

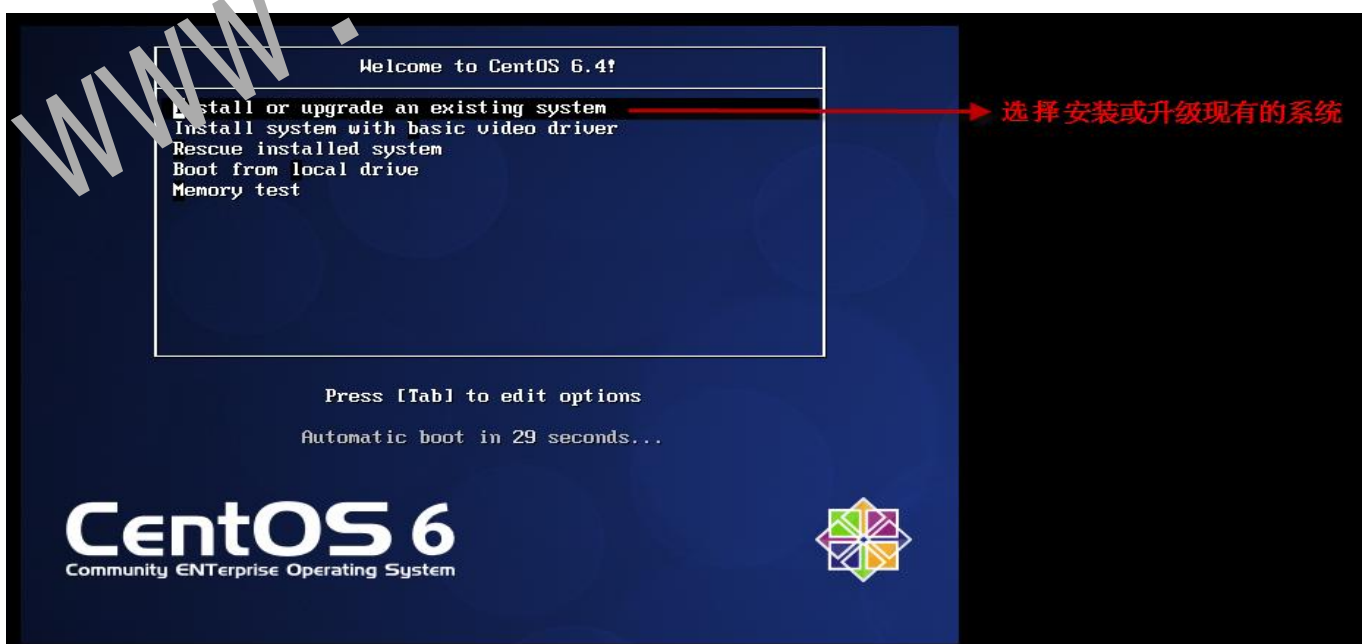
CentOS 6.4 桌面本系统安装

1、安装方式选择

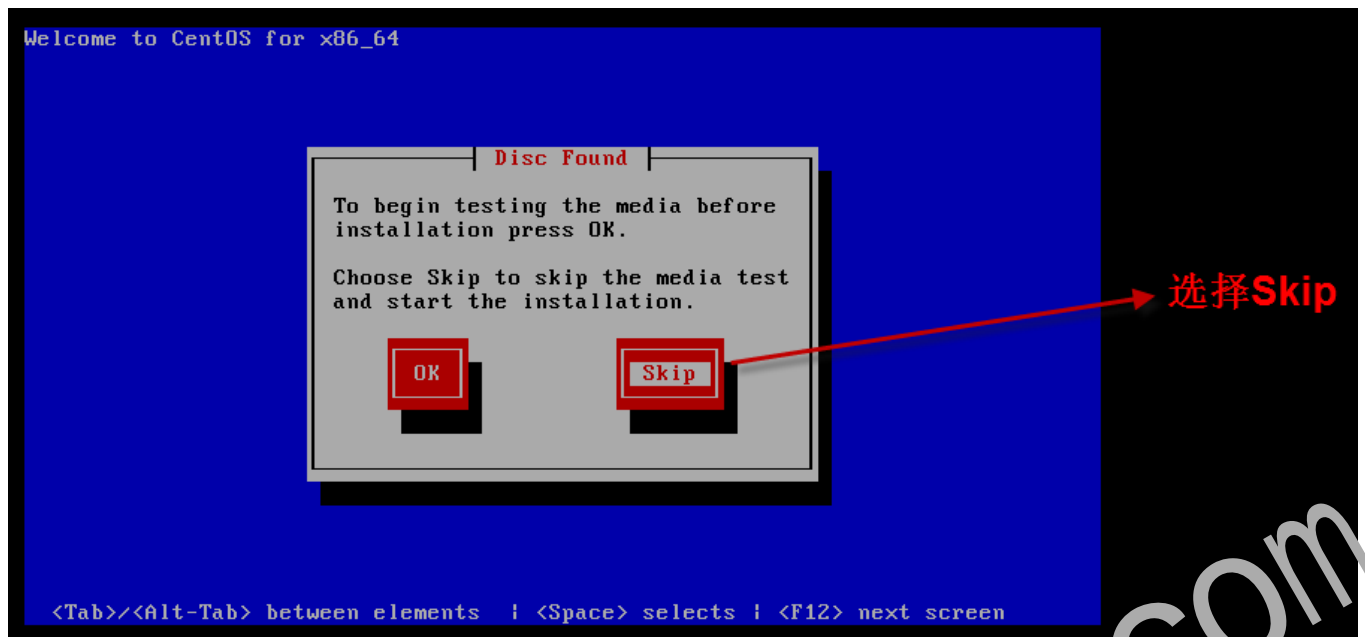
第一步：选择安装方式



第二步：安装或升级现有的系统



第三步：跳过检测 CD 媒体介质，Skip

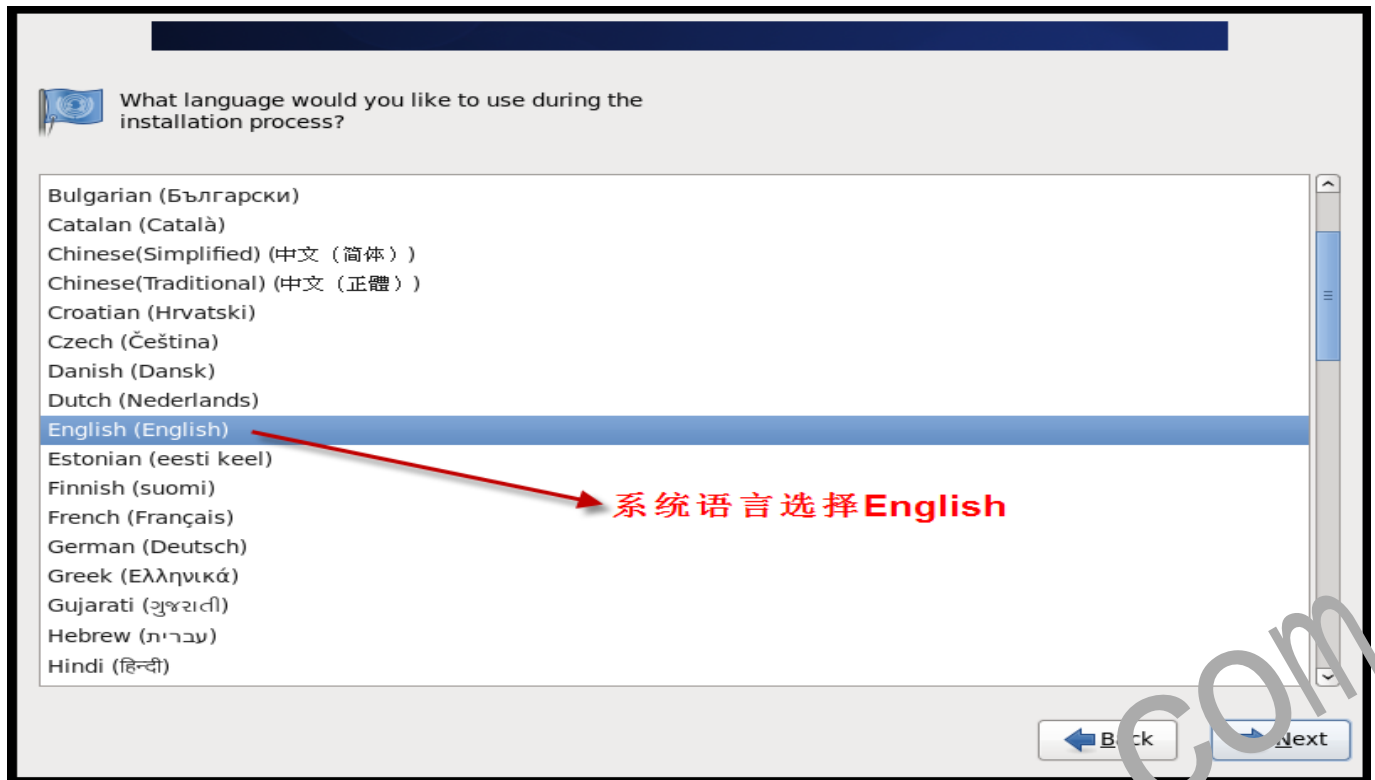


Next

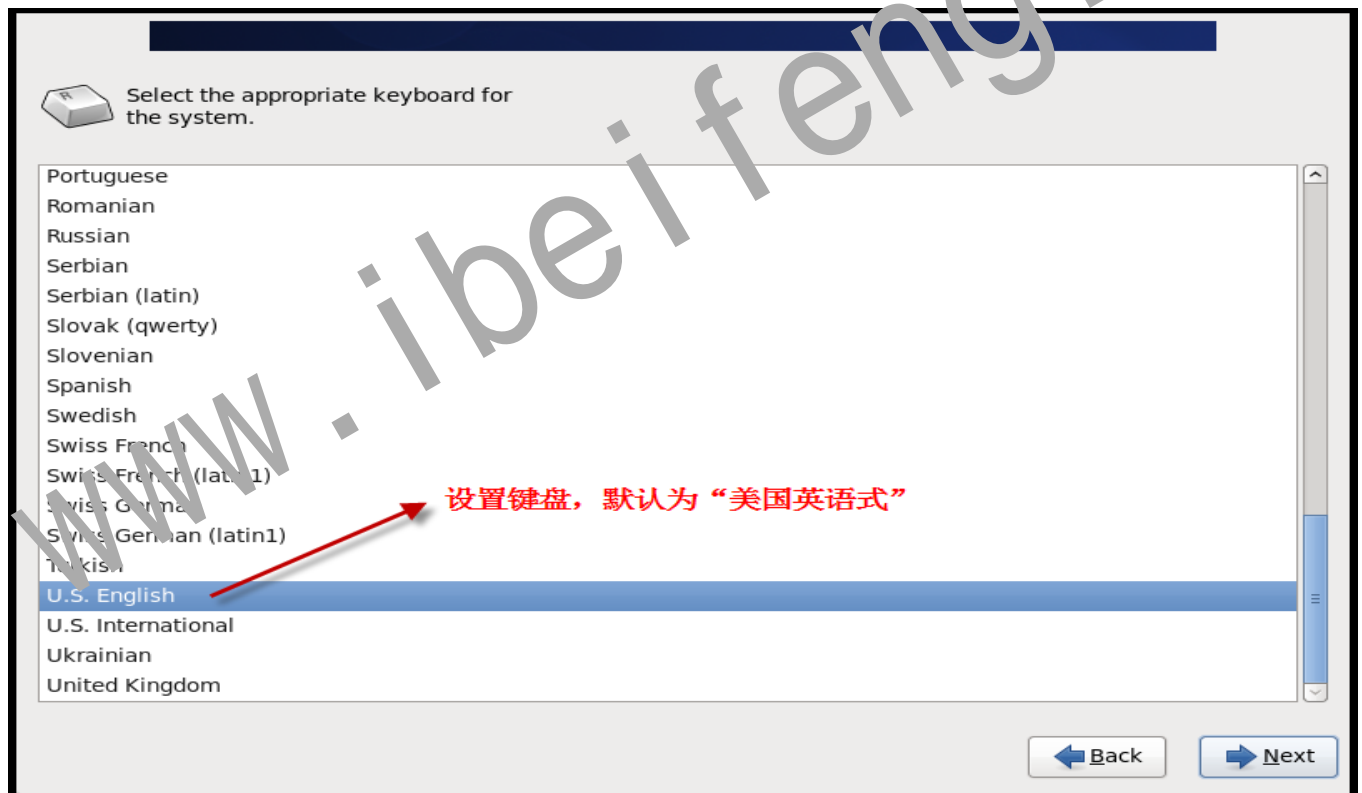


2、系统语言选择

第四步：选择系统语言

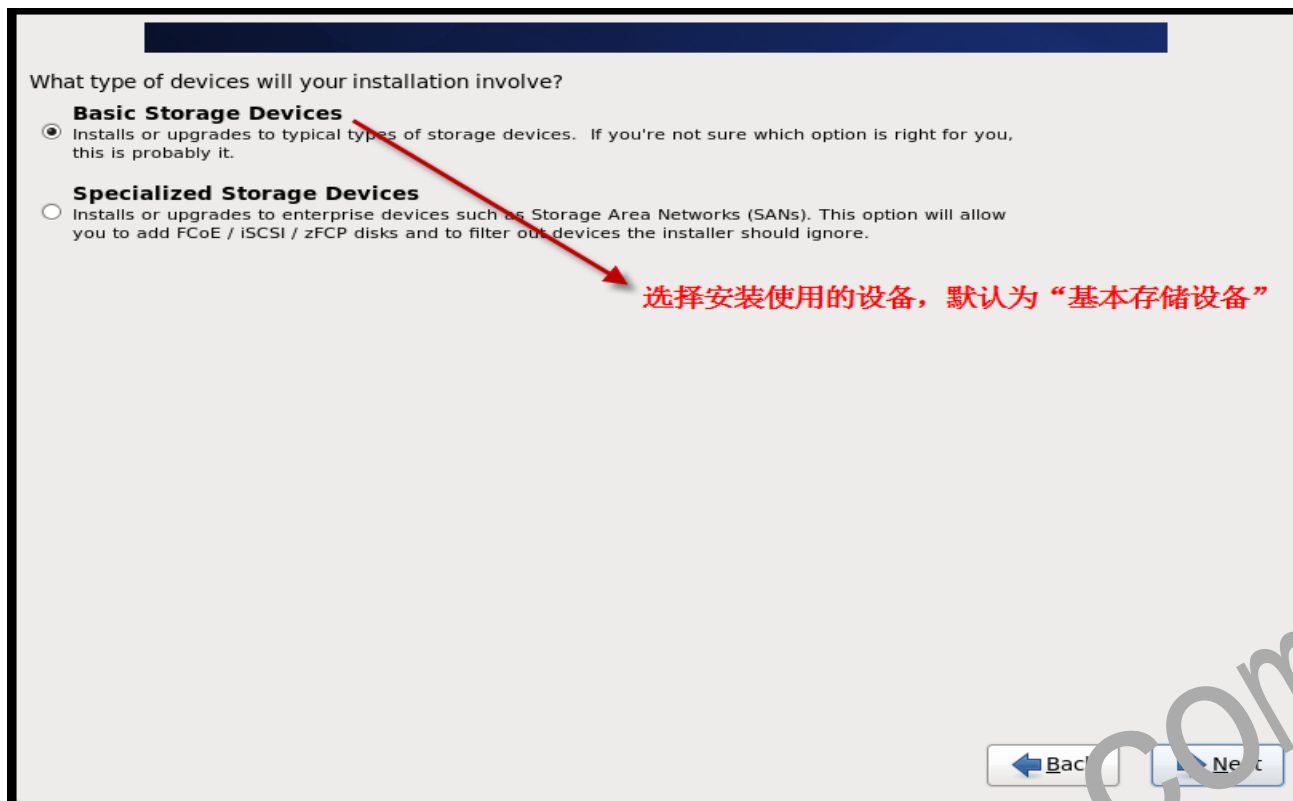


第五步：设置键盘



3、存储设备、主机名和时区设置

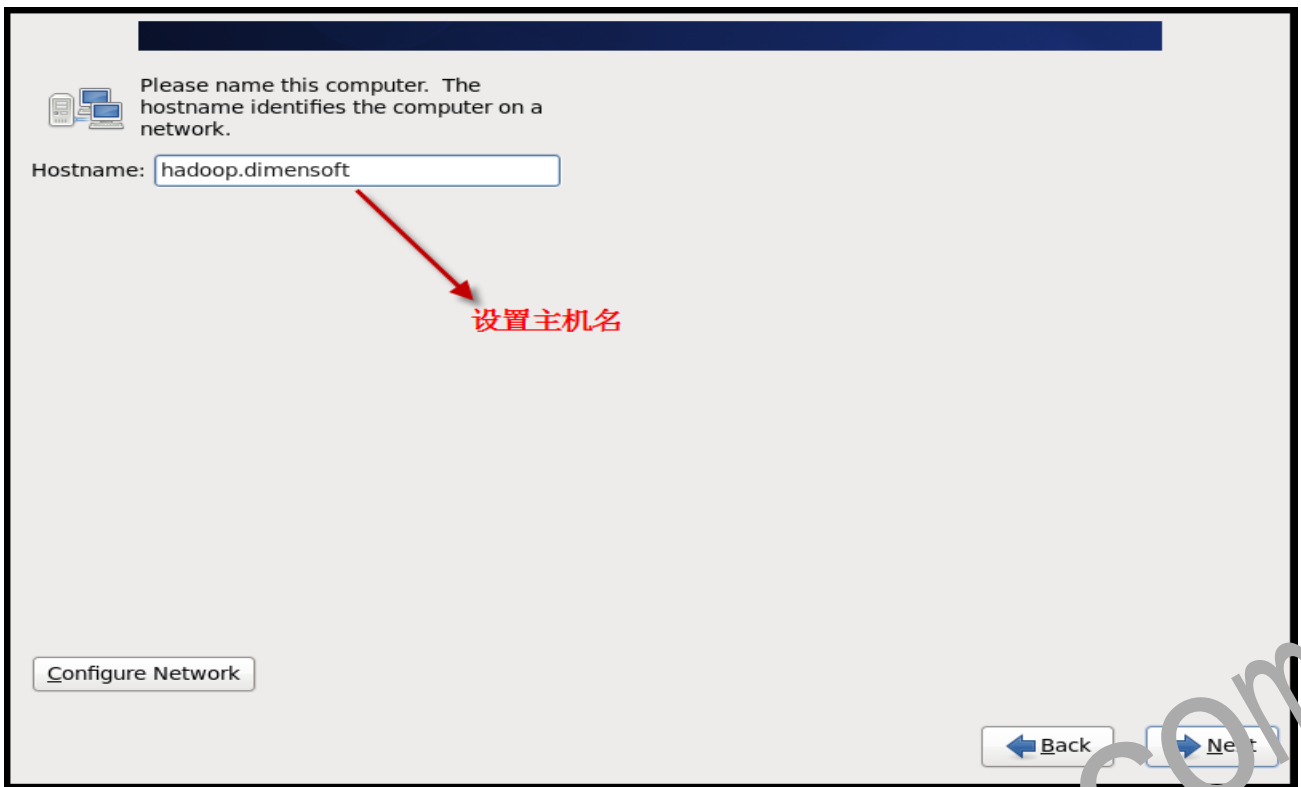
第六步：选择安装使用的设备，默认为“基本存储设备”



第七步：存储设备警告：“是，忽略所有数据”



第八步：设置主机名

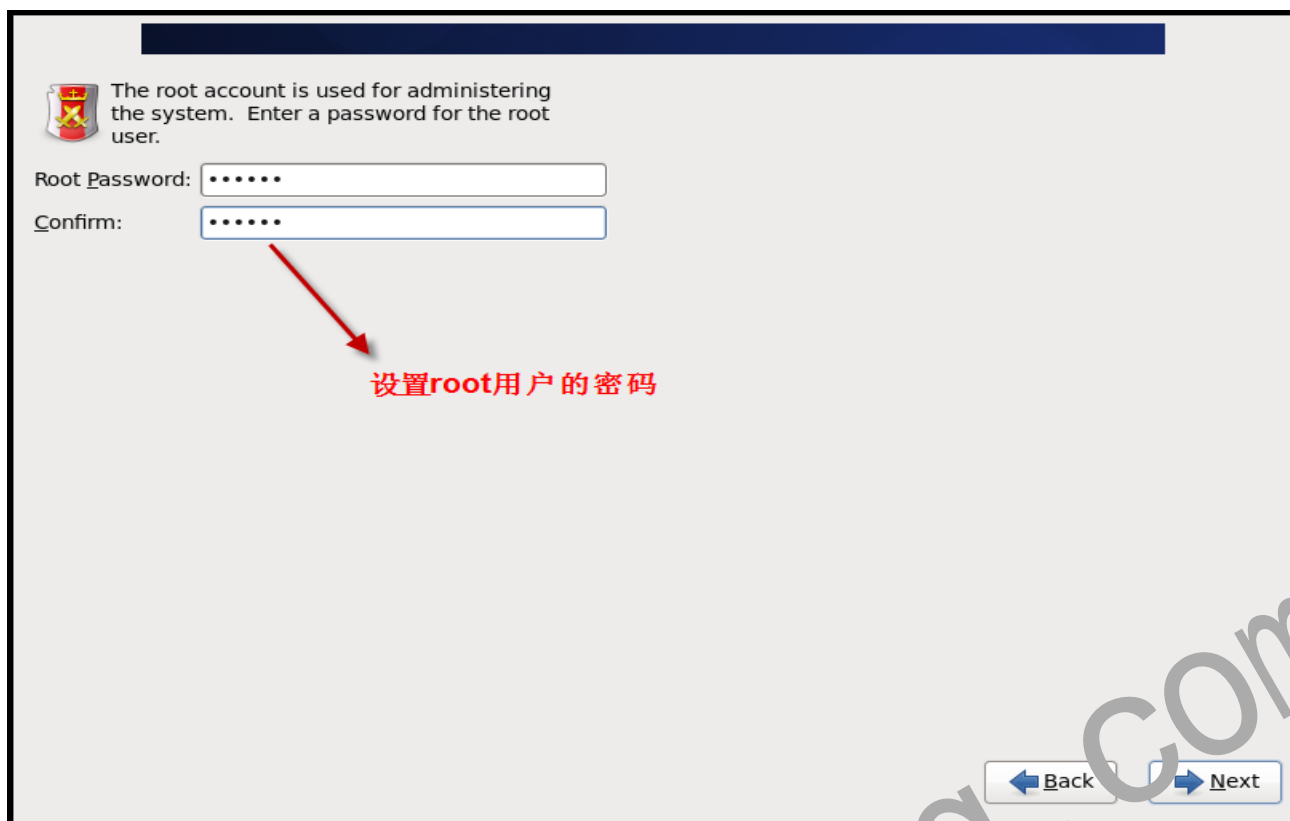


第九步：选择时区



4、设置系统 root 用户密码

第十步：设置 root 用户密码



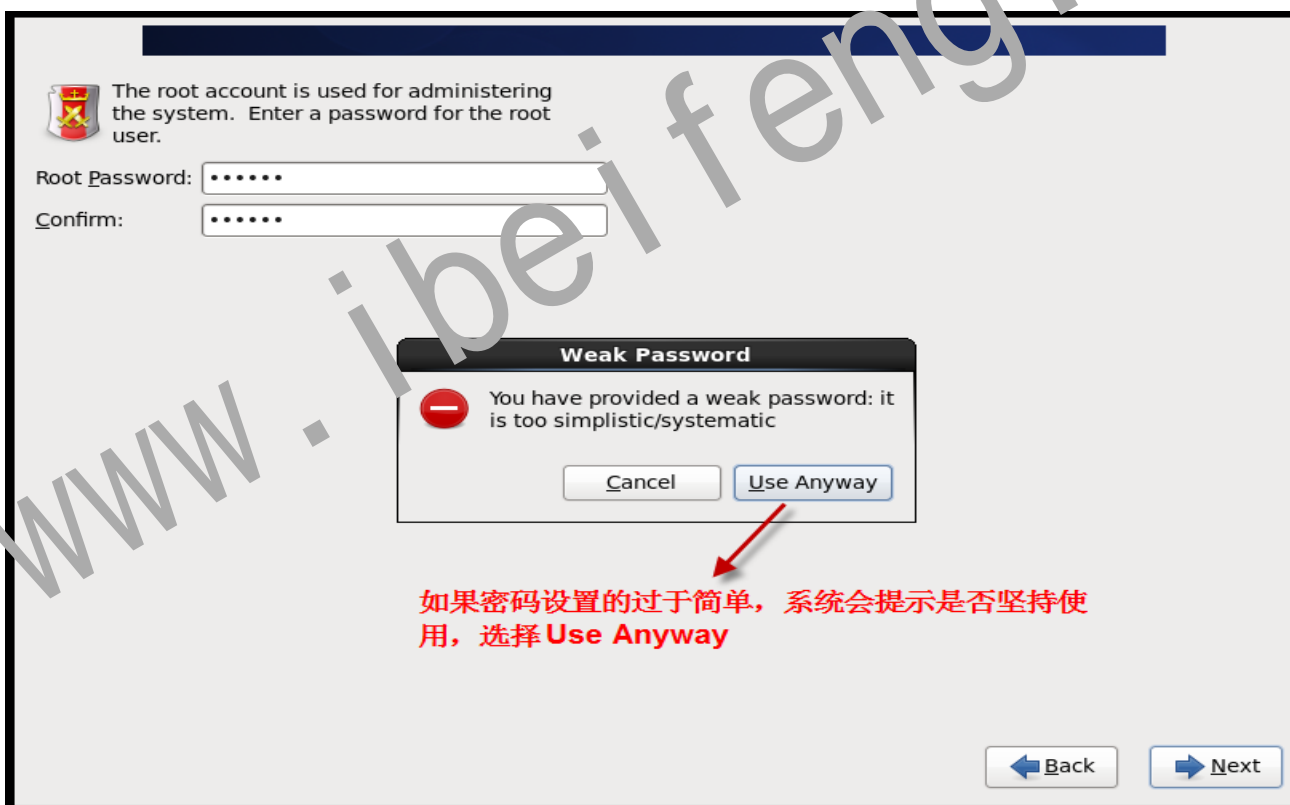
The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:

Confirm:

设置root用户的密码

Back Next



The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:

Confirm:

Weak Password

— You have provided a weak password: it is too simplistic/systematic

Cancel Use Anyway

如果密码设置的过于简单，系统会提示是否坚持使用，选择 Use Anyway

Back Next

5、创建磁盘分区

第十一步：选择安装类型，自定义安装，Next

Which type of installation would you like?

☐ **Use All Space**
Removes all partitions on the selected device(s). This includes partitions created by other operating systems.
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.

☐ **Replace Existing Linux System(s)**
Removes only Linux partitions (created from a previous Linux installation). This does not remove other partitions you may have on your storage device(s) (such as VFAT or FAT32).
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.

☐ **Shrink Current System**
Shrinks existing partitions to create free space for the default layout.

☐ **Use Free Space**
Retains your current data and partitions and uses only the unpartitioned space on the selected device (s), assuming you have enough free space available.

☒ **Create Custom Layout**
Manually create your own custom layout on the selected device(s) using our partitioning tool.

☐ Encrypt system
☒ Review and modify partitioning layout

[Back](#) [Next](#)

选择自定义安装类型，便于手动分区

第十二步：创建/boot 分区

Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)				
Free	30718			

共 30G 的存储空间，手动建立分区

创建分区

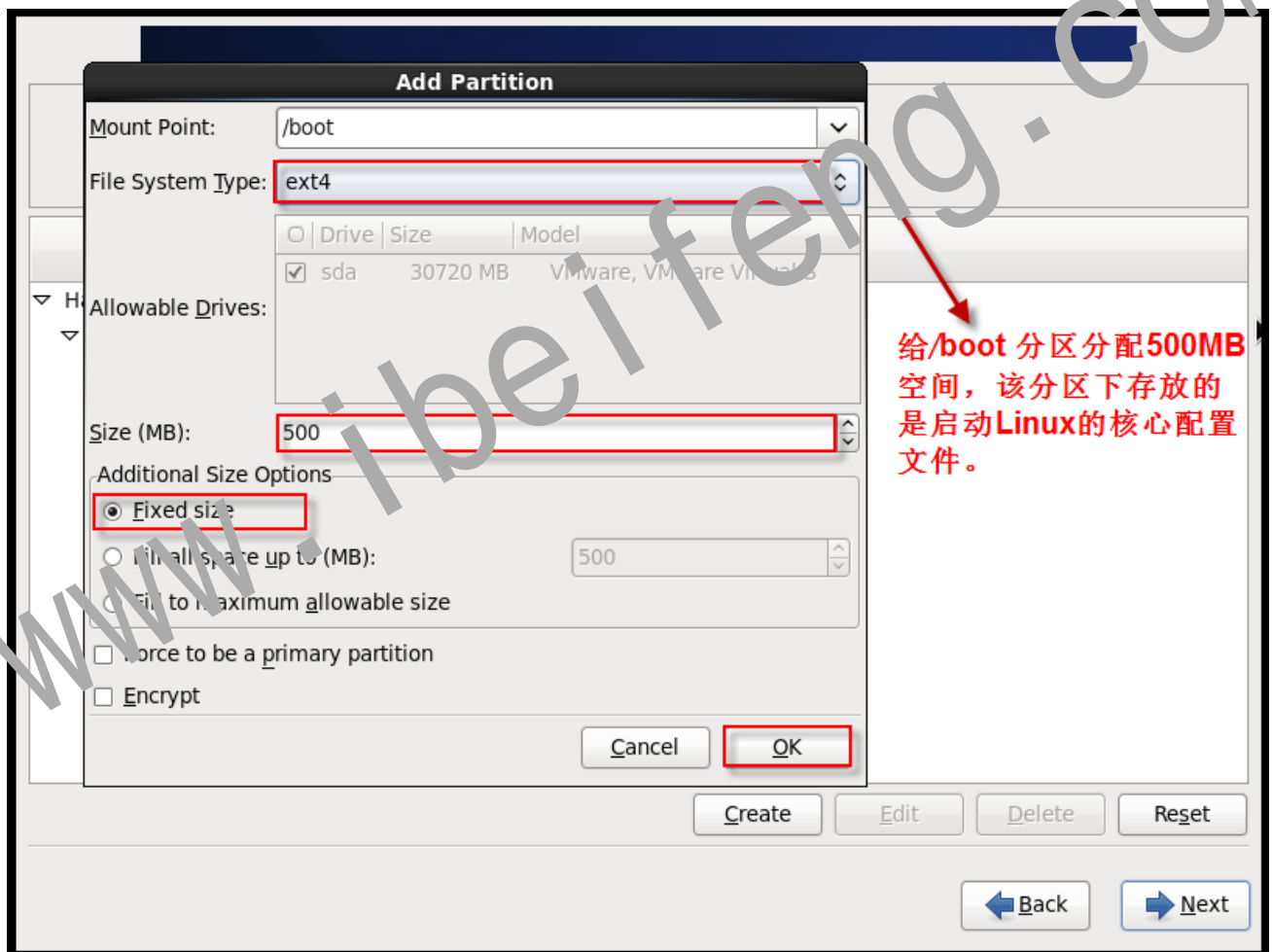
[Create](#) [Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Reset](#)

[Back](#) [Next](#)

第十三步：创建标准分区



第十四步：分配 boot 分区大小



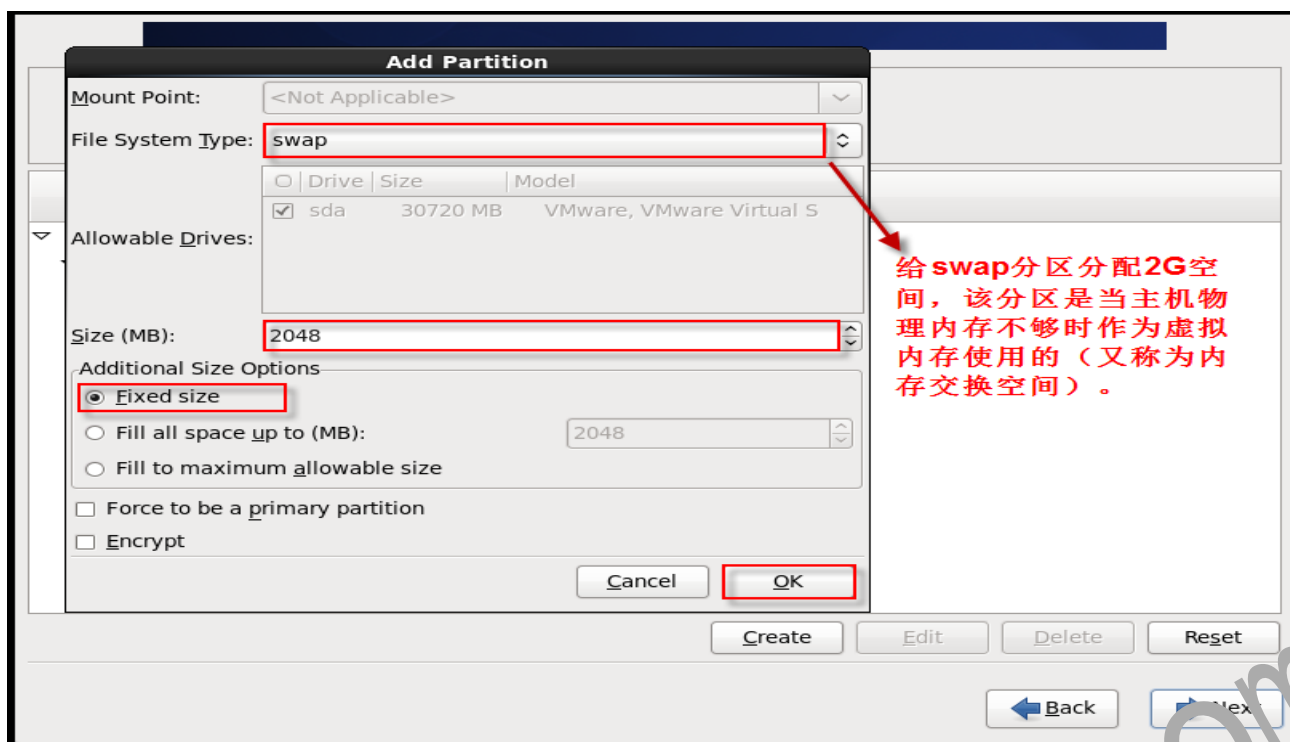
第十五步：创建 swap 分区



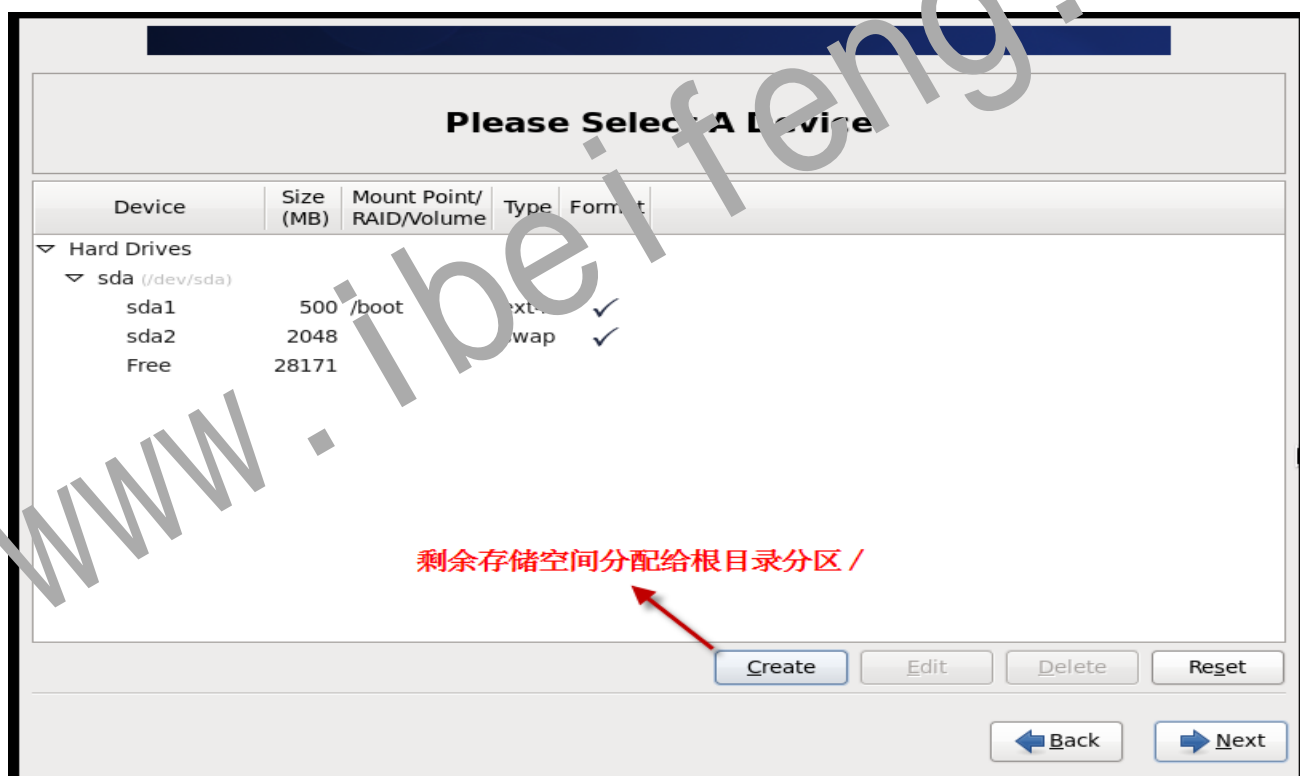
第十六步：创建标准分区



第十七步：分配 swap 分区大小



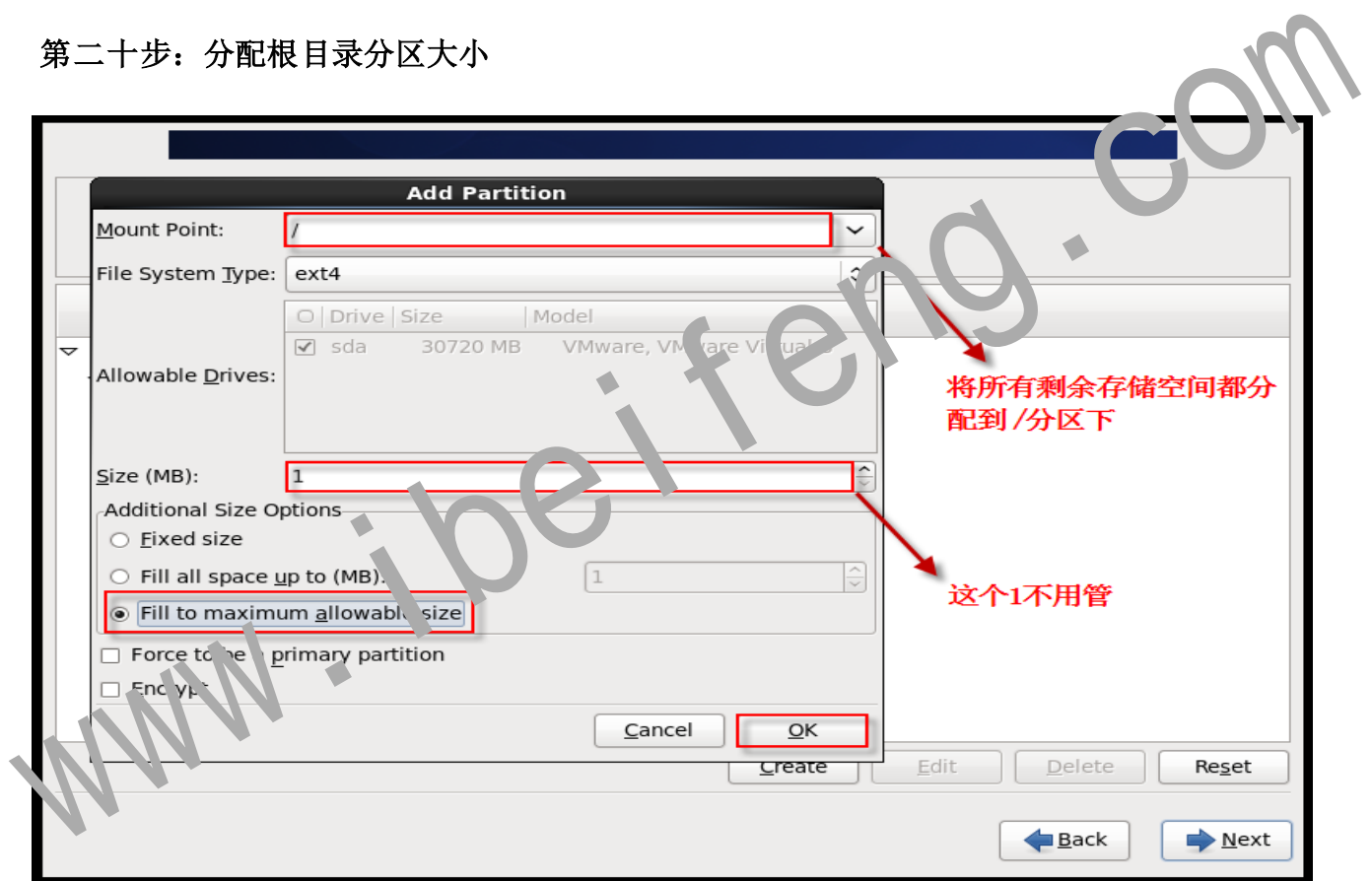
第十八步：分配根目录分区



第十九步：创建标准分区



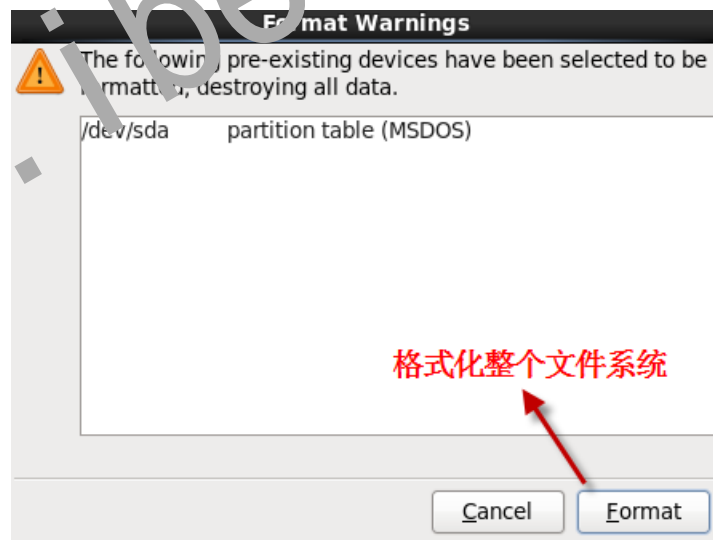
第二十步：分配根目录分区大小



第二十一部：分区结束



第二十二步：格式化文件系统



第二十三步：将配置写入磁盘

6、磁盘格式化

Writing storage configuration to disk

 The partitioning options you have selected will now be written to disk. Any data on deleted or reformatted partitions will be lost.

Go back

Write changes to disk

Next

☒ Install boot loader on /dev/sda.

Change device

☐ Use a boot loader password

Change password

Boot loader operating system list

Default	Label	Device
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	CentOS	/dev/sda3

Add

Edit

Delete

Back

Next

7、选择安装桌面版

第二十四步：选择 Desktop 版本安装，Next

The default installation of CentOS is a minimum install. You can optionally select a different set of software now.

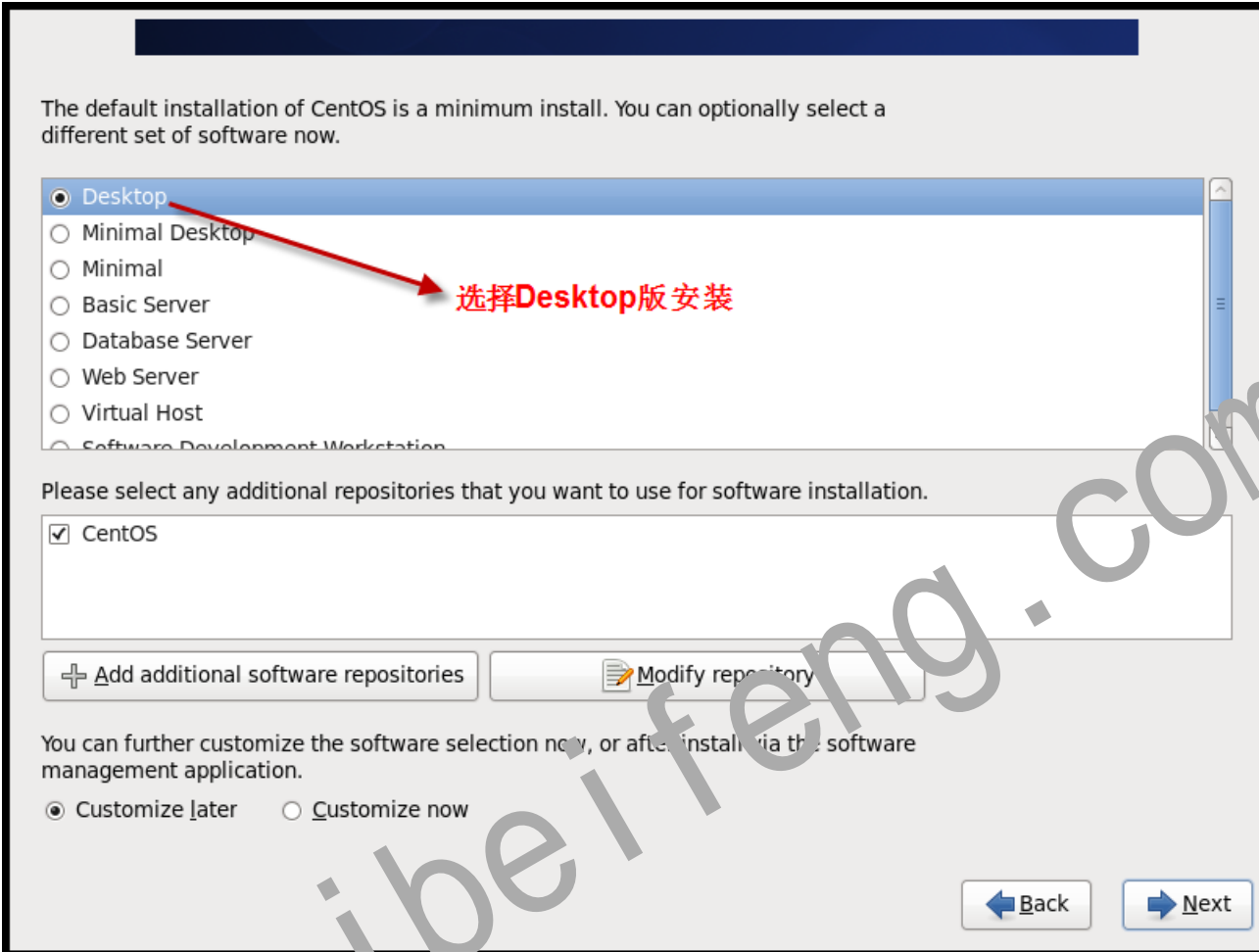
☒ Desktop
☐ Minimal Desktop
☐ Minimal
☐ Basic Server
☐ Database Server
☐ Web Server
☐ Virtual Host
☐ Software Development Workstation

Please select any additional repositories that you want to use for software installation.

☒ CentOS

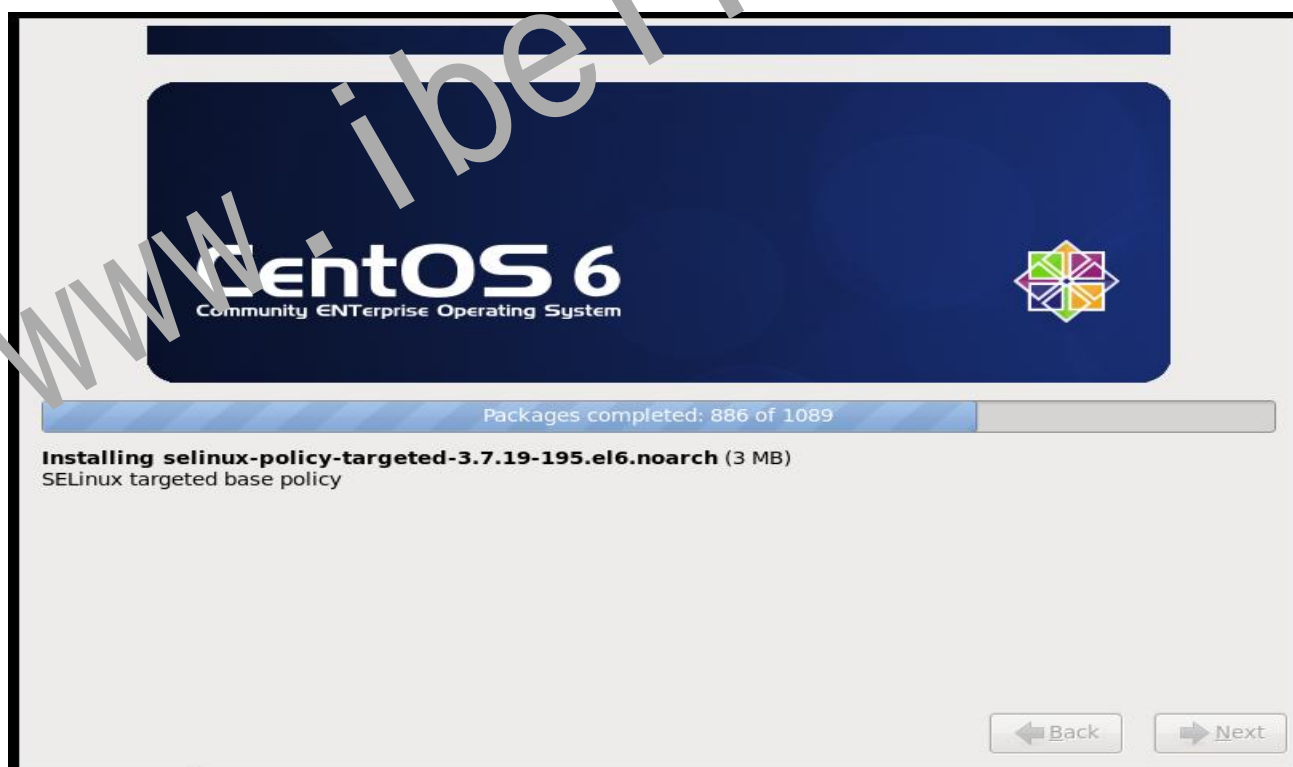
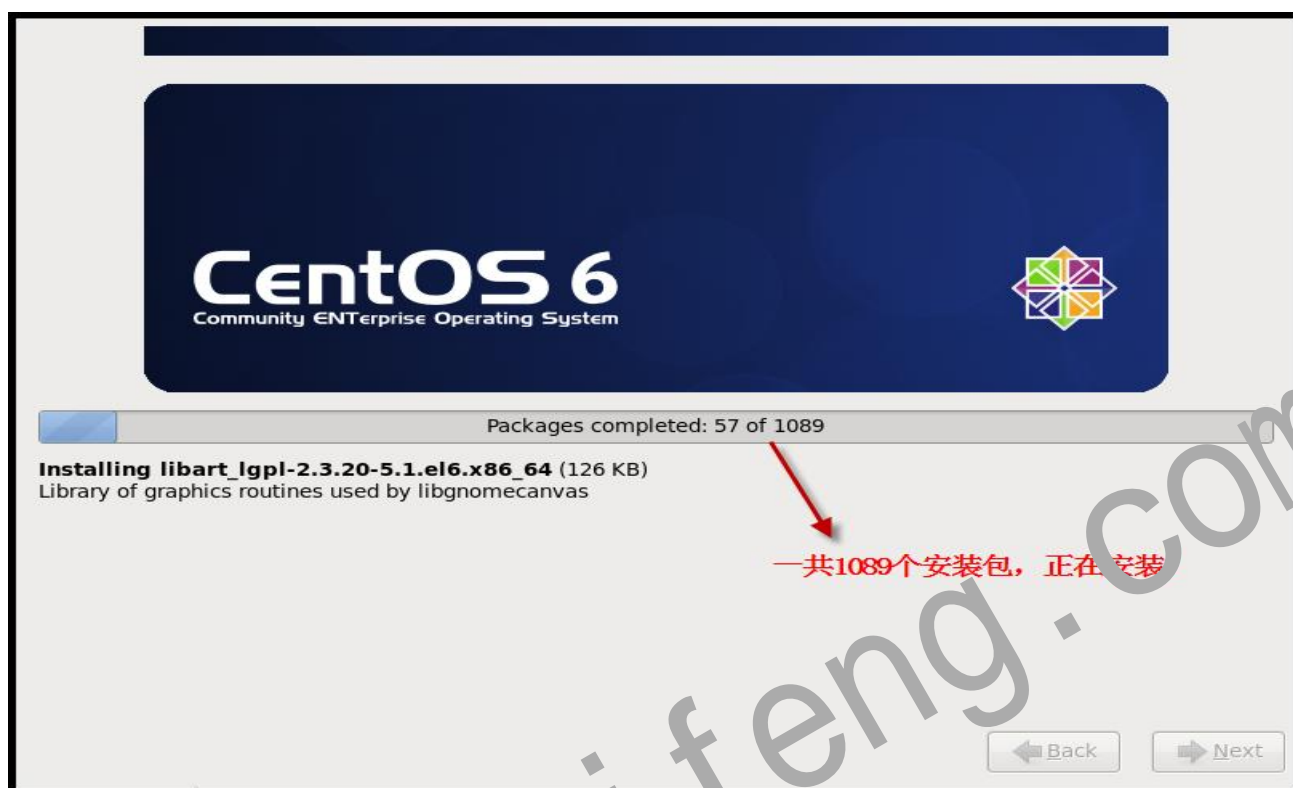
You can further customize the software selection now, or after installation via the software management application.

☒ Customize later ☐ Customize now

A screenshot of the CentOS installation window. The window has a title bar and a main content area. At the top, there's a text box explaining that the default is a minimum install. Below this is a list of software sets with radio buttons. 'Desktop' is selected, and a red arrow points to it with the text '选择Desktop版安装'. Below the list is a section for additional repositories, with 'CentOS' checked. There are buttons for adding and modifying repositories. At the bottom, there's a message about customizing software selection, with 'Customize later' selected. Finally, there are 'Back' and 'Next' buttons at the bottom right. A large watermark 'www.ibEIFeng.com' is visible across the bottom half of the image.

8、安装系统软件

第二十五步：正在安装



9、重启系统

第二十六步：安装成功，Reboot



第二十七步：Welcome



10、 创建用户

第二十八步：同意许可声明

Welcome
License Information
Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

License Information

CentOS-6 EULA

CentOS-6 comes with no guarantees or warranties of any sorts, either written or implied.

The Distribution is released as GPLv2. Individual packages in the distribution come with their own licences. A copy of the GPLv2 license is included with the distribution media.

同意许可声明

☒ Yes, I agree to the License Agreement
☐ No, I do not agree

Back Forward

第二十九步：创建用户（在这里也可以不创建用户）

Welcome
License Information
Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

Create User

You must create a 'user' and assign regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'user' name, please provide the information requested below.

Username:
Full Name:
Password:
Confirm Password:

填写用户名和密码

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 Forward

11、 设置系统时间

第三十步：设定时间

Welcome

License

Information

Create User

> Date and Time

Kdump

Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date and Time

Current date and time: Sat 13 Jun 2015 12:23:24 AM CST

☐ Synchronize date and time over the network

Manually set the date and time of your system:

Date

< June > < 2015 >

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Time

Hour: 16

Minute: 23

Second: 2

Back

Forward

第三十一步：启用 kdump, Finish

Welcome

License

Information

Create User

> Date and Time

> Kdump

Kdump

Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanism. In the event of a system crash, kdump will capture information from your system that can be invaluable in determining the cause of the crash. Note that kdump does require reserving a portion of system memory that will be unavailable for other uses.

☒ Enable kdump?

Total System Memory (MB): 3954

Kdump Memory (MB): 128 为kdump分配128MB内存

Usable System Memory (MB): 3826

Advanced kdump configuration

```
#net.uscmgmyserver.com
path /var/crash
core_collector makedumpfile -c --message-level 1 -d 31
#core_collector scp
#core_collector cp --sparse=always
#extra_bins /bin/cp
#link_delay 60
#kdump_post /var/crash/scripts/kdump-post.sh
#extra_bins /usr/bin/ftp
#disk_timeout 30
#extra_modules gfs2
#options modulename options
#default shell
#debug_mem_level 0
#force_rebuild 1
#sshkey /root/.ssh/kdump_id_rsa
```

Back

Finish

12、 系统安装完成

第三十二步：安装完成

