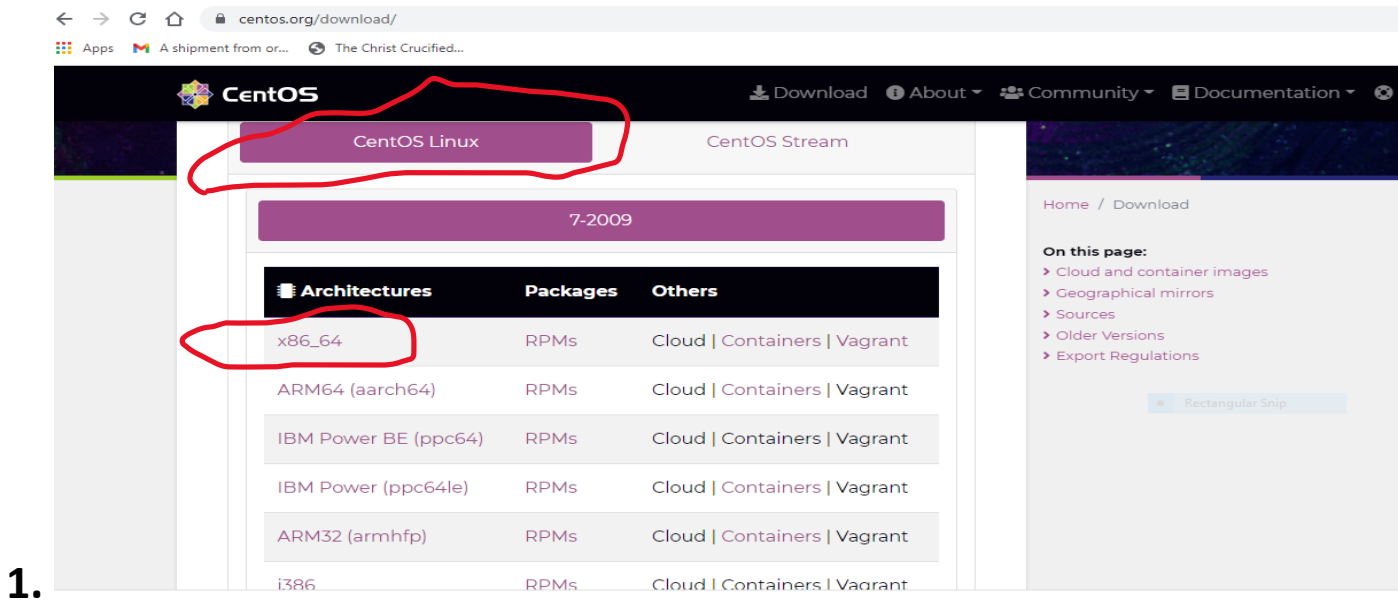# CentOS installation



**1.**

 The first step I went to google and type CentOS. org and headed over to CentOS root over the home page and click on it, then I was being given two choices on which to pick.

**2.** In the second part I was given some links to choose from. CentOS are distributed as an ISO image, and those links are called mirrors. I download packages and install OS updates. So, I chose the mirrors compared to what's close to me (as a state I live in). And the second picture shows an index Iso which directs you on what to choose. It provides Names, Last modified or updated, and the size of the Iso file.

**2.**

In order to conserve the limited bandwidth available, ISO images are not downloadable from mirror.centos.org

**The following mirrors in your region should have the ISO images available:**

http://mirrors.tripadvisor.com/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
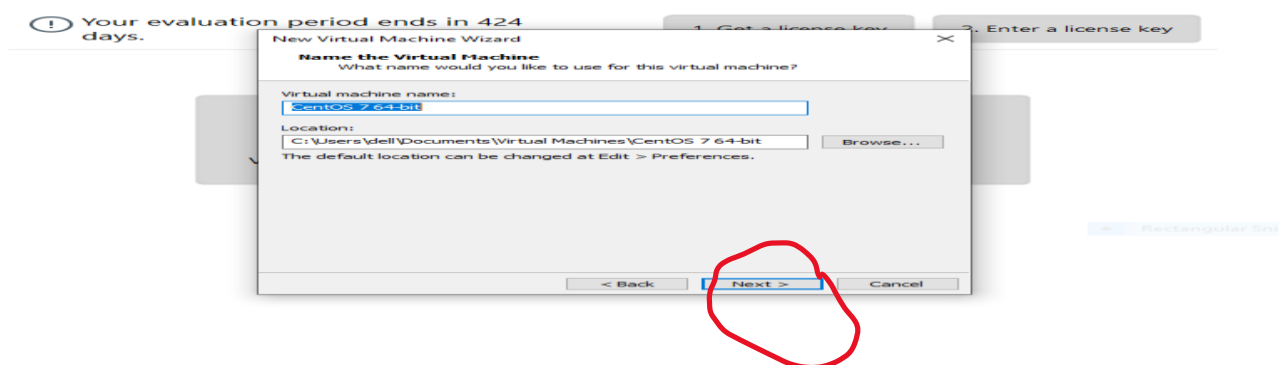http://mirrors.mit.edu/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/

**Other mirrors further away:**

http://mirror.nodesdirect.com/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirror.dal.nexril.net/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirror.datto.com/CentOS/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirror.sfo12.us.leaseweb.net/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirror.teklinks.com/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirror.net.cen.ct.gov/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirrors.rit.edu/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirrors.xtom.com/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirror.us-midwest-1.nexcess.net/CentOS/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/
http://mirrors.advancedhosters.com/centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/

# Index of /centos/7.9.2009/isos/x86_64/

```
../
0_README.txt                                06-Nov-2020 14:32          2495
CentOS-7-x86_64-DVD-2009.iso                04-Nov-2020 11:37     4712300544
CentOS-7-x86_64-DVD-2009.torrent            06-Nov-2020 14:44         180308
CentOS-7-x86_64-Everything-2009.iso         02-Nov-2020 15:18    10200547328
CentOS-7-x86_64-Everything-2009.torrent     06-Nov-2020 14:44         389690
CentOS-7-x86_64-Minimal-2009.iso            03-Nov-2020 14:55     1020264448
CentOS-7-x86_64-Minimal-2009.torrent        06-Nov-2020 14:44          39479
CentOS-7-x86_64-NetInstall-2009.iso         26-Oct-2020 16:26      602931200
CentOS-7-x86_64-NetInstall-2009.torrent     06-Nov-2020 14:44          23567
sha256sum.txt                               04-Nov-2020 11:38            398
sha256sum.txt.asc                           06-Nov-2020 14:37           1258
```

4. after it was downloaded, I opened my virtual machine and install centos Linux. Named it and browse for the Iso file I have downloaded, place it in. and click Next.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

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

Virtual machine name:
CentOS 7 64-bit

Location:
C:\Users\dell\Documents\Virtual Machines\CentOS 7 64-bit   Browse...
The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

**5.** I set up the language in (English)and the country and select the map location near my time zone. And I select the installation destination, as default it selected the local standard disk, and click done. create your root Username and your server's name and your password and you will wait for the installation to finish and click on reboot and login.



**5b.**



.
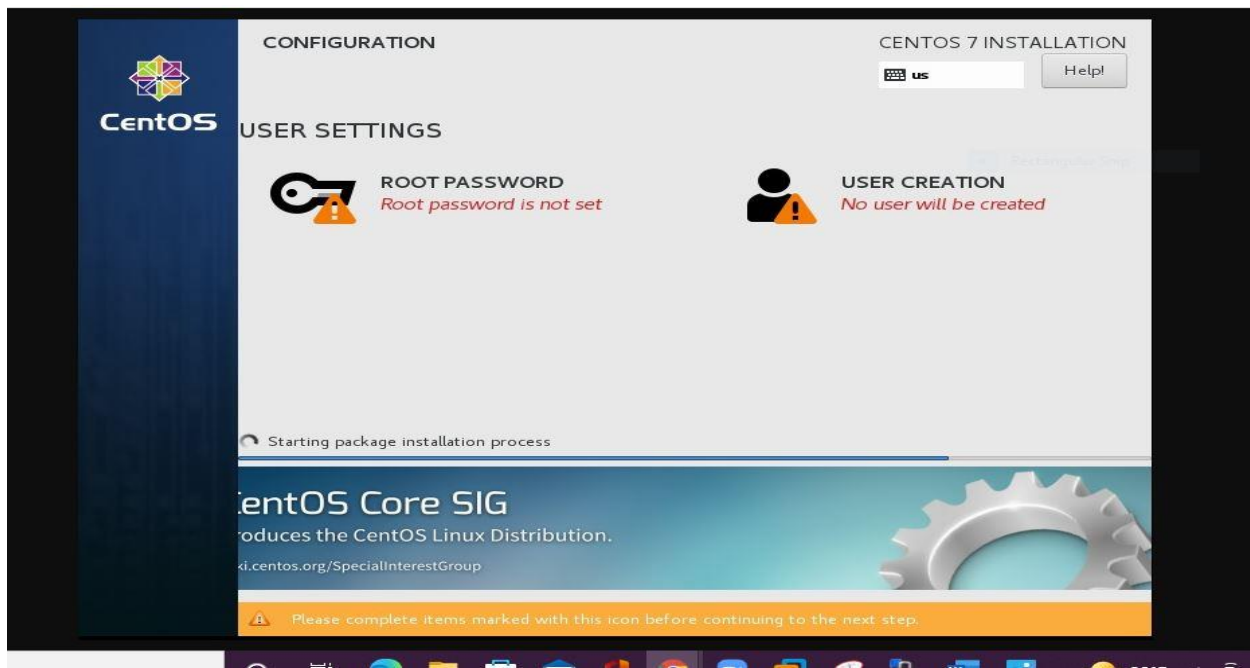
**7.** I entered a command-line **nmtui** into the command line and it appeared as a graphical interface this comes as pre-installed on all builds of centos7 and I was provided with the menu that has three options but I picked added connection



7b. here I see a menu with the name of my ethernet adapter there are two options to add or edit but I chose edit so I can set my network information.
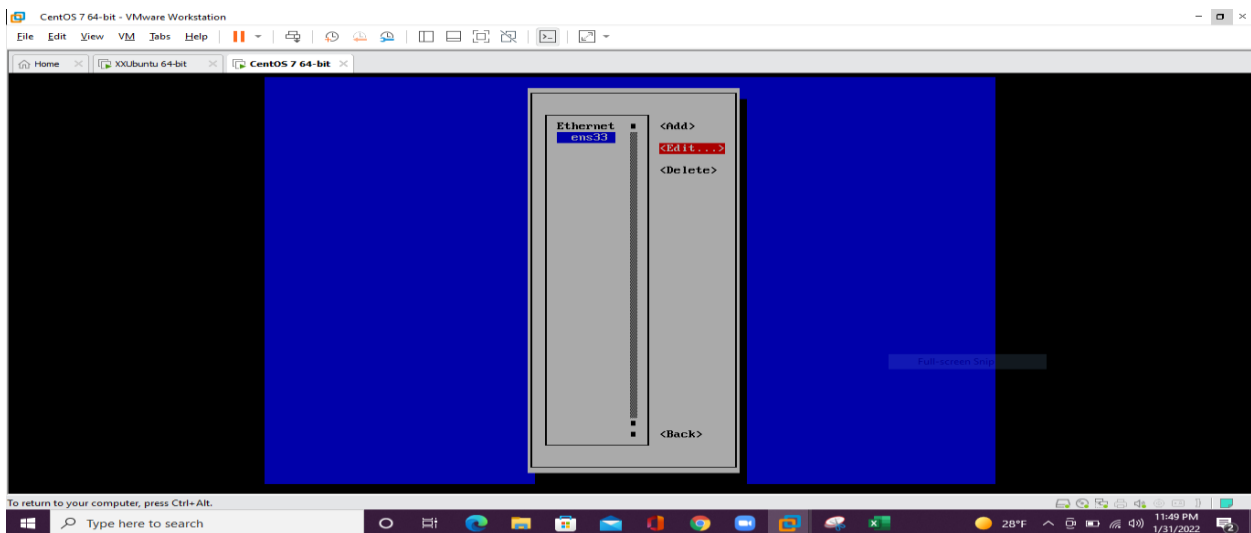
8. Here I set the network information, so I set an ipv4 configuration and I arrowed down where it says automatic and a small window popped up and selected manual and from there, I selected to show on the left-hand side, which showed all the details to fill in the Ip address for the machine and my default gateway and set DNS server I want to use and select quit to exit.
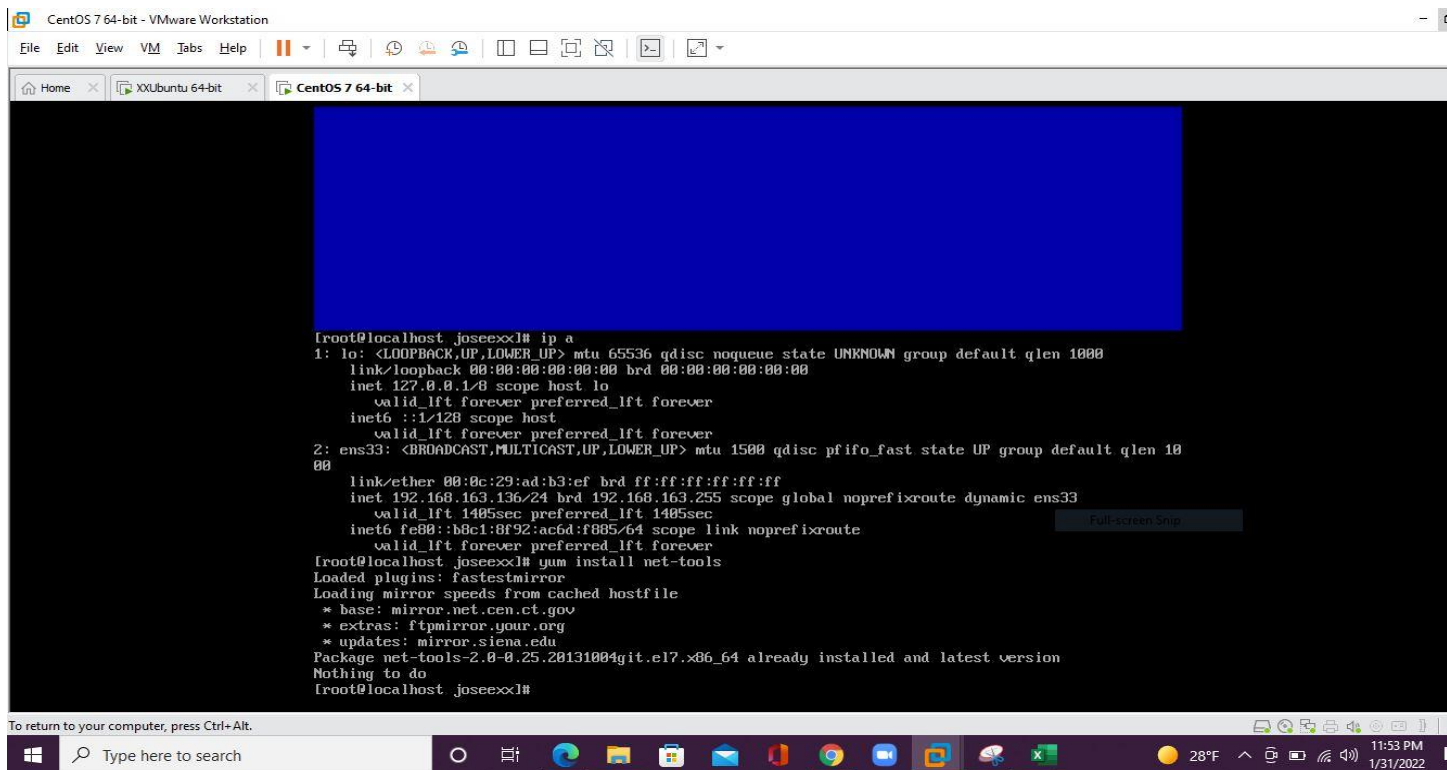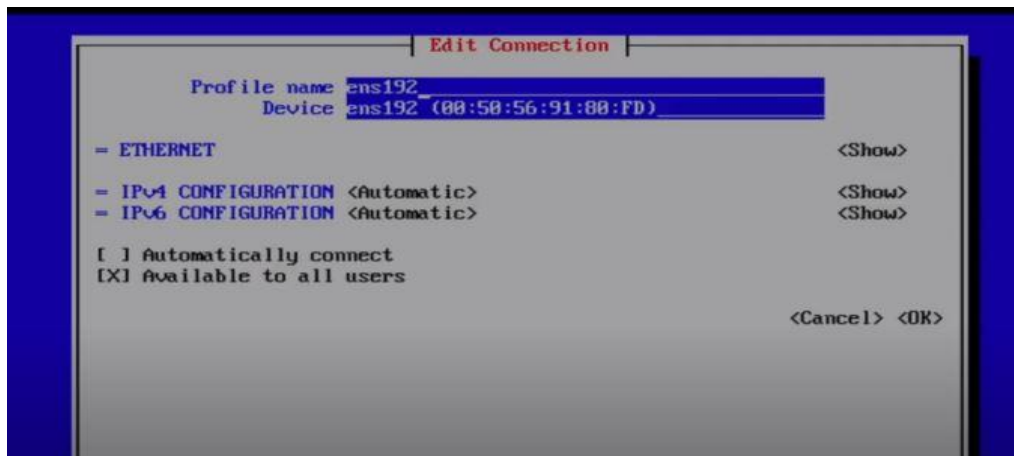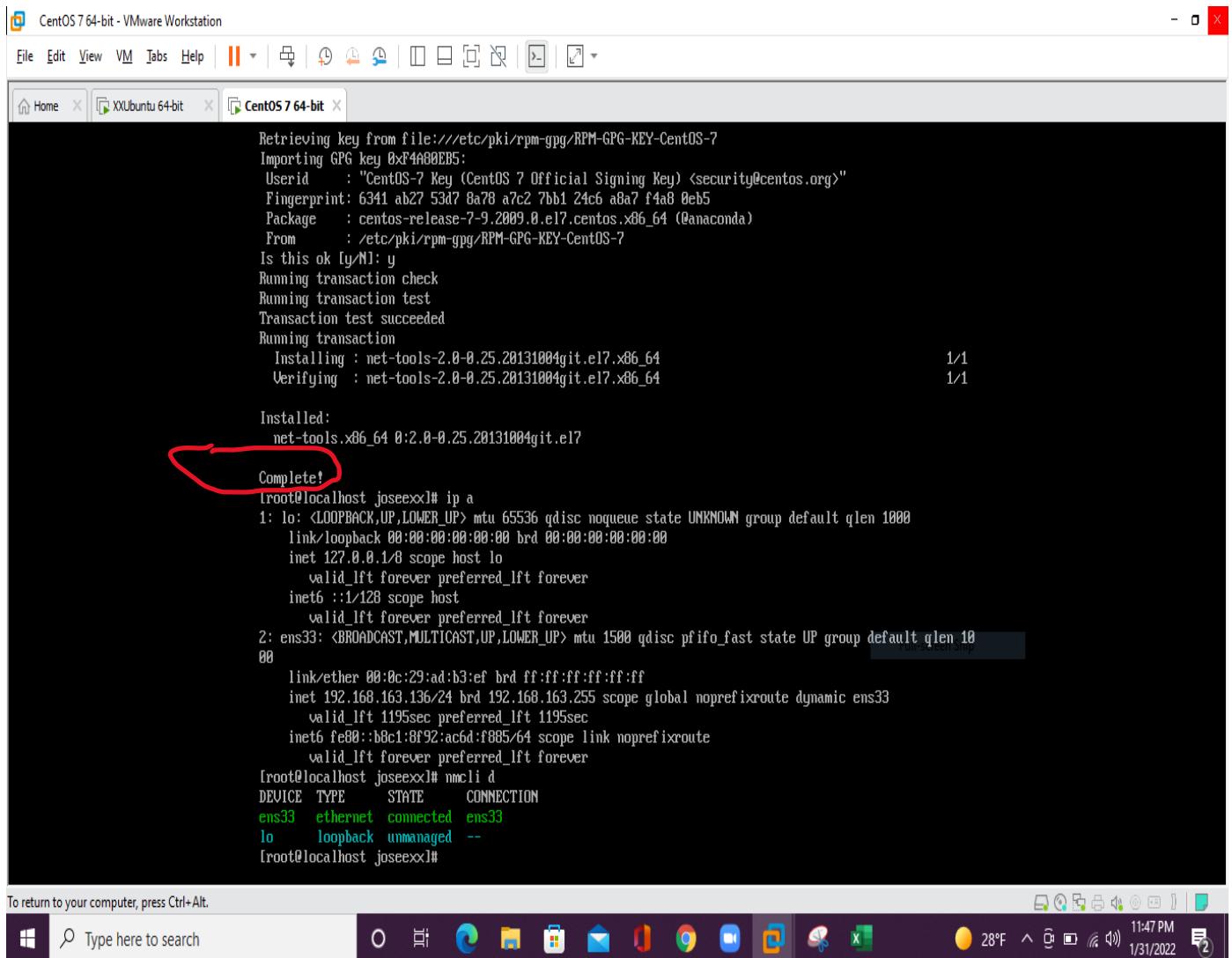




Here I checked to see if I have a network by using Ip a and it displayed my eth0 and gateway interface.

I installed the net-tools package because CentOS doesn't have it by default anymore but before I install, I update the repositories and after using the command "**Sudo yum install net-tools**". And it showed me Complete!

And I can now ifconfig because it's been installed. I displayed my network information and saw see the outputs essential information for the active networks interface at the bottom it says connected in green letters.

**9.**

10.



Here I can check my hostname using a command **hostnamectl** to check or change your static hostname to an easier name in case I forget. it also displays the operation system, kernel, and the hardware model, the VMware virtual platform.

11b.



I installed the shh server application and it showed the active running in the process once the packages are installed you are ready to connect to the server using ssh. And now login into your user to create **ssh-keygen** command which will create an encrypted password, after this, it will give you public and private keys and enter the file location you want to save the key. After that, it will ask you passphrase, just click enter twice. So, identification has been saved under your directory. And I could see id_rsa.bub as a public key and id_rsa as a private key. after that, I added my public key under their user home directory, after I can **cat *pub** to see my key. And it asked me for my username and password. And I was only able to see encrypted words only for security reasons.

11b. Here I created a file using the touch command and named it History which I was able to share using my WinSCP windows machine.

11b

File  Edit  View  VM  Tabs  Help

Home  |  XXUbuntu 64-bit  |  CentOS 7 64-bit (3)

```
        valid_lft 1250sec preferred_lft 1250sec
    inet6 fe80::45e2:c25f:6670:af7b/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ ls
document
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ touch HISTORY
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ ls
document  HISTORY
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ rm HOSTORY
rm: cannot remove 'HOSTORY': No such file or directory
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ rm HISTORY
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ LS
-bash: LS: command not found
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ ls
document
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ la -la
-bash: la: command not found
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ ls -la
total 16
drwx------. 3 joseexxx joseexxx 111 Feb  4 17:52 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root     root      22 Feb  2 21:05 ..
-rw-------. 1 joseexxx joseexxx  54 Feb  3 03:33 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 joseexxx joseexxx  18 Mar 31  2020 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 joseexxx joseexxx 193 Mar 31  2020 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 joseexxx joseexxx 231 Mar 31  2020 .bashrc
-rw-rw-r--. 1 joseexxx joseexxx   0 Feb  3 09:52 document
drwx------. 2 joseexxx joseexxx  74 Feb  3 18:50 .ssh
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ touch HISTORY
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ ls
document  HISTORY
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ cd ssh
-bash: cd: ssh: No such file or directory
[joseexxx@localhost ~]$ cd .ssh
[joseexxx@localhost .ssh]$ cat *pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDmAM9pOCixe8VzRFAVK8Cn5/iP5JepZP+E3IAt+Dlba/ojNBbkQWf4VS3C9A+kG9svBH+AkK9eRDTY8Ehac67vsyG26x7LagYL7PF5rrV/Q8pjS+mw4wIyw6Z1
A9Jb/fFv3TztQvk781AKiQZYC728YPussY2uqfHAvDkYcwVqtyndsQ+PUQpvcT4IE00iQxHWJeg5KuHR59VTnshL4Wl8YJZ/sMlfCKOXfPA07EWDHPInCS7fqap1FC6pvHyPmcrSTlUHu7k8EFm+FRVrVhWECsya
KeGu0d3RCeZSb1t8mYTKgE/O3O5JZjDf25BCHHxx8ITzVGW333A27CYSu4Sd  joseexxx@localhost.localdomain
[joseexxx@localhost .ssh]$
```

To return to your computer, press Ctrl+Alt.

Type here to search

39°F

6:54 PM
2/4/2022