第二节、Linux安装

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一、Linux系统概述

Linux是一套免费使用和自由传播的类Unix操作系统, Linux继承了Unix以网络为核心的设计思想, 是一个性能稳定的多用户网络操作系统。

1. 各发行版本

Ubuntu

- CentOS
- RedHet

2. 内核版本

• 第一组数字:主版本号

• 第二组数字:次版本号,偶数表示稳定版,奇数表示开发版

• 第三组数字:修订版本号

二、虚拟机

虚拟机(Virtual Machine)指通过软件模拟的具有完整硬件系统功能的、运行在一个完全隔离环境中的完整计算机系统。

1. VMware Workstation

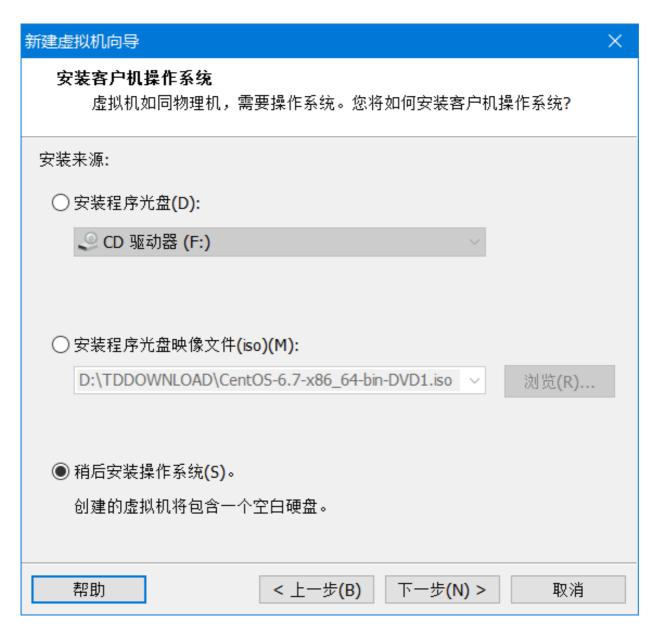
2. Oracle VM VirtualBox

三、系统安装

1. 新建虚拟机



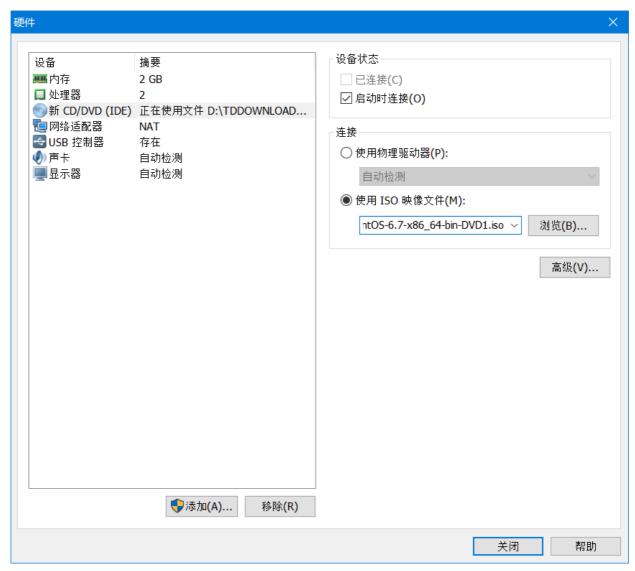
选择典型



稍后安装系统

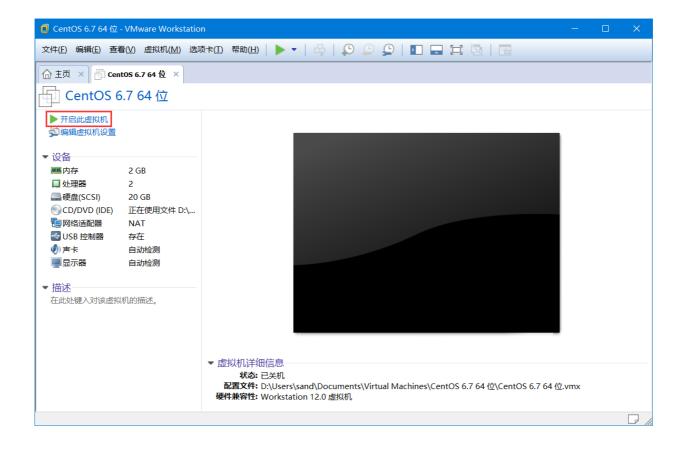
| 新建虚拟机向导 | × |
|---|----|
| 选择客户机操作系统 此虚拟机中将安装哪种操作系统? | |
| 客户机操作系统 Microsoft Windows(W) Linux(L) Apple Mac OS X(M) Novell NetWare(E) Solaris(S) VMware ESX(X) 其他(O) | |
| 版本(V) | |
| CentOS 64 位 | ~ |
| 帮助 < 上一步(B) 下一步(N) > | 取消 |

选择系统类型

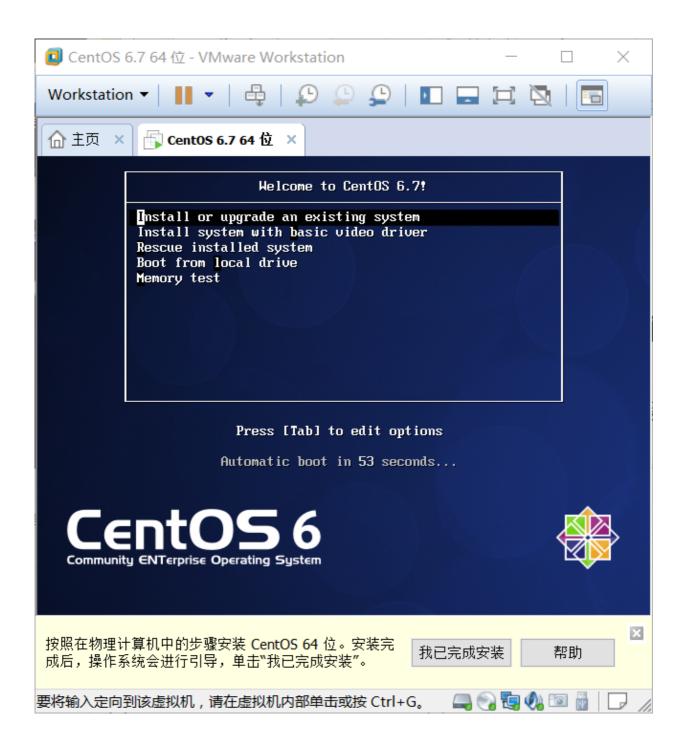


在硬件配置中挂载光盘镜像

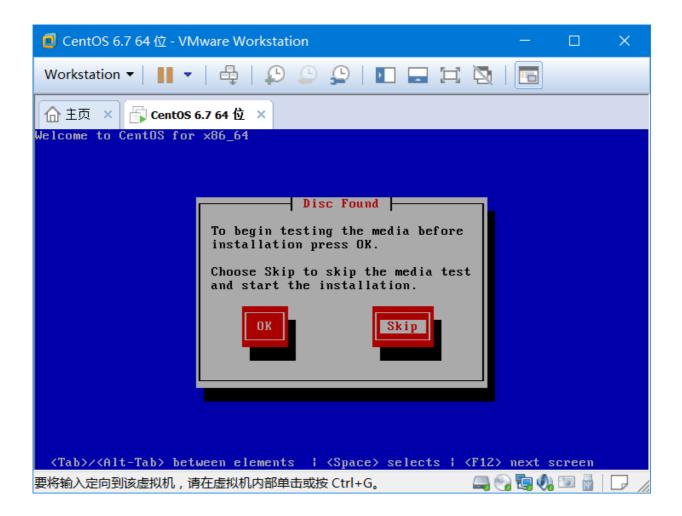
2. 开启虚拟机



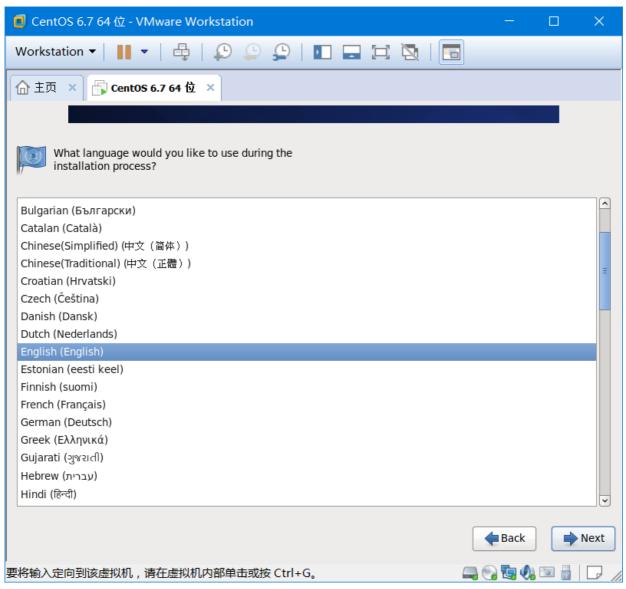
3. 通过光盘安装



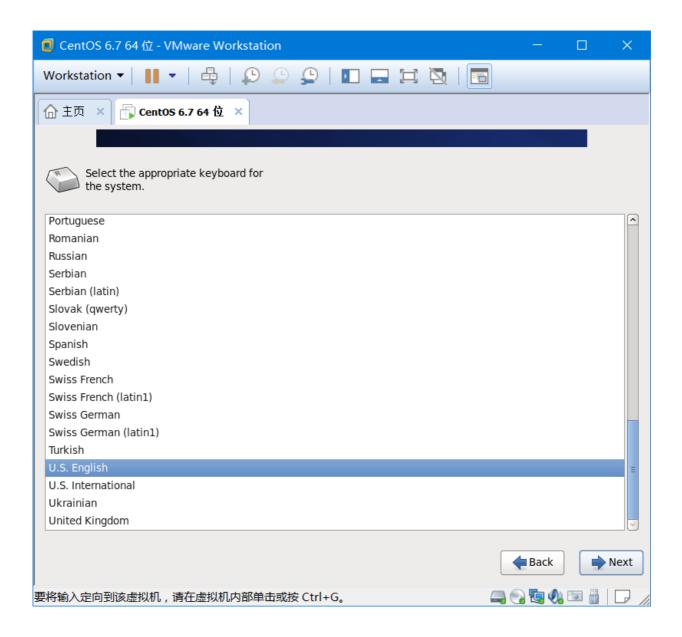
4. 跳过完整性校验



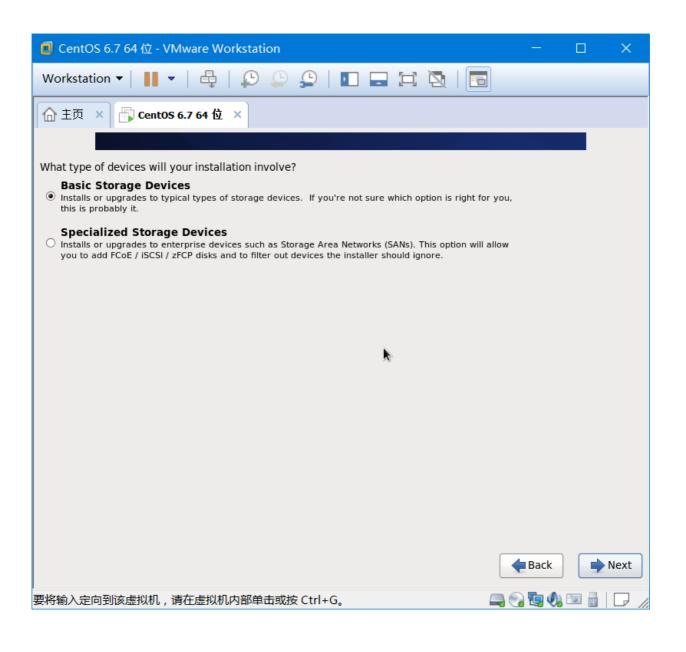
5. 选择语言

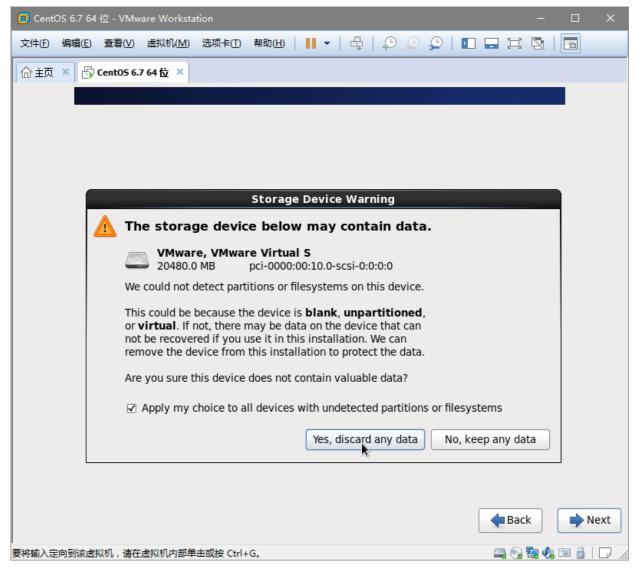


选择系统语言,建议英文



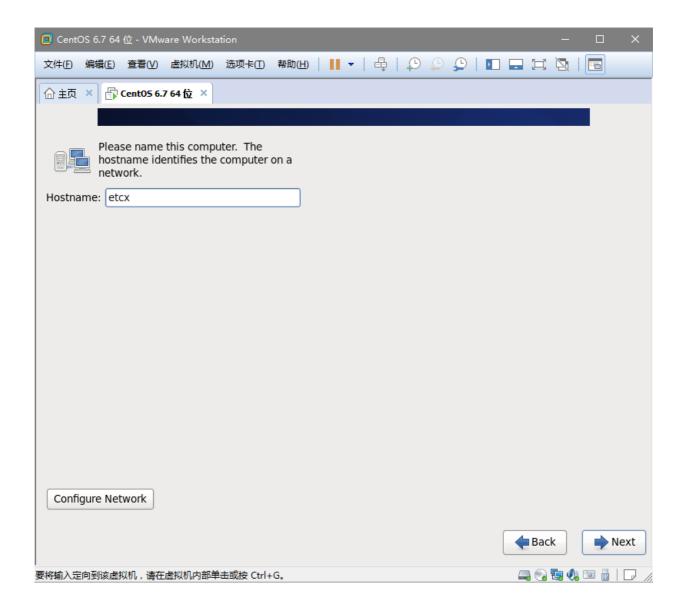
6. 选择设备分区方式



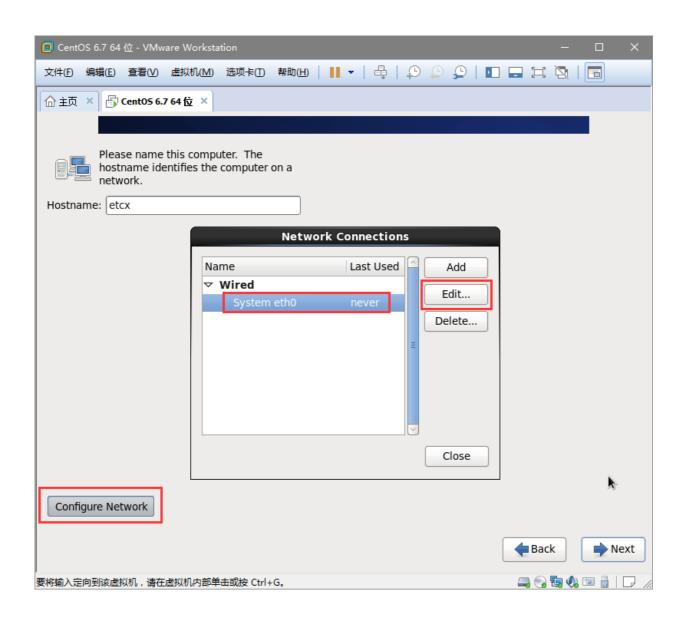


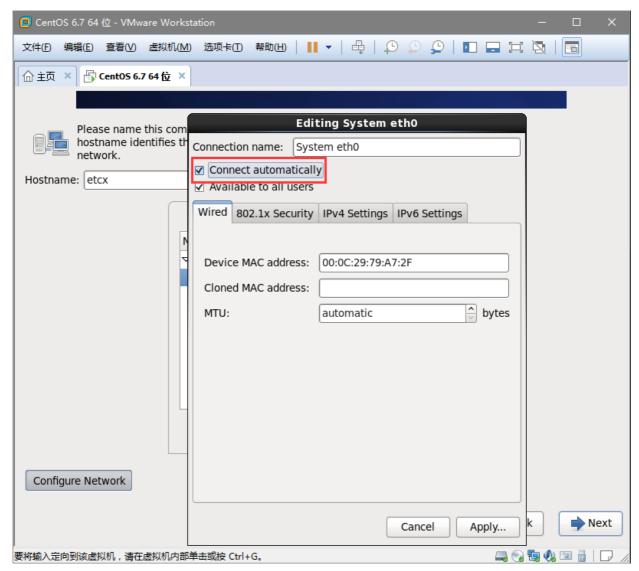
忽略所有数据

7. 设置主机名



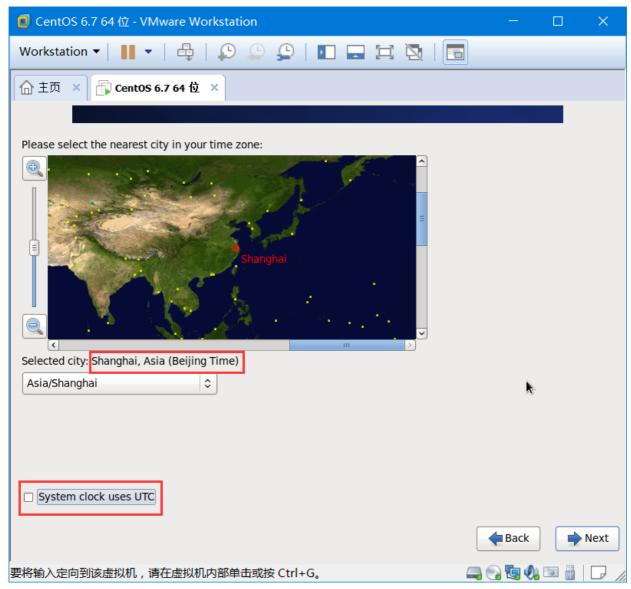
8. 配置网卡





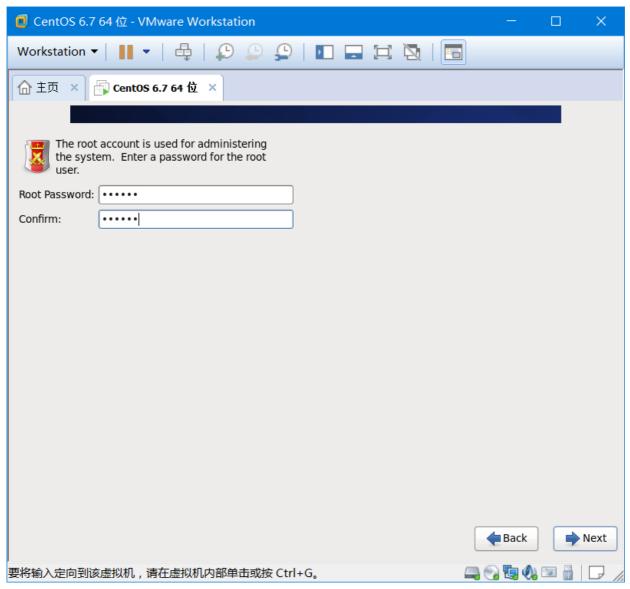
勾选自动连接

9. 配置时间

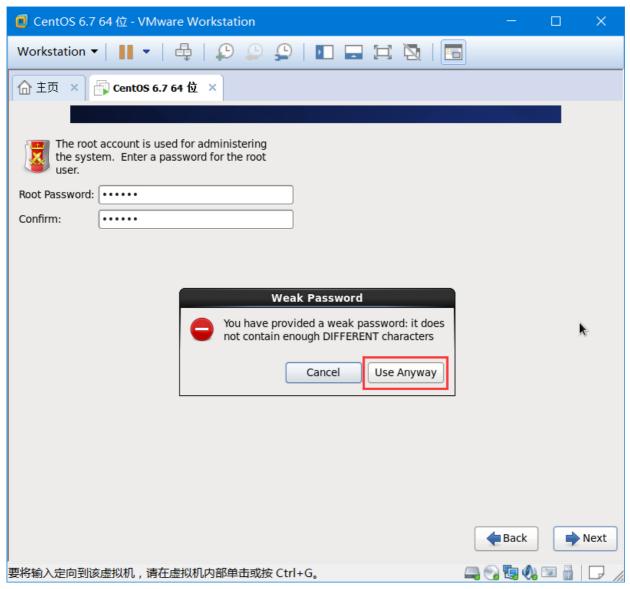


选择时区并关闭夏令时

10. 设置密码

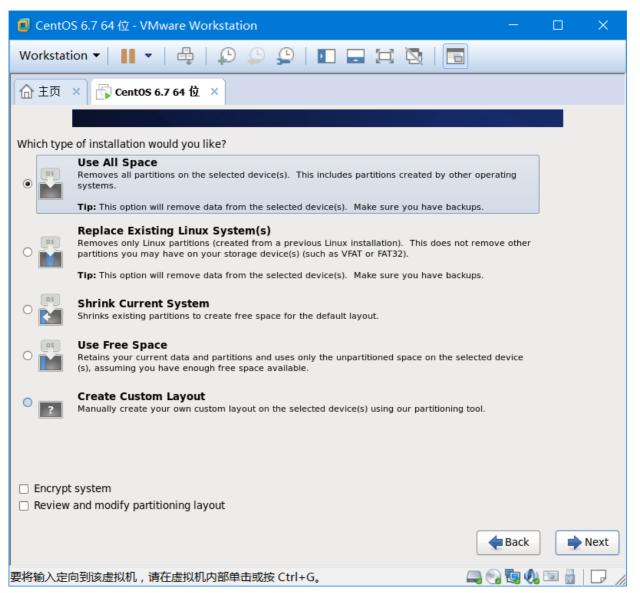


需要输入六位以上的密码

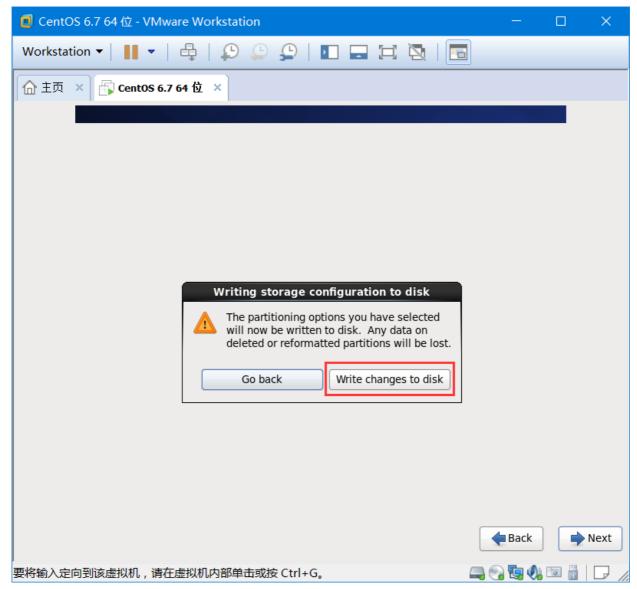


忽略密码过于简单的警告

11. 磁盘分区

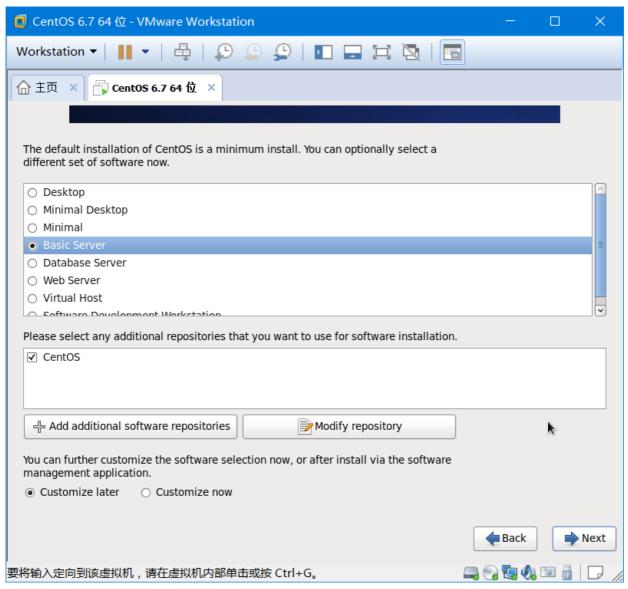


使用所用空间

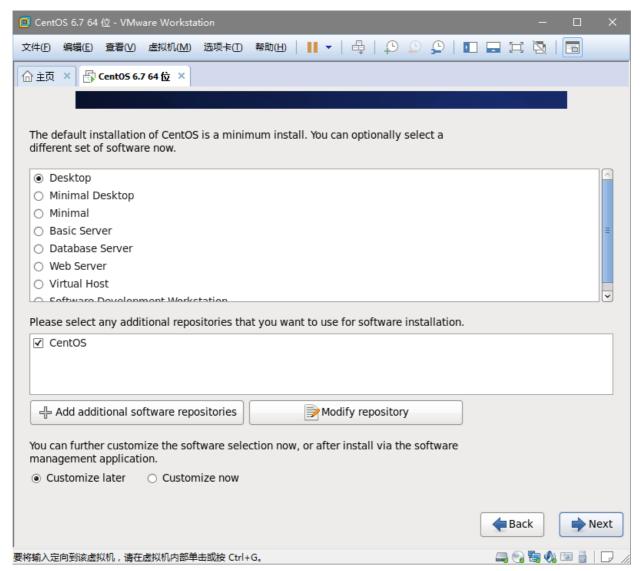


将变更写入磁盘

12. 软件包选择



生产环境选择Basic Server-无桌面版



学习阶段可选择-桌面版

13. 等待安装完成



四、系统首次启动

1. 创建系统普通用户

| Welcome License Information | Create User | |
|---|--|-----|
| Create UserDate and Time | You must create a 'username' for regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'username', please provide the information requested below. | |
| Kdump | Usemame: | |
| | Full Name: | |
| | Password: | |
| | Confirm Password: | |
| | If you need to use network authentication, such as Kerberos or NIS, please click the Use Network Login button. | |
| | Use Network Login | |
| | If you need more control when creating the user (specifying home directory, and/or UID), please click the Advanced button. | |
| | Advanced | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Back Forwa | ard |
| | | |
| | | |

可选择跳过

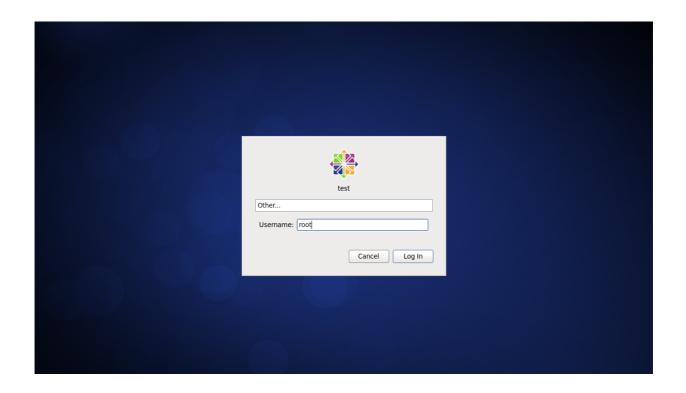
2. 设置kdump

kdump是在系统崩溃、死锁或者死机的时候用来转储内存运行参数的一个工具和服务

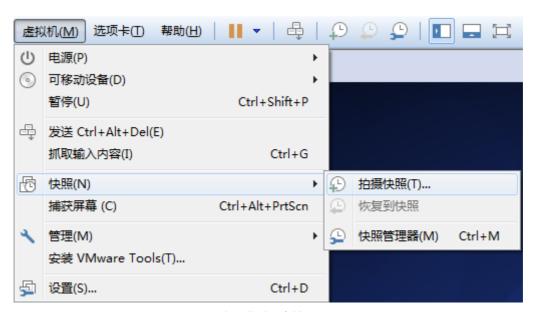
| Welcome License Information | Kdump | | |
|---|---|---|-------------|
| Create User Date and Time → Kdump | Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanis crash, kdump will capture information from invaluable in determining the cause of the require reserving a portion of system men other uses. | n your system that can be crash. Note that kdump does | |
| | ☑ Enable kdump? | | |
| | Total System Memory (MB): | 1991 | |
| | Kdump Memory (MB): | 128 | |
| | Usable System Memory (MB): | 1863 | |
| | Advanced kdump configuration | | |
| | # Configures where to put the kdump /pr # This file contains a series of commands # kernel crash has happened and the kdu # this file are only applicable to the kdum # the root filesystem is mounted and the # Currently only one dump target and pa # to configured dump target fails, the de # Default action may be configured with # # Basics commands supported are: # path <pre>path <</pre> | to perform (in order) when a mp kernel has been loaded. Di pi nitramfs, and have no effect e normal init scripts are proces th may be configured at a time fault action will be preformed. the "default" directive below. the filesystem device which y aw device dumps. | |
| | | | Back Finish |

内存不足时无法开启

3. 重启后登录

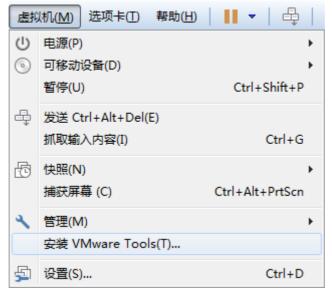


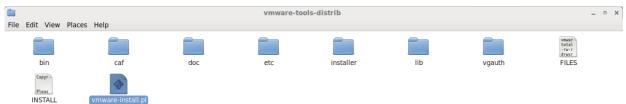
4. 拍摄快照



系统出错时可直接还原

5. 安装VMvare Tools









运行压缩包中的vmvare-install.pl