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Kelas : D4 TI 2A

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Tugas Tambahan Sistem Operasi :

1. Install Debian-500-i386-DVD-1.iso di VMware atau Virtual Box bit.ly/DownloadDebian
2. Download file Tugas bit.ly/TugasTambahanSisop
3. Ikuti Petunjuk Modul

Hasil tugas di push di akun github masing - masing, dan link github dikirim ke email maulyanda94.kcb@gmail.com

Deadline Bebas. Kalau bisa secepatnya.

Terimakasih.

Percobaan 1 Melihat tanggal dan kalender dari sistem

1. Melihat tanggal saat ini

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ date
Thu Oct  4 09:24:16 EDT 2018
```

2. Melihat kalender

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ cal 9 2002
   September 2002
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30
```

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ cal -y
                              2018

      January               February                March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6                  1  2  3                  1  2  3
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13   4  5  6  7  8  9 10   4  5  6  7  8  9 10
14 15 16 17 18 19 20  11 12 13 14 15 16 17  11 12 13 14 15 16 17
21 22 23 24 25 26 27  18 19 20 21 22 23 24  18 19 20 21 22 23 24
28 29 30 31           25 26 27 28           25 26 27 28 29 30 31

       April                  May                   June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7            1  2  3  4  5                  1  2
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14   6  7  8  9 10 11 12   3  4  5  6  7  8  9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  13 14 15 16 17 18 19  10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  20 21 22 23 24 25 26  17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30                 27 28 29 30 31        24 25 26 27 28 29 30

        July                 August              September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7               1  2  3  4                     1
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14   5  6  7  8  9 10 11   2  3  4  5  6  7  8
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  12 13 14 15 16 17 18   9 10 11 12 13 14 15
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  19 20 21 22 23 24 25  16 17 18 19 20 21 22
29 30 31              26 27 28 29 30 31     23 24 25 26 27 28 29
                                            30

      October              November              December
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6                  1  2  3                     1
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13   4  5  6  7  8  9 10   2  3  4  5  6  7  8
14 15 16 17 18 19 20  11 12 13 14 15 16 17   9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27  18 19 20 21 22 23 24  16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30 31           25 26 27 28 29 30     23 24 25 26 27 28 29
                                            30 31
```

$ cal 9 2002 = untuk melihat kalender di bulan dan tahun yang kita tentukan

$ cal –y = untuk melihat kalender secara keseluruhan untuk tahun saat ini

Percobaan 2 : Melihat identitas mesin

1. Melihat identias mesin menggunakan perintah

Menampilkan versi kernel yang dipakai,

tanggal instalasi, dan jenis arsitektur sistem operasi.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ hostname
debian
fahmifc123@debian:~$ uname
Linux
fahmifc123@debian:~$ uname -r
2.6.26-1-686
fahmifc123@debian:~$
```

Percobaan 3 : Melihat user yang sedang aktif

1. Mengetahui siapa saja yang sedang aktif

Perintah dasar linux ini digunakan untuk menampilkan *user* yang dipakai pada saat ini.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ w
 09:35:36 up 30 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER     TTY      FROM              LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
fahmifc1 tty7     :0               09:06    0.00s  3.70s  0.38s x-session-manager
fahmifc1 pts/0    :0.0             09:23    0.00s  0.44s  0.00s w
fahmifc123@debian:~$ who
fahmifc123 tty7         2018-10-04 09:06 (:0)
fahmifc123 pts/0        2018-10-04 09:23 (:0.0)
fahmifc123@debian:~$ whoami
fahmifc123
```

Percobaan 4 : Mengetahui direktori sekarang

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ pwd
/home/fahmifc123
```

Perintah **pwd** berfungsi untuk melihat pada direktori mana kamu sedang berada pada saat ini.

Percobaan 5 : Menggunakan manual

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ man ls
```

Melihat kegunaan dari perintah

(melihat buku manual dari sebuah program).

```
LS(1)                          User Commands                          LS(1)

NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List  information  about  the FILEs (the current directory by default).
       Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are  mandatory  for  short  options
       too.

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
              with -l, print the author of each file

       -b, --escape
              print octal escapes for nongraphic characters

       --block-size=SIZE
              use SIZE-byte blocks

       -B, --ignore-backups
              do not list implied entries ending with ~

       -c     with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of
              file status information) with -l: show ctime and  sort  by  name
              otherwise: sort by ctime

       -C     list entries by columns

       --color[=WHEN]
              control  whether  color is used to distinguish file types.  WHEN
              may be 'never', 'always', or 'auto'

       -d, --directory
              list directory entries instead of contents, and do not  derefer-
              ence symbolic links

       -D, --dired
              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode

       -f     do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
```

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ man man
```

```
MAN(1)                          Manual pager utils                          MAN(1)

NAME
       man - an interface to the on-line reference manuals

SYNOPSIS
       man  [-c|-w|-tZ] [-H[browser]] [-T[device]] [-X[dpi]] [-adhu7V] [-i|-I]
       [-m system[,...]] [-L locale] [-p  string]  [-C  file]  [-M  path]  [-P
       pager]  [-r  prompt]  [-S  list] [-e extension] [--warnings [warnings]]
       [[section] page ...] ...
       man -l [-7] [-tZ] [-H[browser]] [-T[device]] [-X[dpi]] [-p string]  [-P
       pager] [-r prompt] [--warnings[warnings]] file ...
       man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
       man -f [whatis options] page ...

DESCRIPTION
       man  is  the  system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is
       normally the name of a program, utility or function.  The  manual  page
       associated  with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A
       section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that  section  of
       the  manual.   The  default action is to search in all of the available
       sections, following a pre-defined order and to show only the first page
       found, even if page exists in several sections.

       The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the
       types of pages they contain.

       1   Executable programs or shell commands
       2   System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
       3   Library calls (functions within program libraries)
       4   Special files (usually found in /dev)
       5   File formats and conventions eg /etc/passwd
       6   Games
       7   Miscellaneous (including macro  packages  and  conven-
           tions), e.g. man(7), groff(7)
       8   System administration commands (usually only for root)
       9   Kernel routines [Non standard]

       A manual page consists of several sections.

       Conventional  section  names  include  NAME,  SYNOPSIS,  CONFIGURATION,
       DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUE,  ERRORS,  ENVIRONMENT,
       FILES,  VERSIONS,  CONFORMING TO,  NOTES,  BUGS,  EXAMPLE, AUTHORS, and
       SEE ALSO.

       The following conventions apply to the SYNOPSIS section and can be used
       as a guide in other sections.

       bold text          type exactly as shown.
       italic text        replace with appropriate argument.
       [-abc]             any or all arguments within [ ] are optional.
       -a|-b              options delimited by | cannot be used together
```

Percobaan 6 : Menghapus layar

Perintah **$ clear** adalah untuk membersihkan jendela terminal. Jadi isi dari jendela terminal akan terlihat kosong, namun jika kita scrool keatas maka perintah yang sebelumnya kita buat atau dijalankan masih bisa terlihat.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ clear
```

Percobaan 7 : Mencari informasi secara massal

Perintah **$ apropos date** adalah sebuah cara untuk mencari perintah yang deskripsinya mengandung kata kunci date.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ apropos date
/etc/updatedb.conf (5) [updatedb.conf] - a configuration file for updatedb(8)
4xupdate (1)         - command-line tool for performing XUpdates on XML docum...
cal (1)              - displays a calendar and the date of easter
catman (8)           - create or update the pre-formatted manual pages
chgpasswd (8)        - update group passwords in batch mode
chpasswd (8)         - update passwords in batch mode
cups-genppdupdate (8) [cups-genppdupdate.5.0] - update CUPS+Gutenprint PPD files
cups-genppdupdate.5.0 (8) - update CUPS+Gutenprint PPD files
date (1)             - print or set the system date and time
ddate (1)            - converts Gregorian dates to Discordian dates
desktop-file-validate (1) - validate a .desktop file
ginstall-info (1)    - update info/dir entries
Glib::ParamSpec (3pm) - Wrapper to encapsulate metadate needed to specify par...
Gnome2::DateEdit (3pm) - (unknown subject)
gtk-update-icon-cache (1) - Icon theme caching utility
HTTP::Date (3pm)     - date conversion routines
install-info (8)     - create or update entry in Info dir file
iptables-apply (8)   - a safer way to update iptables remotely
libgraphviz4-config-update (1) - maintain libgraphviz's configuration file
mandb (8)            - create or update the manual page index caches
ncal (1)             - displays a calendar and the date of easter
newusers (8)         - update and create new users in batch
nsupdate (1)         - Dynamic DNS update utility
pam_lastlog (8)      - PAM module to display date of last login
ucf (1)              - Update Configuration File: preserve user changes in co...
ucfr (1)             - Update Configuration File Registry: associate packages...
unix_update (8)      - Helper binary that updates the password of a given user
update-alternatives (8) - maintain symbolic links determining default commands
update-app-install (8) - Cache the data for gnome-app-install
update-ca-certificates (8) - update /etc/ssl/certs and certificates.crt
update-catalog (8)   - create or update entry in SGML catalog file
update-default-aspell (8) - rebuild aspell database and emacsen stuff
update-default-ispell (8) - update default ispell dictionary
update-default-wordlist (8) - update default wordlist
update-dictcommon-aspell (8) - rebuild aspell database and emacsen stuff
update-exim4.conf (5) [update-exim4.conf.conf] - Generate exim4 configuration...
update-exim4.conf (8) - Generate exim4 configuration files.
update-exim4.conf.conf (5) - Generate exim4 configuration files.
update-exim4.conf.template (8) - Regenerate exim4 configuration file template.
update-exim4defaults (8) - Manage exim4 daemon default file.
update-fonts-alias (8) - compile fonts.alias files
update-fonts-dir (8) - compile fonts.dir files
update-fonts-scale (8) - generate fonts.scale files
update-gconf-defaults (8) - generate GConf defaults shipped in Debian packages
update-gdkpixbuf-loaders (8) - Update wrapper script for the Gdkpixbuf loader...
update-grub (8)      - program to generate GRUB's menu.lst file
update-gtk-immodules (8) - Update wrapper script for the GTK+ IM modules list
update-icon-caches (8) - Update wrapper script for the icon caches
update-inetd (8)       - create, remove, enable or disable entry in /etc/inetd
```

Perintah **$ apropos mail** adalah sebuah cara untuk mencari perintah yang deskripsinya mengandung kata kunci mail.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ apropos mail
/etc/mailcap.order (5) [mailcap.order] - the mailcap ordering specifications
bsd-mailx (1)        - send and receive mail
compose (1)          - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
edit (1)             - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
etc-email-addresses (5) - Files in use by the Debian exim4 packages
evolution (1)        - groupware suite for GNOME containing e-mail, calendar,...
evolution-2.22 (1)   - groupware suite for GNOME containing e-mail, calendar,...
exim (8)             - a Mail Transfer Agent
exim4 (8)            - a Mail Transfer Agent
exim_lock (8)        - Mailbox maintenance
formail (1)          - mail (re)formatter
from (1)             - print names of those who have sent mail
logrotate (8)        - rotates, compresses, and mails system logs
mail (1)             - send and receive mail
mailaddr (7)         - mail addressing description
mailcap (5)          - metamail capabilities file
mailcap.order (5)    - the mailcap ordering specifications
mailname (5)         - the visible mail name of the system
mailq (8)            - a Mail Transfer Agent
mailstat (1)         - shows mail-arrival statistics
mailto.conf (5)      - configuration file for cups email notifier
mailx (1)            - send and receive mail
mbox (5)             - Format for mail message storage.
mmdf (5)             - Multi-channel Memorandum Distribution Facility mailbox...
mutt (1)             - The Mutt Mail User Agent
mutt_dotlock (1)     - Lock mail spool files.
muttrc (5)           - Configuration file for the Mutt Mail User Agent
newaliases (8)       - a Mail Transfer Agent
pam_mail (8)         - Inform about available mail
print (1)            - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
procmail (1)         - autonomous mail processor
procmailex (5)       - procmail rcfile examples
procmailrc (5)       - procmail rcfile
procmailsc (5)       - procmail weighted scoring technique
rmail (8)            - a Mail Transfer Agent
rsmtp (8)            - a Mail Transfer Agent
run-mailcap (1)      - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
runq (8)             - a Mail Transfer Agent
see (1)              - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
sendmail (8)         - a Mail Transfer Agent
xbiff (1)            - mailbox flag for X
xdg-email (1)        - command line tool for sending mail using the user's pr...
fahmifc123@debian:~$
```

Percobaan 8 : Mendapatkan informasi dari perintah secara singkat

Perintah **# whatis date** berfungsi mencari perintah yang tepat sama dengan kata kunci yang dicari yaitu date.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ whatis date
date (1)             - print or set the system date and time
fahmifc123@debian:~$
```

Percobaan 9 : Manipulasi berkas (file) dan direktori

1. Menampilkan isi dari current working directory = $ ls
2. Melihat attribut file = $ ls –l
3. Menampilkan semua file atau direktori yang tersembunyi = $ ls –a
4. Menampilkan semua file atau direktori tanpa proses sorting = $ ls –f
5. Menampilkan isi suatu direktori = $ ls /usr
6. Menampilkan isi direktori root = $ ls /

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls
Desktop
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 fahmifc123 fahmifc123 4096 2018-10-03 13:14 Desktop
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls -a
.   .bash_history  .bashrc  Desktop  .gconf   .gnome   .gnome2_private  .gstreamer-0.10  .metacity  .profile  .update-notifier  .xsession-errors
..  .bash_logout   .dbus    .dmrc    .gconfd  .gnome2  .gnupg           .ICEauthority    .nautilus  .ssh      .Xauthority
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls -f
.ssh              .gstreamer-0.10  .update-notifier  .nautilus  .gconfd  ..           .metacity  .gnome2  .gconf  .gnome         .bash_logout   .profile
.xsession-errors  .gnupg           .gnome2_private   .bashrc    Desktop  .Xauthority  .dmrc      .dbus    .       .bash_history  .ICEauthority
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls /usr
bin  games  include  lib  local  sbin  share  src  X11R6
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls /
bin  boot  cdrom  dev  etc  home  initrd.img  lib  lost+found  media  mnt  opt  proc  root  sbin  selinux  srv  sys  tmp  usr  var  vmlinuz
fahmifc123@debian:~$
```

Percobaan 10 : Mencari kata atau kalimat dalam file

Perintah *grep* pada dasarnya digunakan untuk mencari suatu string yang terdapat di suatu *stream*, *file* ataupun direktori. Perintahnya pun sederhana dan bekerja dengan cepat

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ grep root /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
fahmifc123@debian:~$ grep fahmifc123 /etc/passwd
fahmifc123:x:1000:1000:muhammad fahmi,,,:/home/fahmifc123:/file/etc/sudoers
```

Percobaan 11 : Membuat direktori

Membuat folder pada direktori kerja pada saat itu.

Perintah **$ mkdir coba** = membuat folder yang bernama coba

Perintah **$ mkdir cobaQ** = membuat folder yang bernama cobaQ

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ mkdir coba
fahmifc123@debian:~$ mkdir cobaQ
fahmifc123@debian:~$
```

Percobaan 12 : Membuat file

Perintah **touch** berfungsi untuk membuat sebuah file baru

Perintah **$ touch** file.txt = membuat file baru yang bernama file.txt

Perintah **$ touch** fileQ.txt = membuat file baru yang bernama fileQ.txt

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ touch file.txt
fahmifc123@debian:~$ touch fileQ.txt
```

Percobaan 13 : Mengedit isi file

1. Mengedit dengan nano

$ nano file.txt

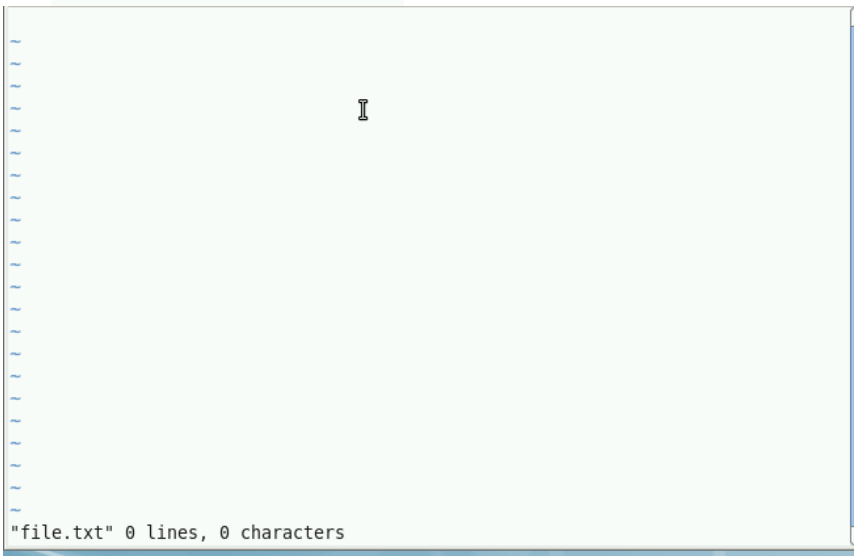
Perintah **% nano** di gunakan sebagai *text editor* yang tidak perlu membuka jendela baru.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ nano file.txt
```

2. Mengedit dengan vi

$ vi file.txt

```
vi file.txt
```

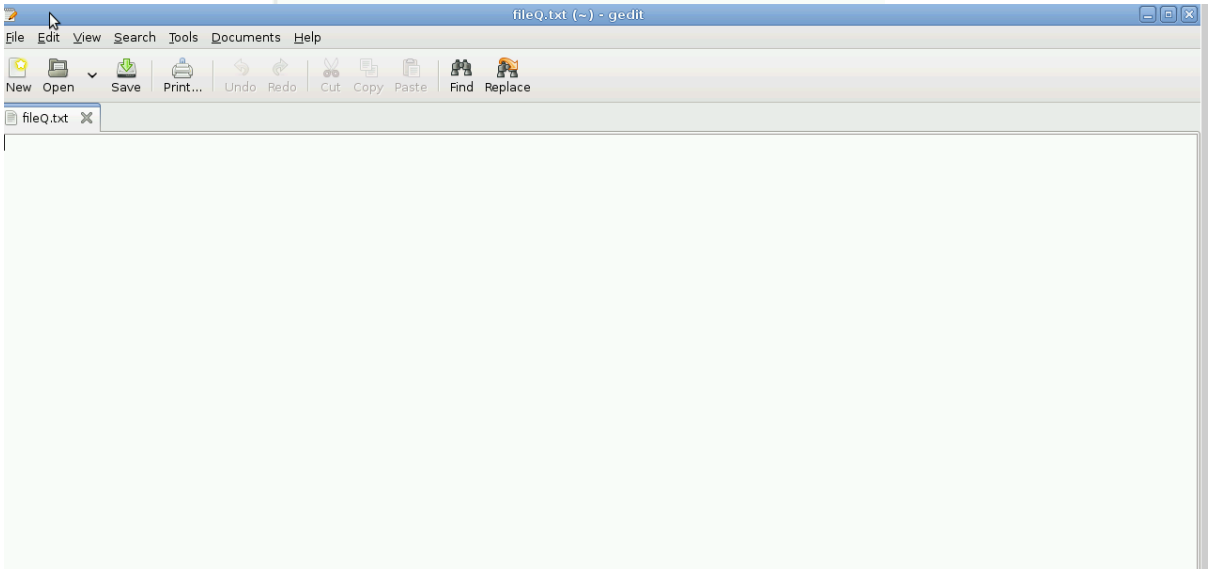


3. Mengedit dengan gedit

$ gedit fileQ.txt

Membuka Text Editor untuk mengedit teks file.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ gedit fileQ.txt
```



Percobaan 14 : Memindah file

Memindahkan *file* dan folder, bisa ke folder itu juga atau ke folder yang lain.

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ mv file.txt coba/
```

Percobaan 15 : Menyalin file

1. Mengkopi suatu file. Menyalin file dan folder, bisa ke folder itu juga atau ke folder yang lain.

$ cp fileQ.txt coba/

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ cp fileQ.txt coba/
```

Percobaan 16 : Pindah direktori

Perintah $ cd digunakan untuk masuk ke direktori yang diinginkan.

1. Pindah direktori

$ cd coba

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ cd coba
fahmifc123@debian:~/coba$
```

2. Pindah direktori lebih dari satu direktori

$ cd coba/cobaQ

```
fahmifc123@debian:~/coba$ cd cobaQ
fahmifc123@debian:~/coba/cobaQ$
```

Percobaan 17 : Melihat isi file

1. Menggunakan instruksi cat

$ cat fileQ.txt = untuk melihat isi file dari file yang bernama fileQ.txt

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ cat fileQ.txt
ini adalah test
```

Percobaan 18 : Mencari file dan direktori

$ find coba -name file.txt –print

= untuk mencari file yang berada di direktori coba dan file nya bernama file.txt

$ find /home/fahmifc123 -name file.txt –print

= untuk mencari file yang langsung di tentukan lokasi yang berada di /home/fahmifc123 dan nama file nya file.txt

$ find /home/fahmifc123 -name Downloads –print

= untuk mencari direktori yang bernama Downloads

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ find coba -name file.txt -print
coba/file.txt
fahmifc123@debian:~$ find /home/fahmifc123 -name file.txt -print
/home/fahmifc123/coba/file.txt
fahmifc123@debian:~$ find /home/fahmifc123 -name Downloads -print
fahmifc123@debian:~$
```

Percobaan 19 : Menghapus file dan direktori

1. Menggunakan instruksi rm dan rmdir

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ rm file.text
```

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ rmdir cobaQ
```

Menghapus file yang bernama file.text dan menghapus direktori yang bernama cobaQ

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ ls
coba  Desktop  fileQ.txt  fileQ.txt~  file.txt.save
```

Lalu menggunakan perintah ls untuk melihat apakah file tersebut sudah terhapus atau tidak.

2. Menghapus direktori yang di dalamnya ada file dan direktori

$ mkdir coba3

$ cd /coba3

$ touch file.txt

$ mkdir coba2

$ cd /coba3

$ rm –rf coba3

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ rm -rf coba3
```

Menghapus direktori yang bernama coba3 yang di dalamnya ada file dan direktori.

Percobaan 20 : Virtual terminal

1. Masuk virtual terminal

Tekan CTRL + ALT + Fx (F1 - F7)

Jika sudah masuk kedalam virtual terminal dan ingin berpindah ke

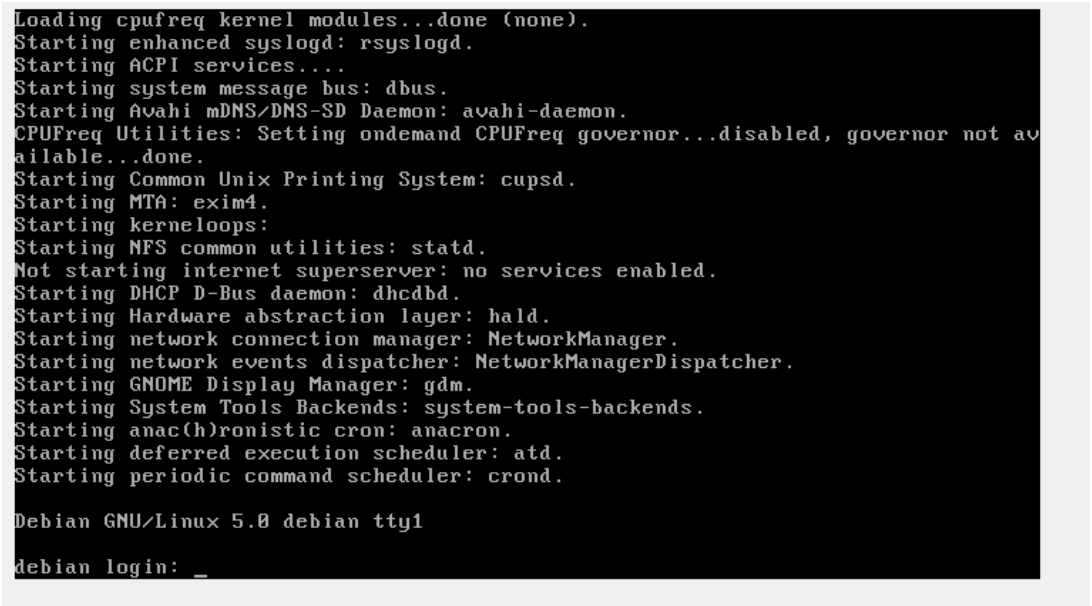
virtual terminal lainya tekan :

ALT + F1

.....

ALT + F7

CTRL + ALT + F1



CTRL + ALT + F2

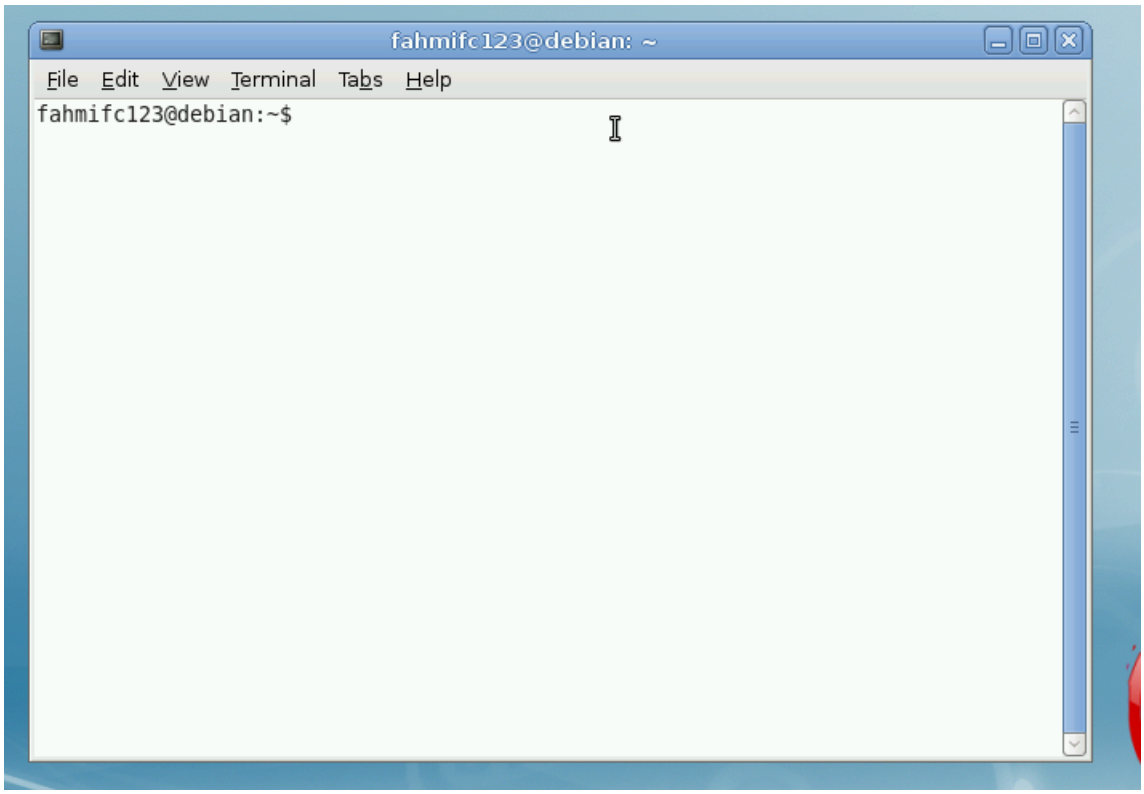
CTRL + ALT + F3

CTRL + ALT + F4

CTRL + ALT + F5

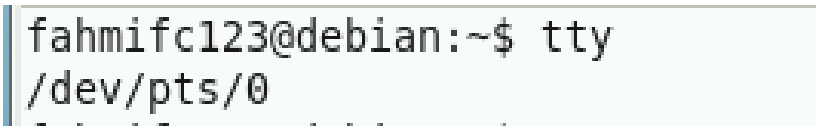
CTRL + ALT + F6

CTRL + ALT + F7



2. Mengetahui posisi virtual terminal sekarang

$ tty

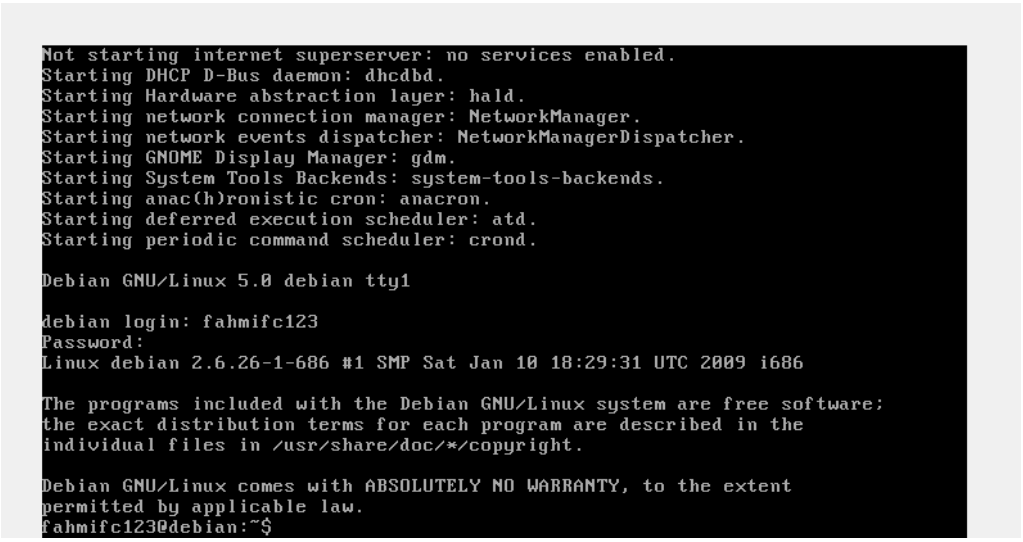


Percobaan 21 : Login dan Logout

1. Untuk Login ke system masuk ke virtual terminal lalu masukkan

username dan password Linux kalian.

Dengan mencoba percobaan 20 kita bisa menggunakan perintah login dan logout dengan mudah.



Jika sudah logout maka akan secara otomatis menuju halaman login lagi.

Percobaan 22 : Melihat perintah yang telah kita ketikkan

Perintah dasar linux ini digunakan untuk melihat riwayat perintah yang sudah pernah digunakan sebelumnya. Jika ingin mencari perintah tertentu bisa menggunakan **$ history**

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ history
    1  man 1s
    2  y
    3  yes
    4  man 2s
    5  man 1s
    6  man Is
    7  man ls
    8  man man
    9  date
   10  cal 9 2002
   11  cal -y
   12  hostname
   13  uname
   14  uname -r
   15  w
   16  who
   17  whoami
   18  pwd
   19  man Is
   20  man is
   21  man 1s
   22  man man
   23  clear
   24  apropos date
   25  apropos mail
   26  whatis date
   27  ls
   28  Is
   29  1s
   30  ls
   31  ls
   32  ls -l
   33  ls -1
   34  ls -l
   35  ls -l
   36  ls -a
   37  ls -f
   38  ls /usr
   39  ls /
   40  vi file.txt
   41  grep root /etc/passwd
   42  grep student /etx/passwd
   43  mkdir coba
   44  mkdir cobaQ
   45  touch file.text
   46  touch fileQ.txt
   47  touch file.txt
   48  touch fileQ.txt
   49  nano file.txt
```

Percobaan 23 : Mematikan dan merestart system

1. Merestart system

Sudo su = Merupakan perintah yang ada di linux. Perintah ini dapat memberi kewenangan pada user biasa untuk menjalankan perintah yang hanya bisa dilakukan oleh user root

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ sudo su
```

Perintah reboot adalah untuk merestart sistem

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ su
Password:
debian:/home/fahmifc123# reboot
```

```
Loading cpufreq kernel modules...done (none).
Starting enhanced syslogd: rsyslogd.
Starting ACPI services....
Starting system message bus: dbus.
Starting Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Daemon: avahi-daemon.
CPUFreq Utilities: Setting ondemand CPUFreq governor...disabled, governor not av
ailable...done.
Starting Common Unix Printing System: cupsd.
Starting MTA: exim4.
Starting kerneloops:
Starting NFS common utilities: statd.
Not starting internet superserver: no services enabled.
Starting DHCP D-Bus daemon: dhcdbd.
Starting Hardware abstraction layer: hald.
Starting network connection manager: NetworkManager.
Starting network events dispatcher: NetworkManagerDispatcher.
Starting GNOME Display Manager: gdm.
Starting System Tools Backends: system-tools-backends.
Starting anac(h)ronistic cron: anacron.
Starting deferred execution scheduler: atd.
Starting periodic command scheduler: crond.

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debian login: _
```
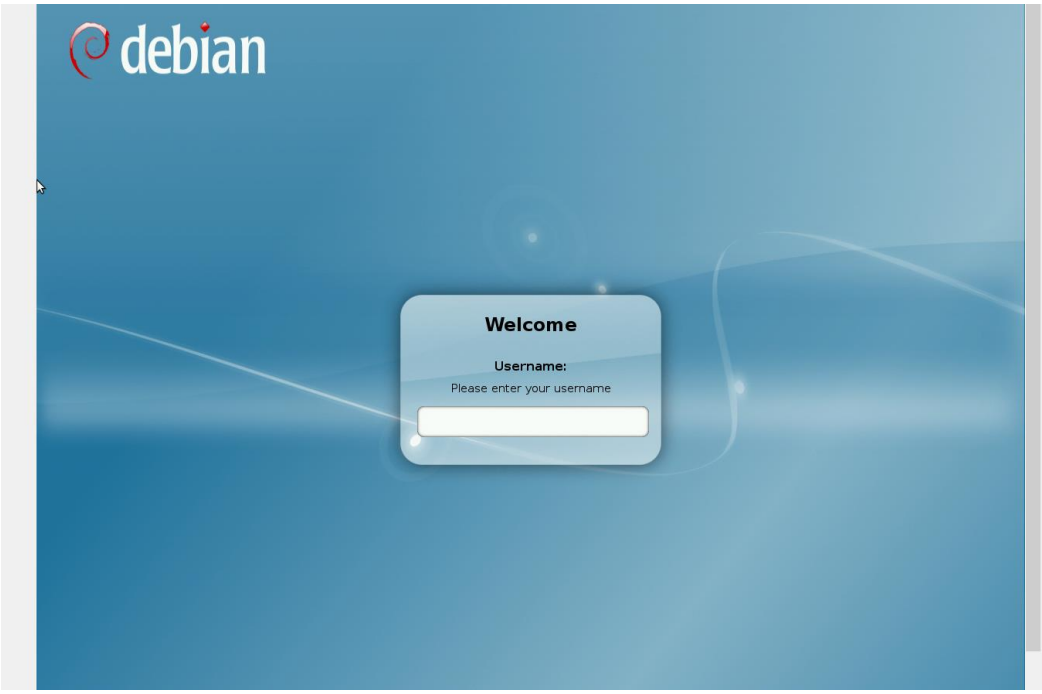

```
/dev/sda1: clean, 96825/498736 files, 630959/1994060 blocks
done.
Setting the system clock.
Cleaning up ifupdown....
Loading kernel modules...done.
Checking file systems...fsck 1.41.3 (12-Oct-2008)
done.
Setting kernel variables (/etc/sysctl.conf)...done.
Mounting local filesystems...done.
Activating swapfile swap...done.
^[      Setting up networking....
Configuring network interfaces...done.
Starting portmap daemon....
Starting NFS common utilities: statd^[  .
Setting console screen modes and fonts.
Setting up ALSA...done.
INIT: Entering runlevel: 2
Loading cpufreq kernel modules...done (none).
Starting enhanced syslogd: rsyslogd.
Starting ACPI services....
Starting system message bus: dbus.
Starting Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Daemon: avahi-daemon.
CPUFreq Utilities: Setting ondemand CPUFreq governor...disabled, governor not av
ailable...done.
Starting Common Unix Printing System: cupsd_
```

Setelah reboot maka secara otomatis system akan memulai kembali dan akan masuk ke halaman awal system.



Sama seperti halnya perintah reboot, perintah init 6 juga berfungsi untuk merestart system

2. Mematikan system

$ sudo su

shutdown

halt

init 0

power off

Perintah dibawah ini adalah shutdown yaitu untuk mematikan system.

shutdown adalah perintah yang berfungsi untuk mematikan sebuah mesin Linux yang sedang berjalan.

Perintah **poweroff, shutdown, halt** dan **reboot** memiliki fungsi yang hampir mirip,

Percobaan 24 : Perintah sudo su di gunakan jika ingin berpindah dari user biasa ($) menjadi super user atau root (#)

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ su [options] fahmifc123
```

```
fahmifc123@debian:~$ su test
Password:
test@debian:/home/fahmifc123$
```