

# Simple visual tutorial will install the free VMWare Server 1.0 for Linux

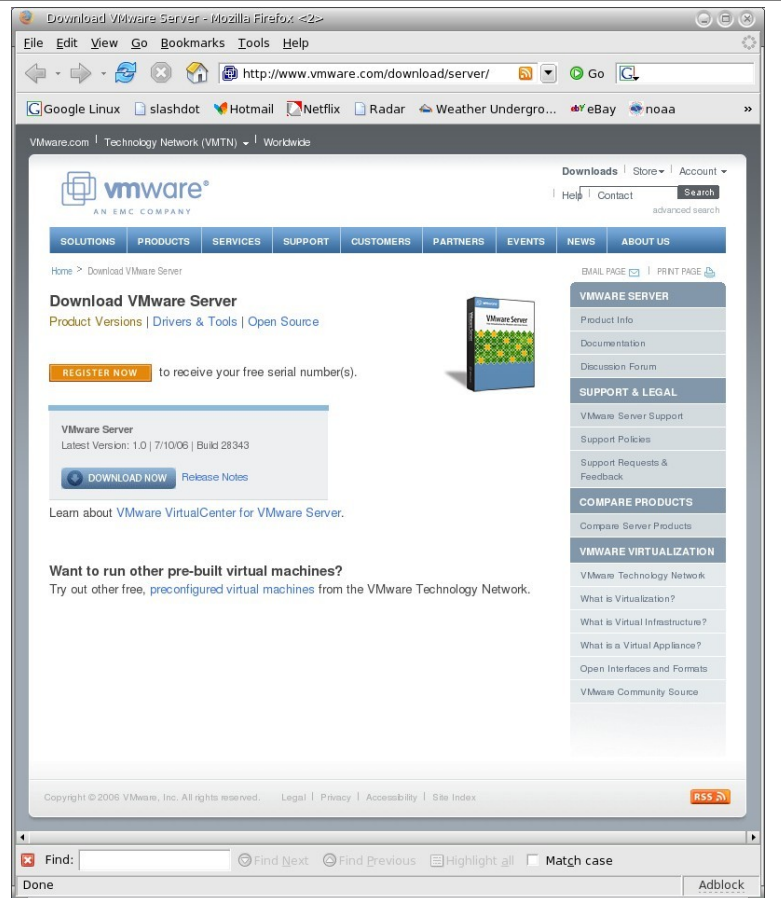
By Mark A. Davis, ver 1.1

Hardware: Athlon 64 X2 dual core CPU, 1GB RAM, Asus Motherboard, Nvidia GeForce 6600, Creative Soundblaster Live, IDE hard drives, etc.

OS: Mandriva 2006.0 Linux, 32 bit, 2.6.12-12mdkmp kernel, gcc 4.0.1, glibc 2.3.5

Let's get started...

First you need to go to the VMware.com site and choose to download the VMware software.



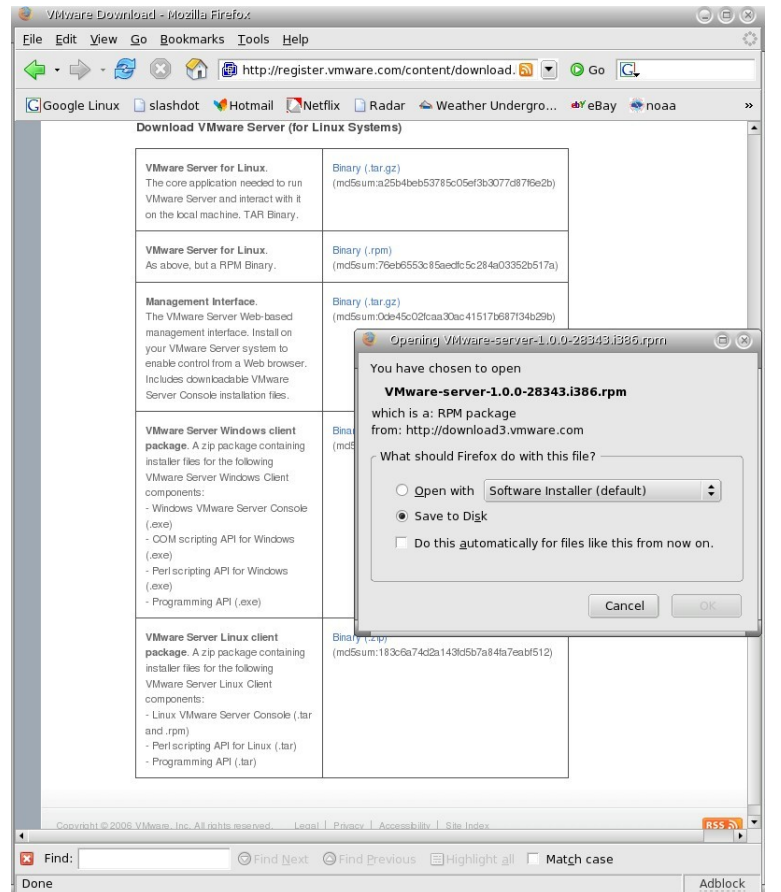
At this point, you only need the "Vmware server for Linux" package. You have to decide if you want to download rpm's or tar files. For this example, rpm was chosen:

Vmware-server-1.0.0-28343.i386.rpm

At 104 MB, it is pretty large.

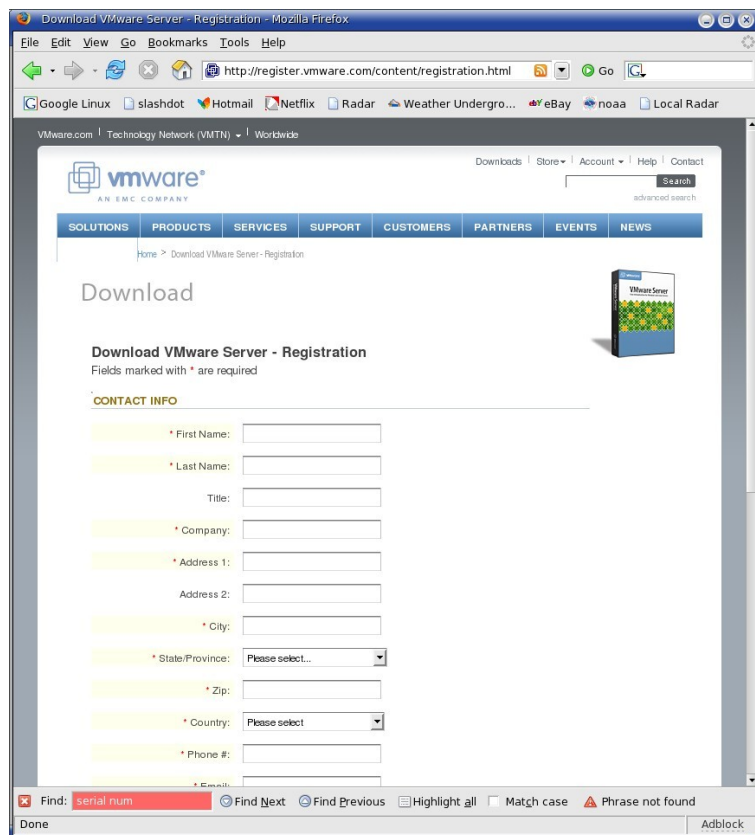
Neither client package is required for a basic installation.

Management Interface is completely optional. We won't bother right now.

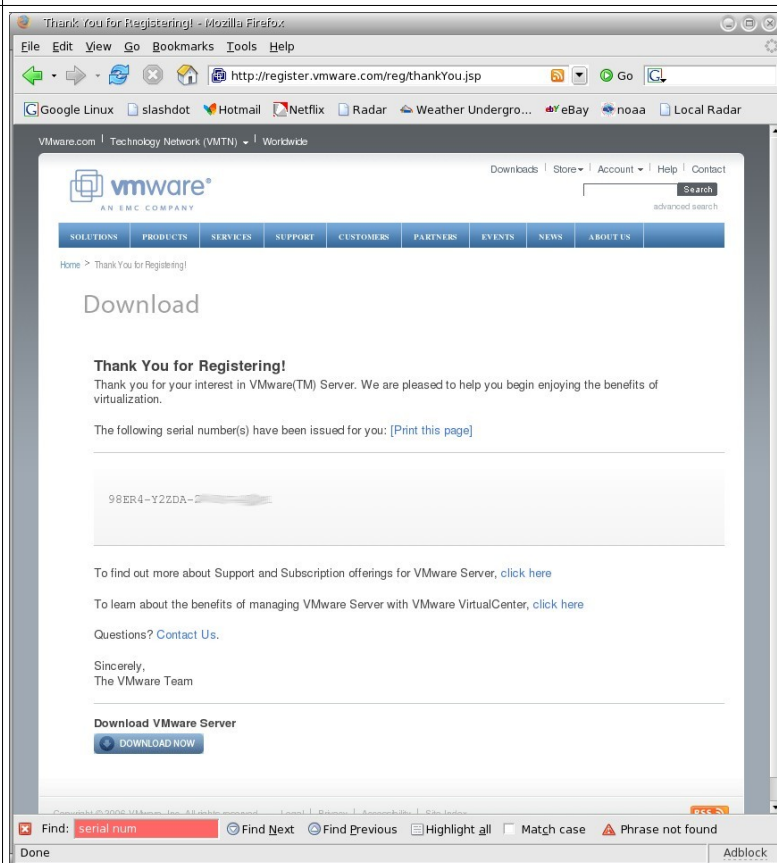


Even though VMWare Server is free, you still have to register to get a serial number. It is required during installation, so you might as well get it now.

Strangely, their site is hard-coded to assume you are a business. So, answer the best you can.



Assuming all goes well, you will get a serial number instantly, on the next screen. So it looks like if you really want to lie on information on the previous screen, it won't prevent you from getting your serial number.



As root, you will need to “rpm -i” the package. Afterwards, you will have many vm\* files in /usr/bin and even a few in /usr/sbin.

Run the vmware-config.pl perl script, as root, to start the configuration of the “host” (the machine that runs the “guest” OS's).

```
root@kram.cox.net: /root/vmware - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

/root/vmware
[root@kram vmware]# ls
VMware-server-1.0.0-28343.i386.rpm  VMware-server-win32-client-1.0.0-28343.zip
[root@kram vmware]# rpm -i VMware-server-1.0.0-28343.i386.rpm
[root@kram vmware]# ls /usr/bin/vm*
/usr/bin/vmnet-bridge*  /usr/bin/vmware*
/usr/bin/vmnet-dhcpd*  /usr/bin/vmware-authtrusted*
/usr/bin/vmnet-natd*  /usr/bin/vmware-cmd*
/usr/bin/vmnet-netifup*  /usr/bin/vmware-config.pl*
/usr/bin/vmnet-sniffer*  /usr/bin/vmware-loop*
/usr/bin/vmrun*  /usr/bin/vmware-mount.pl*
/usr/bin/vmstat*  /usr/bin/vmware-ping*
/usr/bin/vm-support*  /usr/bin/vmware-vdiskmanager*
[root@kram vmware]# ls /usr/sbin/vm*
/usr/sbin/vmware-authd*  /usr/sbin/vmware-serverd*
[root@kram vmware]# vmware-config.pl
Making sure services for VMware Server are stopped.

Stopping VMware services:
  Virtual machine monitor          [ OK ]

You must read and accept the End User License Agreement to continue.
Press enter to display it. [
```

Read through the incredibly long license agreement. Have you memorized it all?

```
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Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

for the purpose of managing Virtual Machines
operated on VMware software products installed
on your own internal Servers and computers.
Subject to the above, each copy of the
Software may not be used by any other person,
whether or not such person is employed by or
otherwise associated with your entity.

Distributing the Software. If you are
interested in distributing the Software
electronically or via internal Web site, CD or
other media, or are interested in placing a
VMware provided logo on your printed material,
please send a request to
VMware_server_distribution@vmware.com and we
will provide you with a copy of our
distribution agreement for your signature.

Do you accept? (yes/no) yes [
```

You have to tell it a few directory locations, defaults work well.

Looks like it loads a kernel module, also. I found one to match this distro, so everything is good. I will guess it might try to compile/build a module, if a suitable pre-built one was not found (looks a lot like nvidia installation in that regards).

Then it asks some questions about networking. The first question is obvious.... yes, you want networking.

```
root@kram.cox.net: /root/vmware - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

Do you accept? (yes/no) yes
Thank you.

Configuring fallback GTK+ 2.4 libraries.

In which directory do you want to install the mime type icons?
[/usr/share/icons]

What directory contains your desktop menu entry files? These files have a
.desktop file extension. [/usr/share/applications]

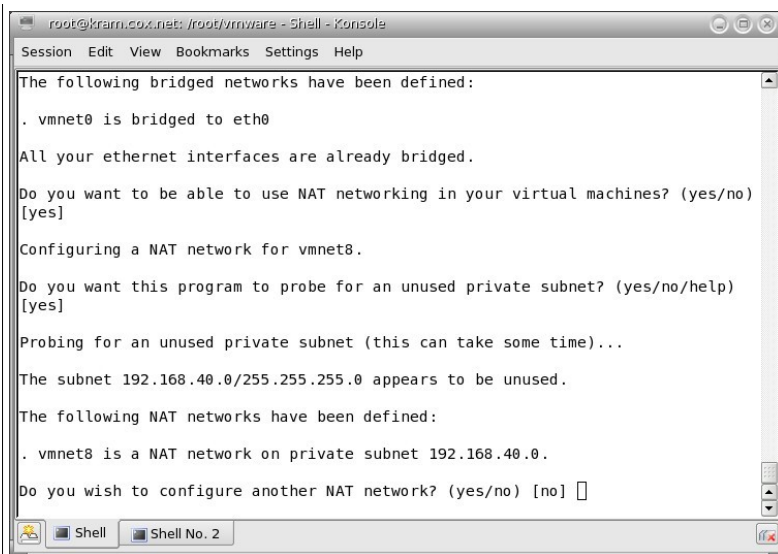
In which directory do you want to install the application's icon?
[/usr/share/pixmaps]

Trying to find a suitable vmmon module for your running kernel.

The module bld-2.6.12-mdk-i586smp-MDV2006 loads perfectly in the running
kernel.

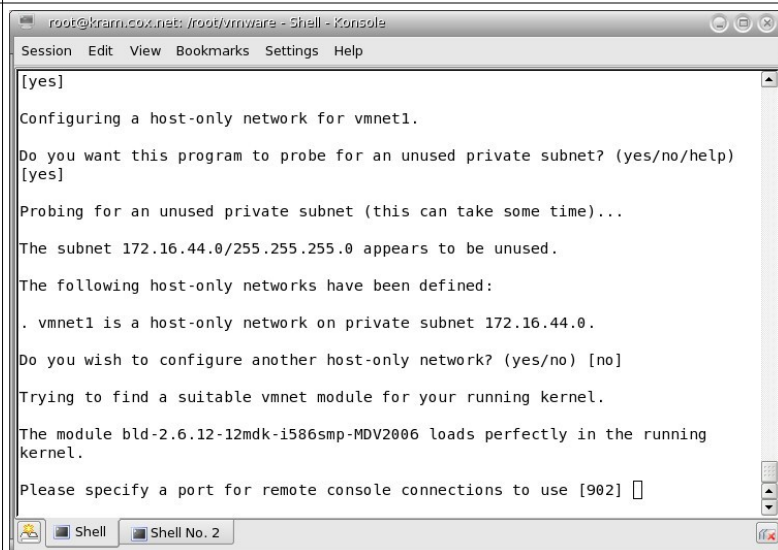
Do you want networking for your virtual machines? (yes/no/help) [yes] [
```

Bridging and NAT'ing networks are probably both good options to have. Plus the defaults are “yes”! So why not...



```
root@kram.cox.net: /root/vmware - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
The following bridged networks have been defined:
. vmnet0 is bridged to eth0
All your ethernet interfaces are already bridged.
Do you want to be able to use NAT networking in your virtual machines? (yes/no)
[yes]
Configuring a NAT network for vmnet8.
Do you want this program to probe for an unused private subnet? (yes/no/help)
[yes]
Probing for an unused private subnet (this can take some time)...
The subnet 192.168.40.0/255.255.255.0 appears to be unused.
The following NAT networks have been defined:
. vmnet8 is a NAT network on private subnet 192.168.40.0.
Do you wish to configure another NAT network? (yes/no) [no] []
```

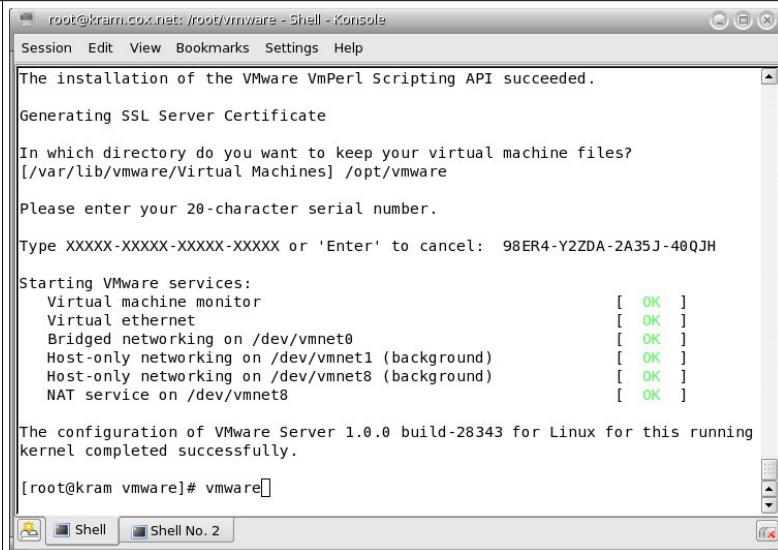
Be prepared, though... it does some strange stuff to the machine's networking... adding (on this machine) vmnet1 and vmnet8 interfaces, which are visible later with “ifconfig”.



```
root@kram.cox.net: /root/vmware - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
[yes]
Configuring a host-only network for vmnet1.
Do you want this program to probe for an unused private subnet? (yes/no/help)
[yes]
Probing for an unused private subnet (this can take some time)...
The subnet 172.16.44.0/255.255.255.0 appears to be unused.
The following host-only networks have been defined:
. vmnet1 is a host-only network on private subnet 172.16.44.0.
Do you wish to configure another host-only network? (yes/no) [no]
Trying to find a suitable vmnet module for your running kernel.
The module bld-2.6.12-12mdk-i586smp-MDV2006 loads perfectly in the running kernel.
Please specify a port for remote console connections to use [902] []
```

Well, I later found a bug interaction between 2006.0 and VMServer 1 that makes it look like the host's networking dies- Edit /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-vmnet1 & ifcfg-vmnet8 and add “PEERDNS=no”. I also changed vmnet8 to static “BOOTPROTO=static” (It already had a hard-coded IP address listed anyway), then restarted networking. Otherwise, it will overwrite /etc/resolv.conf over and over again on the host! It will also add a bogus default route for vmnet8.

On one question I didn't take the default- the location for the virtual machine guest OS's to be stored. Pick a location that will have plenty of disk space. I just like /opt/vmware.



```
root@kram.cox.net: /root/vmware - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
The installation of the VMware VmPerl Scripting API succeeded.
Generating SSL Server Certificate
In which directory do you want to keep your virtual machine files?
[/var/lib/vmware/Virtual Machines] /opt/vmware
Please enter your 20-character serial number.
Type XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX or 'Enter' to cancel: 98ER4-Y2ZDA-2A35J-40QJH
Starting VMware services:
Virtual machine monitor [ OK ]
Virtual ethernet [ OK ]
Bridged networking on /dev/vmnet0 [ OK ]
Host-only networking on /dev/vmnet1 (background) [ OK ]
Host-only networking on /dev/vmnet8 (background) [ OK ]
NAT service on /dev/vmnet8 [ OK ]
The configuration of VMware Server 1.0.0 build-28343 for Linux for this running kernel completed successfully.
[root@kram vmware]# vmware[]
```

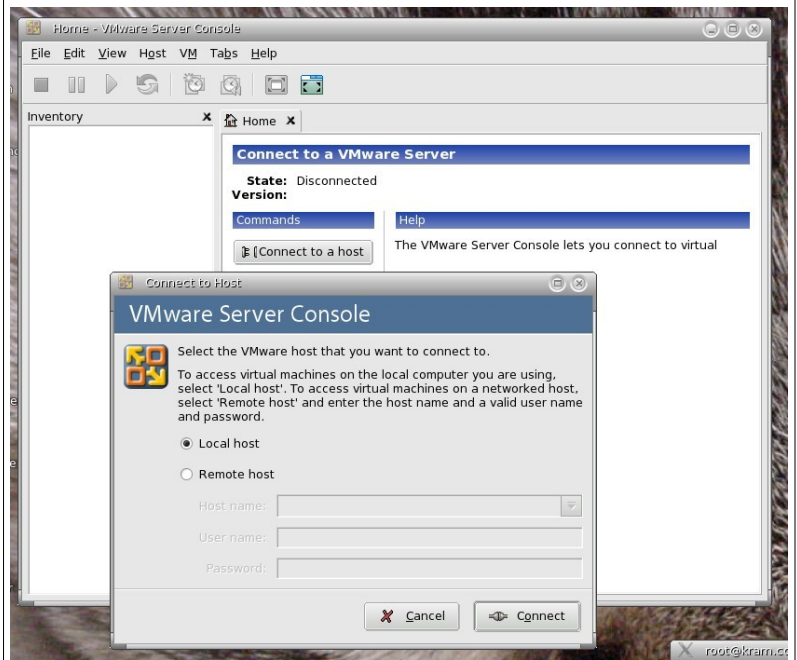
Then you will have to enter that VMware serial number. Cut and paste works great.

Looks like it then starts all the services it installs (I hope this doesn't mess up my machine!)

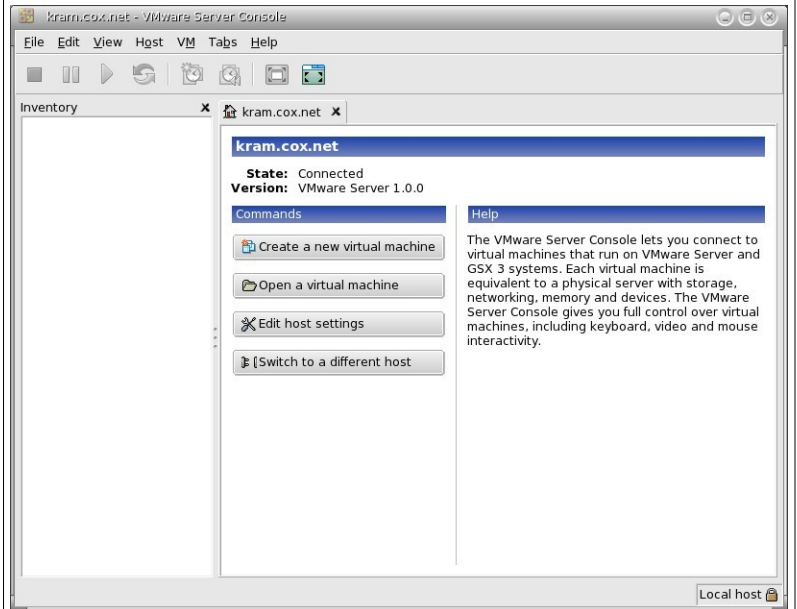
Done! Now launch “vmware” for the GUI.

The server console allows you to connect to the server to configure, create, and run guest OS images.

With this install, we will, of course, just connect to the local host.



This is what you will see when there are no virtual machines configured. Click on "Create a new virtual machine" to get started.



The wizard makes setting up your first virtual machine rather easy.

