Materi: Pengenalan VMware Workstation dan Linux OS

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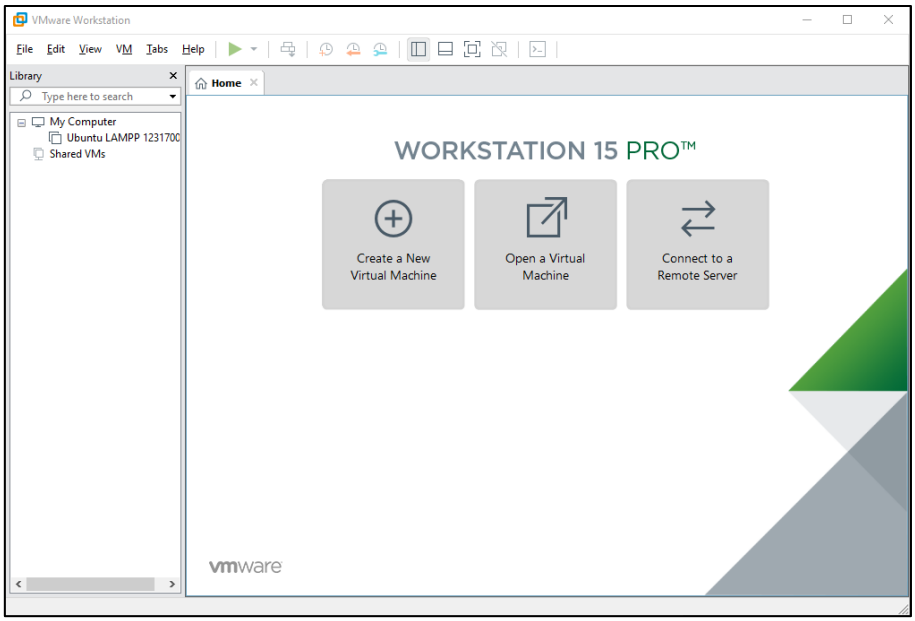
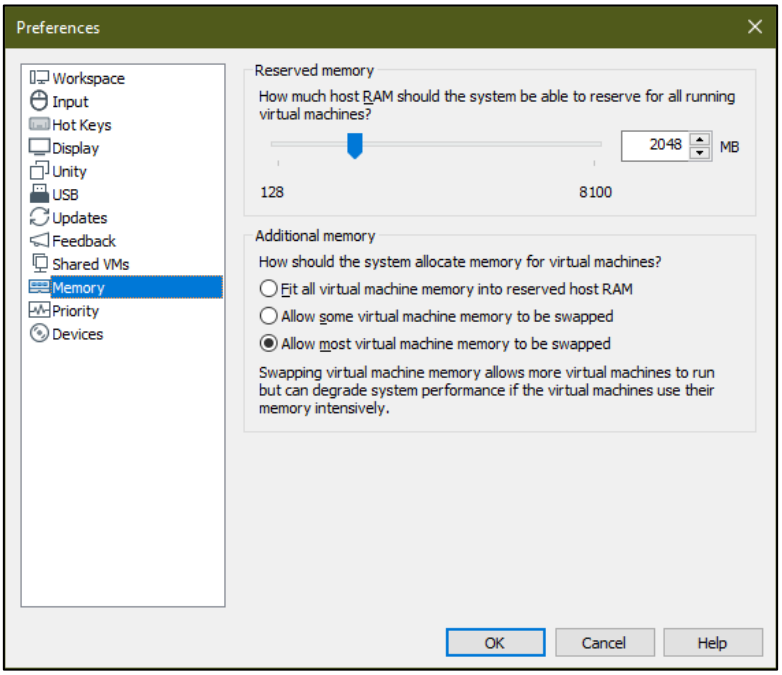
Membuat sebuah layanan yang berbasiskan Private Cloud. Yang diperlukan adalah Apache PHP, Mysql, PHPmyadmin.

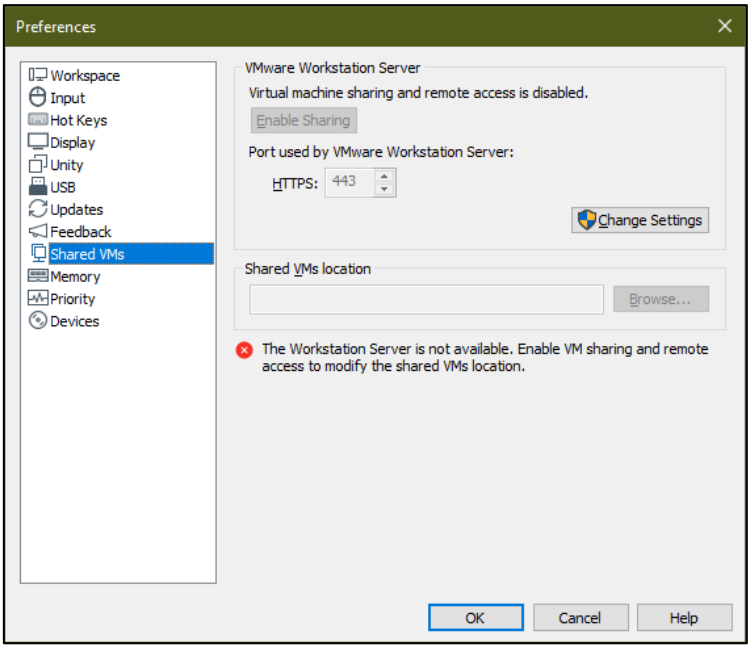
VMware



Swapping, manajemen RAM

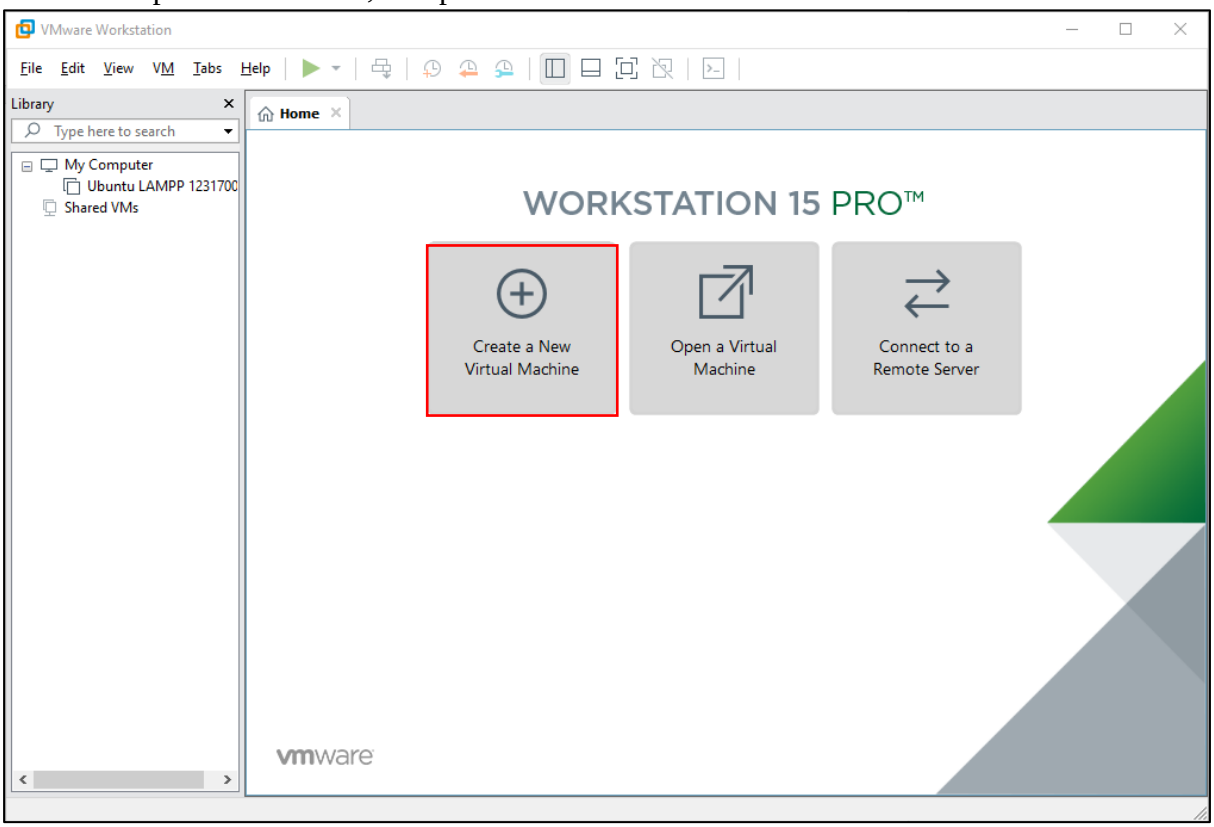


Port trouble VMware



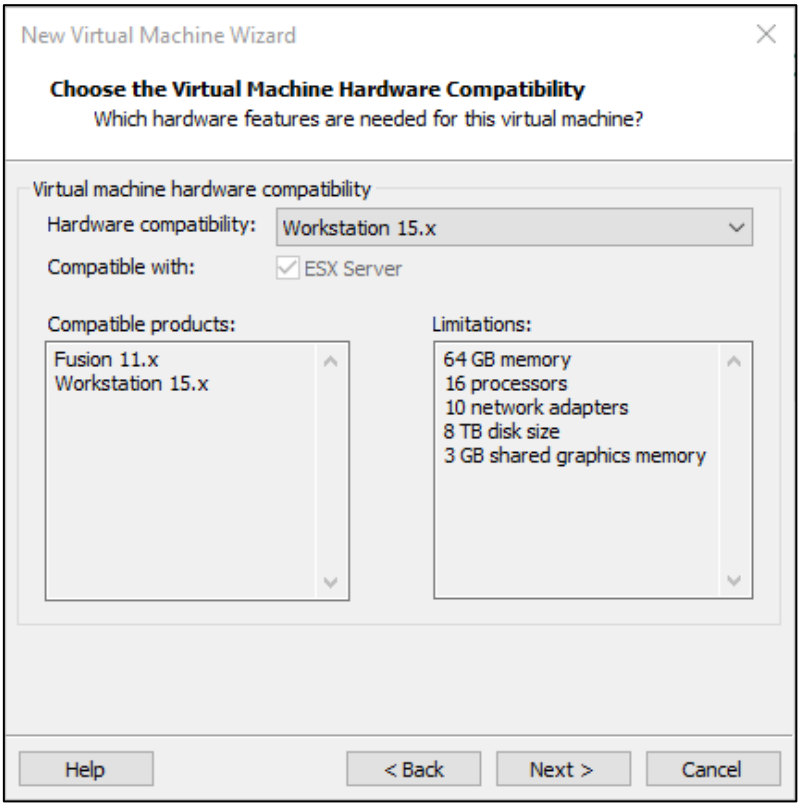
Tahadap Instalasi

1. Membuka aplikasi WMware, lalu pilih *Create New Virtual Machine*

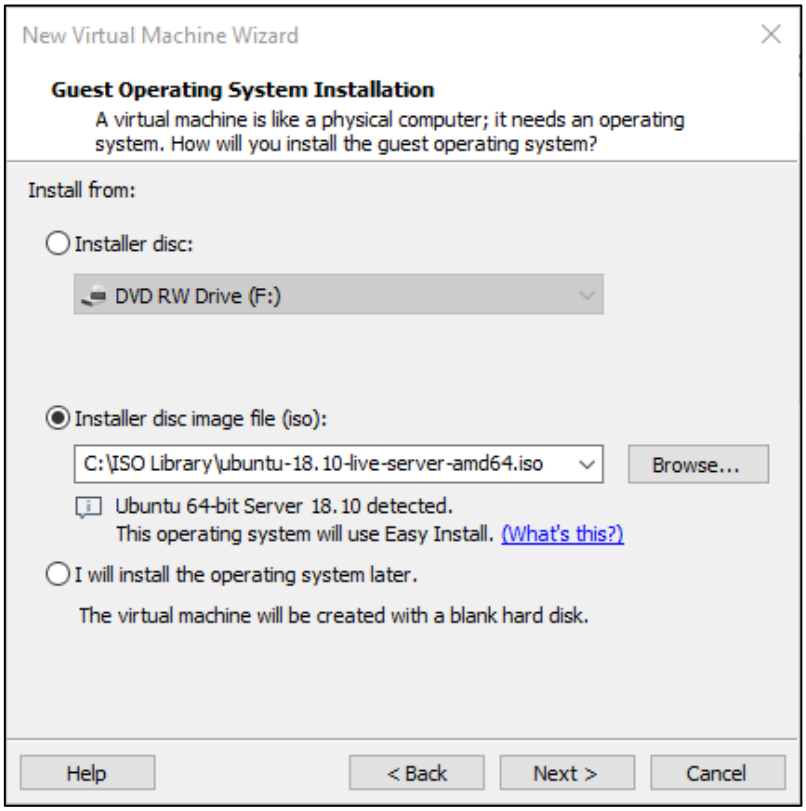


2. Pilih mode *custom*, lalu klik *next*

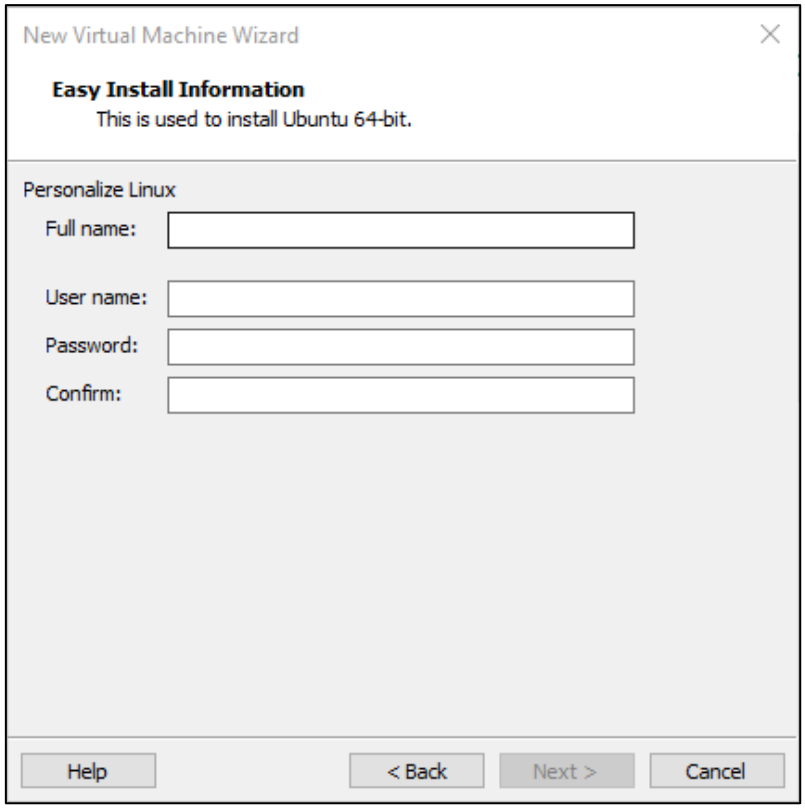
3. Memilih *compatibility*, disesuaikan dengan versi OS, jika OS sudah jadul *compatibility* diturunkan



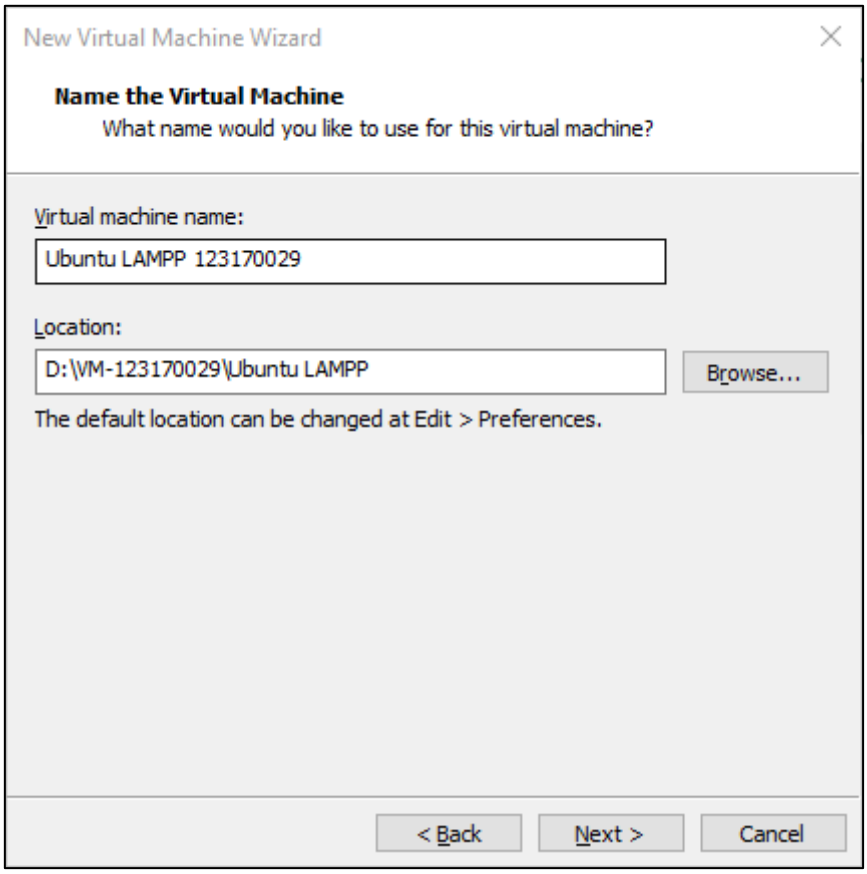
4. Memilih ISO yang akan diinstall



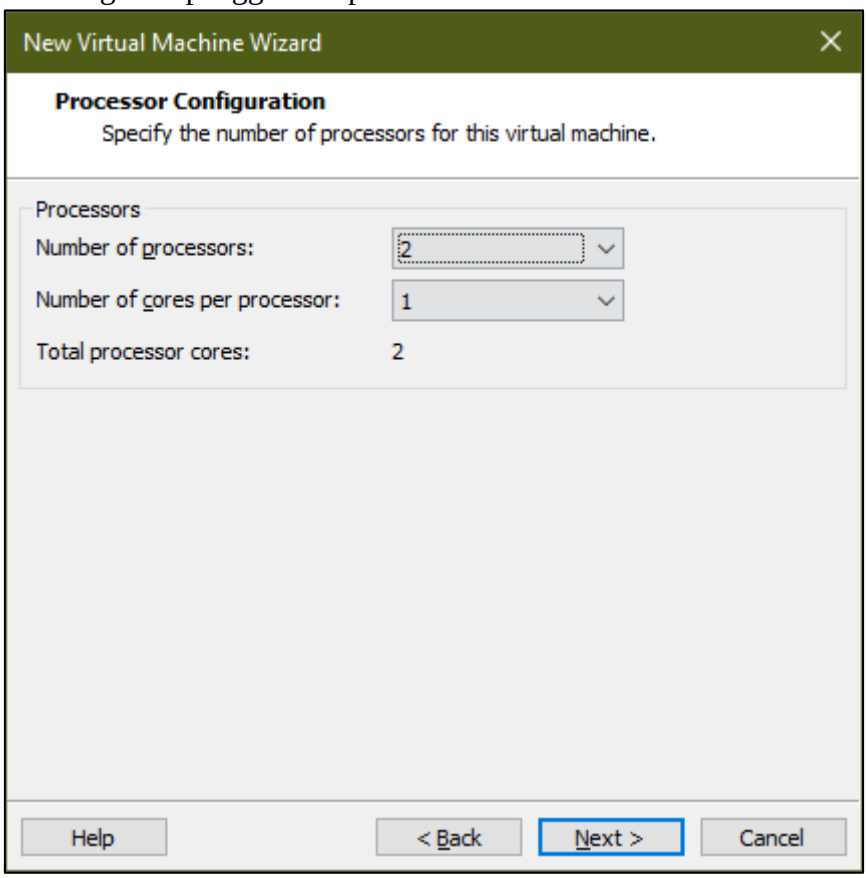
5. Memasukkan data



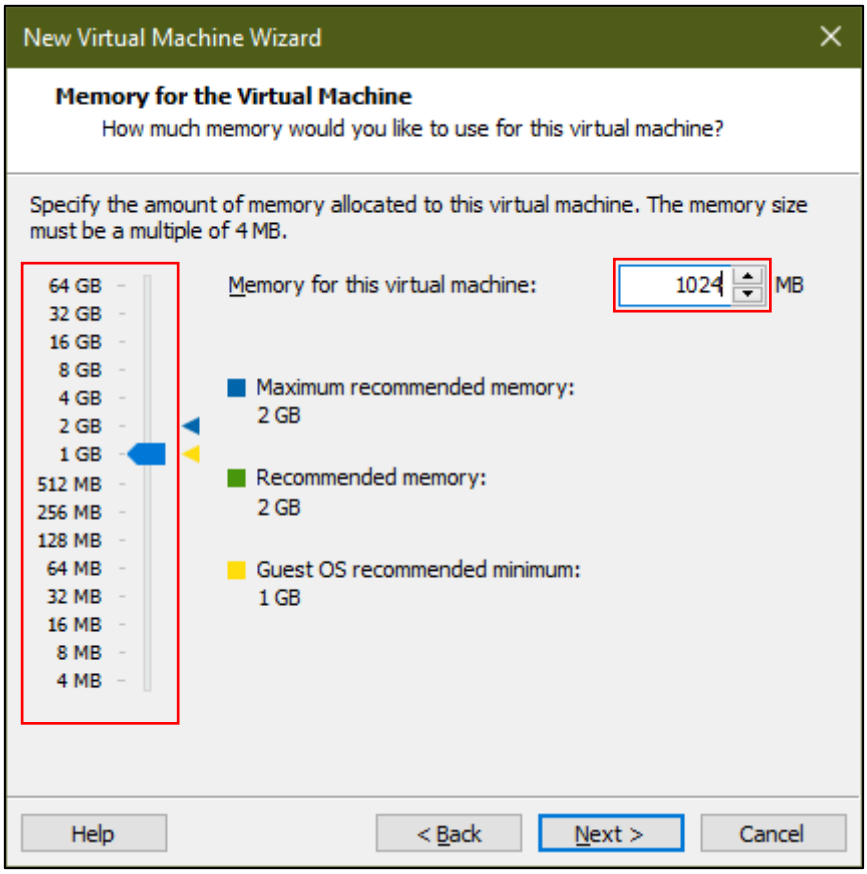
6. Simpan di lokasi yang diinginkan



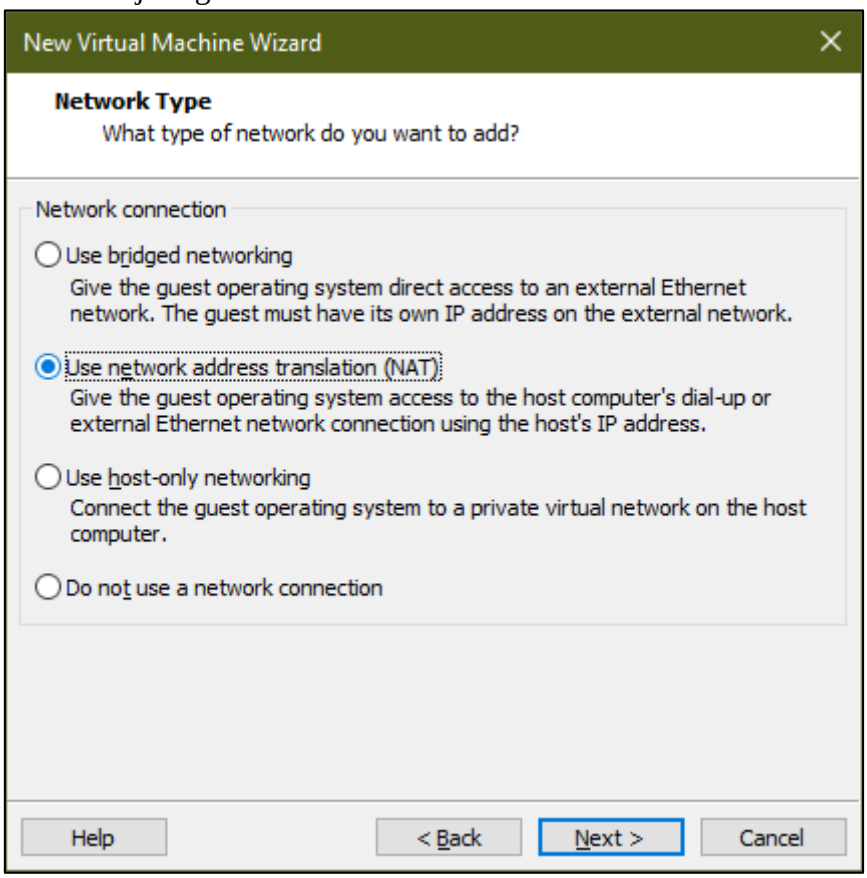
7. Melakukan konfigurasi penggunaan processor



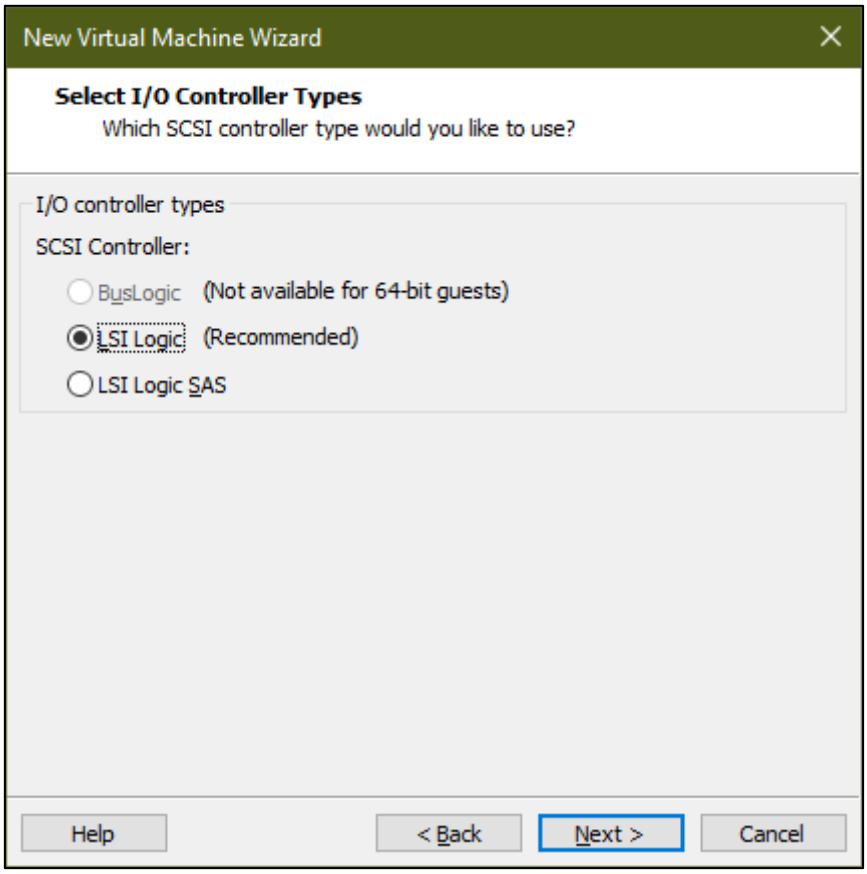
8. Melakukan pemilihan kapasitas RAM



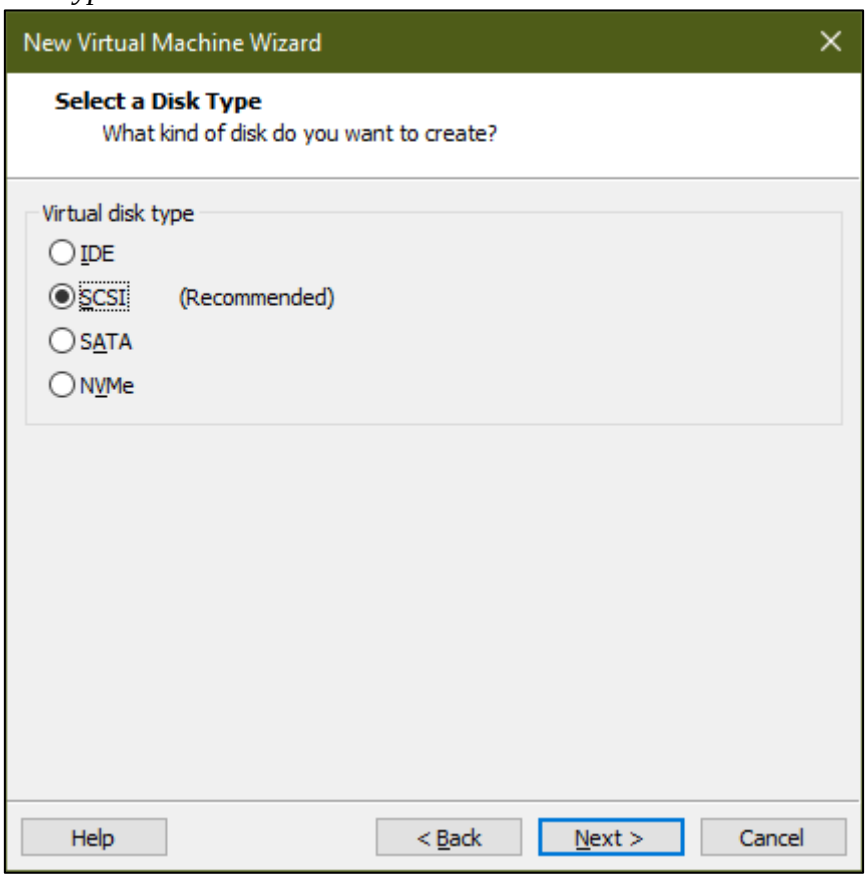
9. Menentukan model jaringan



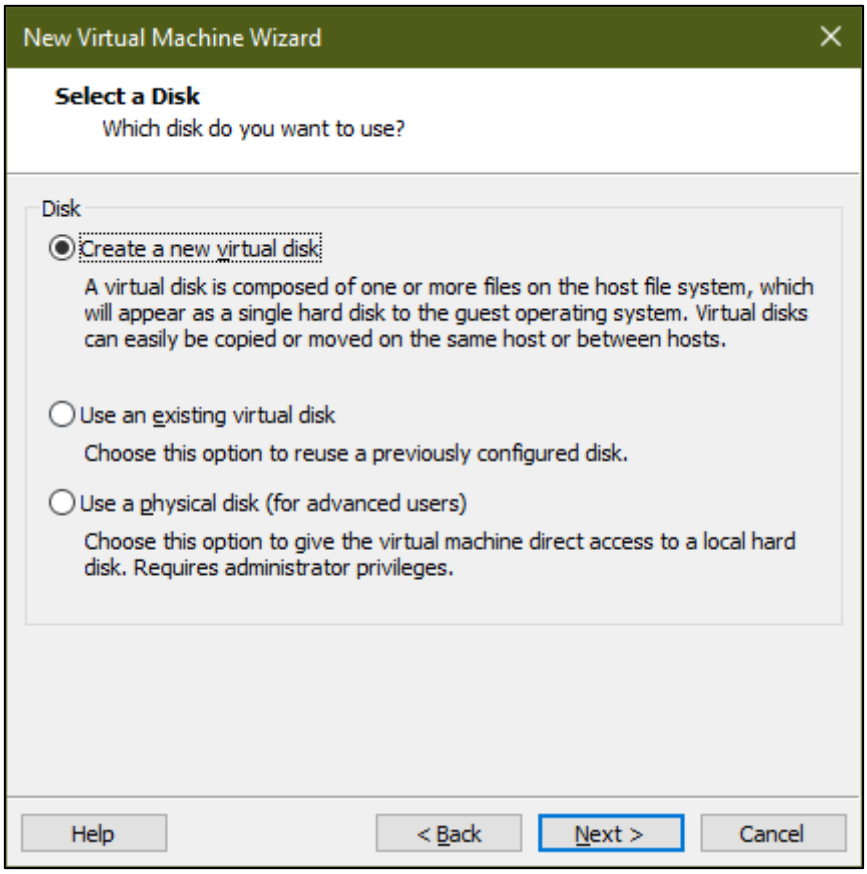
10. Memilih *I/O Controller Type, LSI logic*



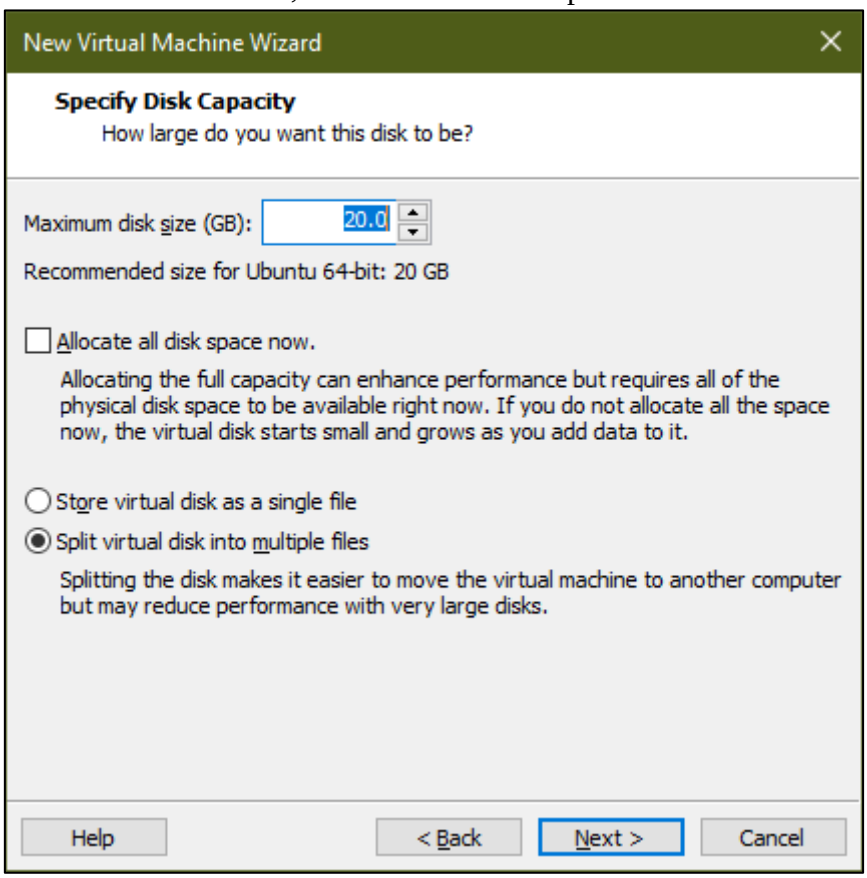
11. Memilih *Disc type*



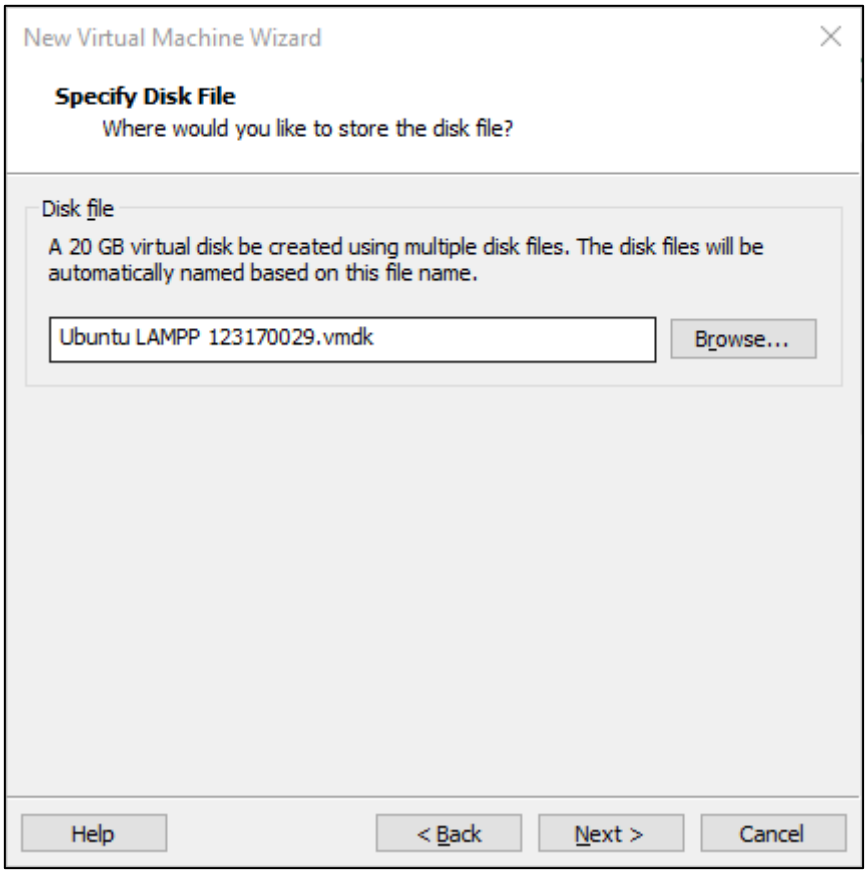
12. Memilih penggunaan *Disk, cretae new*



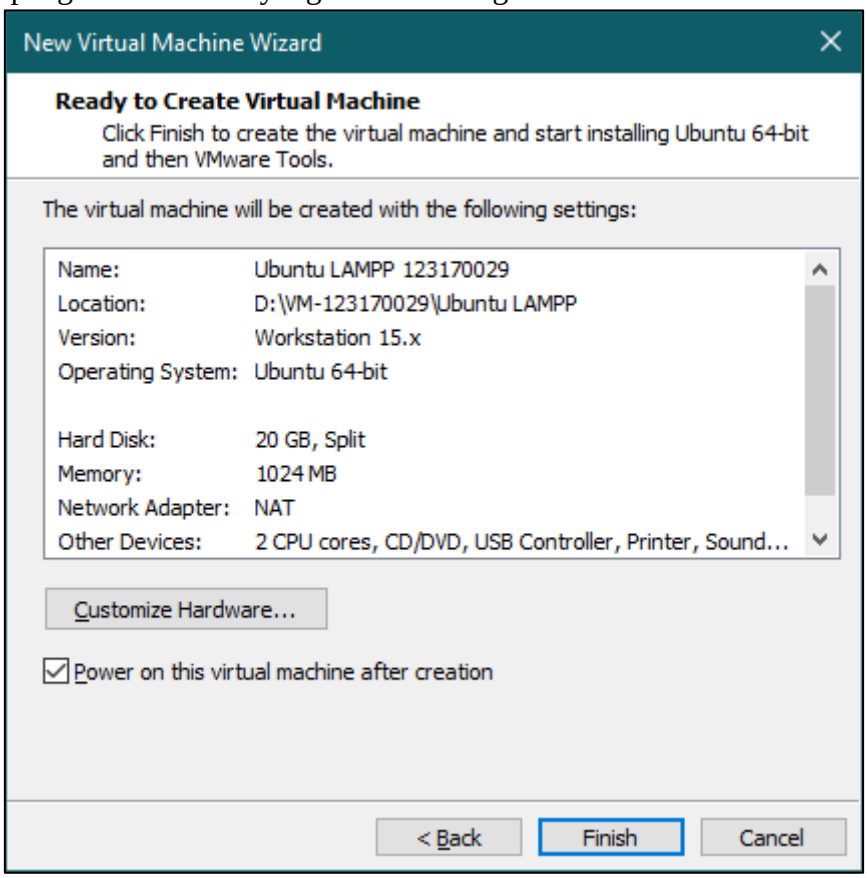
13. Mengalokasikan ukuran hardisk, dan memilih mode split



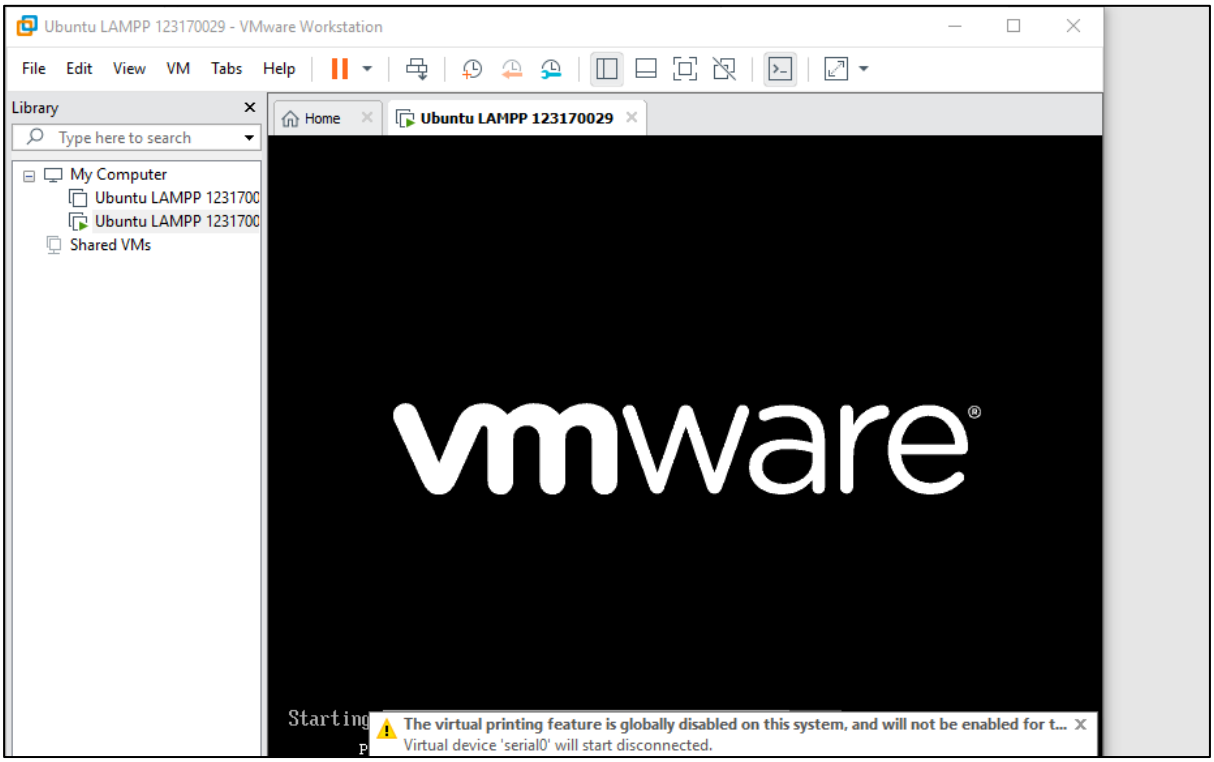
14. Menampilkan *disk file*



15. Finalisasi pengecekan sistem yang telah dikonfigurasi



16. Proses pun berlangsung

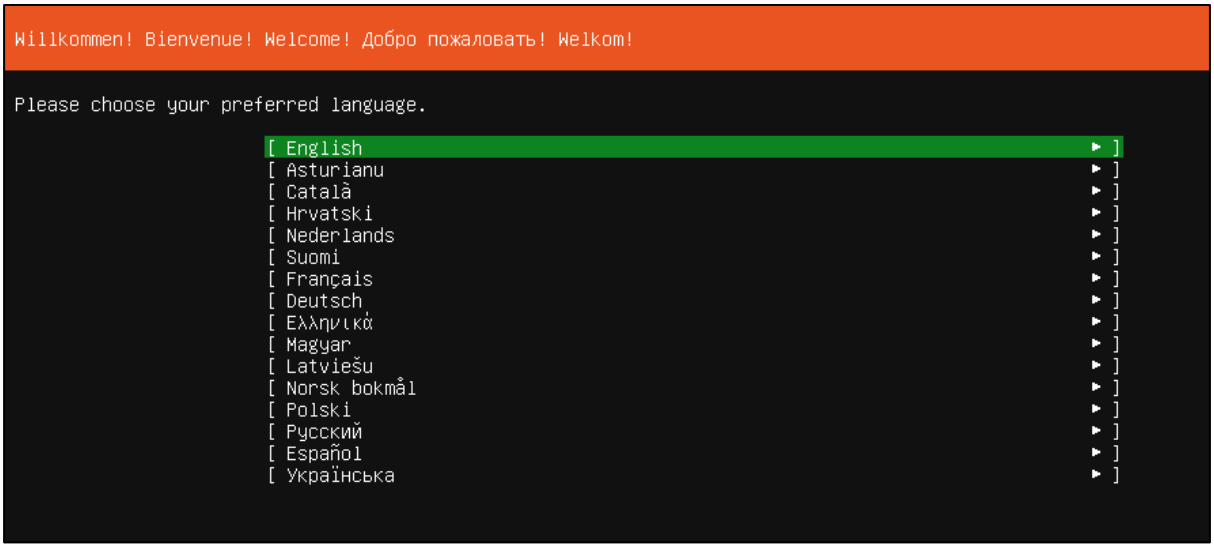


PROSES INSTALASI

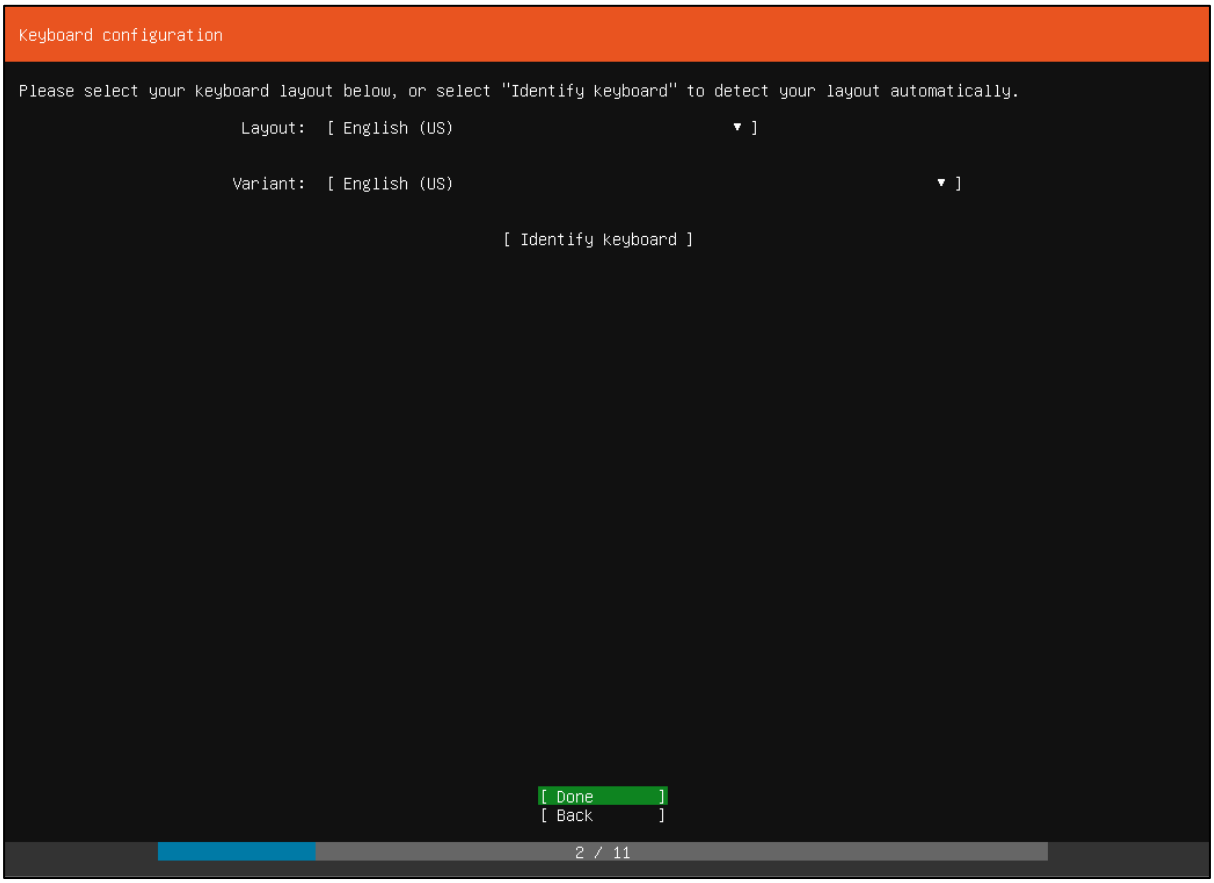
Beberapa shorcut yang akan diperlukan adalah *CTRL + ALT* yang digunakan untuk keluar dari mode *virtual OS*

Tahapan tahapan

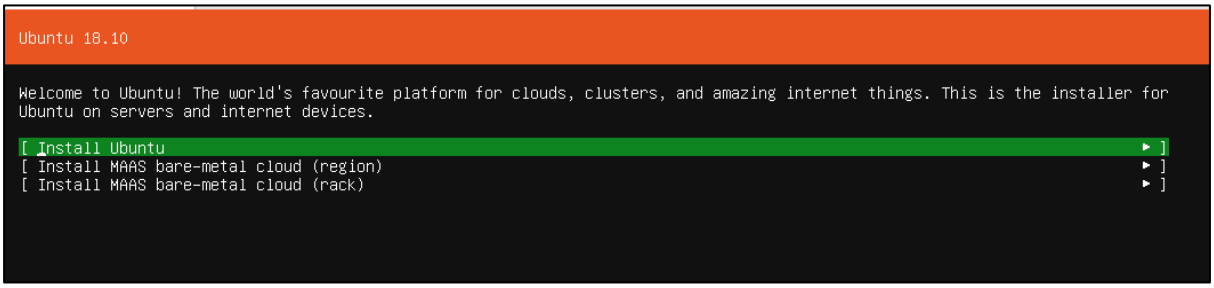
1. Pemilihan Bahasa



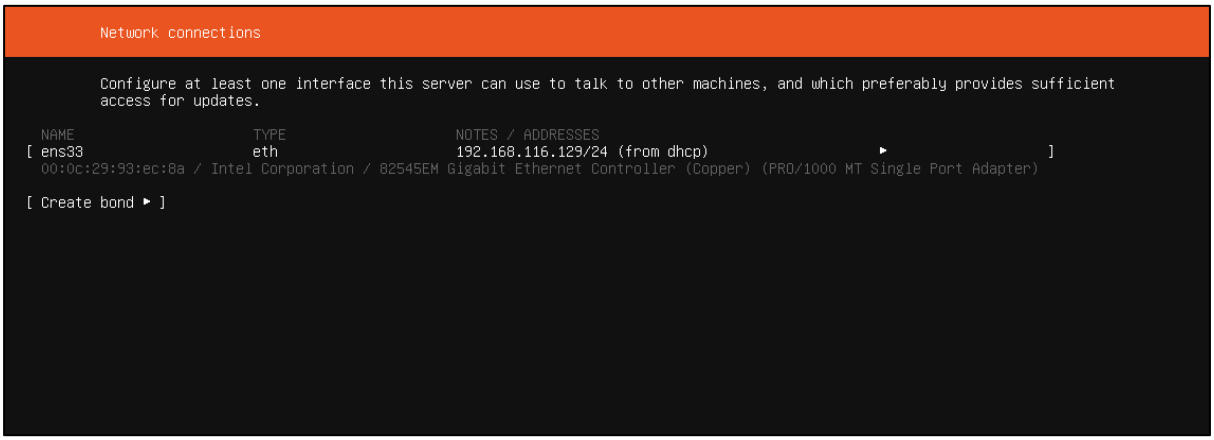
2. Keyboard arsitektur



3. Pemilihan mode OS

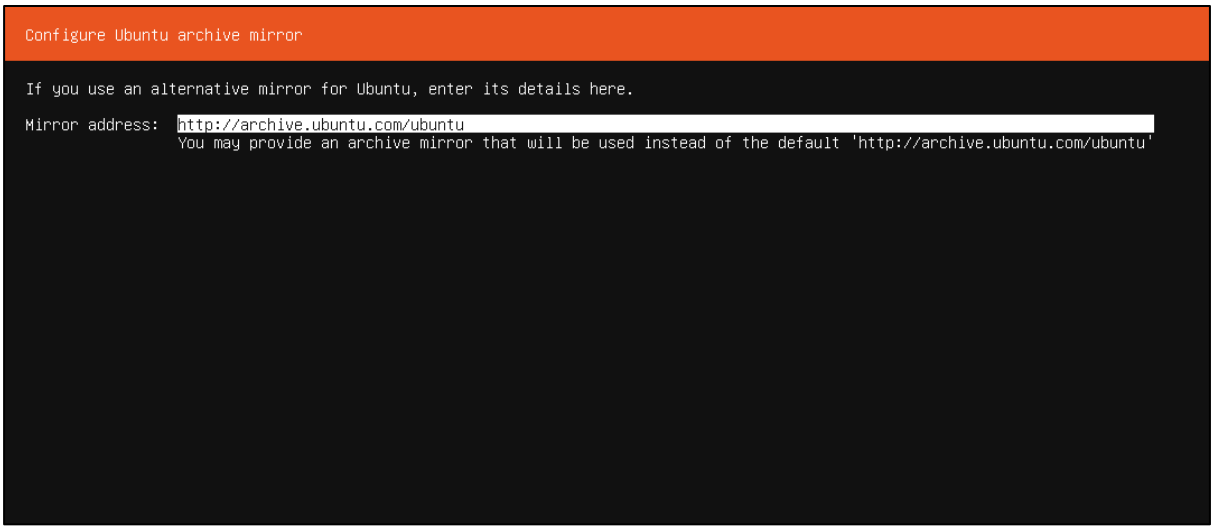


4. Cek koneksi

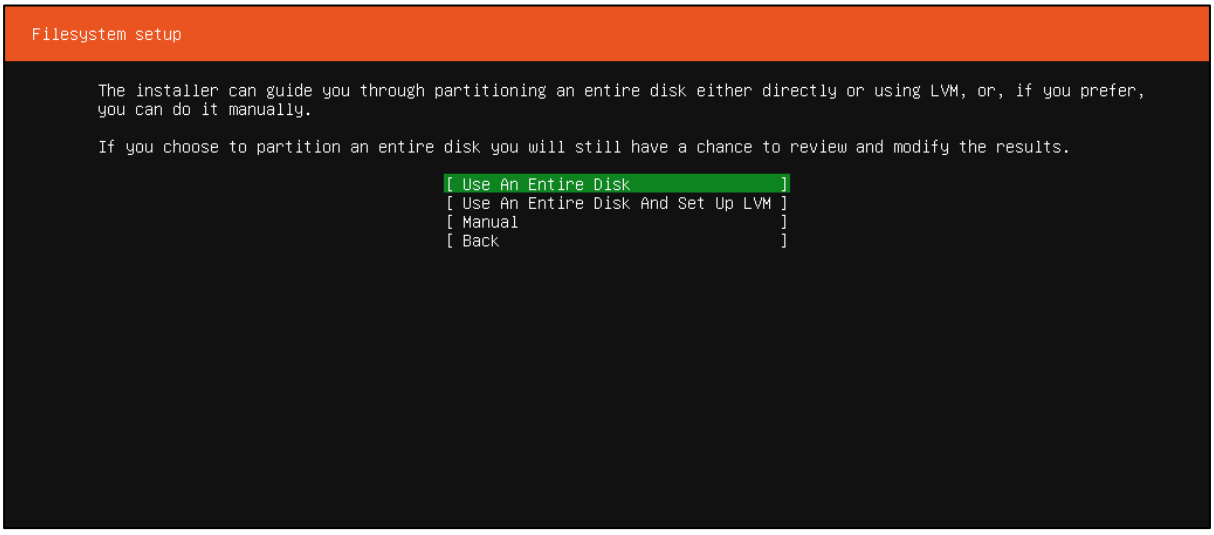


5. Tambahkan proxy jika diperlukan

6. Jika memiliki alternatif mirror, maka masukkan

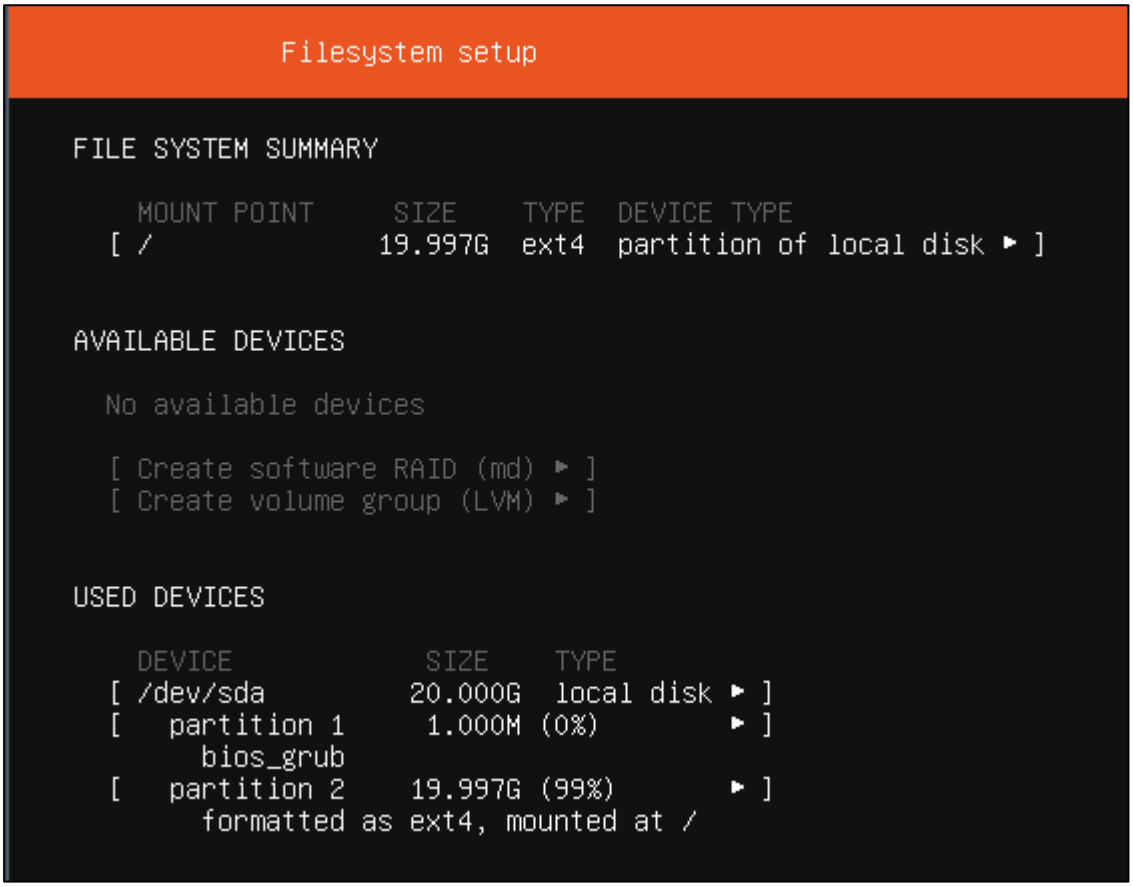


7. Pemilihan mode instalasi

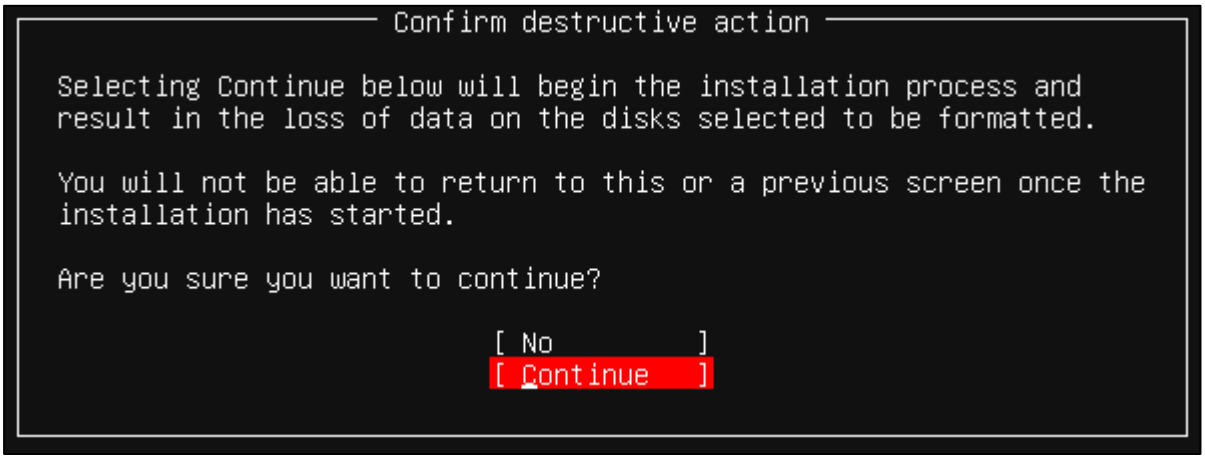


8. Memilih hardisk yng telah disiapkan

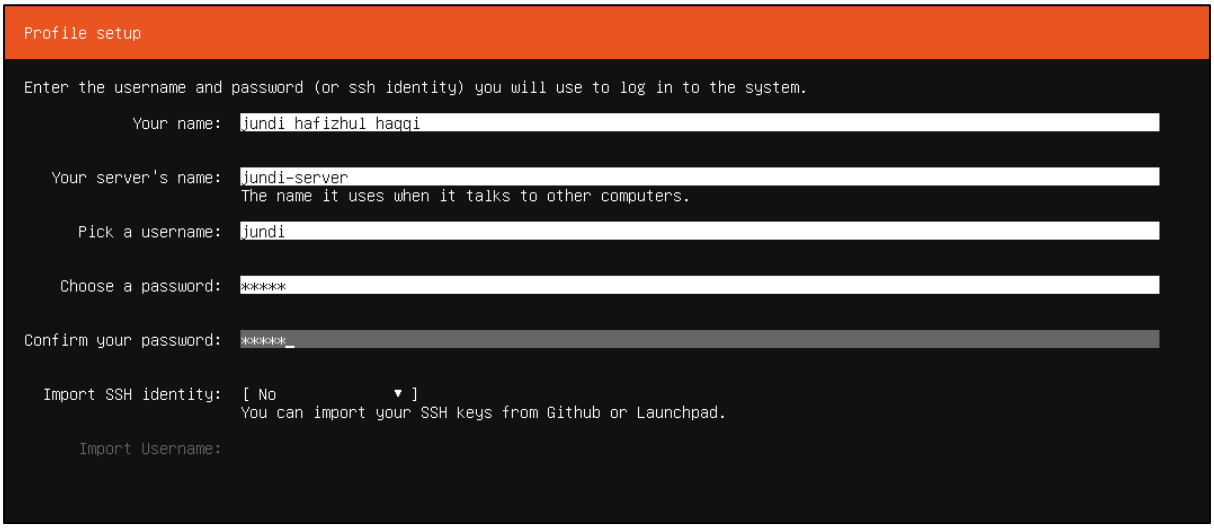
9. Review terhadap konfigurasi



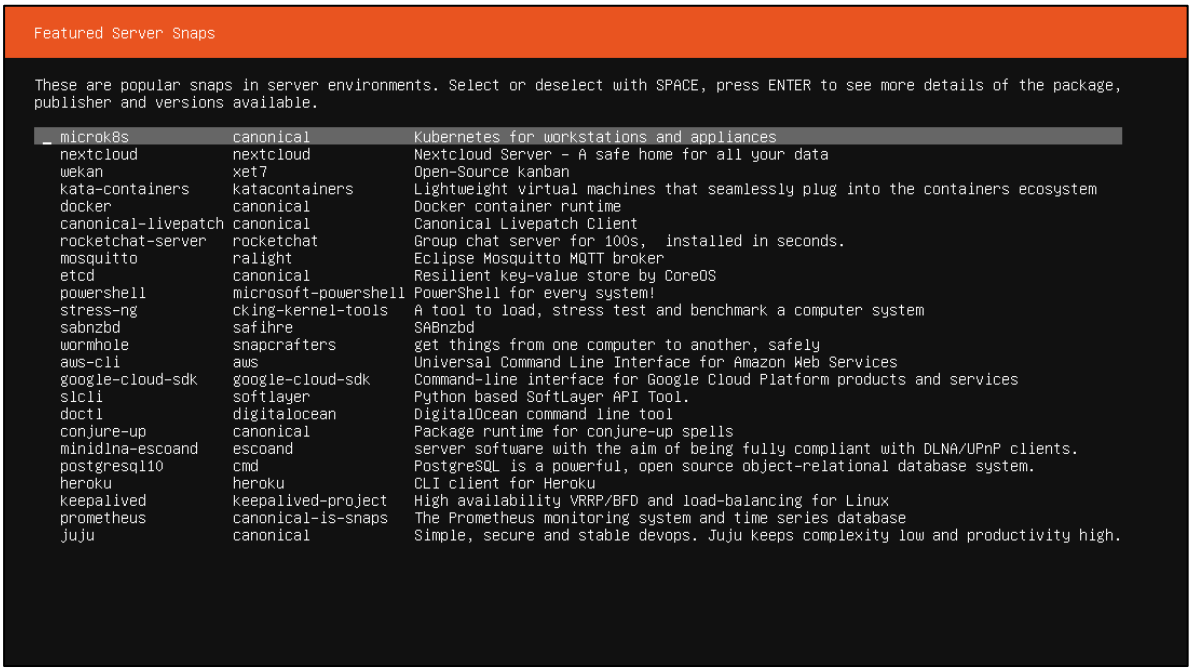
10. Pilih *continue*



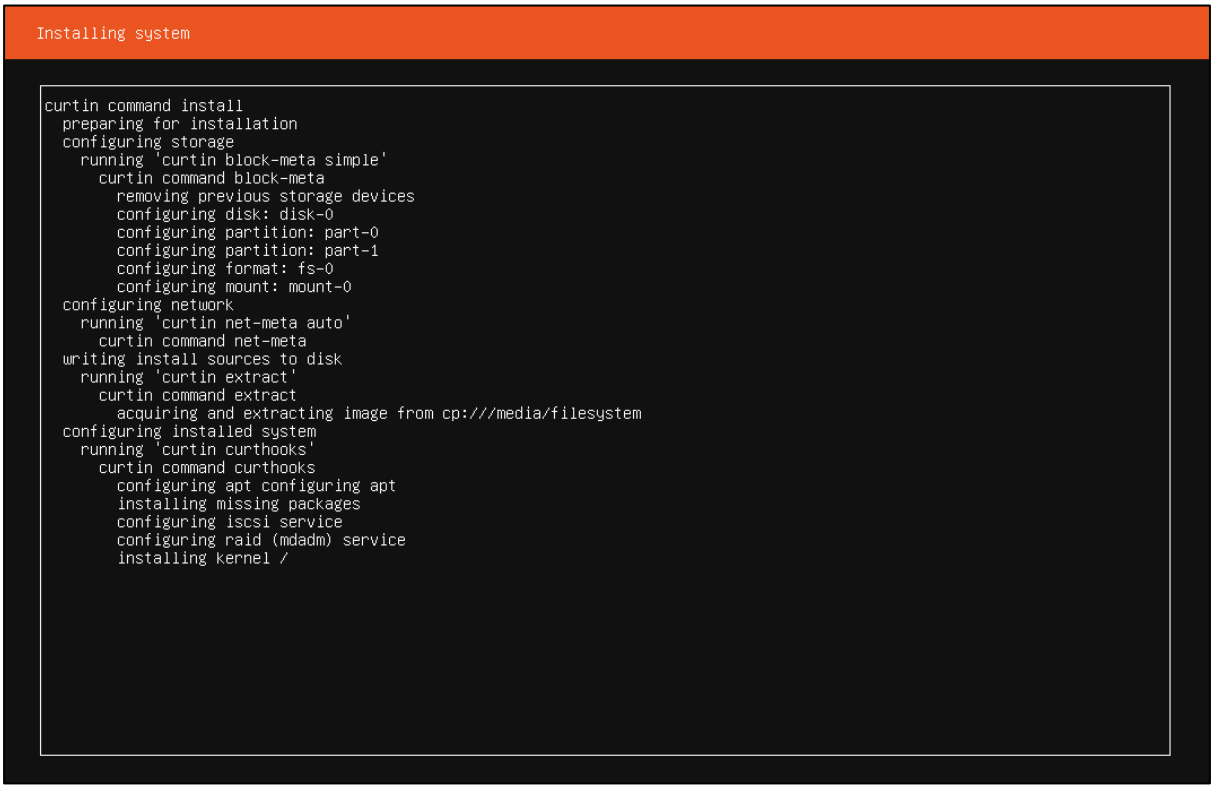
11. Melakukan konfigurasi akun *virtual OS*



12. Jika memerlukan aplikasi tambahan



13. Proses instalasi berlangsung

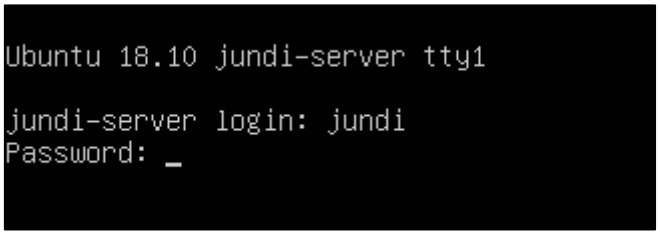


14. Tunggu hingga proses instalasi selesai

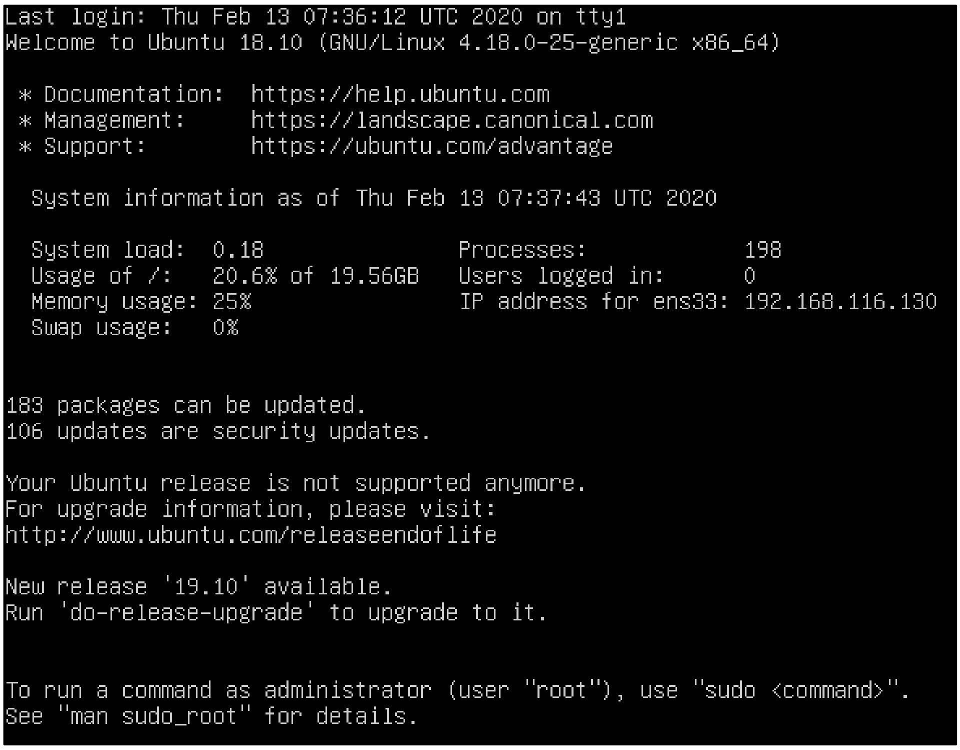
Tahap Pengoperasian

Beberapa operasi yang dilakukan, antara lain:

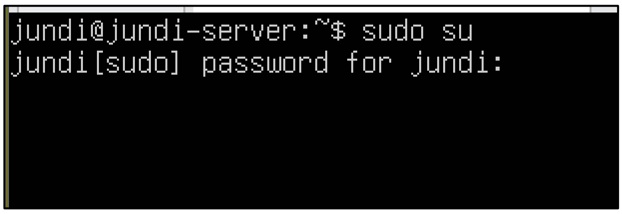
1. Melakukan *login* terhadap *virtual OS*



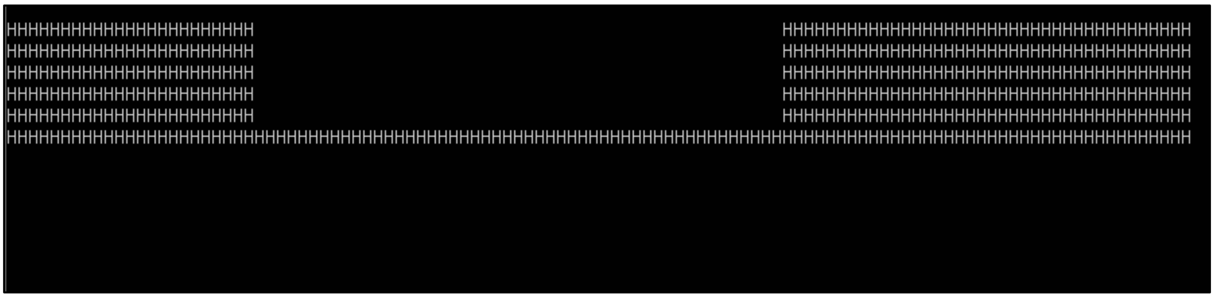
2. Tampilan saat setelah *login*



3. Menggunakan perintah `sudo su`, untuk pindah ke mode *super user* atau *administrator*



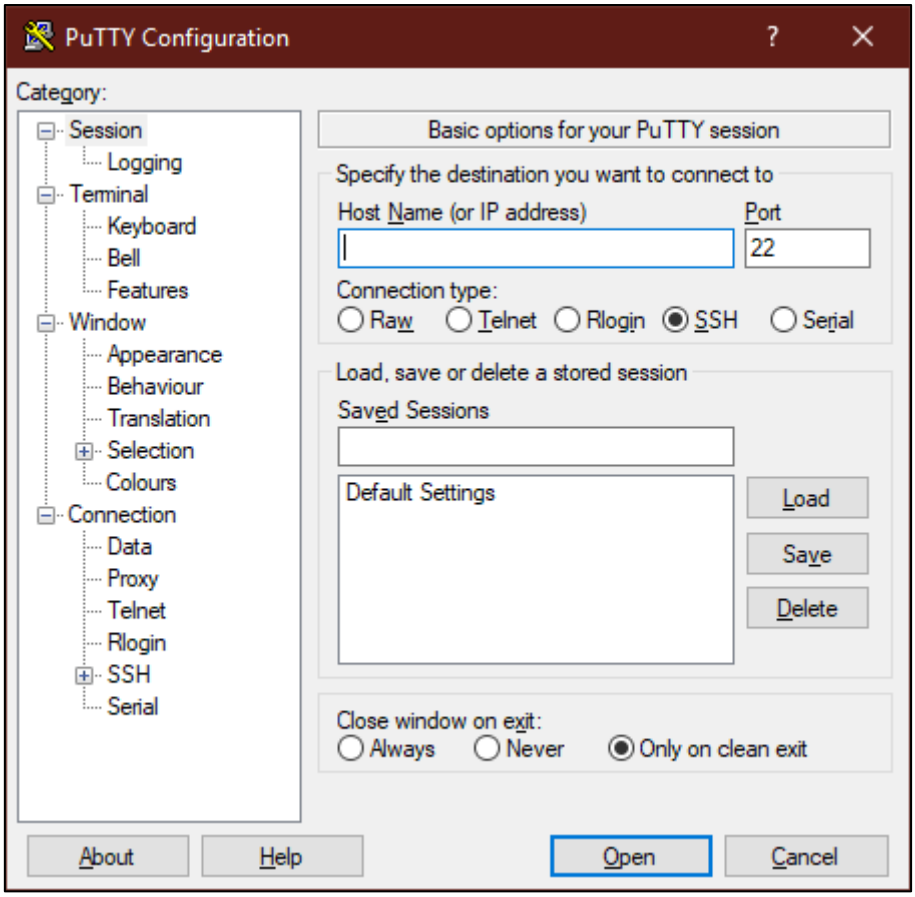
4. Melakukan pengubahan terhadap tampilan saat login, dengan perintah `nano /etc/motd`. Dan ketikkan pesan yang diinginkan



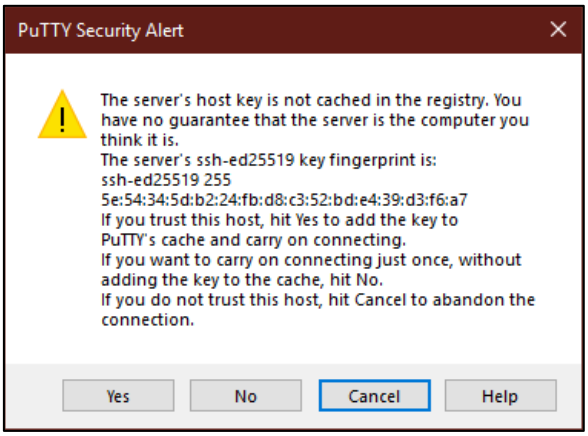
5. Melakukan cek *ip* pada *virtual OS*

```
jundi@jundi-server:~$ ifconfig
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.116.130  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.116.255
        inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe93:ec8a  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 00:0c:29:93:ec:8a  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 643  bytes 619457 (619.4 KB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 240  bytes 26947 (26.9 KB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 219  bytes 17254 (17.2 KB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 219  bytes 17254 (17.2 KB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

jundi@jundi-server:~$ _
```

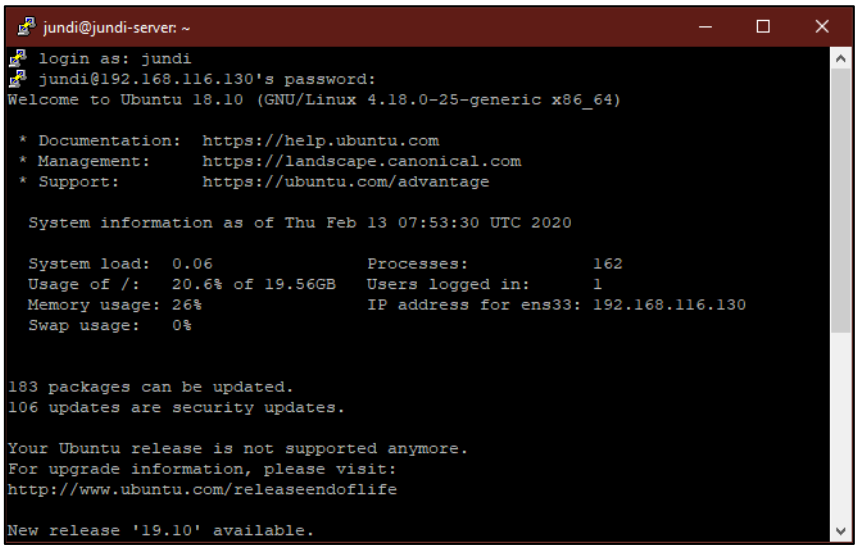
6. Melakukan remote terhadap *virtual OS* menggunakan aplikasi *PuTTY* pada *OS Windows*. Masukkan IP lalu klik *Open*.



7. Pilih *Yes*

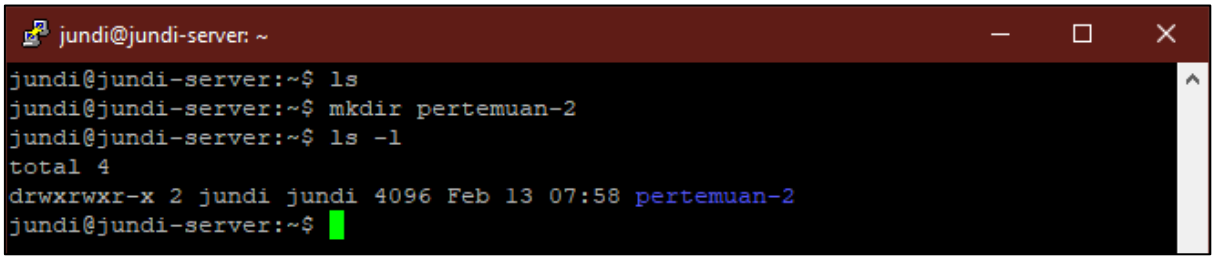


8. Lalu masukkan *username* dan *password* untuk *login*

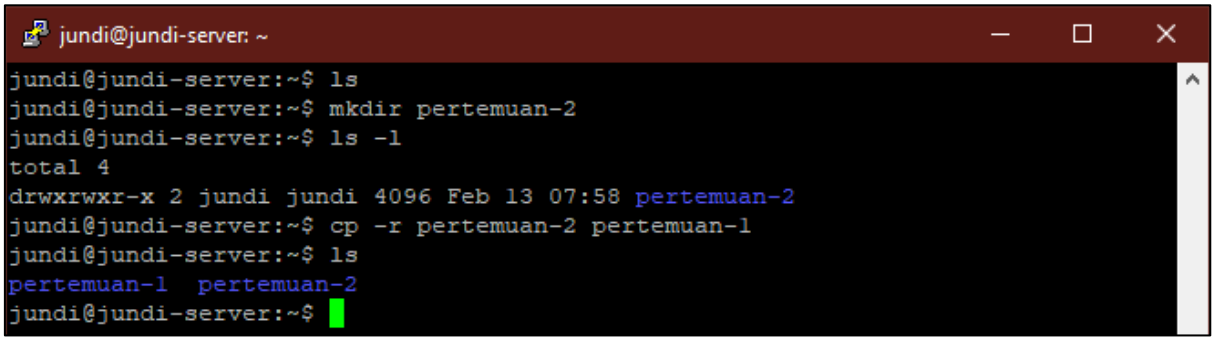


DOKUMENTASI

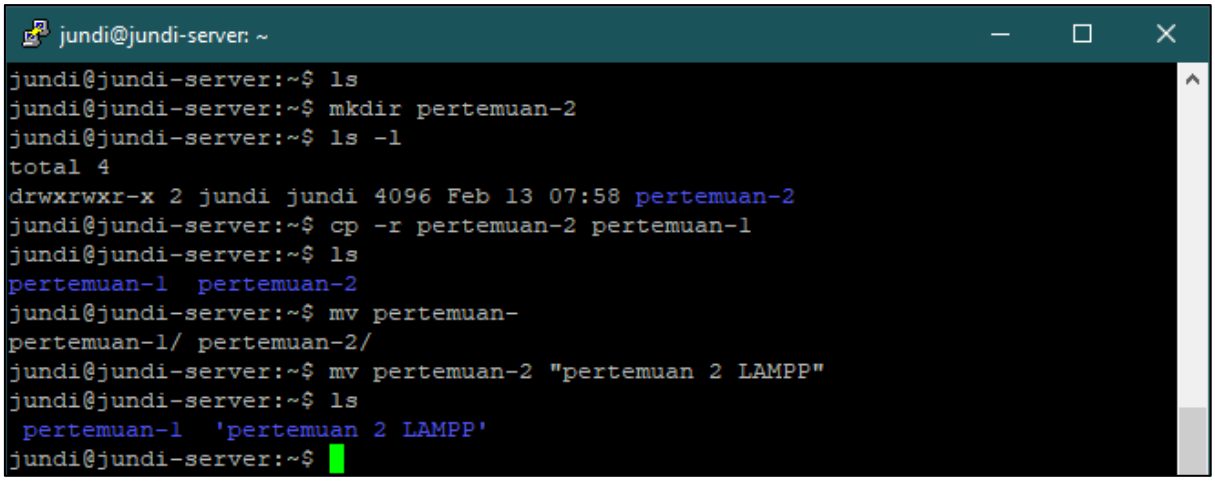
1. `ls`
2. `mkdir` pertemuan-2
3. `ls -l`



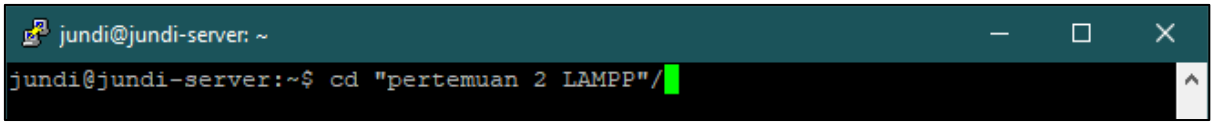
4. `cp -r` pertemuan-2 pertemuan-1
5. `ls`

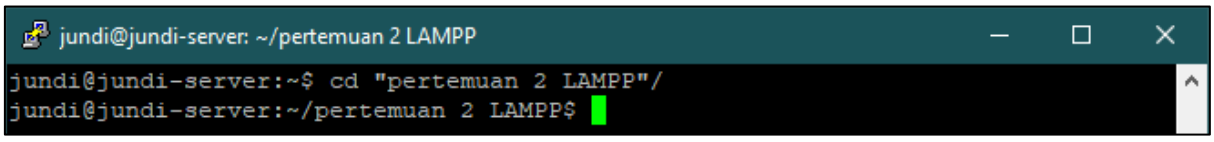


6. `mv` pertemuan-2 “pertemuan 2 LAMPP”
7. `ls`



8. `cd` “pertemuan 2 (lalu tab lalu enter)





9. `nano` biodata.txt

```
  GNU nano 2.9.8                        biodata.txt

123170029
```

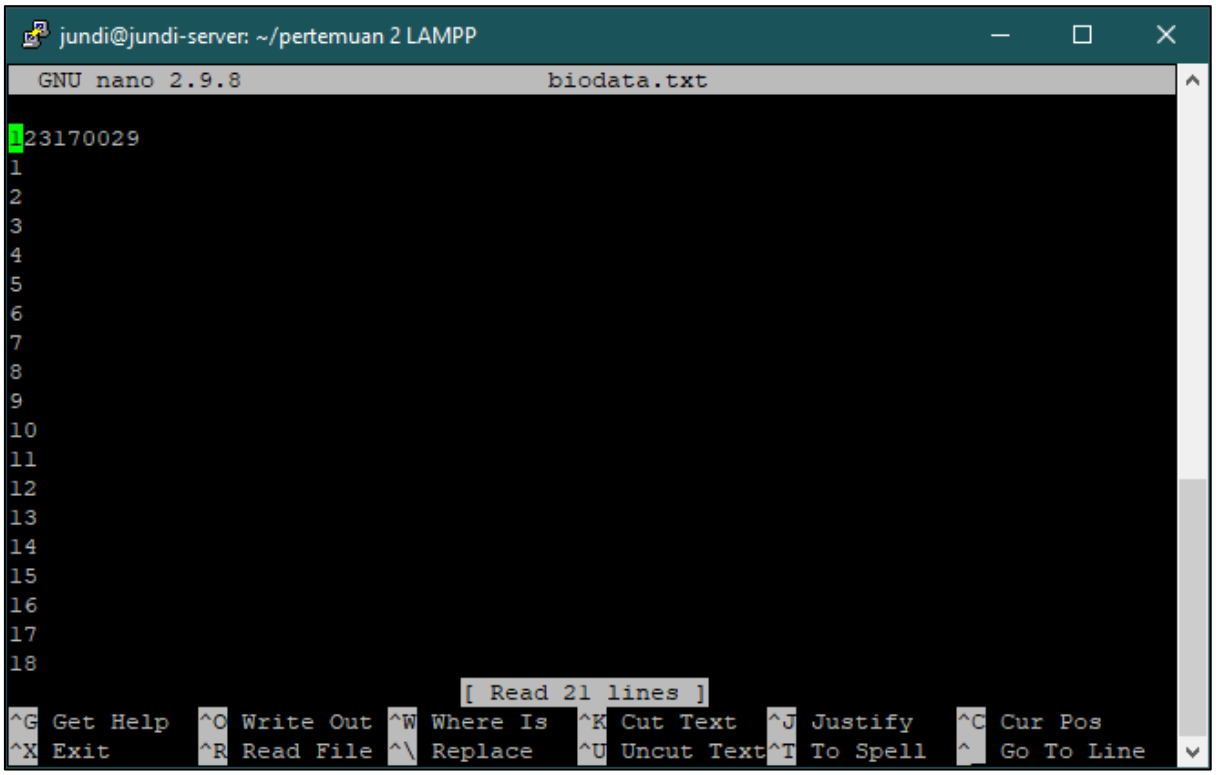
10. `ls -l`

```
jundi@jundi-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jundi jundi 0 Feb 13 08:03 biodata.txt
jundi@jundi-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
```

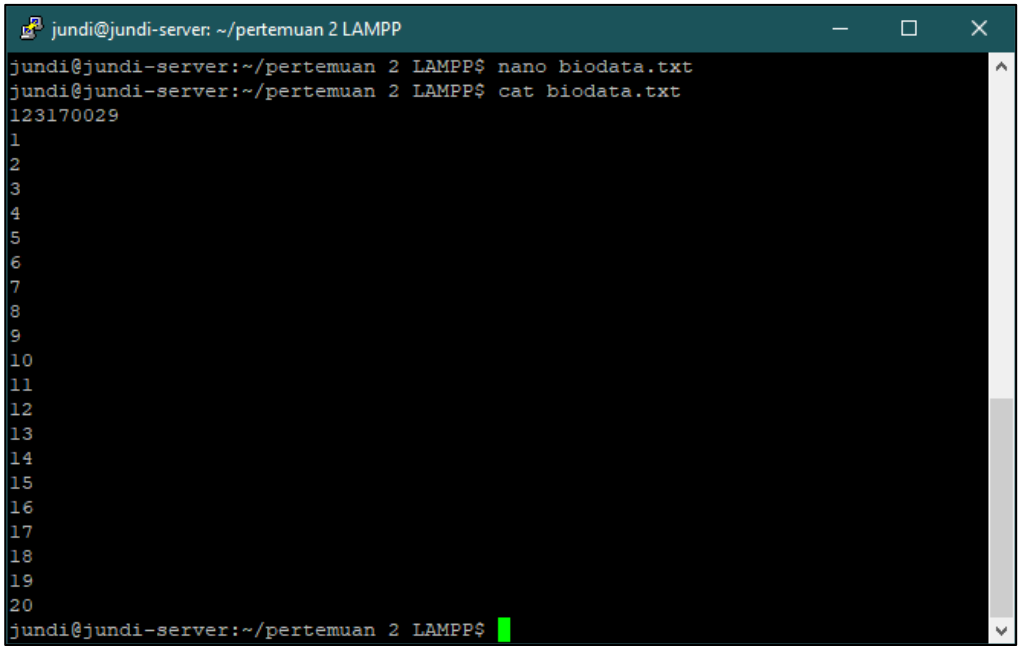
11. `cat` biodata.txt

```
jundi@jundi-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cat biodata.txt
123170029
jundi@jundi-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
```

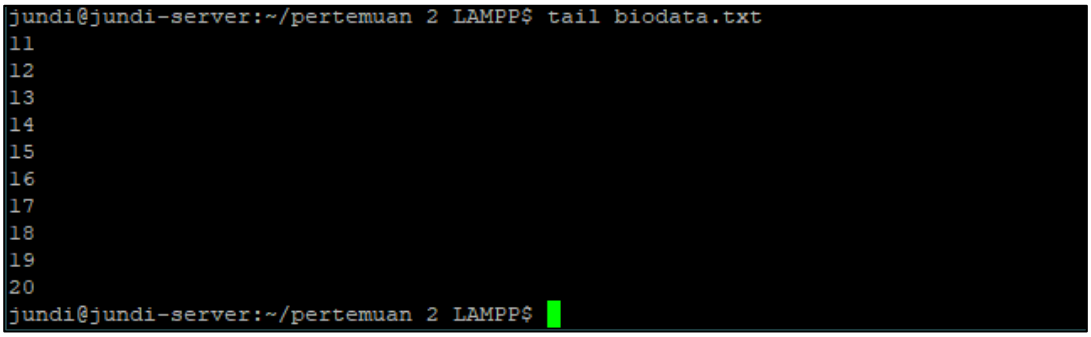
12. `nano` biodata.txt



13. `cat` biodata.txt



14. `tail` biodata.txt



`ls` = menampilkan isi pada sebuah folder

`mkdir` = membuat direktori

`ls -l` = menampilkan isi dengan tampilan list

`cp` = melakukan copy

`mv` = mengubah nama file/folder

`cd` = mengubah posisi direktori

`nano` = editor file di linux

`cat` = menampilkan tulisan yang ada dalam file

`tail` = menampilkan bagian akhir dari file