

Create VM

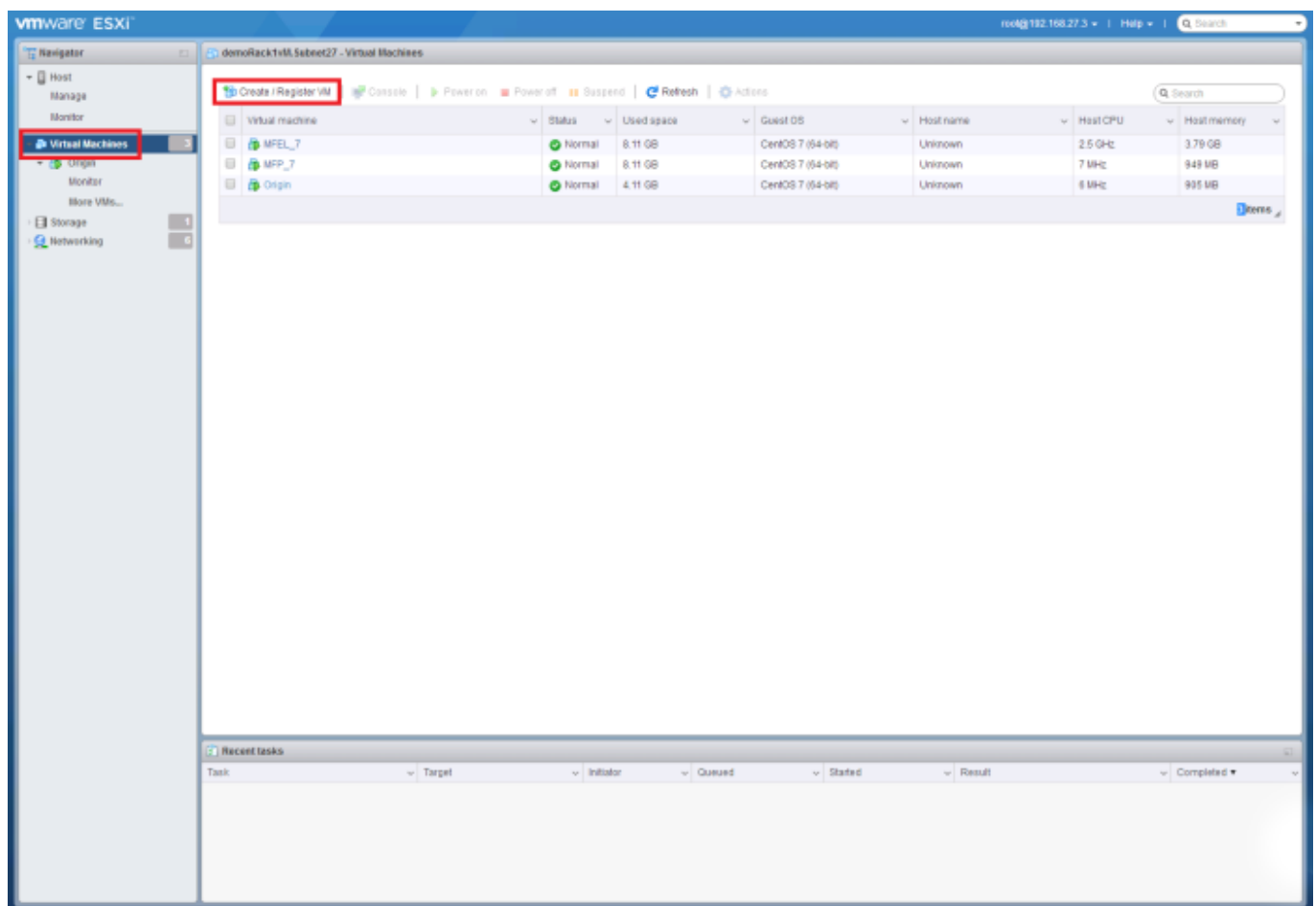
Jul 2017

Some things to remember

1. You must create your vSwitch and Port Groups first, or you won't be able to select them here (you can do it later). 2. Create ISO folder on datastore and upload ISO first, you can do this later, but you must do it before you start the VM.

Start VM Creation

After logging in to ESXi Web Admin, click Virtual Machines on the left.



Click **Create / Register VM**.

Select creation type

The New Virtual Machine wizard will start

The screenshot shows the 'New virtual machine' wizard in VMware. On the left, a sidebar lists five steps: 1. Select creation type (highlighted with a green checkmark), 2. Select a name and guest OS, 3. Select storage, 4. Customize settings, and 5. Ready to complete. The main area is titled 'Select creation type' with the subtitle 'How would you like to create a Virtual Machine?'. It contains three options: 'Create a new virtual machine' (highlighted with a red box), 'Deploy a virtual machine from an OVF or OVA file', and 'Register an existing virtual machine'. To the right of these options, a text box explains that the first option guides the user through creating a new VM, allowing customization of processors, memory, network connections, and storage, and noting that a guest OS must be installed after creation. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: 'Back', 'Next' (highlighted with a red box), 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

Select **Create a new virtual machine** and click **Next**.

Select a name and guest OS

Here we must select a name for our VM, and what OS we will use.

The screenshot shows the second step of the 'New virtual machine' wizard, titled 'Select a name and guest OS' with the subtitle 'Specify a unique name and OS'. The sidebar on the left now highlights step 2. The main area has a 'Name' text box containing 'MFEncodingLive' (highlighted with a red box). Below this, a note states: 'Virtual machine names can contain up to 80 characters and they must be unique within each ESXi instance.' Further down, a note says: 'Identifying the guest operating system here allows the wizard to provide the appropriate defaults for the operating system installation.' There are three dropdown menus: 'Compatibility' set to 'ESXi 6.5 virtual machine', 'Guest OS family' set to 'Linux', and 'Guest OS version' set to 'Debian GNU/Linux 7 (64-bit)'. At the bottom right, the 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

Enter the following:

Name: A name you will recognise the VM by.

Compatibility: ESXi 6.5 virtual machine (unless you are using an older or newer version).

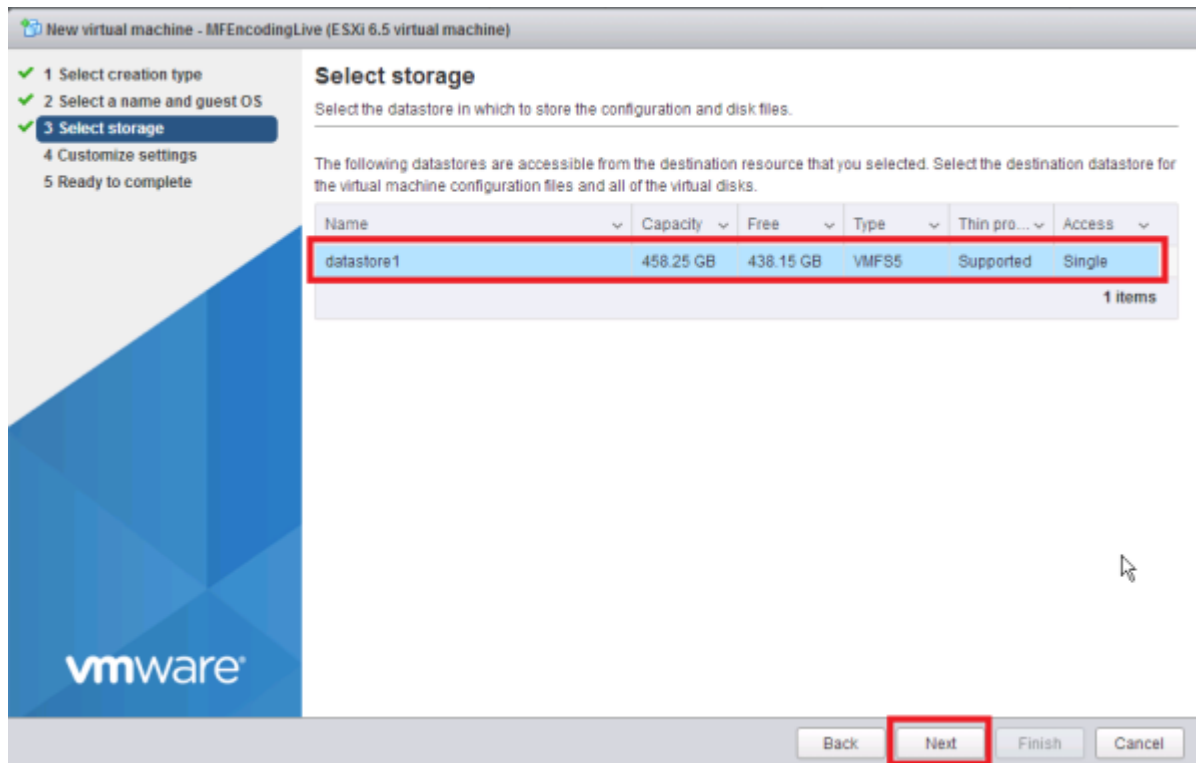
Guest OS family: Linux (unless you need something else).

Guest OS version: (CentOS 7 (64bit)).

Click **Next**.

Select Storage

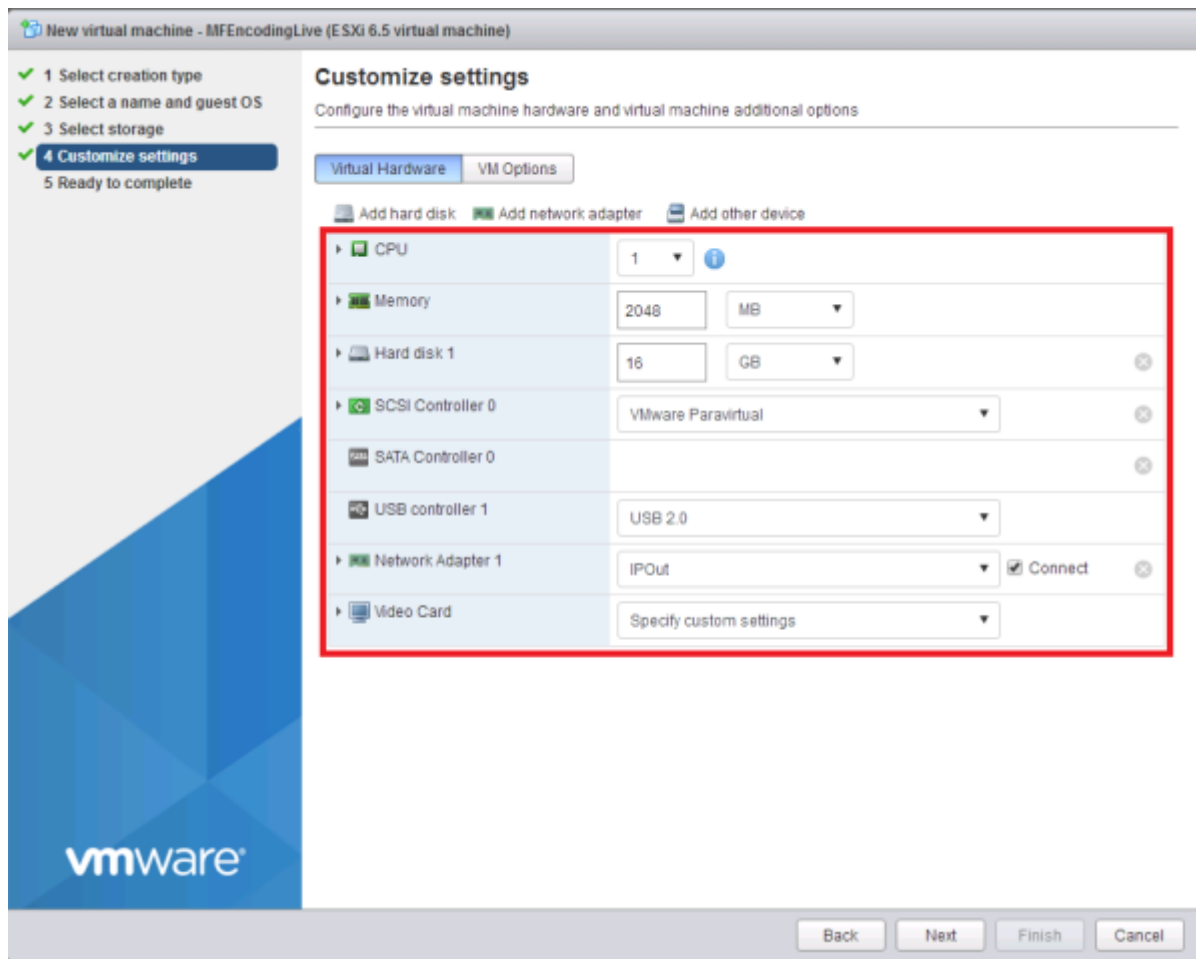
This is where we select our datastore (you will probably only have one, especially on a smaller test system).



Select your datastore by clicking on it, then select **Next**.

Customize Settings

This is where we set the parameters for our VM such as memory, hard disk space, interfaces etc.



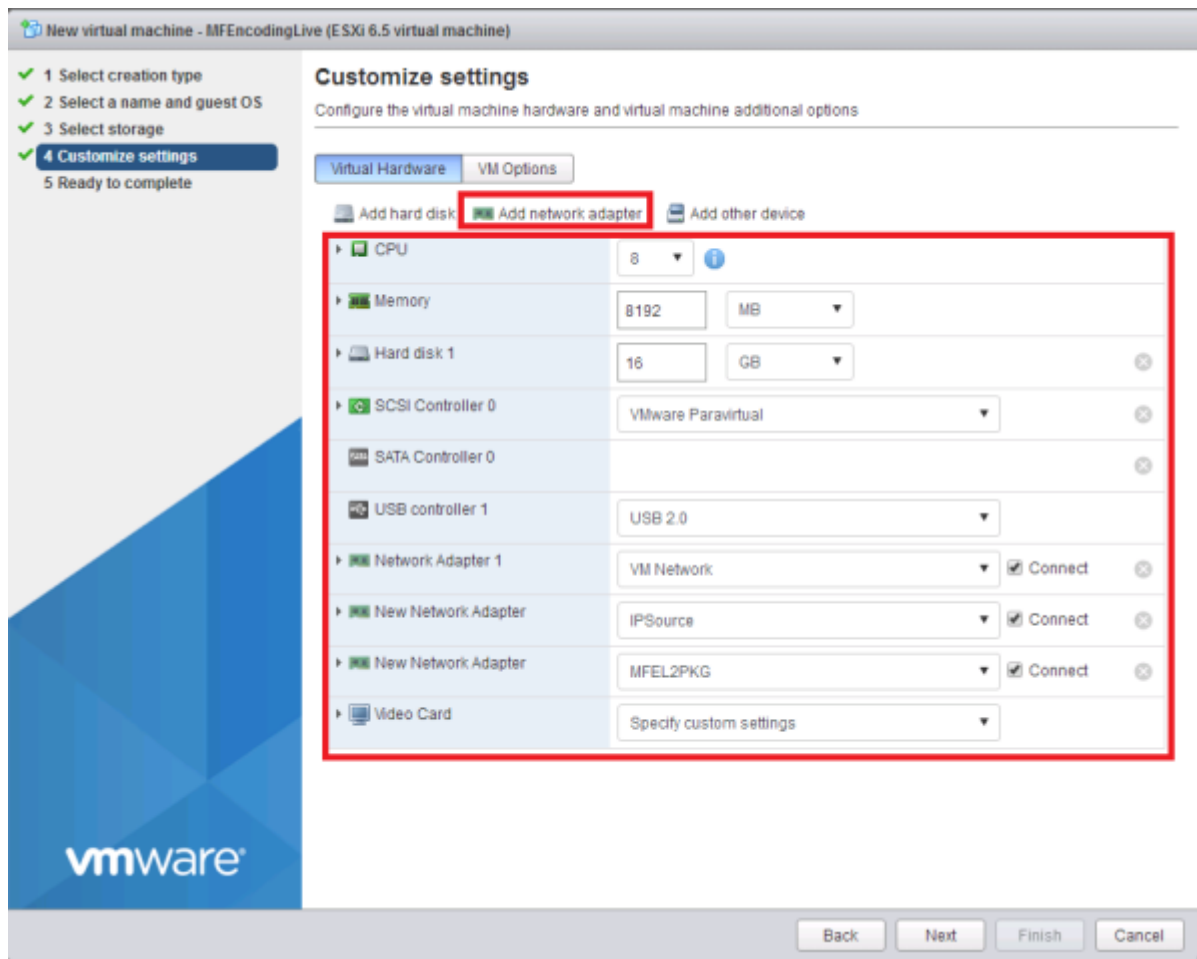
In the above example, we can see the default settings that are set when you first open this page, these are not suitable however, and we need to change most of them.

If you are setting up an MFEL, use these settings.

- CPU** - Set this to 8
- Memory** - Set this to 8192
- Hard Disk 1** - 16B (default)
- SCSI Controller 0** - VMware Paravirtual (default)
- Sata Controller 0** - Blank (default)
- USB Controller 1** - USB 2.0 (default)
- Network Adapter 1** - (the setting depends on what port groups you created)
- Video Card** - Specify Custom Settings (default)

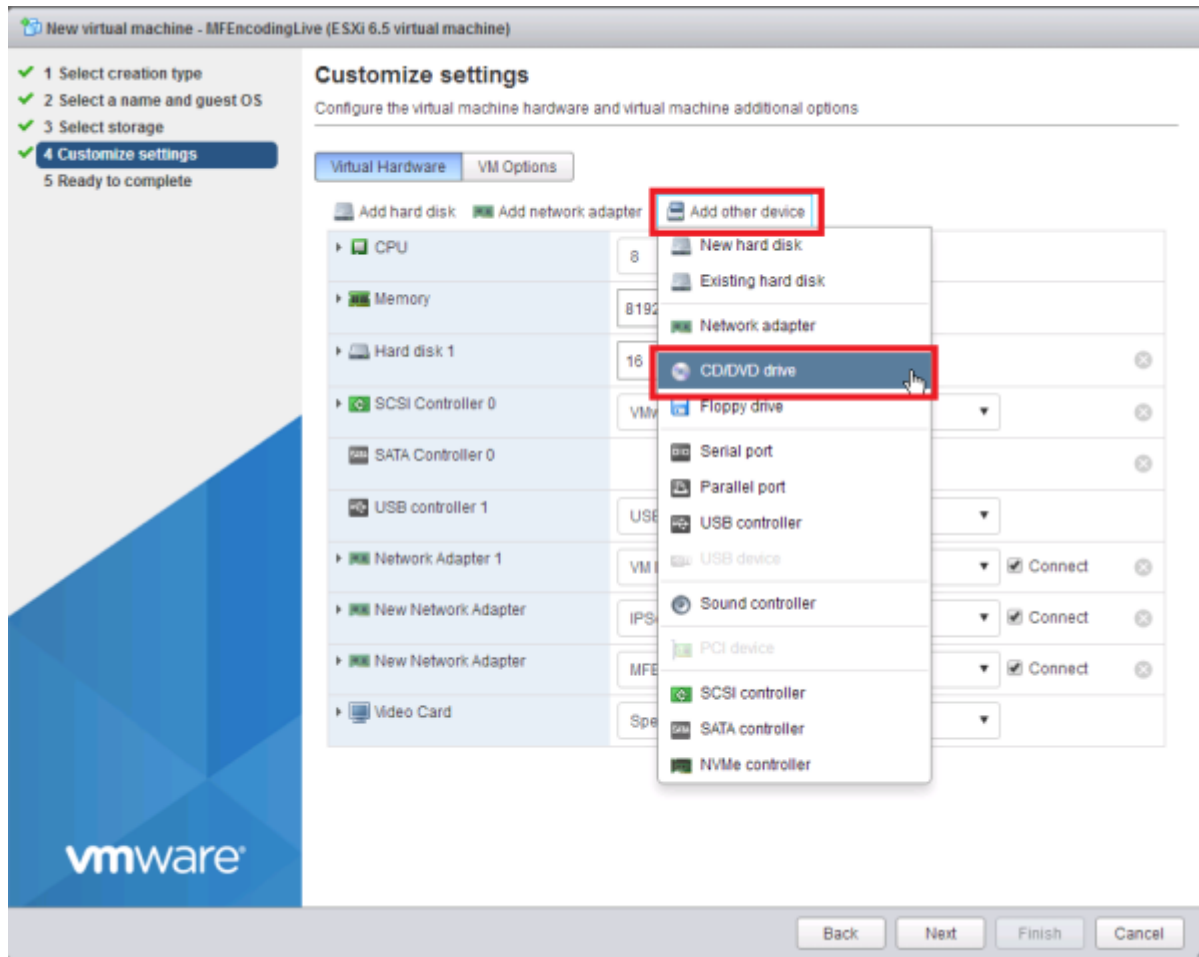
Do **NOT** press Next yet.

Below is the settings we require.



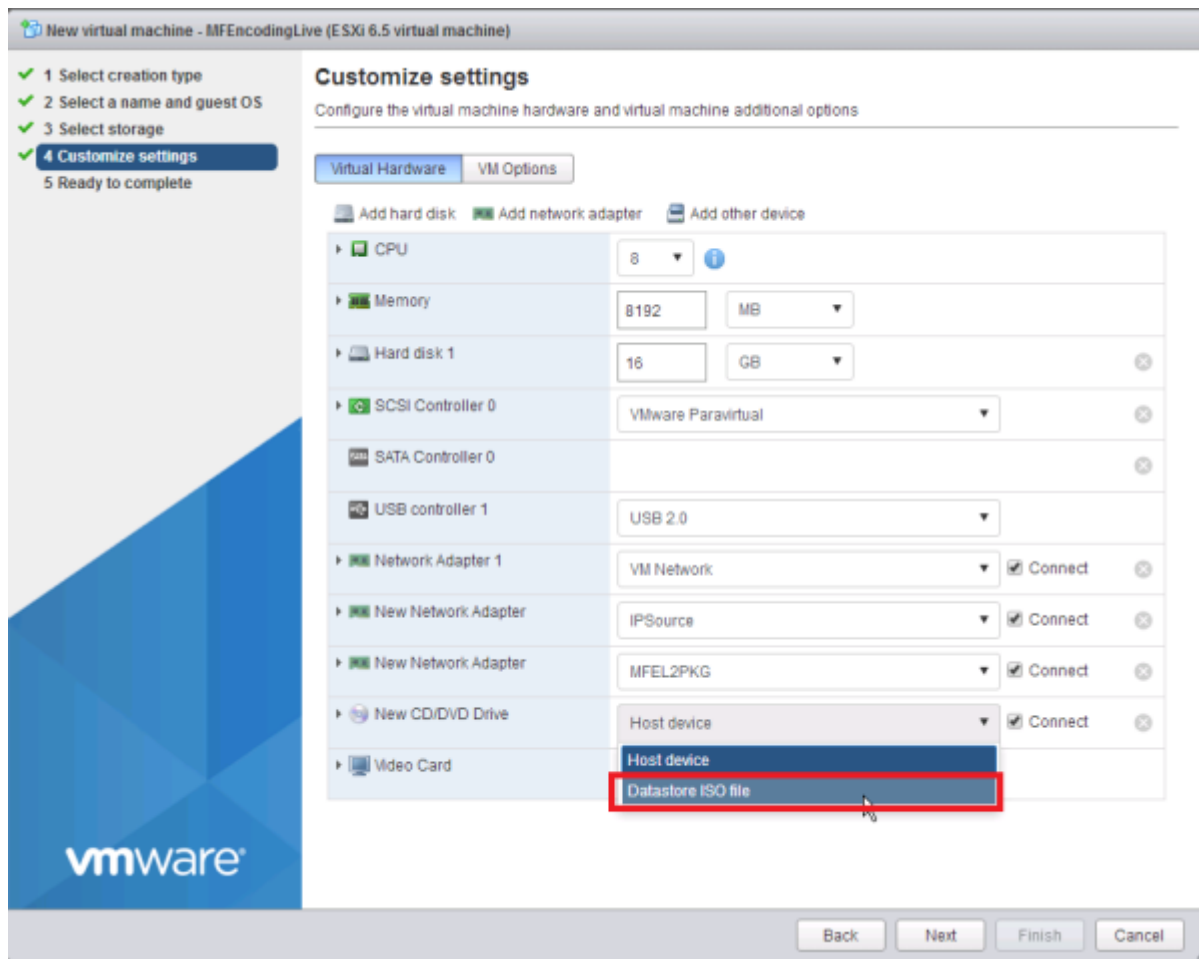
We also need to add a couple of Interfaces (depending on what you are doing). Click the [Add network adapter](#) link to keep adding adapters.

To enable us to boot up an OS, we will add a CD/DVD Drive (its a virtual one) and assign it an ISO image to boot from.

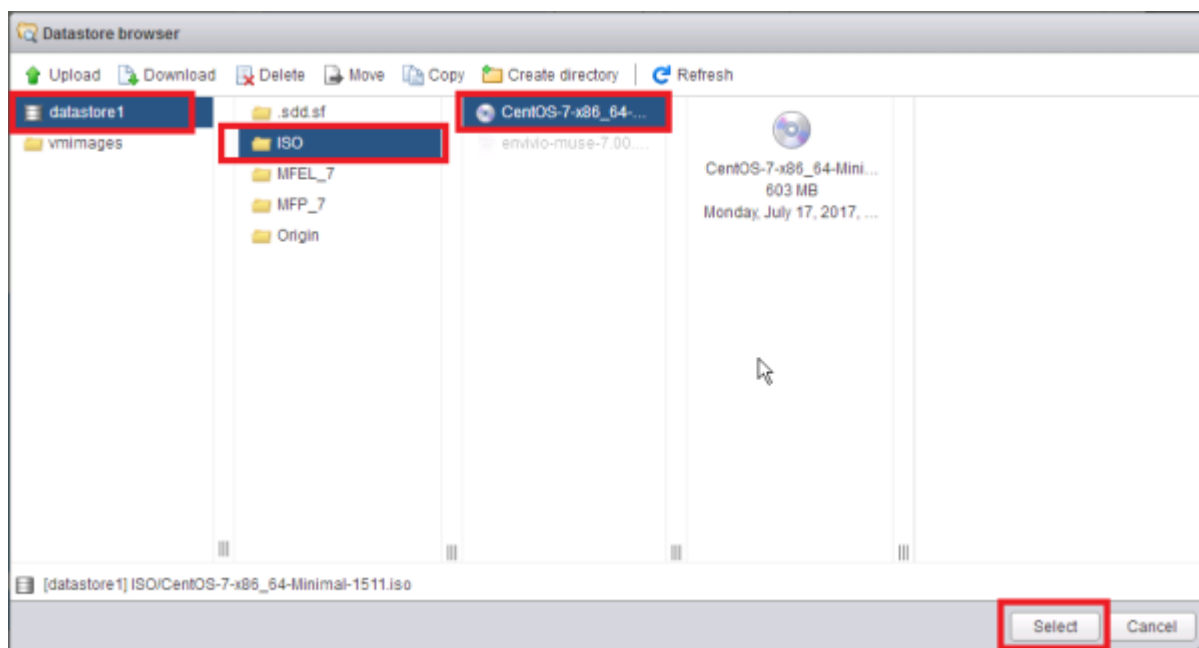


Click **Add Other Device** and then **CD/DVD Drive**.

When the CD/DVD device has been added, you will see it in the hardware list.



Click the device to see the options and select **Datastore ISO file**.



Select the datastore folder you created when installing VMWare, and the ISO file. Click **Select**. You can do this later if required.

Component	Setting	Connect
CPU	8	
Memory	8192 MB	
Hard disk 1	16 GB	
SCSI Controller 0	VMware Paravirtual	
SATA Controller 0		
USB controller 1	USB 2.0	
Network Adapter 1	VM Network	☒
New Network Adapter	IPSource	☒
New Network Adapter	MFEL2PKG	☒
New CD/DVD Drive	Datastore ISO file	☒
Video Card	Specify custom settings	

Ensure you settings match the page above.

If so click **Next**.

Ready to complete

The Create VM Wizard displays a confirmation page of you selected settings.

New virtual machine - MFEncodingLive (ESXi 6.5 virtual machine)

- ✓ 1 Select creation type
- ✓ 2 Select a name and guest OS
- ✓ 3 Select storage
- ✓ 4 Customize settings
- ✓ 5 Ready to complete

Ready to complete

Review your settings selection before finishing the wizard

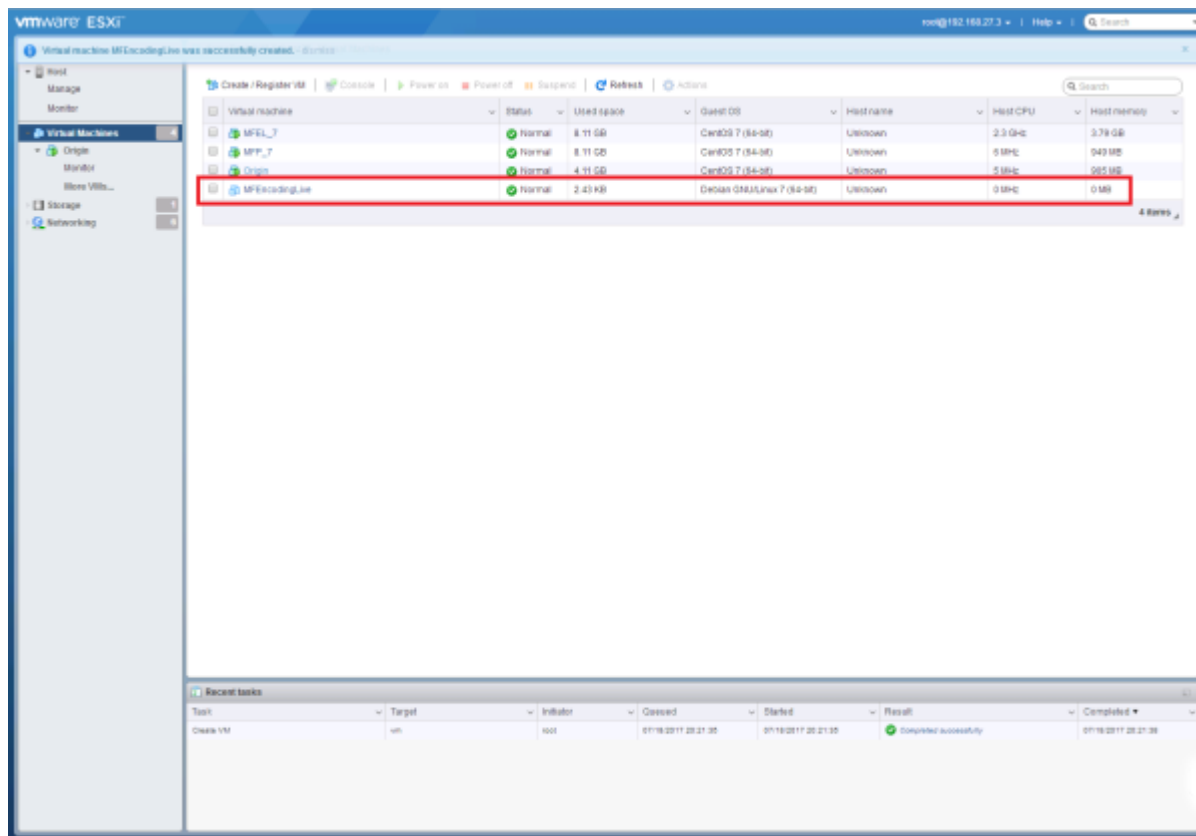
Provisioning type	new
Name	MFEncodingLive
Datastore	datastore1
Guest OS name	Debian GNU/Linux 7 (64-bit)
Compatibility	ESXi 6.5 virtual machine
vCPUs	8
Memory	8192 MB
Network adapters	3
Network adapter 1 network	VM Network
Network adapter 1 type	VMXNET 3
Network adapter 2 network	IPSource
Network adapter 2 type	VMXNET 3
Network adapter 3 network	MFEL2PKG
Network adapter 3 type	VMXNET 3
IDE controller 0	IDE 0
IDE controller 1	IDE 1
SCSI controller 0	VMware Paravirtual
SATA controller 0	New SATA controller
Hard disk 1	
Capacity	16GB
Datastore	[datastore1] MFEncodingLive
Mode	Dependent
Provisioning	Thin provisioned
Controller	SCSI controller 0 : 0
CD/DVD drive 1	
Backing	[datastore1] ISO/CentOS-7-x86_64-Minimal-1511.iso
Connected	Yes

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

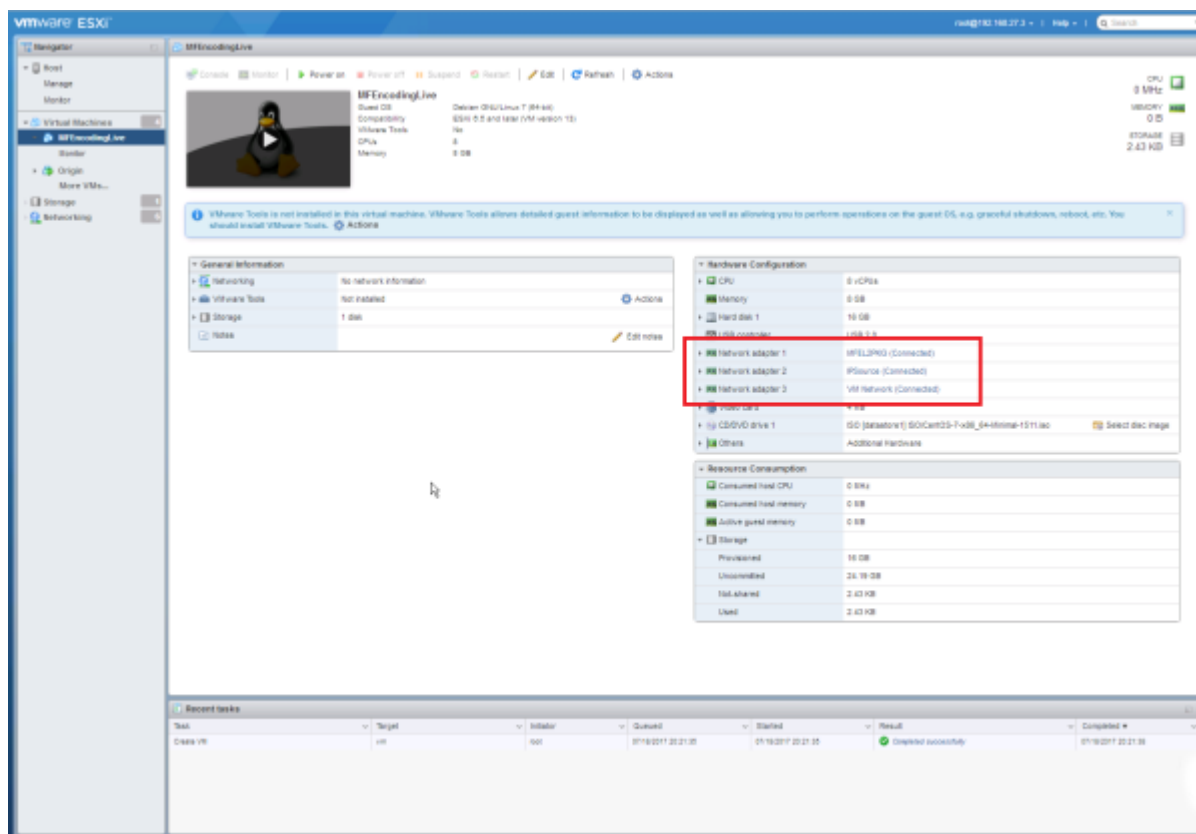
If you are happy with your settings, click **Finish**.

Fix a little VMWare Bug

You will now be back at the VMWare Virtual Machines page.

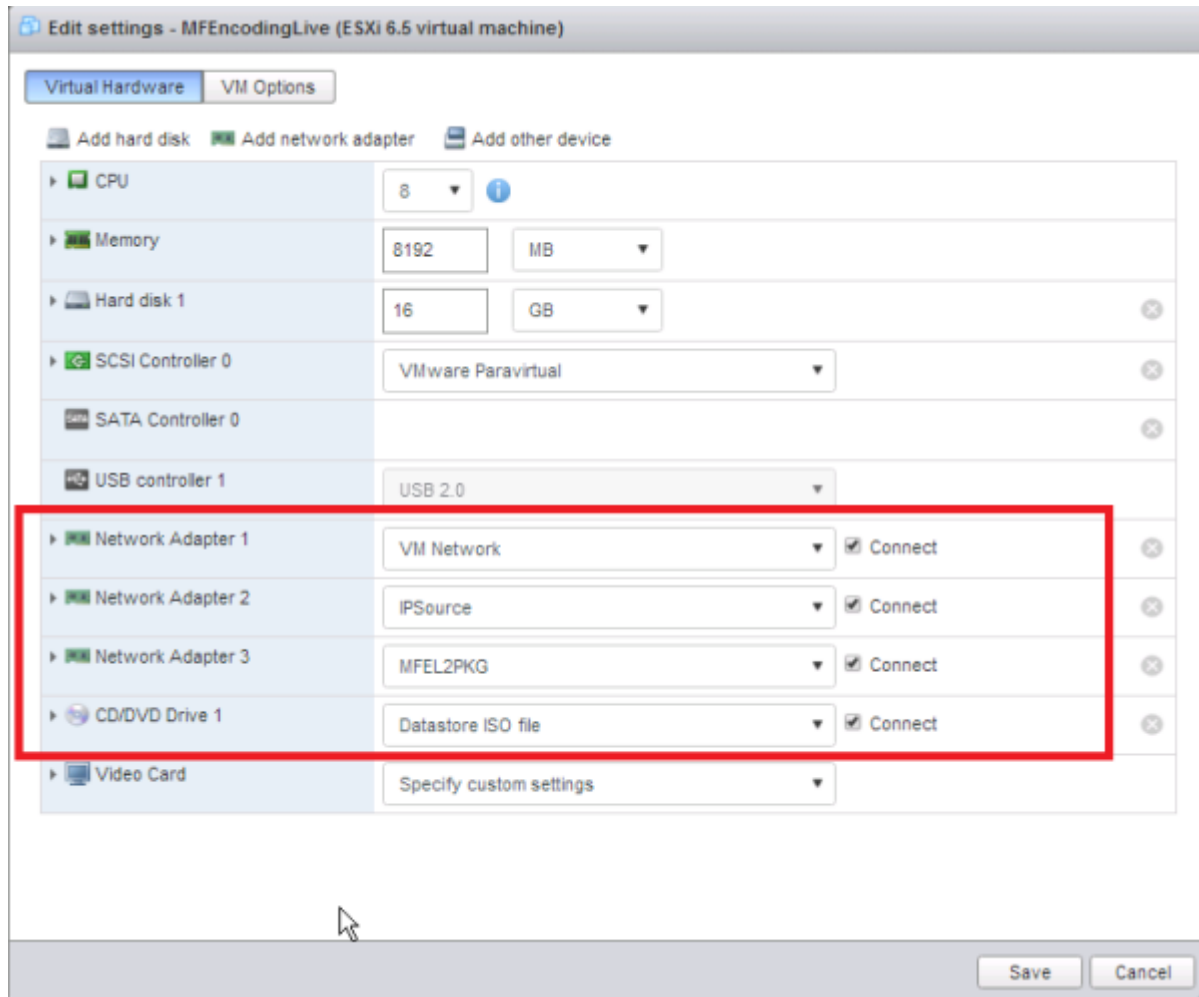


Click on your new VM name (MFEncodingLive in this example).



You will see the specifics of the VM listed, if you look at the **interfaces**, you will see the interfaces you added, but most likely the **Port Groups** will be wrong (it's happened to me every time so far).

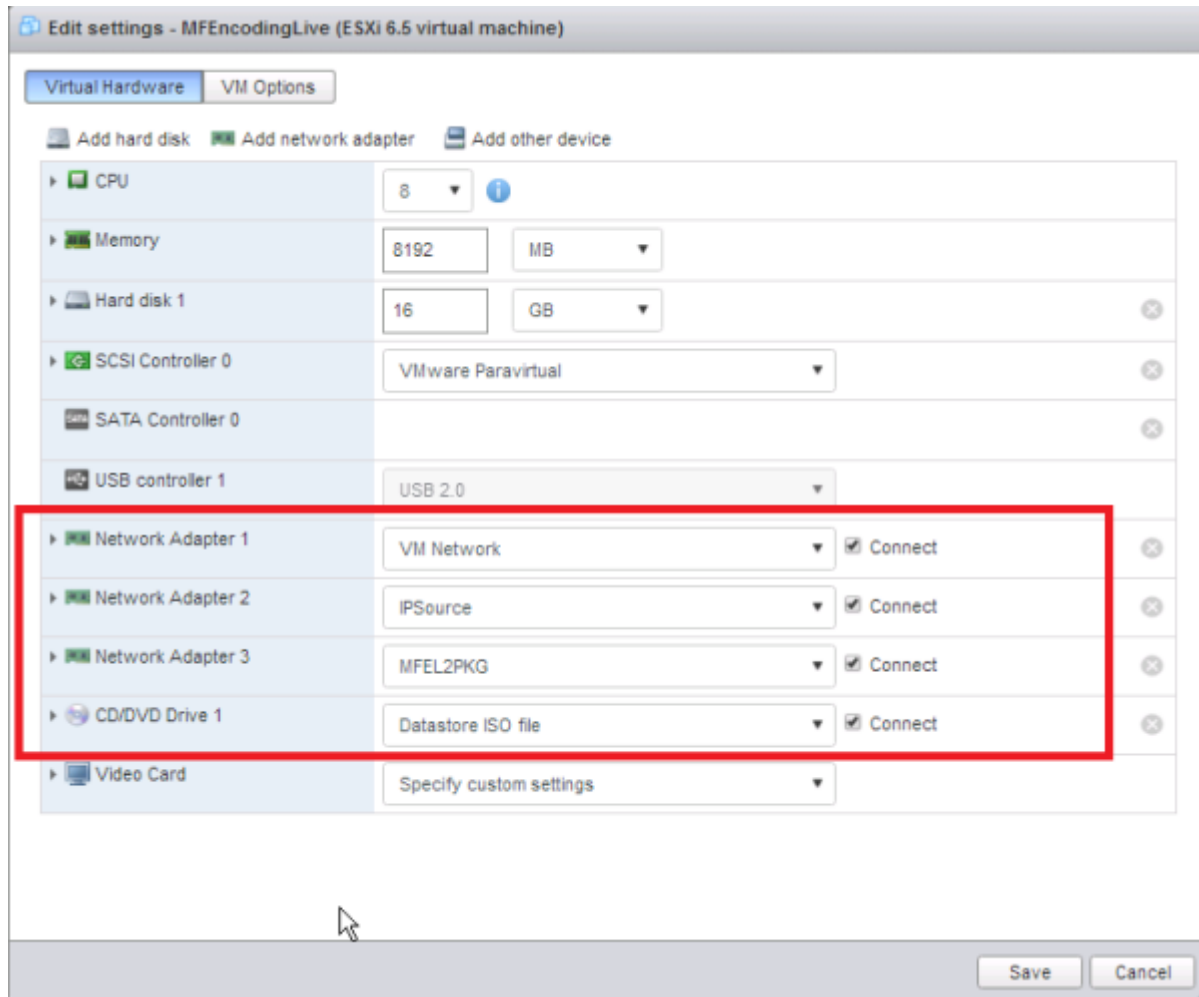
Click Edit at the top of the page to go back to the editable VM settings page.



Set the correct **Port Names** to correspond with the appropriate **Interface**.

Click **Save**.

You will be returned to the main ESXi Virtual Machine page.



Check your VM Interface settings to confirm they are now correct.

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