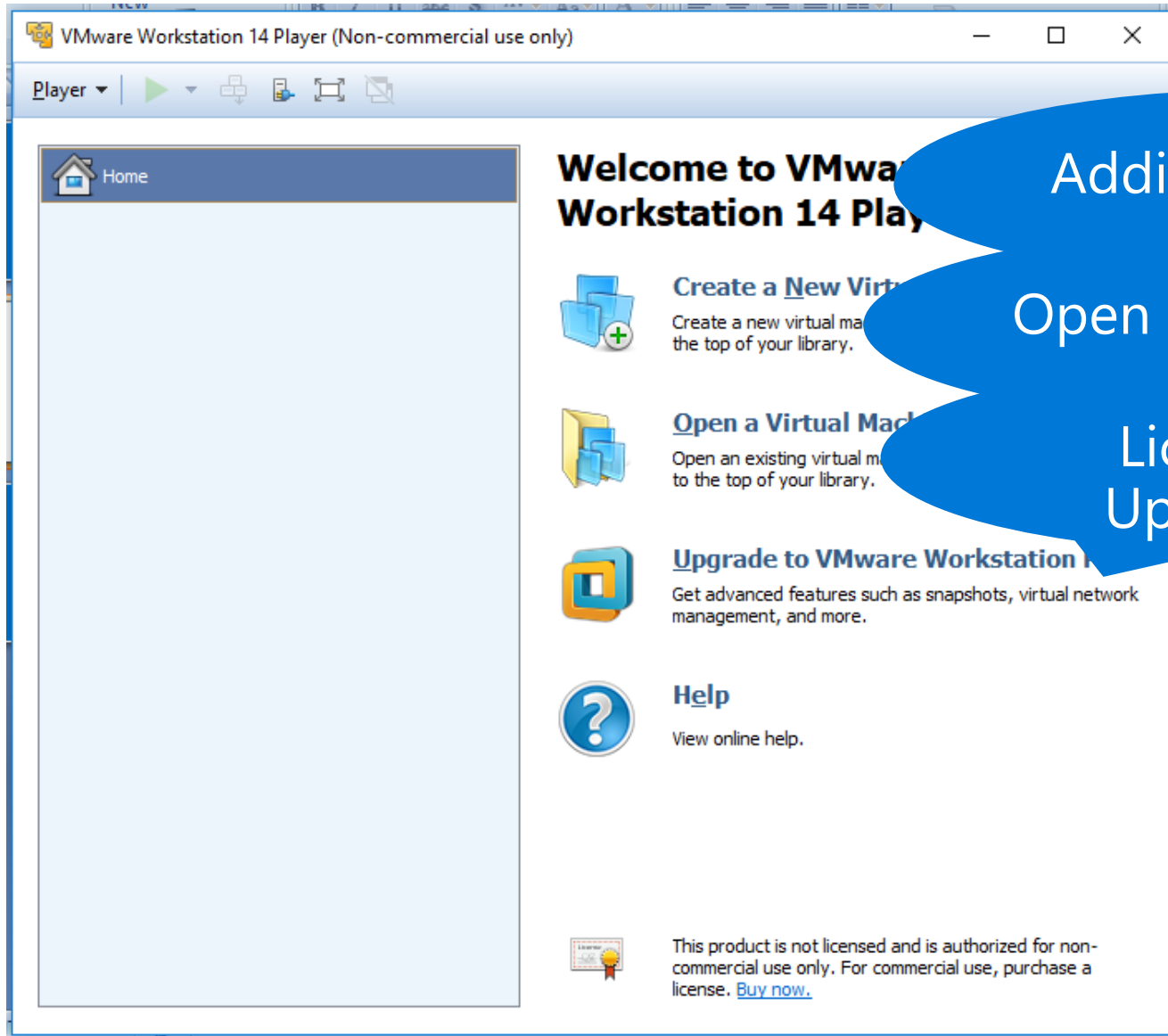




vmware



# VMware



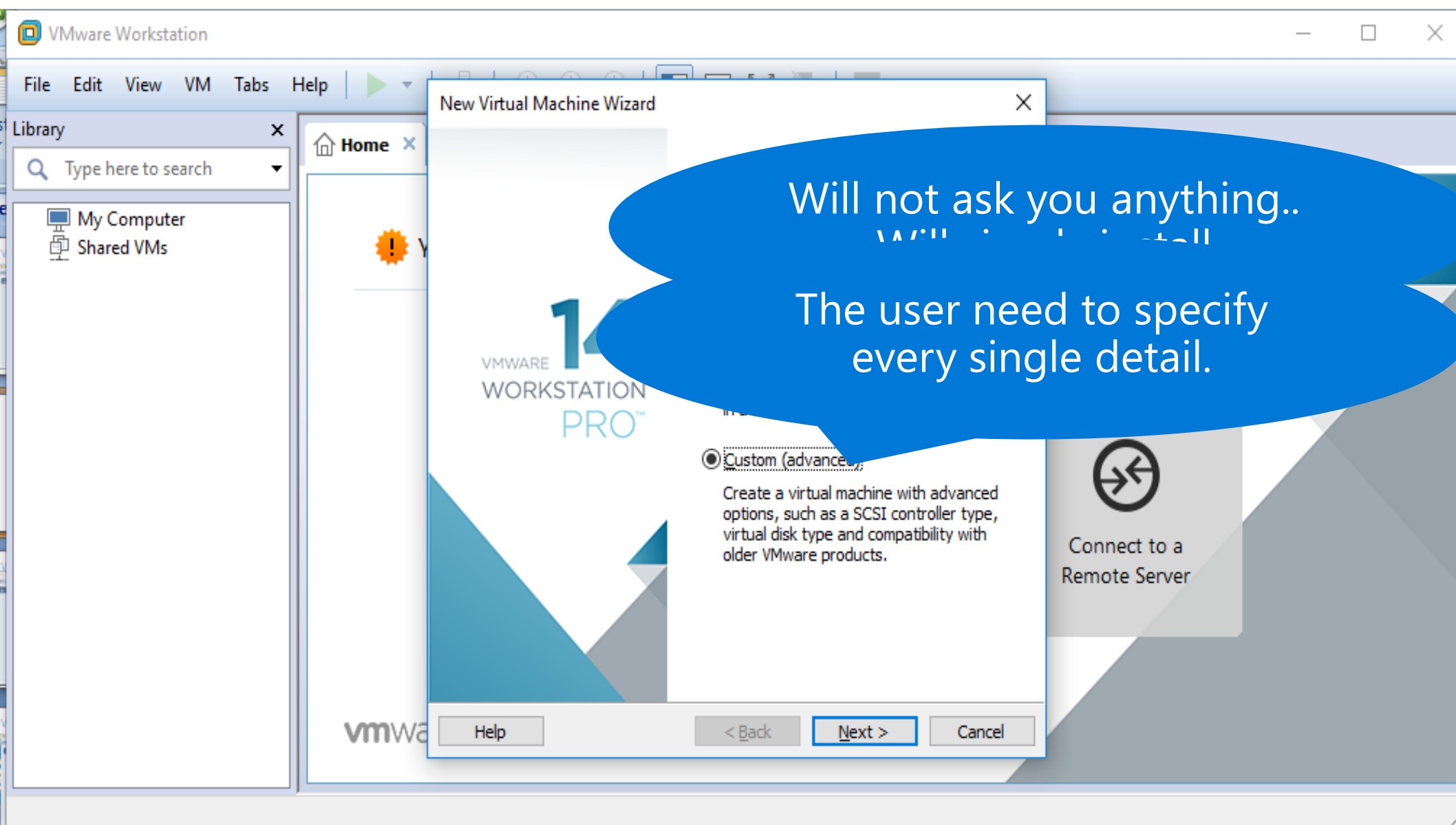
Home Screen

Adding a new VM

Open existing VM

License Key  
Upgradation

# VMware



# VMware

## Adding Image

### New Virtual Machine Wizard

#### Welcome to the New Virtual Machine Wizard

A virtual machine is like a physical system. How will you install the guest operating system?

Install from:

☒ Installer disc:

DVD RW Drive (G:)

➔ Insert the installer disc into this drive

☐ Installer disc image file (iso):

☐ I will install the operating system later.

The virtual machine will be created with a blank hard disk.

From CD

iso image on HDD

No image.. Blank partition  
would be created

Help

< Back

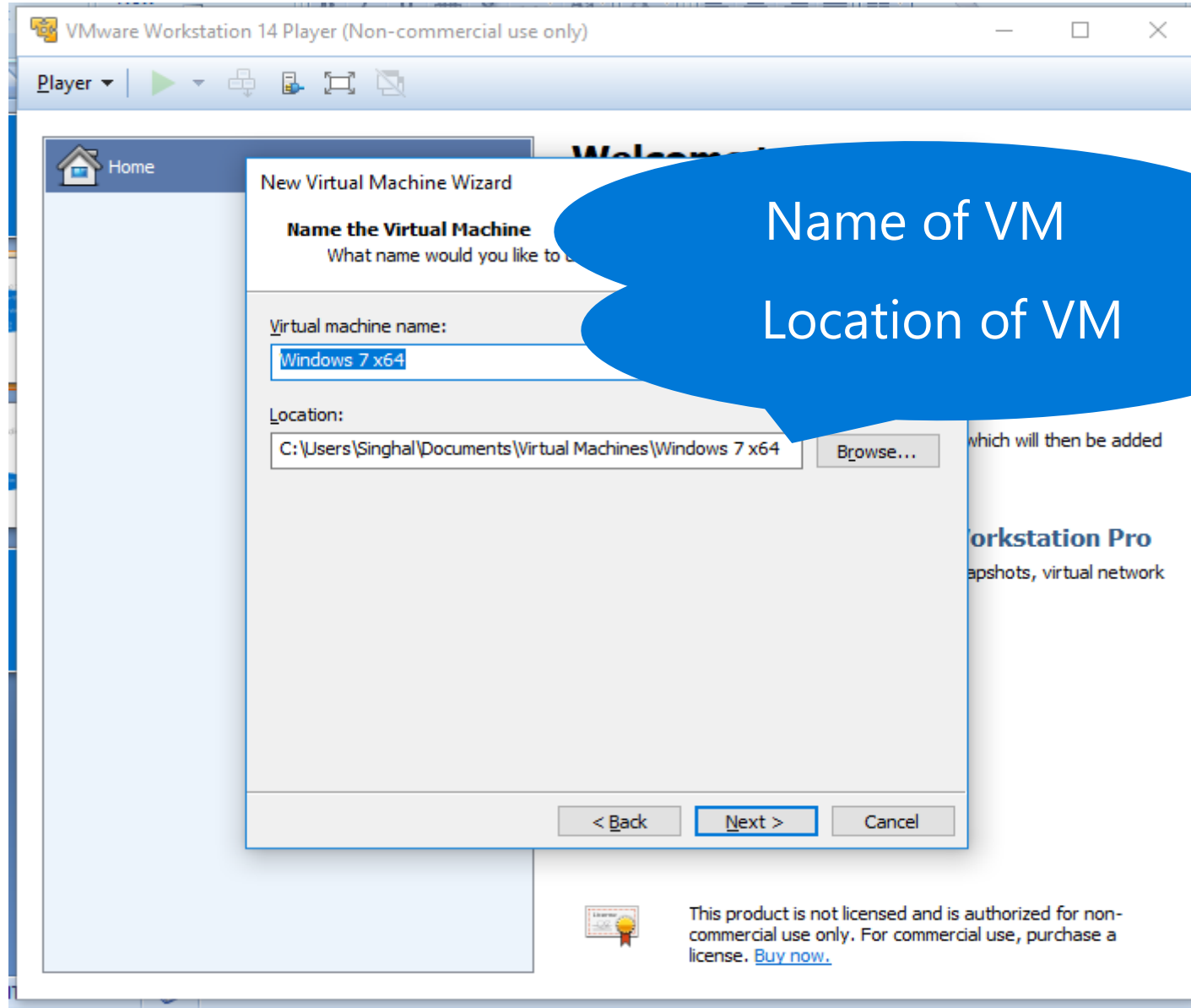
Next >

Cancel

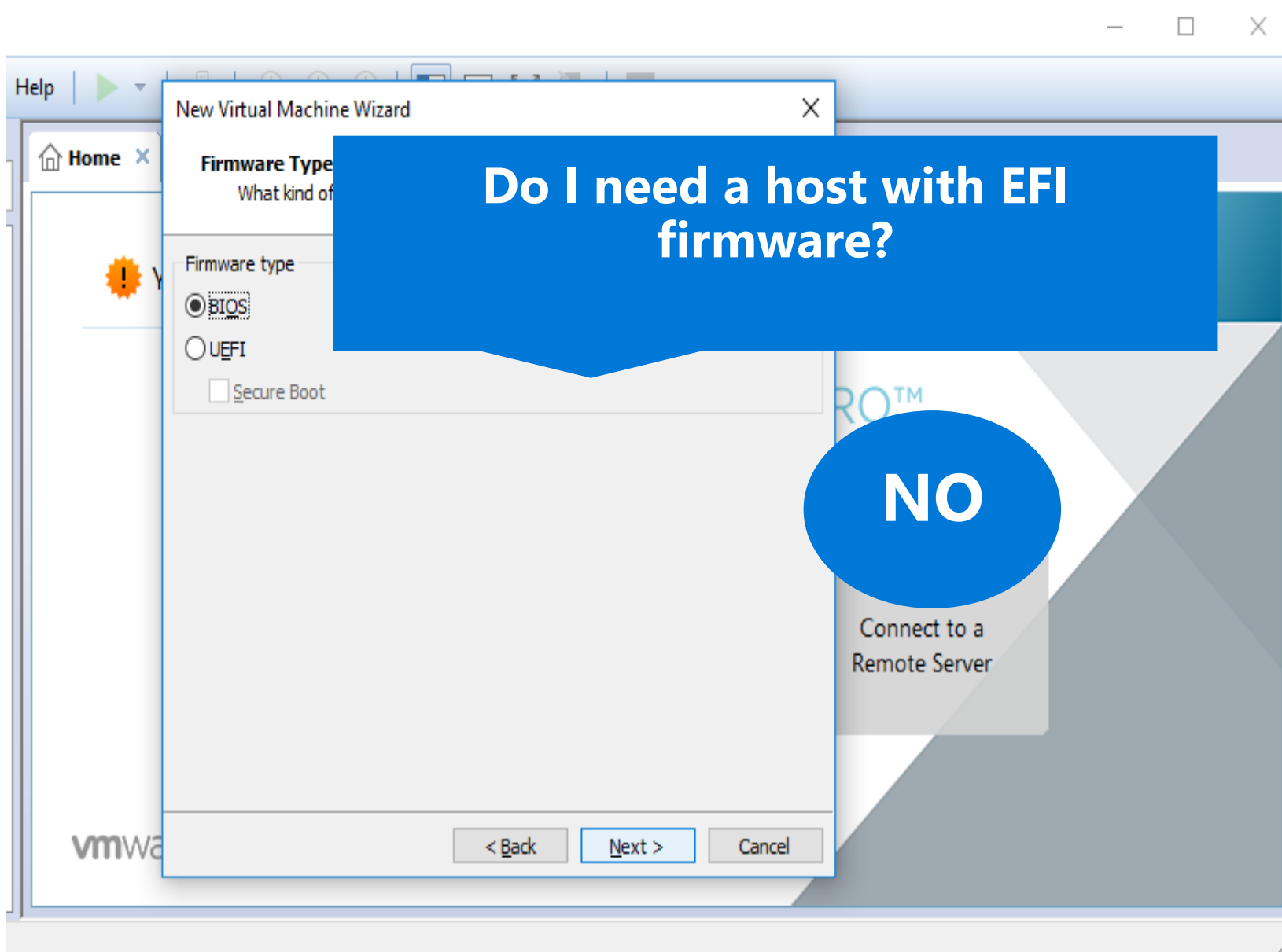


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## Adding Windows Image



# Vmware: Firmware Setting



Decide what kind of boot option you want?

Basic Input/Output System

Or

Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)

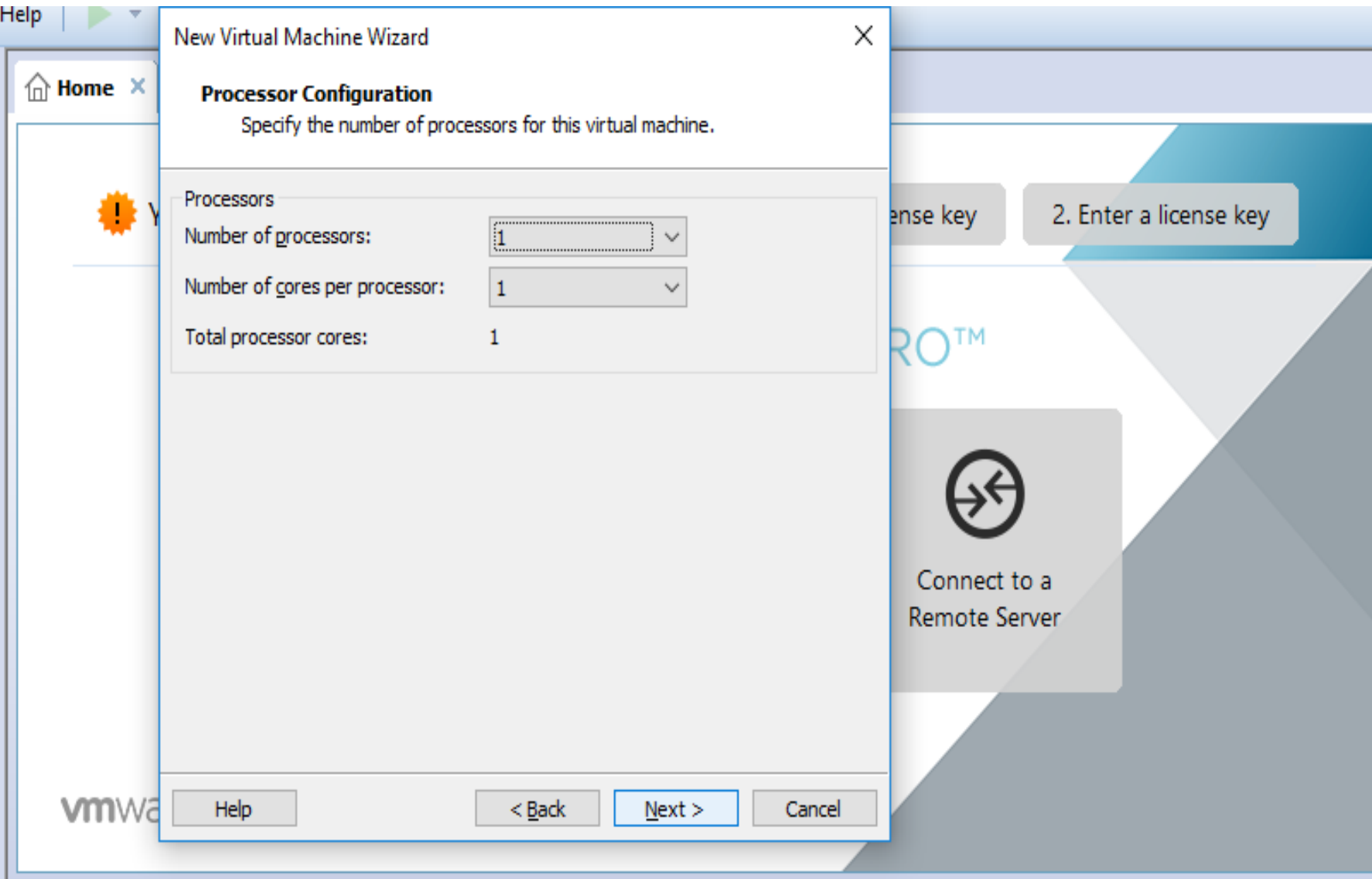
Advantage:

It's the way of the future

Boot from >2TB volumes

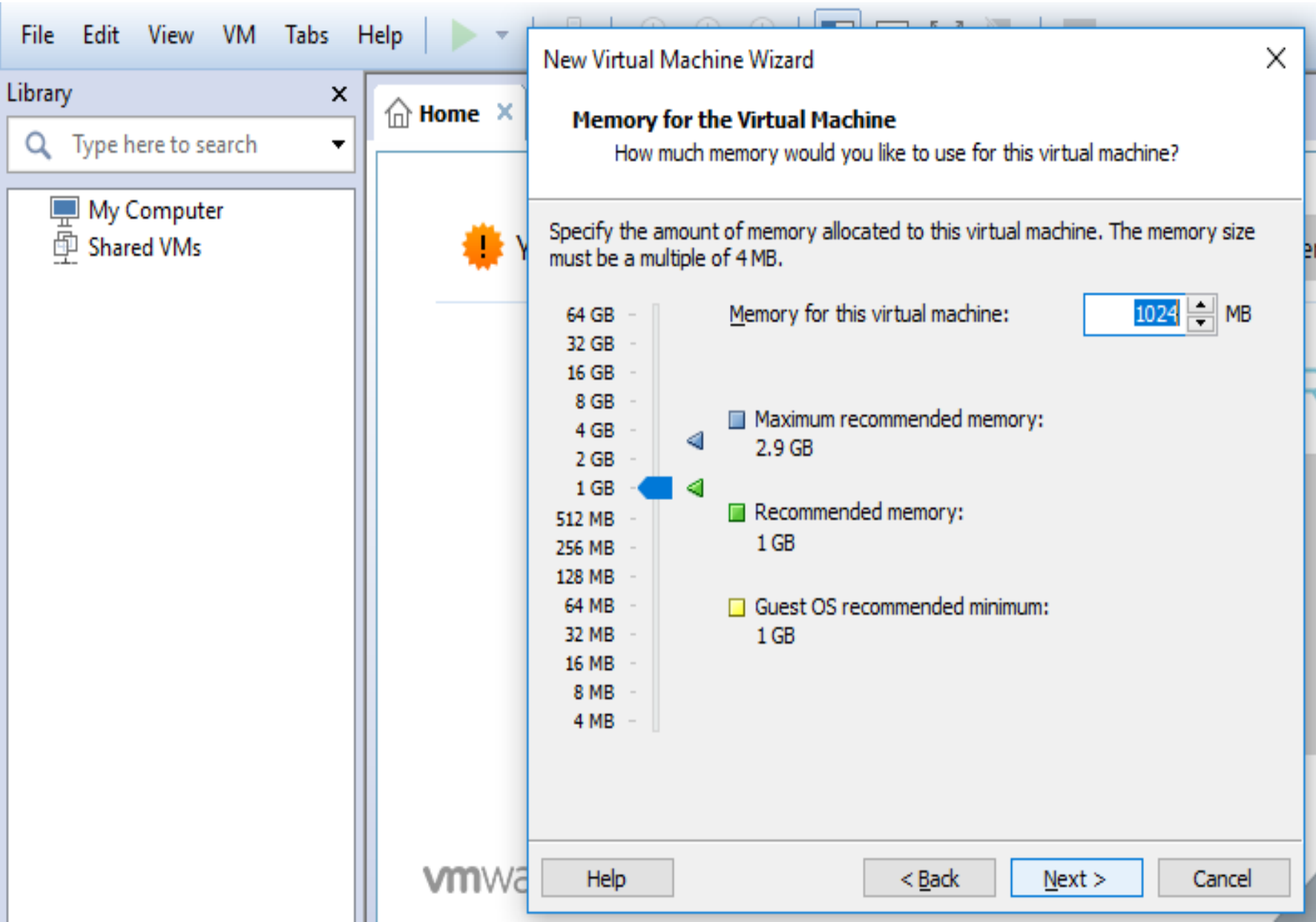
UEFI knows about filesystems

# Vmware: Processor Setting



As per your requirement and system configuration, assign the processors and cores to the VM

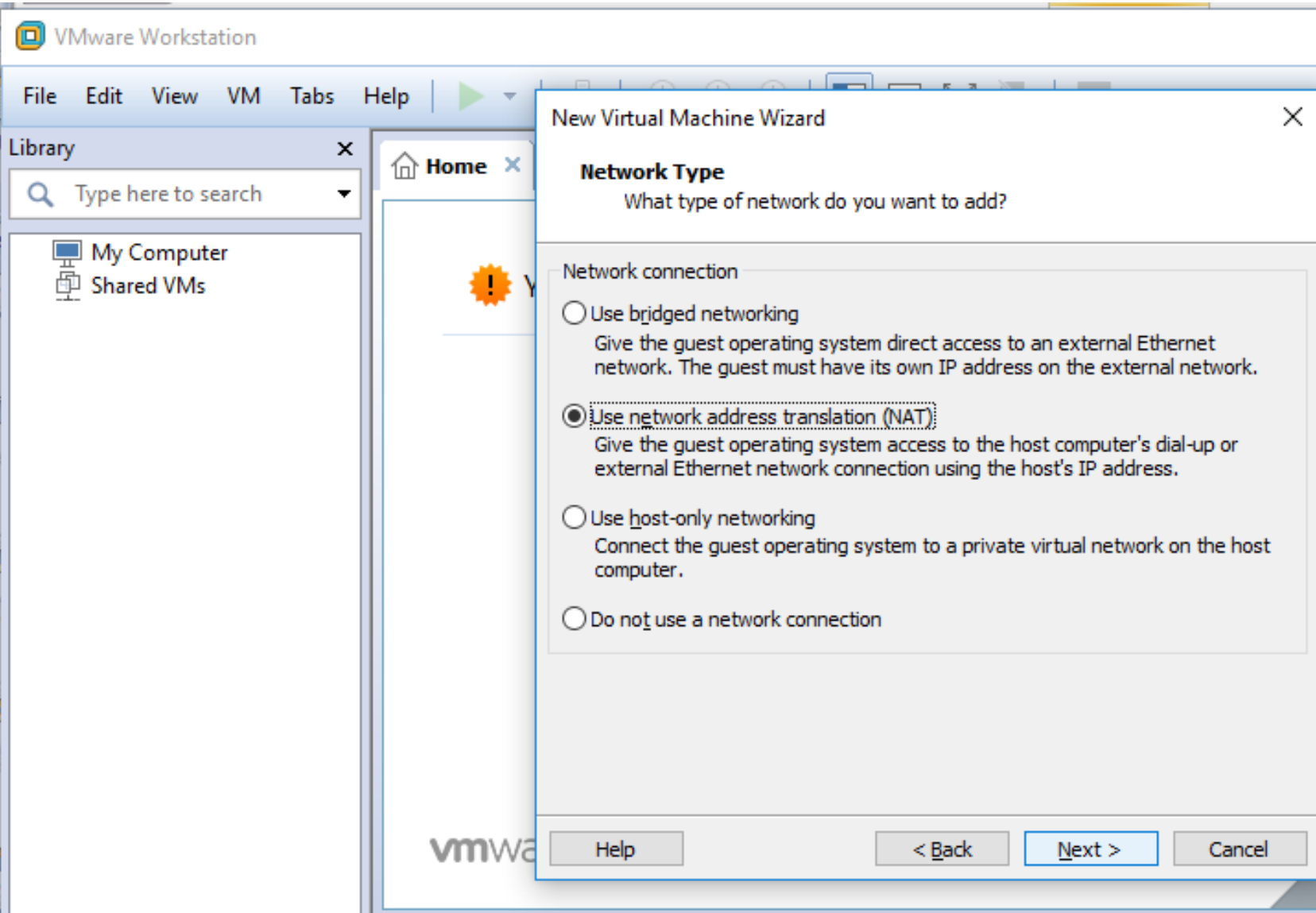
# Vmware: Memory Setting



As per your requirement and system configuration, assign the memory for the VM

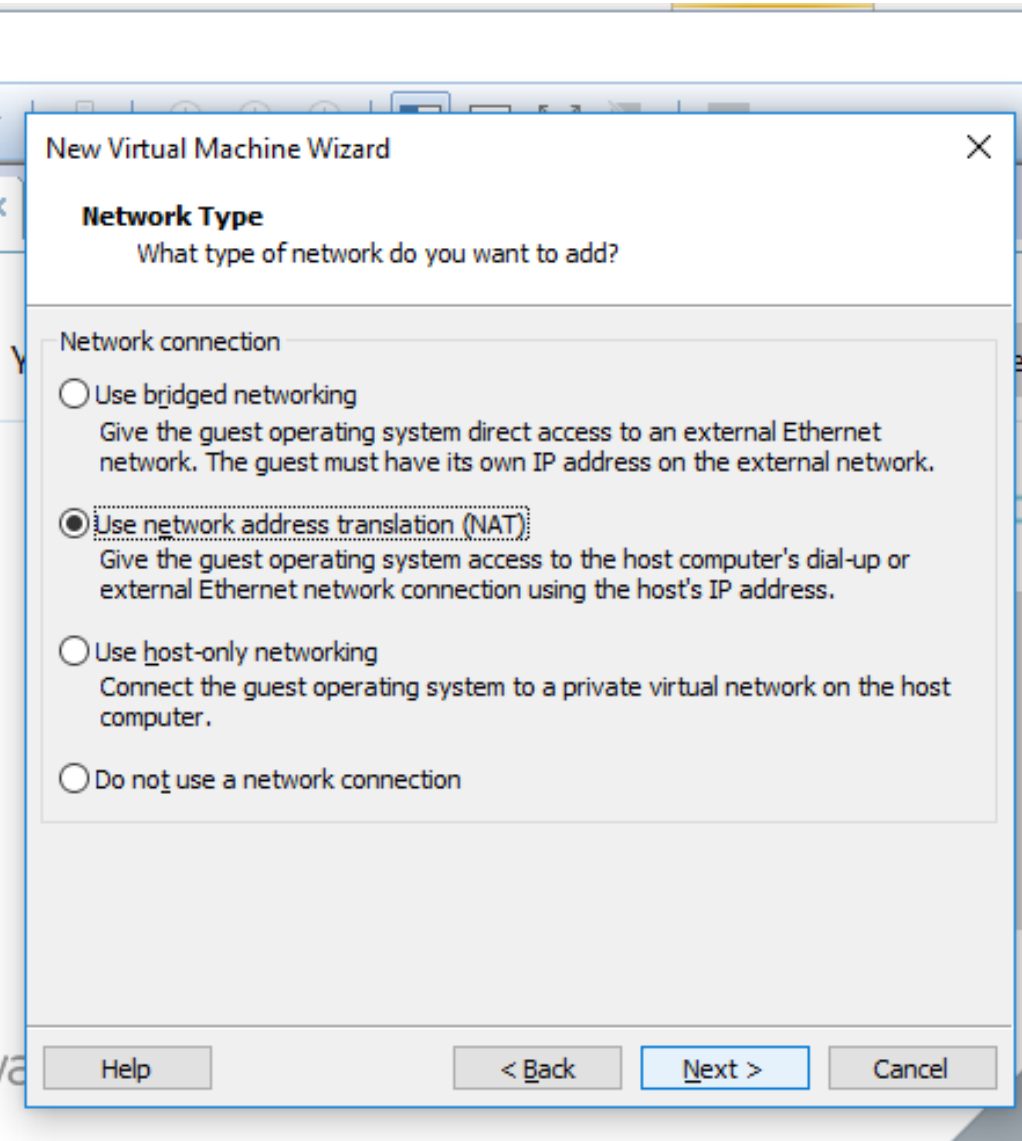


# Vmware: Network Setting



If you are creating a remote virtual machine, you must select either a custom network or no network connection.

# Vmware: Network Setting



## Use bridged networking

With bridged networking, the virtual machine has direct access to an external Ethernet network. The virtual machine must have its own IP address on the external network.

## Use network address translation (NAT)

With NAT, the virtual machine and the host system share a single network identity that is not visible outside the network.

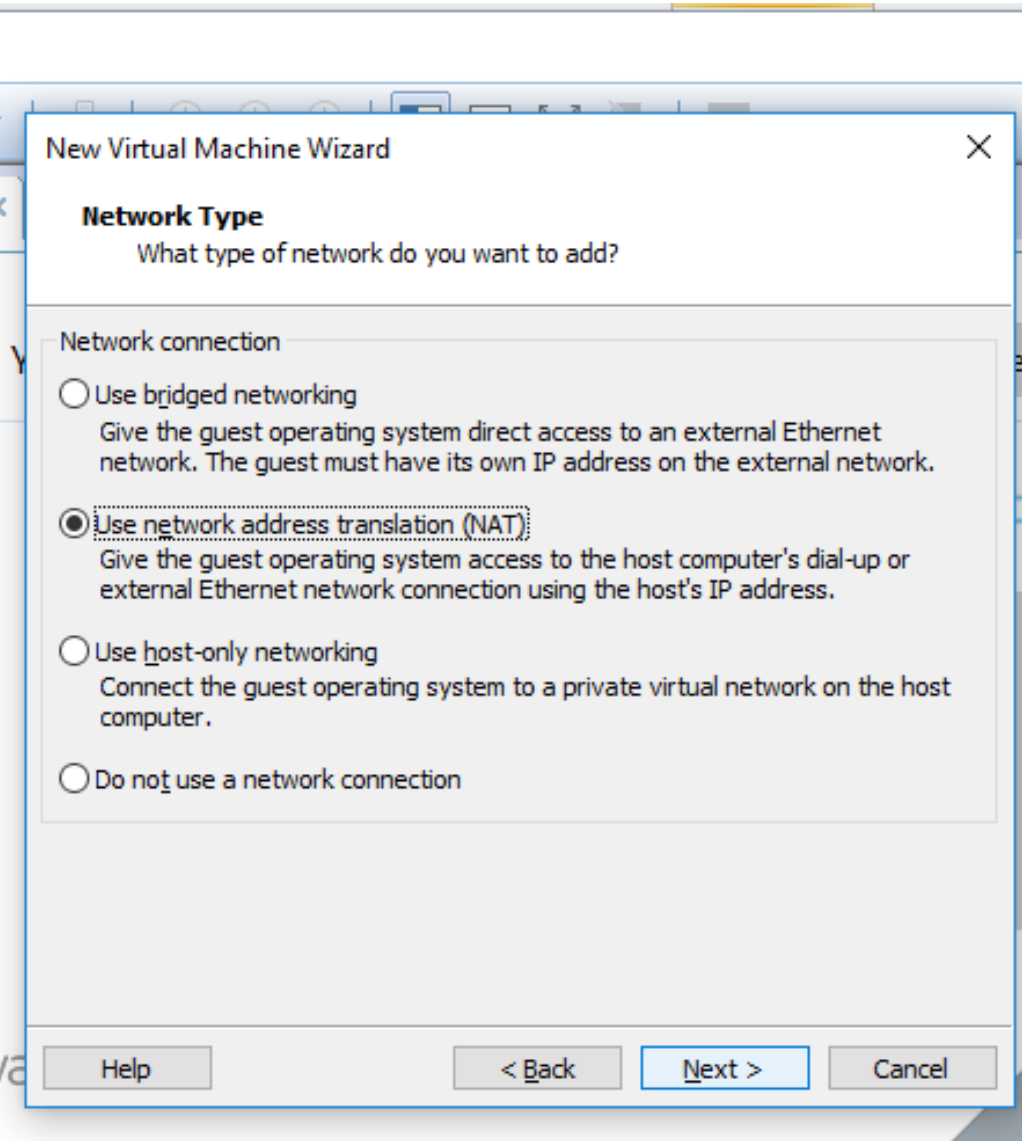
## Use host-only networking

Host-only networking provides a network connection between the virtual machine and the host system, using a virtual network adapter that is visible to the host operating system.

## Do not use a network connection

Do not configure a network connection for the virtual machine.

# Vmware: Network Setting



## Use bridged networking

If your host system is on a network and you have a separate IP address for your virtual machine

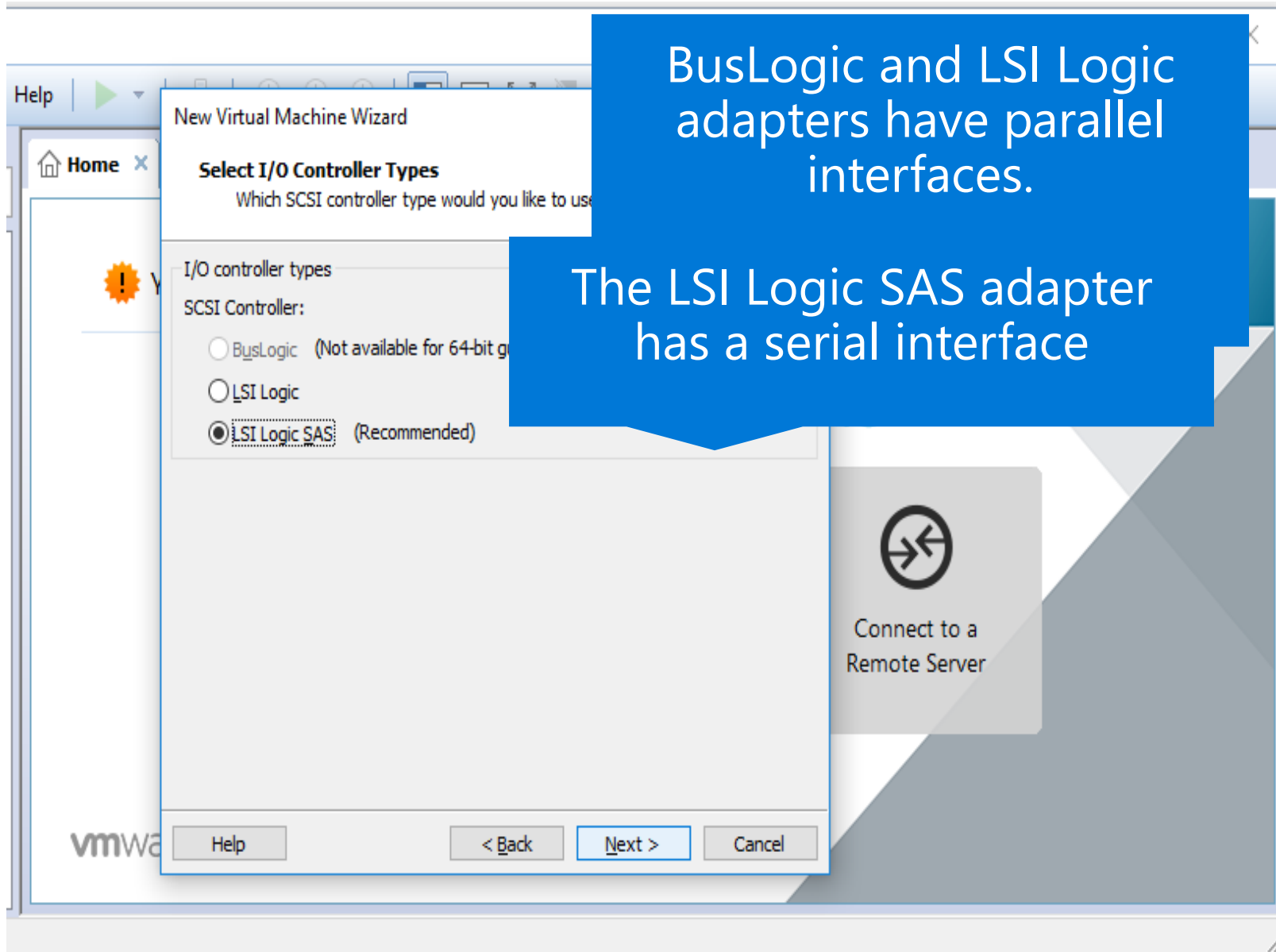
## Use network address translation (NAT)

Select NAT if you do not have a separate IP address for the virtual machine, but you want to be able to connect to the Internet.

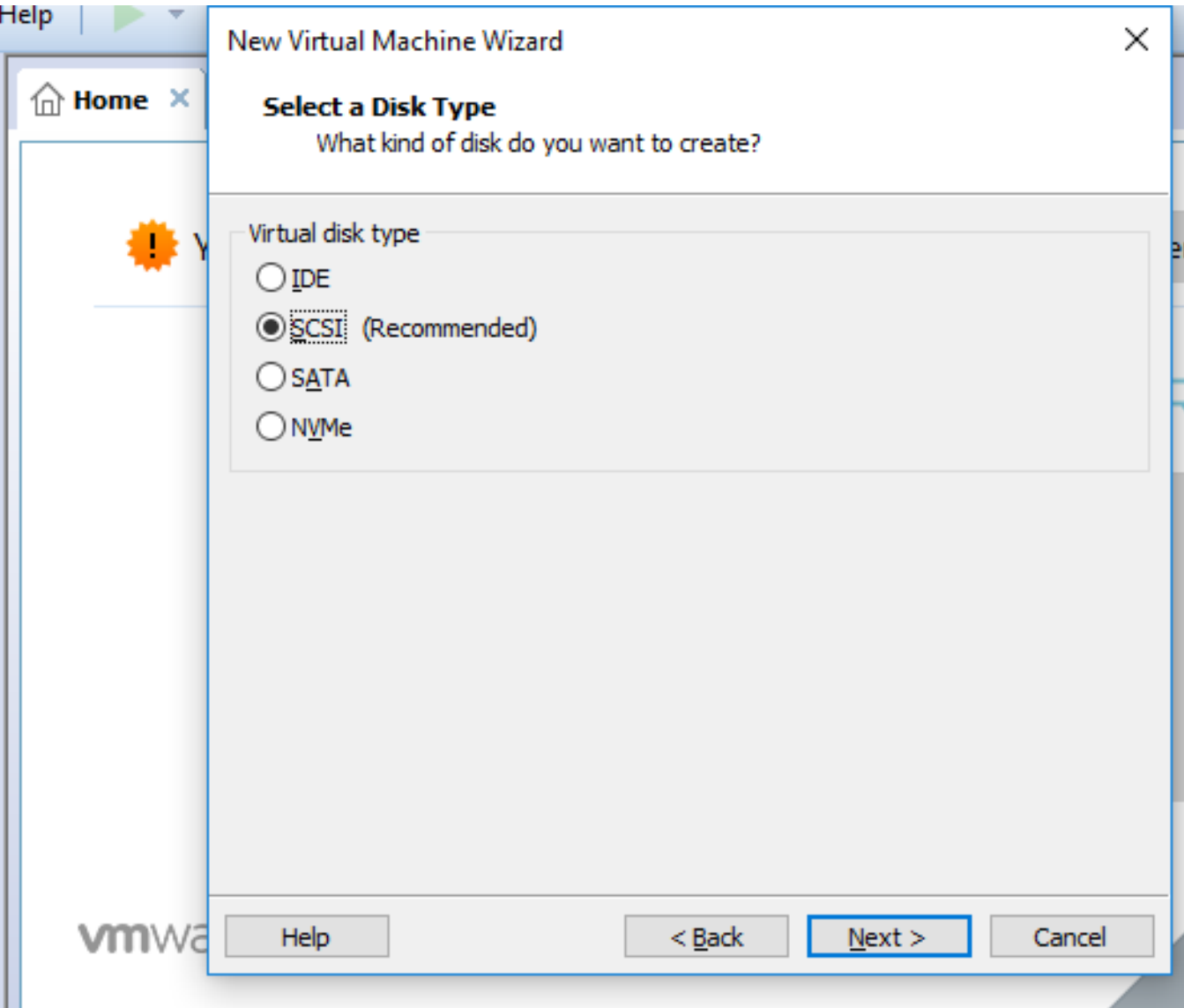
## Use host-only networking

With host-only networking, the virtual machine can communicate only with the host system and other virtual machines in the host-only network. Select host-only networking to set up an isolated virtual network.

# Vmware: I/O Controller



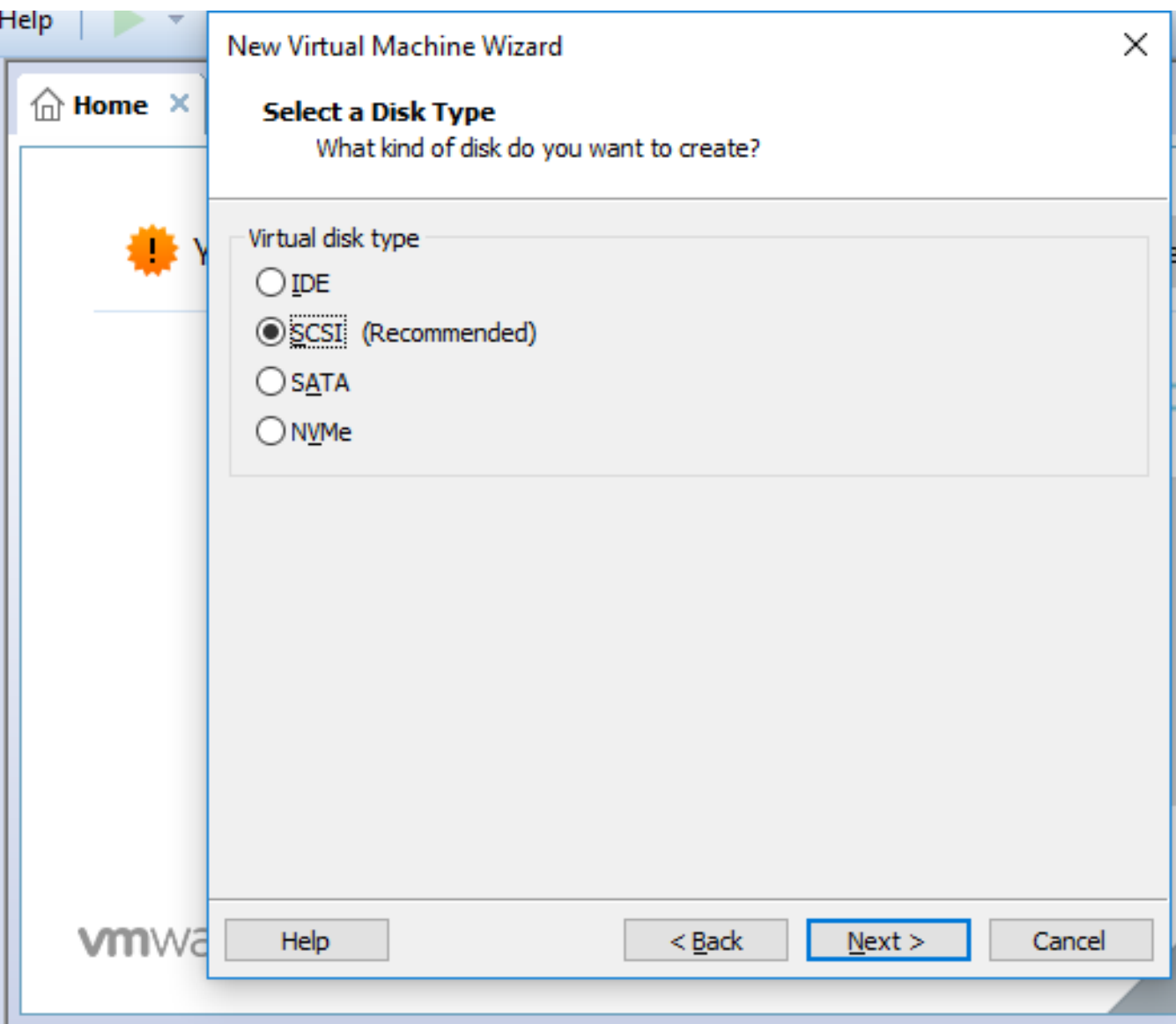
# Vmware: Disk Type



You can set up a virtual disk as an IDE disk for any guest operating system.

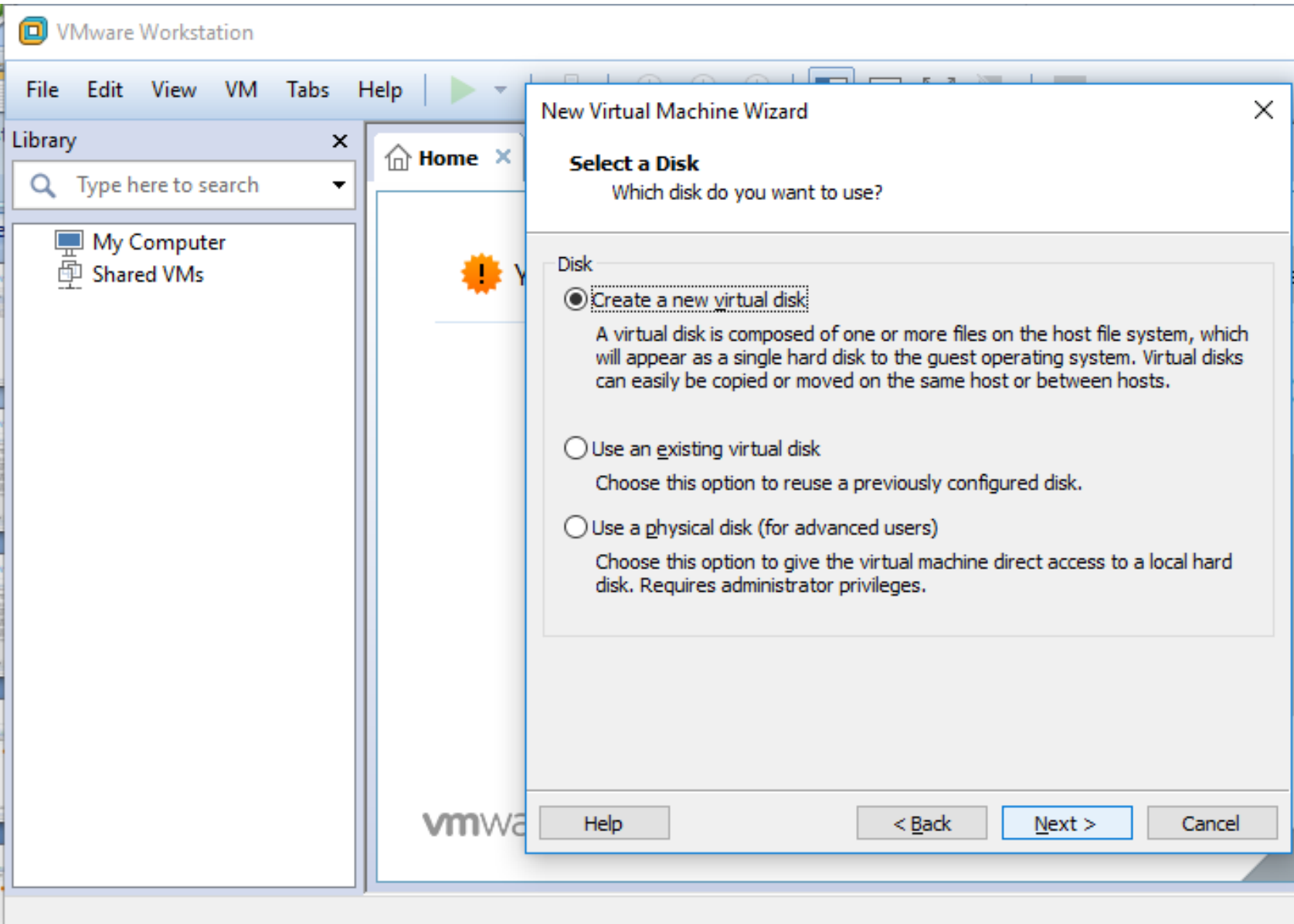
You can set up a virtual disk as a SCSI disk for any guest operating system that has a driver for the LSI Logic or BusLogic SCSI controller available in the virtual machine.

# Vmware: Disk Type



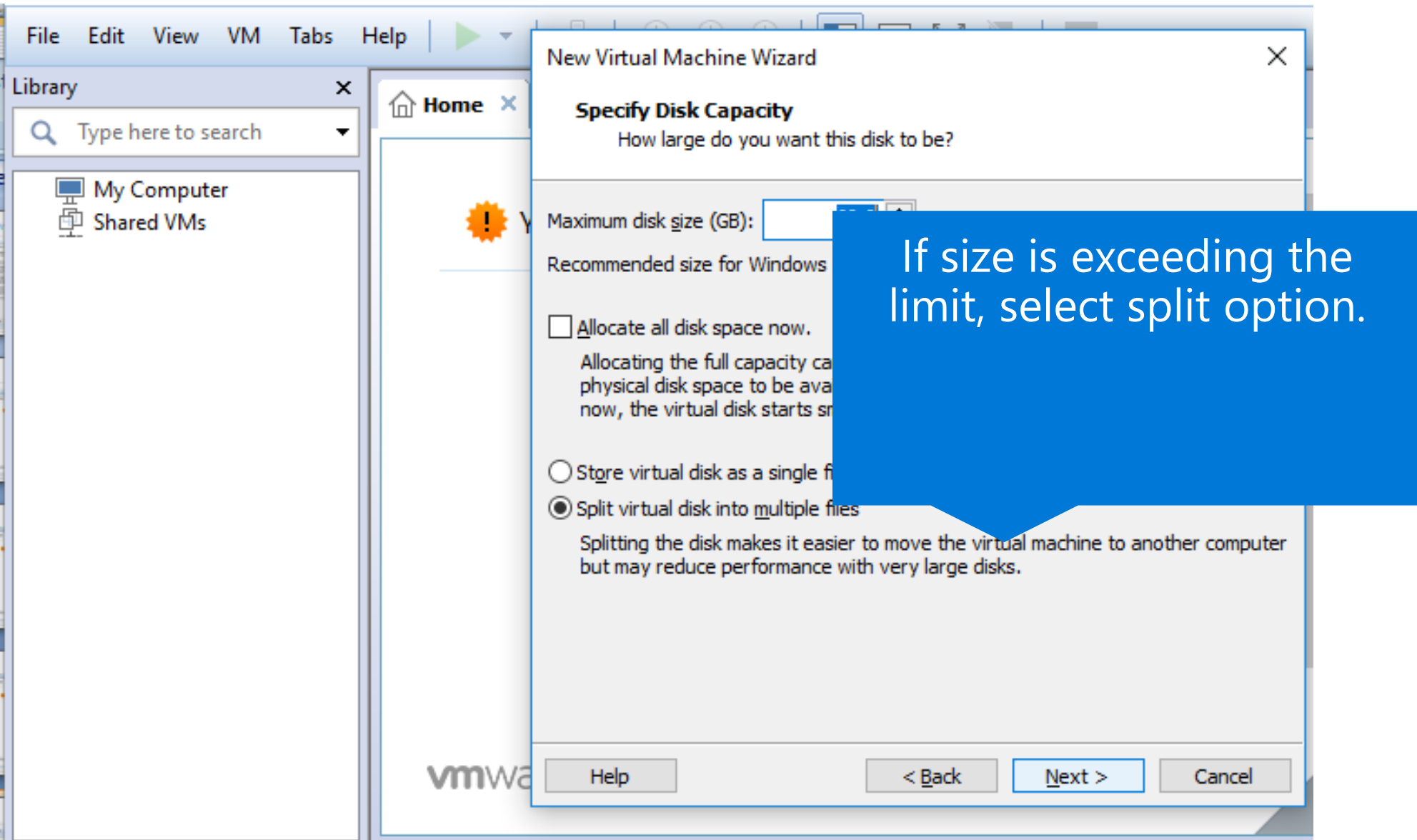
Option	Description
IDE	Create an IDE device. You can add up to four IDE devices to a virtual machine.
SCSI	Create a SCSI device. You can add up to 60 SCSI devices to a virtual machine.
SATA	Create a SATA device. You can add up to 120 SATA devices, four controllers, and 30 devices per controller
NVMe	Non Volatile Memory Express Create an NVMe device. You can add up to 60 NVMe devices, four controllers, and 15 devices per controller.

# Vmware: Disk Type



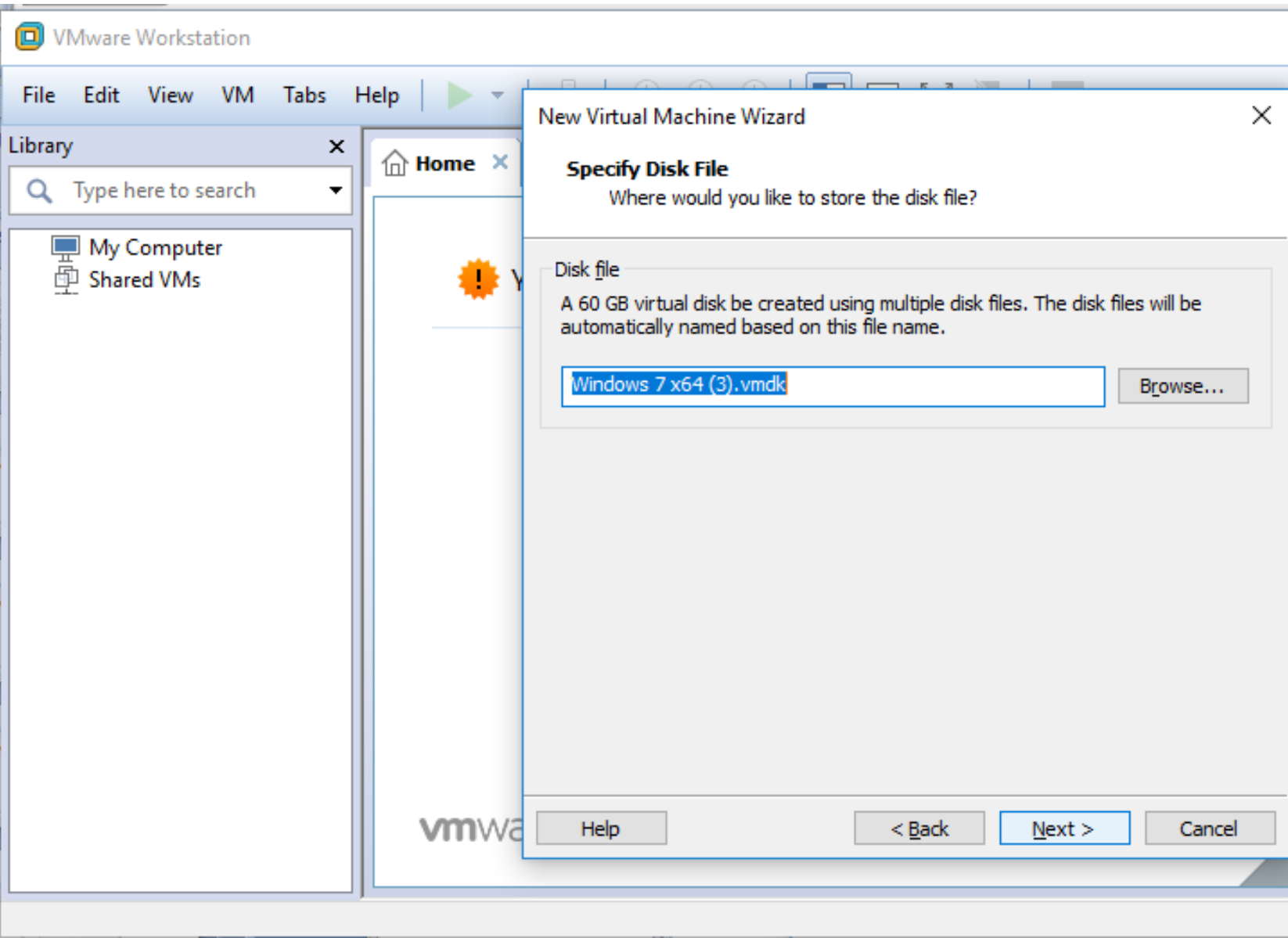
Allocate memory to the VM. Depending upon your need and system requirement select the option.

# Vmware: Disk Capacity

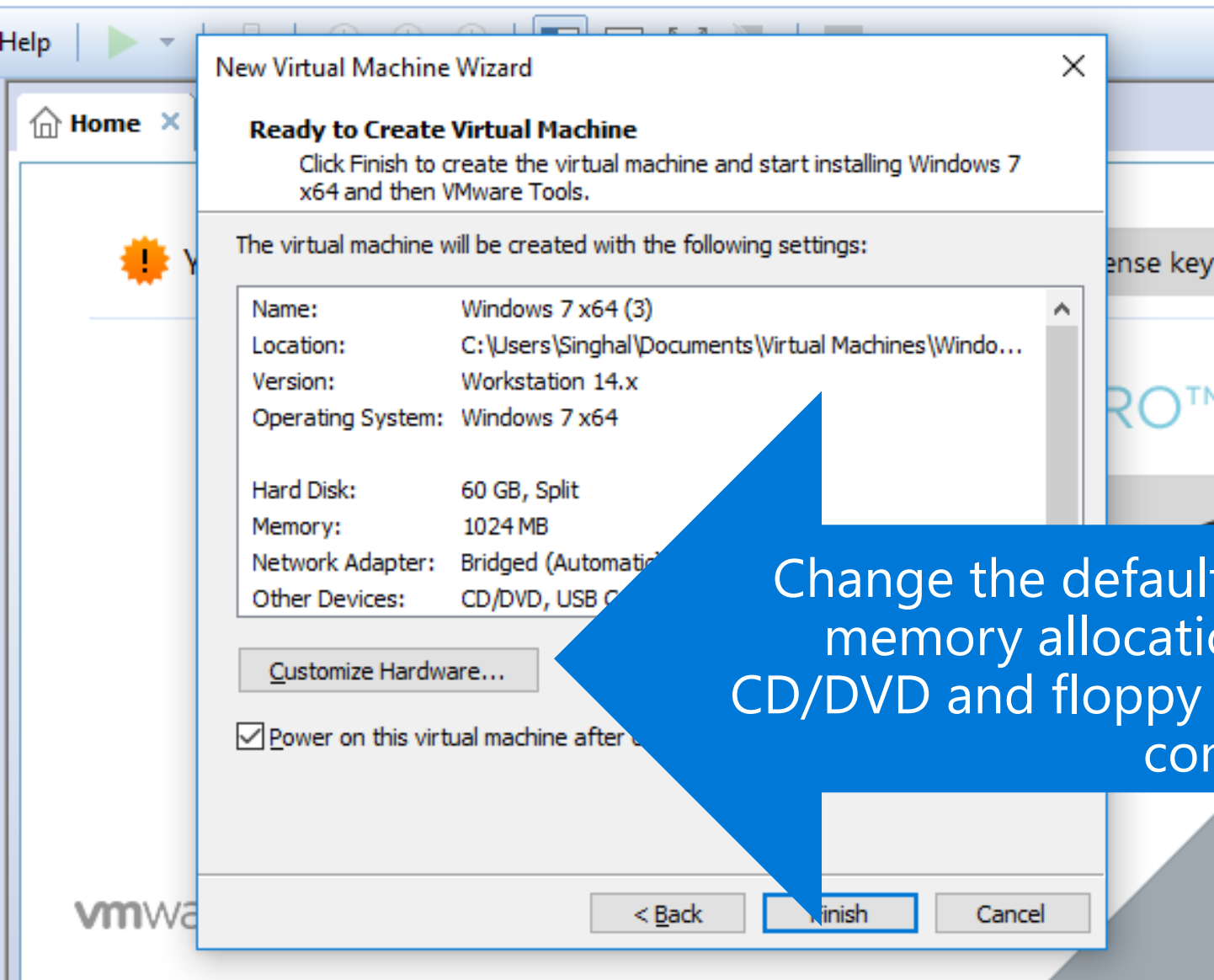




# Vmware: Disk Type



# Vmware: Customization



Change the default hardware settings, including memory allocation, number of virtual CPUs, CD/DVD and floppy drive settings, and the network connection type.

