

Oracle Linux 7.2 インストール手順

【事前準備】

DNS サーバに、「**172.28.103.61 ol1.example.com**」を登録します。

インストーラ (**V100082-01.iso**) をデータストア [**ds2**] の 「/」 に保存します。

【仮想マシン作成】

名前: **ol1**

ゲスト OS: **Oracle Linux 4/5/6/7 (64 ビット)**

CPU: **2core**

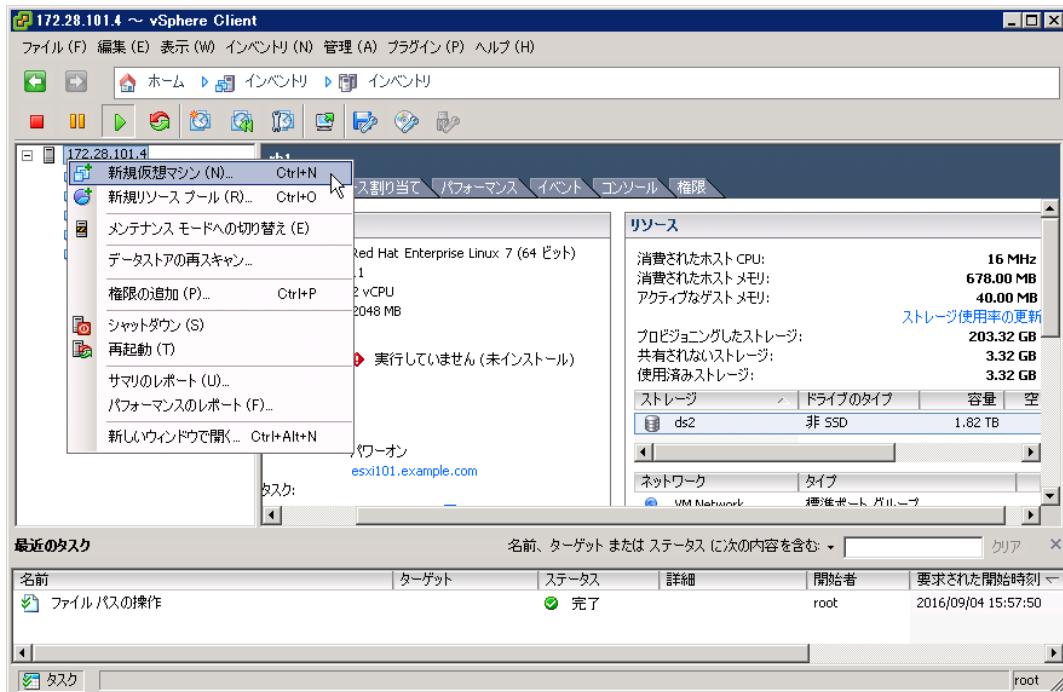
メモリ: **2GB**

NIC1: **VMXNET 3 - VM Network**

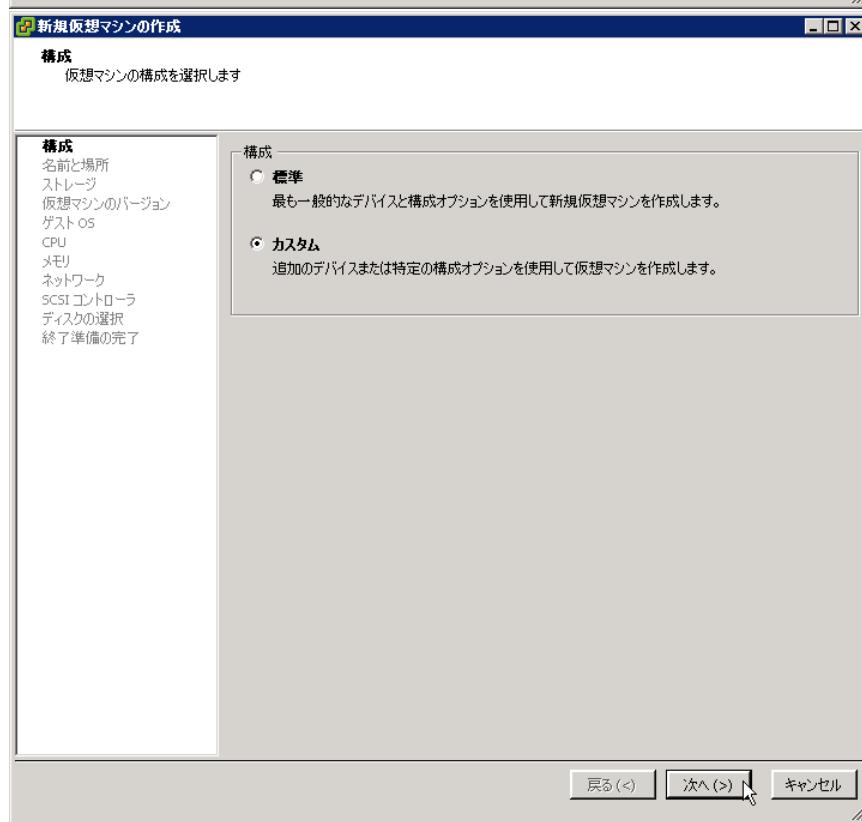
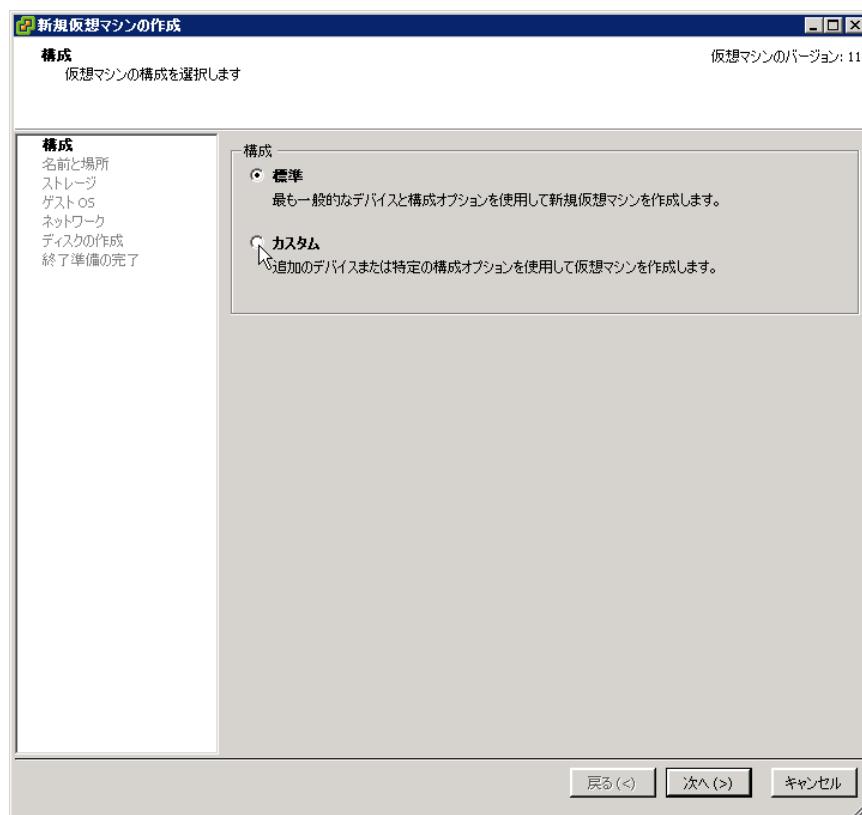
SCSI コントローラ: **VMware 準仮想化**

仮想 HDD: **200GB (Thin Provision)**

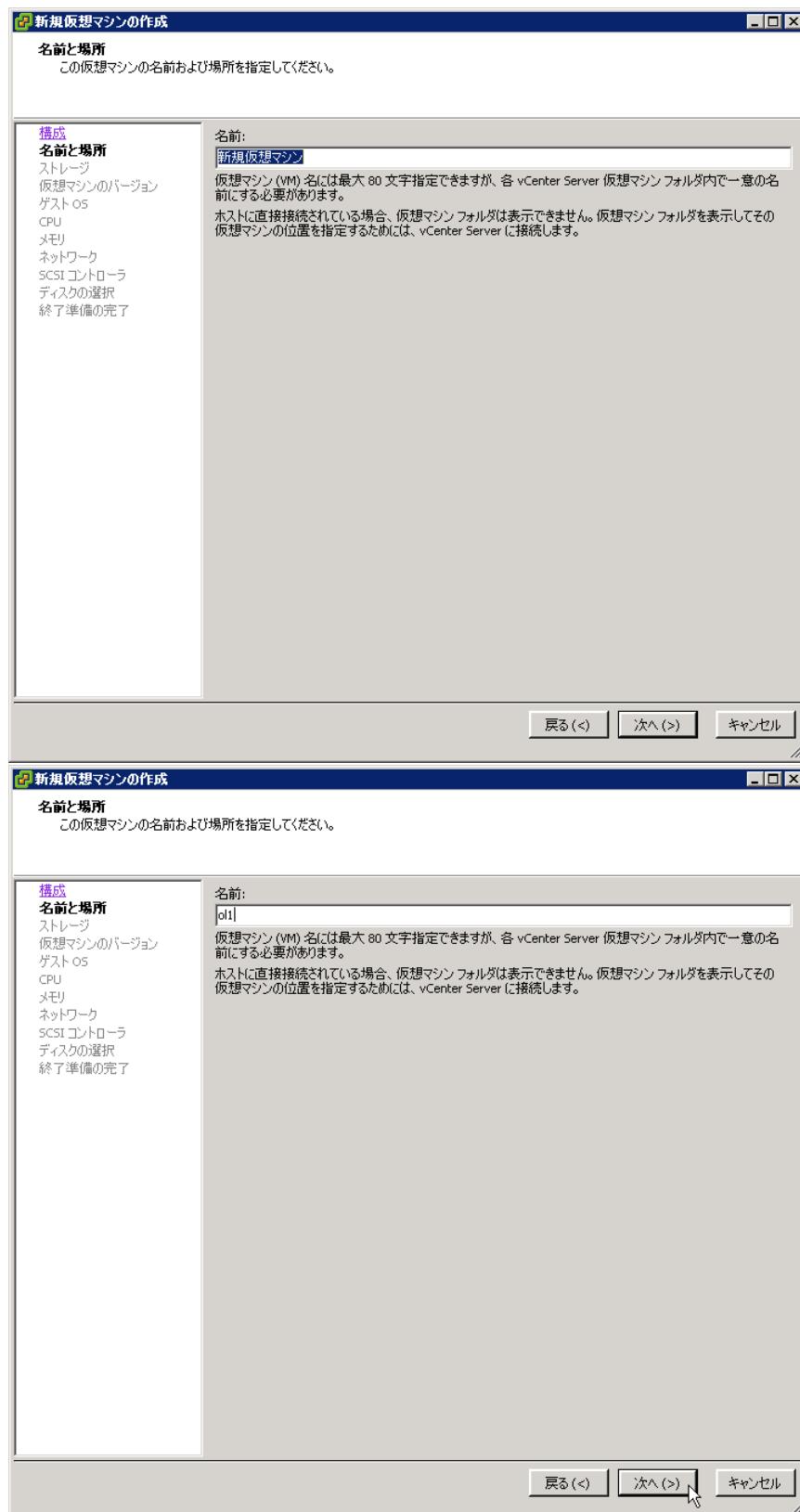
- 「新規仮想マシン」を選択します。



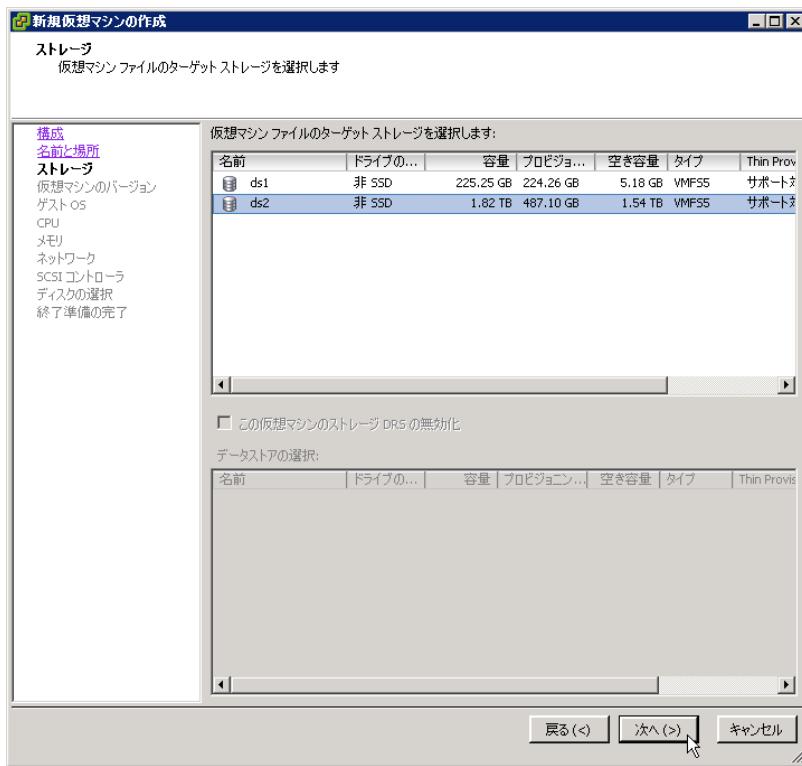
2. 「カスタム」を選択し、「次へ」を選択します。



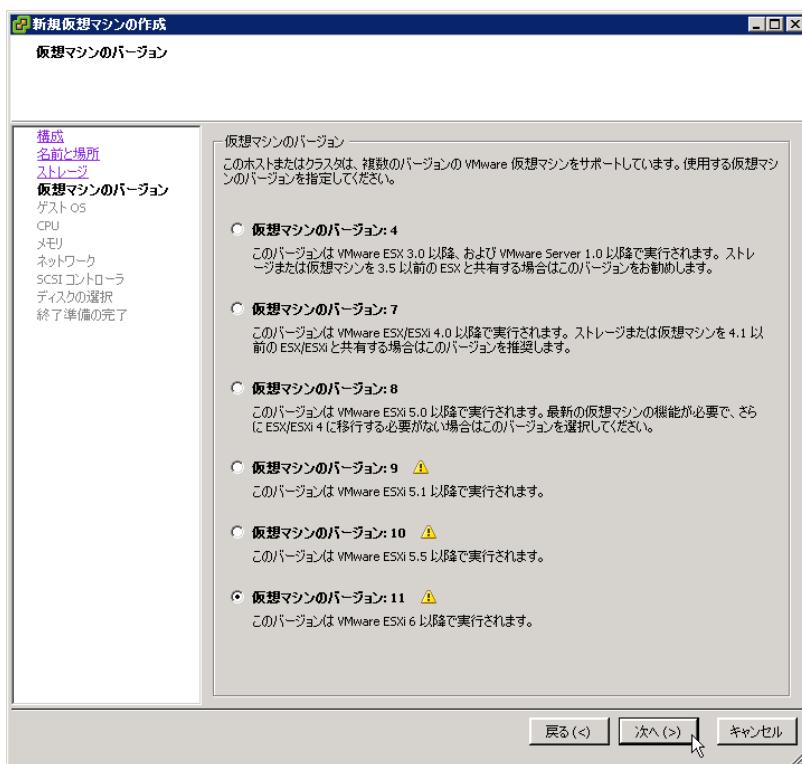
3. 「名前」に「**01**」と入力し、「次へ」を選択します。



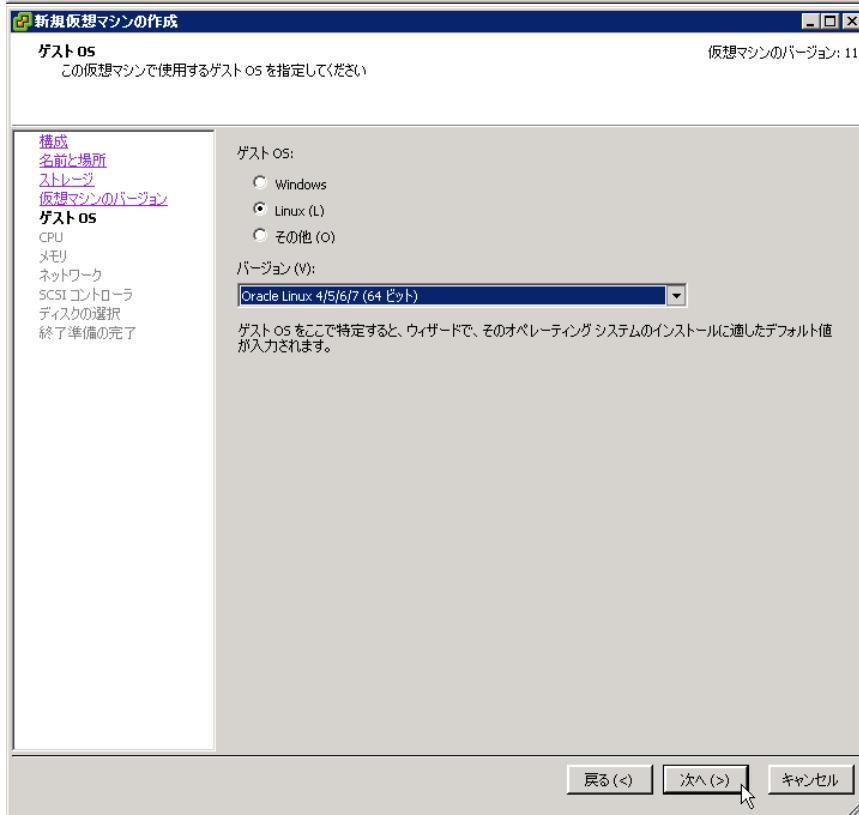
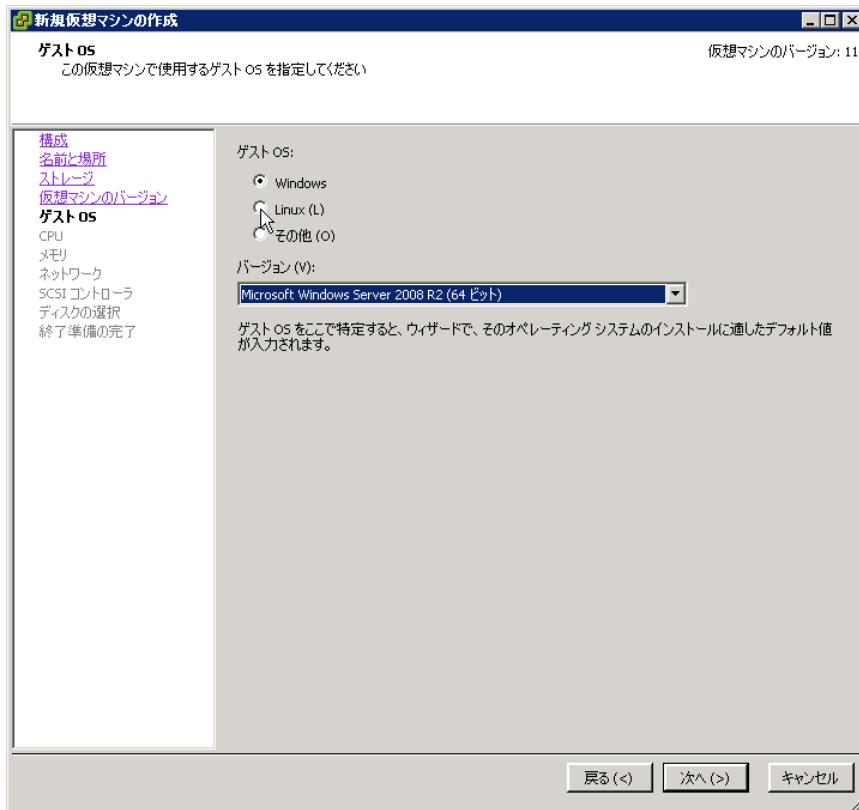
4. データストア「ds2」を選択し、「次へ」を選択します。



5. 「次へ」を選択します。



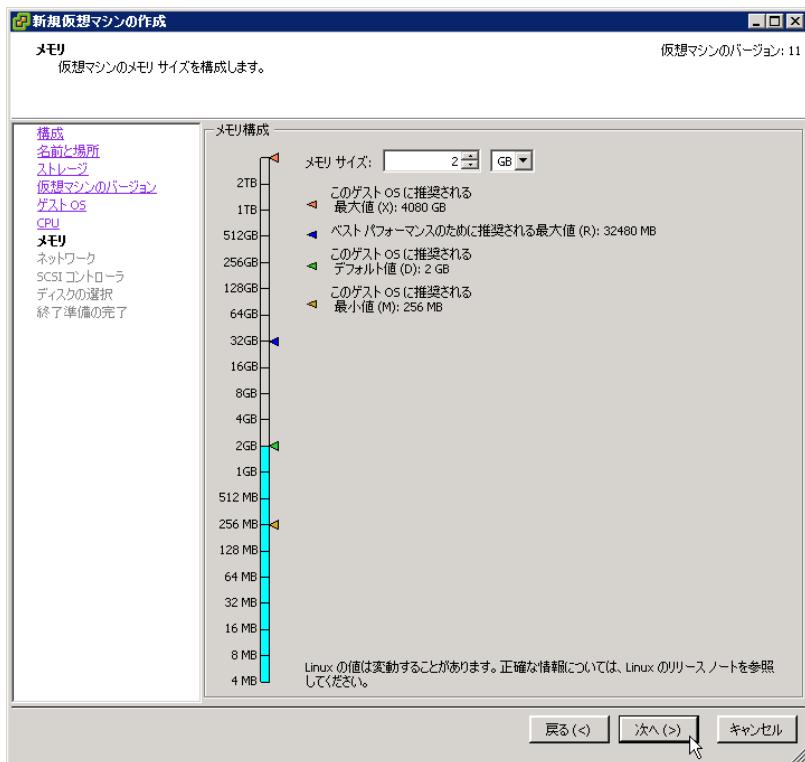
6. 「Linux」を選択し、「Oracle Linux 4/5/6/7 (64 ビット)」を選択し、「次へ」を選択します。



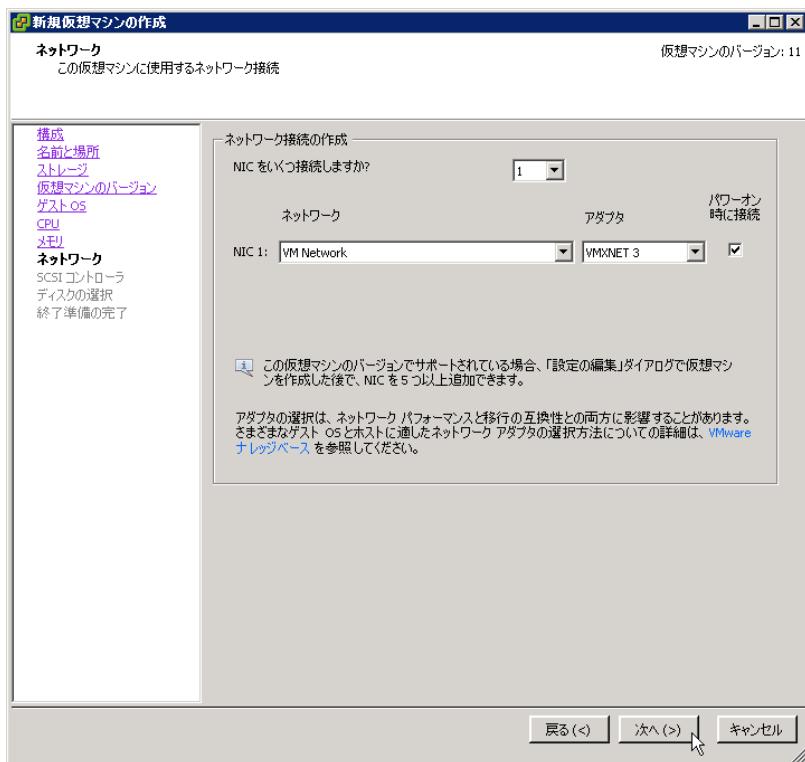
7. 「2」コアを選択し、「次へ」を選択します。



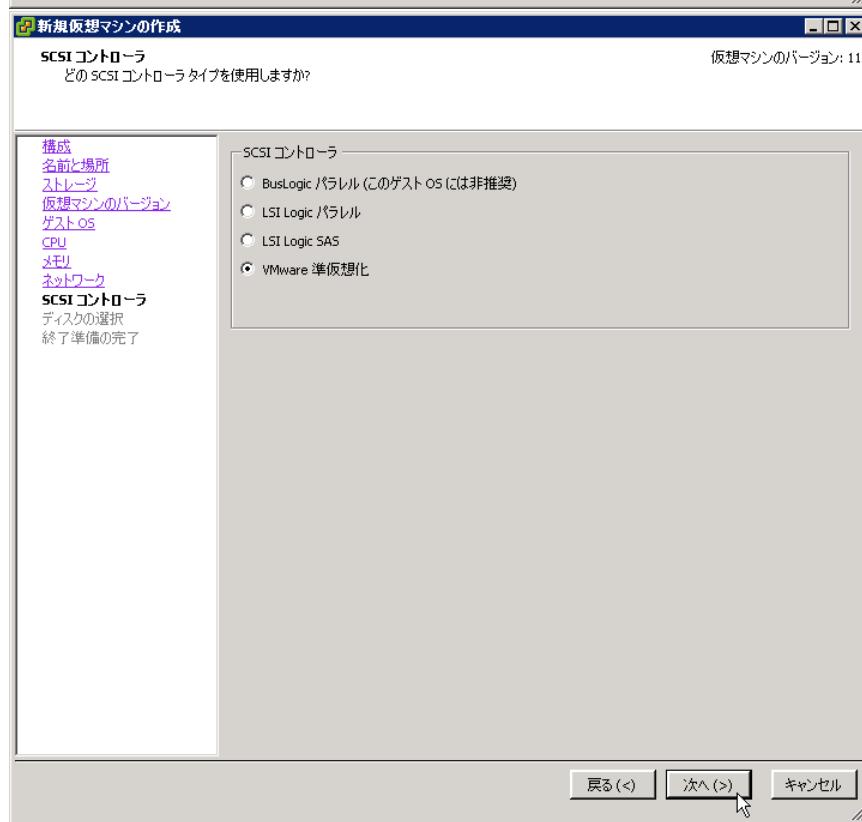
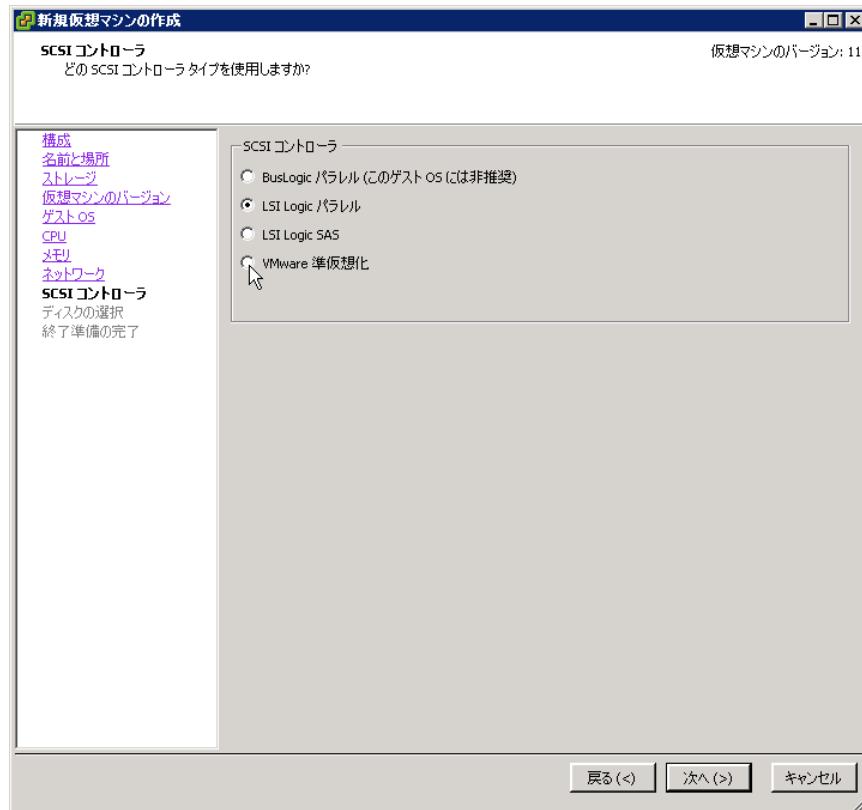
8. 「メモリサイズ」が「**2GB**」であることを確認し、「次へ」を選択します。



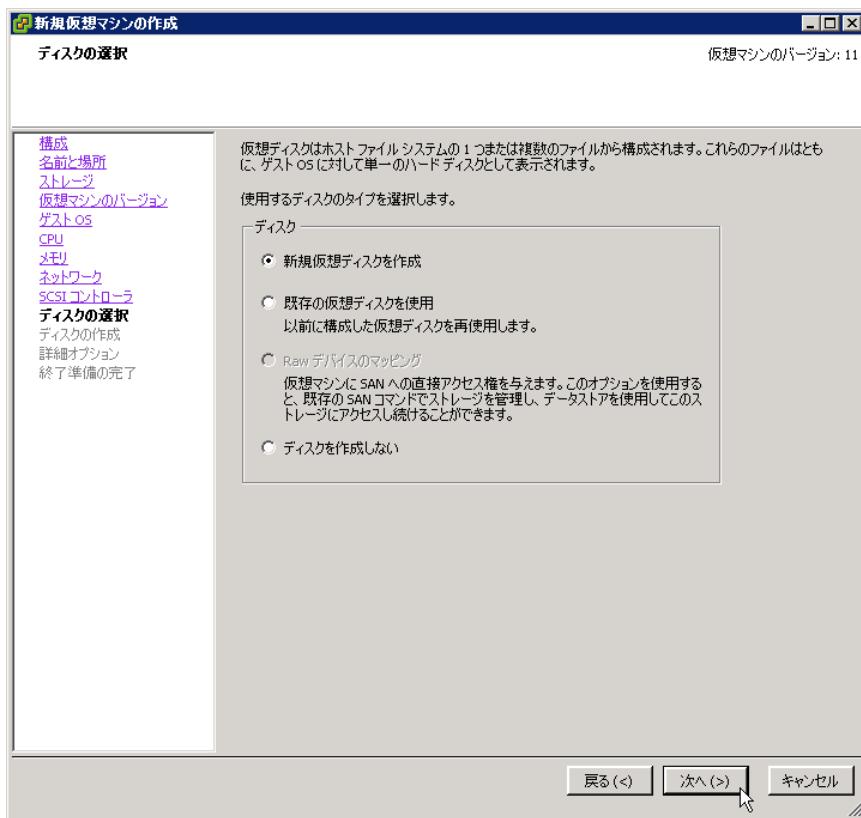
9. 「NIC 1」の「ネットワーク」が「**VM Network**」であること、「アダプタ」が「**VMXNET 3**」であることを確認し、「次へ」を選択します。



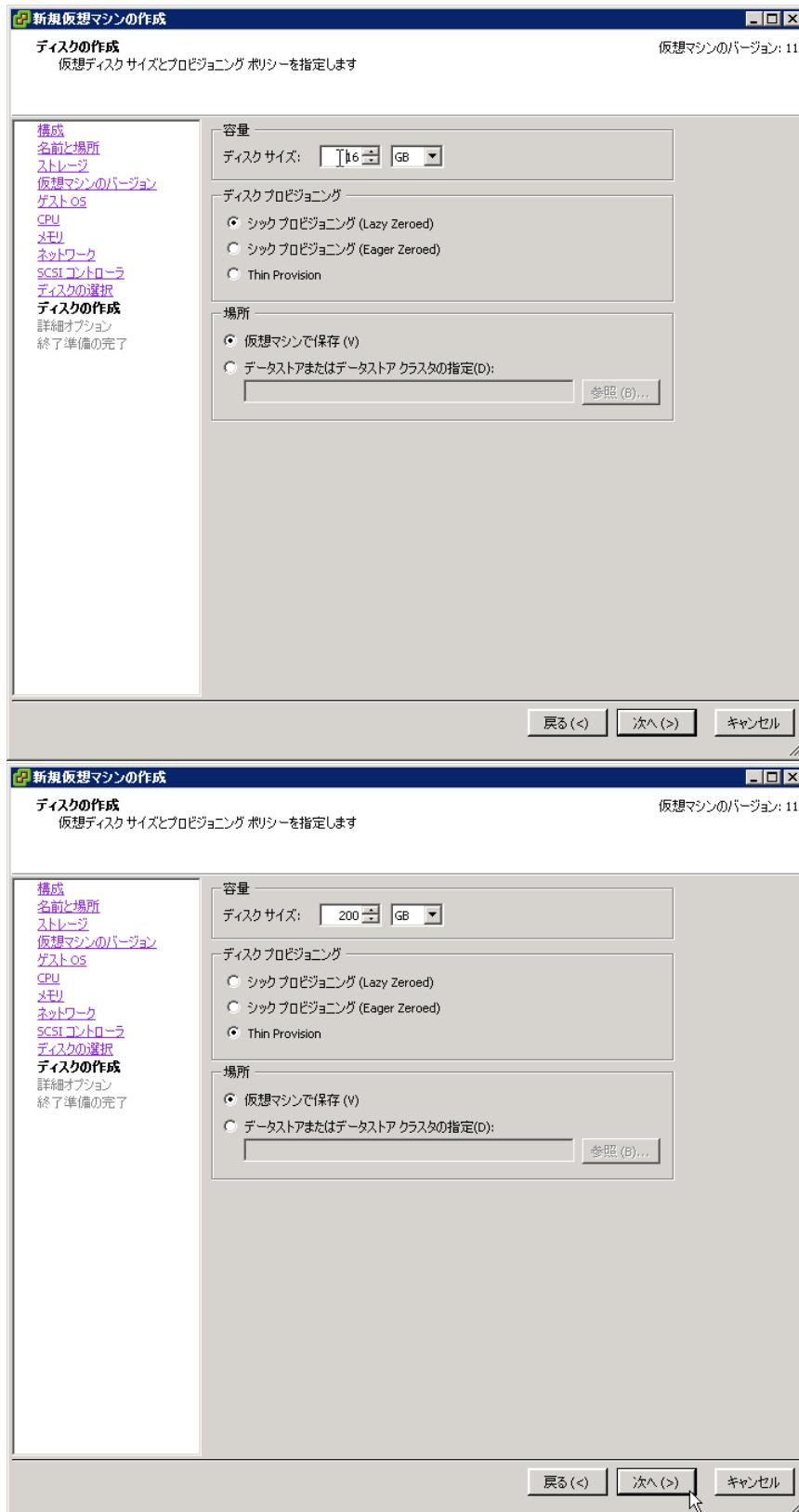
10. 「**VMware 準仮想化**」を選択し、「次へ」を選択します。



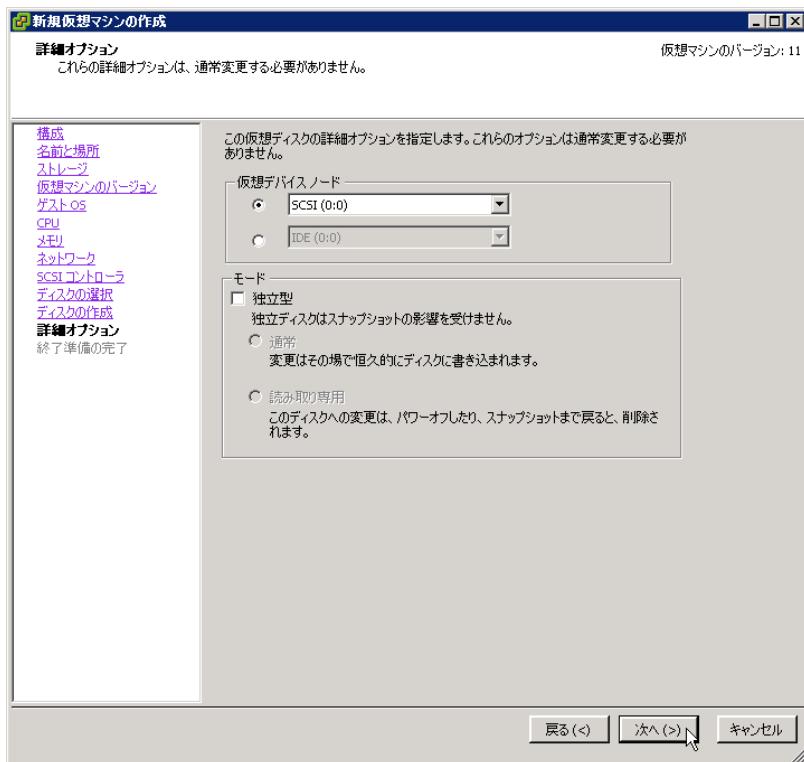
11. 「次へ」を選択します。



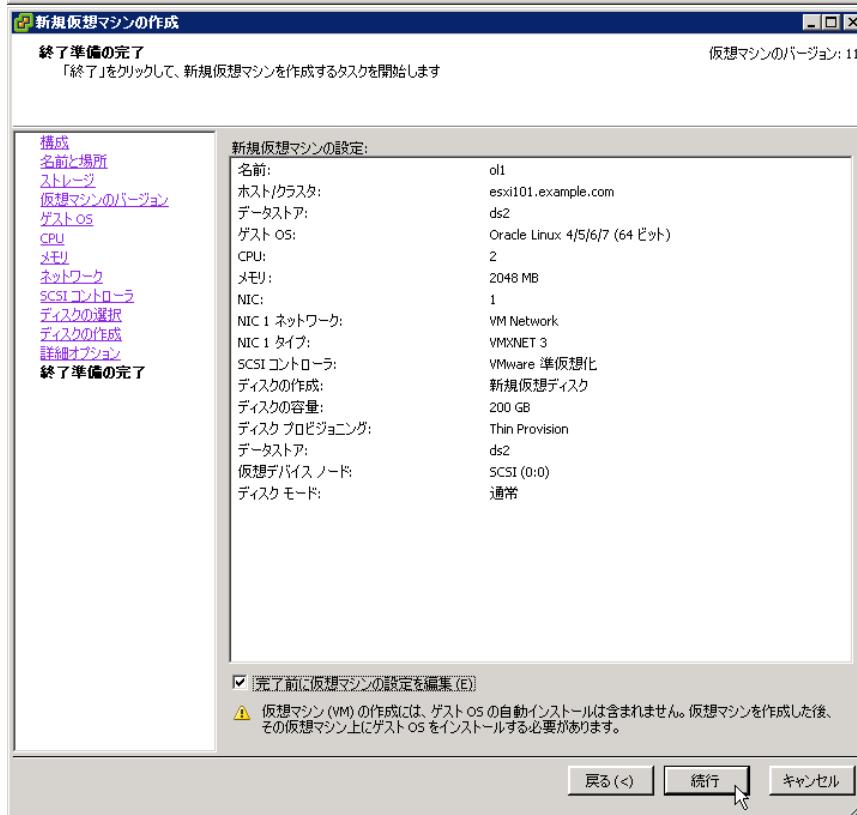
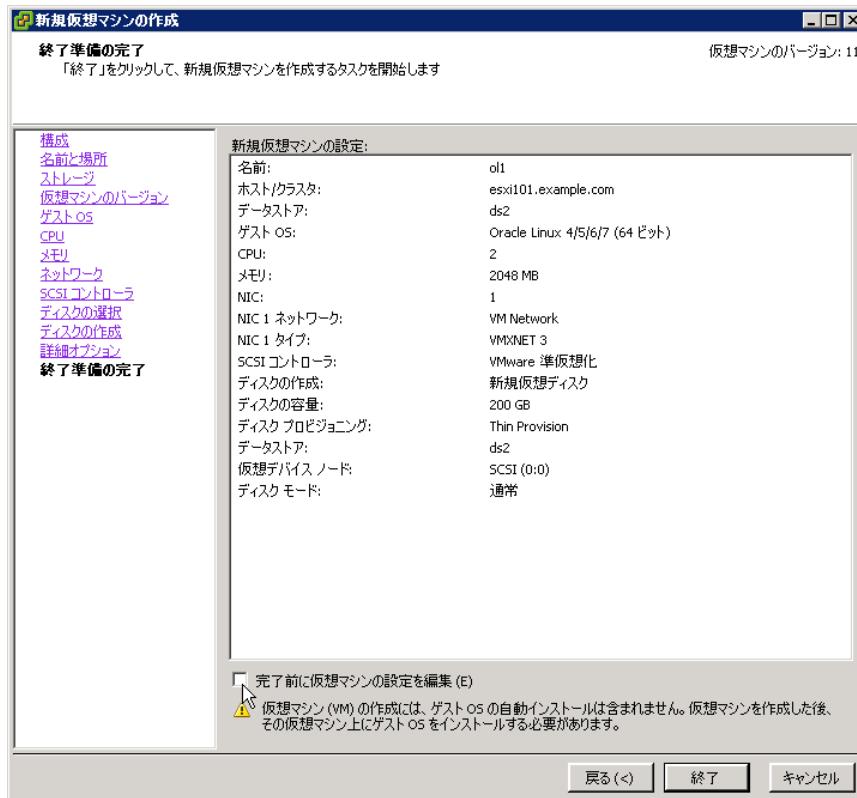
12. 「200GB」を選択し、「Thin Provision」を選択し、「次へ」を選択します。



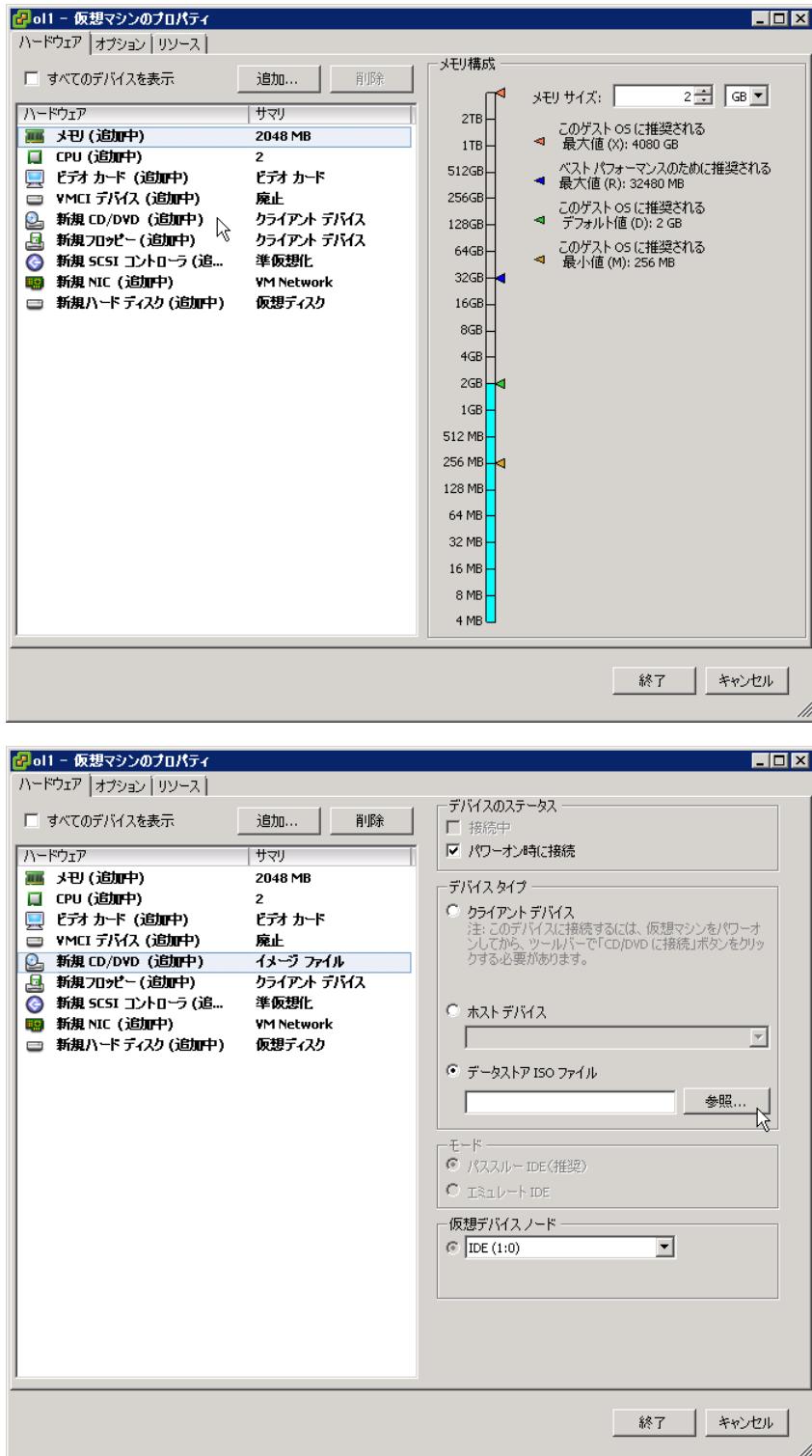
13. 「次へ」を選択します。



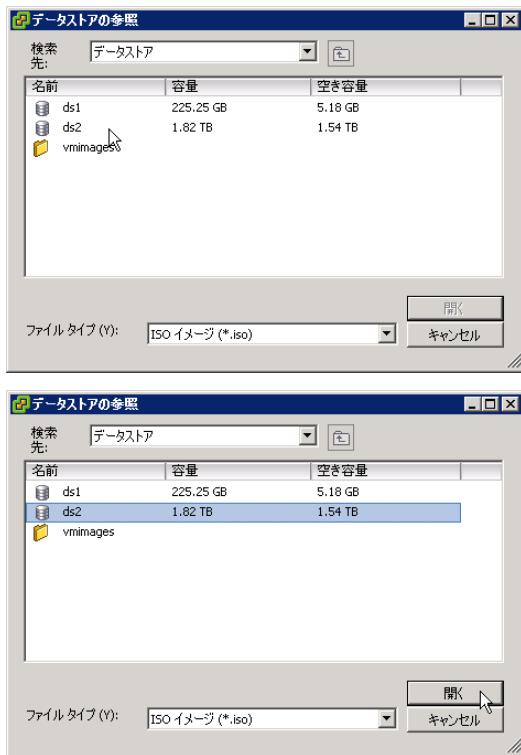
14. 「完了前に仮想マシンの設定を編集」を選択し、「続行」を選択します。



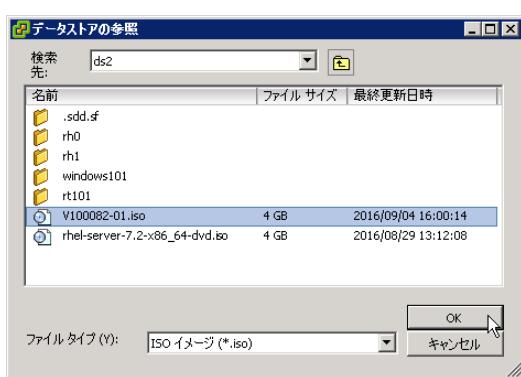
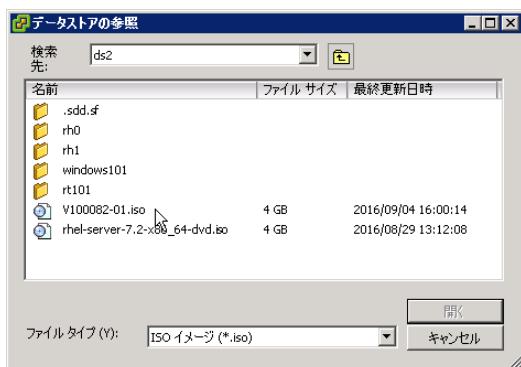
15. 「新規 CD/DVD (追加中)」を選択し、「データストア ISO ファイル」を選択し、「パワーオン時に接続」を選択し、「参照」を選択します。



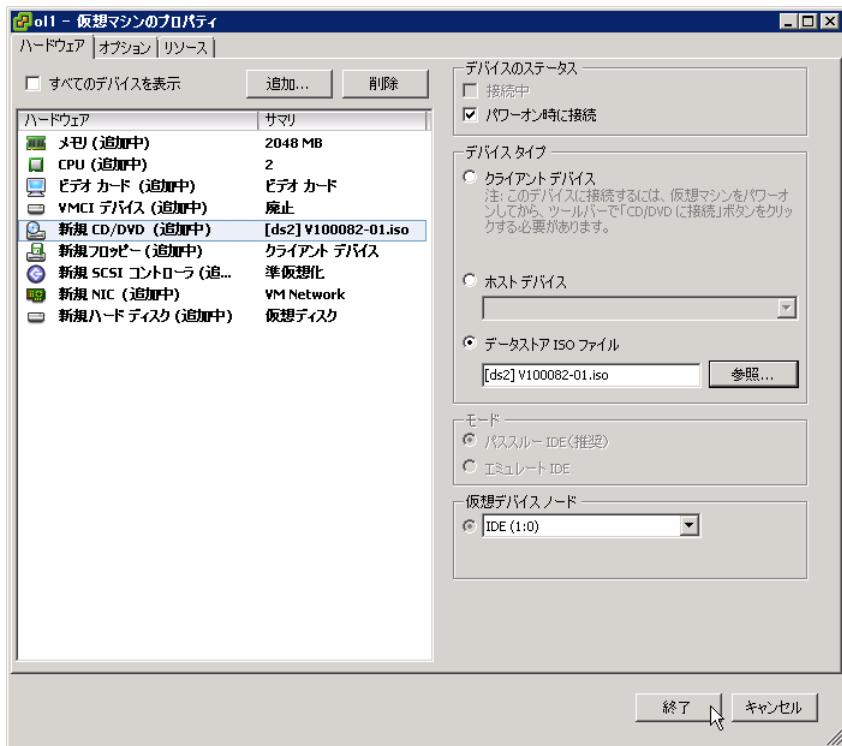
16. データストア「ds2」を選択し、「開く」を選択します。



17. 「V100082-01.iso」を選択し、「OK」を選択します。



18. 「終了」を選択します。



【Oracle Linux インストール】

ホスト名: ol1.example.com

キーボード: Japanese (OADG 109A)

KDUMP: 無効

ネットワーク自動接続: オン

NIC デバイス命名: Legacy

IPv4:

Static

IP アドレス: 172.28.0.61/255.255.0.0

GW: 172.28.0.1

DNS: 172.28.0.2

Domain: example.com

IPv6:

Ignore

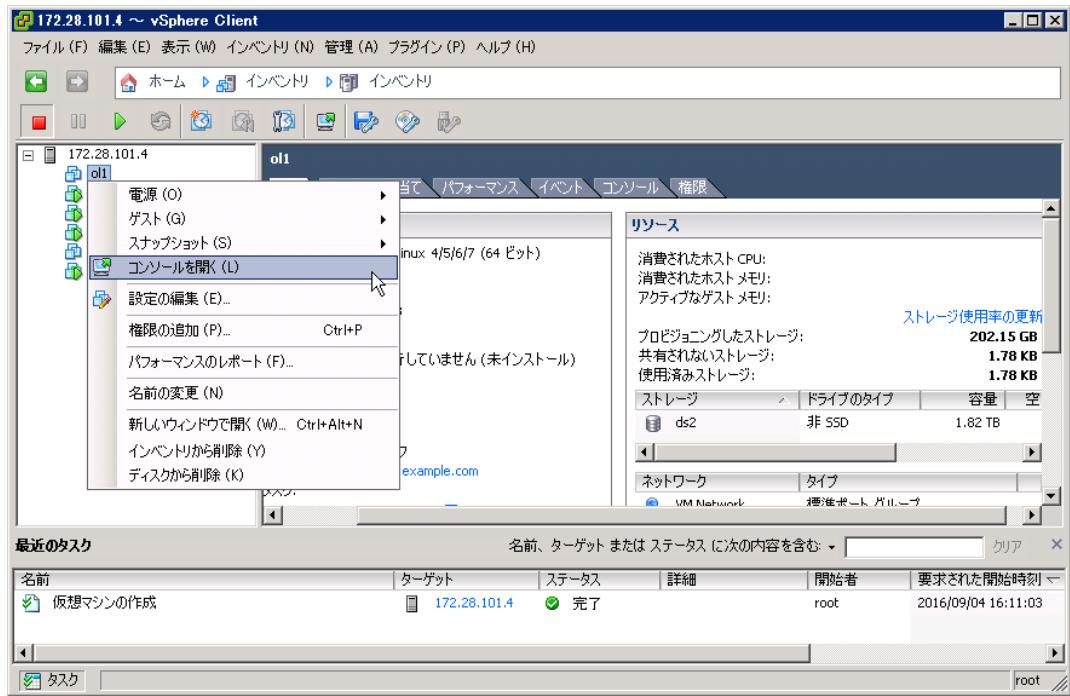
NTP Servers: ntp-a2.nict.go.jp, ntp-a3.nict.go.jp, ntp-b2.nict.go.jp, ntp-b3.nict.go.jp

SELinux: 無効

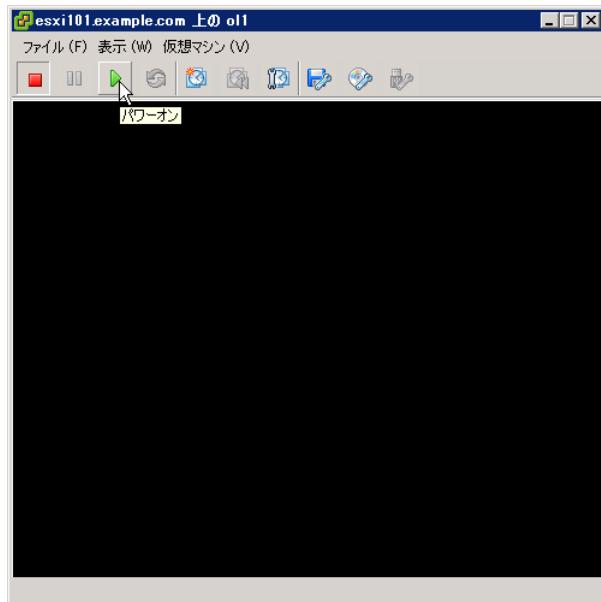
パーティション構成:

デバイス名	FS	MountPoint	サイズ	ラベル	UUID
/dev/sda1	xfs	/boot	500MiB	/boot	自動
/dev/sda2	swap		2049MiB	swap	自動
/dev/sda3	xfs	/	残り	/	自動

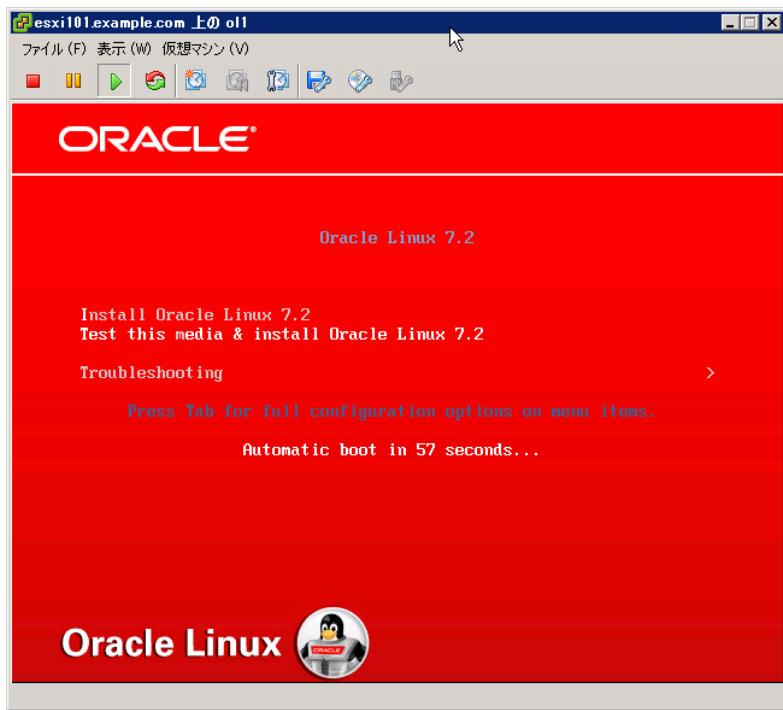
1. 「コンソールを開く」を選択します。



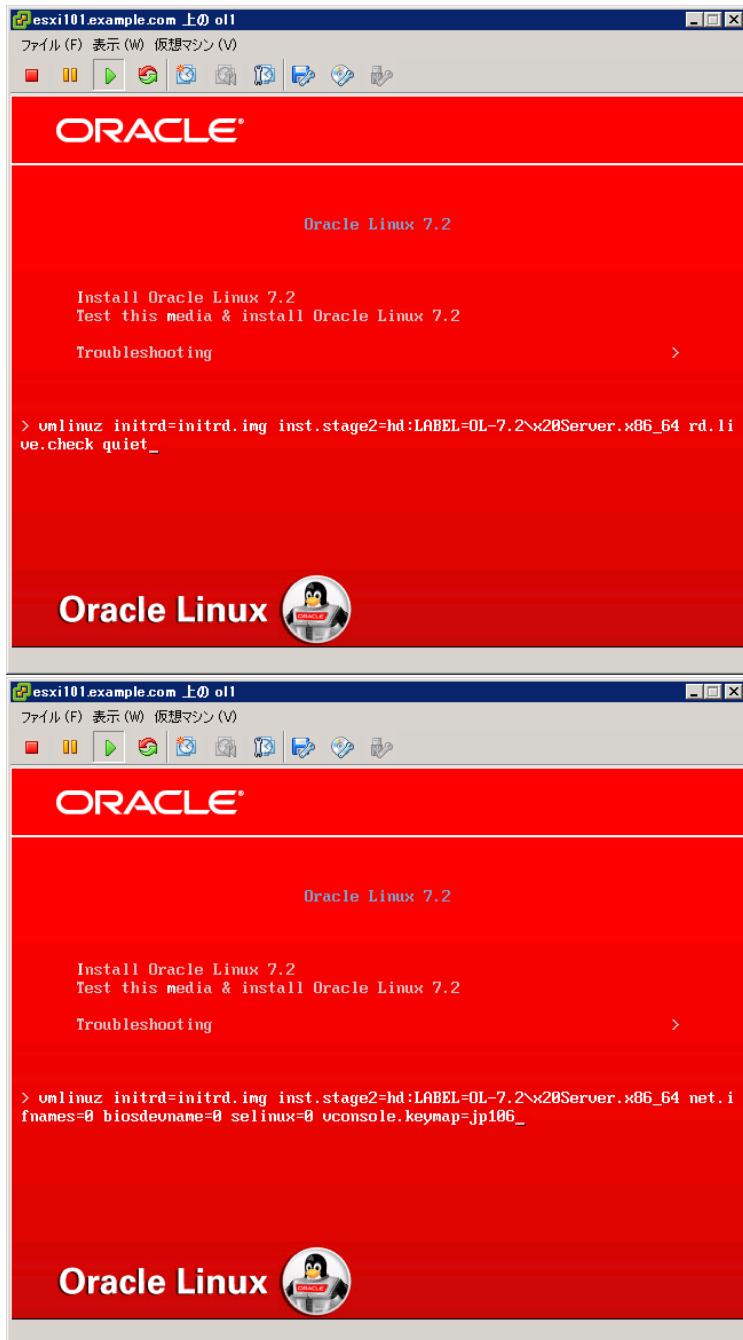
2. 「パワーオン」アイコンを選択します。



3. 画面内を選択してフォーカスを仮想マシンに移し、60 秒以内に「Tab」キーを押します。



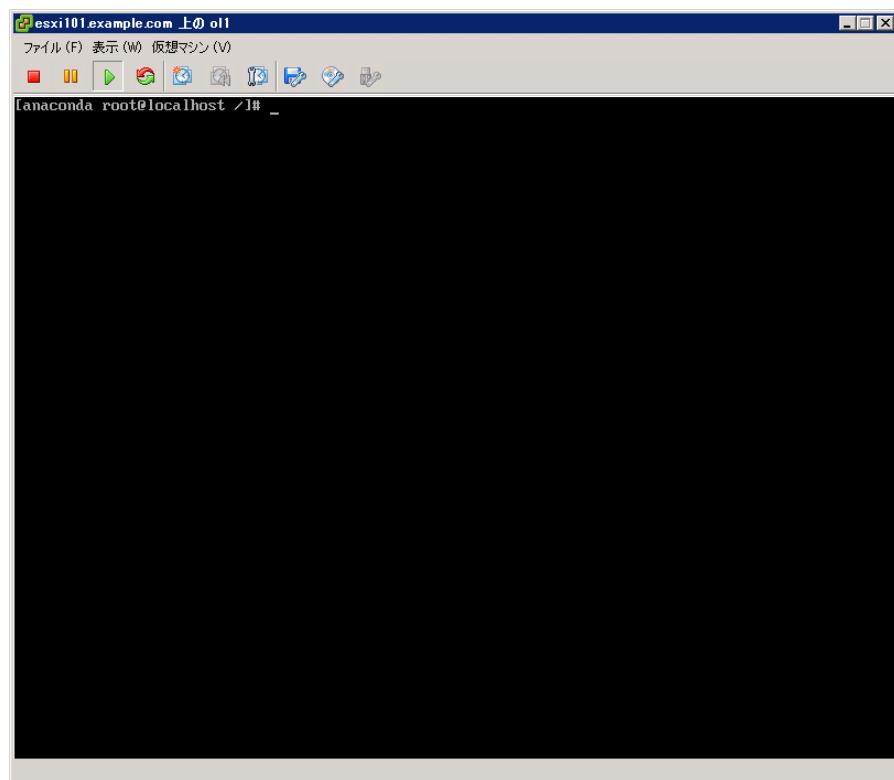
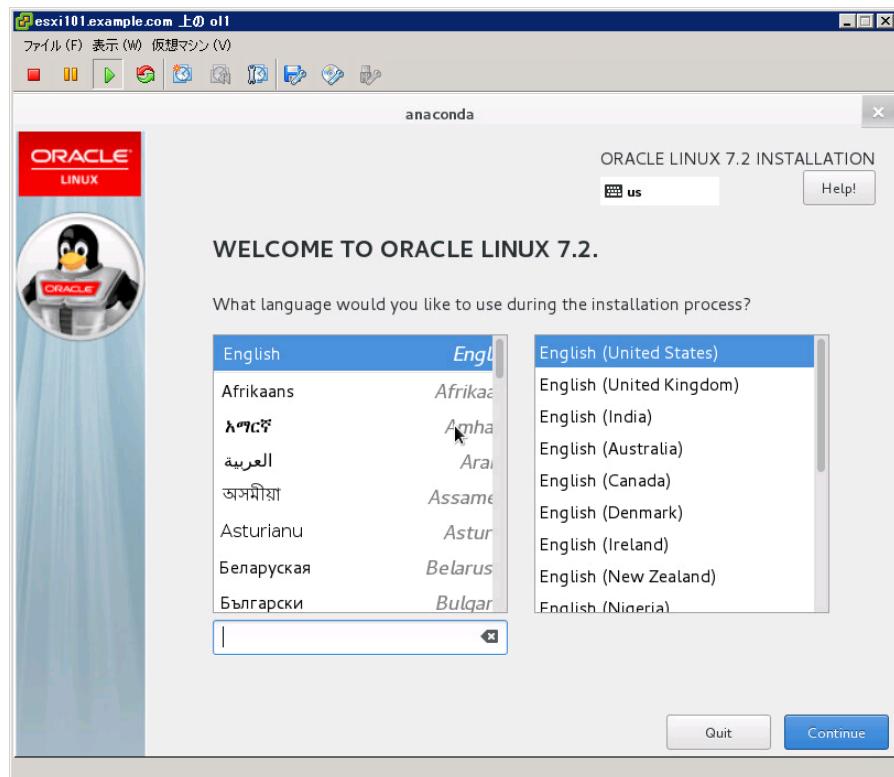
4. 起動パラメータを変更（「**rd.live.check quiet**」を削除、「**net.ifnames=0 biosdevname=0 selinux=0 vconsole.keymap=jp106**」を追加）し、「Enter」キーを押下します。



※「=」は、「^」を押下すると入力できます。英語キーボードとして認識されているためです。

※「**biosdevname=0**」は、一部のサーバ(DELL 社製等)で必要になる可能性があります。
不要でも、追加して問題ありません。

5. 「Ctrl + Alt + F3」を押下し、シェルに移行します。



6. fdisk コマンドでパーティションを作成します。

```
[anaconda root@localhost /]# fdisk -l
```

```
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors  
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
  
Disk /dev/mapper/live-rw: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors  
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
  
Disk /dev/mapper/live-base: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors  
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

```
[anaconda root@localhost /]# fdisk -l -u=cylinders /dev/sda
```

```
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors  
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

※ Header=255, Sector 数/1 トラック=63, 1 Cylinder = 255*63 (=16065) Sectors
1 Cylinder が 7.84423828125 MiB という中途半端なサイズになっています。

```
[anaconda root@localhost /]# fdisk -H 64 -S 32 /dev/sda
```

```
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).
```

```
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.  
Be careful before using the write command.
```

```
Device does not contain a recognized partition table
```

```
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x0b6bdc9c.
```

※ 1 Cylinder が 1MiB となるように指定して起動しています。

Header=64, Sector 数/1 トラック=32, 1 Cylinder = 64*32 (=2048) Sectors

1 Sector が 512bytes なので、1 Cylinder がちょうど 1MiB となります。

Windows Vista 時代までは、Microsoft 社が、Cylinder 境界とパーティション境界が一致しなければならないという決まりを作って守っていました。

1 Sector が 512bytes ではなく、4KiB の HDD が登場したのを機に、この規則が邪魔となりました。「-H 64 -S 32」オプションを付けると、Vista 前後の両方の要件を満たすことができます。もともと HDD が報告してくれる「Header=255, Sector 数/1 トラック=63」が fake であり、fdisk コマンドには別の fake を伝えても問題ない、ということです。

```
Command (m for help): o
```

```
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.
```

```
Command (m for help): n
```

```
Partition type:
```

p primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)

e extended

```
Select (default p): [Enter]
```

```
Using default response p
```

```
Partition number (1-4, default 1): [Enter]
```

```
First sector (2048-419430399, default 2048): [Enter]
```

```
Using default value 2048
```

```
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-419430399, default 419430399): +500M
```

```
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set
```

```
Command (m for help): a
```

```
Selected partition 1
```

```
Command (m for help): n
```

```
Partition type:
```

p primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)

e extended

```
Select (default p): [Enter]
Using default response p
Partition number (2-4, default 2): [Enter]
First sector (1026048-419430399, default 1026048): [Enter]
Using default value 1026048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (1026048-419430399, default 419430399): +2049M
Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1, 2, default 2): [Enter]
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82
Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p   primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e   extended
Select (default p): [Enter]
Using default response p
Partition number (3, 4, default 3): [Enter]
First sector (5222400-419430399, default 5222400): [Enter]
Using default value 5222400
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (5222400-419430399, default 419430399):
[Enter]
Using default value 419430399
Partition 3 of type Linux and of size 197.5 GiB is set

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sda1	*	2048	1026047	512000	83	Linux
/dev/sda2		1026048	5222399	2098176	82	Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3		5222400	419430399	207104000	83	Linux

Command (m for help): **u**

Changing display/entry units to cylinders (DEPRECATED!).

Command (m for help): **p**

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors

Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 = 1048576 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sda1	*	2	501	512000	83	Linux
/dev/sda2		502	2550	2098176	82	Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3		2551	204800	207104000	83	Linux

Command (m for help): **w**

The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

Syncing disks.

[esxi101example.com 上の o1]

ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)

[anaconda root@localhost /]# fdisk -l

```
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-rw: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-base: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost /]#
```

[esxi101example.com 上の o1]

ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)

[anaconda root@localhost /]# fdisk -l

```
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-rw: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-base: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost /]# fdisk -l -u=cylinders /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost /]#
```

```
[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-rw: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-base: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l -u=cylinders /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -H 64 -S 32 /dev/sda
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x0b6bdcc9c.

Command (m for help): _
```

```
[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-rw: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/mapper/live-base: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l -u=cylinders /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -H 64 -S 32 /dev/sda
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.

Command (m for help): o
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.

Command (m for help):
```

```
[esxi101example.com 上の o1]
ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)
Disk /dev/mapper/live-base: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l -u=cylinders /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -H 64 -S 32 /dev/sda
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xb6bdc9c.

Command (m for help): o
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-419430399, default 2048):
Using default value 2048
Last sector, +sectors or +size(K,M,G) (2048-419430399, default 419430399): +500M
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set

Command (m for help):
```

```
[esxi101example.com 上の o1]
ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l -u=cylinders /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

[anaconda root@localhost ~]# fdisk -H 64 -S 32 /dev/sda
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xb6bdc9c.

Command (m for help): o
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-419430399, default 2048):
Using default value 2048
Last sector, +sectors or +size(K,M,G) (2048-419430399, default 419430399): +500M
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1

Command (m for help): _
```

```
esxi101example.com 上の o11
ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x0b6bdc9c.

Command (m for help): o
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-419430399, default 2048):
Using default value 2048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-419430399, default 419430399): +500M
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (1026048-419430399, default 1026048):
Using default value 1026048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (1026048-419430399, default 419430399): +2049M
Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 2 GiB is set

Command (m for help):
```

```
esxi101example.com 上の o11
ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): o
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd476f29a.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-419430399, default 2048):
Using default value 2048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-419430399, default 419430399): +500M
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (1026048-419430399, default 1026048):
Using default value 1026048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (1026048-419430399, default 419430399): +2049M
Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 2 GiB is set

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82
Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'

Command (m for help): _
```

```
esxi101example.com 上の o11
ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-419430399, default 419430399): +500M
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (1026048-419430399, default 1026048):
Using default value 1026048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (1026048-419430399, default 419430399): +2049M
Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 2 GiB is set

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82
Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (3,4, default 3):
First sector (5222400-419430399, default 5222400):
Using default value 5222400
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (5222400-419430399, default 419430399):
Using default value 419430399
Partition 3 of type Linux and of size 197.5 GiB is set

Command (m for help):
```

```
esxi101example.com 上の o11
ファイル (F) 表示 (W) 仮想マシン (V)
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (1026048-419430399, default 419430399): +2049M
Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 2 GiB is set

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82
Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p):
Using default response p
Partition number (3,4, default 3):
First sector (5222400-419430399, default 5222400):
Using default value 5222400
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (5222400-419430399, default 419430399):
Using default value 419430399
Partition 3 of type Linux and of size 197.5 GiB is set

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a

      Device Boot      Start        End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1    *        2048     1026047      512000   83  Linux
/dev/sda2     1026048    5222399     2098176   82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3     5222400   419430399    207104000   83  Linux

Command (m for help):
```

```
[root@esxi101example.com 上の o1] Using default value 5222400
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (5222400-419430399, default 419430399):
Using default value 419430399
Partition 3 of type Linux and of size 197.5 GiB is set

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a

   Device Boot      Start        End    Blocks  Id  System
/dev/sda1  *       2048     1026047    512000  83  Linux
/dev/sda2        1026048    5222399    2098176  82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3        5222400   419430399   207104000  83  Linux

Command (m for help): u
Changing display/entry units to cylinders (DEPRECATED!).

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 = 1048576 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a

   Device Boot      Start        End    Blocks  Id  System
/dev/sda1  *           2        501    512000  83  Linux
/dev/sda2        502       2550    2098176  82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3        2551     204800   207104000  83  Linux

Command (m for help):
```

```
[root@esxi101example.com 上の o1] Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a

   Device Boot      Start        End    Blocks  Id  System
/dev/sda1  *       2048     1026047    512000  83  Linux
/dev/sda2        1026048    5222399    2098176  82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3        5222400   419430399   207104000  83  Linux

Command (m for help): u
Changing display/entry units to cylinders (DEPRECATED!).

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes, 419430400 sectors
Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 = 1048576 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xd476f29a

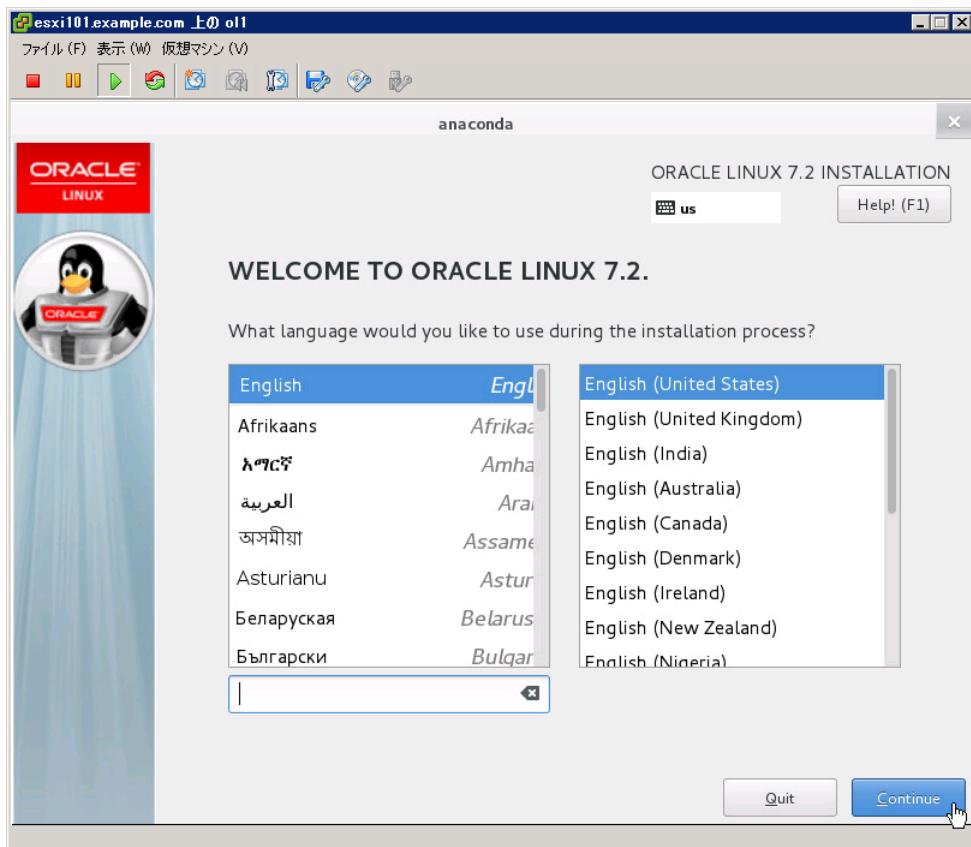
   Device Boot      Start        End    Blocks  Id  System
/dev/sda1  *           2        501    512000  83  Linux
/dev/sda2        502       2550    2098176  82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3        2551     204800   207104000  83  Linux

Command (m for help): u
The partition table has been altered!

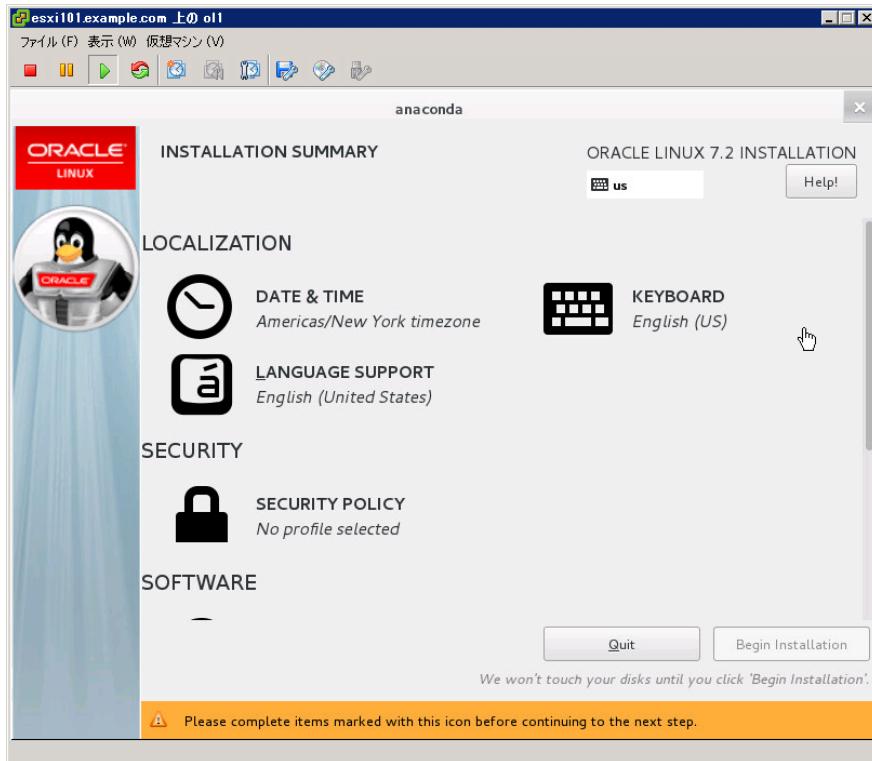
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
[anaconda root@localhost ~]#
```

※ ここでフォーマットしても、rhel7 の anaconda では、「/」パーティションを再フォーマットせざるを得ず、意味がない。

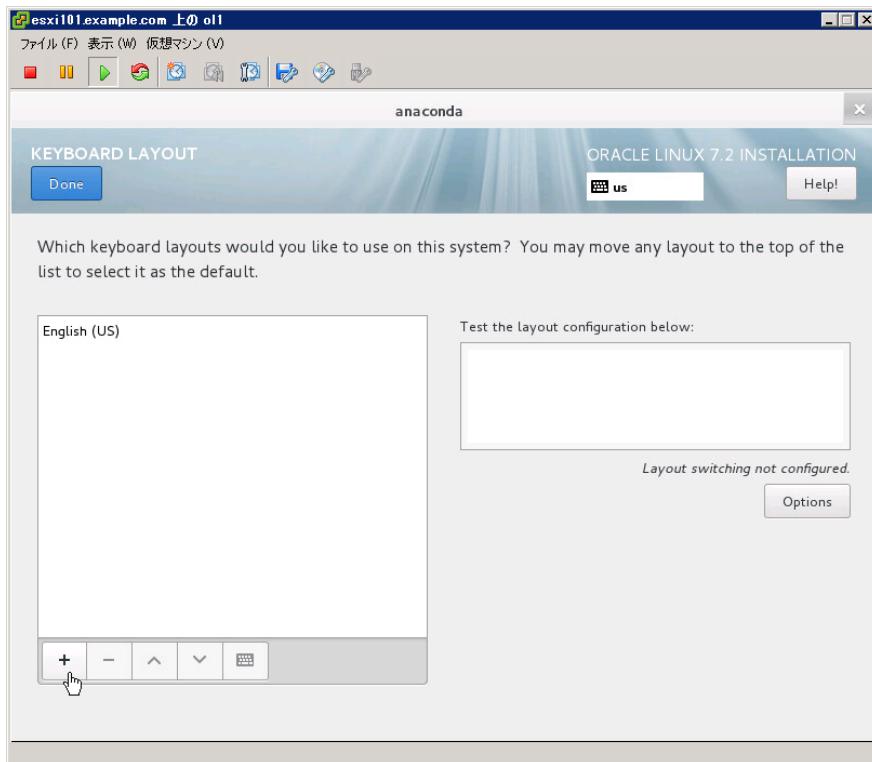
7. 「Ctrl + Alt + F6」を押下し、GUI 画面に戻り、「Continue」を選択します。



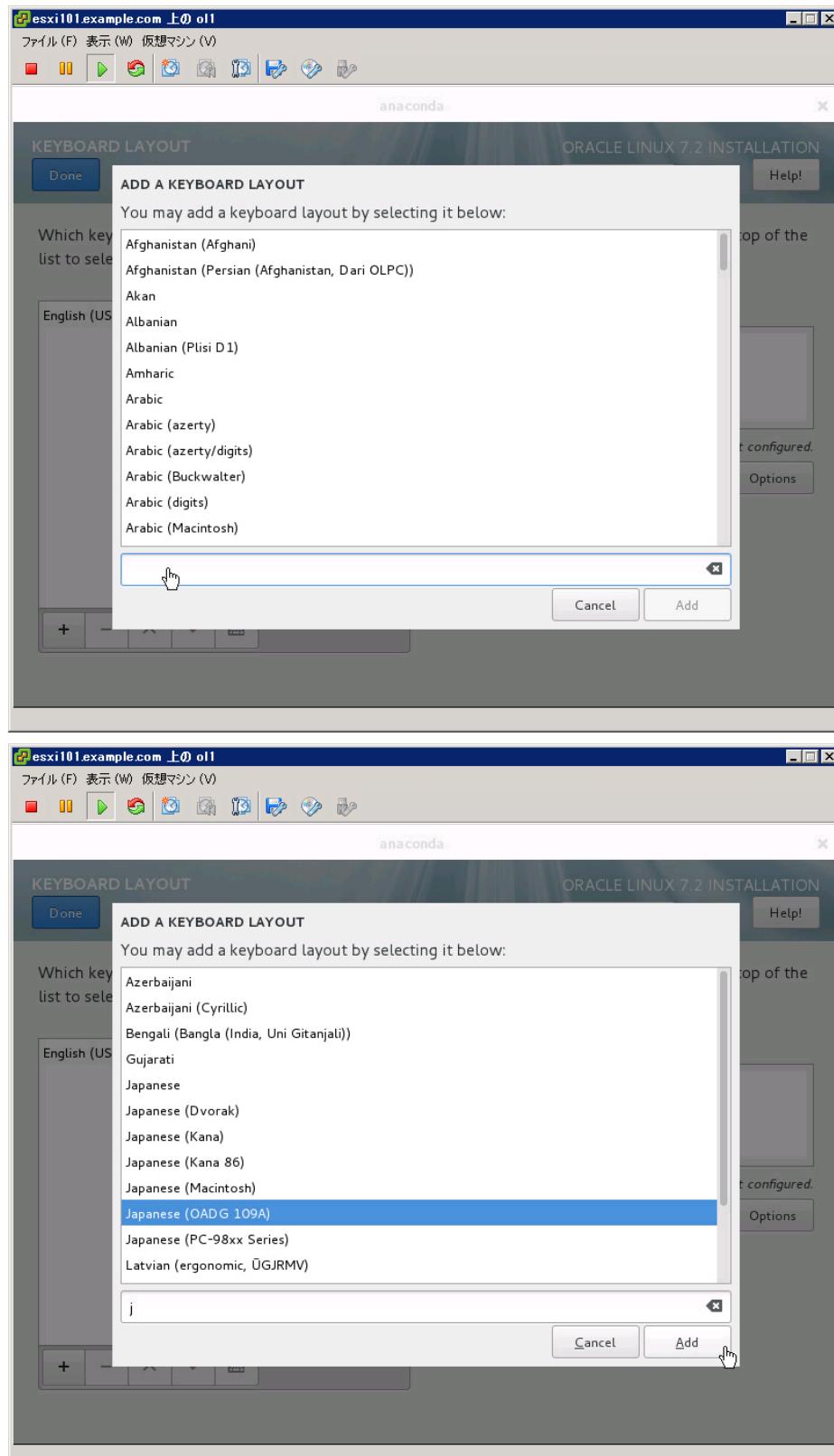
8. 「KEYBOARD」を選択します。



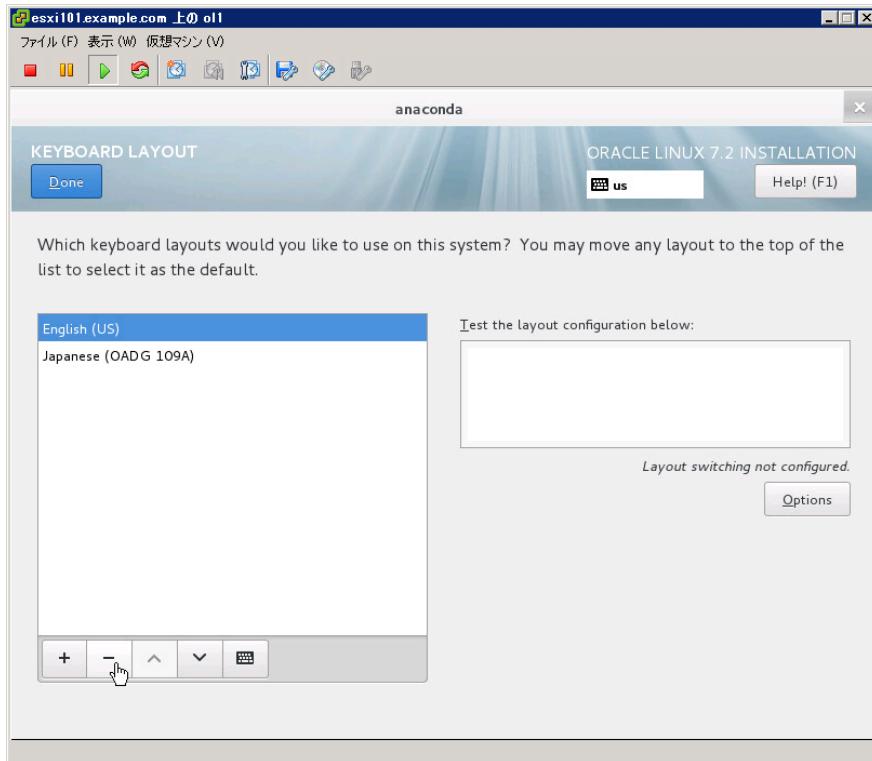
9. 追加アイコンを選択します。



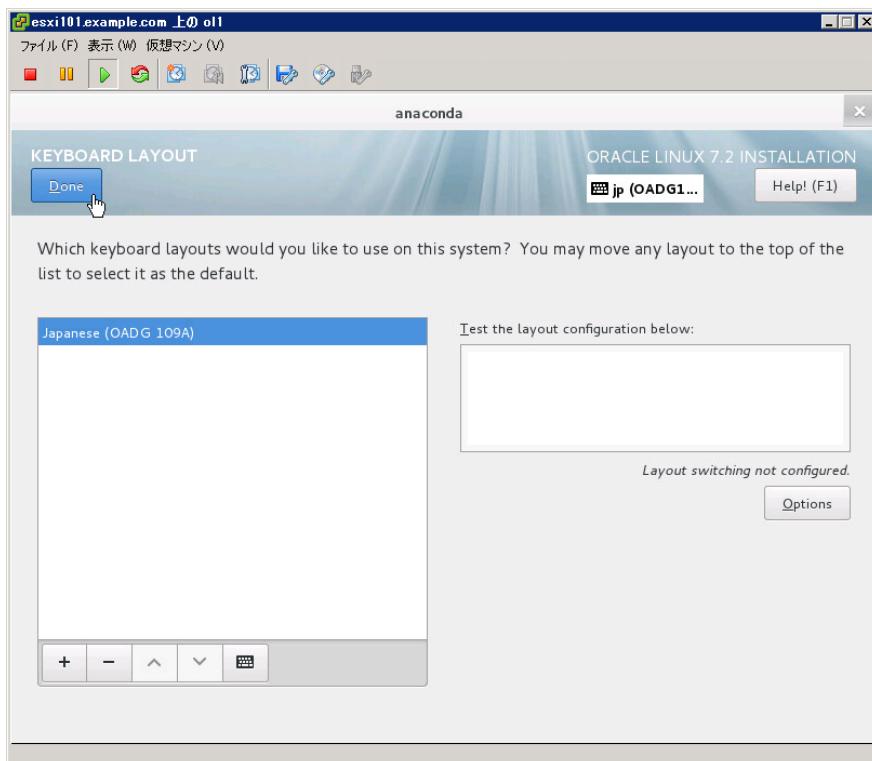
10. 「Japanese (OADG 109A)」を選択し、「Add」を選択します。



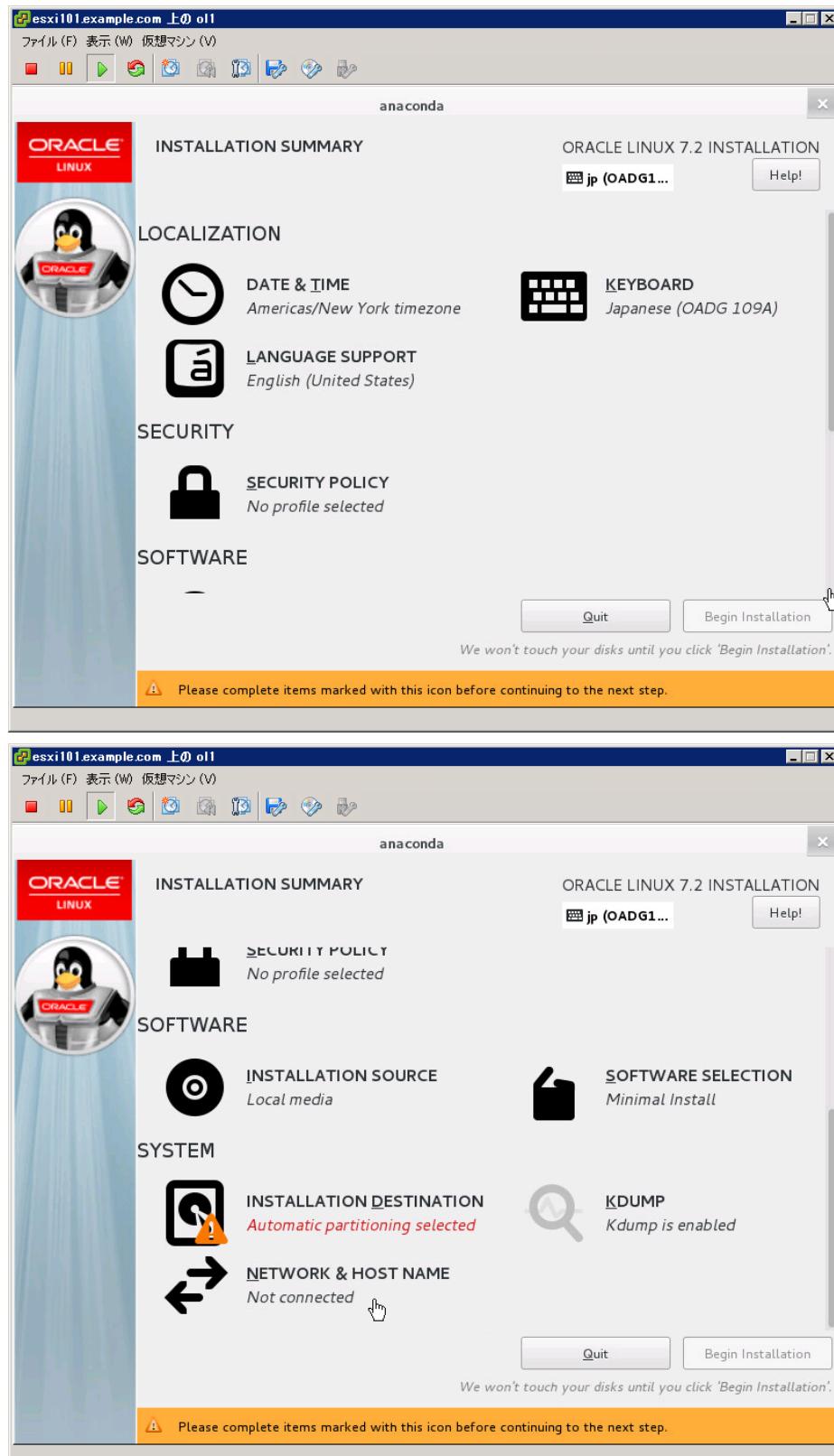
11. 「English (US)」を選択し、削除アイコンを選択します。



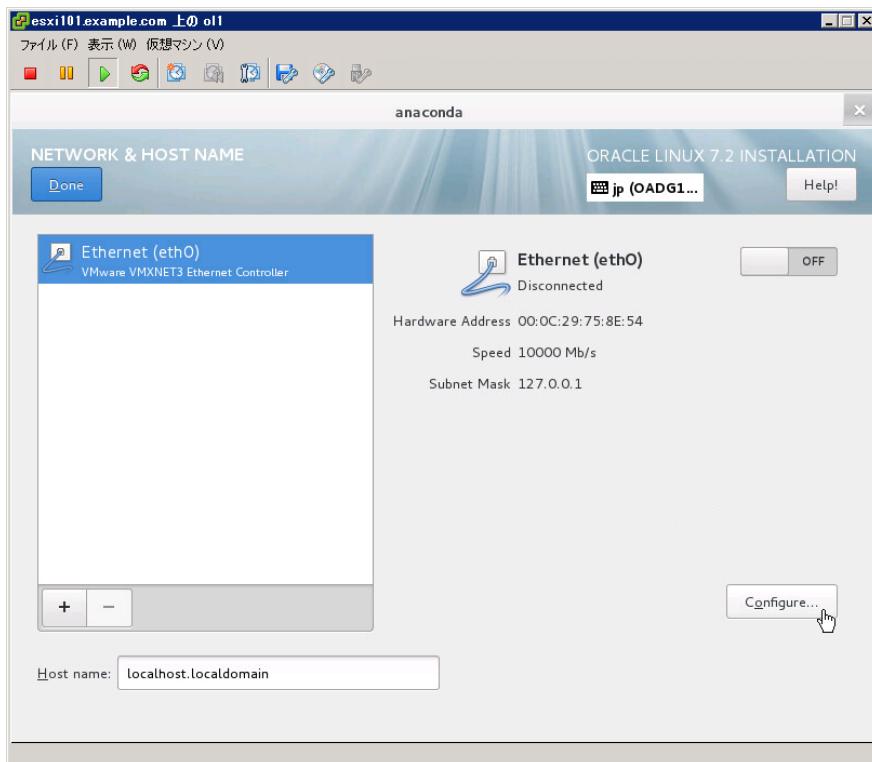
12. 「Done」を選択します。



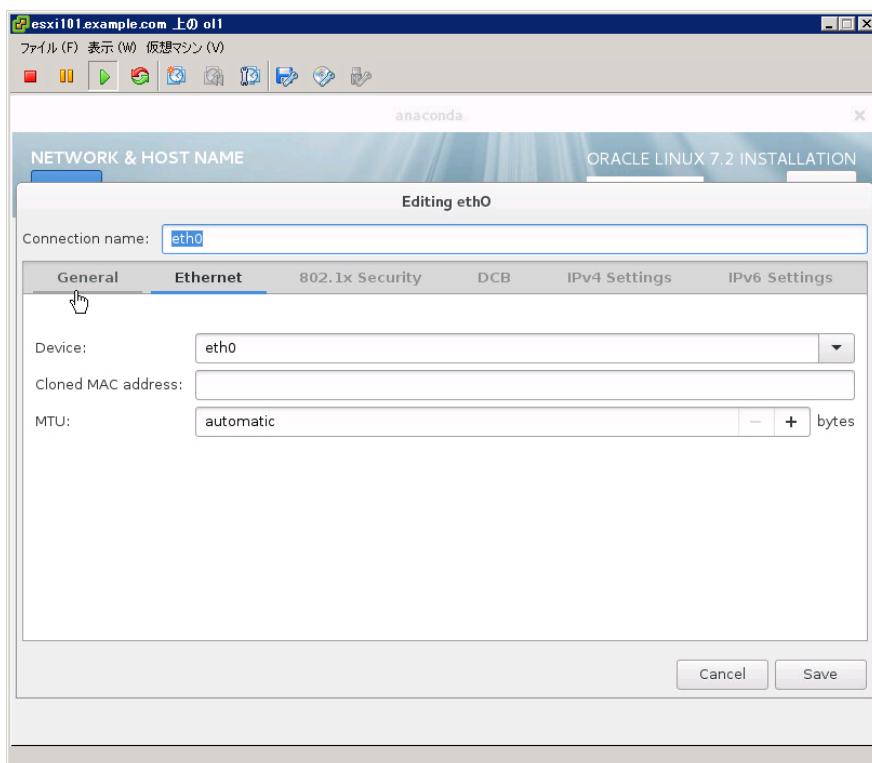
13. 下にスクロールし、「NETWORK & HOST NAME」を選択します。



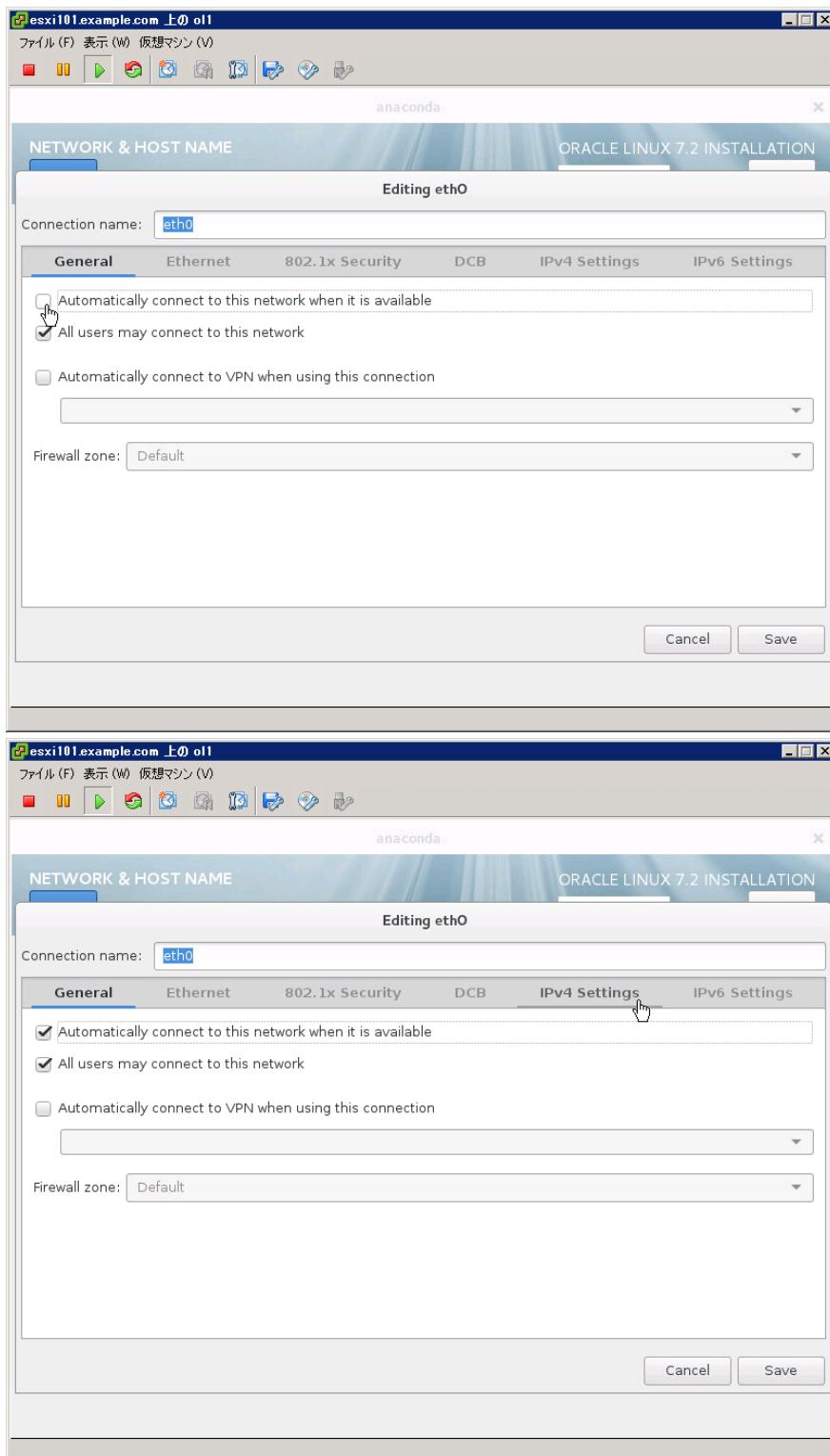
14. 「Configure」を選択します。



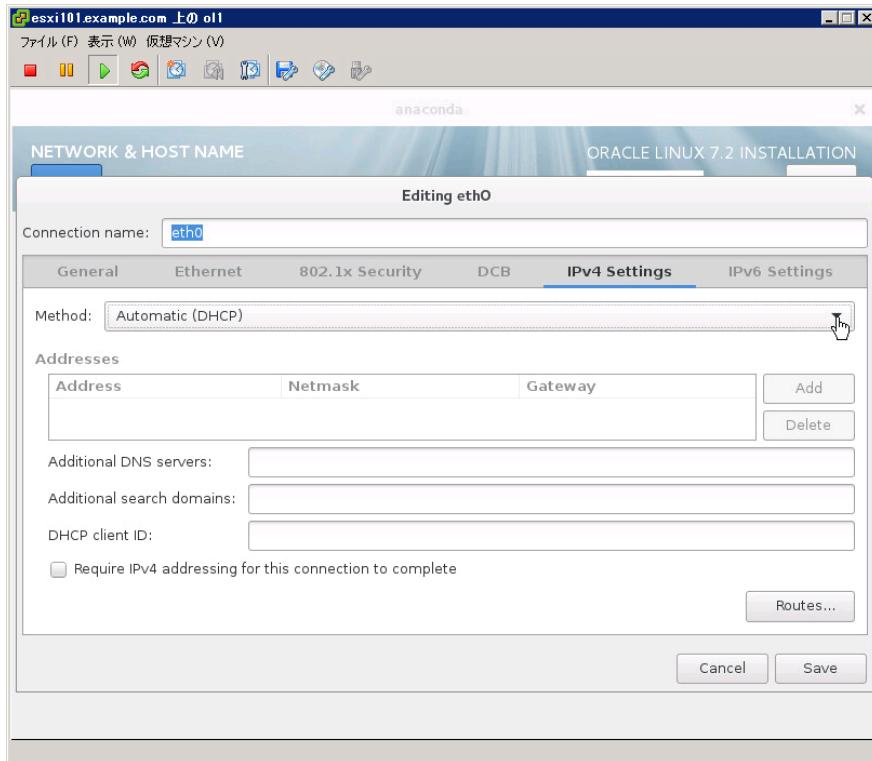
15. 「General」タブを選択します。



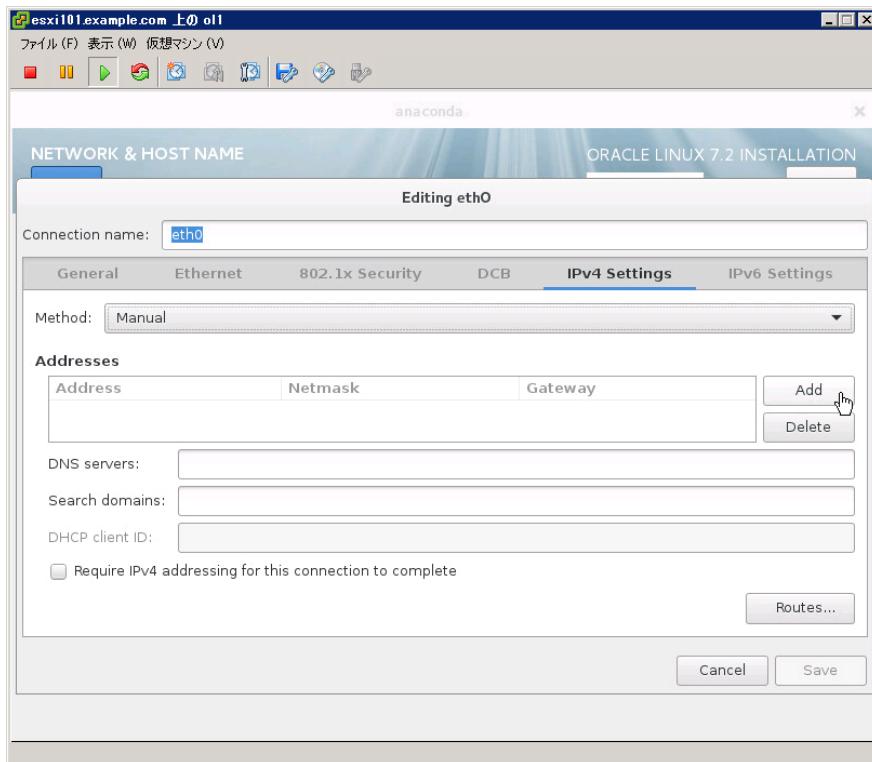
16. 「Automatically connect to this network when it is available」を選択し、「IPv4 Settings」タブを選択します。



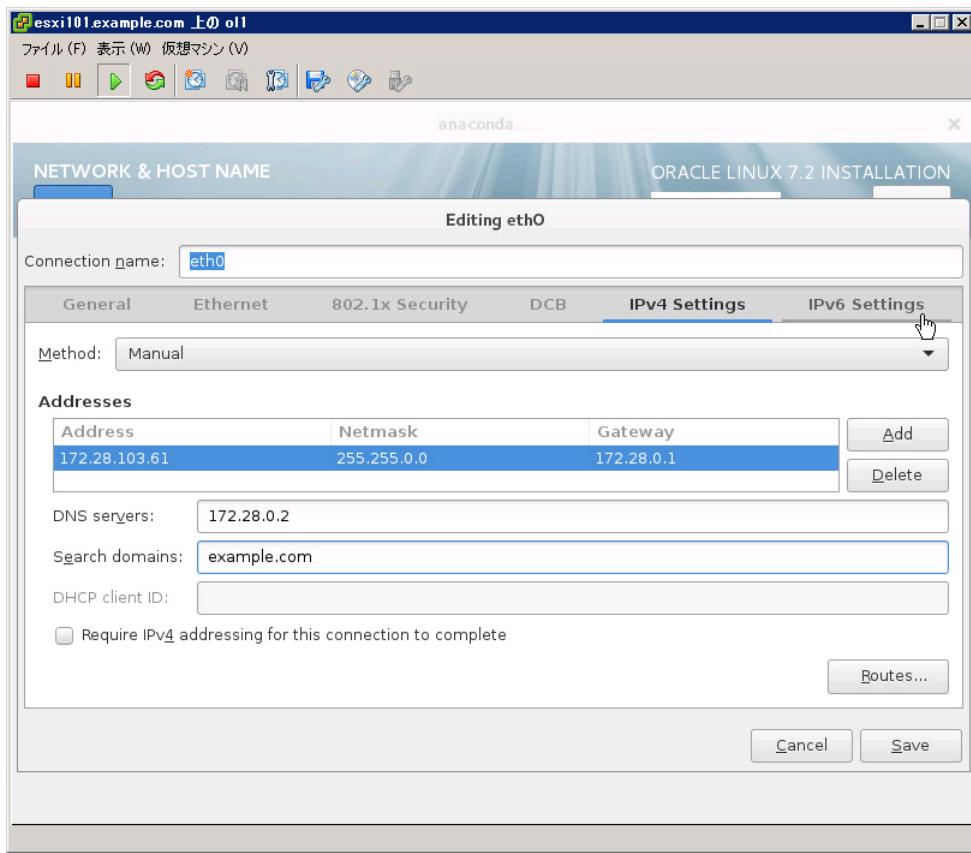
17. 「Method」にて「Manual」を選択します。



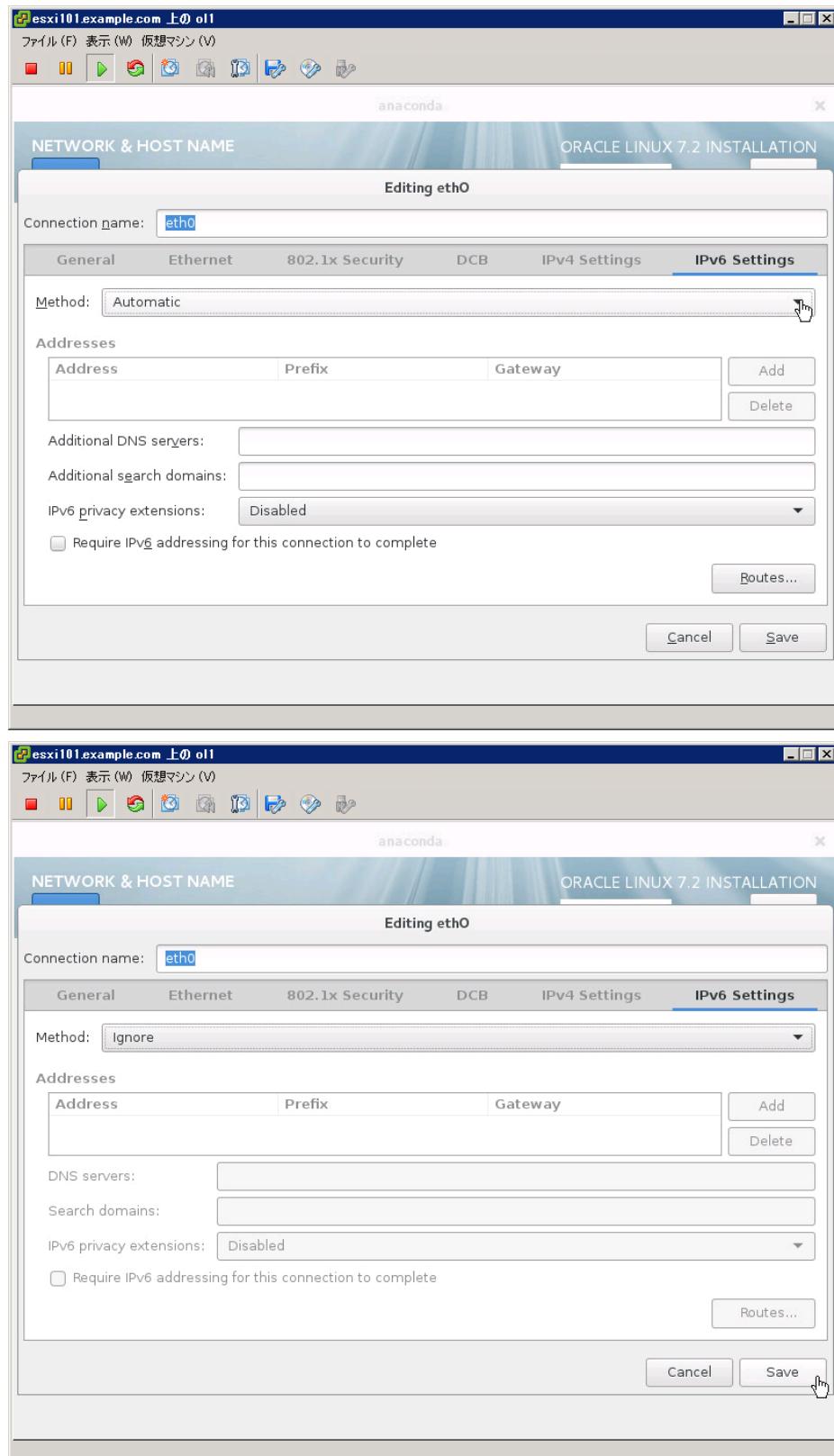
18. 「Add」を選択します。



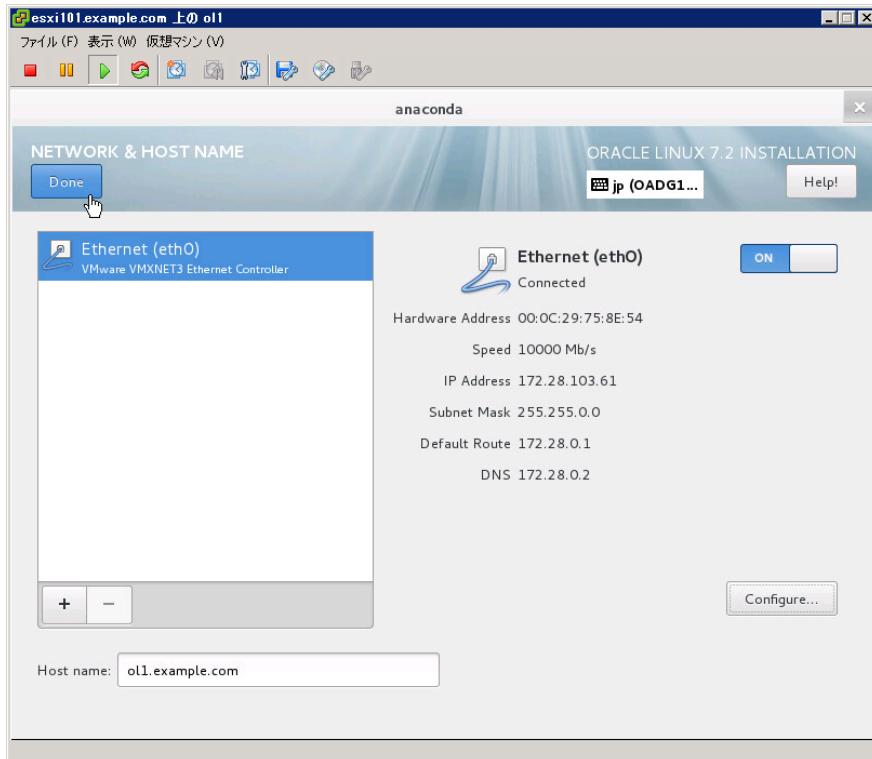
19. Address 等の情報を入力し、「IPv6 Settings」タブを選択します。



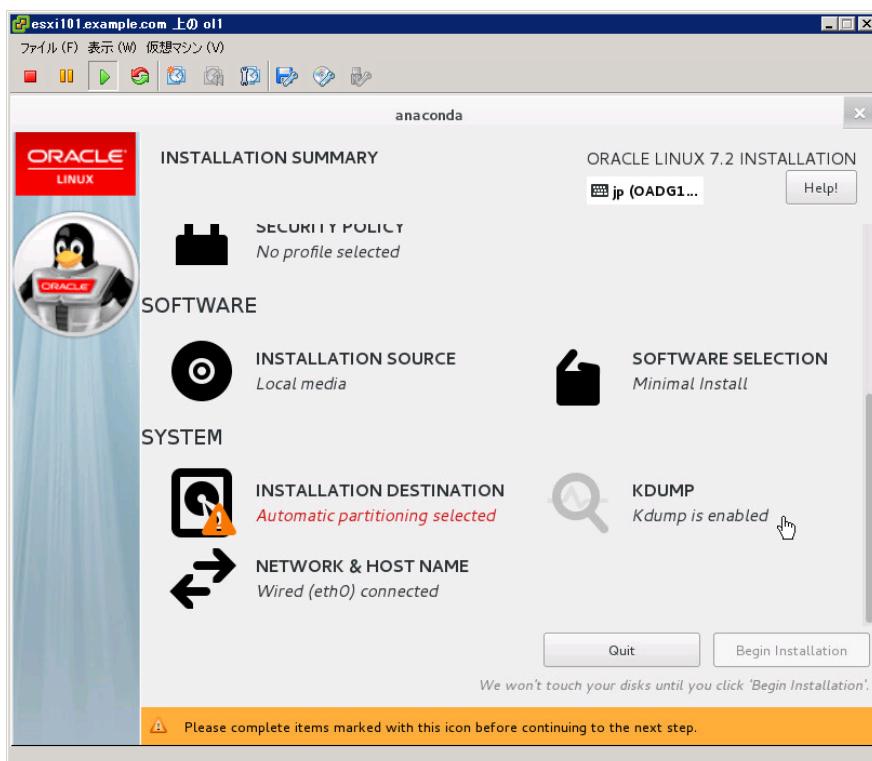
20. 「Method」にて「Ignore」を選択し、「Save」を選択します。



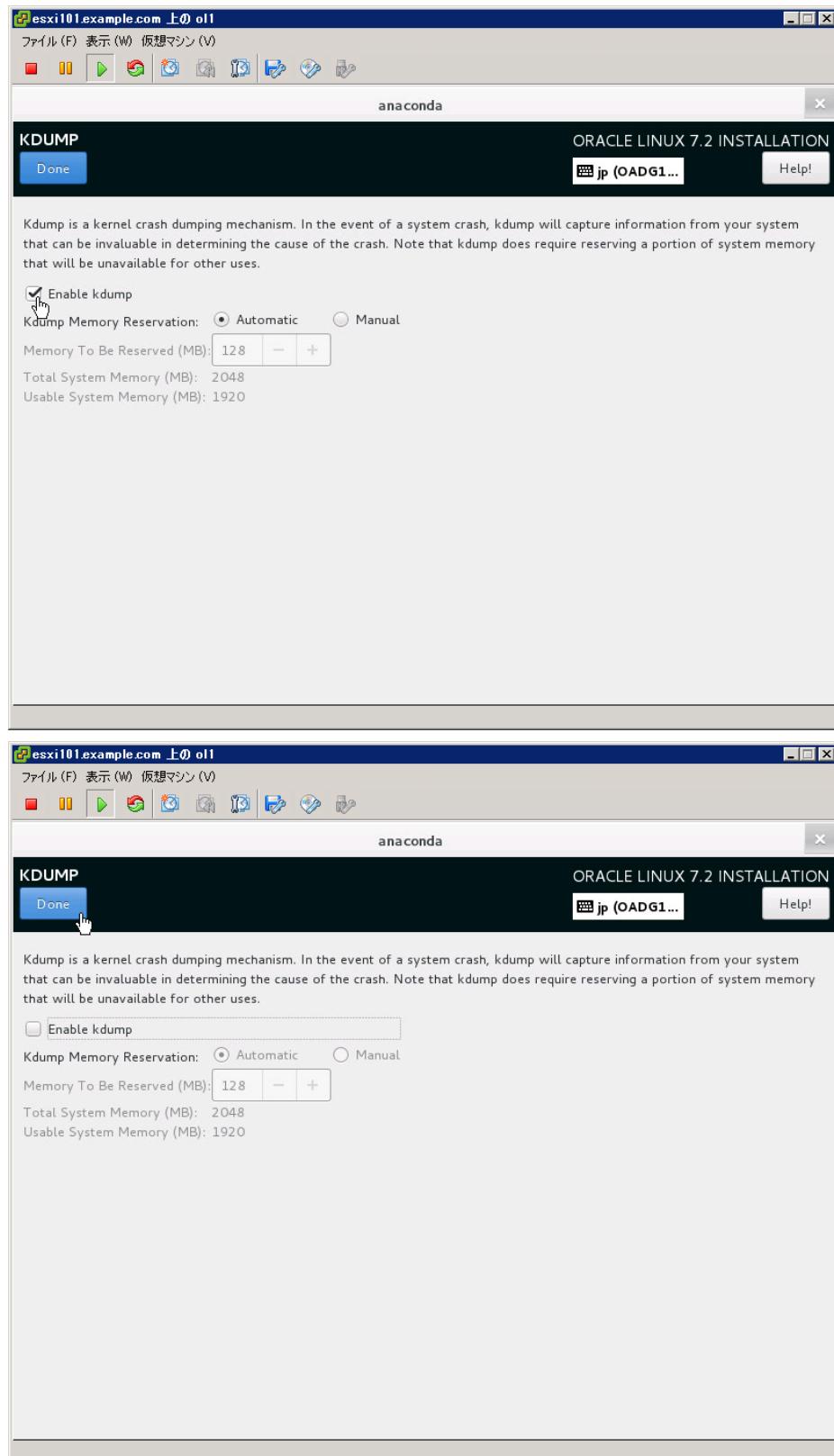
21. 「Host name」が正しく逆引きされたことを確認し、「Done」を選択します。



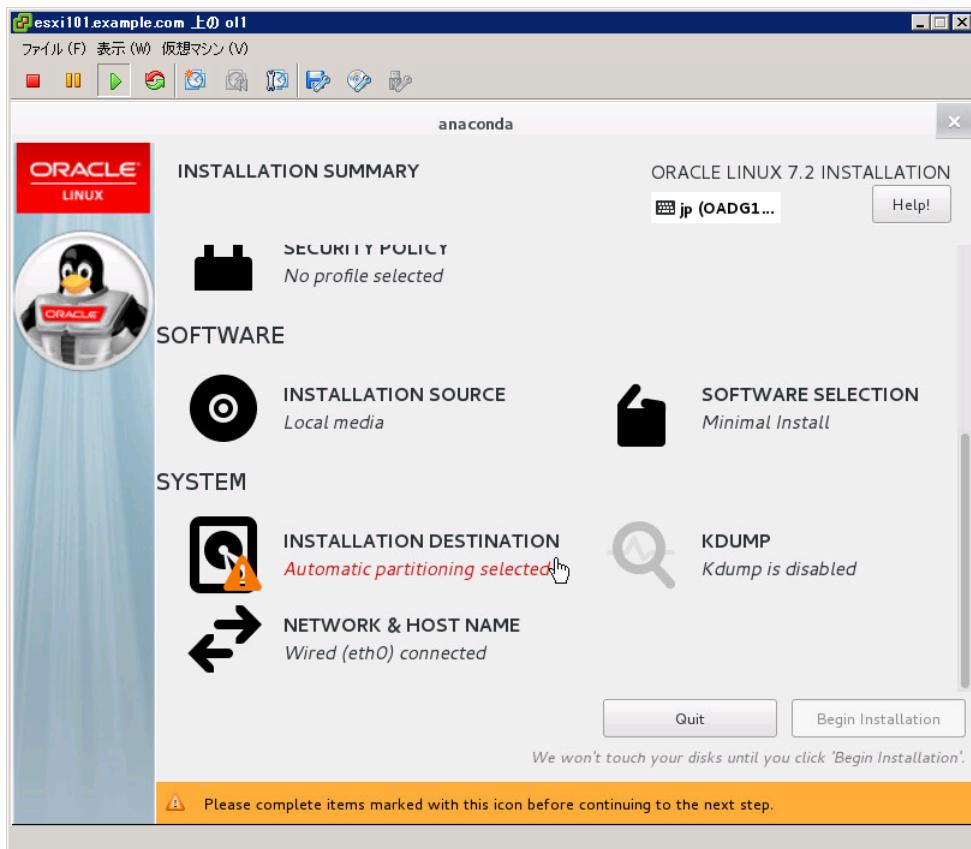
22. 「KDUMP」を選択します。



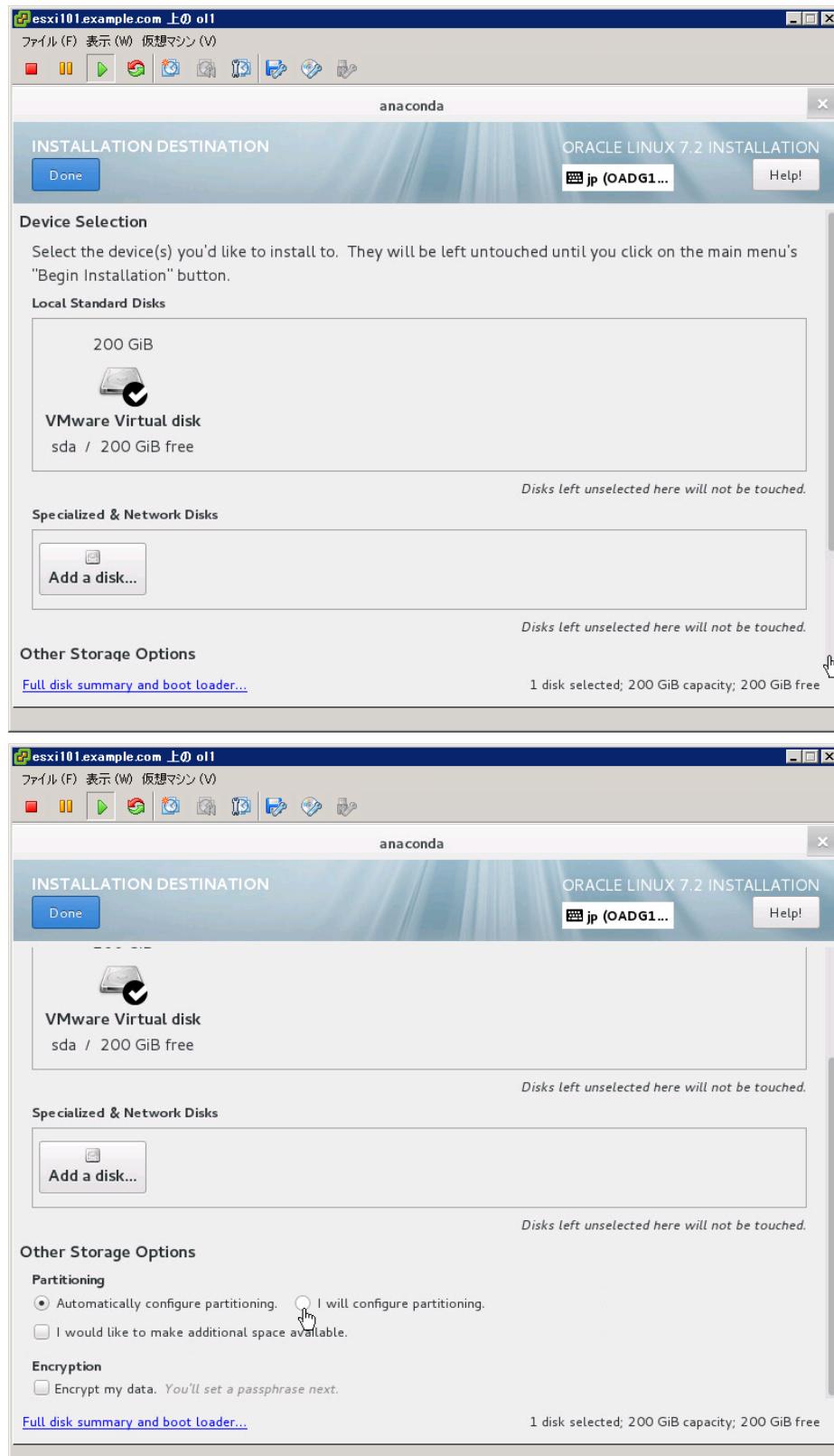
23. 「Enable kdump」を選択解除し、「Done」を選択します。



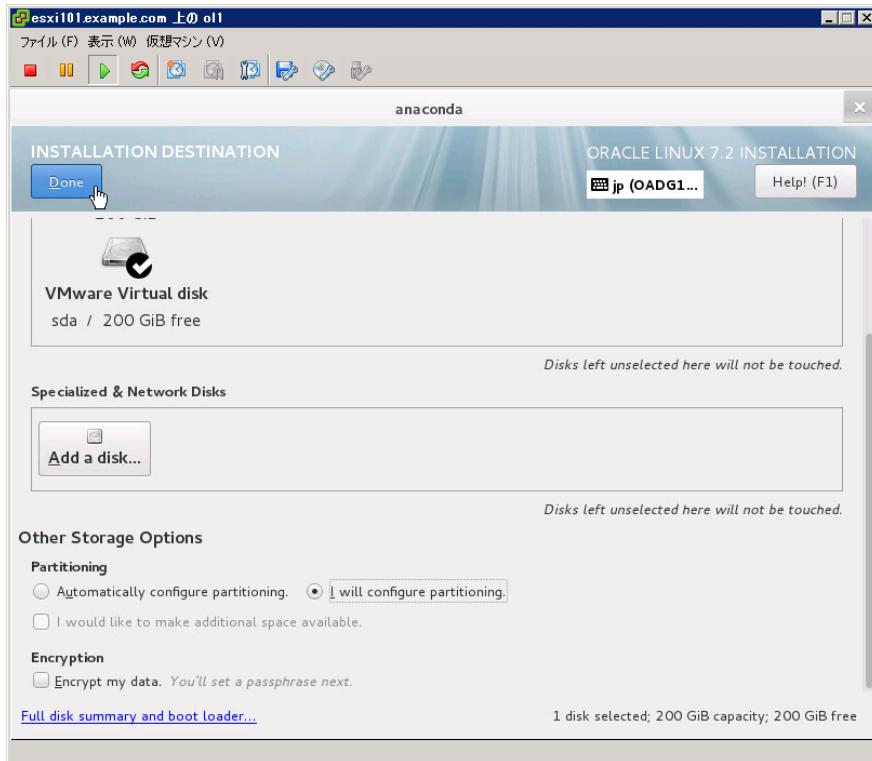
24. 「INSTALLATION DESTINATION」を選択します。



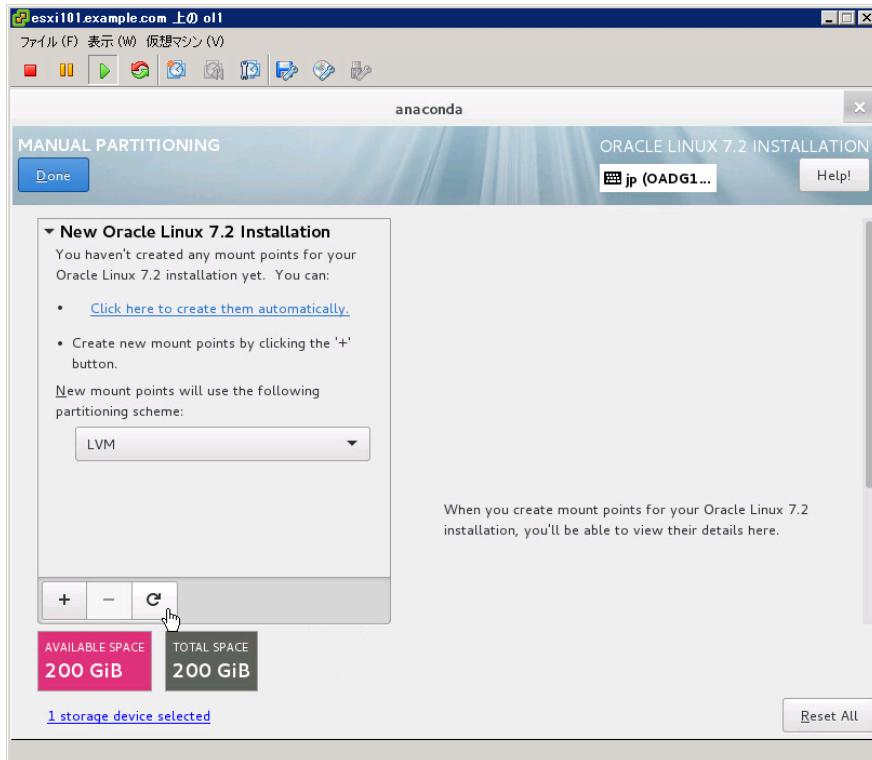
25. 下にスクロールし、「I will configure partitioning.」を選択します。



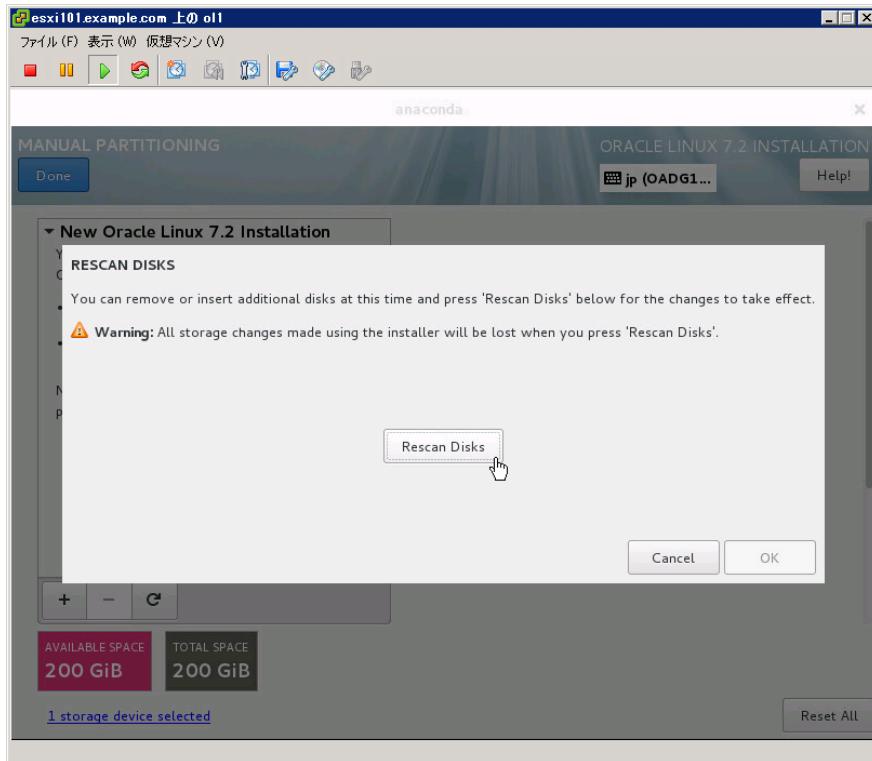
26. 「Done」を選択します。



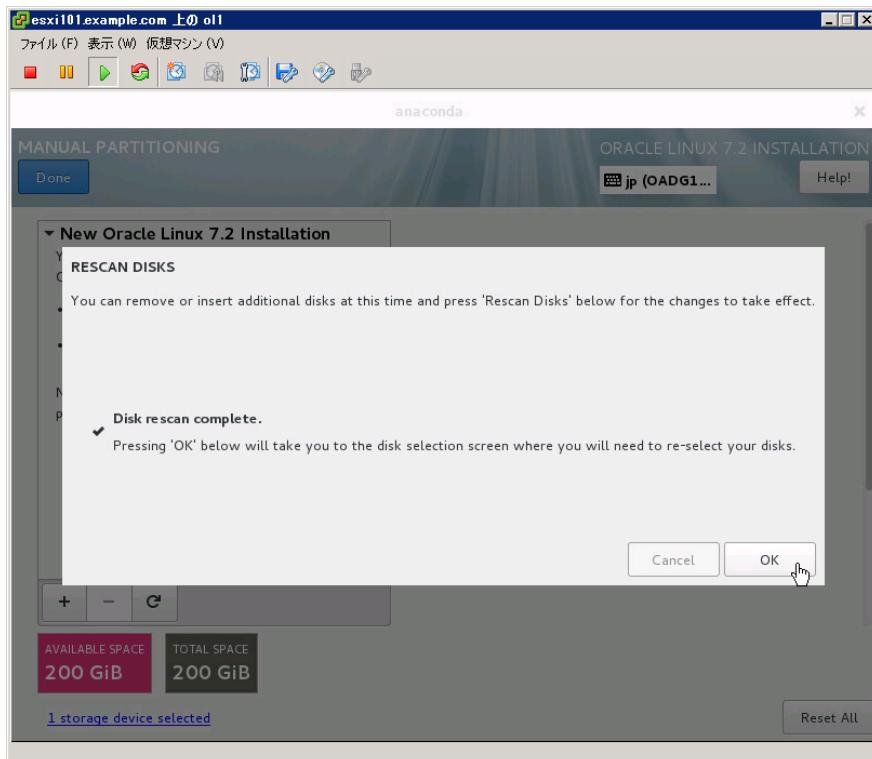
27. 更新アイコンを選択します。



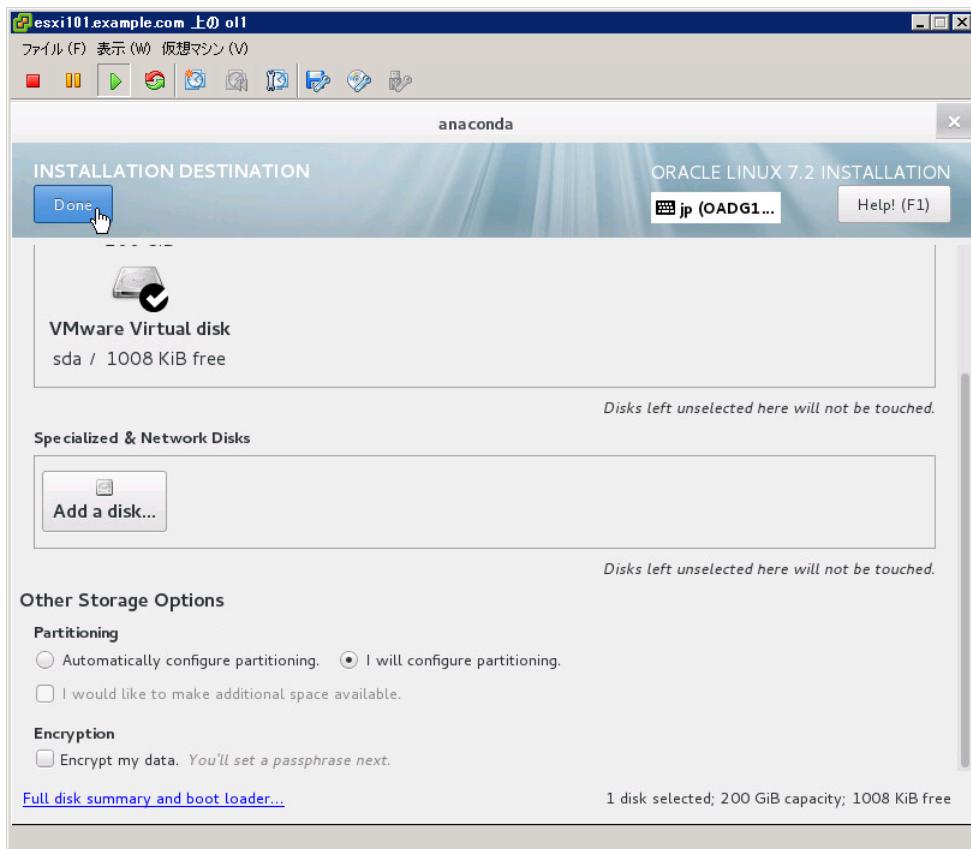
28. 「Rescan Disks」を選択します。



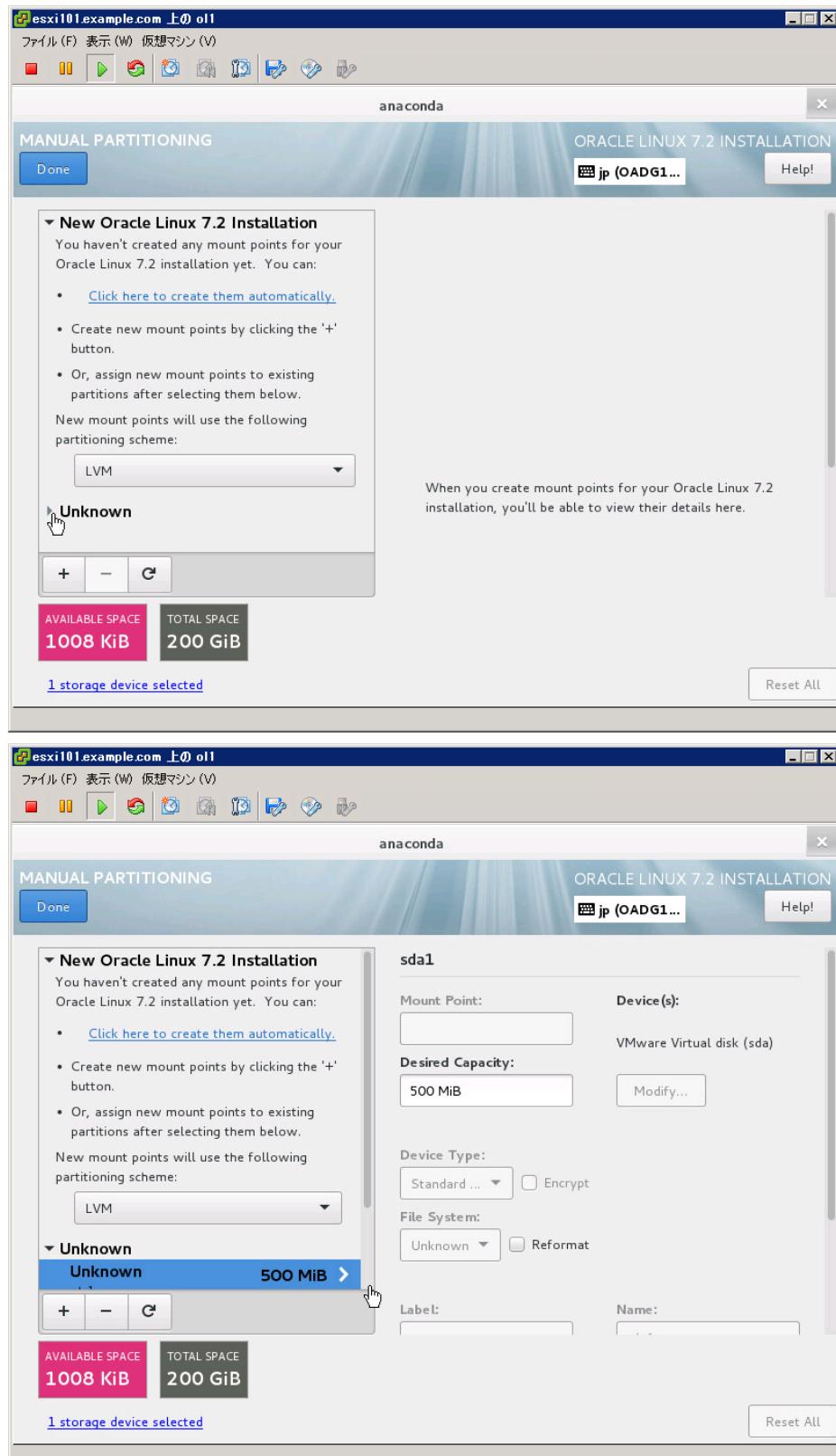
29. 「OK」を選択します。



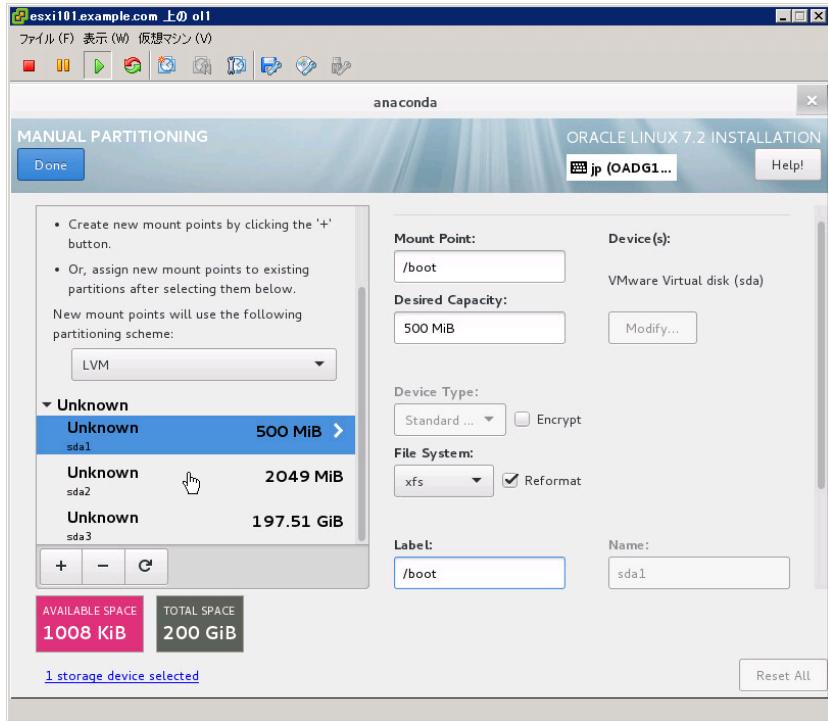
30. 「Done」を選択します。



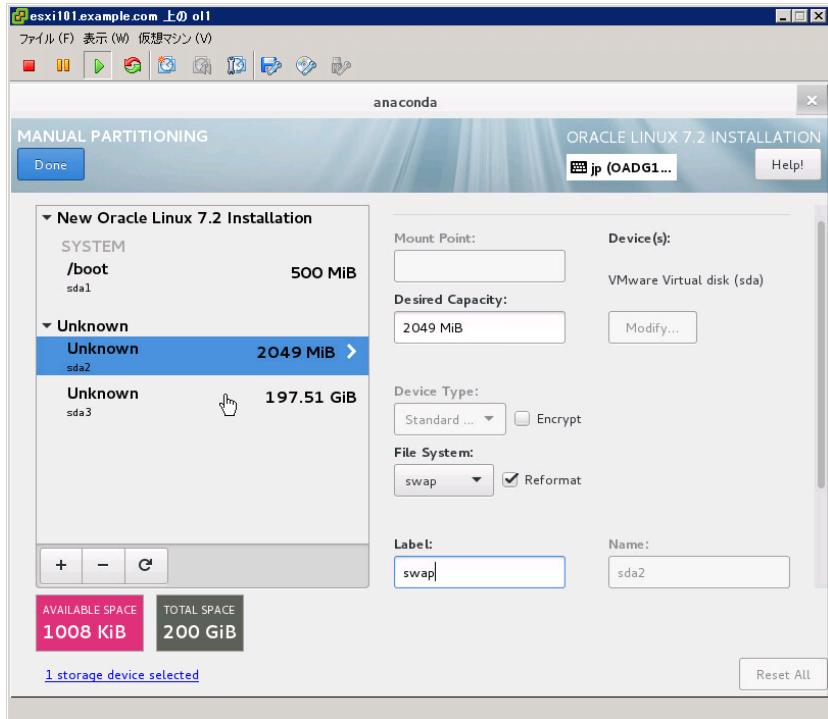
31. 「Unknown」左横の右向き▲を選択し、下にスクロールして、「sda1」を選択します。



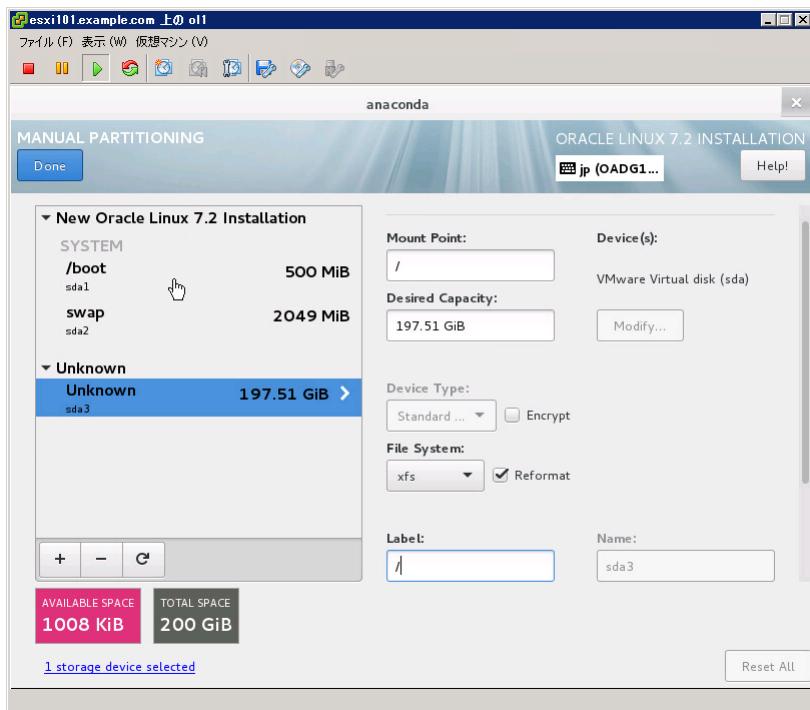
32. 「Reformat」を選択し、「xfs」を選択し、「Mount Point」、「Label」を入力し、「sda2」を選択します。



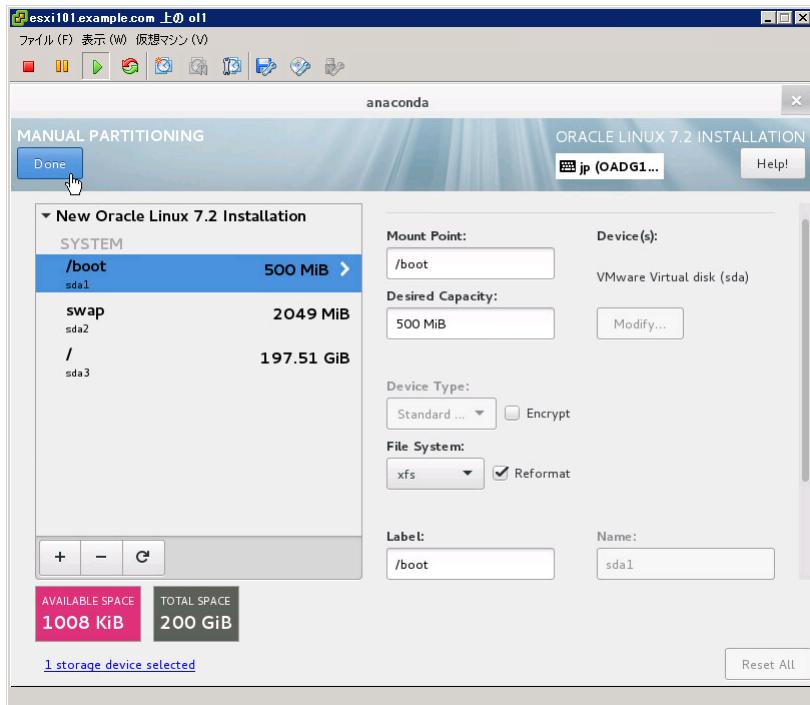
33. 「Reformat」を選択し、「swap」を選択し、「Label」を入力し、「sda3」を選択します。



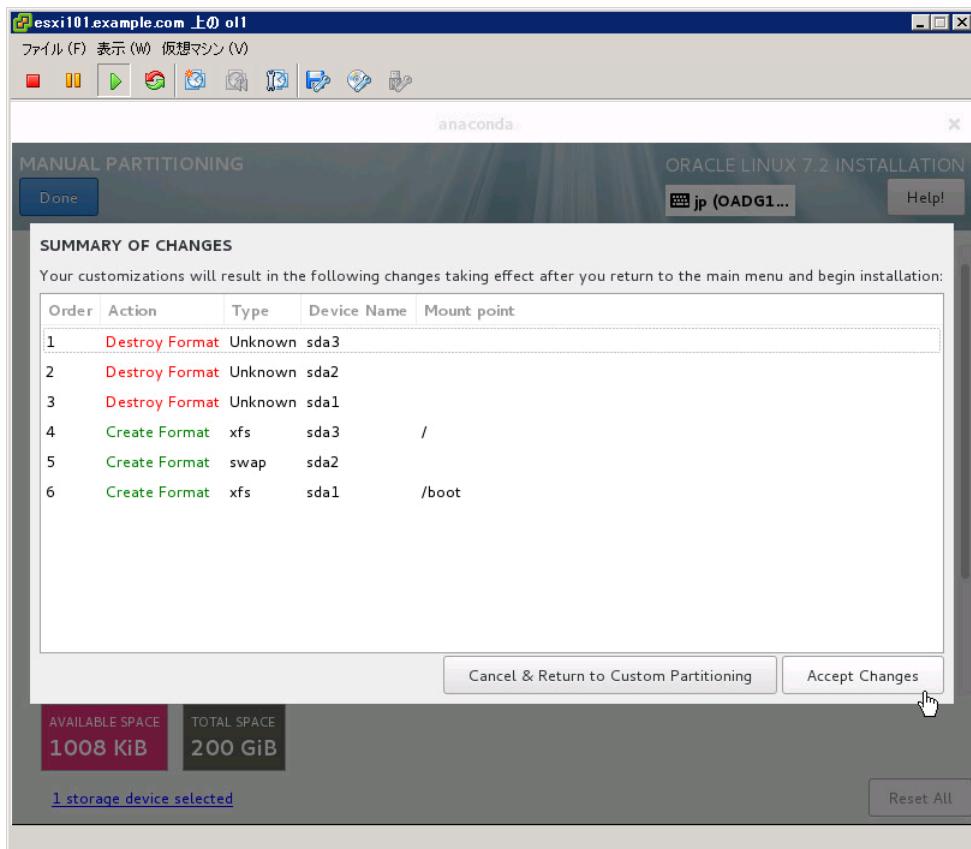
34. 「Reformat」を選択し、「xfs」を選択し、「Mount Point」、「Label」を入力し、「sda1」を選択します。



35. 「Done」を選択します。



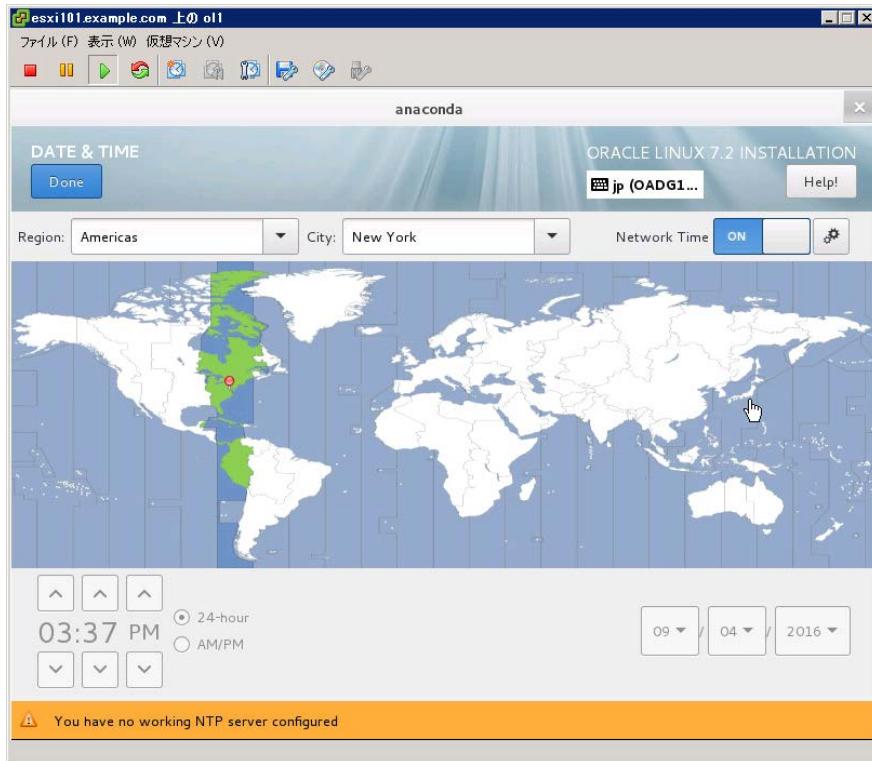
36. 「Accept changes」を選択します。



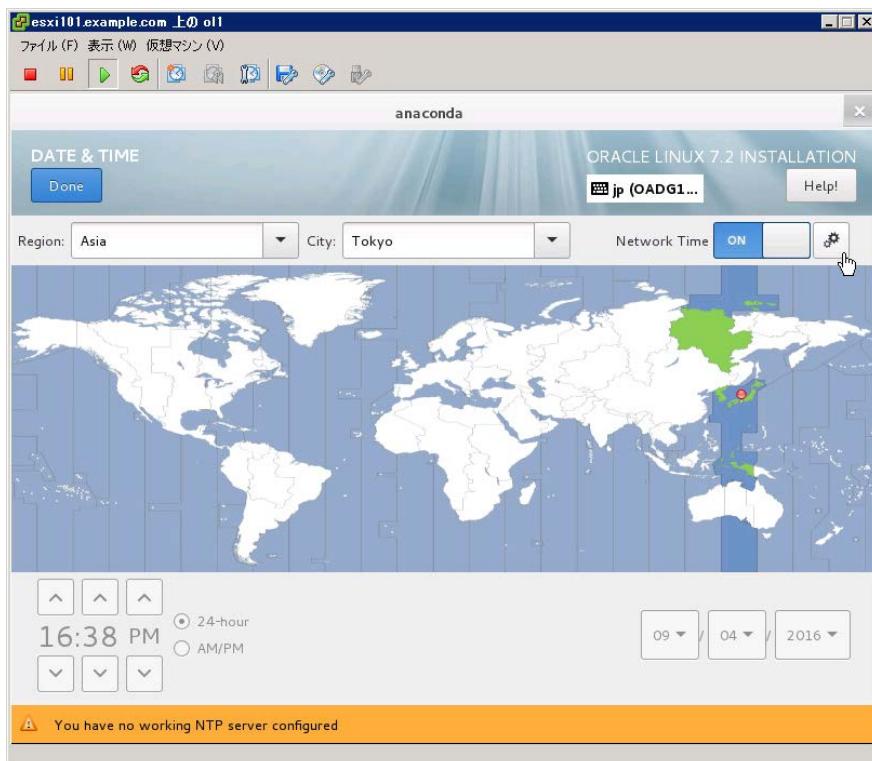
37. 上にスクロールし、「DATE & TIME」を選択します。



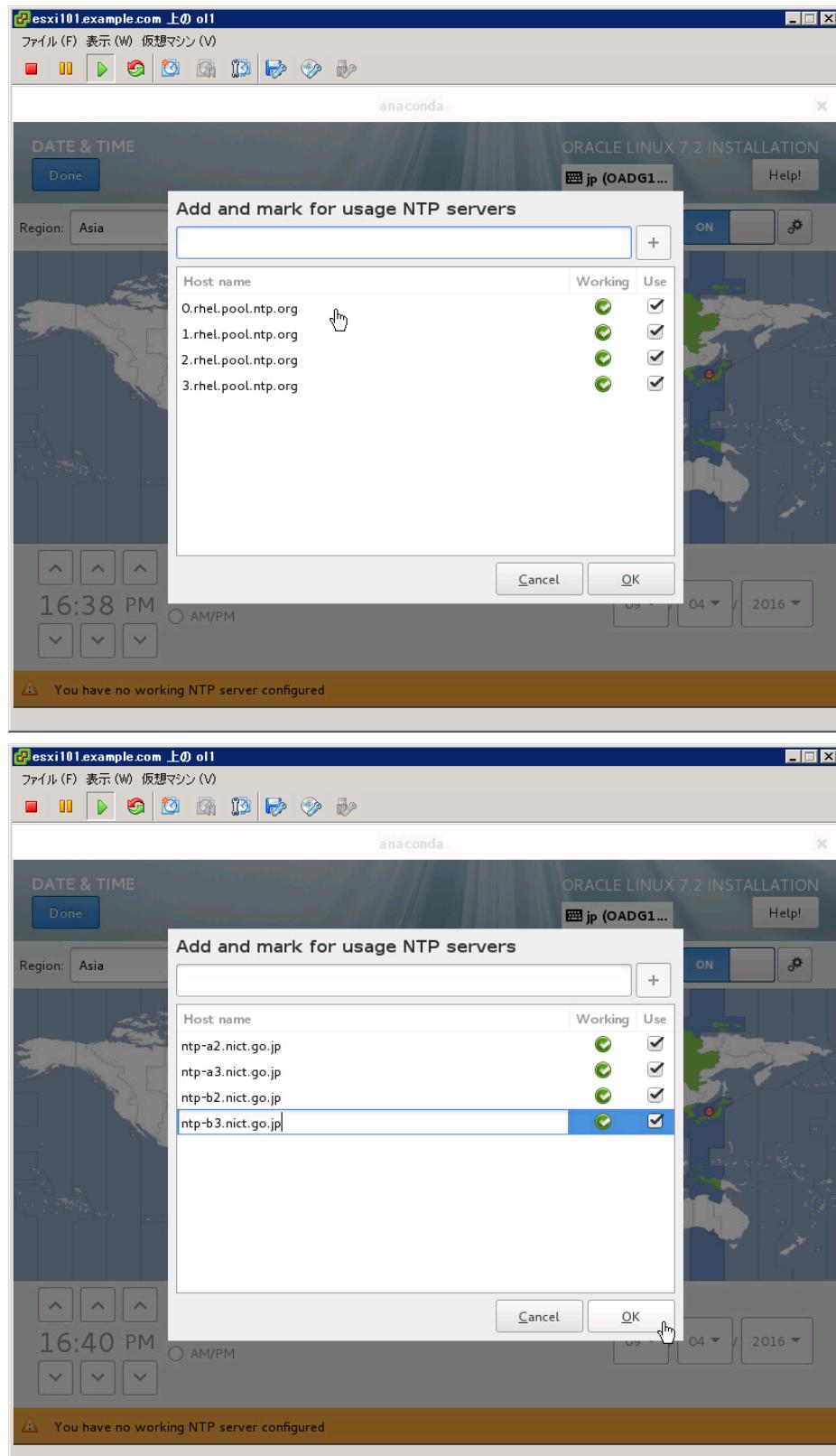
38. 東京近辺を選択します。



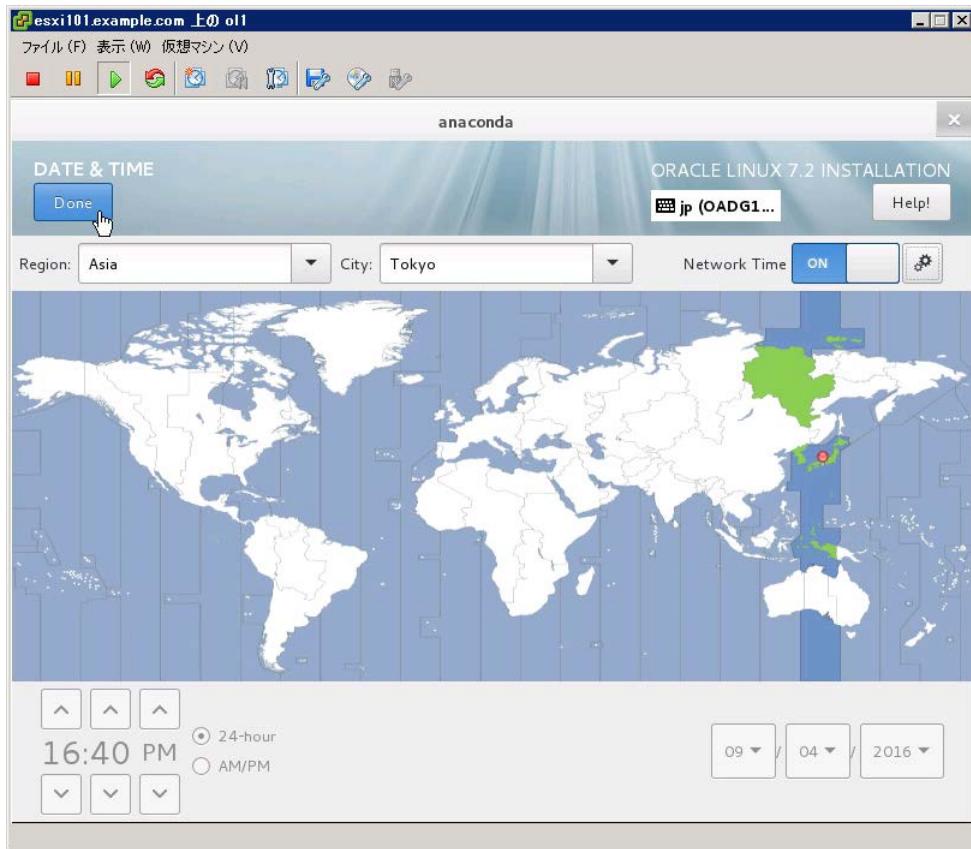
39. 設定アイコンを選択します。



40. NTP サーバを適宜入力し、「OK」を選択します。

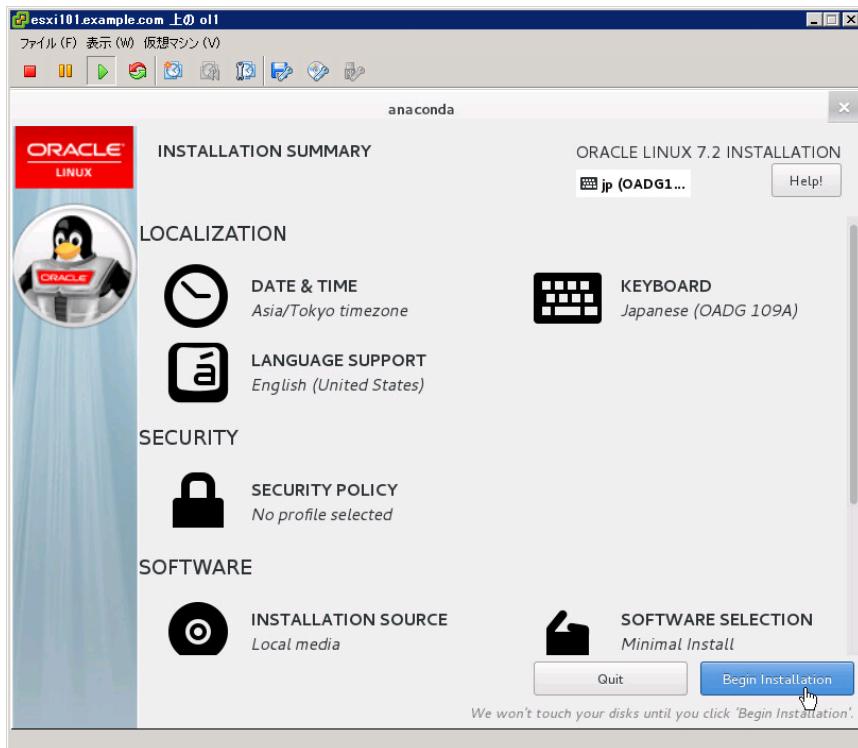


41. 「Done」を選択します。

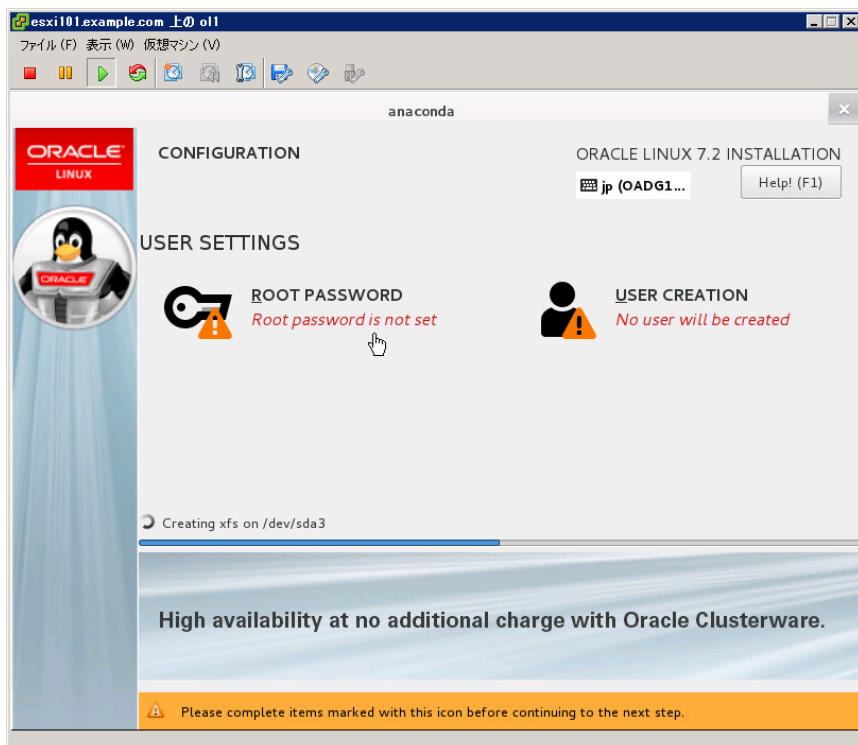


※ NTP サーバとの通信ができない場合、「ON」にならないようです。

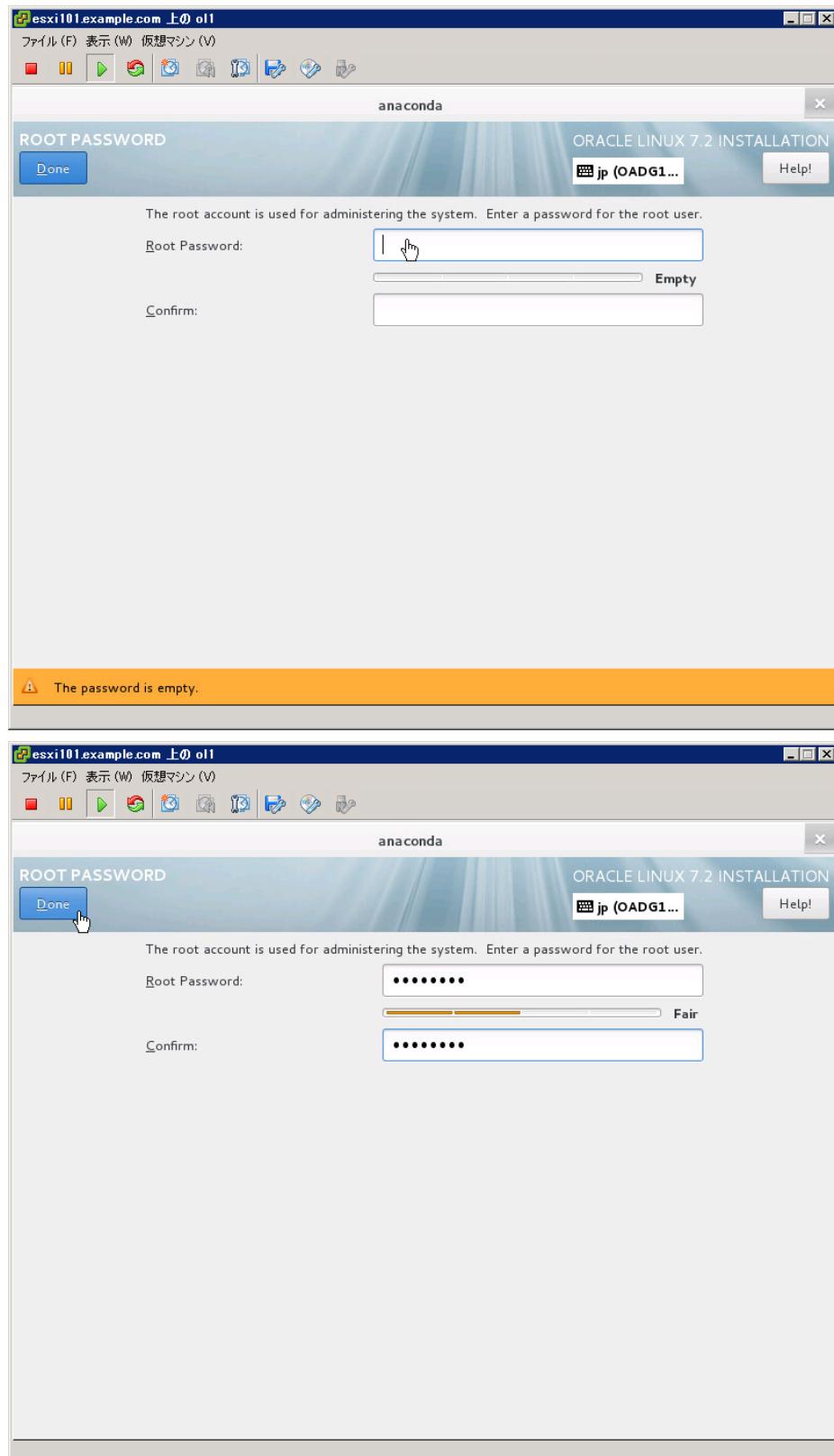
42. 「Begin installation」を選択します。



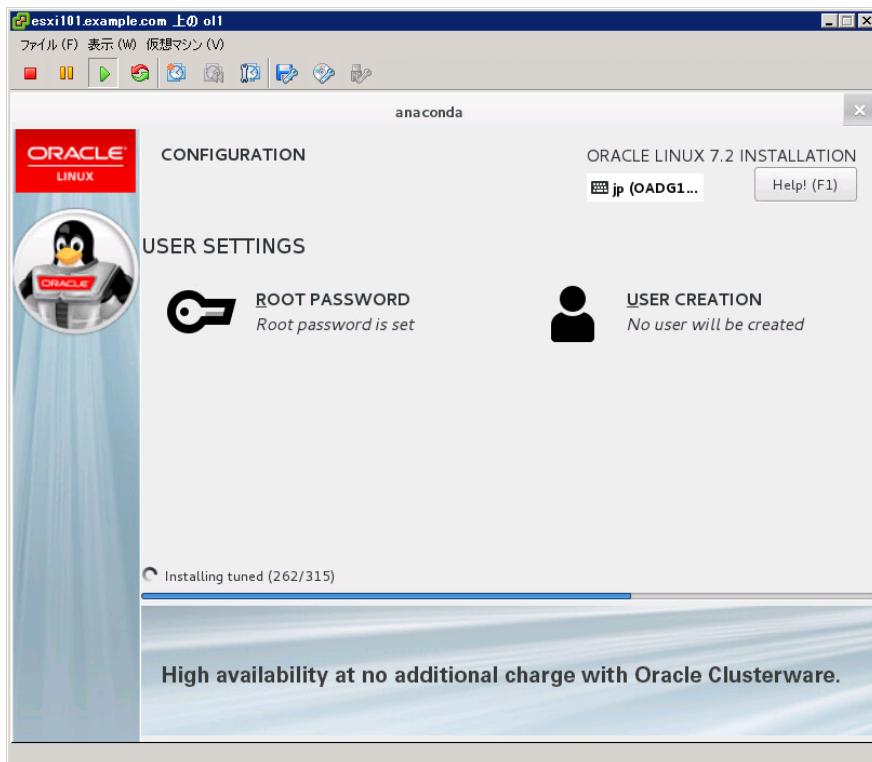
43. 「ROOT PASSWORD」を選択します。



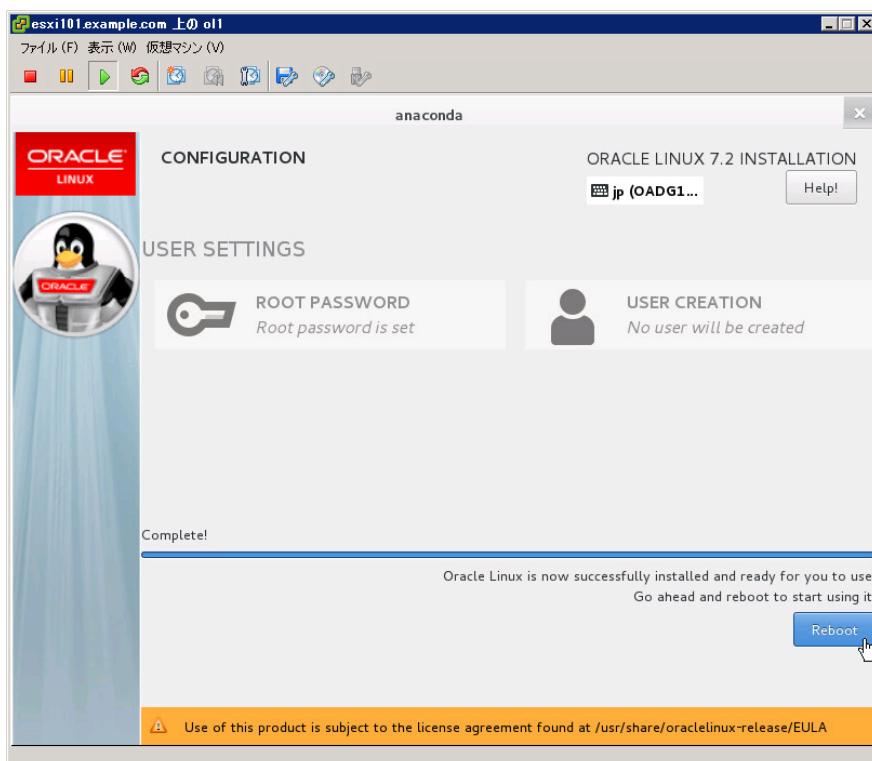
44. 2回パスワードを入力して「Done」を選択します。



45. インストールが完了するのを待ちます。



46. 「Reboot」を選択します。



※ 以上でインストールが完了しますが、「/etc/sysconfig/selinux」の設定がカーネル起動オプションと矛盾しています。動作上の問題はないですが、運用上は矛盾を解消しておいた方がよいものと思われます。引き続き、初期設定を行う際に編集してください。

以上