

VMware操作手册

VMware 下载地址: https://my.vmware.com/cn/web/vmware/info/slug/desktop_end_user_computing/vmware_workstation_pro/15_0

秘钥 YG5H2-ANZ0H-M8ERY-TXZZZ-YKRV8

一、安装VMware 下一步完事

二、安装虚拟机

1、创建虚拟机，自定义安装



2、

选择虚拟机硬件兼容性

该虚拟机需要何种硬件功能？

虚拟机硬件兼容性

硬件兼容性(H): Workstation 15.x

兼容: ☒ ESX Server(S)

兼容产品:

- Fusion 11.x
- Workstation 15.x

限制:

- 64 GB 内存
- 16 个处理器
- 10 个网络适配器
- 8 TB 磁盘大小
- 3 GB 共享图形内存

帮助 < 上一步(B) 下一步(N) > 取消

新建虚拟机向导

安装客户机操作系统

虚拟机如同物理机，需要操作系统。您将如何安装客户机操作系统？

安装来源:

☐ 安装程序光盘(D):

无可用的驱动器

☐ 安装程序光盘映像文件(iso)(M):

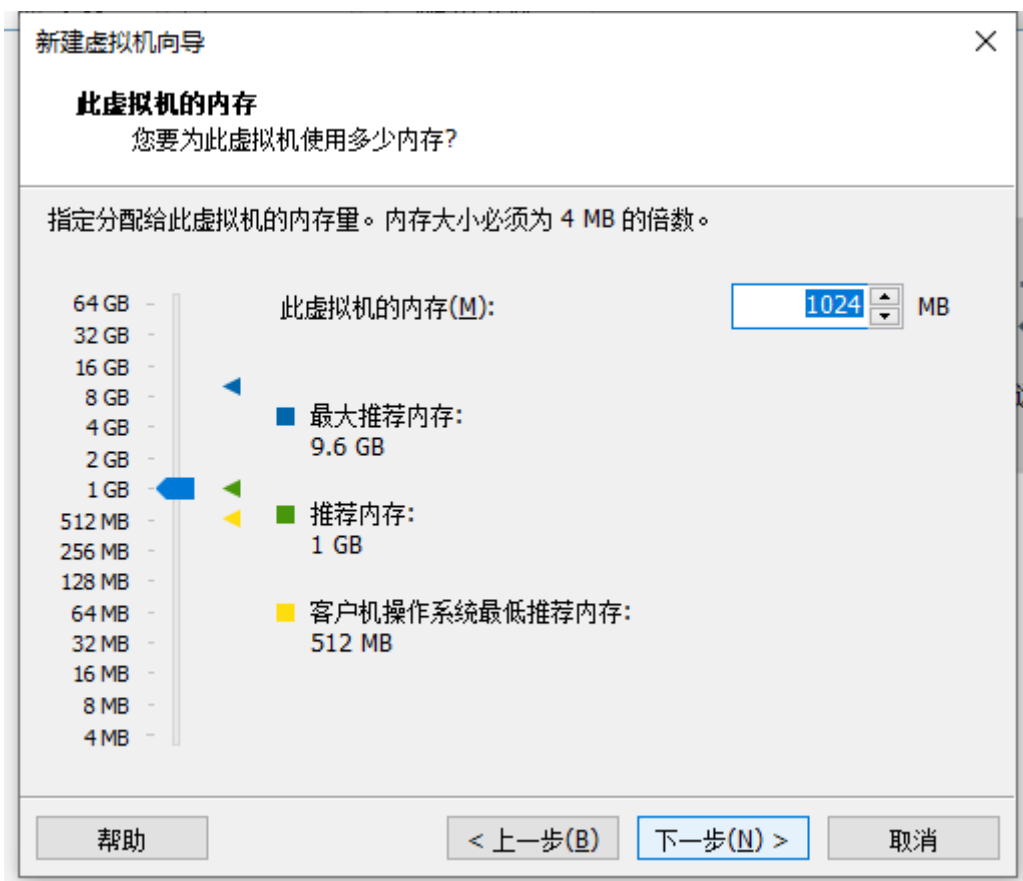
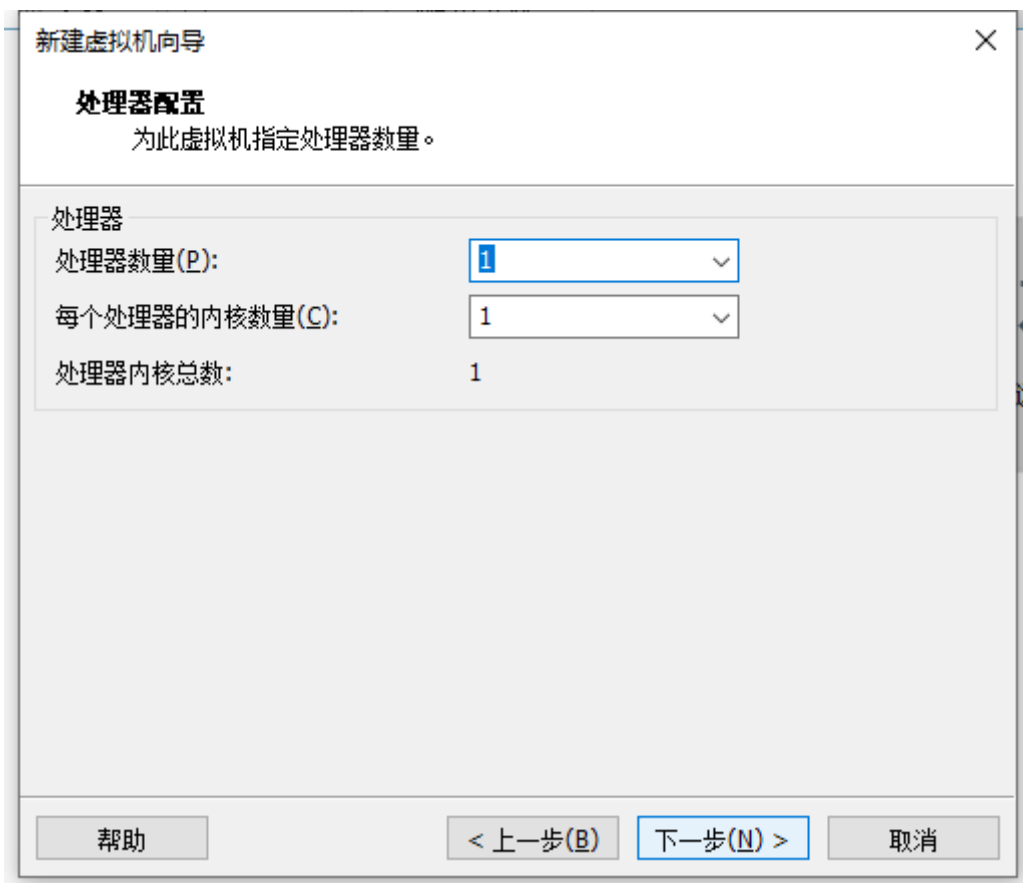
D:\Virtual Machines\CentOS-6.5-x86_64-minimal.iso 浏览(R)...

☒ 稍后安装操作系统(S):

创建的虚拟机将包含一个空白硬盘。

帮助 < 上一步(B) 下一步(N) > 取消





新建虚拟机向导

网络类型

要添加哪类网络？

网络连接

☐ 使用桥接网络(R)

为客户机操作系统提供直接访问外部以太网网络的权限。客户机在外部网络上必须有自己的 IP 地址。

☒ 使用网络地址转换(NAT)(E)

为客户机操作系统提供使用主机 IP 地址访问主机拨号连接或外部以太网网络连接的权限。

☐ 使用仅主机模式网络(H)

将客户机操作系统连接到主机上的专用虚拟网络。

☐ 不使用网络连接(I)

帮助

< 上一步(B)

下一步(N) >

取消

新建虚拟机向导

选择 I/O 控制器类型

您要使用何种类型的 SCSI 控制器？

I/O 控制器类型

SCSI 控制器：

☐ BusLogic(U)

(不适用于 64 位客户机)

☒ LSI Logic(L)

(推荐)

☐ LSI Logic SAS(S)

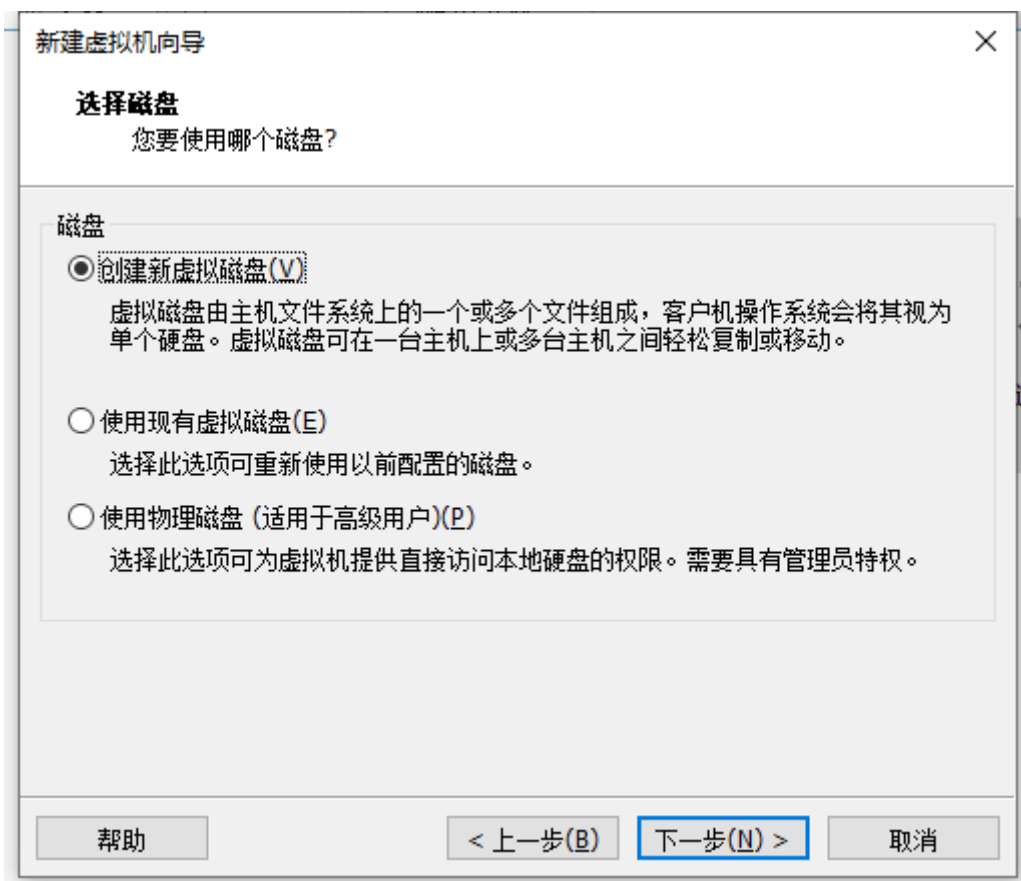
☐ 准虚拟化 SCSI(P)

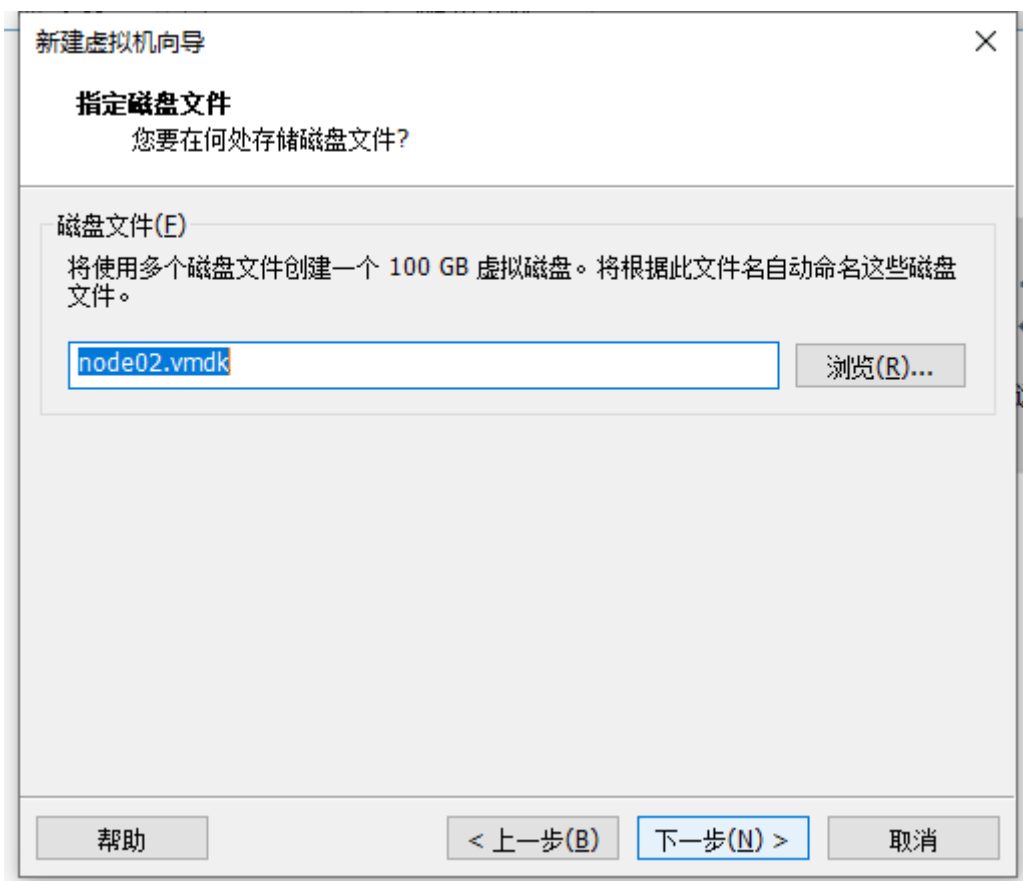
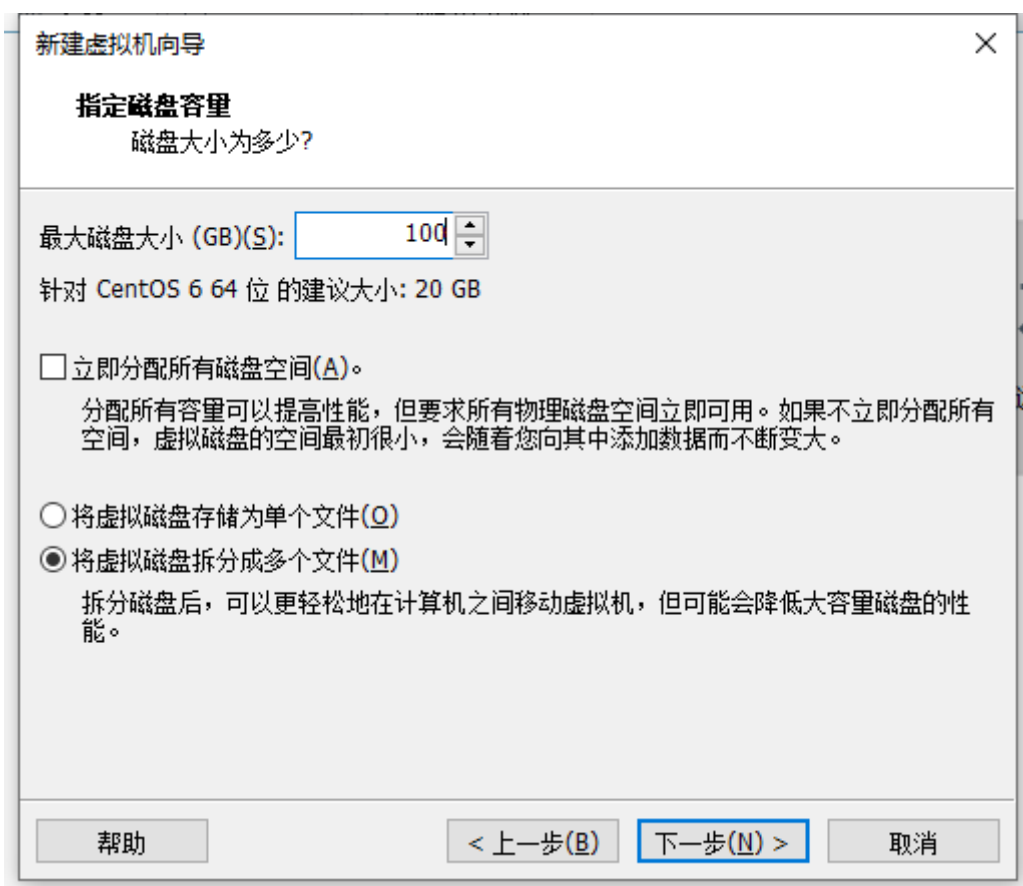
帮助

< 上一步(B)

下一步(N) >

取消





三、给虚拟机安装操作系统

×

在此处键入内容进行搜索

我的计算机

node01

node02

共享的虚拟机

主页 × node01 × 我的计算机 × node02 ×

node02

▶ 开启此虚拟机

✎ 编辑虚拟机设置

双击

▼ 设备

内存	1 GB
处理器	1
硬盘 (SCSI)	100 GB
CD/DVD (IDE)	自动检测
网络适配器	NAT
USB 控制器	存在
声卡	自动检测
打印机	存在
显示器	自动检测

▼ 描述

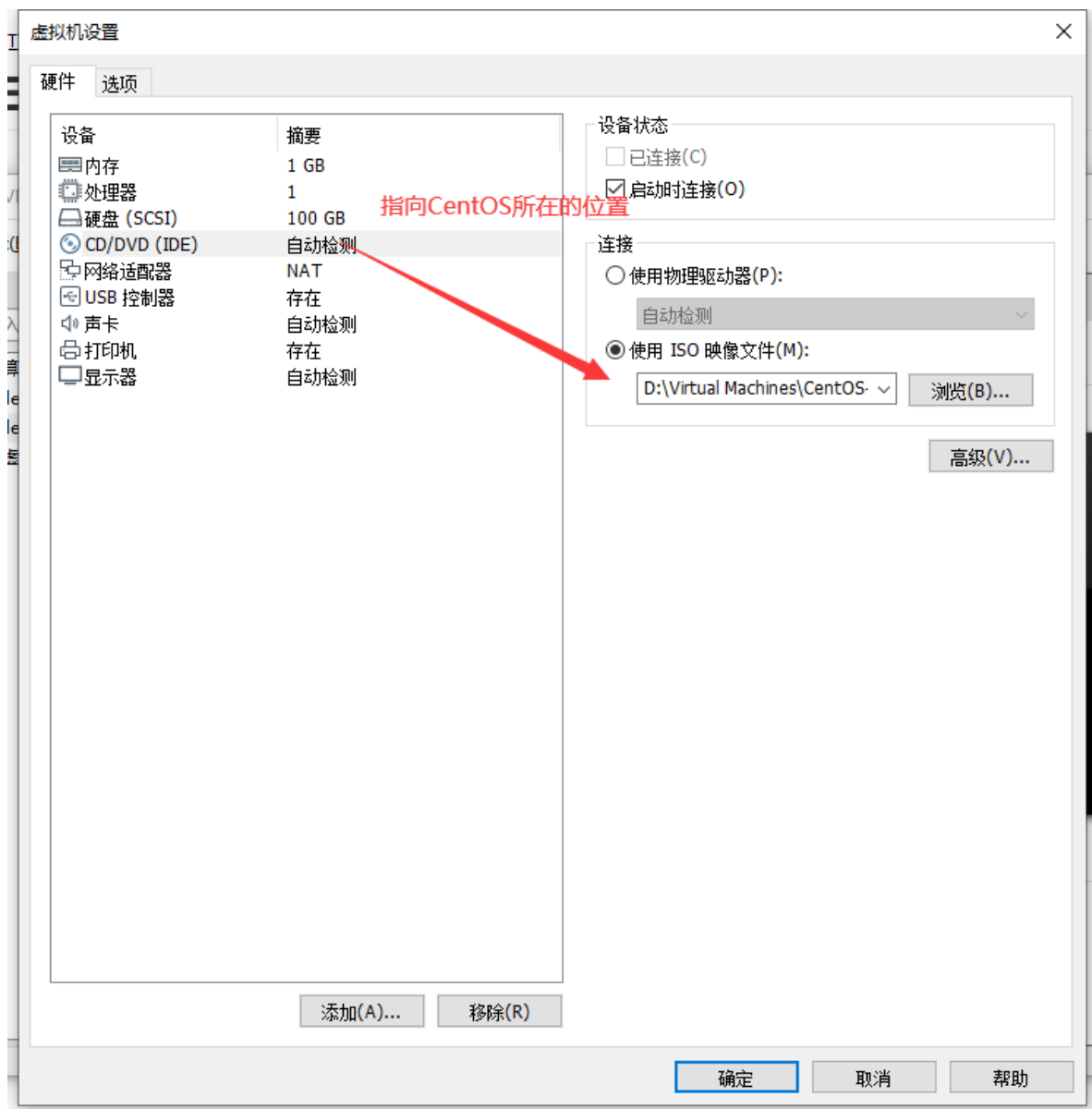
在此处键入对该虚拟机的描述。

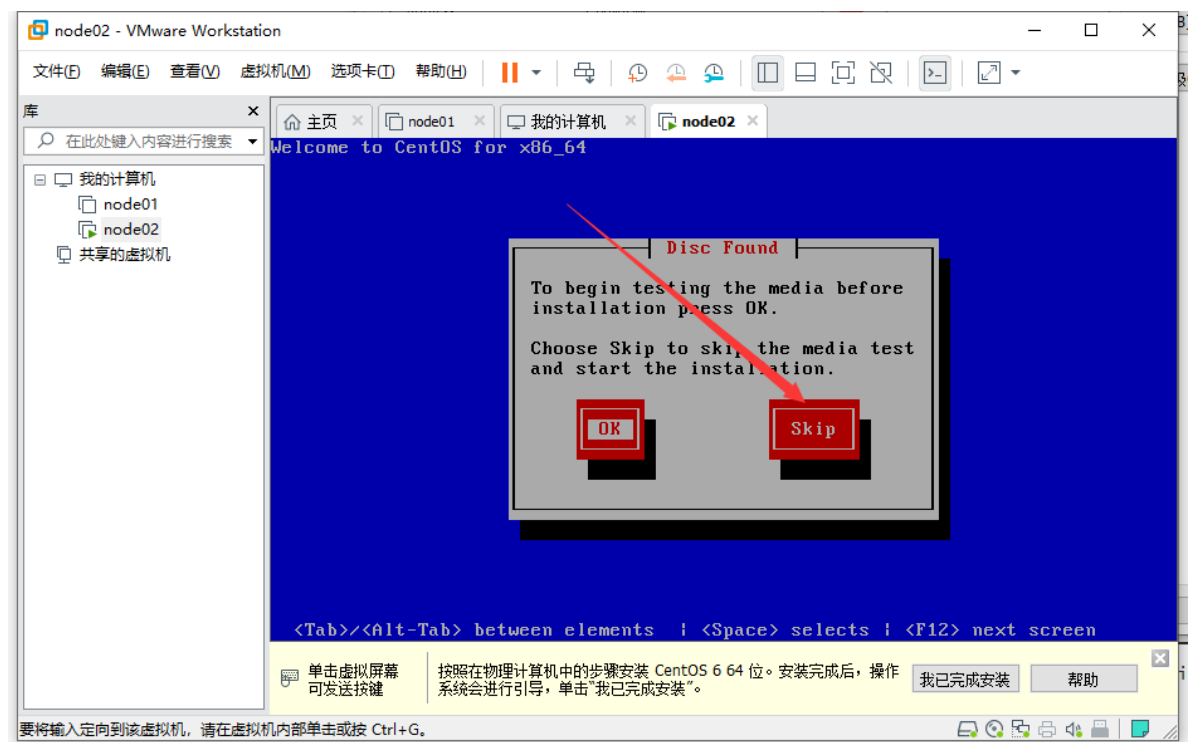
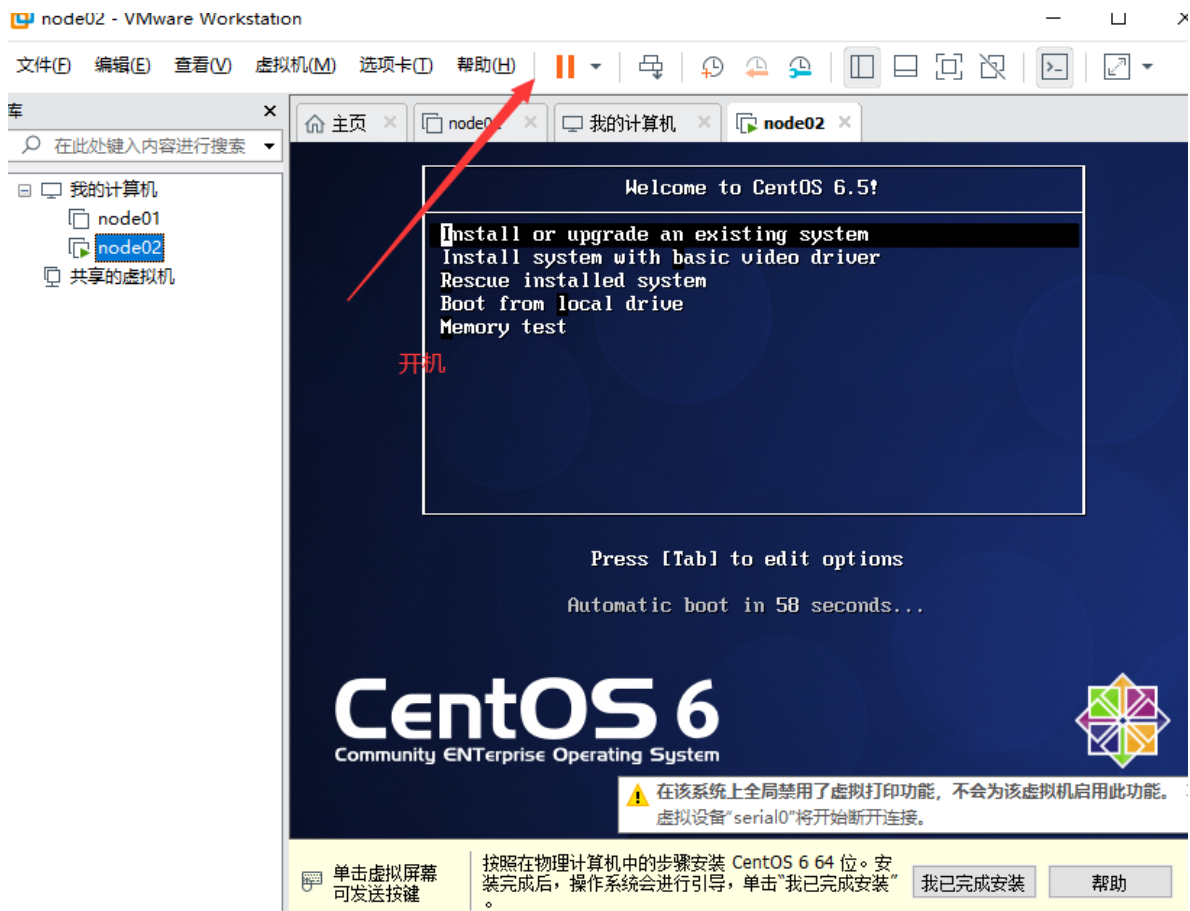
▼ 虚拟机详细

状态:

配置文件:

硬件兼容性:





Welcome to CentOS for x86_64

Unsupported Hardware Detected

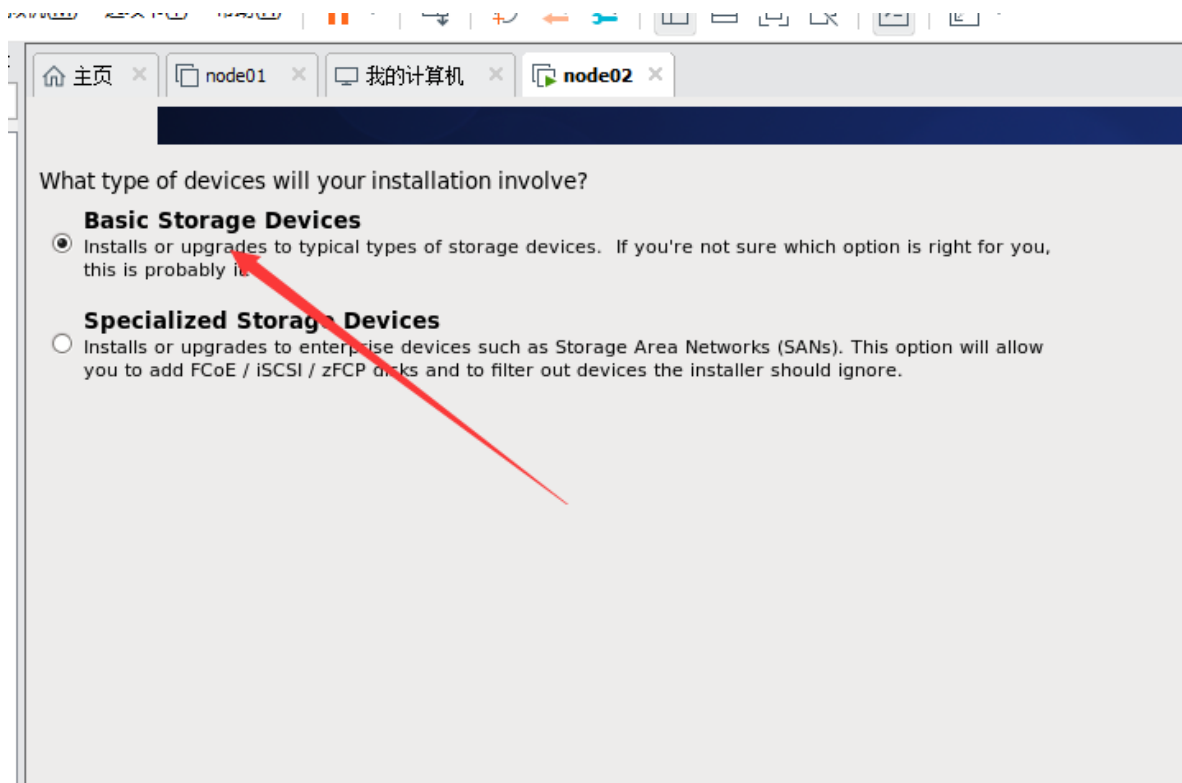
This hardware (or a combination thereof) is not supported by CentOS. For more information on supported hardware, please refer to <http://www.centos.org/hardware>.

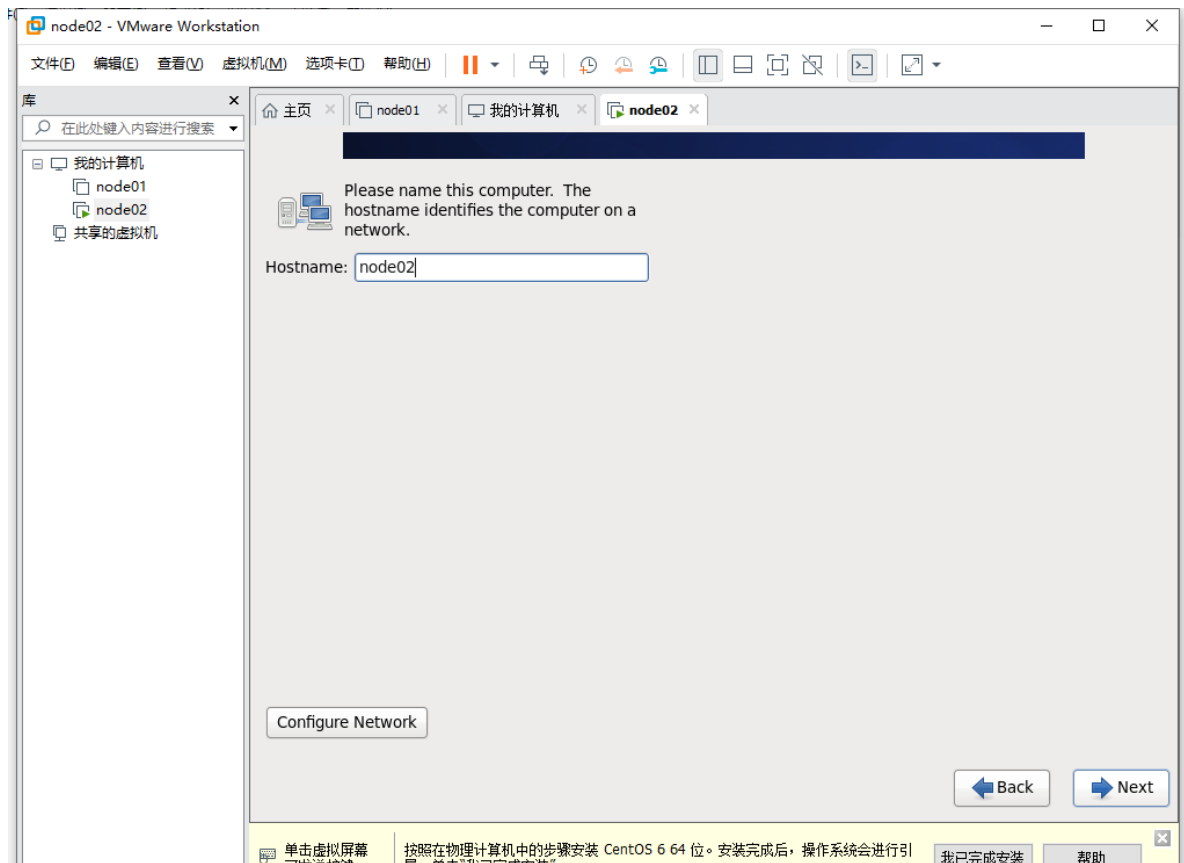
OK




Bulgarian (Български)
Catalan (Català)
Chinese(Simplified) (中文 (简体))
Chinese(Traditional) (中文 (正體))
Croatian (Hrvatski)
Czech (Čeština)
Danish (Dansk)
Dutch (Nederlands)
English (English)
Estonian (eesti keel)
Finnish (suomi)
French (Français)
German (Deutsch)
Greek (Ελληνικά)
Gujarati (ગુજરાતી)
Hebrew (עברית)
Hindi (हिन्दी)

Romanian
Russian
Serbian
Serbian (latin)
Slovak (qwerty)
Slovenian
Spanish
Swedish
Swiss French
Swiss French (latin1)
Swiss German
Swiss German (latin1)
Turkish
U.S. English
U.S. International
Ukrainian
United Kingdom







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

Root Password:

Confirm:

设置密码 简单点 123456

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.

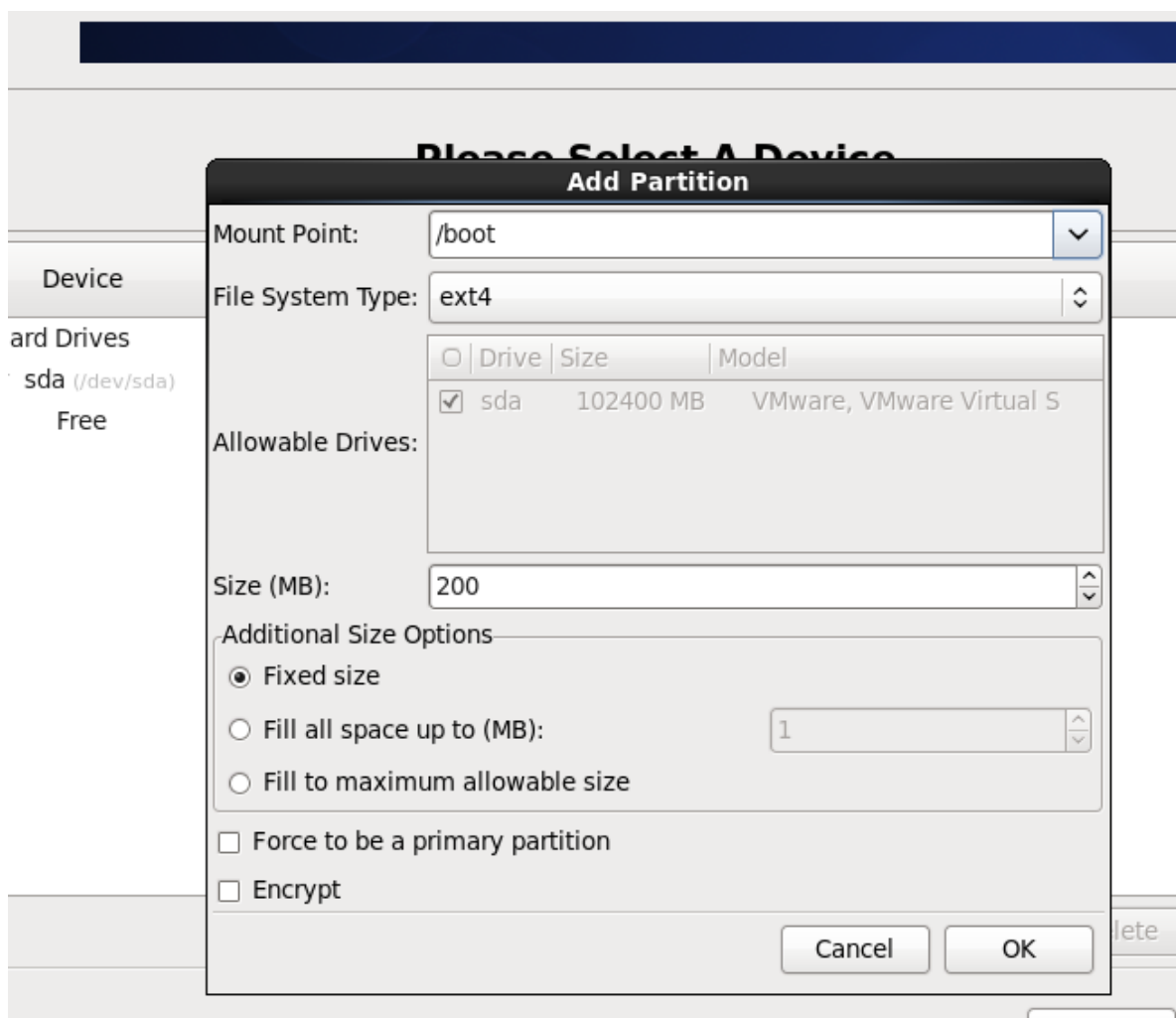
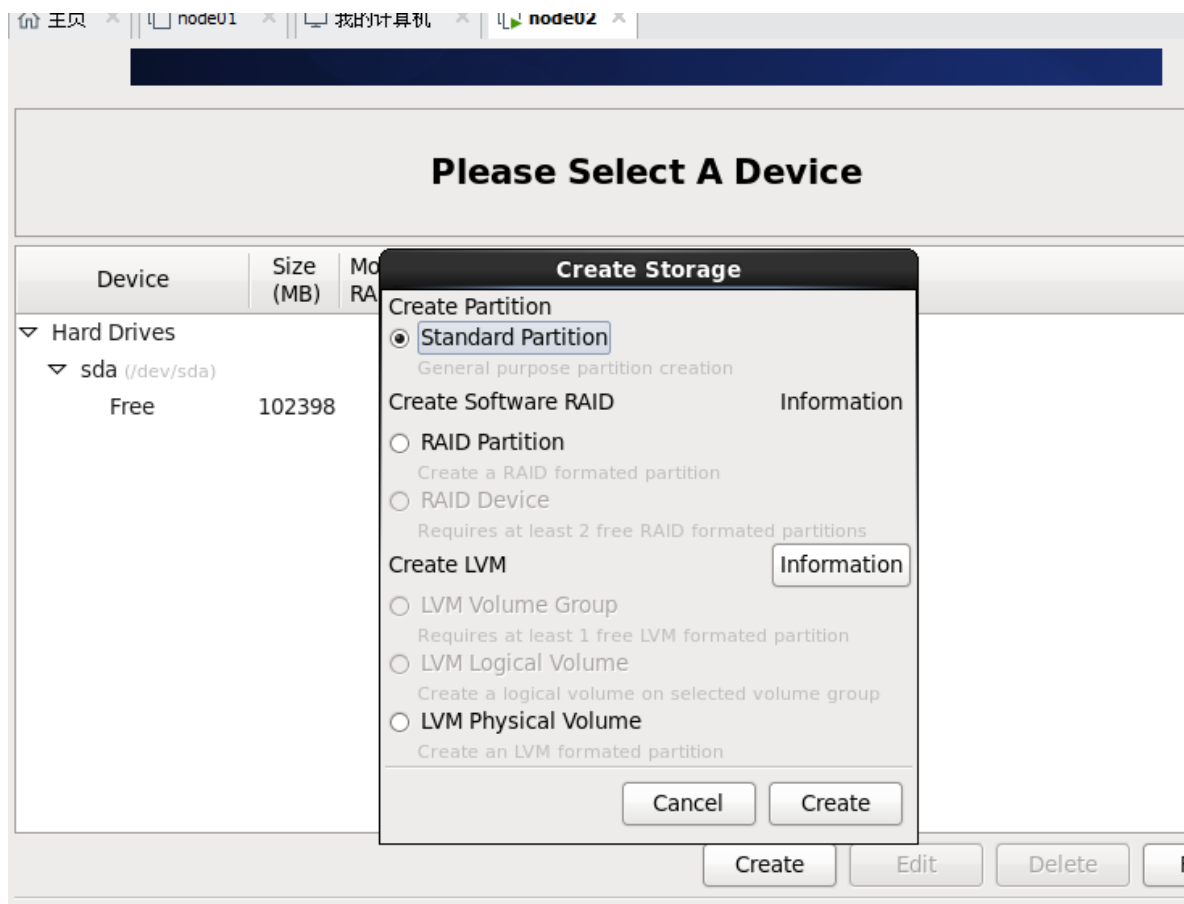
☐ **Use Free Space**
Retains your current data and partitions and uses only the unpartitioned space on the selected device(s), assuming you have enough free space available.

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

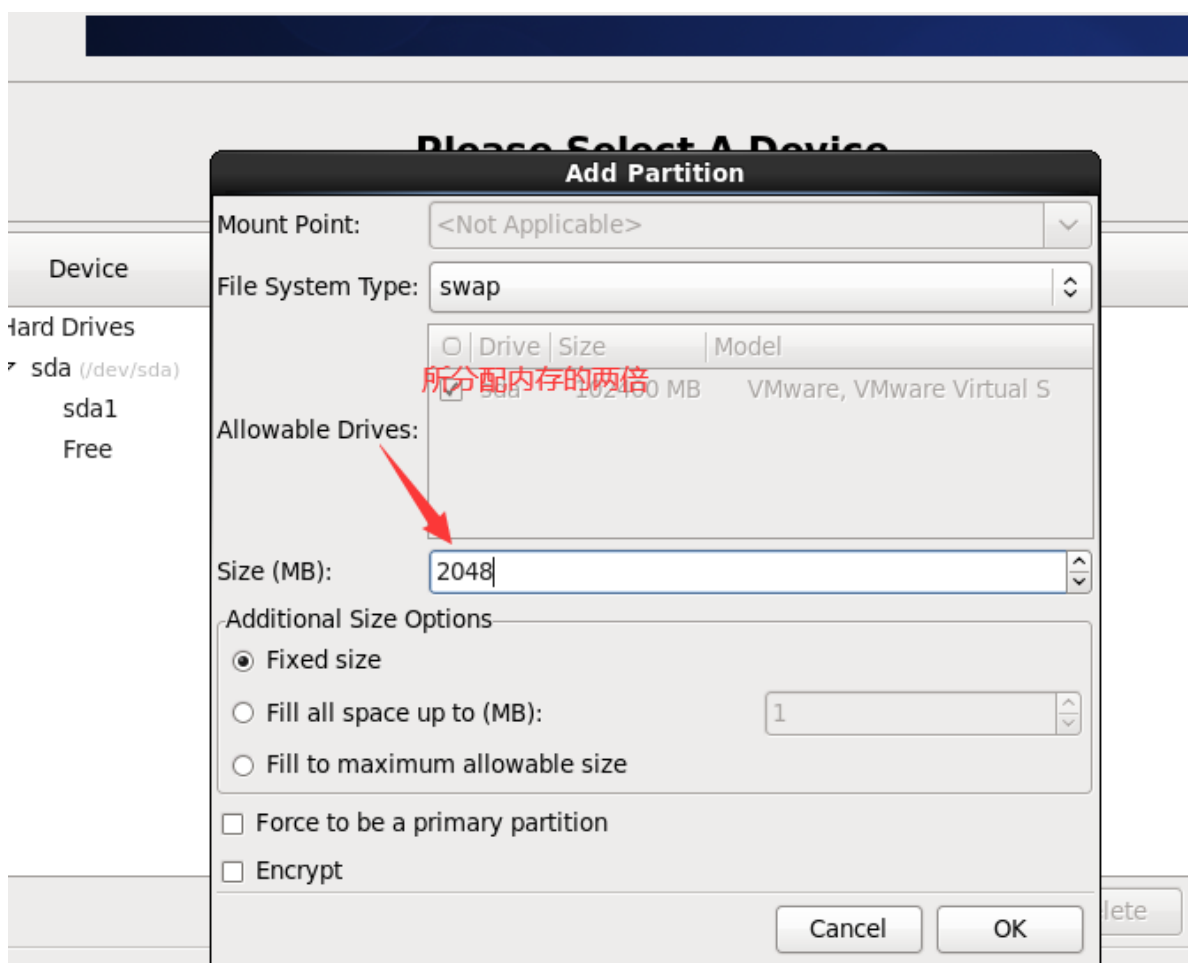
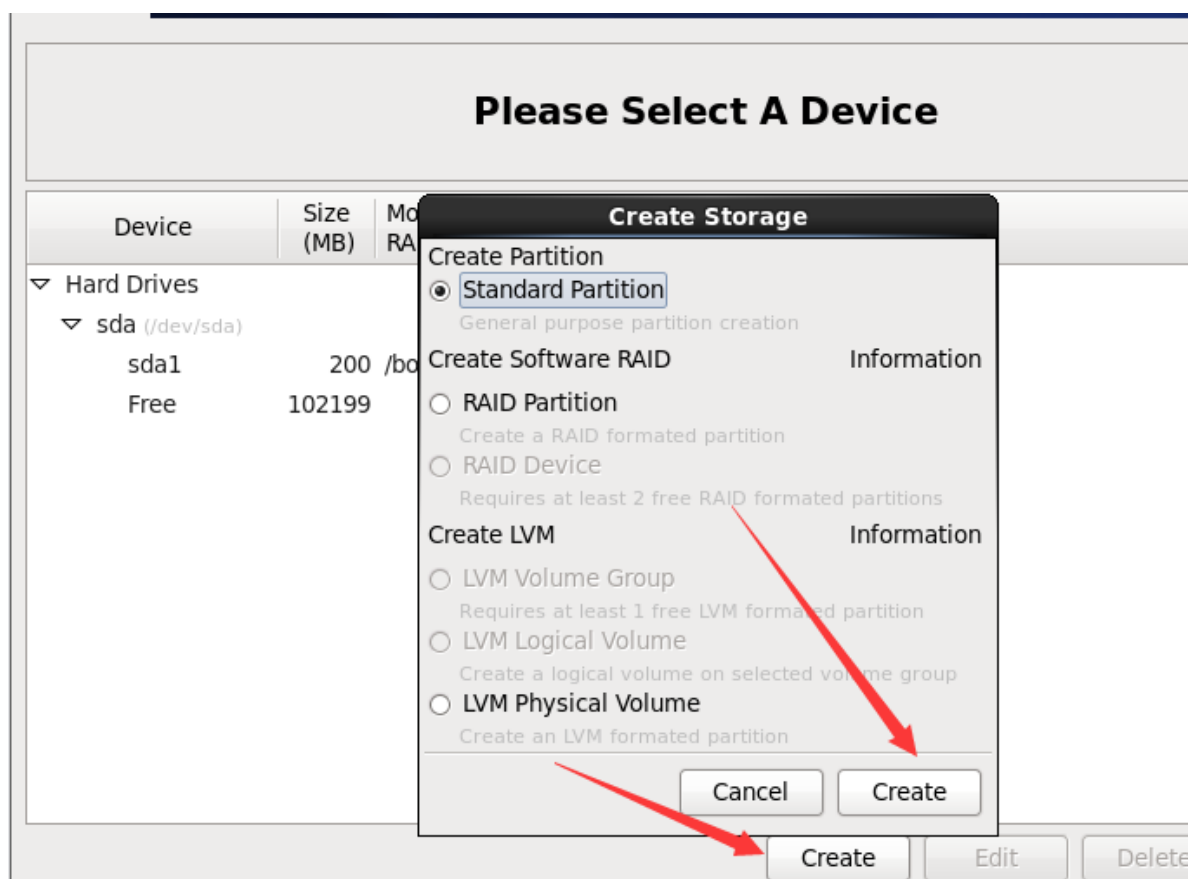
☐ Encrypt system
☒ Review and modify partitioning layout

单击虚拟屏幕 | 按照在物理计算机中的步骤安装 CentOS 6 64 位。安装完成后，操作系统将进行引导 | 我已完成安装 | 帮助

创建三个区 第一个 boot 引导程序区



创建swap 交换区



创建用户区

Please Select A Device

Add Partition

Mount Point: /

File System Type: ext4

Allowable Drives:

	Drive	Size	Model
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sda	102400 MB	VMware, VMware Virtual S

Size (MB): 200

Additional Size Options

☐ Fixed size

☐ Fill all space up to (MB): 1

☒ Fill to maximum allowable size

☐ Force to be a primary partition

☐ Encrypt

Cancel OK


Back

Please Select A Device

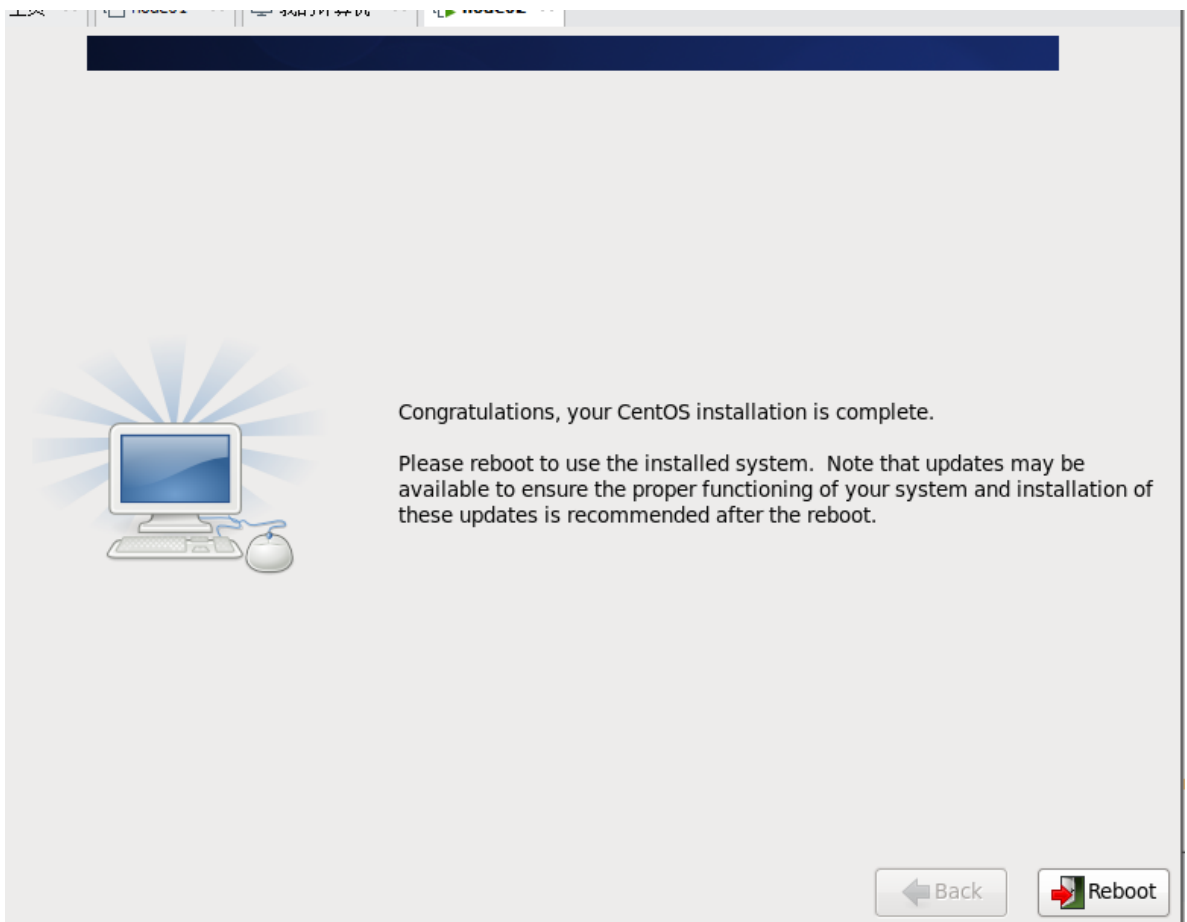
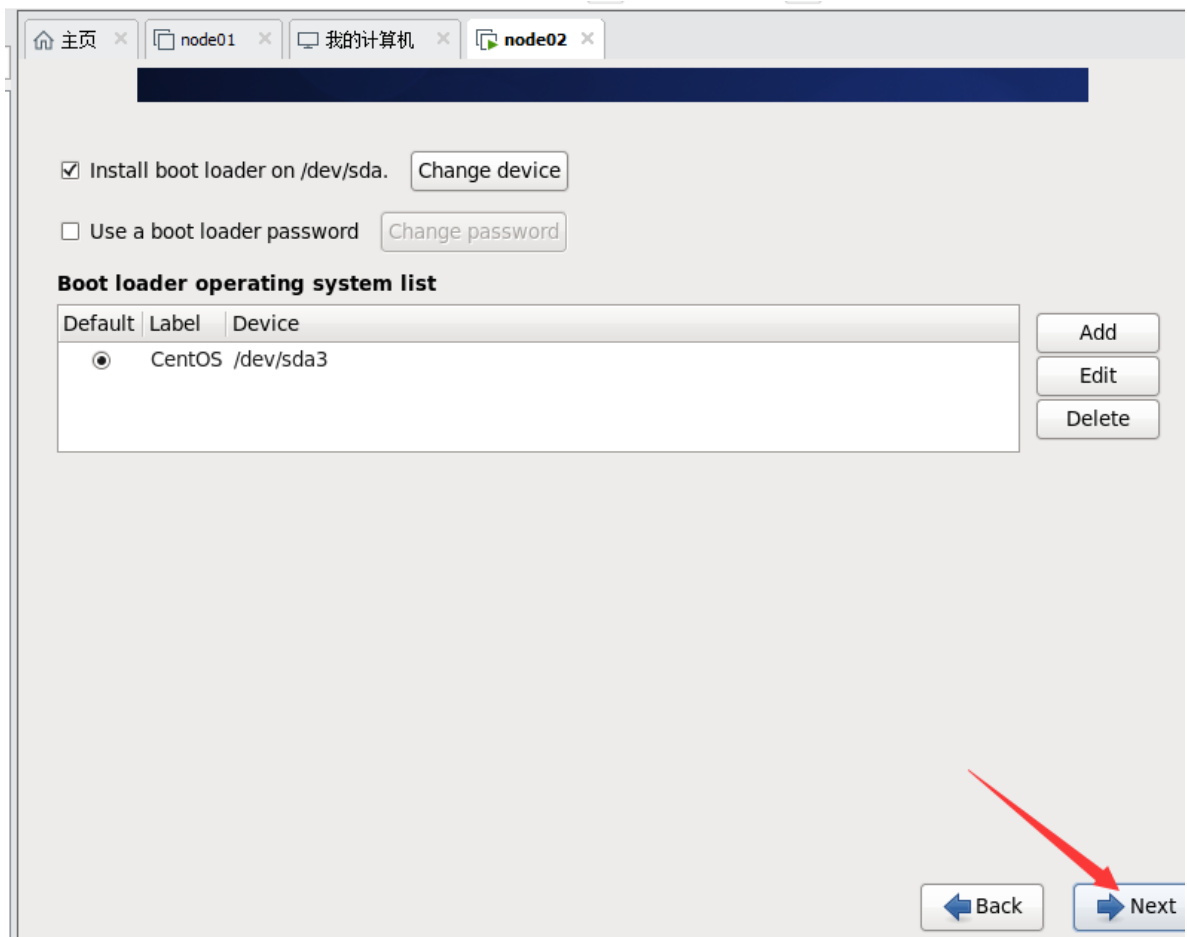
Mount Point/ \\ID/Volume	Type	Format
-----------------------------	------	--------

将分区信息写到磁盘 防止数据丢失

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



四、而配置虚拟环境的网络

A terminal window with tabs for '主页', 'node01', '我的计算机', and 'node02'. The terminal output shows a CentOS 6.5 login session as root. The user runs 'ls' in the home directory, showing 'anaconda-ks.cfg', 'install.log', and 'install.log.syslog'. Then, they run 'cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/' to navigate to the network scripts directory.

```
CentOS release 6.5 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.32-431.el6.x86_64 on an x86_64

node01 login: root
Password:
Last login: Mon Nov 25 23:41:53 on tty1
[root@node01 ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  install.log  install.log.syslog
[root@node01 ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
```

A screenshot of the VMware Workstation interface. The main window shows a terminal for 'node01'. A context menu is open over the terminal, with a red arrow pointing to the '虚拟网络编辑器(N)...' (Virtual Network Editor) option. The terminal output shows the user navigating to '/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/' and running 'ls', which displays a list of network scripts.

node01 - VMware Workstation

文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 虚拟机(M) 选项卡(T) 帮助(H)

库 在此 虚拟网络编辑器(N)... 首选项(R)...

```
CentOS release 6.5 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.32-431.el6.x86_64 on an x86_64

node01 login: root
Password:
Last login: Mon Nov 25 23:41:53 on tty1
[root@node01 ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  install.log  install.log.syslog
[root@node01 ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ls
-bash: cd: /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ls: No such file or directory
[root@node01 ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@node01 network-scripts]# ls
ifcfg-eth0  ifdown-isdn  ifup-aliases  ifup-plusb  init.ipv6-global
ifcfg-lo    ifdown-post  ifup-bnep     ifup-post   net.hotplug
ifdown      ifdown-ppp   ifup-eth      ifup-ppp    network-functions
ifdown-bnep ifdown-routes ifup-ipppp    ifup-routes network-functions-ipv
ifdown-eth  ifdown-sit   ifup-ipv6     ifup-sit
ifdown-ipppp ifdown-tunnel ifup-isdn     ifup-tunnel
ifdown-ipv6 ifup         ifup-plip     ifup-wireless
[root@node01 network-scripts]# _
```

名称	类型	外部连接	主机连接	DHCP	子网地址
VMnet0	桥接模式	自动桥接	-	-	-
VMnet1	仅主机...	-	已连接	已启用	192.168.31.0
VMnet8	NAT 模式	NAT 模式	已连接	已启用	192.168.160.0

添加网络(E)... 移除网络(O) 重命名网络(W)...

VMnet 信息

☐ 桥接模式(将虚拟机直接连接到外部网络)(B)
 已桥接至(G): 自动 记住这个网段 待会配置IPADDR需要使用 自动设置(U)...

☒ NAT 模式(与虚拟机共享主机的 IP 地址)(N) NAT 设置(S)...

☐ 仅主机模式(在专用网络内连接虚拟机)(H)

☒ 将主机虚拟适配器连接到此网络(V)
 主机虚拟适配器名称: VMware 网络适配器 VMnet8

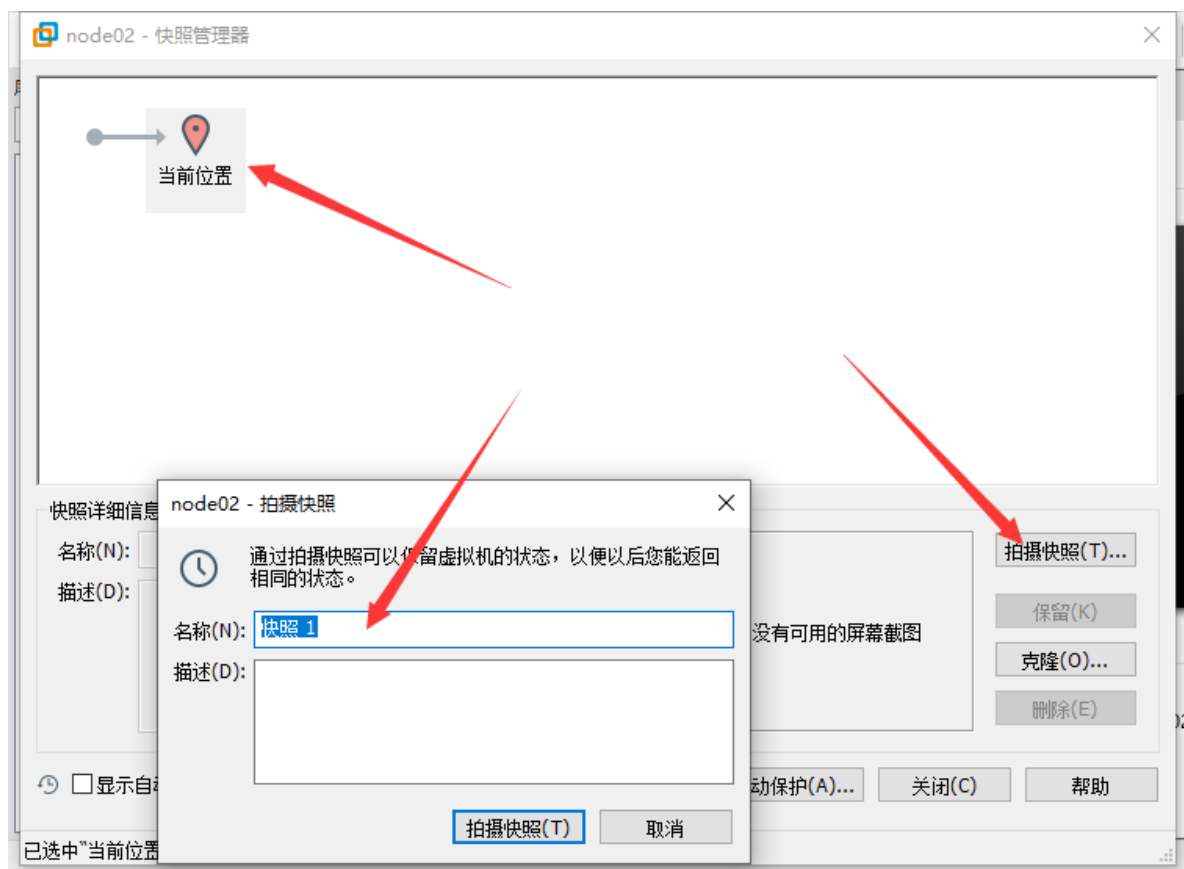
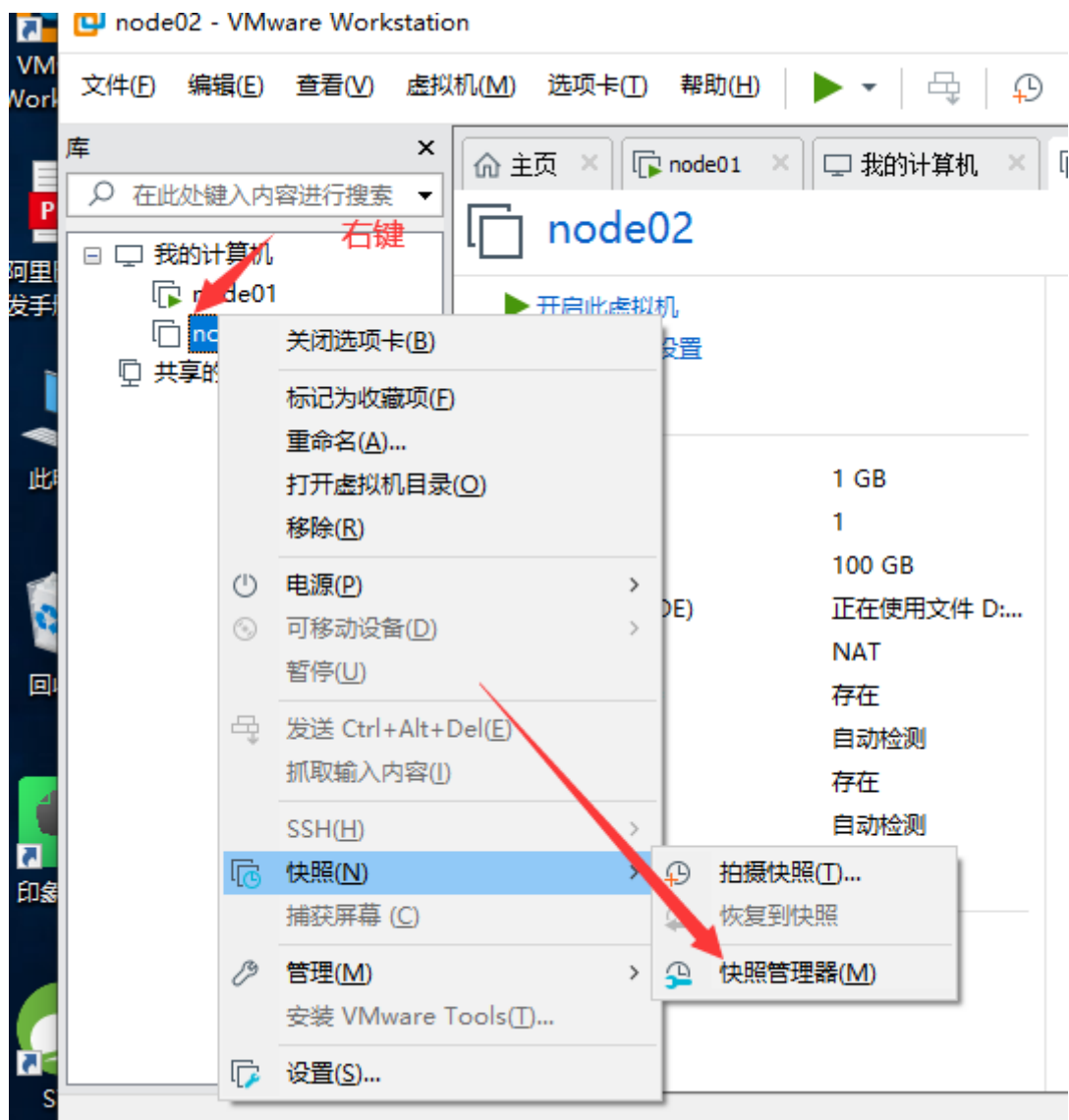
☒ 使用本地 DHCP 服务为 IP 地址分配给虚拟机(D) DHCP 设置(P)...

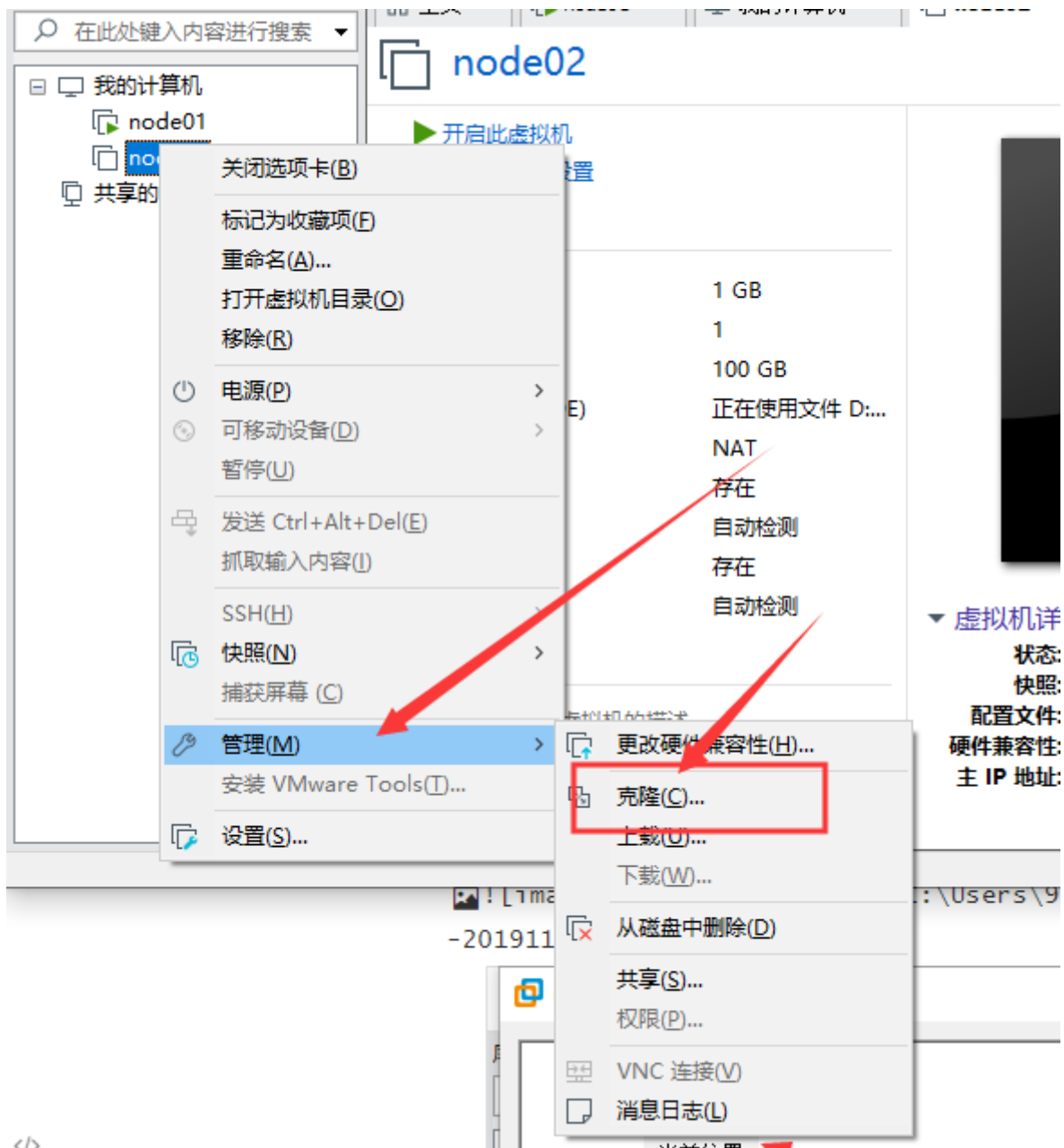
子网 IP (I) 192.168.160.0 子网掩码(M): 255.255.255.0

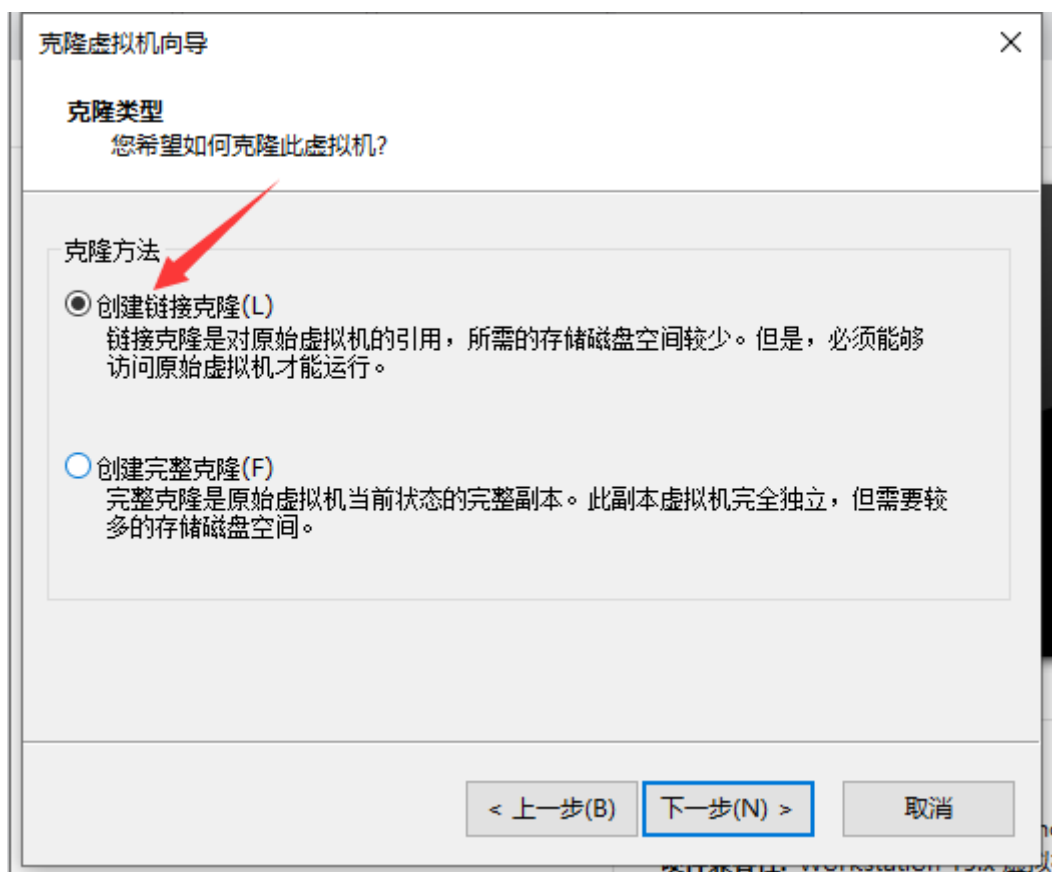
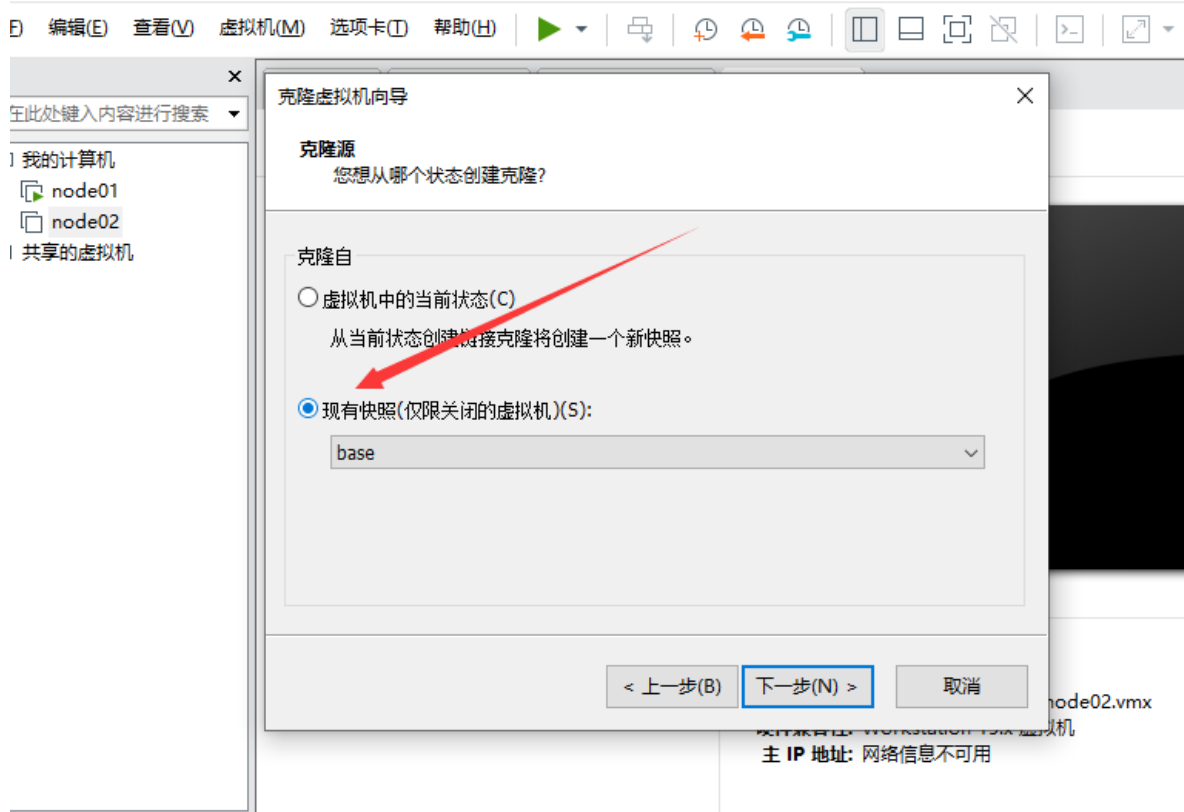
还原默认设置(R) 导入(I)... 导出(O)... 确定 取消 应用(A) 帮助

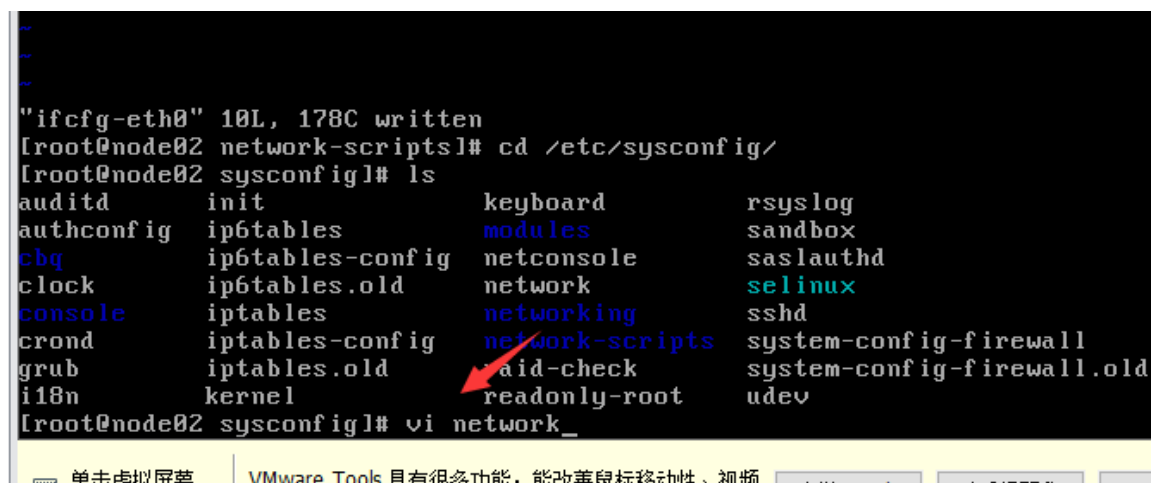
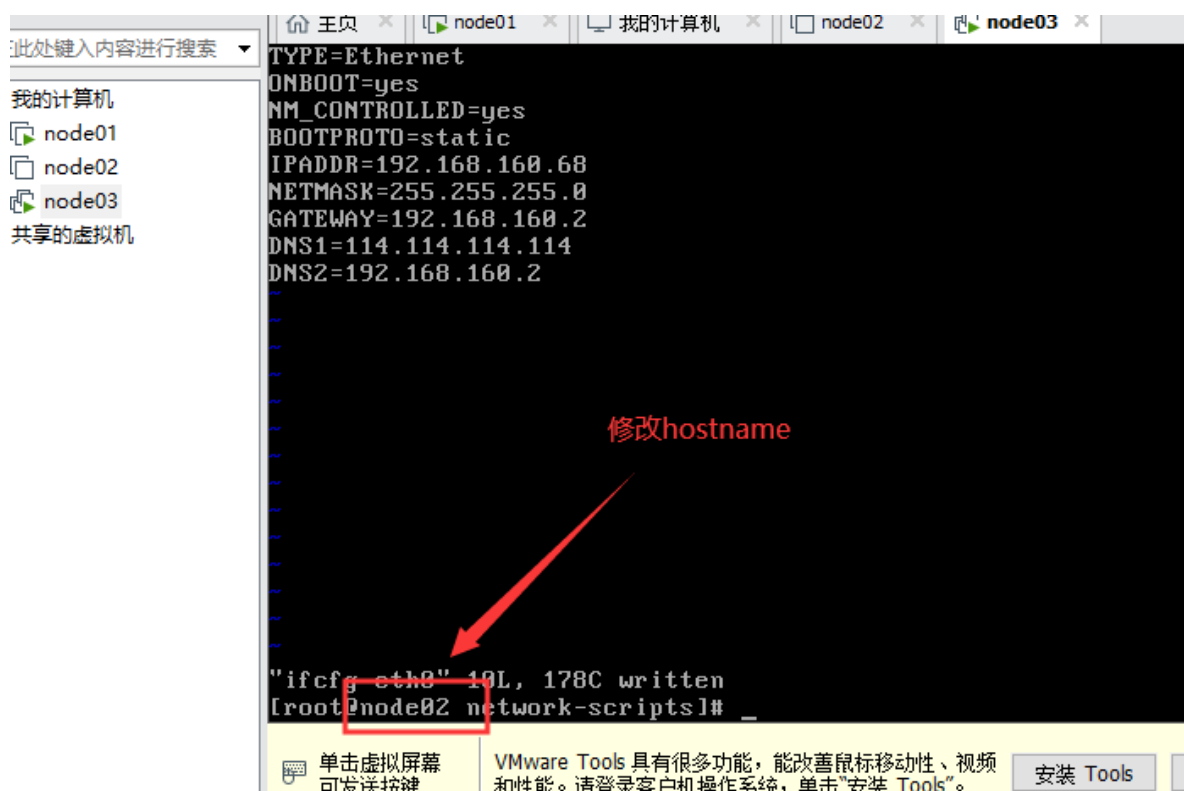
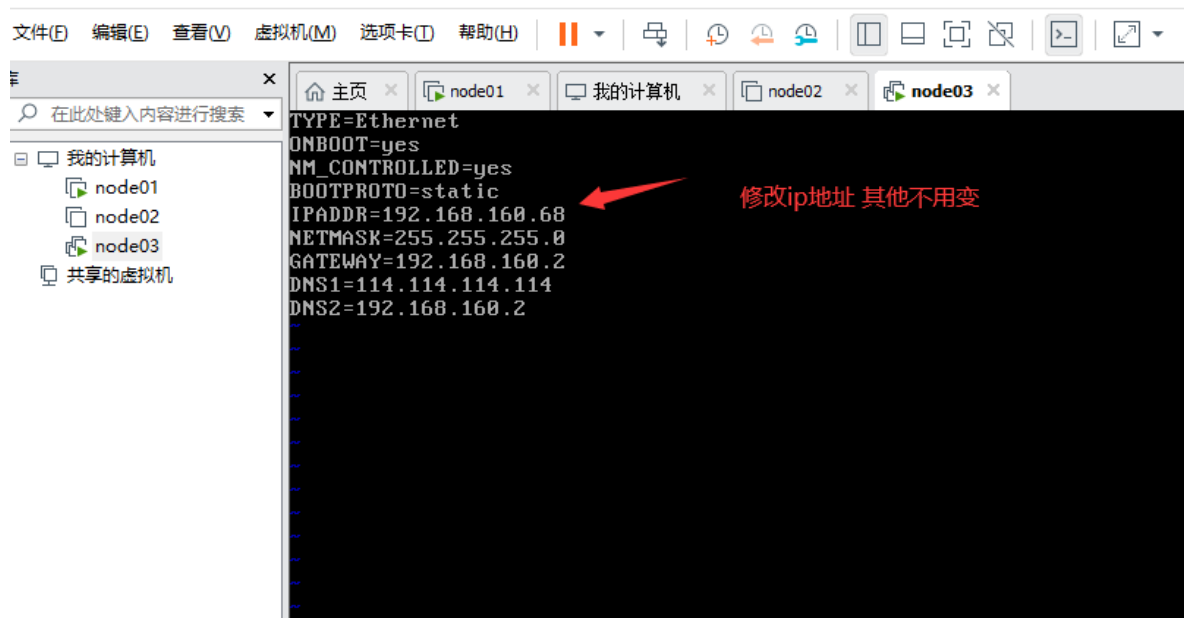
```

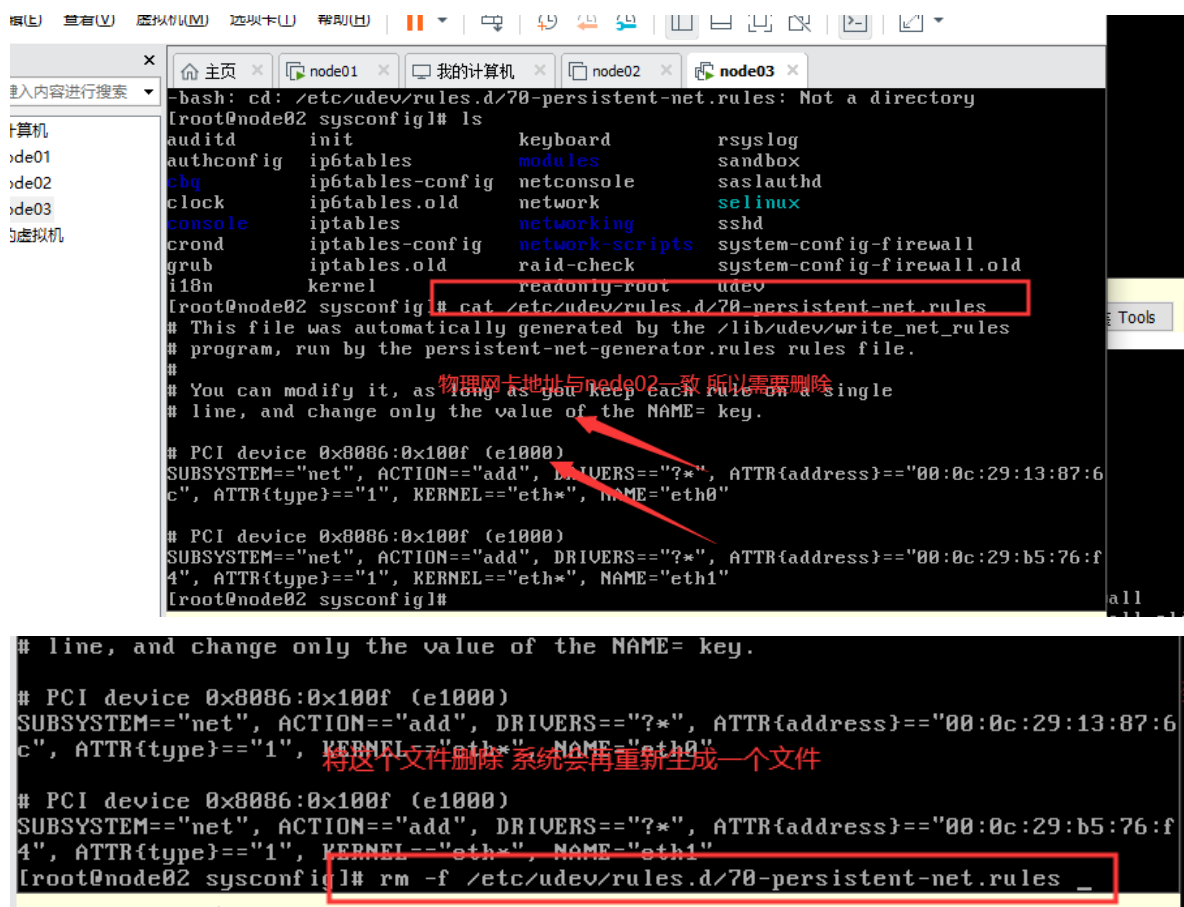
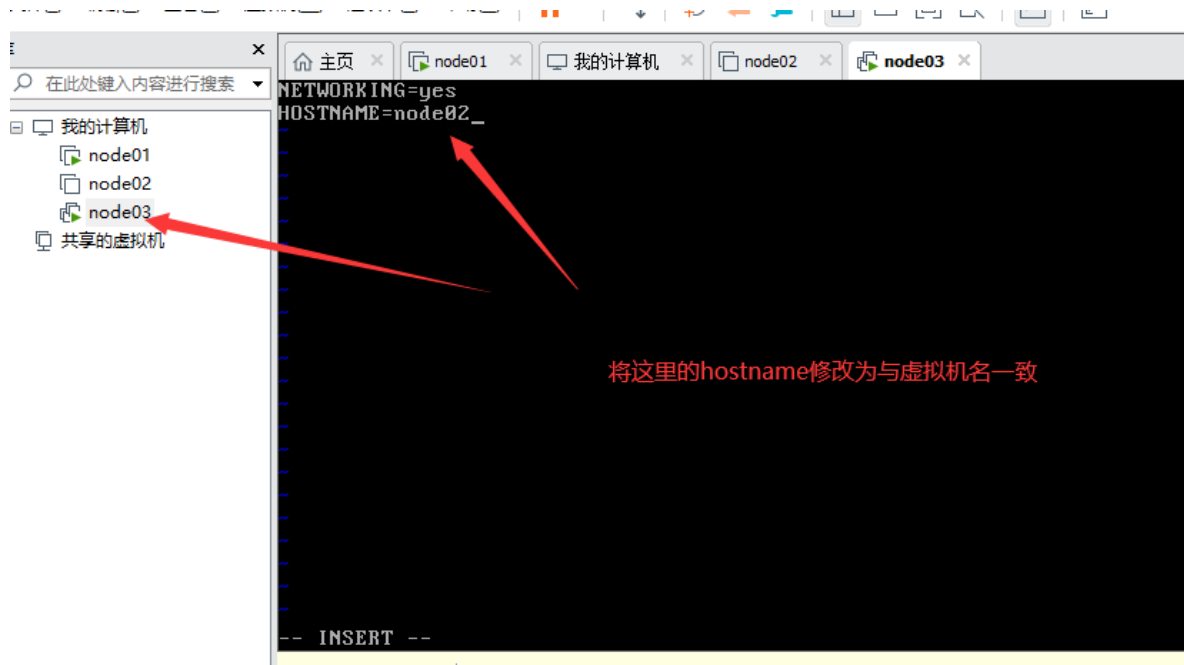
64 bytes from 39.156.66.14: icmp_seq=11 ttl=128 time=26.0 ms
^C
--- www.a.shifen.com ping statistics ---
11 packets transmitted, 11 received, 0% packet loss, time 10643ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 25.160/25.833/27.329/0.625 ms
[root@node02 network-scripts]# ls
ifcfg-eth0    ifdown-isdn    ifup-aliases  ifup-plusb    init.ipv6-global
ifcfg-lo      ifdown-post    ifup-bnep     ifup-post     net.hotplug
ifdown       ifdown-ppp     ifup-eth      ifup-ppp      network-functions
ifdown-bnep  ifdown-routes ifup-ippp     ifup-routes   network-functions-ipv6
ifdown-eth   ifdown-sit     ifup-ipv6     ifup-sit
ifdown-ippp  ifdown-tunnel  ifup-isdn     ifup-tunnel
ifdown-ipv6  ifup           ifup-plip     ifup-wireless
[root@node02 network-scripts]# cat ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
TYPE=Ethernet
ONBOOT=yes
NM_CONTROLLED=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.160.66
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.160.2
DNS1=114.114.114.114
DNS2=192.168.160.2
[root@node02 network-scripts]#
  
```









修改完之后 可以直接reboot 重启虚拟机 然后ping www.baidu.com 测试是否连通

克隆完成后需要修改的三个地方

- 1、修改ip地址
- 2、修改hostname
- 3、删除一个文件

因为这个文件中保存了网卡的物理地址与网卡名的关系 会自动生成一个新的文件

六、通过xshell 和xftp连接虚拟机

```

drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 4096 Nov 26 05:45 xdg
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Sep 23 2011 xinetd.d
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root 4096 Nov 26 05:45 yum
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 969 Feb 22 2013 yum.conf
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Nov 26 05:45 yum.repos.d
[root@node03 etc]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:B5:76:F4
          inet addr:192.168.160.68  Bcast:192.168.160.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:feb5:76f4/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:376 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:23 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:20147 (19.6 KiB)  TX bytes:1784 (1.7 KiB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 b)

[root@node03 etc]#

```

输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。

1 192.168.160.68:22 × +

Xshell 6 (Build 0111)

Copyright (c) 2002 NetSarang Computer, Inc. All rights reserved.

Type 'help' to learn how to use Xshell prompt.

[C:\~]\$ ssh root@192.168.160.68

Connecting to 192.168.160.68:22...

Connection established.

To escape to local shell, press 'Ctrl+Alt+J'.

WARNING! The remote SSH server rejected X11 forwarding request.

Last login: Tue Nov 26 06:45:35 2019

[root@node03 ~]#