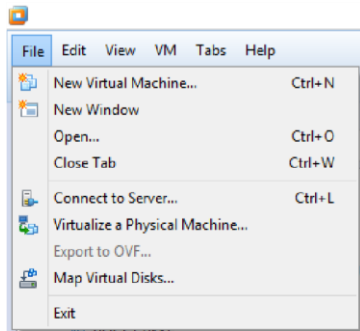


Installing CentOS in VMWare Workstation/Player

Creating Virtual Machine (VM) in VMware Workstation.

Step 1: Choose File -> New Virtual Machine



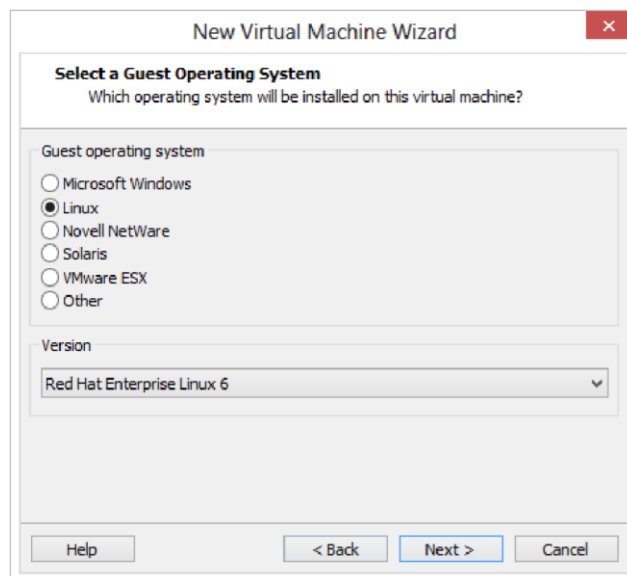
Step 2: Choose mode to installation, normally you can choose Typical.



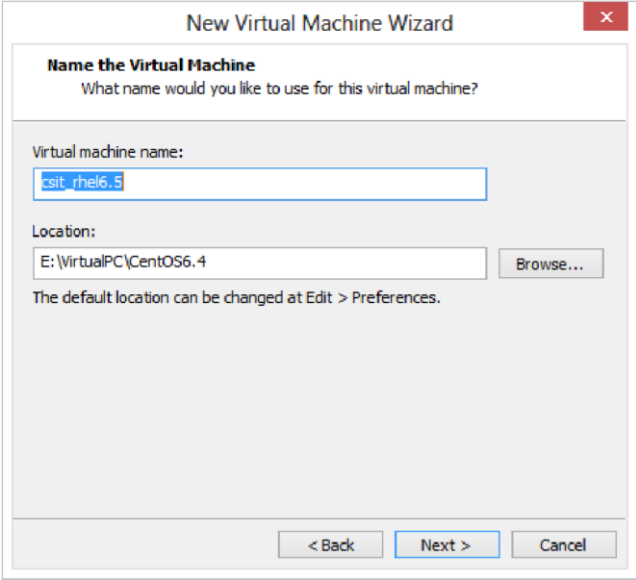
Step 3: Choose Installation Media. In follow example 3rd option is chooses. Which mean installation media will be chosen later on for installation. Thus, not automatic installation of OS will occur.



Step 4: Select the type of OS you want to install. Since we are trying to install Redhat Enterprise Linux 6, we choose Linux and then choose Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 as version.



Step 5: Choose Virtual Machine (VM) Name and folder where created VM will be saved.



New Virtual Machine Wizard

Name the Virtual Machine
What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

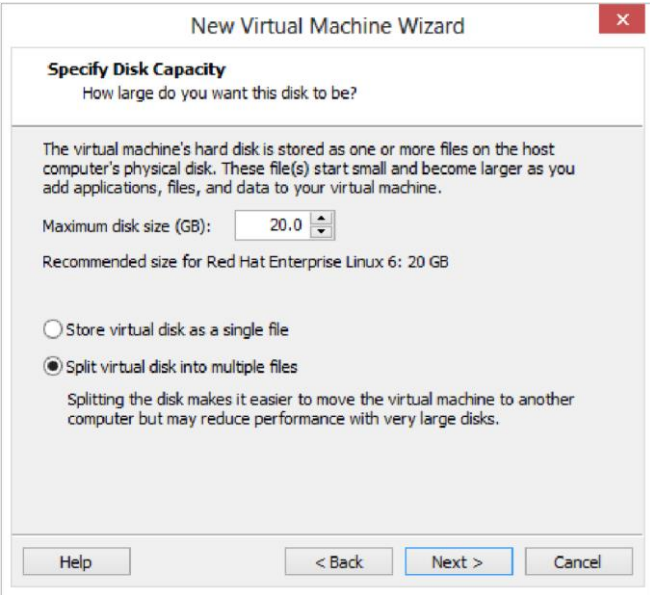
Virtual machine name:
csit_rhel6.5

Location:
E:\VirtualPC\CentOS6.4 Browse...

The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back Next > Cancel

Step 6: Select Disk size which will be total disk size available for Linux. In following example 20GB is chosen which enough for our purpose and Split virtual disk into multiple files are chosen. If you choose store virtual disk in single file, performance of the VM will be better, however it will be difficult to move/copy files with FAT32 formatted disk or DVD discs.



New Virtual Machine Wizard

Specify Disk Capacity
How large do you want this disk to be?

The virtual machine's hard disk is stored as one or more files on the host computer's physical disk. These file(s) start small and become larger as you add applications, files, and data to your virtual machine.

Maximum disk size (GB): 20.0

Recommended size for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6: 20 GB

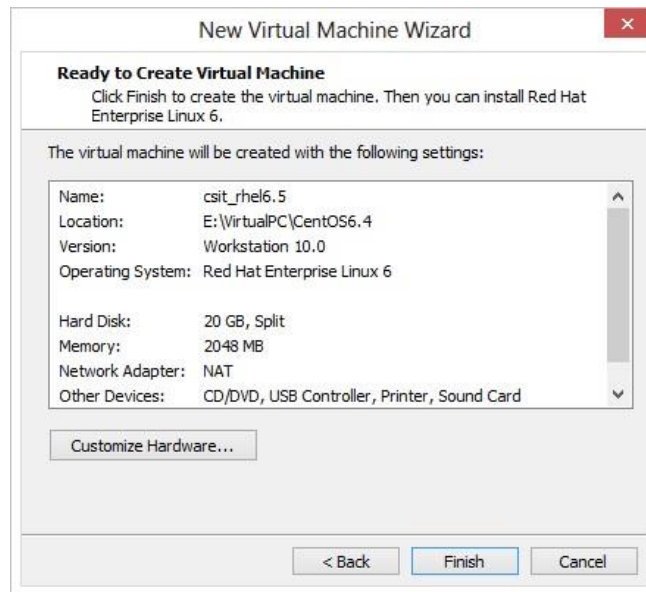
☐ Store virtual disk as a single file

☒ Split virtual disk into multiple files

Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

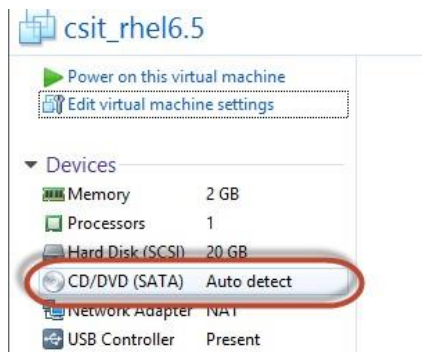
Help < Back Next > Cancel

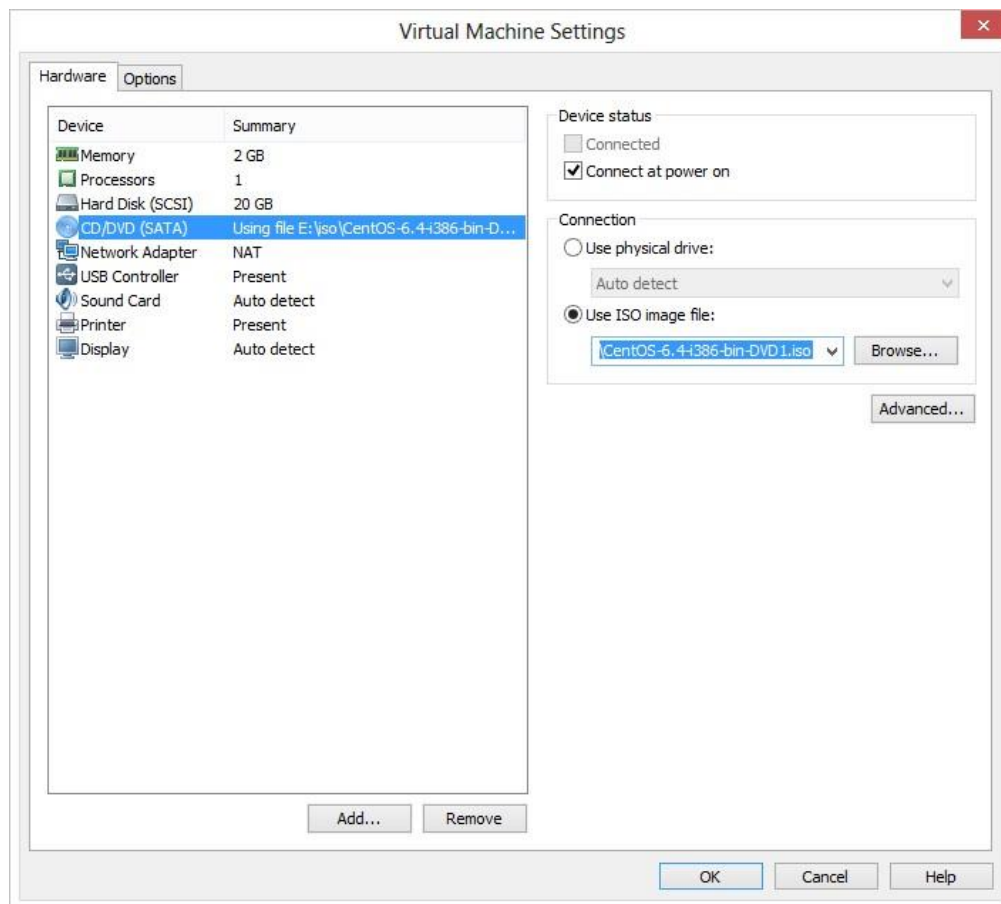
Step 7: If require you can change setting in following window. Otherwise click to Finish button.



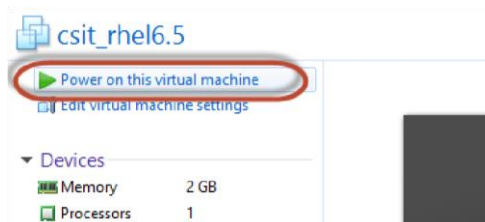
Starting Virtual Machine (VM)

Step 1: Choose Installation Media. Double click to CD/DVD(SATA) and choose installation media. In our case we are choosing ISO image file, and choose browser to locate ISO image of CentoOS 6.4. and click to OK.



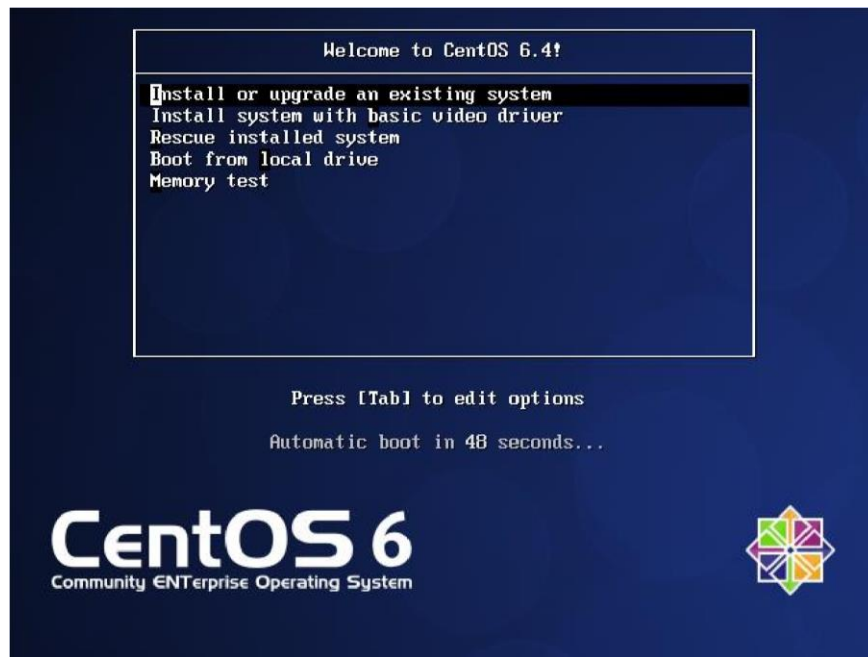


Step 2: Click to “Power on the Virtual Machine” to start virtual machine.

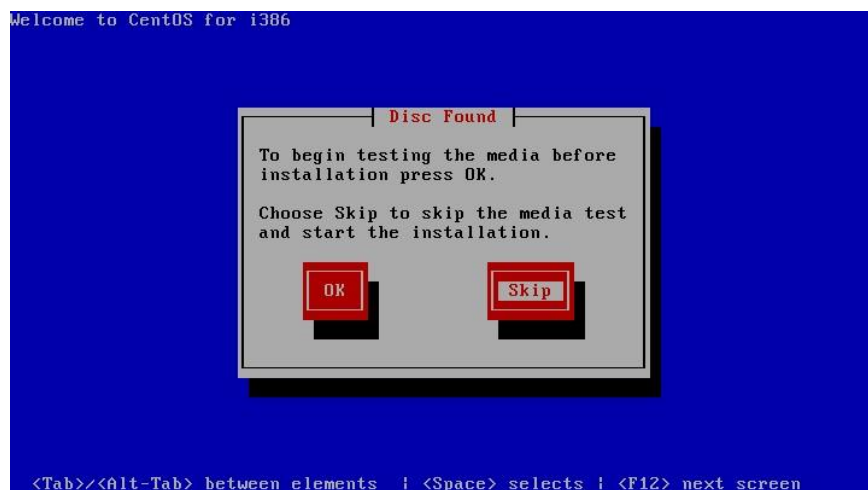


Installing CentOS 6.4

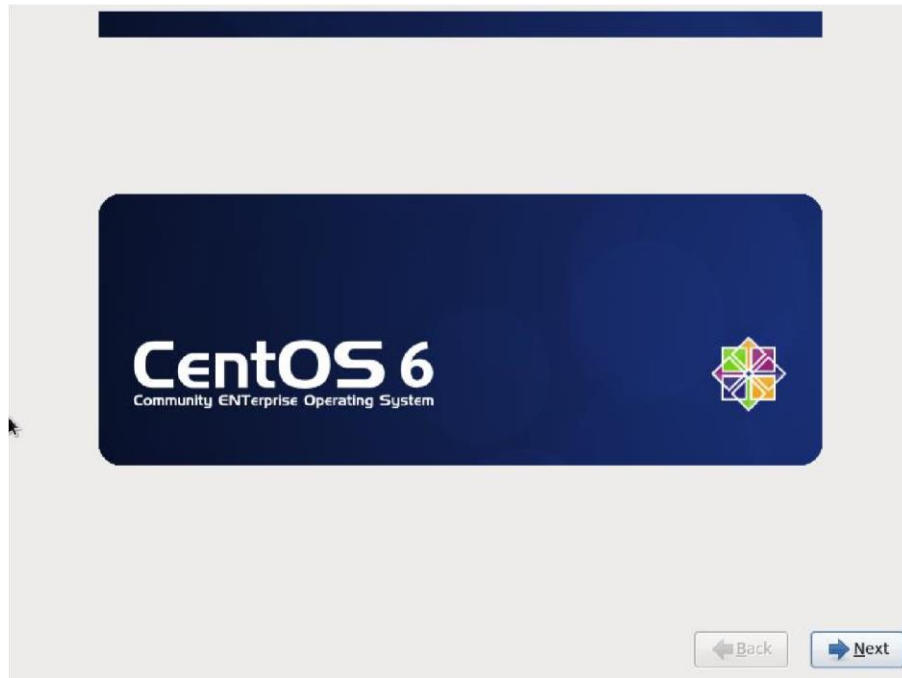
Step 1: As soon as you start VM, following screen will be displayed. Just click to Install (1st option)



Step 2: Choose Skip. (We are using ISO so no need to check if our CD/DVD ROM is damaged or not.)

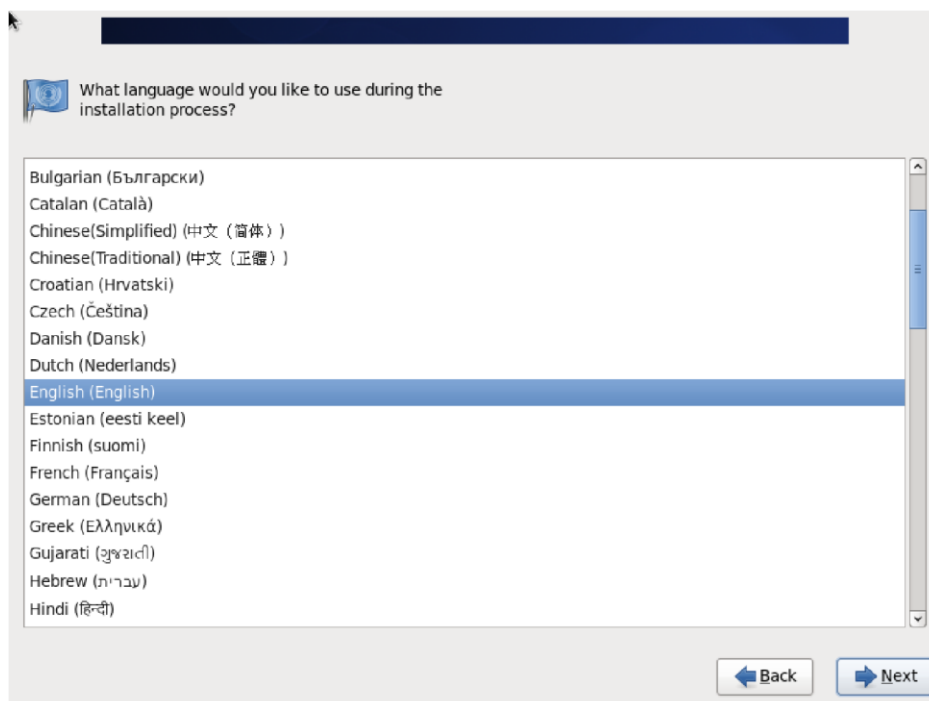


Step 3: Choose Next



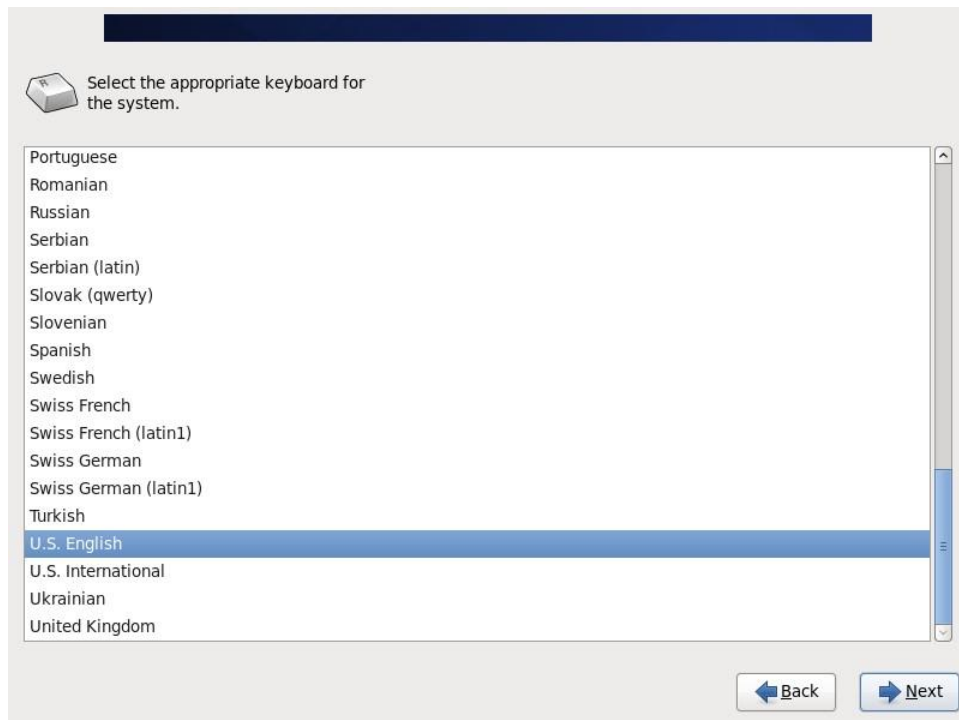
Step 4:

Select English and Choose Next (If you want to change Language setting, you can do it here.)

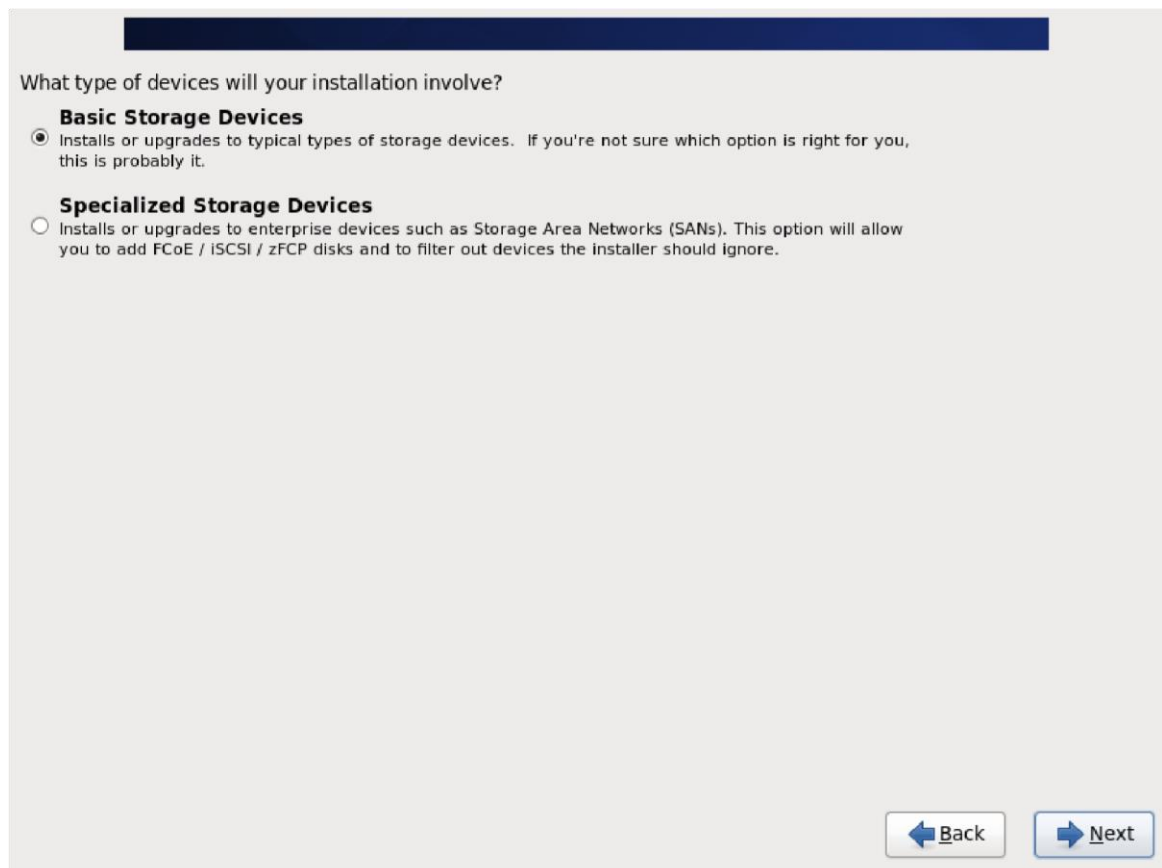


Step 5:

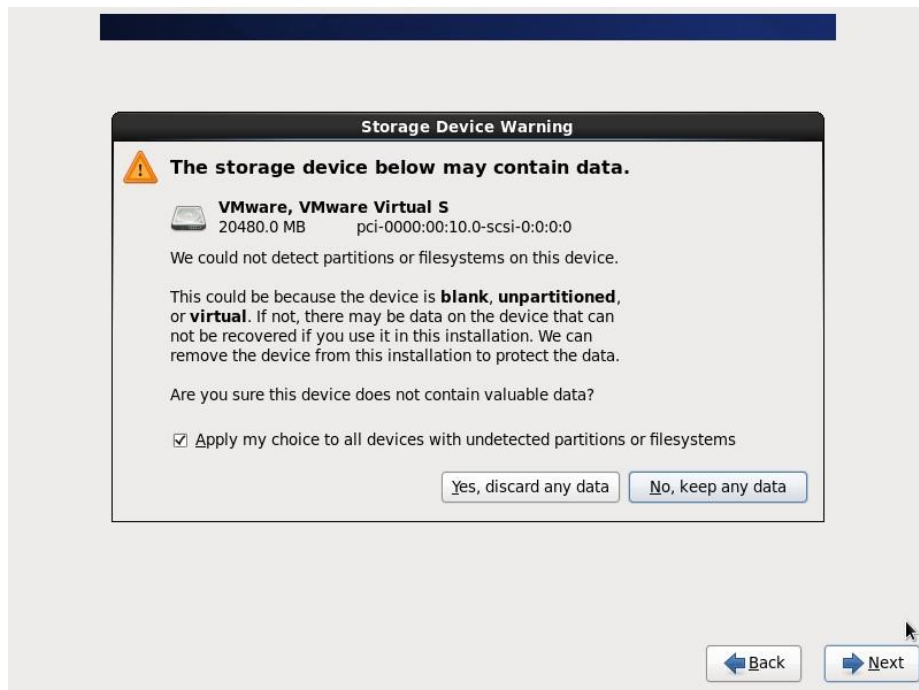
Choose Keyboard Layout, In our case we use U. S. English based keyboard so just click to Next.



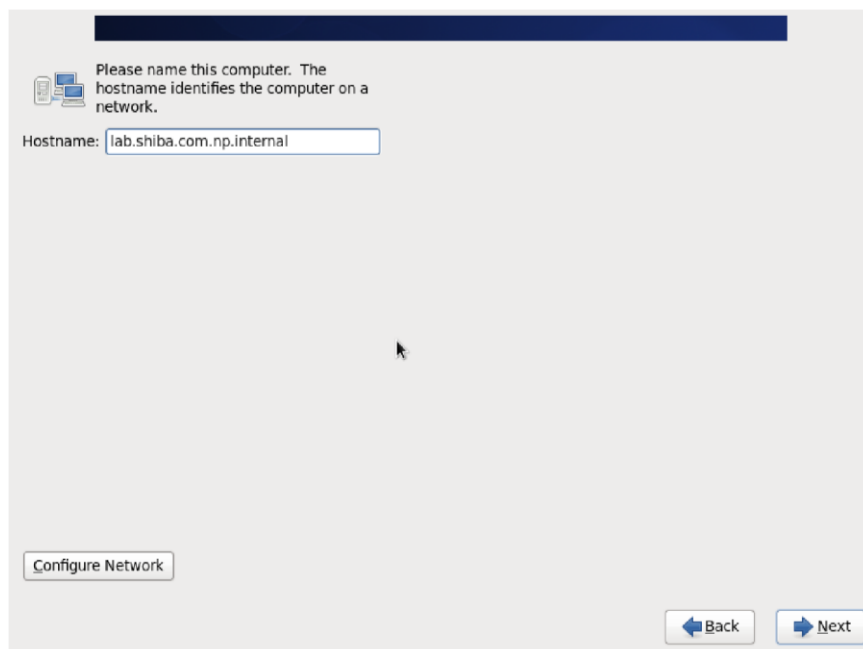
Step 6: Since we are not dealing to SAN Storage system just choose 'Basic Storage Devices' and click to next.



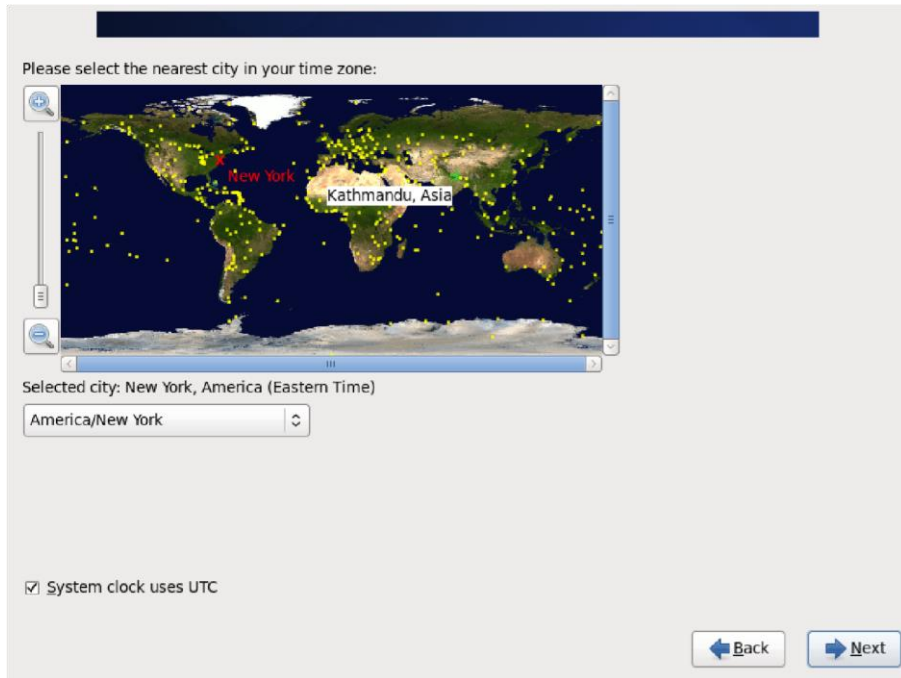
Step 7: It will display a Warning message stating that all your data will be lost. We have just created the virtual disk in our VM so we don't have data. Just choose 'Yes, discard any data'



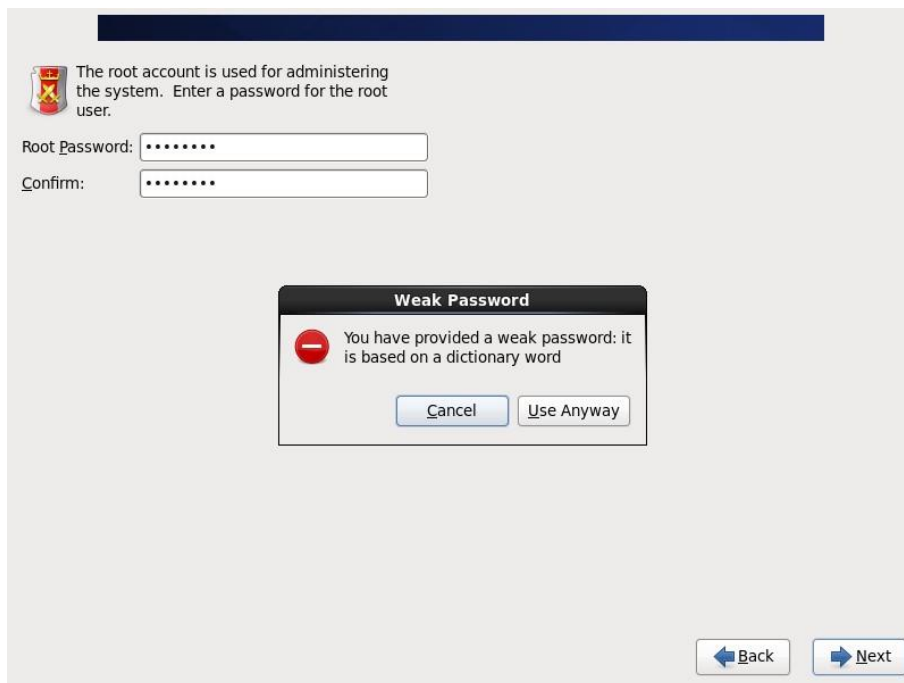
Step 8: Set Hostname, it may be any. In our case I choose lab.shiba.com.np.internal, where lab is host name and shiba.com.np.internal is domain.



Step 9: Select time zone by clicking on the map. Hover the mouse until you find your country/city and click to select.



Step 10: Next, you need to assign root password. root is a super user (administrator) in Linux. If you give weak password it will prompt you a warning message, just choose "Use Anyway" button.



Step 11: We don't have any existing OS so choose default. If you are working in dual boot system with Windows pre-installed choosing "Replace Existing Linux System(s)" is safe choice to select. Click 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 >](#)

Note: If you are familiar with Linux partitions and want to create your own partitions. Choose “Create Custom Layout” and create partitions of size you desire.

Step 11: If you want to customize you can edit in created partition in following screen. And click to Next.

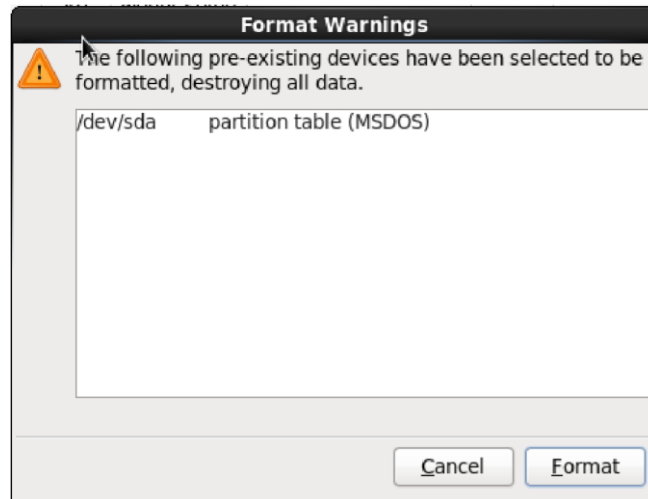
Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
LVM Volume Groups				
vg_lab	19976			
lv_root	15912 /		ext4	✓
lv_swap	4064		swap	✓
Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)				
sda1	500 /boot		ext4	✓
sda2	19979 vg_lab		physical volume (LVM)	✓

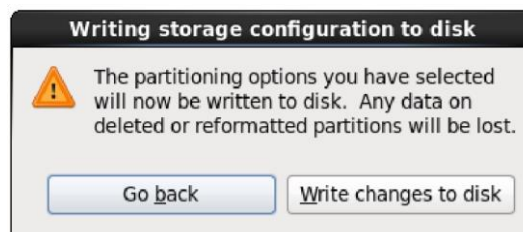
[Create](#) [Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Reset](#)

[< Back](#) [Next >](#)

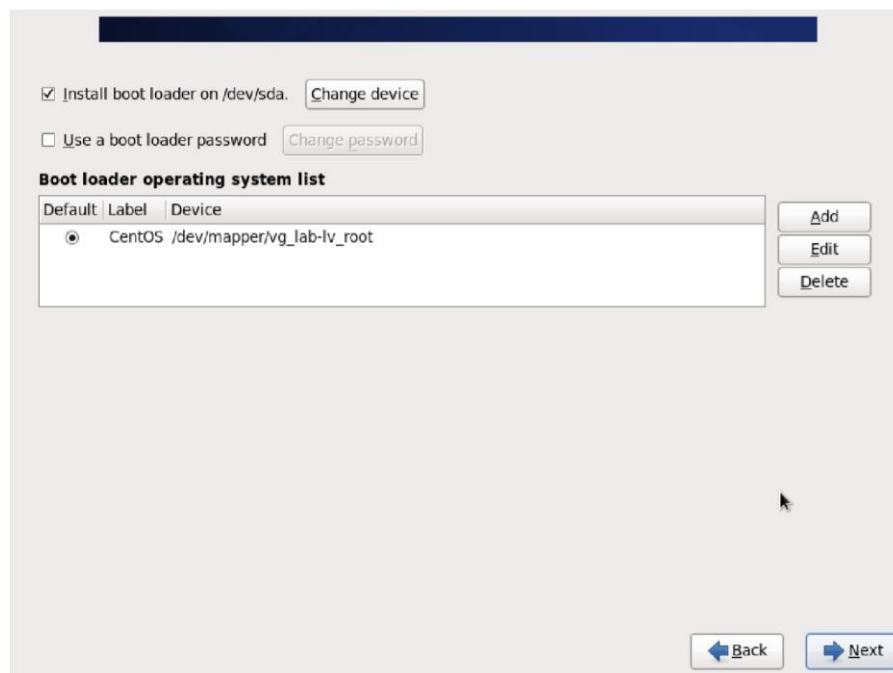
Click to format in following warning message:



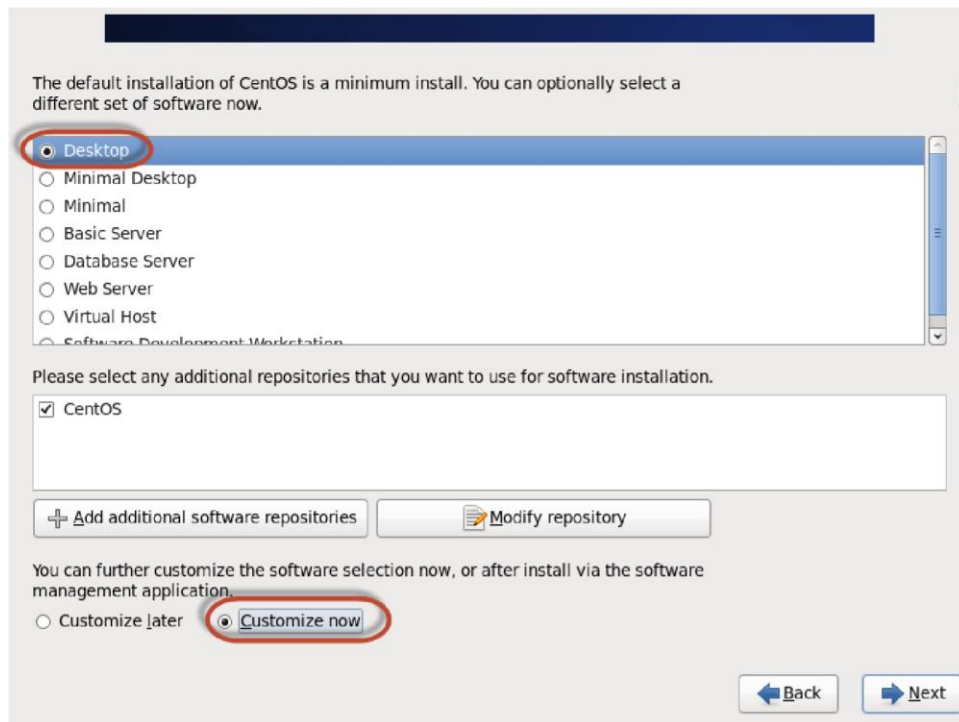
And, Choose "Write changes to disk"



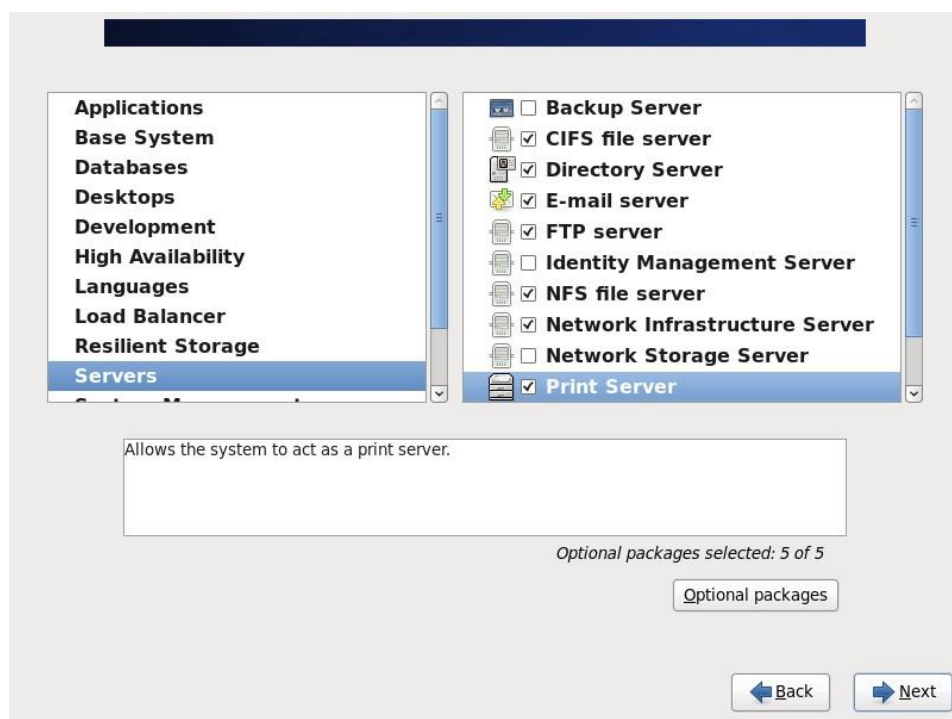
Step 12: In this section you may choose to install or not install boot loader (GRUB) in hard disk. Similarly, you can set password to be used for recovering from GRUB. For now I choose to leave all setting as it is and clicked to Next.



Step 13: In this section, you need to choose the installation selection. If you are installing for workstation choose Desktop, otherwise you can choose any other option as per your server requirement. I choose Desktop and also customize now to install additional server software for our lab.



In customize section, I have selected following software in servers section.



Step 14: Installation in Progress.



Step 15: Installation completed, click to reboot.

