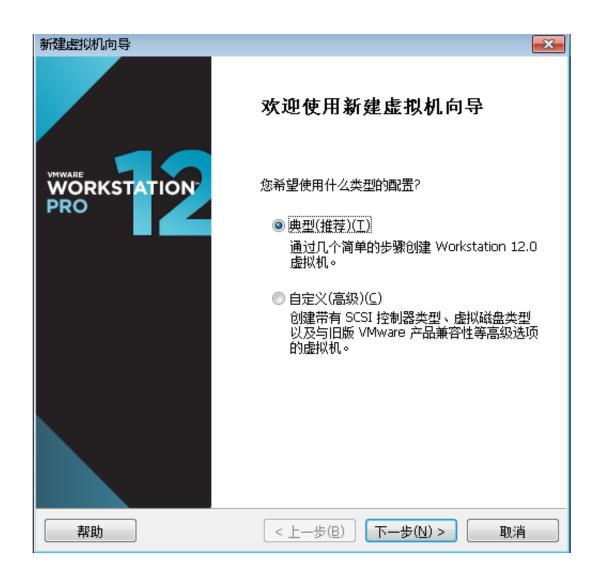
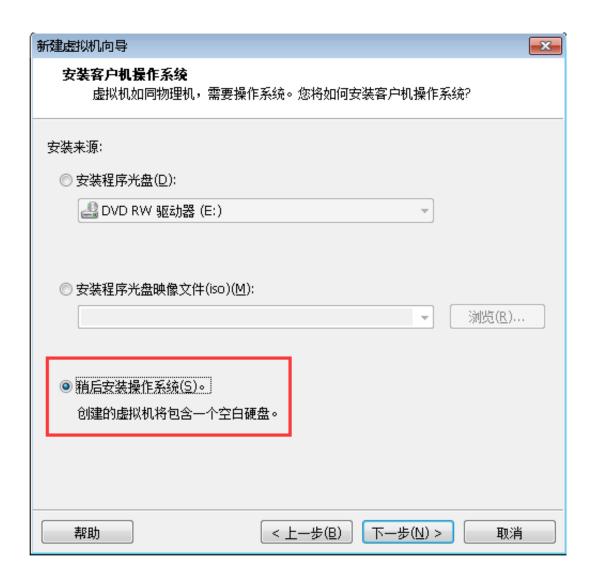
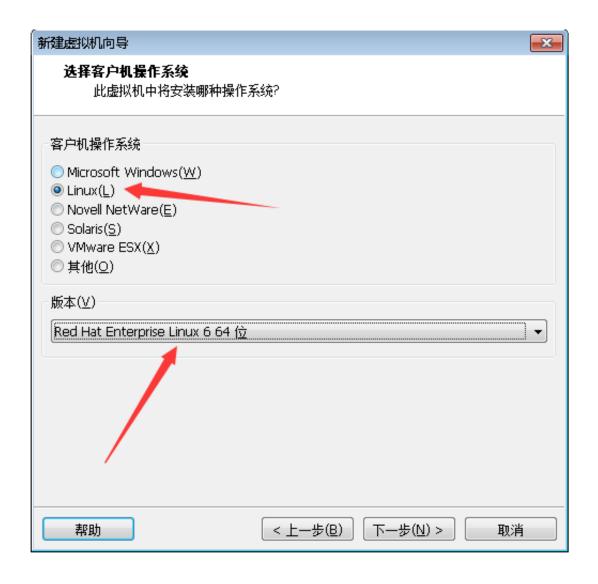
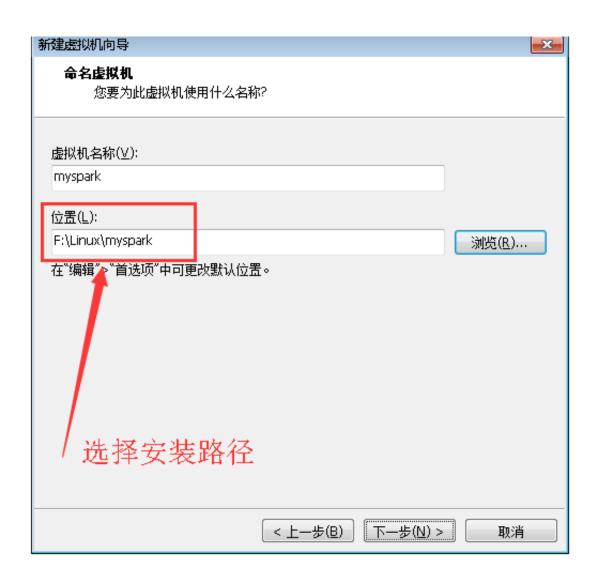
#### 1. 新建虚拟机

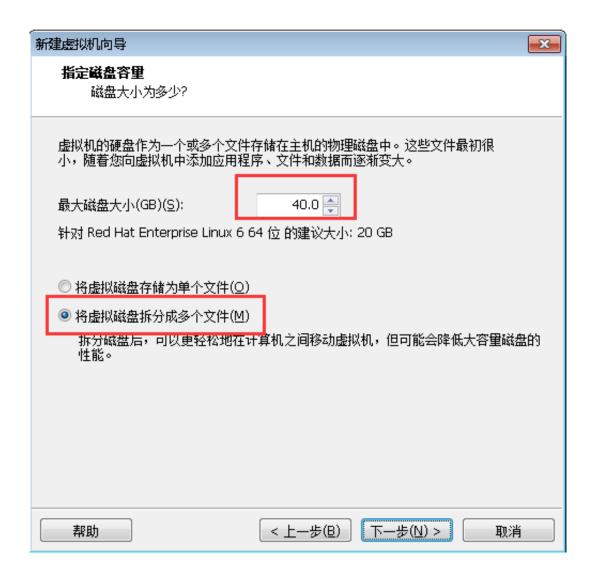




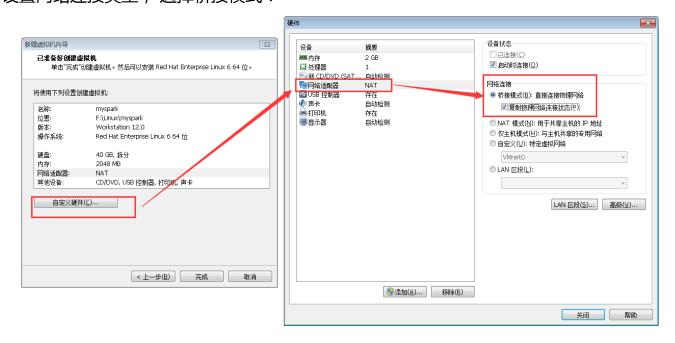








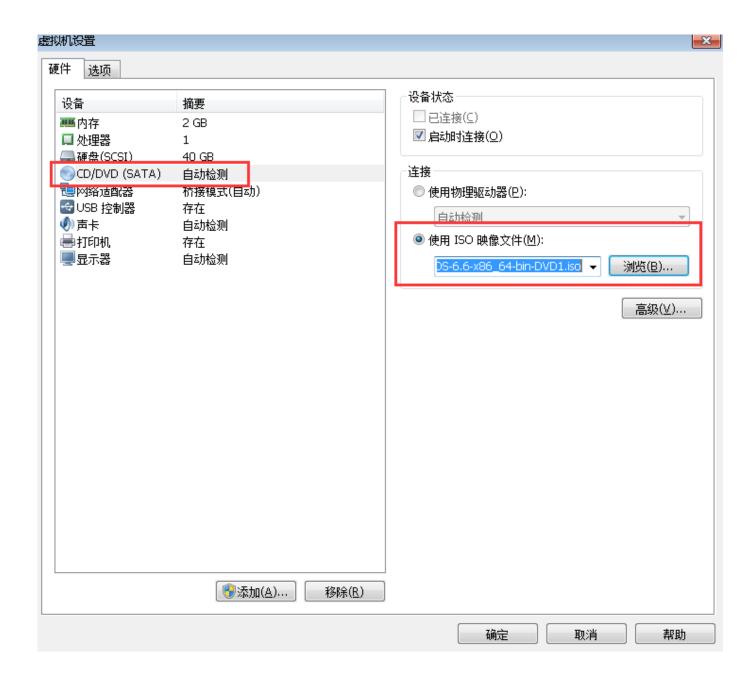
#### 设置网络连接类型,选择桥接模式:



#### 挂载光盘:

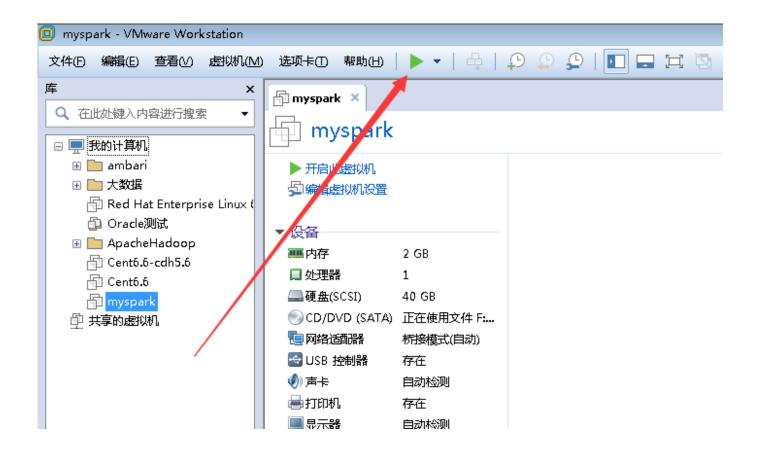


### 选择光盘iso文件的位置:

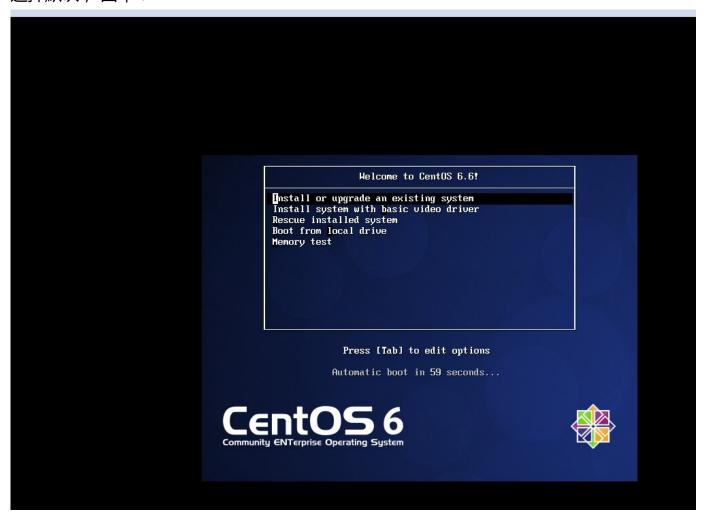


### 安装系统

启动虚拟机:



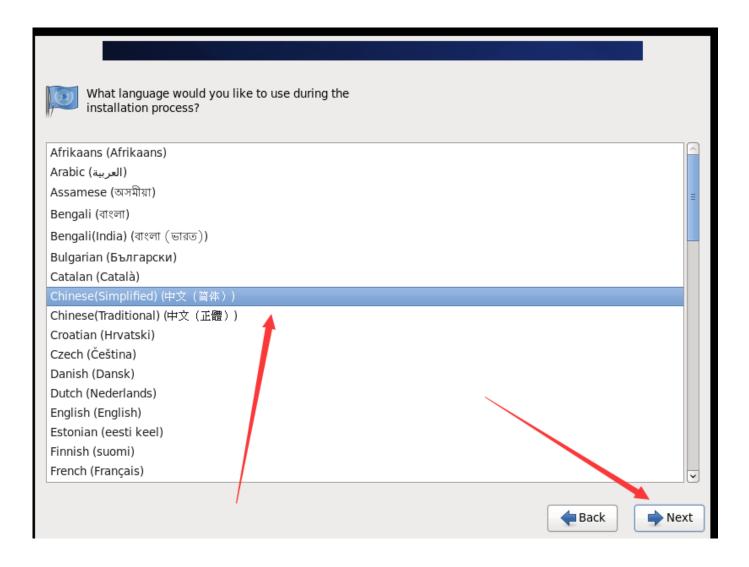
#### 选择默认,回车:

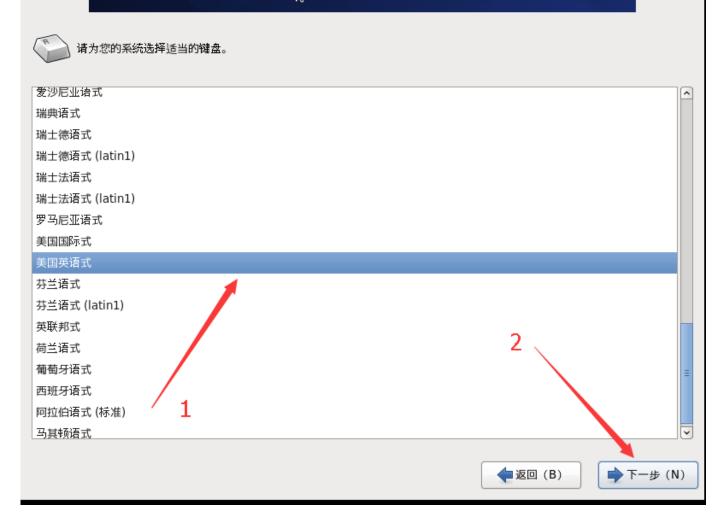


#### 选择Skip:









您的安装将使用哪种设备?

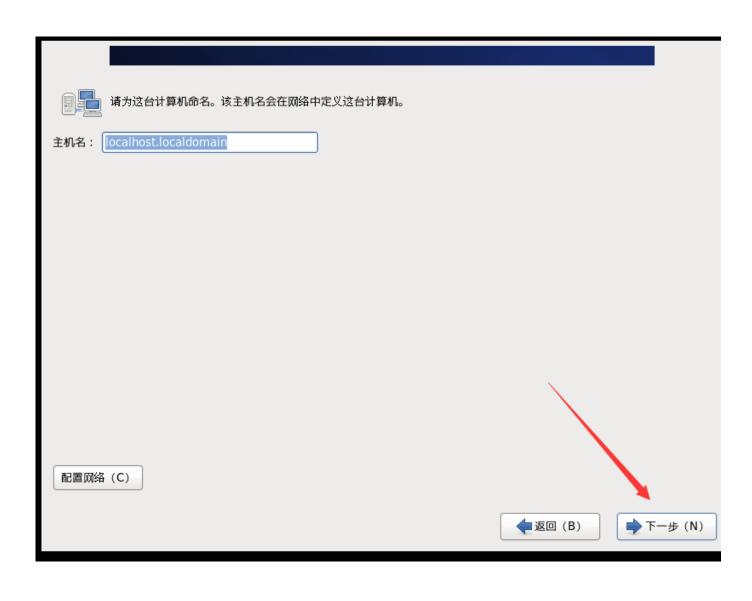
基本存储设备
安装或者升级到存储设备的典型类型。如果您不确定哪个选项适合您,您可能应该选择这个选项。

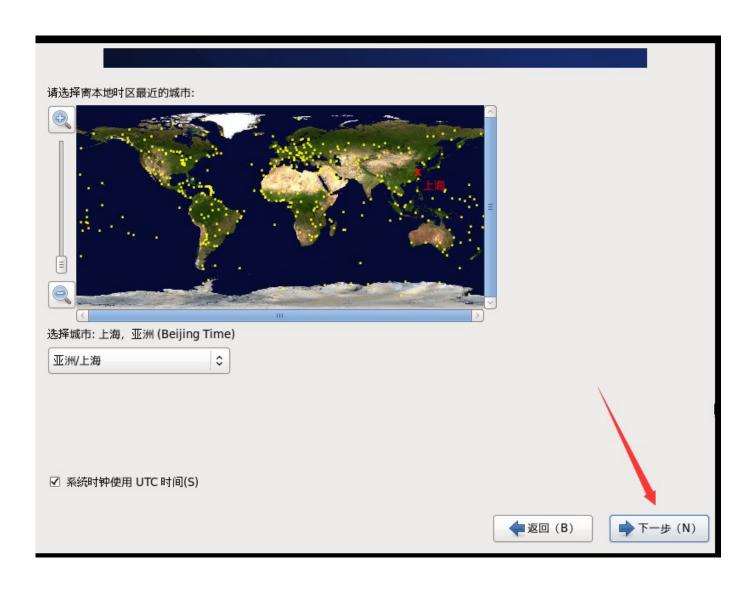
指定的存储设备
安装或者升级到企业级设备,比如存储局域网(SAN)。这个选项可让您添加 FCoE / ISCSI / zFCP 磁盘并过滤梯安装程序应该忽略的设备。



◆返回 (B)

→ 下一步 (N)

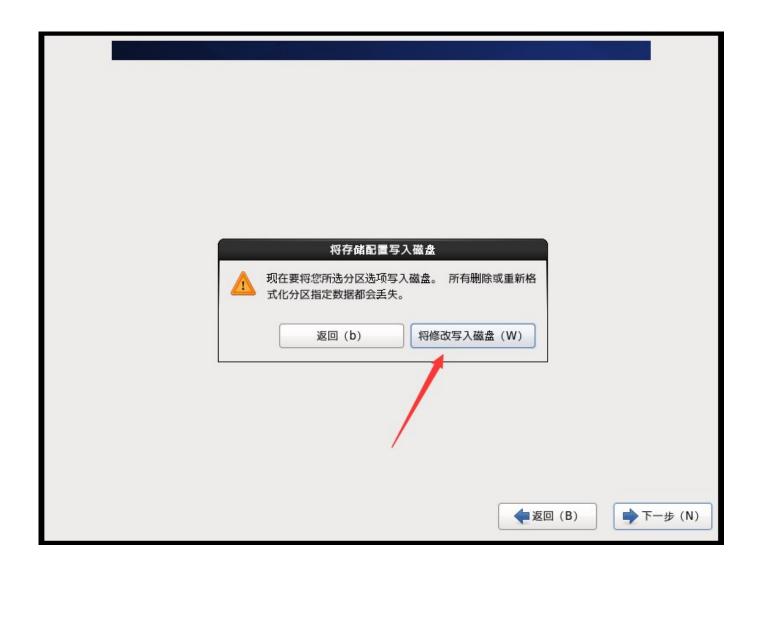


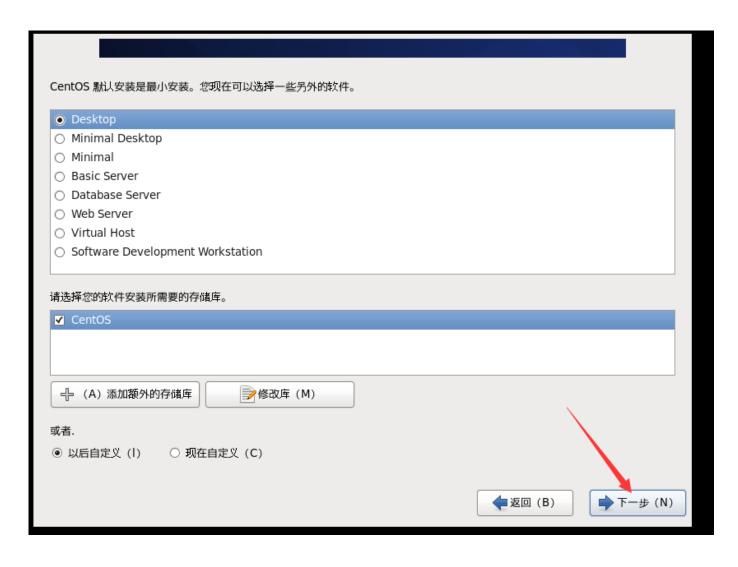






# 您要进行哪种类型的安装? 使用所有空间 os 删除所选设备中的所有分区。其中包含其它操作系统创建的分区。 提示:这个选项将删除所选设备中的所有数据。确定您进行了备份。 替换现有 Linux 系统 OS 只删除 Linux 分区 (由之前的 Linux 安装创建的)。这样就不会删除您存储设备中的其它分区 (比如 VFAT 或者 提示:这个选项将删除您所选设备中的所有数据。确定您进行了备份。 缩小现有系统 缩小现有分区以便为默认布局生成剩余空间。 使用剩余空间 保留您的现有数据和分区且只使用所选设备中的未分区空间,假设您有足够的空间可用。 创建自定义布局 使用分区工具手动在所选设备中创建自定义布局。 □ 加密系统 (E) □ 查看并修改分区布局 (V) ◆返回 (B) ▶ 下一步(N)









已完成的软件包: 149 / 1116

安装 perl-5.10.1-136.el6.x86\_64 (33 MB) Practical Extraction and Report Language





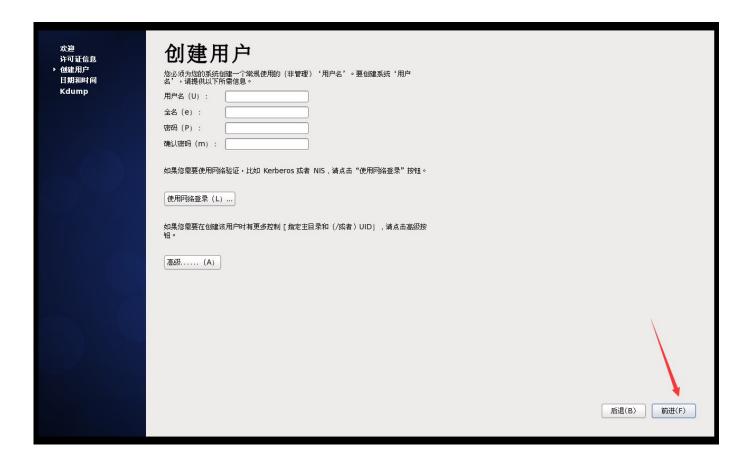


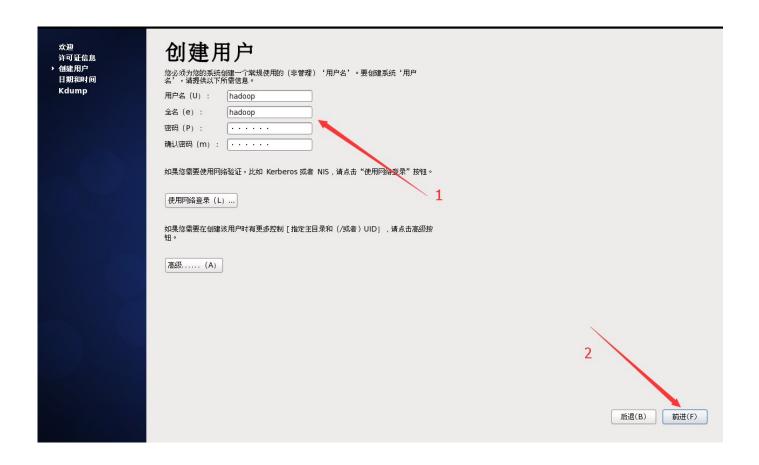
# 重新启动后:



后退(B) **前进(F)** 

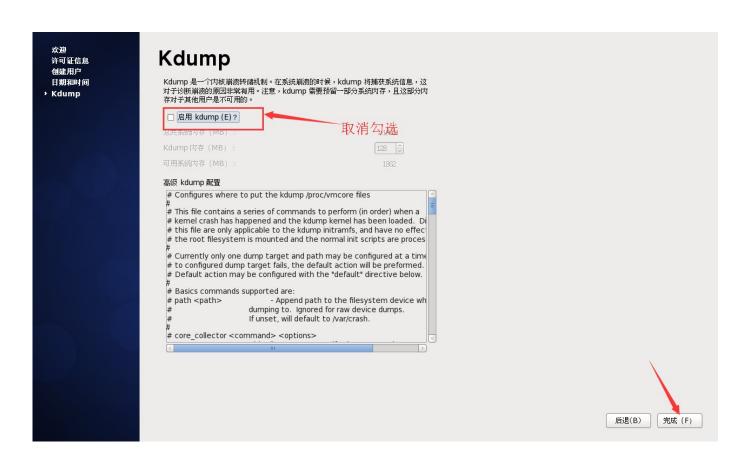








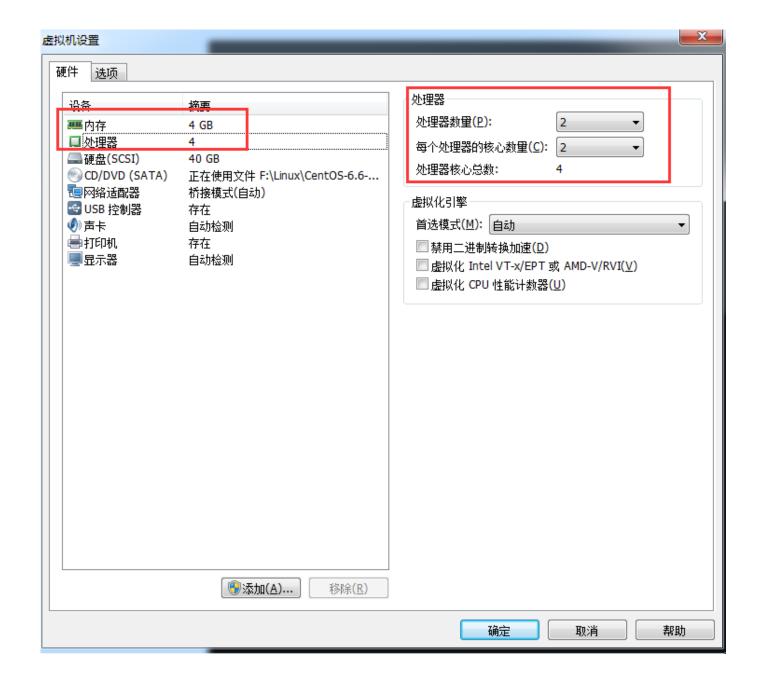






### 二、调整参数和网络等

调整内存和CPU核心数:



#### 设置网络:

```
下oot@localhost:/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索 (S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)

DEVICE=eth0
HWADDR=00: 0C: 29: 0F: 62: 64
TYPE=Ethernet
UUID=1 fbce0e1-1ccf-476e-9b56-6fc5ce55a90e

TPADDR=192. 168. 112. 244
NETMASK=255. 255. 255. 0
GATEWAY=192. 168. 112. 1

ONBOOT=yes
NM_CONTROLLED=no
BOOTPROTO=none

**Control of the provided HTML Representation of
```

#### 重启网络服务:

```
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# service network restart
关闭环回接口:
                                                           [确定]
弹出环回接口:
                                                          [确定]
弹出界面 ethO: Determining if ip address 192.168.112.244 is already in use for device ethO...
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host Xo
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:0 62:64 brd ff: ff: ff: ff: ff
    inet 192. 168. 112. 244/24 brd 192. 168. 112. 255 scope global eth0
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe0f:6264/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
 root@localbact notwork comintel#
```

### 检查网络是否连通: ping网关地址

```
root@localhost network-scripts]# ping 192.168.112.1
PING 192.168.112.1 (192.168.112.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.112.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.37 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.112.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=2.47 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.112.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.58 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.112.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=1.49 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.112.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=1.49 ms
65 c
```

#### 关闭NetworkManager服务并关闭开启启动:

```
[ root@localhost network-scripts] # service NetworkManager stop

停止 NetworkManager 守护进程: [确定]
[ root@localhost network-scripts] # chkconfig --list | grep NetworkManager NetworkManager 0:关闭 1:关闭 2:启用 3:启用 4:启用 5:启用 6:关闭 [ root@localhost network-scripts] # chkconfig NetworkManager off [ root@localhost network-scripts] # chkconfig NetworkManager off [ root@localhost network-scripts] # chkconfig --list | grep NetworkManager NetworkManager 0:关闭 1:关闭 2:关闭 3:关闭 4:关闭 5:关闭 6:关闭 [ root@localhost network-scripts] # chkconfig --list | grep NetworkManager NetworkManager 0:关闭 1:关闭 2:关闭 3:关闭 4:关闭 5:关闭 6:关闭 [ root@localhost network-scripts] #
```

#### 添加DNS解析:

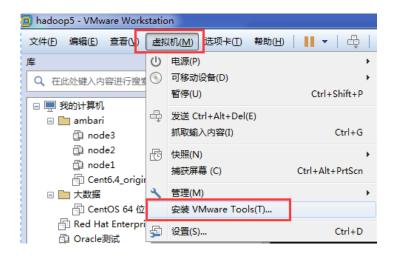
```
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
cat /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 114.114.114.114
nameserver 114.114.115.115
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
```

#### 验证网络是否连通:

```
[root@localhost network-scripts]# ping www.baidu.com
PING www.a.shifen.com (180.97.33.107) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 180.97.33.107: icmp_seq=1 ttl=54 time=1.77 ms
64 bytes from 180.97.33.107: icmp_seq=2 ttl=54 time=1.75 ms
64 bytes from 180.97.33.107: icmp_seq=3 ttl=54 time=1.54 ms
^c
```

# 三、设置虚拟机和宿主机(windows主机)无缝复制粘贴

(1) 选择安装VMware Tools



#### (2) 挂载光盘

```
[root@spark1234 ~]#
[root@spark1234 ~]# mount /dev/cdrom /mnt
```

#### (3) 进入挂载目录,解压到/root/目录

### (4) 进入vmware-tools的解压目录,一路回车即可:

```
[root@spark1234 ~]# cd vmware-tools-distrib/
[root@spark1234 vmware-tools-distrib]#
[root@spark1234 vmware-tools-distrib]# ls
bin doc FILES installer vgauth vmware-install.real
caf etc INSTALL lib vmware-install.pl
[root@spark1234 vmware-tools-distrib]#
[root@spark1234 vmware-tools-distrib]#
[root@spark1234 vmware-tools-distrib]#
```

安装完成后,重启虚拟机,物理机和虚拟机可以无缝复制粘贴。

# 四、 配置yum源:

# 1. 挂载系统光盘

# 2. 配置yum

进入目录:/etc/yum.repos.d/ , 删除该目录下的所有文件。

新建文件CentOS.repo,写入如下内容:

```
1 # cat CentOS.repo
2 [base]
3 name=CentOS
4 baseurl=file:///mnt
5 enabled=1
6 gpgcheck=0
7
```

```
1 # yum clean all
2 # yum makecache
```

```
[root@localhost yum.repos.d]# yum clean all 已加载插件: fastestmirror, refresh-packagekit, security Cleaning repos: base 清理一切 [root@localhost yum.repos.d]# yum makecache 已加载插件: fastestmirror, refresh-packagekit, security Determining fastest mirrors base base/group_gz base/filelists_db base/primary_db base/other_db 元数据缓存已建立 [root@localhost yum.repos.d]#
```

#### 安装rz和sz工具包:

#### # yum install Irzsz\* -y

Install 1 Package(s)

[root@localnost ~]# [root@localhost ~]# yum install lrzsz\* -y 已加载插件: fastestmirror, refresh-packagekit, security 设置安装进程 Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile 解决依赖关系 --> 执行事务检查 ---> Package lrzsz.x86\_64 0:0.12.20-27.1.el6 will be 安装 --> 完成依赖关系计算 依赖关系解决 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 正在安装: x86 64 0.12.20 - 27.1. lrzsz 事务概要