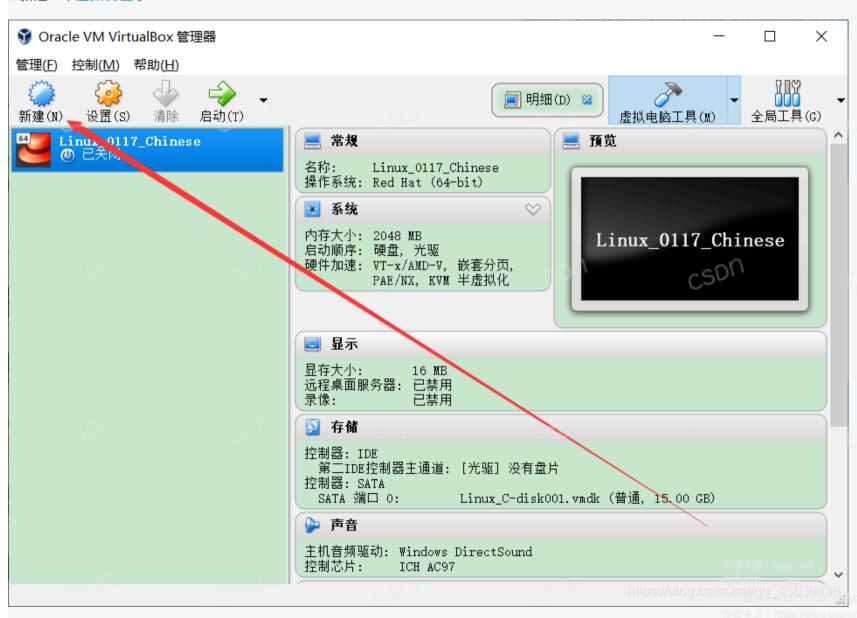
# Virtualbox 安装Red hat Enterprise Linux (64位)

\_\_lke\_\_ 于 2020-04-21 17:18:33 发布

1.需要安装 Virtualbox ≥。

2.新建一个虚拟机 ≥。



3,为虚拟机命名(选择Linux,RedHat64位的版本)可能有的电脑选不到64位的版本,只有32位的版本,接下来会说明。



如果没有显示64位,则进入电脑BIOS进行虚拟化设置,如惠普电脑HP ProBokk修改地址:F10àAdvancedàSystem Optionsà勾选2VT(2VT指的是把两个虚拟化技术都勾选上)

4.分配虚拟内存大小

内合术源·CSun.net

TF自叱小·\_\_IKE\_\_

原文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_43639438/article/details/105661662

作者主页: https://blog.csdn.net/gg 4363943



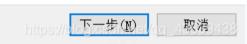
## ★ 新建虚拟电脑

# 内存大小

选择分配给虚拟电脑的内存大小(MB)。

建议的内存大小为 1024 MB。





5.创建虚拟硬盘,点 创建 就是(界面和我的不一样没关系,因为我已经装好了的)

内容来源: csdn.net

作者昵称: Ike

『原文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/gg\_43639438/article/details/10566166

作者主页: https://blog.csdn.net/ga 4363943

### ← 新建虚拟电脑

## 虚拟硬盘

你可以添加虚拟硬盘到新虚拟电脑中。新建一个虚拟硬盘 文件或从列表或用文件夹图标从其他位置选择一个。

如果想更灵活地配置虚拟硬盘,也可以跳过这一步,在创建虚拟电脑之后在配置中设定。

建议的硬盘大小为 8.00 GB。

- 不添加虚拟硬盘(D)
- 现在创建虚拟硬盘(C)
- 使用已有的虚拟硬盘文件(U)

Linux\_C-disk001.vmdk (普通, 15.00 GB)

○ 创建 → □

取消

6.点下一步

内容来源: csdn.net

作者昵称: Ike

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作者王贞: https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_4363943

## 创建虚拟硬盘

## 虚拟硬盘文件类型

请选择您想要用于新建虚拟磁盘的文件类型。如果您不需要其他虚拟化 软件使用它,您可以让此设置保持不更改状态。

- VDI (VirtualBox 磁盘映像)
- VHD (虚拟硬盘)
- VMDK (虚拟机磁盘)

取消

7.动态分配

#### ← 创建虚拟硬盘

## 存储在物理硬盘上

请选择新建虚拟硬盘文件是应该为其使用而分配(动态分配),还是应该创建完全分配(固定分配)。

**动态分配**的虚拟磁盘只是逐渐占用物理硬盘的空间(直至达到 **分配的大小**),不过当其内部空间不用时不会自动缩减占用的物理硬盘空间。

**固定大小**的虚拟磁盘文件可能在某些系统中要花很长时间来创建,但它 往往使用起来较快。

- 动态分配(D)
- 固定大小(P)

ios://a 下一步(II)

収消

8.设置虚拟硬盘大小(建议15个G)

内容来源: csdn.net

原文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/gg 43639438/article/details/105661662

作者王贞: https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_4363943

## ← 创建虚拟硬盘

# 文件位置和大小

请在下面的框中键入新建虚拟硬盘文件的名称,或单击文件夹图标来选 择创建文件要保存到的文件夹。

https://https://diag.old/ag\_4取消9488

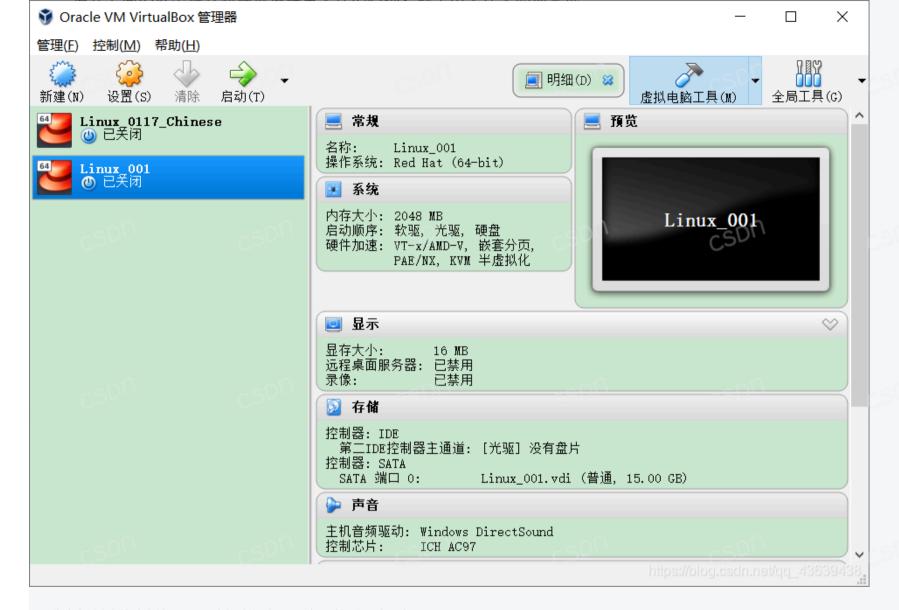
9.然后就创建好了

内容来源: csdn.net

作者昵称: Ike

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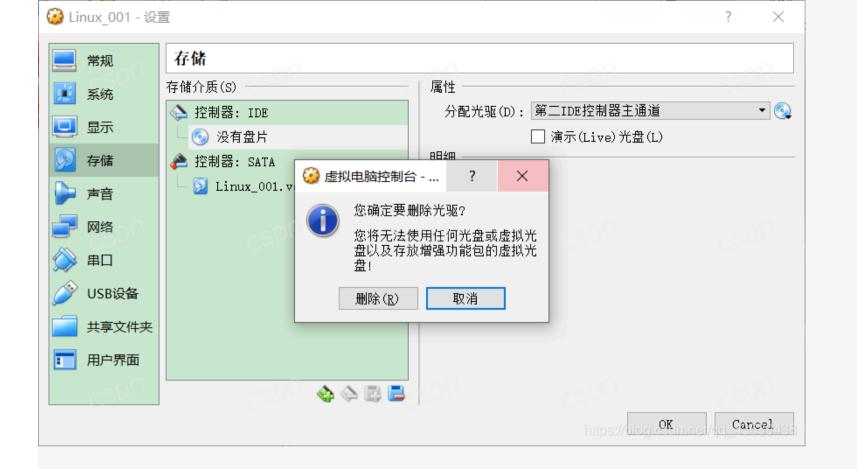
作者主页: https://blog.csdn.net/gg\_4363943

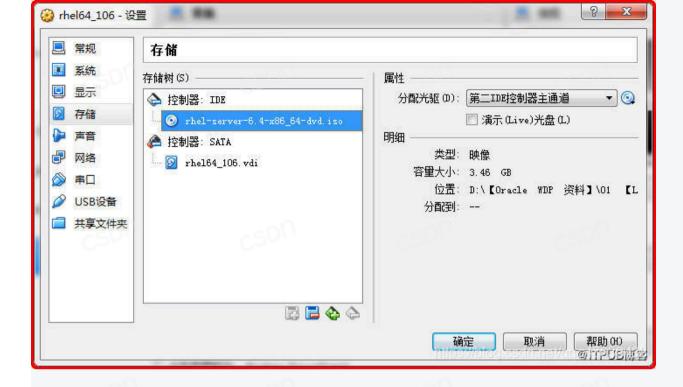


10.选中新创建的虚拟机-设置(启动顺序:硬盘,然后是光驱)

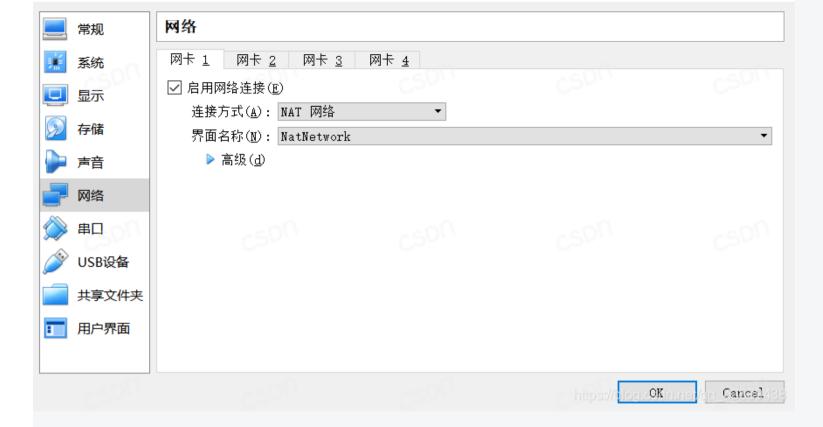


11.安装光盘镜像加载到光驱(要先删除自带的光驱分配,再新建。选择第二IDE控制器主通道)

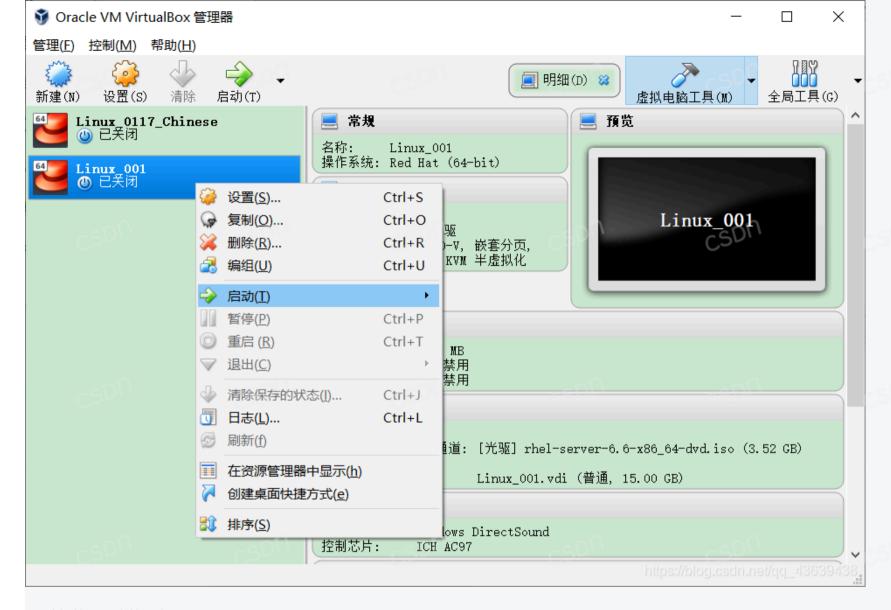




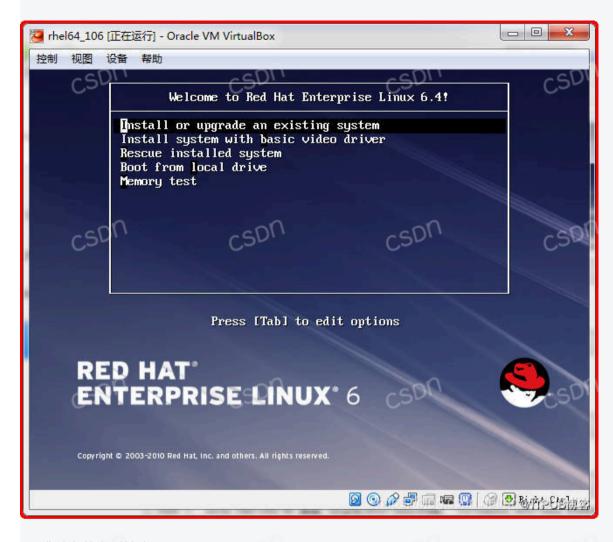
12.设置网卡



13.启动虚拟机进行安装



14.选择第一项直接回车



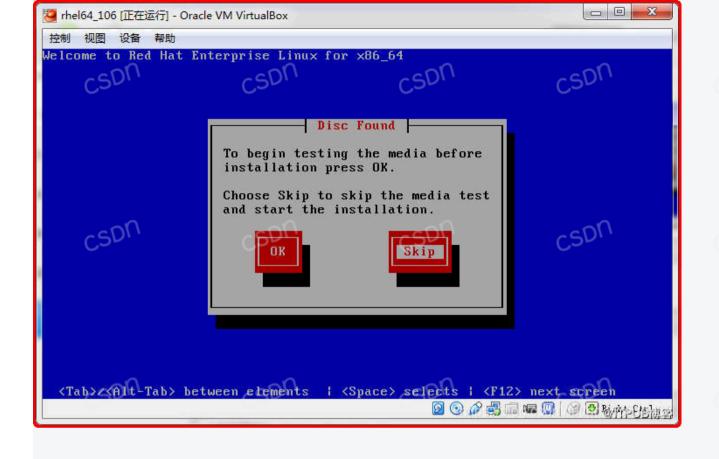
15.跳过安装介质检查

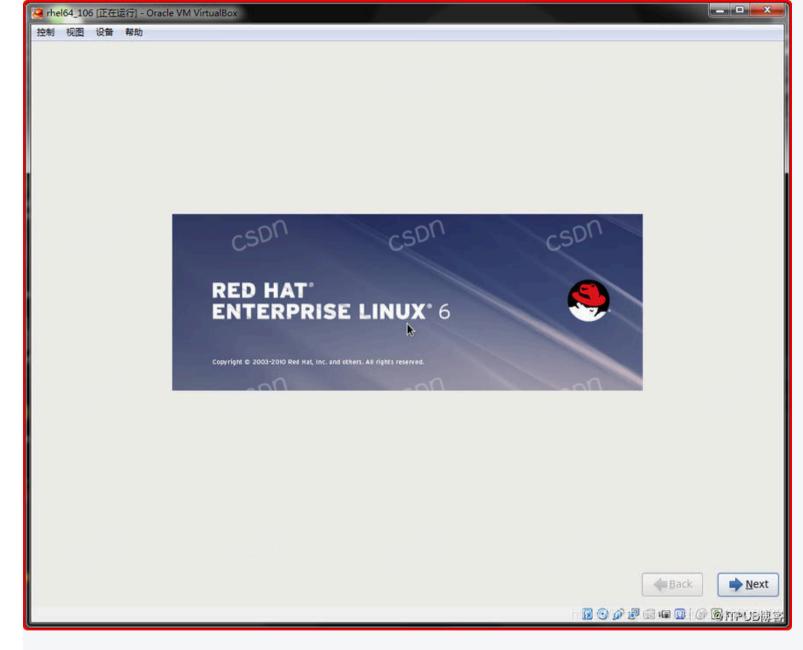
內谷术源· CSun.net

作者昵称: Ike

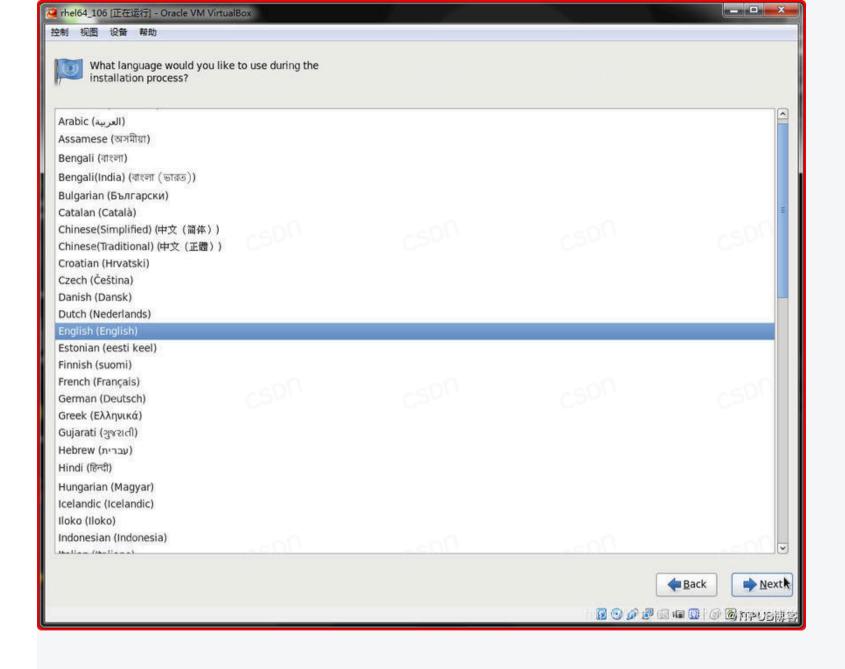
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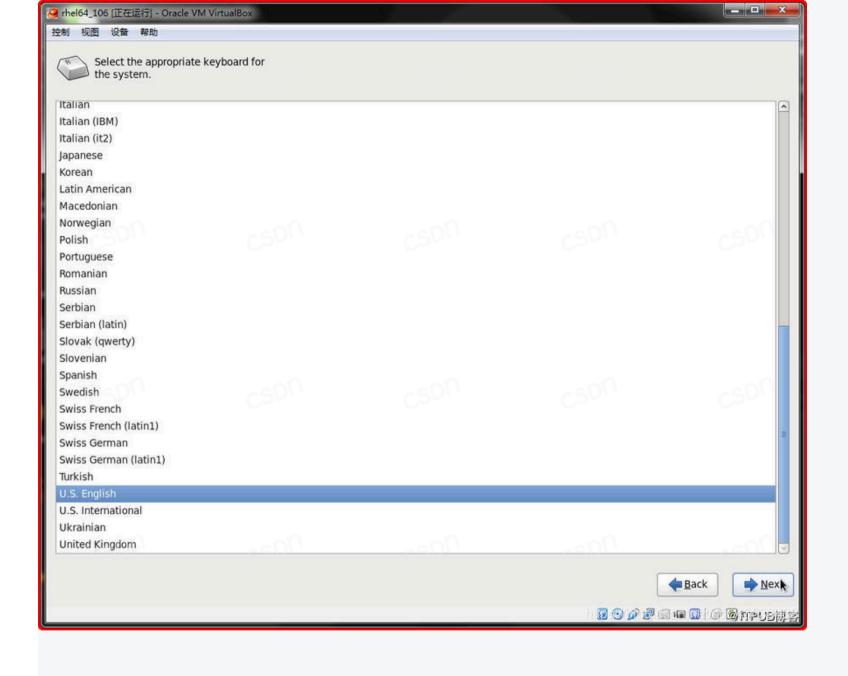
作者主页: https://blog.csdn.net/ga 436394

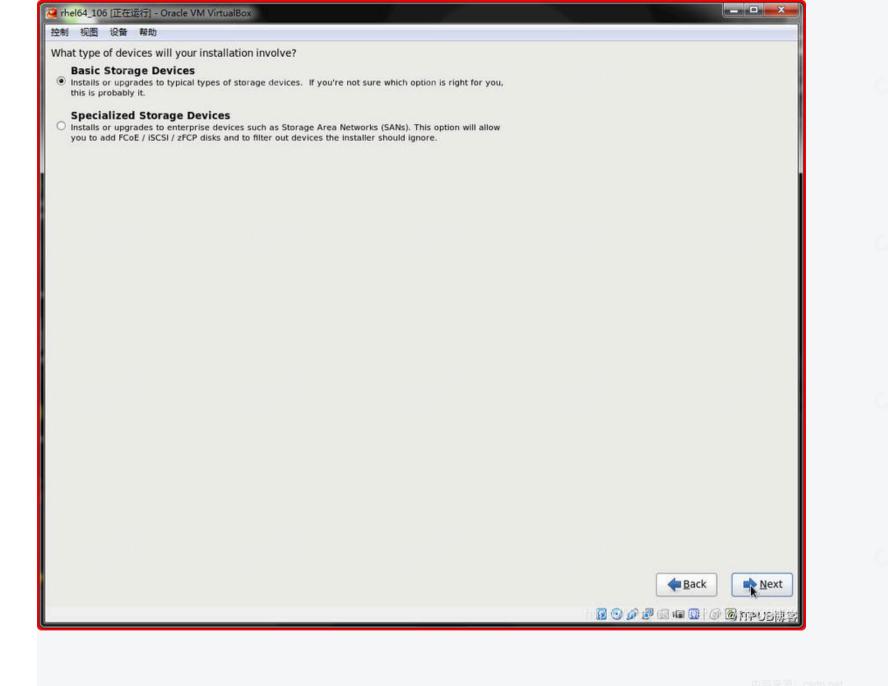


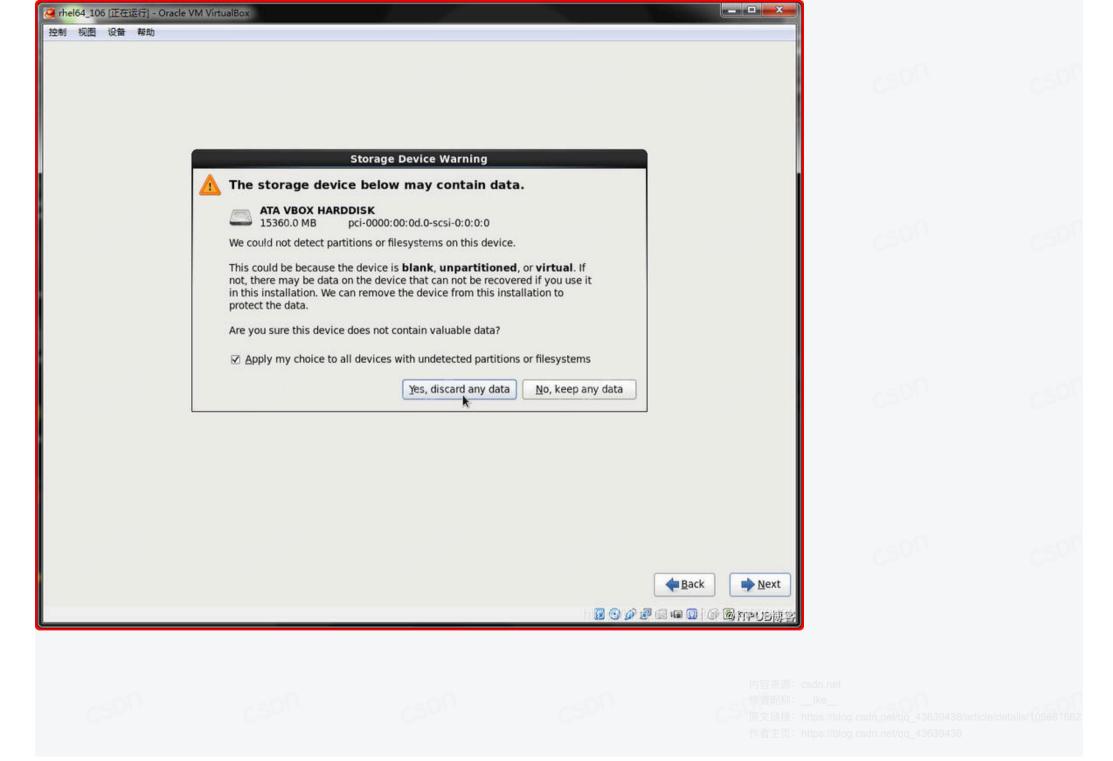


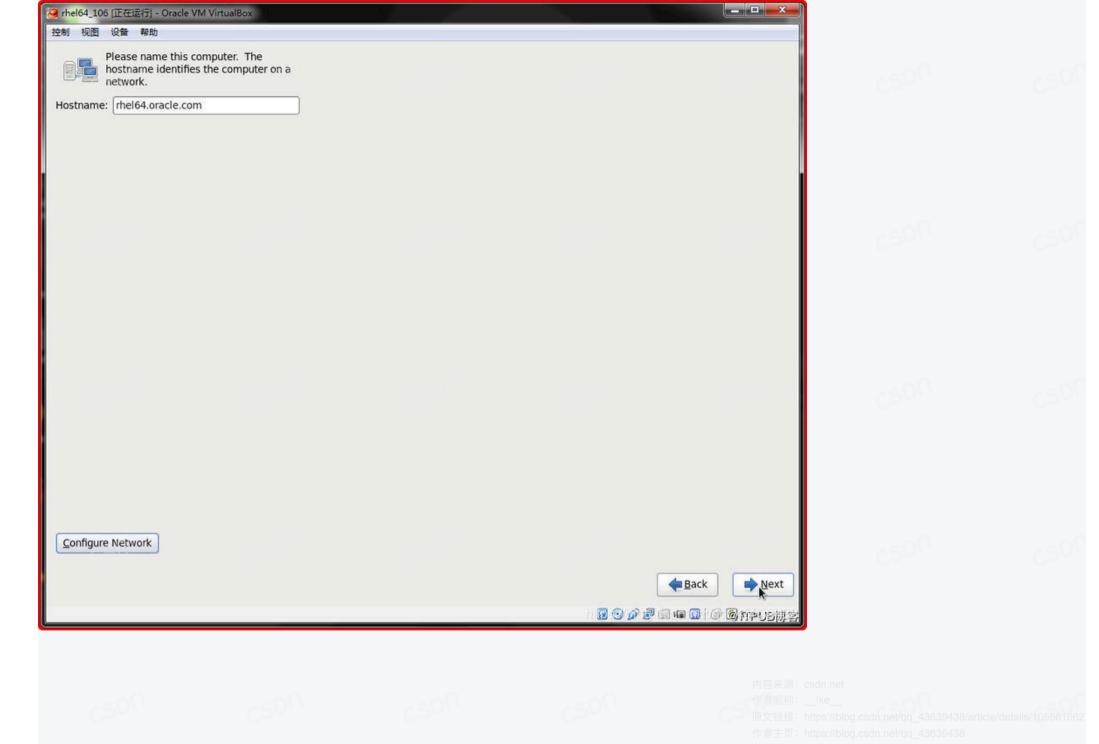
16.安装语言可以使用英文,也可以使用中文(英语不好就选中文,这里选择英文)

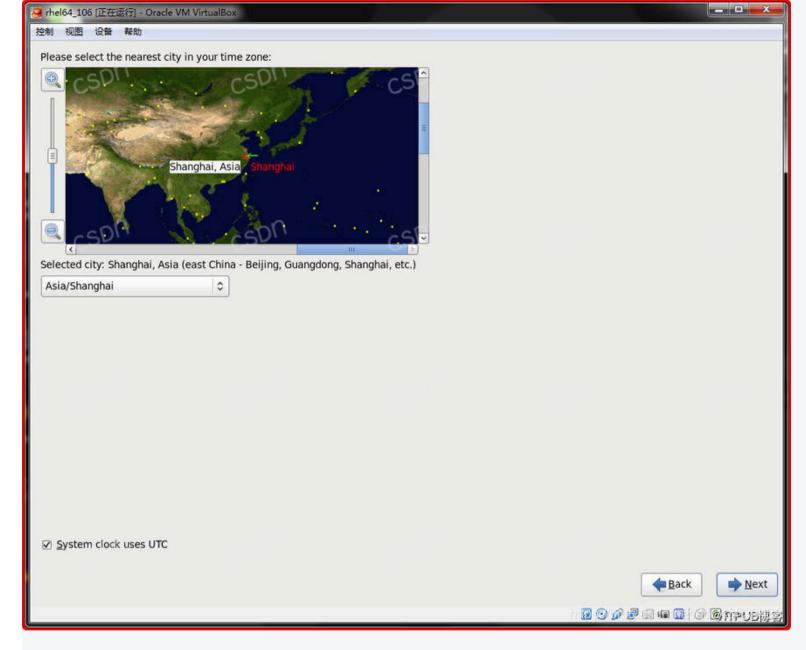




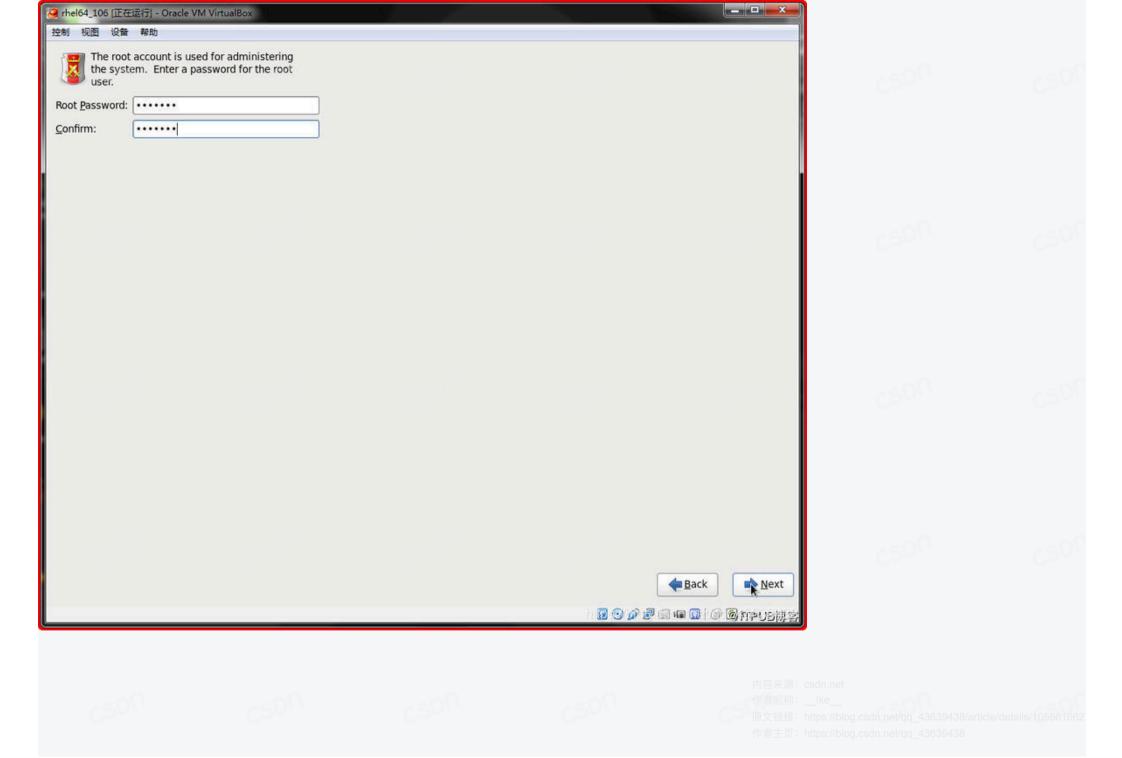


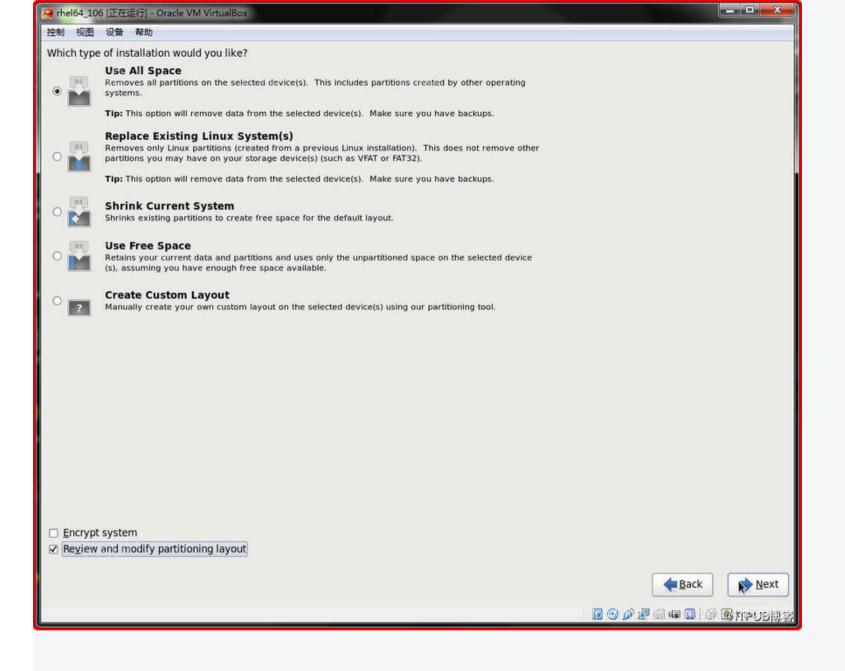


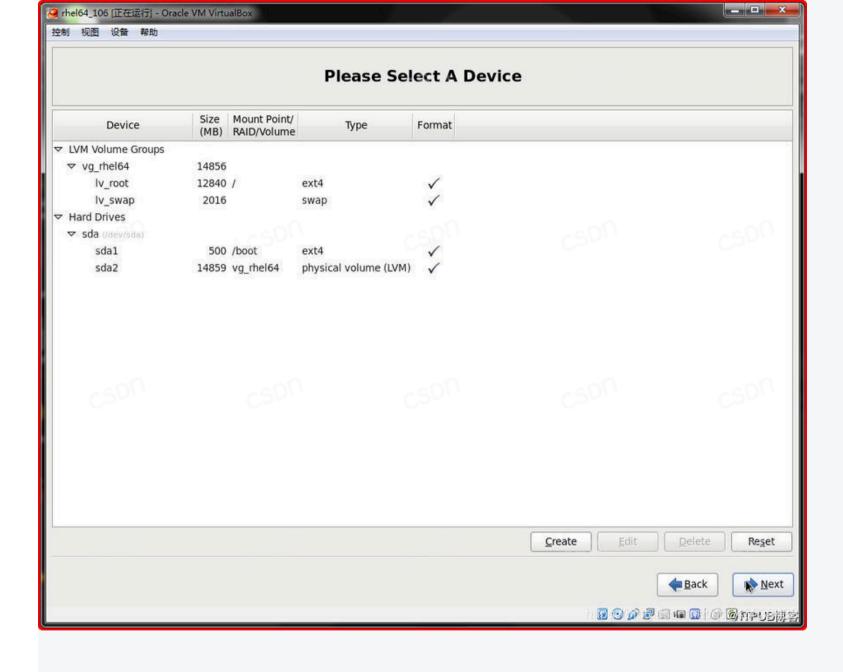


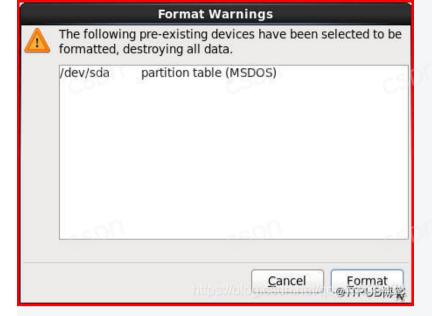


17.设置密码(超级用户密码)



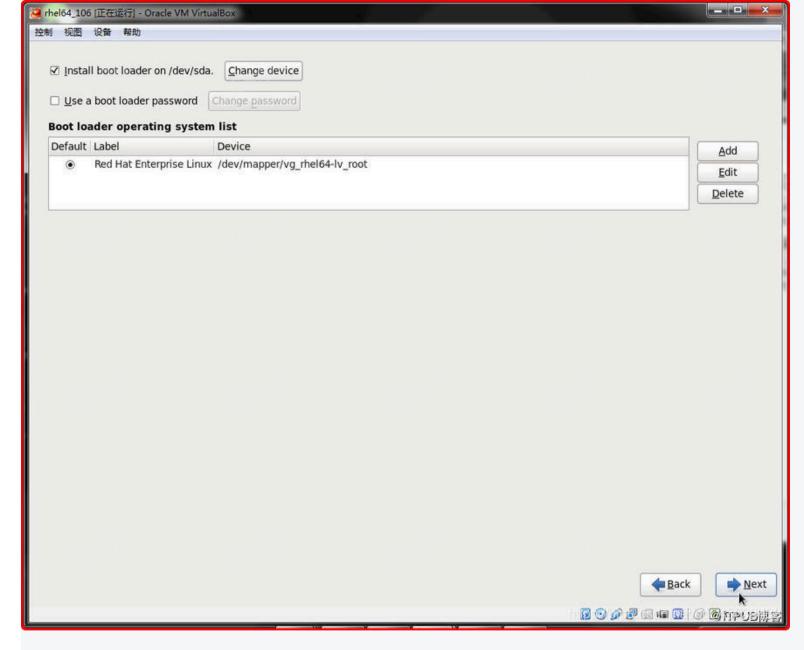




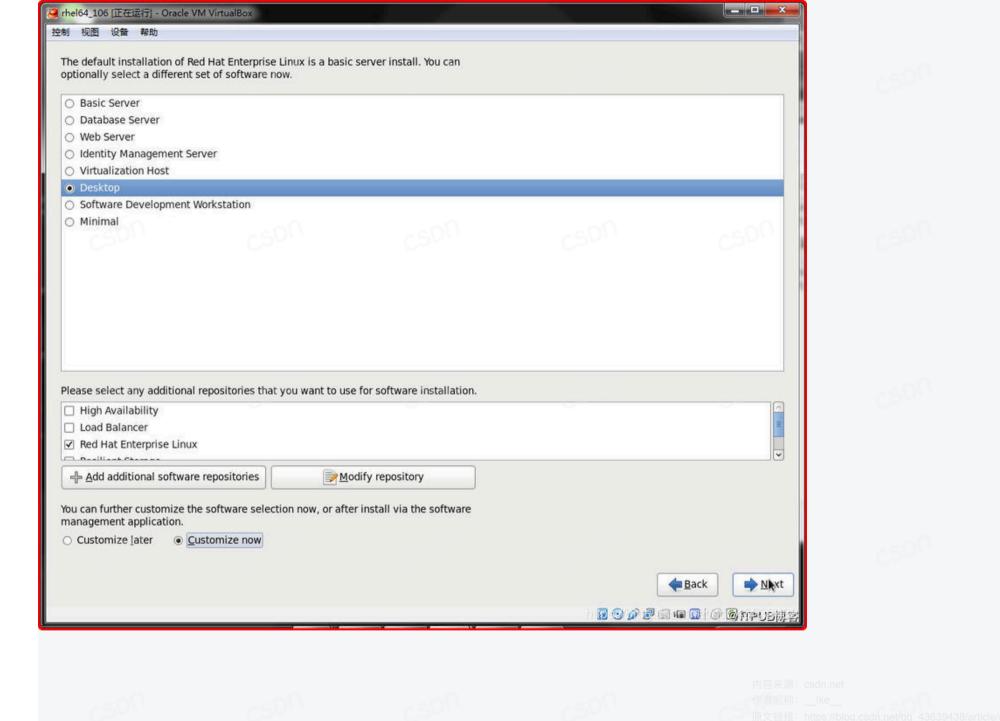


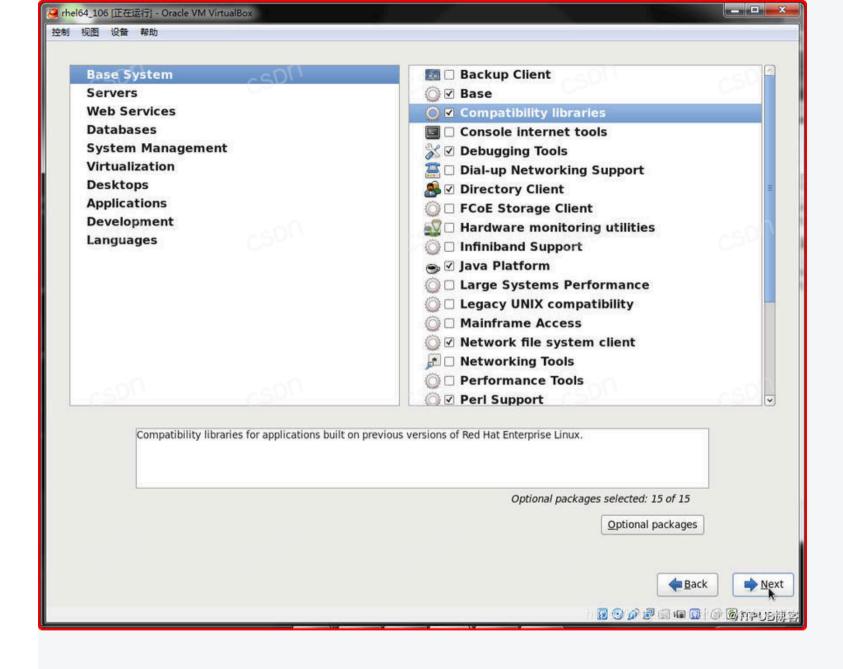






18.初学者可以选择Desktop,带有桌面环境





**Base System** 

Servers

**Web Services** 

**Databases** 

System Management

Virtualization

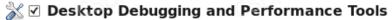
## Desktops

**Applications** 

Development

Languages





🔯 🗹 Desktop Platform

**ு** ✓ Fonts

🁸 🗹 General Purpose Desktop

💁 🗹 Graphical Administration Tools









A KDE desktop.

Optional packages selected: 21 of 23

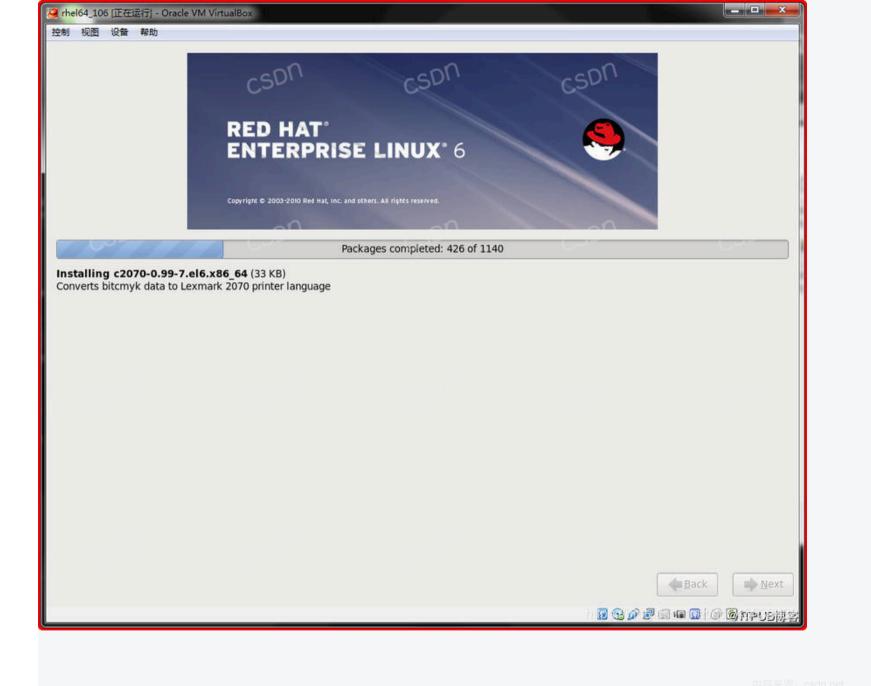
Optional packages

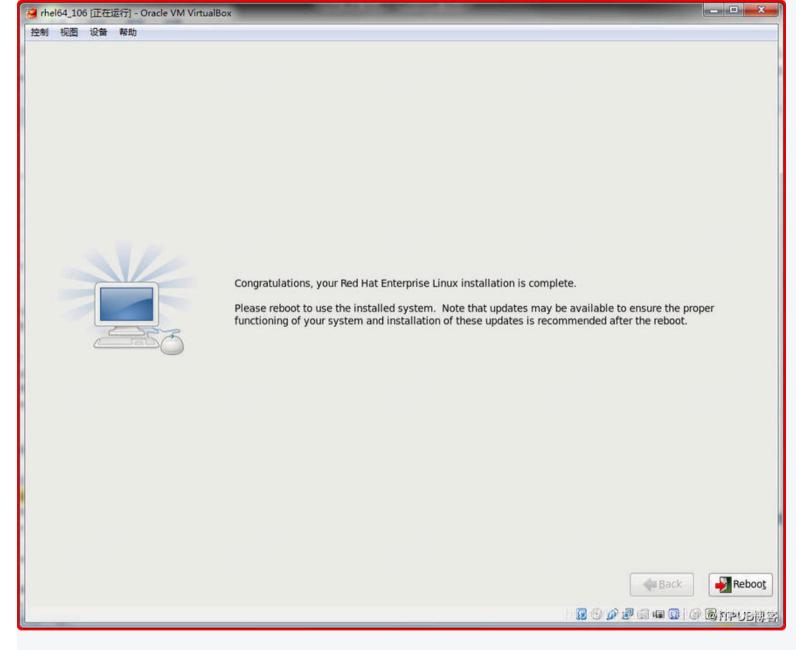






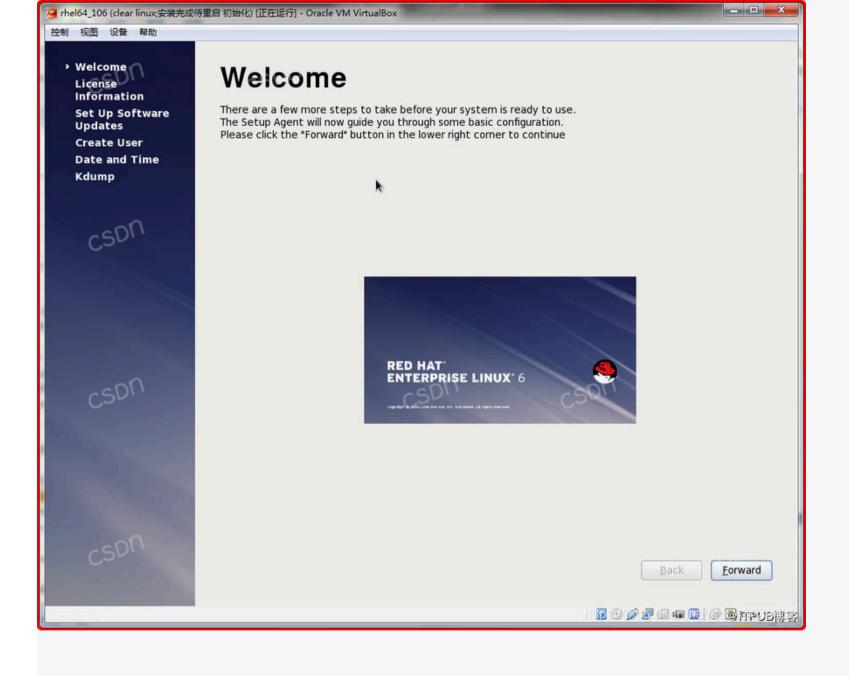
作者王贝: https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_4363943

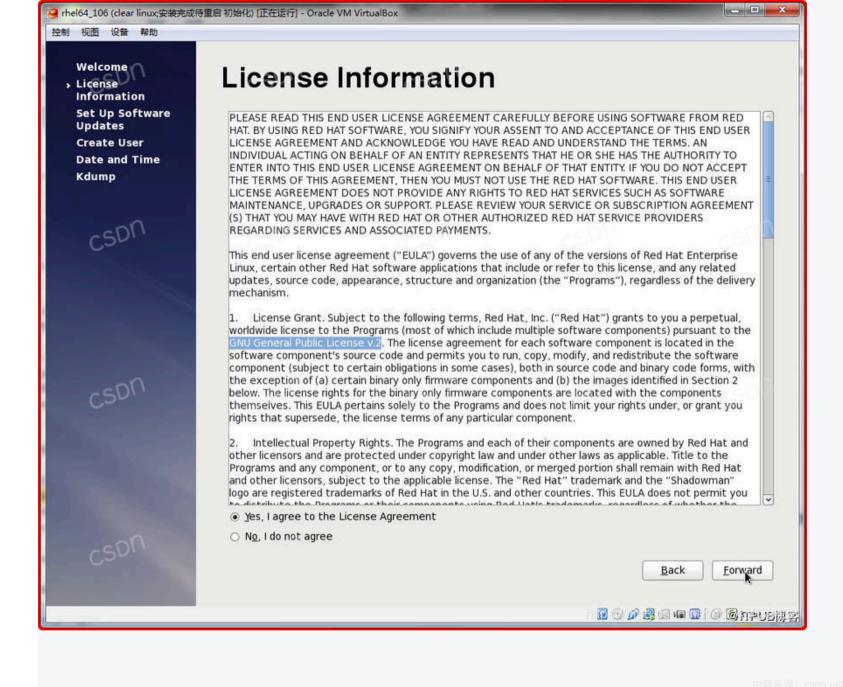


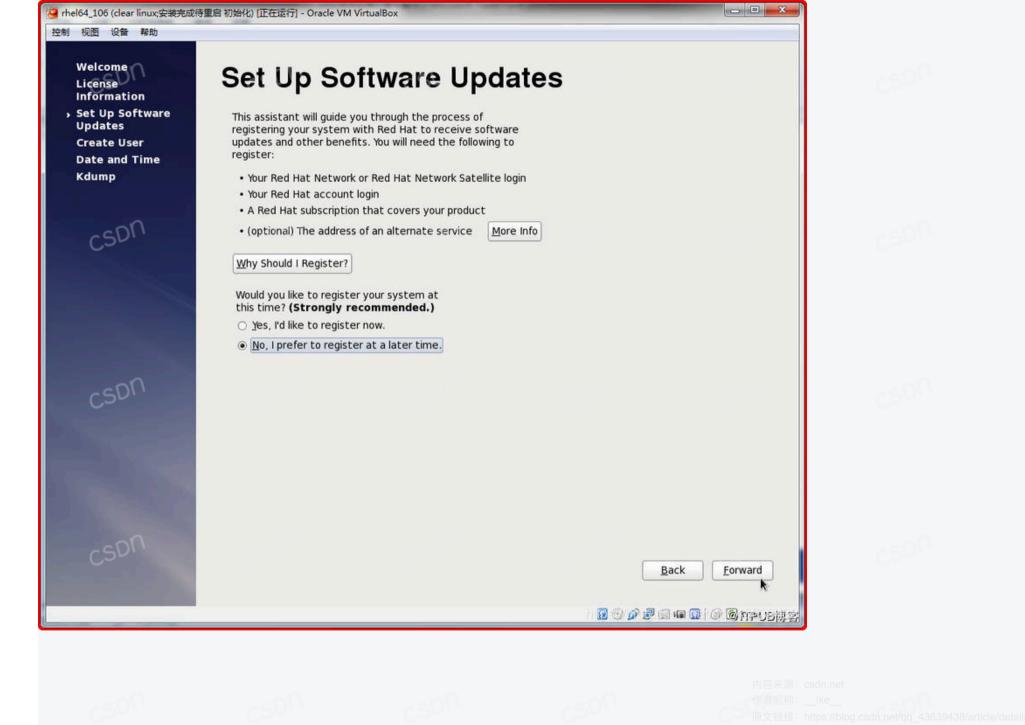


19.安装完成,重启后进行系统初始化

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#### Are you Sure?



Are you sure you don't want to register your system with Red Hat? You'll miss out on the benefits of a Red Hat Enterprise Linux Subscription:

#### Security & Updates:



Receive the latest software updates, including security updates, keeping this Red Hat Enterprise Linux system updated and secure.

### Downloads & Upgrades:



Download installation images for Red Hat Enterprise Linux releases, including new releases.

#### Support:



Access to the technical support experts at Red Hat or Red Hat's partners for help with any issues you might encounter with this system.

#### Management:

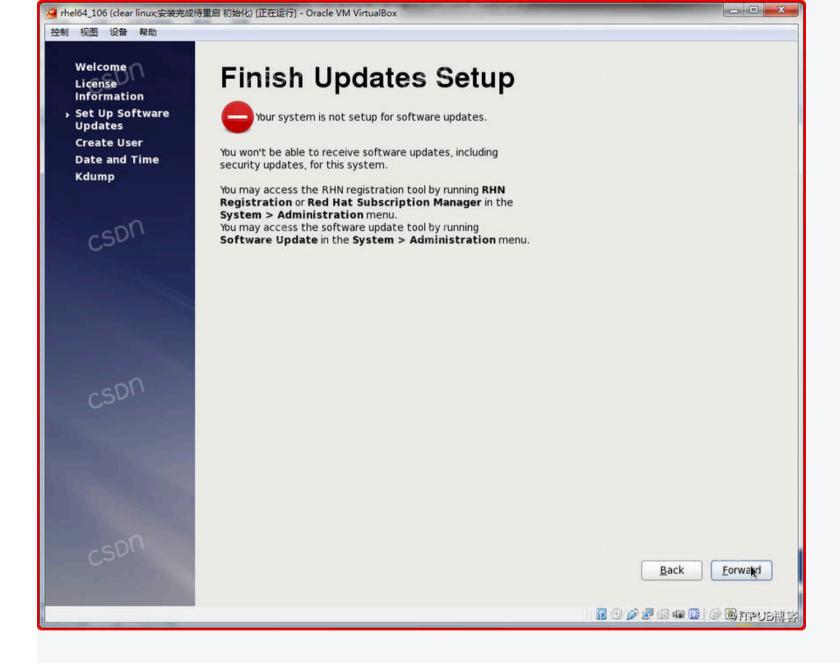


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You will not be able to take advantage of these benefits without registering.

Go Back and Register

Register Later

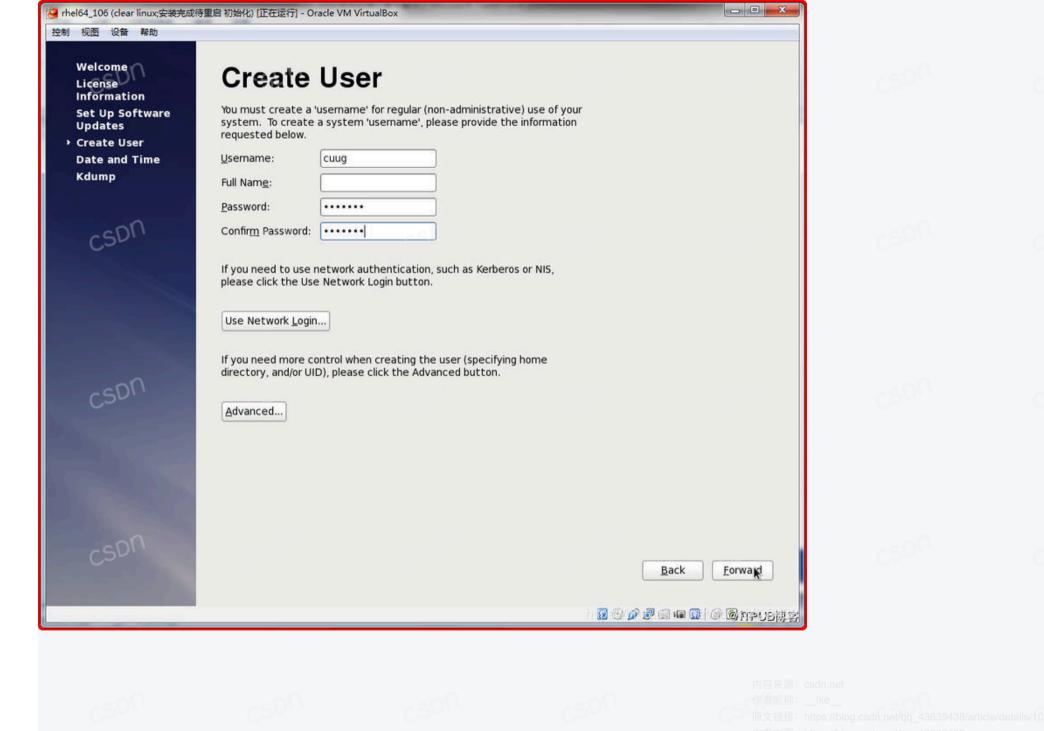


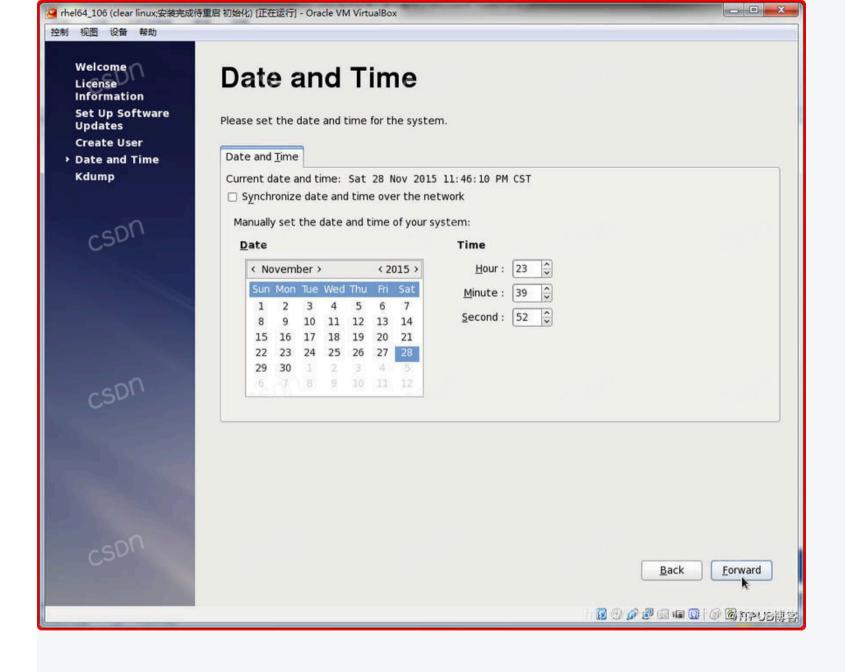
20.创建用户

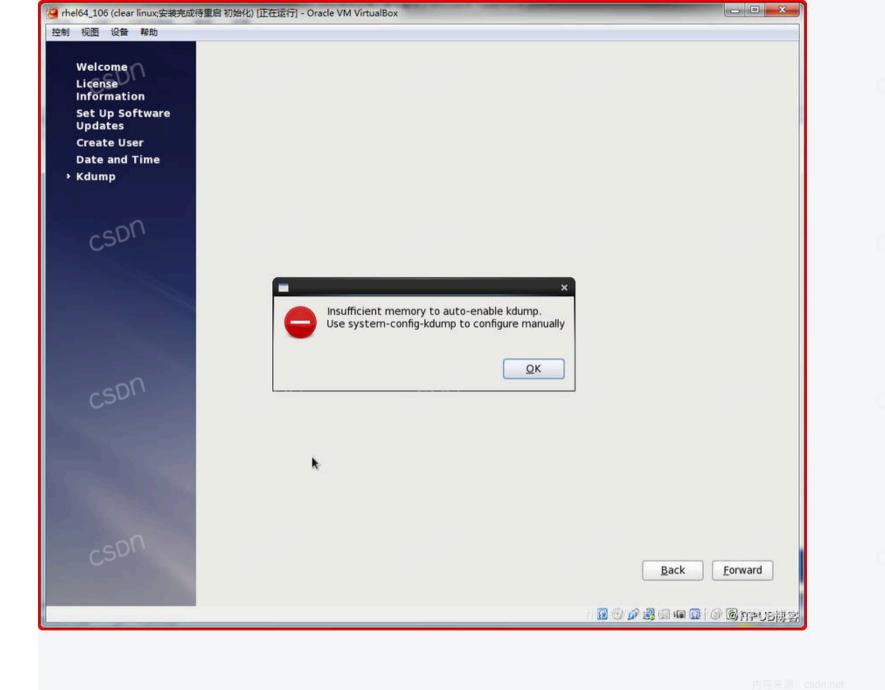
内容来源:csdn.net 作者昵称:\_\_lke\_\_ 原文链接:https://blog.csd

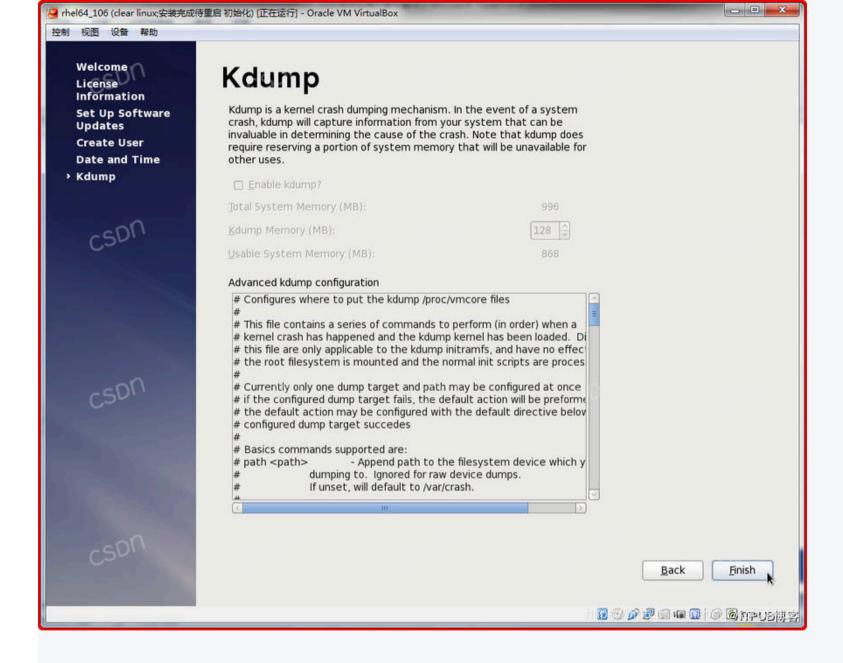
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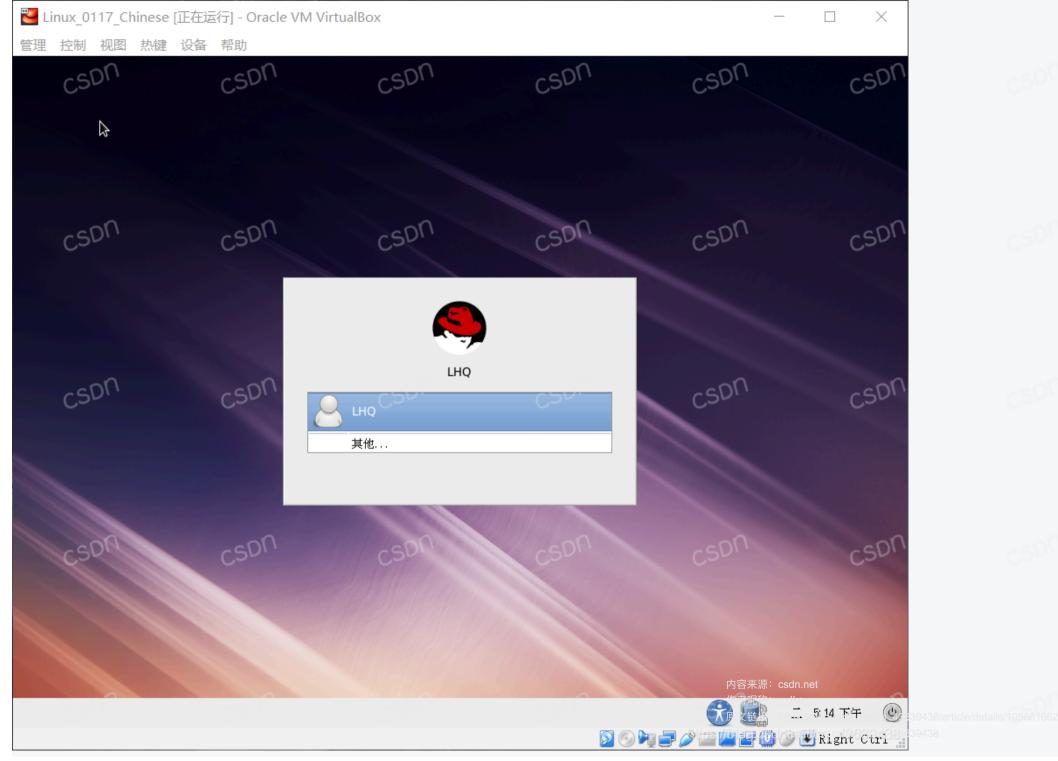


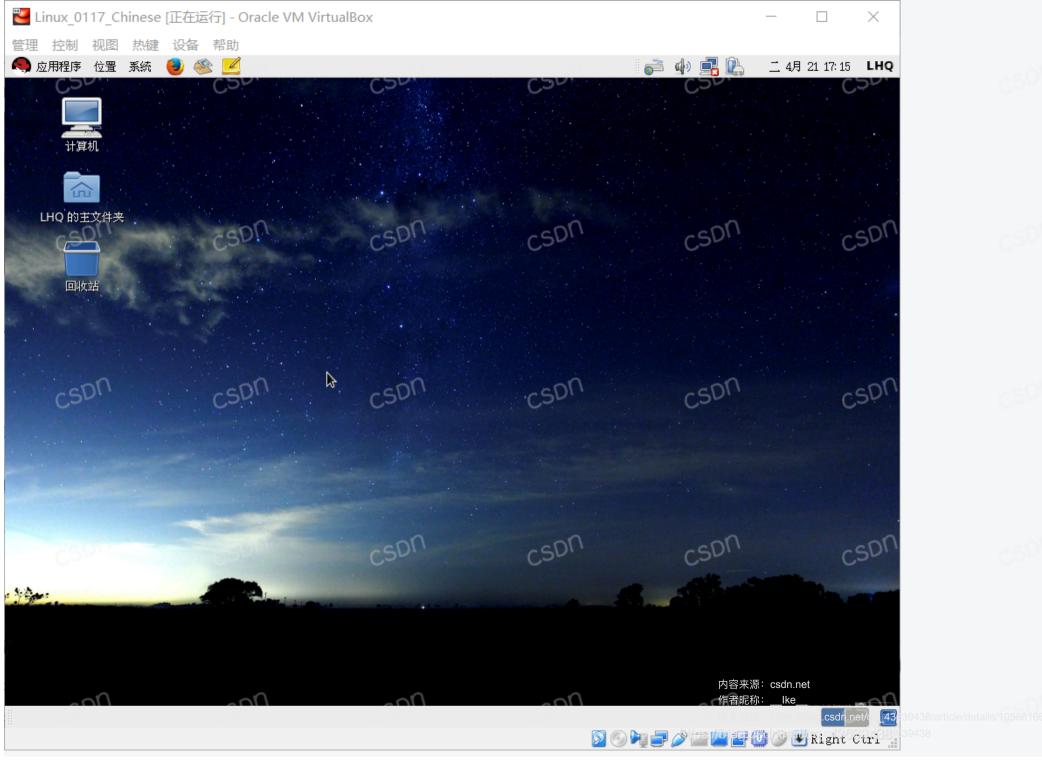






21.初始化完成, 登录操作系统





至此,Linux 🖸 红帽版本的安装就已经完成了