Getting Started with VMware Remote Console

VMware Remote Console 7.0

This document supports the version of each product listed and supports all subsequent versions until the document is replaced by a new edition. To check for more recent editions of this document, see http://www.vmware.com/support/pubs.

EN-001595-00-00
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VMware Remote Console provides access to virtual machines on remote hosts and performs console and device operations such as configuring operating system settings and monitoring the VM console for VMware vSphere. VMware Remote Console can also modify virtual machine settings such as RAM, CPU cores, and disks.

*Getting Started with VMware Remote Console* guide describes the system requirements and tasks required to install the VMware Remote Console application.

**Intended Audience**

This information is intended for administrators and users who need to access the VM console and connect client-side devices.

**Where to Find Additional Information**

For additional information on known issues and workarounds, see the Release Notes.
Install VMware Remote Console on a Windows Host

VMware Remote Console provides an embedded user-guest interaction in the various products and environments that require it. This section details the tasks required to install VMware Remote Console on a Windows host.

Procedure

1. Click www.vmware.com/go/download-vmrc and select the Drivers and Tools option for VMware vSphere.

2. Download the VMware Remote Console installer and follow the steps in the install wizard. You can also click the Download VMRC link from the Summary page of the virtual machine in vSphere Web Client.
Open Virtual Machine Console

You can access virtual machines in vSphere Web Client using VMware Remote Console. Perform the following steps to launch an external virtual machine console:

**Prerequisites**
- Verify that VMware Remote Console is installed on your local system.
- Select a virtual machine in the vSphere Web Client and navigate to the Summary page.

**Procedure**
1. Click Open with VMRC from vSphere Web Client of version 5.5 U2b or newer.
2. Launch VMware Remote Console.
Using the VMware Remote Console Application

You can use the stand-alone VMware Remote Console to connect to client devices. With VMRC, you can access remote virtual machines using your local mouse and keyboard.

Prerequisites
Verify that the VMware Remote Console is installed on your local system. You can download the VMRC installer for Windows from the VMware Web site at www.vmware.com/go/download-vmrc.

Procedure
1. In the vSphere Web Client, navigate to a virtual machine console in the inventory.
2. Click the Summary tab, and click Open with VMRC link.

VMRC opens as a stand-alone application for the selected virtual machine. You can also launch more than one console to access several remote virtual machines at the same time.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Shut Down a Guest,” on page 11
- “Suspend and Resume a Virtual Machine,” on page 12
- “Restart a Guest,” on page 12
- “Configure VMware Tools Updates for a Specific Virtual Machine,” on page 12
- “Use a Removable Device in a Virtual Machine,” on page 13

Shut Down a Guest
You can send the Ctrl+Alt+Delete key sequence to shut down or log off of a guest operating system.

Prerequisites
Power on the virtual machine.

Procedure
1. Select VMRC > Power > Shut Down Guest or perform one of the following steps:
2 Shut down the virtual machine using the native means of the host operating system. For example, Windows Start Menu. You can also perform the following steps to shut down a guest:

- Press Ctrl+Alt+Insert.
- Press Ctrl+Alt+Del on your keyboard. Your host operating system and the virtual machine may respond to this sequence.
- Press Ctrl+Alt+Space, let up space while holding Ctrl+Alt, then press Del. Your host operating system and the virtual machine may respond to this sequence.

**Suspend and Resume a Virtual Machine**

Suspending a virtual machine saves its current state. When you resume the virtual machine, applications that were running before the virtual machine was suspended resume in their running state and their content is unchanged.

How quickly the suspend and resume operations perform depends on how much data changed after you started the virtual machine. The first suspend typically takes longer than subsequent suspend operations.

**Procedure**

1. To suspend a virtual machine, select VMRC > Power > Suspend and click Yes to confirm.
   
   If soft power operations are configured for the virtual machine in Workstation, Suspend Guest appears in the menu instead of Suspend. The virtual machine is displayed as powered on if the remote virtual machine is started by another user.

2. To resume a suspended virtual machine, select VMRC > Power > Power On.

**Restart a Guest**

You can reset a virtual machine in VMRC. Resetting a virtual machine causes it to abruptly power off and restart.

**Prerequisites**

- Power on the virtual machine.
- Verify that the virtual machine is in a safe state. Resetting a virtual machine can damage data. When possible, shut down the virtual machine with its operating system.

**Procedure**

- Select VMRC > Power > Restart Guest

**Configure VMware Tools Updates for a Specific Virtual Machine**

You can configure virtual machines that have Windows to update VMware Tools.

**Procedure**

1. Select the virtual machine and select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.

2. On the Options tab, select VMware Tools.
   
   Select VMware Tools update setting.
Table 4-1. VMware Tools Update Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Update manually (do nothing)</td>
<td>You must update VMware Tools manually. A message appears on the status bar of the guest operating system when a new version of VMware Tools is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update automatically</td>
<td>VMware Tools is updated automatically when a new version is available. The status bar indicates when an update is in progress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To install a VMware Tools update, use the same procedure that you used for installing VMware Tools the first time.

**Use a Removable Device in a Virtual Machine**

You can connect and disconnect removable devices in a virtual machine. You can also change the settings for a removable device by modifying virtual machine settings.

**Prerequisites**

- Power on the virtual machine.
- If you are connecting or disconnecting a USB device, familiarize yourself with the way VMware Remote Console handles USB devices.

**Procedure**

1. To connect a removable device, select the virtual machine, select **VMRC > Removable Devices**, select the device, and select **Connect**.
   - If the device is connected to the host system through a USB hub, the virtual machine sees only the USB device, not the hub.
   - A check mark appears next to the name of the device when the device is connected to the virtual machine and a device icon appears on the virtual machine taskbar.

2. To change the settings for a removable device, select **VMRC > Removable Devices**, select the device, and select **Settings**

3. To disconnect a removable device, select **VMRC > Removable Devices**, select the device, and select **Disconnect**.
   - You can also disconnect the device by clicking or right-clicking the device icon on the virtual machine taskbar. Using the taskbar icon is especially useful if you run the virtual machine in full screen mode.
Configuring and Managing Virtual Machines

You can change virtual machine options such as the name of a virtual machine and guest OS.

This chapter includes the following topics:
- “Change the Name of a Virtual Machine,” on page 15
- “Change the Guest Operating System for a Virtual Machine,” on page 15

Change the Name of a Virtual Machine
When you run a virtual machine, its name appears in the title bar.

Procedure
1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Options tab, select General.
3. Type the new name.
4. Click OK to save your changes.

Change the Guest Operating System for a Virtual Machine
If you upgrade the guest operating system that is installed in a virtual machine, or if you specify the wrong operating system version when you create the virtual machine, you must change the guest operating system type that is configured for the virtual machine.

When you change the operating system type, the virtual machine configuration (.vmx) file changes. The guest operating system itself does not change. To upgrade the guest operating system, obtain the appropriate software from the operating system vendor.

Prerequisites
Power off the virtual machine.

Procedure
1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Options tab, select General.
3. Select the new operating system and version.
4. Click OK to save your changes.
You can use VMware Remote Console to add devices to virtual machines, including DVD and CD-ROM drives, floppy drives, USB controllers, virtual and physical hard disks, parallel and serial ports, generic SCSI devices, and processors. You can also modify settings for existing devices.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Change the Memory Allocation for a Virtual Machine,” on page 17
- “Change the Virtual Processors Settings,” on page 18
- “Add a New Virtual Hard Disk to a Virtual Machine,” on page 18
- “Add an Existing Virtual Hard Disk to a Virtual Machine,” on page 19
- “Compact a Virtual Hard Disk,” on page 20
- “Defragment a Virtual Hard Disk,” on page 20
- “Remove a Virtual Hard Disk from a Virtual Machine,” on page 21
- “Add a DVD or CD-ROM Drive to a Virtual Machine,” on page 21
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**Change the Memory Allocation for a Virtual Machine**

You can adjust the amount of memory that is allocated to a virtual machine.

On 64-bit hosts, the maximum amount of memory for each virtual machine is 32 GB. On 32-bit hosts, the maximum amount of memory for each virtual machine is 8 GB. The total amount of memory that you can assign to all virtual machines running on a single host system is limited only by the amount of RAM on the host system.

**Prerequisites**

Power off the virtual machine.
Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, select Memory.
   
   The Memory panel includes information to help you select the appropriate amount of memory for the virtual machine. The high end of the range is determined by the amount of memory that is allocated to all running virtual machines.
3. Align the slider with the corresponding icon to change the amount of memory.
   
   The color-coded icons indicate the maximum recommended memory, the recommended memory, and the guest operating system minimum memory amounts.
4. Click OK to save your changes.

Change the Virtual Processors Settings

You can modify the number of processors by viewing the virtual machine hardware settings.

Prerequisites

Power off the virtual machine.

Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, select Processors.
3. Change the Number of processors setting to 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16.
   
   After you commit a change to this setting, the original setting for the number of processors is discarded and no longer appears as an option.
4. Click OK to save your changes.
5. If you want to disable acceleration in the virtual machine, select Disable acceleration for binary translation in the Virtualization engine pane.
   
   Disabling acceleration slows down virtual machine performance and you should use it for troubleshooting if VMRC stops responding when you install or run software inside a virtual machine.

Add a New Virtual Hard Disk to a Virtual Machine

To increase storage space, you can add a new virtual hard disk to a virtual machine. Any of these devices can be a virtual or physical hard disk or DVD or CD-ROM drive.

Virtual hard disks are stored as files on the host computer or on a network file server. A virtual IDE drive or SCSI drive can be stored on a physical IDE drive or on a physical SCSI drive.

If you have a Windows NT 4.0 virtual machine that has a SCSI virtual hard disk, you cannot add both an additional SCSI disk and an IDE disk to the configuration.

Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. In the New Hardware wizard, select Hard Disk.
4. Select Create a new virtual disk.
5 Select the disk type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDE</td>
<td>Create an IDE device. You can add up to four IDE devices to a virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI</td>
<td>Create a SCSI device. You can add up to 60 SCSI devices to a virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 (Optional) To exclude the disk from snapshots, select **Independent** for the mode and select a persistence option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persistent</td>
<td>Disks in persistent mode behave like conventional disks on a physical computer. All data written to a disk in persistent mode is written permanently to the disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpersistent</td>
<td>Changes to disks in nonpersistent mode are discarded when you power off or reset the virtual machine. With nonpersistent mode, you always restart the virtual machine with a virtual disk in the same state. Changes to the disk are written to and read from a redo log file that is deleted when you power off or reset the virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Set the capacity for the new virtual hard disk.

You can set a size between 0.001 GB and 8 TB for a virtual disk.

8 Specify how to allocate the disk space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocate all disk space now</td>
<td>Allocating all of the disk space when you create the virtual hard disk can enhance performance, but it requires all of the physical disk space to be available now. If you do not select this setting, the virtual disk starts small and grows as you add data to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store virtual disk as a single file</td>
<td>Select this option if the virtual disk is stored on a file system that does not have a file size limitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split virtual disk into multiple files</td>
<td>Select this option if the virtual disk is stored on a file system that has a file size limitation. When you split a virtual disk less than 950GB, a series of 2 GB virtual disk files are created. When you split a virtual disk greater than 950 GB, two virtual disk files are created. The maximum size of the first virtual disk file is 1.9 TB and the second virtual disk file stores the rest of the data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Accept the default filename and location, or browse to and select a different location.

10 Click **Finish** to add the new virtual hard disk.

The wizard creates the new virtual hard disk. The disk appears to the guest operating system as a new, blank hard disk.

11 Click **OK** to save your changes.

12 Use the guest operating system tools to partition and format the new drive.

### Add an Existing Virtual Hard Disk to a Virtual Machine

You can reconnect an existing virtual hard disk that was removed from a virtual machine.

#### Procedure

1 Select **VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings**.

2 On the **Hardware** tab, click **Add**.
3 In the Add Hardware wizard, select **Hard Disk**.
4 Select **Use an existing virtual disk**.
5 Specify the path name and filename for the existing disk file.
6 Click **Finish** to add the existing virtual hard disk.
7 Click **OK** to save your changes.

### Compact a Virtual Hard Disk

Compacting a virtual hard disk reclaim unused space in the virtual disk. If a disk has empty space, this process reduces the amount of space the virtual disk occupies on the host drive.

**Prerequisites**
- Power off the virtual machine.
- Verify that the virtual disk is not mapped or mounted. You cannot compact a virtual disk while it is mapped or mounted.
- Verify that the disk space is not preallocated for the virtual hard disk. If the disk space was preallocated, you cannot compact the disk.
- If the virtual hard disk is an independent disk, verify that it is in persistent mode.

**Procedure**
1 Select **VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings**.
2 On the **Hardware** tab, select the virtual hard disk to compact.
3 Click **Compact** in the **Disk Utilities** pane.
4 Click **OK** after the disk compacting process is complete.

### Defragment a Virtual Hard Disk

Like physical disk drives, virtual hard disks can become fragmented. Defragmenting disks rearranges files, programs, and unused space on the virtual hard disk so that programs run faster and files open more quickly. Defragmenting does not reclaim unused space on a virtual hard disk. Defragmenting disks can take considerable time.

**Prerequisites**
- Verify that you have allocated adequate free working space on the host system. For example, if the virtual hard disk is contained in a single file, there must be free space equal to the size of the virtual disk file. Other virtual hard disk configurations require less free space.
- Verify that the virtual disk is not mapped or mounted. You cannot defragment a virtual disk while it is mapped or mounted.

**Procedure**
1 Run a disk defragmentation utility in the guest operating system.
2 If disk space is not preallocated for the virtual hard disk, use the VMware Remote Console defragmentation tool to defragment it.
   a Power off the virtual machine.
   b Select **VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings**.
   c On the **Hardware** tab, select the virtual hard disk.
d Select Defragment in the Disk Utilities pane.

e When the defragmentation process is finished, click OK.

3 Run a disk defragmentation utility on the host system.

### Remove a Virtual Hard Disk from a Virtual Machine

Removing a virtual hard disk disconnects it from a virtual machine. It does not delete files from the host file system.

**Procedure**

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, select the virtual hard disk and click Remove.
3. Click OK to save your changes.

### Add a DVD or CD-ROM Drive to a Virtual Machine

You can add one or more DVD or CD-ROM drives to a virtual machine. You can connect the virtual DVD or CD-ROM drive to a physical drive or an ISO image file.

You can configure the virtual DVD or CD-ROM drive as an IDE or a SCSI device, regardless of the type of physical drive that you connect it to. For example, if the host has an IDE CD-ROM drive, you can set up the virtual machine drive as either SCSI or IDE and connect it to the host drive.

**Procedure**

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. In the Add Hardware wizard, select DVD/CD Drive.
4. Select a physical drive or ISO image file to connect to the drive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use physical drive</td>
<td>The virtual machine uses a physical drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use ISO image</td>
<td>The drive connects to an ISO image file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Configure the physical drive or ISO image file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical drive</td>
<td>Select a specific drive, or select Auto detect to allow VMRC to auto-detect the drive to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO image file</td>
<td>Type the path or browse to the location of the ISO image file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 To connect the drive or ISO image file to the virtual machine when the virtual machine powers on, select Connect at power on.

7 Click Finish to add the drive to the virtual machine.

The drive initially appears as an IDE drive to the guest operating system.

8 (Optional) To change which SCSI or IDE device identifier to use for the drive, select the drive and click Advanced.

9 Click OK to save your changes.
Add a Floppy Drive to a Virtual Machine

You can configure a virtual floppy drive to connect to a physical floppy drive or an existing or blank floppy image file. You can add up to two floppy drives to a virtual machine.

**Prerequisites**

Power off the virtual machine.

**Procedure**

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. In the Add Hardware wizard, select Floppy Drive.
4. Select the floppy media type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a physical floppy drive</td>
<td>The virtual machine uses a physical floppy drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a floppy image</td>
<td>The drive connects to an floppy image (.flp) file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If you selected the physical floppy drive media type, select a specific floppy drive or select Auto detect to allow VMware Remote Console to auto-detect the drive to use.
6. If you selected the floppy image type, provide the name or browse to the location of a floppy image (.flp) file.
7. To connect the drive or floppy image file to the virtual machine when the virtual machine powers on, select Connect at power on.
8. Click Finish to add the drive to the virtual machine.
9. Click OK to save your changes.

Add a Virtual Network Adapter to a Virtual Machine

You can add up to 10 virtual network adapters to a virtual machine.

**Procedure**

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. Select Network Adapter.
4. Click Finish to add the virtual network adapter to the virtual machine.
5. Click OK to save your changes.

Add a USB Controller to a Virtual Machine

A USB controller is required to use a smart card in a virtual machine, regardless of whether the smart card reader is a USB device. You can add one USB controller to a virtual machine.

When you create a virtual machine in VMRC, a USB controller is added by default. If you remove the USB controller, you can add it back.

**Prerequisites**

Power off the virtual machine.
Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. In the New Hardware wizard, select USB Controller.
4. Configure the USB connection settings.
   You can select multiple settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility</td>
<td>Selecting USB 2.0 or 3.0 enables support for isochronous USB devices,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including Web cams, speakers, and microphones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatically connect new USB</td>
<td>Connect new USB devices to the virtual machine. If this setting is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devices</td>
<td>selected, new USB devices are connected only to the host system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show all USB input devices</td>
<td>Humaninterface devices (HIDs), such as USB 1.1 and 2.0 mouse and keyboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>devices, appear in the Removable Devices menu. Icons for HIDs appear in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>status bar. An HID that is connected to the guest operating system is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available to the host system. The virtual machine must be powered off when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you change this setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Bluetooth devices with</td>
<td>Enable support for Bluetooth devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the virtual machine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click Finish to add the USB controller.

Configure Sound Card Settings

The VMware virtual sound device is compatible with a Creative Technology Sound Blaster Audio API. The sound device supports sound in Windows and Linux guest operating systems.

Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add and select Sound Card.
3. Configure one or more sound card settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use default host sound card</td>
<td>Connects to the default host sound device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify host sound card</td>
<td>(Windows hosts only) Select which sound card to use if you have more than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>one physical sound card on the host system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. To automatically connect the sound device to the virtual machine when you power on the virtual machine, select Connect at power on.
5. Click Finish to save your changes.

Add a Parallel Port to a Virtual Machine

You can attach up to three bidirectional parallel (LPT) ports to a virtual machine. Virtual parallel ports can output to parallel ports or to files on the host system.

Parallel ports are used for a variety of devices, including printers, scanners, dongles, and disk drives. Although these devices can connect to the host system, only printers can reliably connect to virtual machines by using parallel ports.
Prerequisites

Power off the virtual machine.

Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. In the Add Hardware wizard, select Serial Port.
4. Select where the virtual serial port sends output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a physical parallel port</td>
<td>Send output to a physical serial port on the host system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use output file</td>
<td>Send output to a file on the host system. Either locate an existing output file or browse to a directory and type a filename to create a new output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output to named pipe</td>
<td>Set up a direct connection between two virtual machines, or a connection between a virtual machine and an application on the host system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. To connect the port to the virtual machine when the virtual machine powers on, select Connect at power on.

6. Click Finish to add the virtual serial port to the virtual machine.

What to do next

If the guest operating system is Windows 95 or Windows 98, run the Add New Hardware wizard to detect and add the serial port.

Add a Serial Port to a Virtual Machine

You can add up to four serial (COM) ports to a virtual machine. Virtual serial ports can output to physical serial ports, files, or named pipes.

You might want to add a virtual serial port to a virtual machine to make devices such as modems and printers available to the virtual machine. You can also use virtual ports to send debugging data from a virtual machine to the host system or to another virtual machine.

Note: The virtual printer feature configures a serial port to make host printers available to the guest. You do not need to install additional drivers in the virtual machine.

Prerequisites

Power off the virtual machine.

Procedure

1. Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2. On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3. In the New Hardware wizard, select Serial Port.
4 Select where the virtual parallel port sends output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a physical parallel port</td>
<td>Select a parallel port on the host system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use output file</td>
<td>Send output from the virtual parallel port to a file on the host system. Either locate an existing output file or browse to a directory and type a filename to create a new output file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 To connect the virtual parallel port to the virtual machine when the virtual machine powers on, select Connect at power on.

6 Click Finish to add the virtual parallel port to the virtual machine.

**What to do next**

If you set up a connection between two virtual machines, the first virtual machine is set up as the server. Repeat this procedure for the second virtual machine, but set it up as the client by selecting This end is the client when you configure the named pipe.

### Add a Generic SCSI Device to a Virtual Machine

You must add a generic SCSI device to the virtual machine to map virtual SCSI devices on a virtual machine to physical generic SCSI devices on the host system. You can add up to 60 generic SCSI devices to a virtual machine.

**Prerequisites**

**Procedure**

1 Select VMRC > Manage > Virtual Machine Settings.
2 On the Hardware tab, click Add.
3 In the Add Hardware wizard, select Generic SCSI Device.
4 Select the physical SCSI device to map to the virtual SCSI device.
   
   When you type the path to the SCSI device on a Linux host, do not enter /dev/st0 or /dev/sr0.
5 To connect the device when the virtual machine powers on, select Connect at power on.
6 Click Finish to add the device.
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