
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
NAME="System eth0"
DNS1=192.168.123.2
IPV6_PEERDNS=yes
IPV6_PEERROUTES=yes
LAST_CONNECT=1482863692
~
~
~
~
"/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" 19L, 341C written
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/root
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

保存退出。这个地方就改好了。

10、重启

最后注意：如果该主机配置主机名，那么还要记得改掉主机名