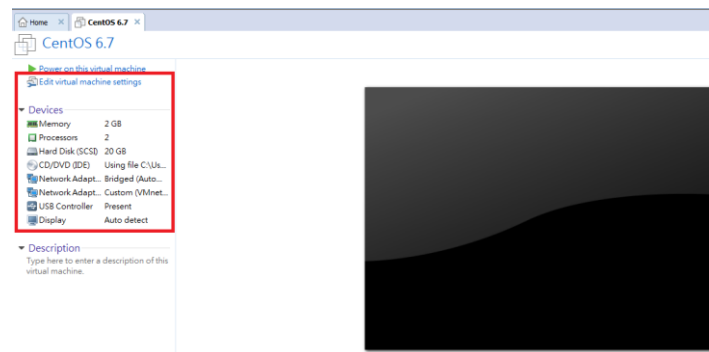
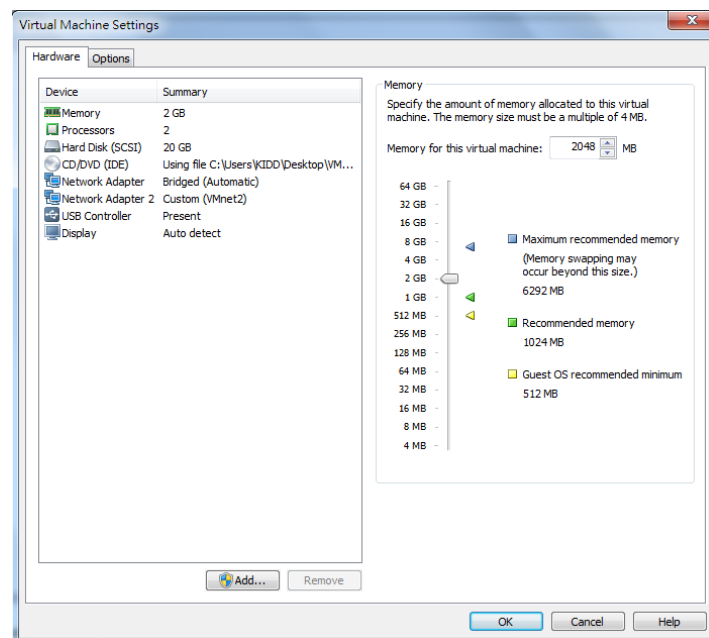


1. 再次確認虛擬機的硬體規格

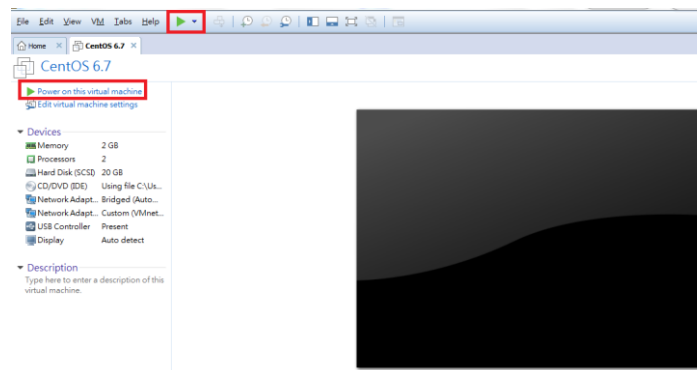
當虛擬機的硬體規格已設定好之後，就可開始安裝 CentOS 的作業系統；如要變更設定，則點選” **Edit virtual machine settings**”



2. 自行選擇欲變更之硬體規格

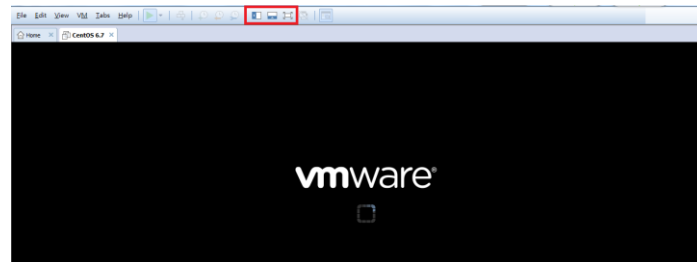


3. 啟動虛擬機

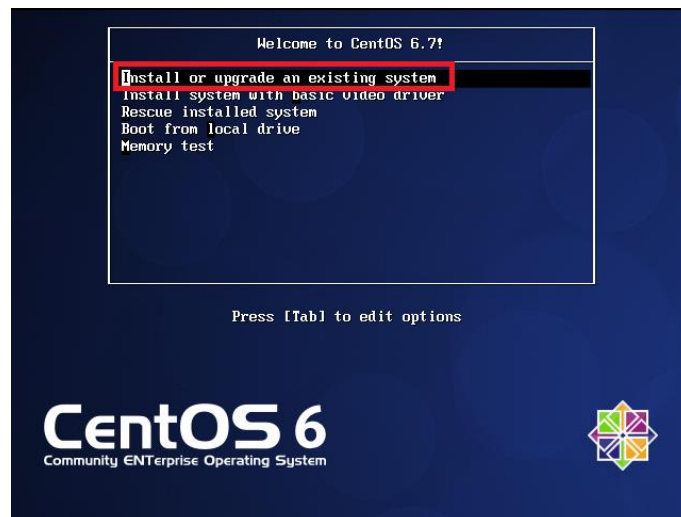


4. 調整視窗模式

- Show or hide the library
- Show or hide thumbnail library
- Enter full screen mode(為接下來的安裝說明畫面)

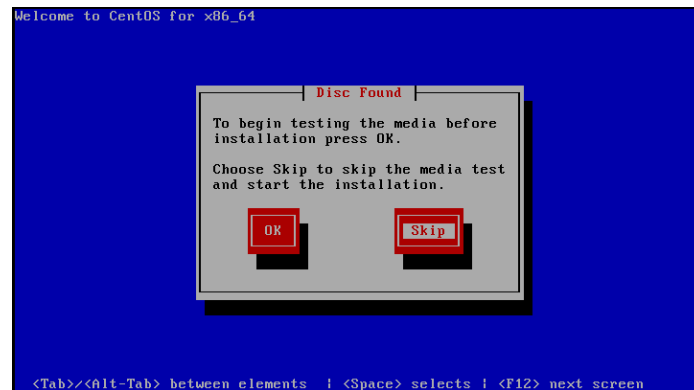


5. Install or upgrade an existing system



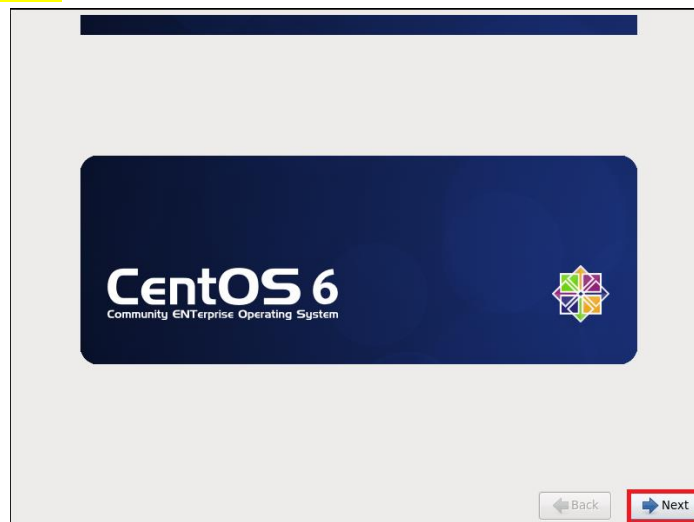
6. Welcome to CentOS for x86_64 - Disc Found

- 選擇 **Skip** 跳過測試步驟，並開始安裝



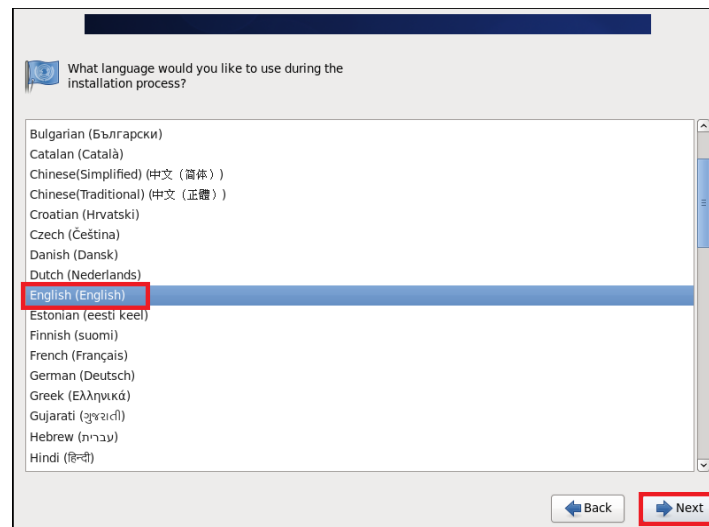
7. Welcome to CentOS for x86_64

- 選擇 **Next**



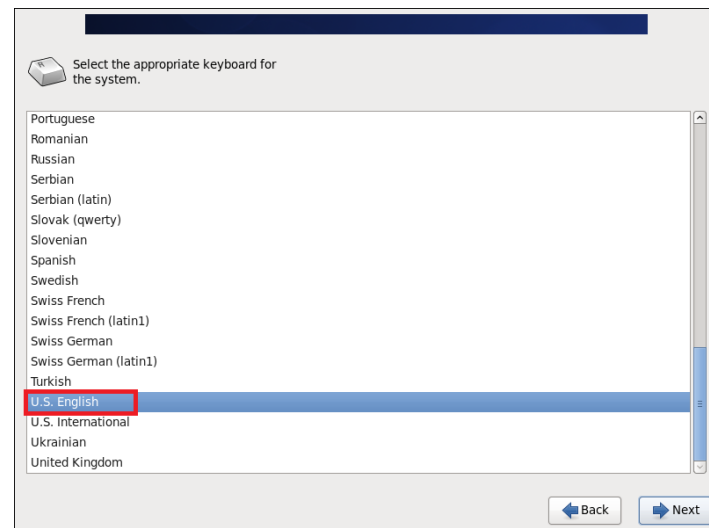
8. What language would you like to use during the installation process?

- 選擇 **English**



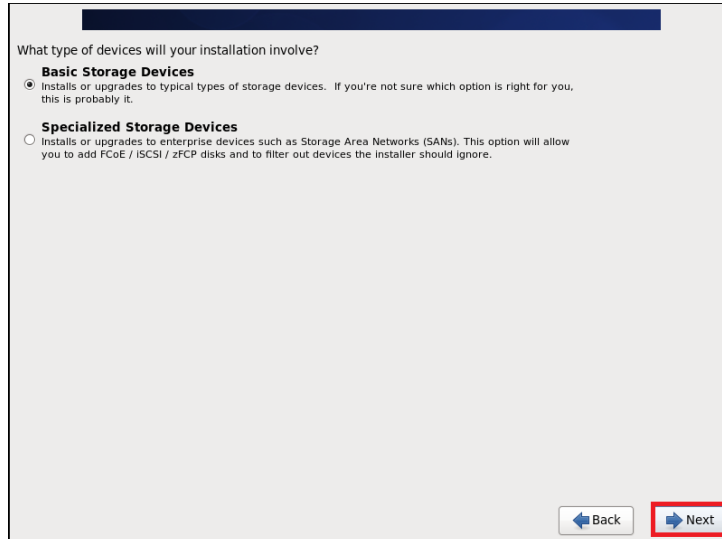
9. Select the appropriate keyboard for the system.

- 選擇” **U.S. English**”



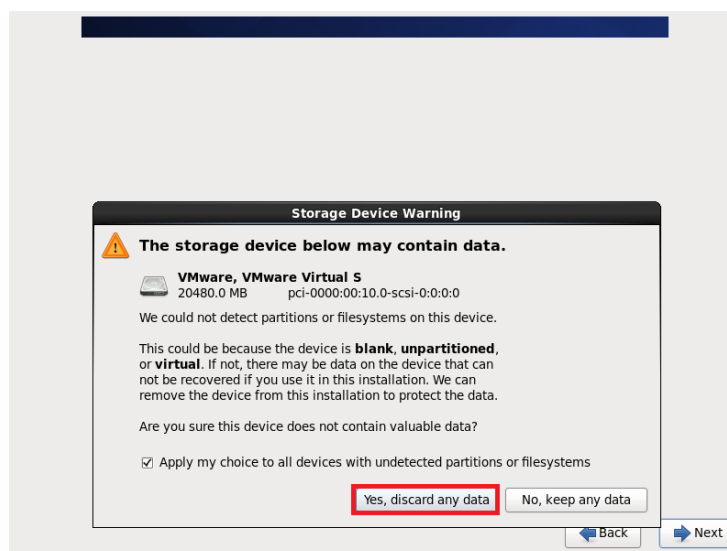
10. What type of devices will your installation involve?

- 選擇” **Basic Storage Devices**”



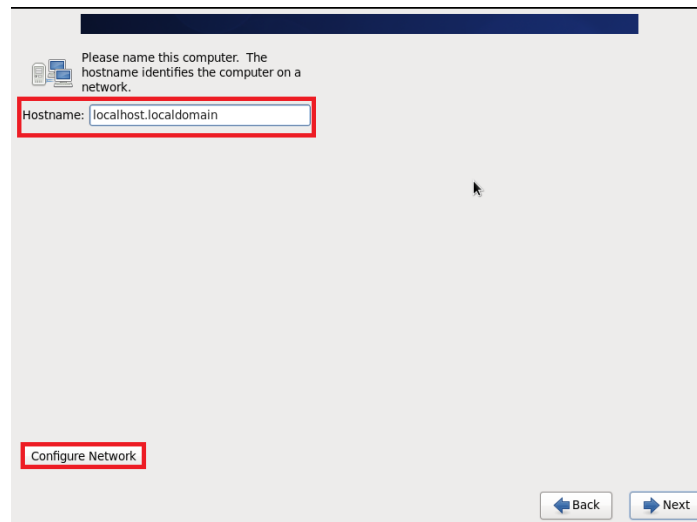
11. Storage Device Warning

- 選擇” Yes, discard any data.”



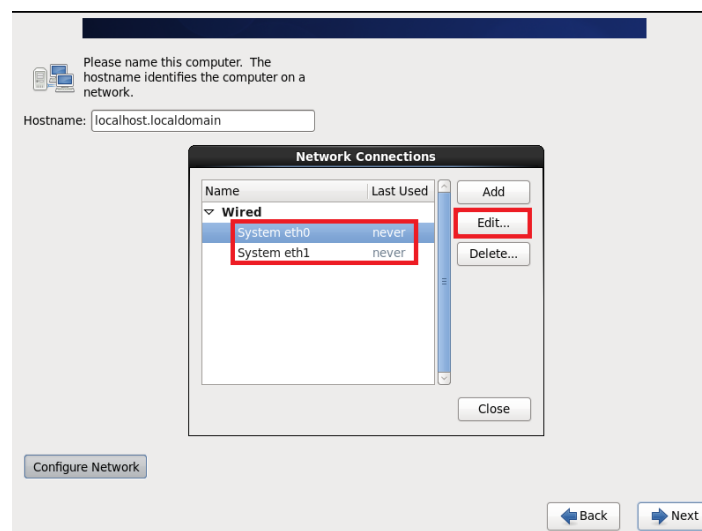
12. Please name this computer. The hostname identifies the computer on a network.

- Hotsname：在此是用預設值
- Configure Network：手動設定 IP 位址



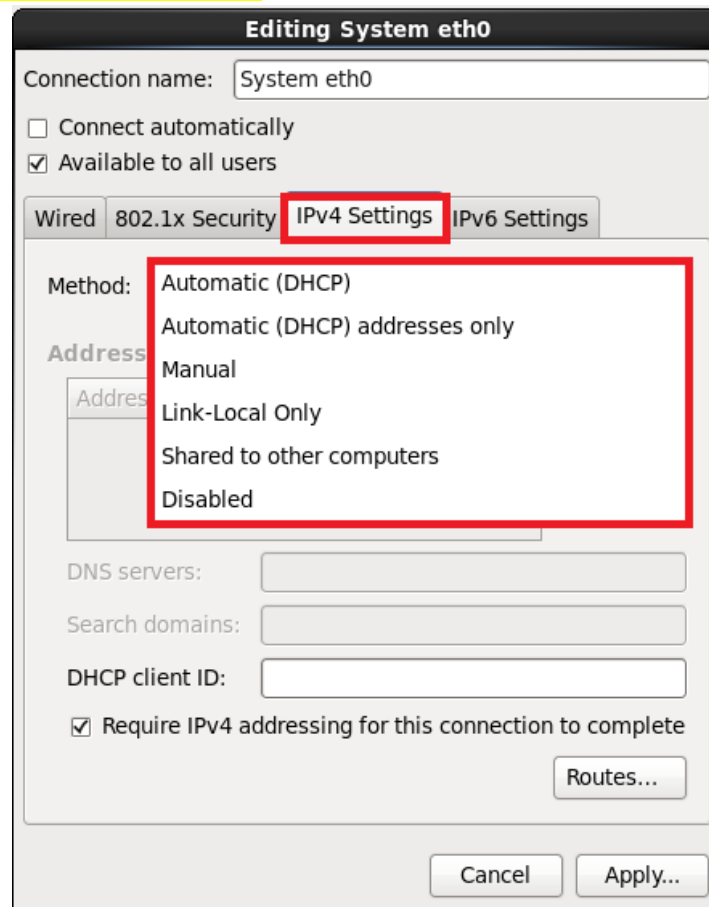
13. Network Connections

- Edit



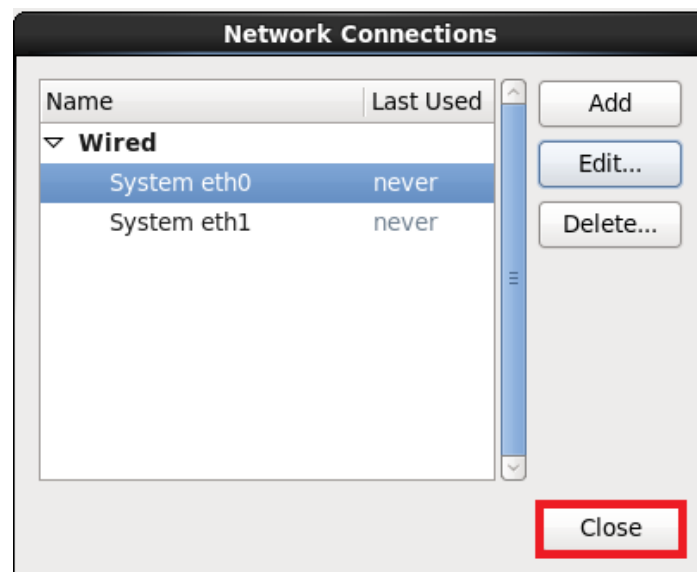
14. Editing System eth0

- IPv4 Settings - Manual



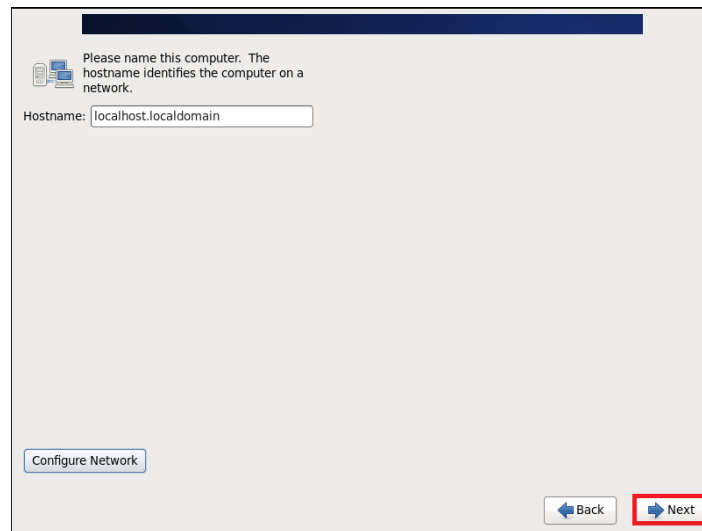
15. Network Connections

- Close



16. Please name this computer. The hostname identifies the computer on a network.

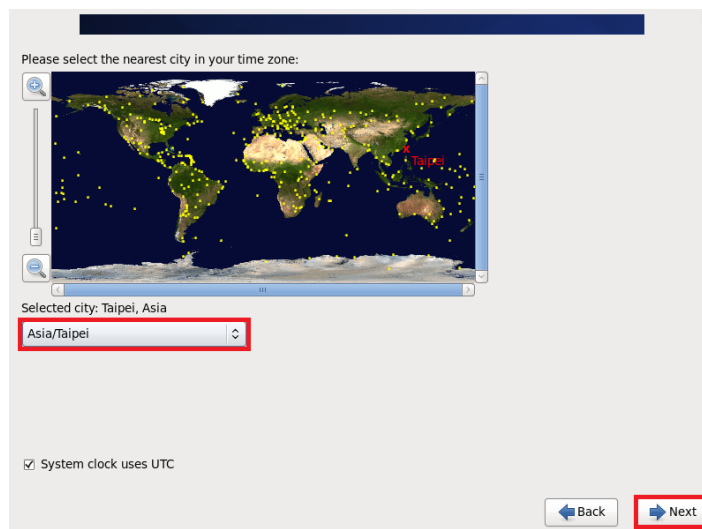
- Next



This is a screenshot of the 'Please name this computer' dialog box in Windows XP. The dialog has a light gray background and a dark blue title bar. At the top, there is a small icon of a computer and the text: 'Please name this computer. The hostname identifies the computer on a network.' Below this, the label 'Hostname:' is followed by a text input field containing 'localhost.localdomain'. At the bottom left, there is a button labeled 'Configure Network'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Back' and 'Next'. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red rectangular border.

17. Please select the nearest city in your time zone:

- Selected city: Taipei, Asia



This is a screenshot of the 'Please select the nearest city in your time zone' dialog box in Windows XP. The dialog has a light gray background and a dark blue title bar. At the top, there is a small icon of a globe and the text: 'Please select the nearest city in your time zone:'. Below this is a world map with many yellow dots representing cities. A red dot and label 'Taipei' are visible in East Asia. Below the map, the text 'Selected city: Taipei, Asia' is displayed. Underneath, there is a dropdown menu with 'Asia/Taipei' selected and highlighted by a red rectangular border. At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled 'System clock uses UTC' which is checked. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Back' and 'Next'. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red rectangular border.

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

- Root Password & Confirm

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

Root Password: [masked]

Confirm: [masked]

Back Next

19. Weak Password

- 如果密碼設定的太簡單，則會出現警告訊息來提醒使用者會有安全性之疑慮，是否使用此密碼或再重新設定新密碼

Weak Password

You have provided a weak password: it does not contain enough DIFFERENT characters

Cancel Use Anyway

20. Which type of installation would you like?

- 選擇 “Use All Space”

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

Back Next

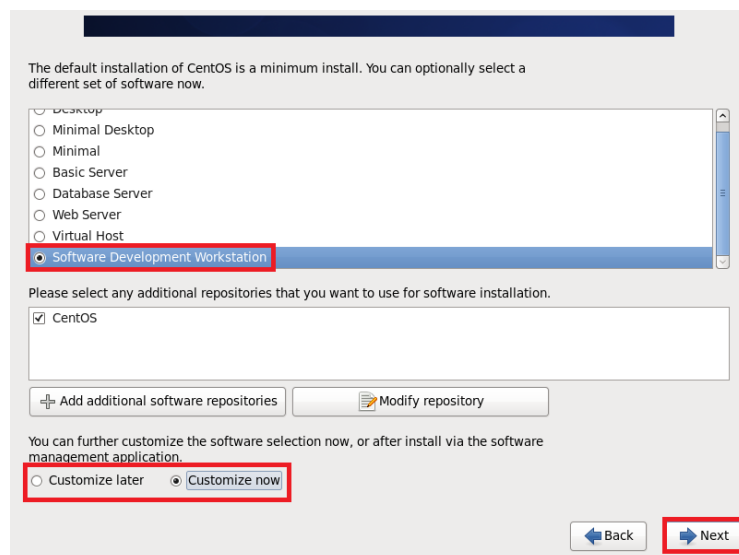
21. Writing storage configuration to disk

- 選擇” Write changes to disk”



22. The default installation of CentOS is a minimum install. You can optionally select a different set of software now.

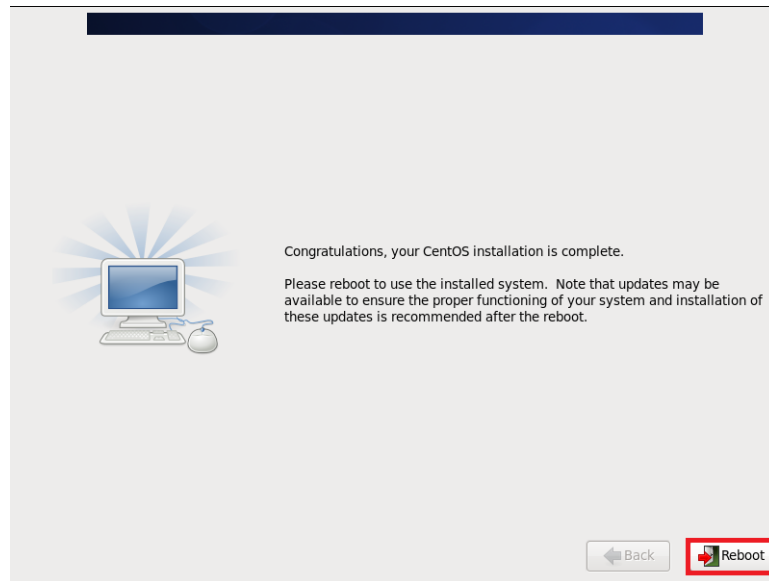
- Software Development Workstation
- Customize now



23. Installing

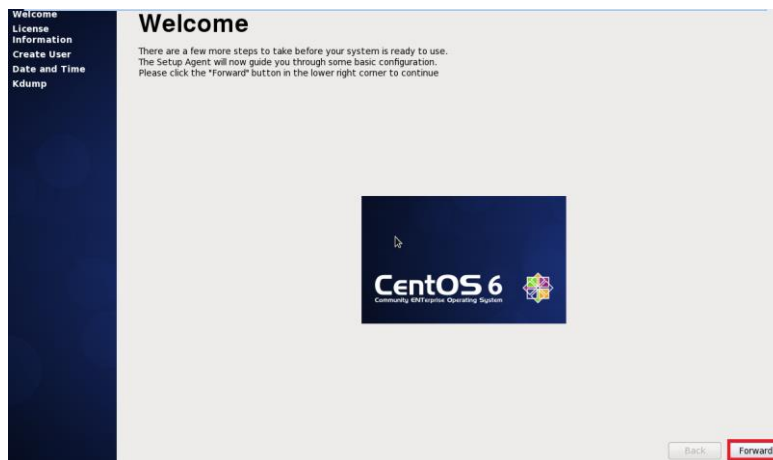


24. Reboot



25. Welcome

- Forward



26. License Information

- Yes, I agree to the License Agreement

License Information

CentOS-6 EULA

CentOS-6 comes with no guarantees or warranties of any sorts, either written or implied.

The Distribution is released as GPLv2. Individual packages in the distribution come with their own licences. A copy of the GPLv2 license is included with the distribution media.

☒ Yes, I agree to the License Agreement
☐ No, I do not agree

Back Forward

27. Create User

Create User

You must create a 'username' for regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'username', please provide the information requested below.

Username:
Full Name:
Password:
Confirm Password:

If you need to use network authentication, such as Kerberos or NIS, please click the Use Network Login button.

Use Network Login...

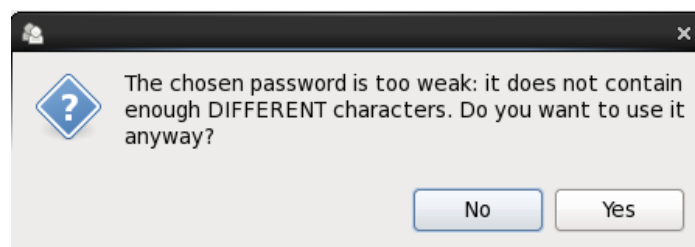
If you need more control when creating the user (specifying home directory, and/or UID), please click the Advanced button.

Advanced...

Back Forward

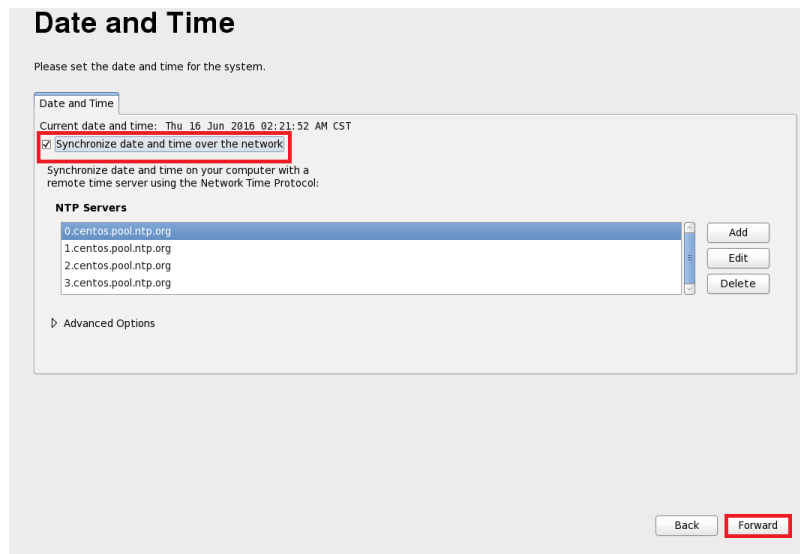
28. 密碼設定告警

- 如果密碼設定的太簡單，則會出現警告訊息來提醒使用者會有安全性之疑慮，是否使用此密碼或再重新設定新密碼



29. Date and Time

- Synchronize date and time over the network



Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date and Time

Current date and time: Thu 16 Jun 2016 02:21:52 AM CST

☒ Synchronize date and time over the network

Synchronize date and time on your computer with a remote time server using the Network Time Protocol:

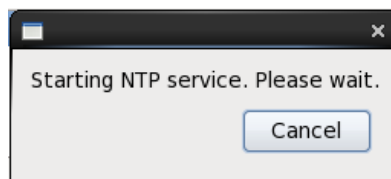
NTP Servers

0.centos.pool.ntp.org	Add
1.centos.pool.ntp.org	Edit
2.centos.pool.ntp.org	Delete
3.centos.pool.ntp.org	

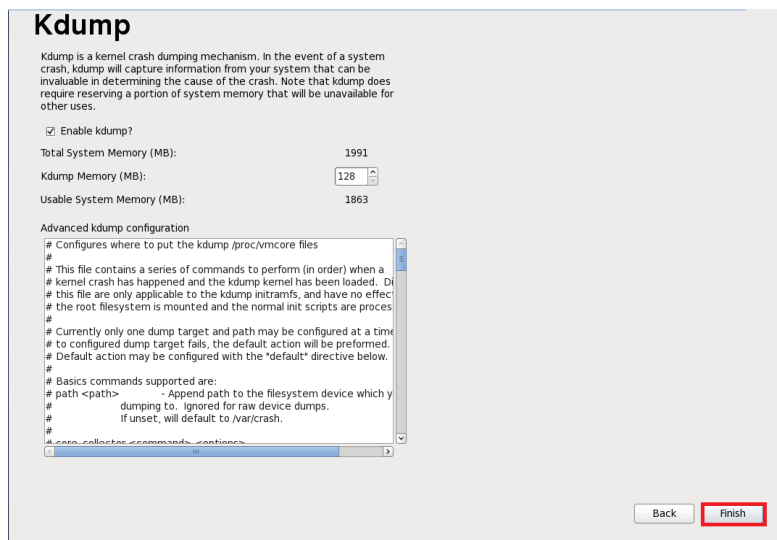
Advanced Options

Back Forward

30. 與 NTP Server 對時



31. Kdump



Kdump

Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanism. In the event of a system crash, kdump will capture information from your system that can be invaluable in determining the cause of the crash. Note that kdump does require reserving a portion of system memory that will be unavailable for other uses.

☒ Enable kdump?

Total System Memory (MB): 1991

Kdump Memory (MB): 128

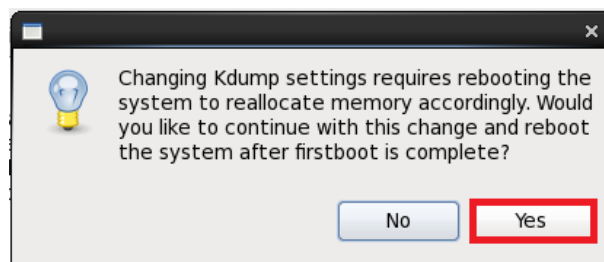
Usable System Memory (MB): 1863

Advanced kdump configuration

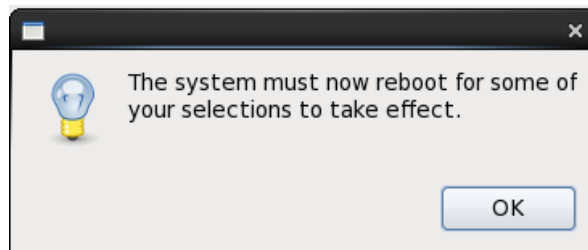
```
# Configures where to put the kdump /proc/vmcore files
#
# This file contains a series of commands to perform (in order) when a
# kernel crash has happened and the kdump kernel has been loaded. Do
# this file are only applicable to the kdump initramfs, and have no effect
# the root filesystem is mounted and the normal init scripts are processed.
#
# Currently only one dump target and path may be configured at a time.
# to configured dump target fails, the default action will be preformed.
# Default action may be configured with the *default* directive below.
#
# Basics commands supported are:
# path <path> - Append path to the filesystem device which y
# dumping to. Ignored for raw device dumps.
# If unset, will default to /var/crash.
#
# See callout commands section
```

Back Finish

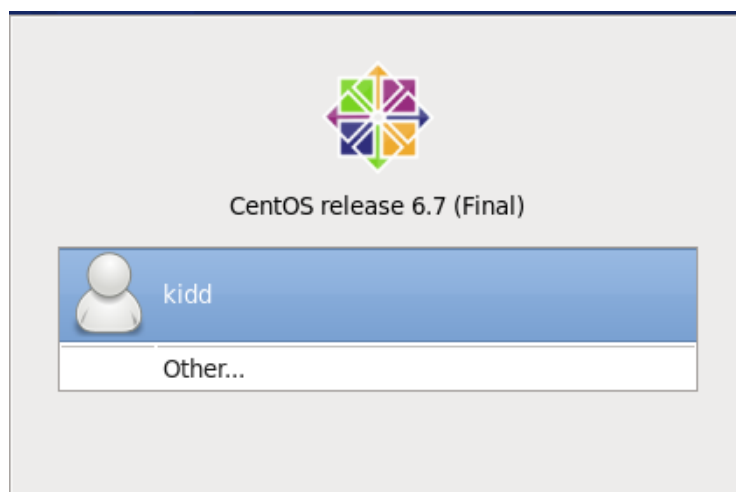
32. 設定完後之重開機通知



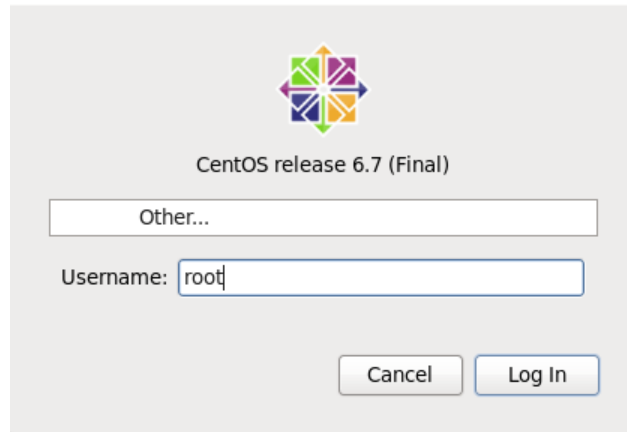
33. 即將重開機通知



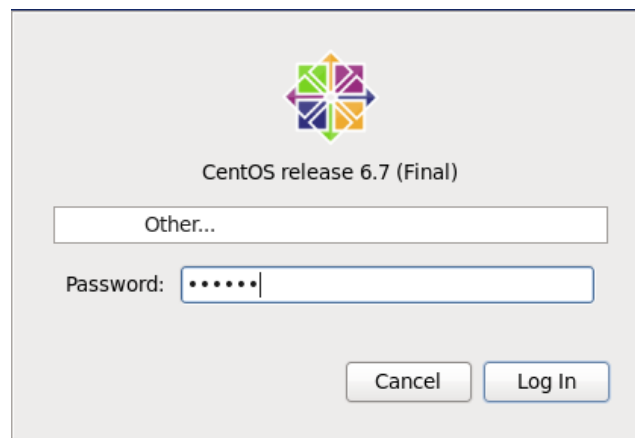
34. 使用者登入畫面



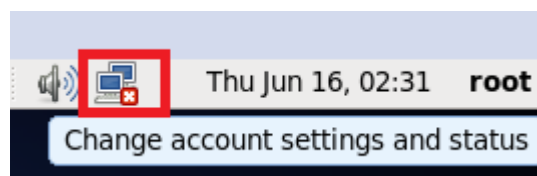
35. 登入 root 帳號



36. 輸入密碼



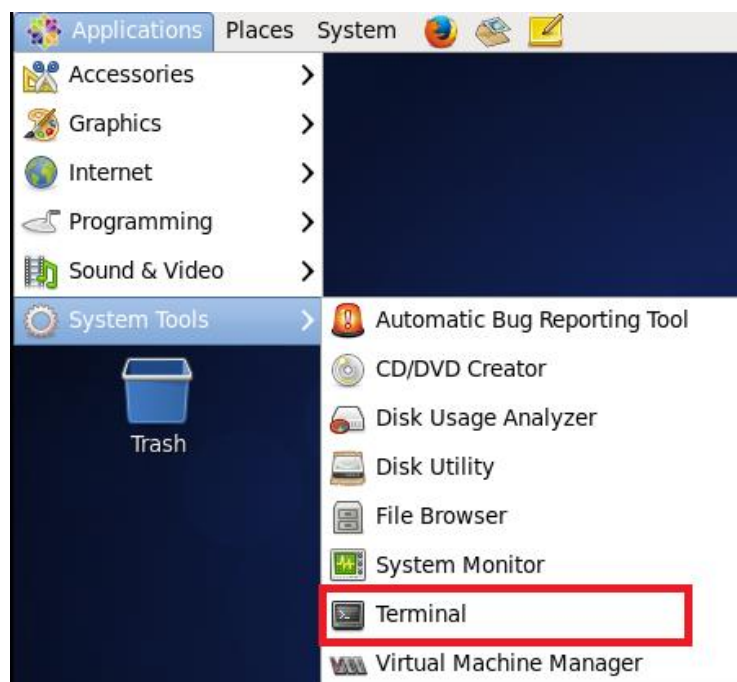
37. 網路服務未啟動



38. 開啟網路服務



39. 開啟終端機 - Terminal



40. 檢查網路資訊

```
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:7B:8D:9E
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe7b:8da8/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:7 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:1626 (1.5 KiB)

eth1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:7B:8D:A8
          inet addr:192.168.1.73  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe7b:8da8/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:142 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:59 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:44184 (43.1 KiB)  TX bytes:5302 (5.1 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:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:232 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:232 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:19824 (19.3 KiB)  TX bytes:19824 (19.3 KiB)

virbr0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 52:54:00:3A:BD:C0
          inet addr:192.168.122.1  Bcast:192.168.122.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  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)
```

41. 進入 network-scripts 資料夾

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
[root@localhost network-scripts]# █
```


42. 編輯網卡資料

```
[root@localhost network-scripts]# vi ifcfg-eth1
```

43. 設定關機時啟動網路服務

```
DEVICE=eth1  
HWADDR=00:0C:29:7B:8D:A8  
TYPE=Ethernet  
UUID=ca7b1e8f-6bc9-4286-bb38-66d29c3b7c87  
ONBOOT=yes  
NM_CONTROLLED=yes  
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
```