LEMBAR KERJA PRAKTIKUM CLOUD COMPUTING

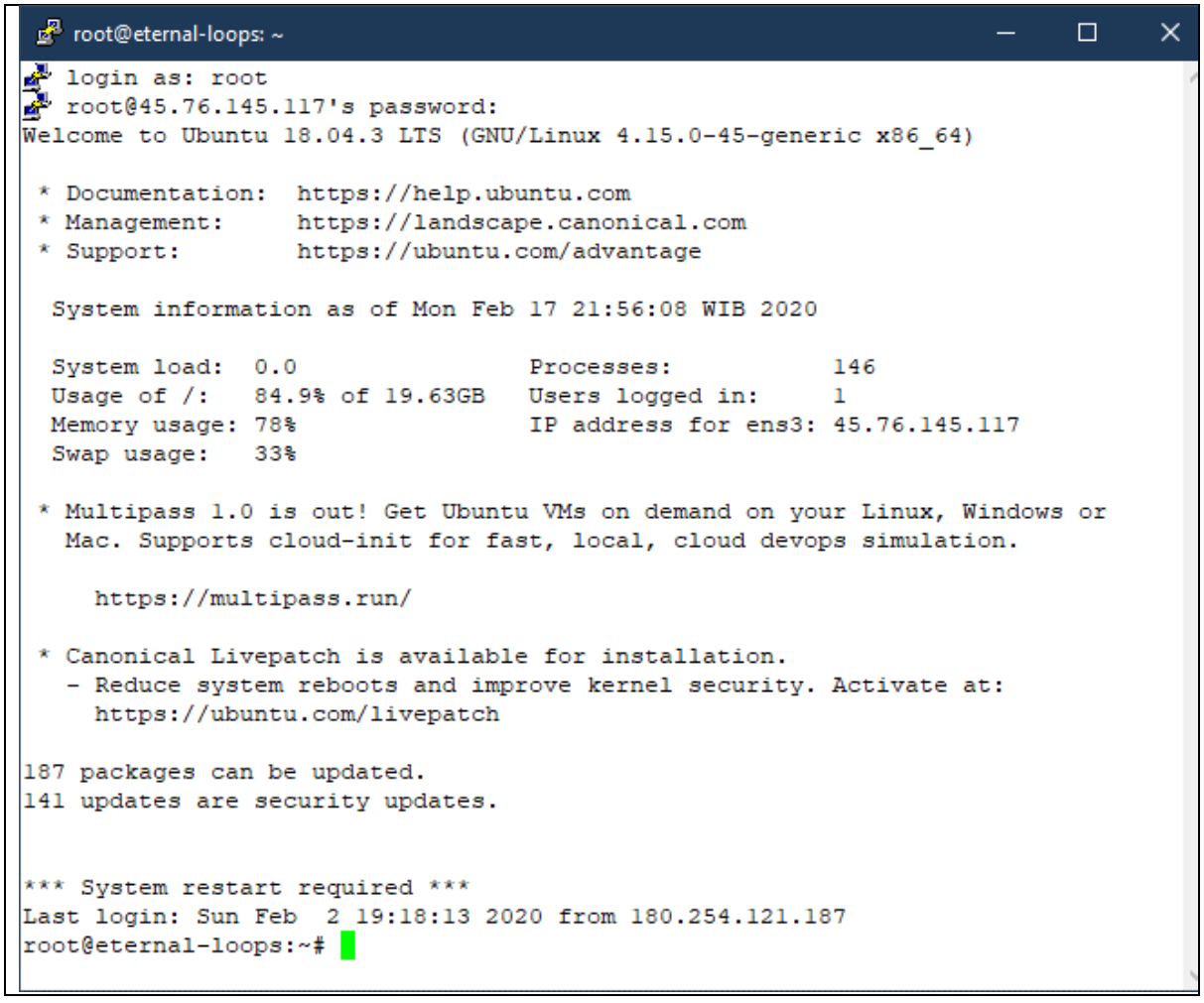
INSTALASI DAN KONFIGURASI LAYANAN HOSTING DENGAN LAMPP (SAAS)

IDENTITAS:

Nama:	**Fhrezha Zeaneth**
NIM:	**123170044**
Kelas:	**E**
Hari, Tanggal:	**Rabu, 19 Febuari 2020**

CONTOH ISIAN:

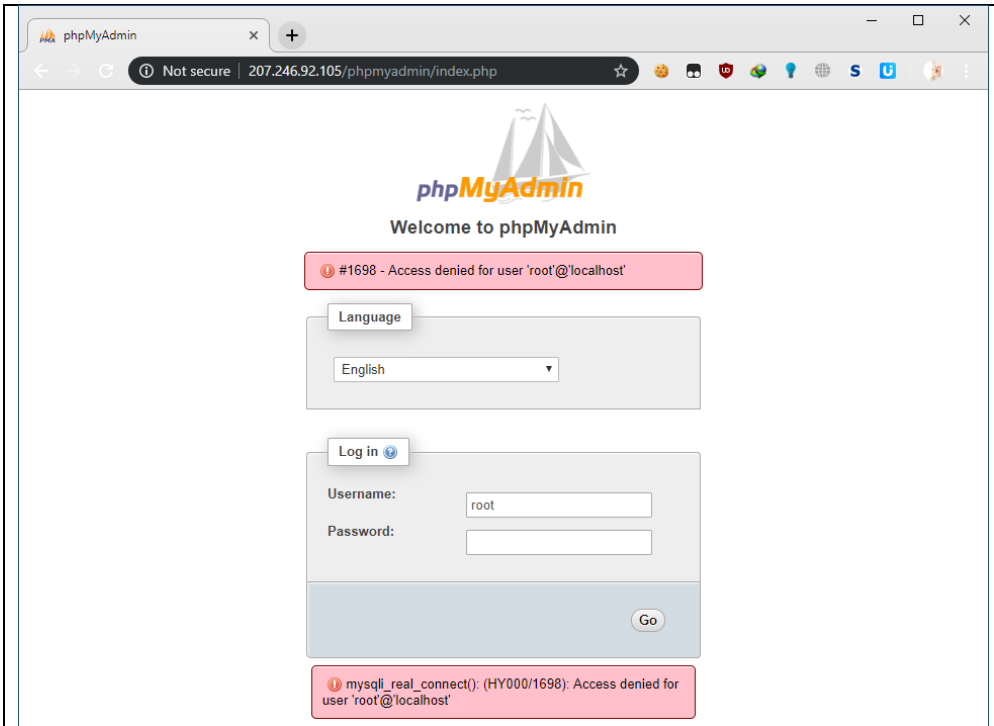
1. Tampilkan hasil login pada Ubuntu Server dengan menggunakan PuTTY



2. Deskripsikan parameter yang digunakan untuk keluar dari akun root

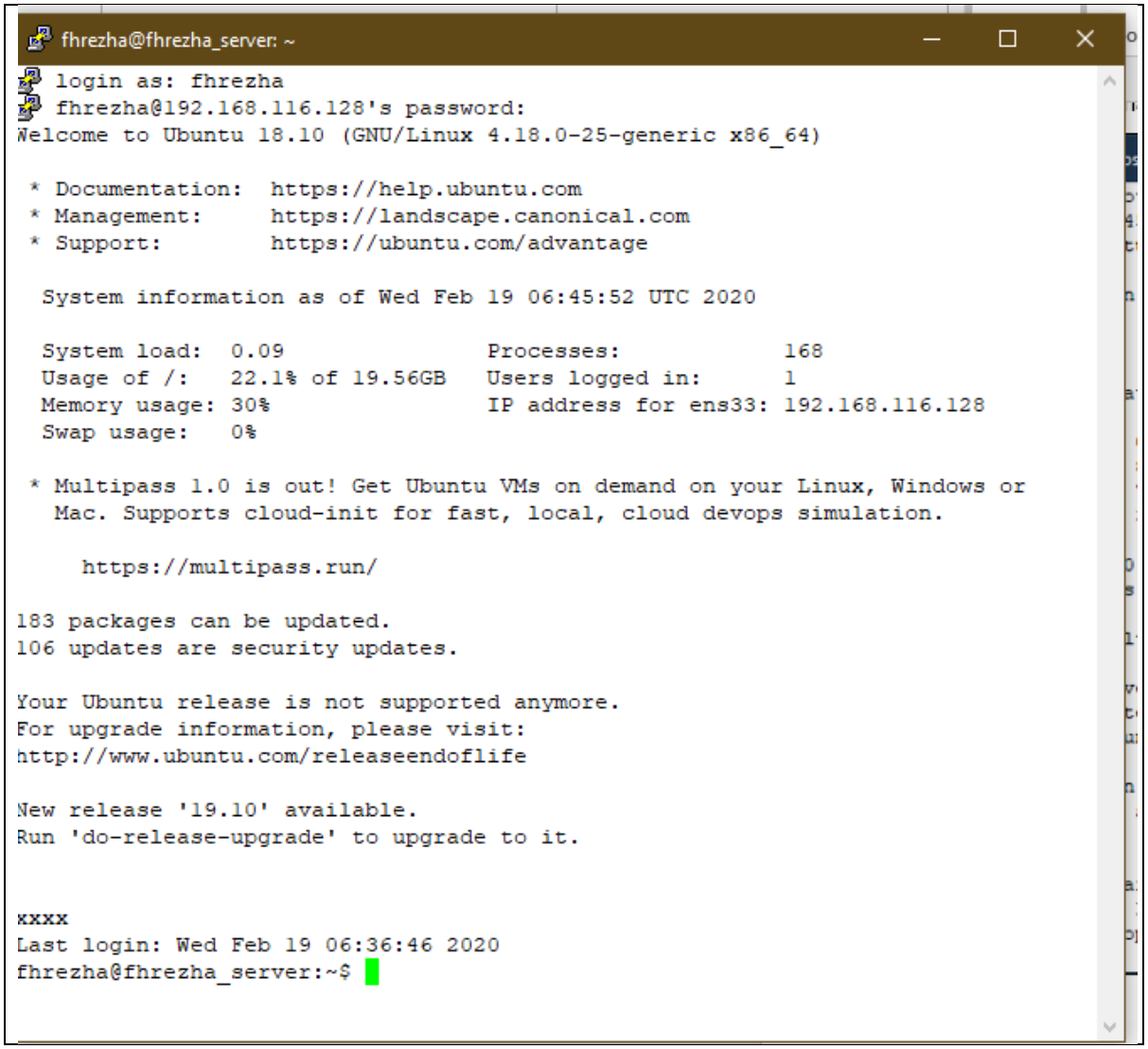
```
$ exit

Perintah exit digunakan untuk keluar dari sesi akun aktif
```

3. Tampilkan pesan kesalahan pada saat login PHPMyAdmin



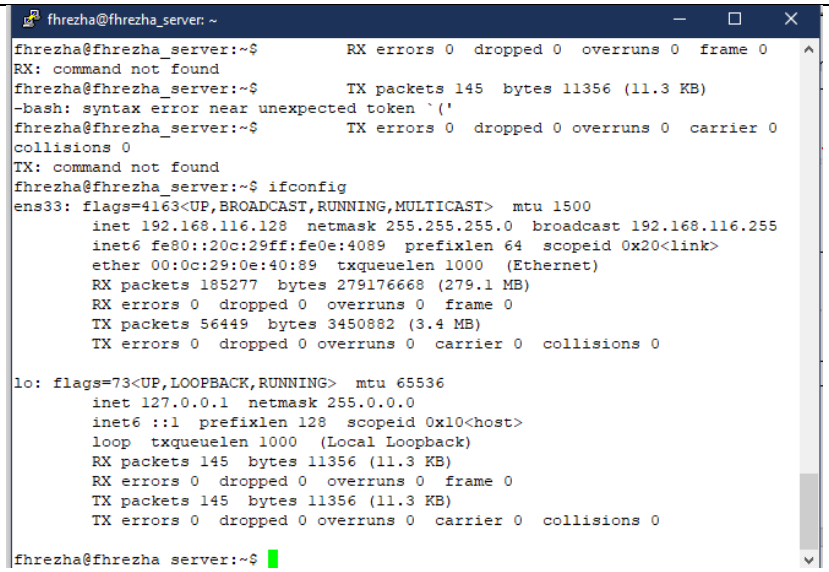
TUGAS BAGIAN PERTAMA:

1. Tampilan hasil login Server Ubuntu pada PuTTY (tampilan dashboard/motd)

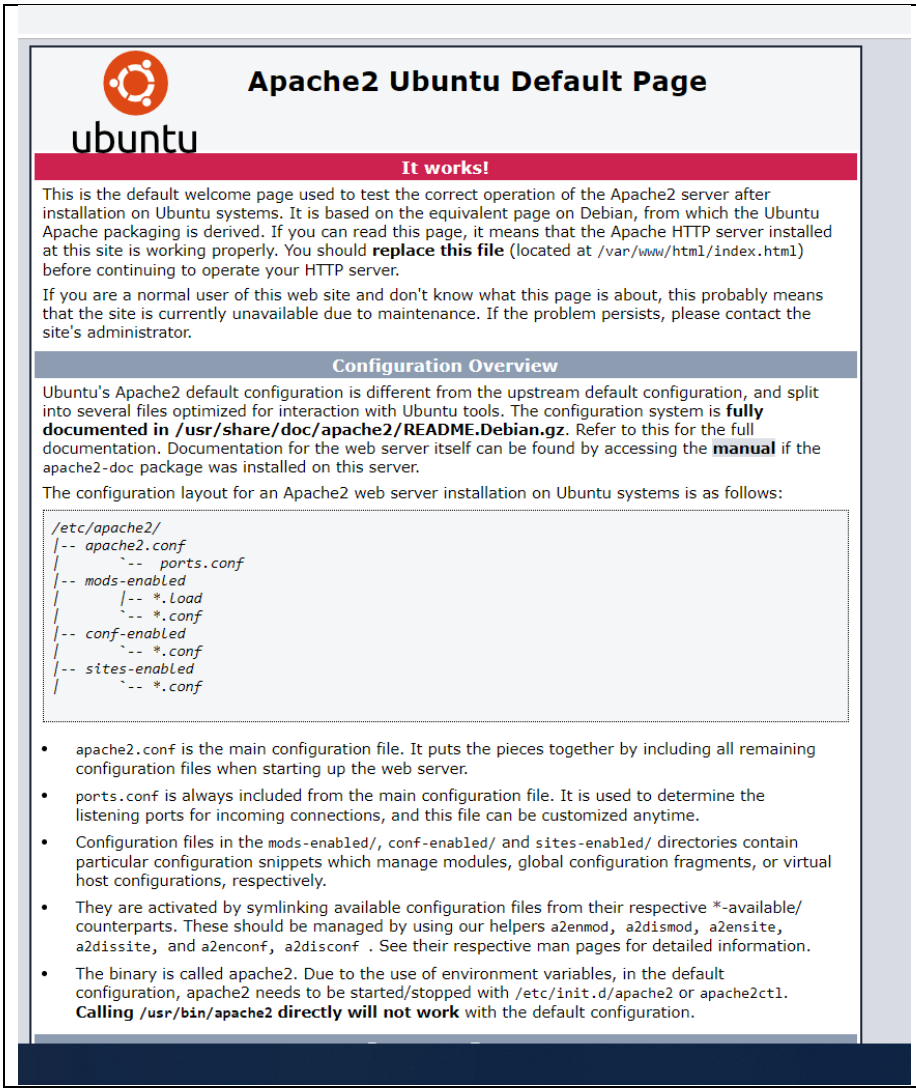


2. Deskripsikan parameter atau cara untuk mendapatkan IP dari Server Ubuntu

```
$ ifconfig

Dengan menggunakan perintah ifconfig pada putty maka akan
menampilkan IP dari server seperti ini :
```



3. Tampilkan hasil instalasi Apache (Ubuntu Default Page) pada browser (perlihatkan juga address bar pada browser)



Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

ubuntu

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

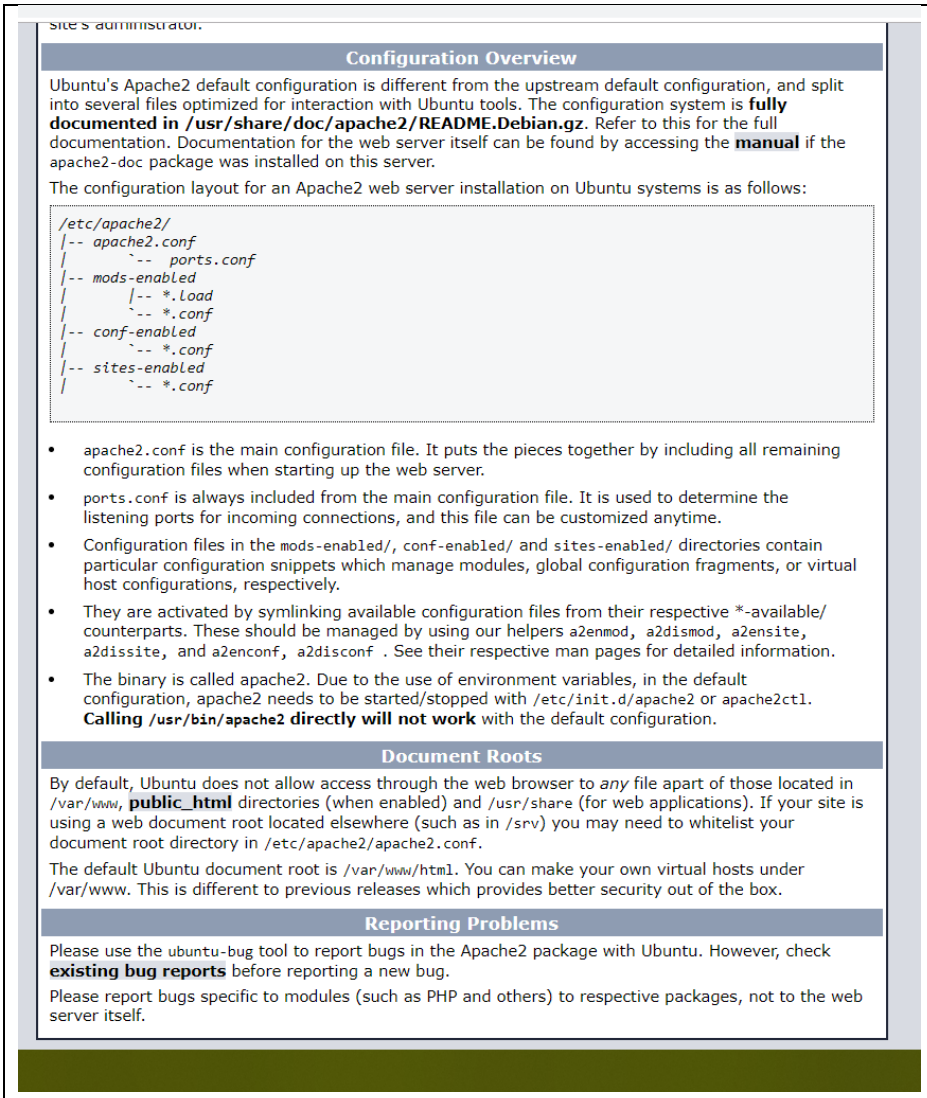
Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|       `--  ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|       |-- *.load
|       `-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|       `-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|       `-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective *-available/ counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf` . See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called apache2. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, apache2 needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.


site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|       `--  ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|       |-- *.load
|       `-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|       `-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|       `-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective *-available/ counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf` . See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called apache2. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, apache2 needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

Document Roots

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to *any* file apart of those located in `/var/www`, **public_html** directories (when enabled) and `/usr/share` (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in `/srv`) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf`.

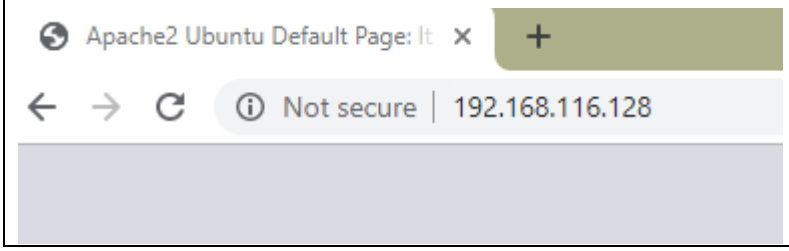
The default Ubuntu document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under /var/www. This is different to previous releases which provides better security out of the box.

Reporting Problems

Please use the `ubuntu-bug` tool to report bugs in the Apache2 package with Ubuntu. However, check **existing bug reports** before reporting a new bug.

Please report bugs specific to modules (such as PHP and others) to respective packages, not to the web server itself.

Address bar browser :

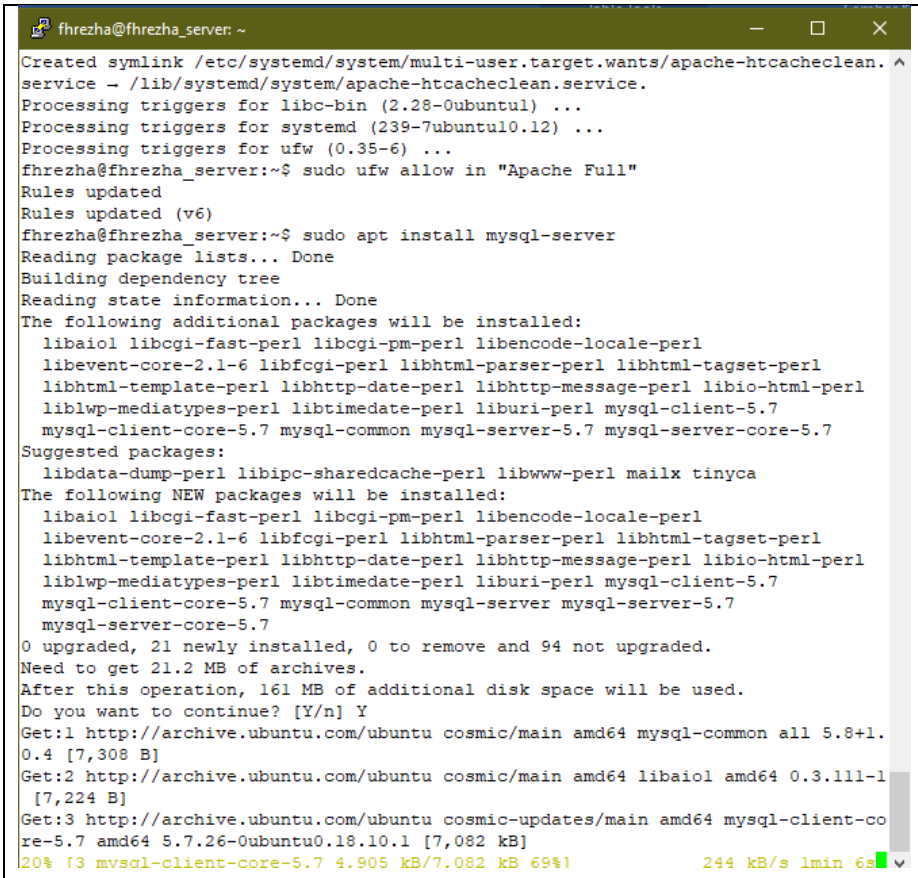


4. Tampilkan proses instalasi MySQL

Yang pertama dengan mengetik :

```
$ sudo apt install mysql-server
```

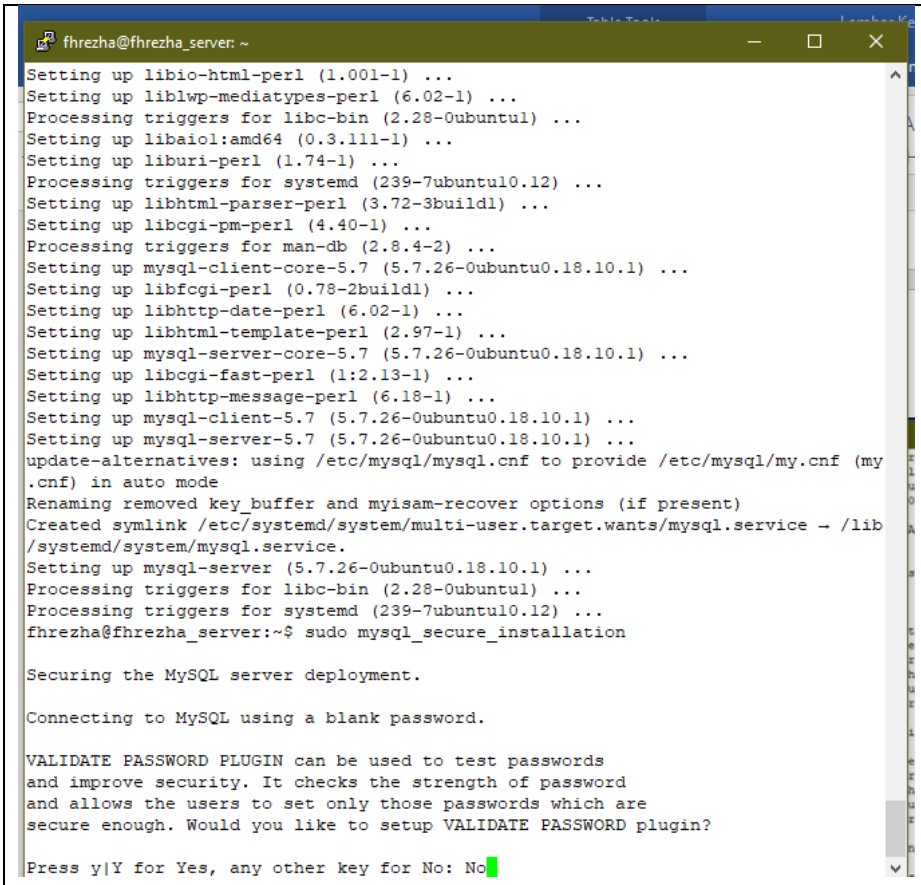
Kemudian ketik TY untuk continue, tampilan akan seperti ini :



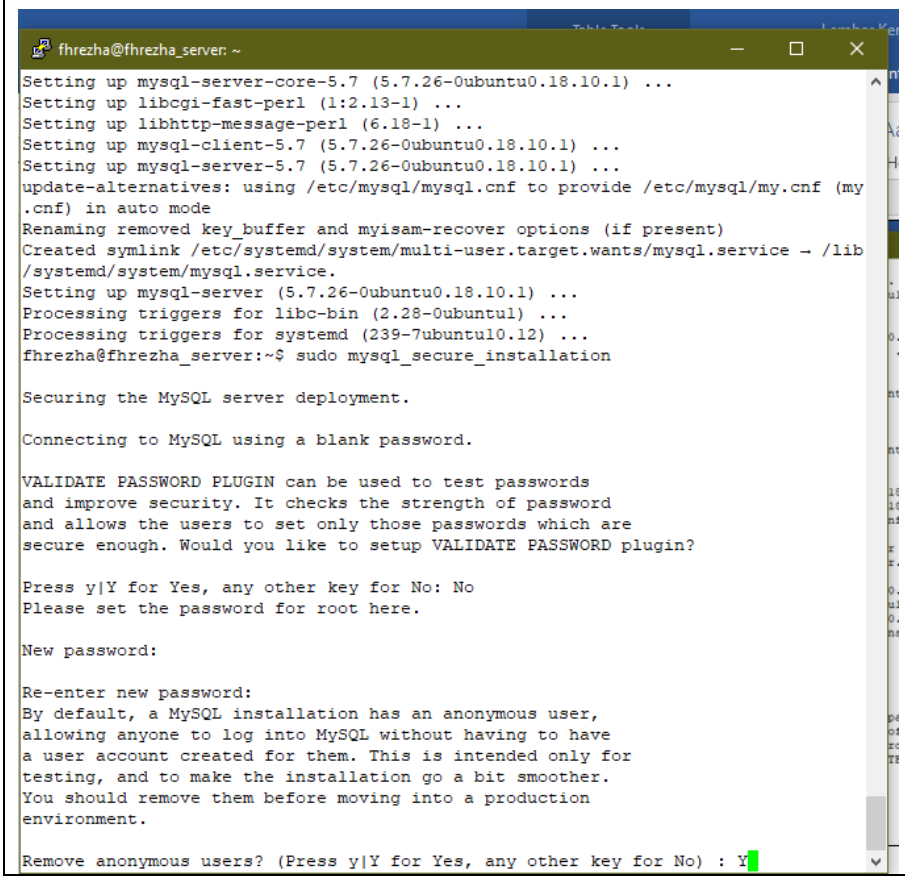
Lalu ketik

```
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

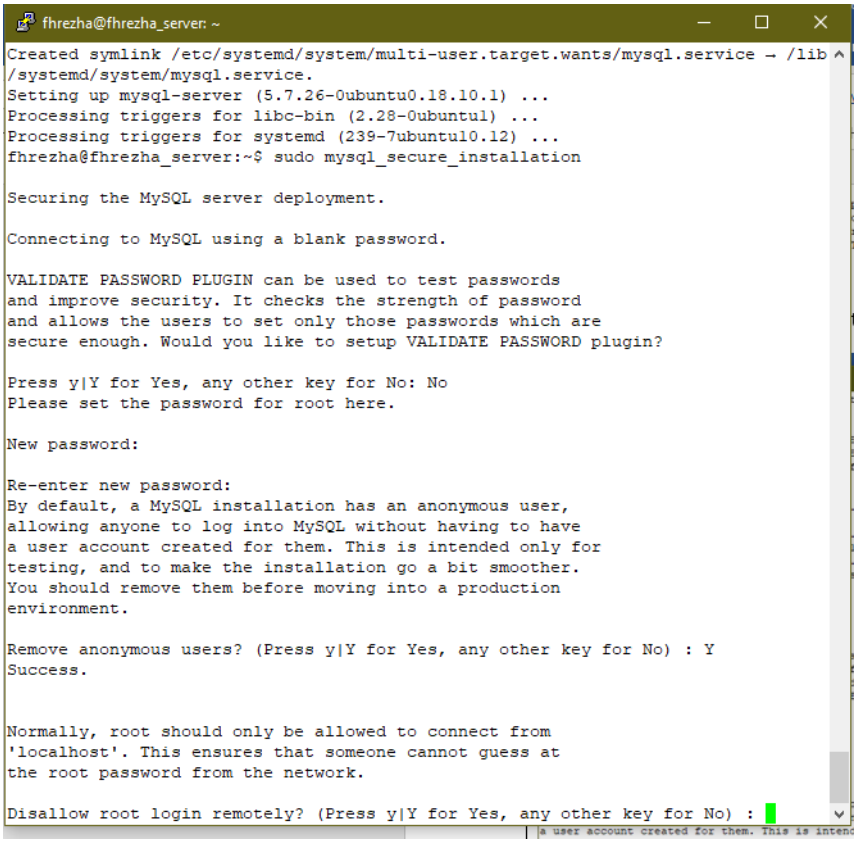
Kemudian akan validasi penggunaan kata sandi, ketik No



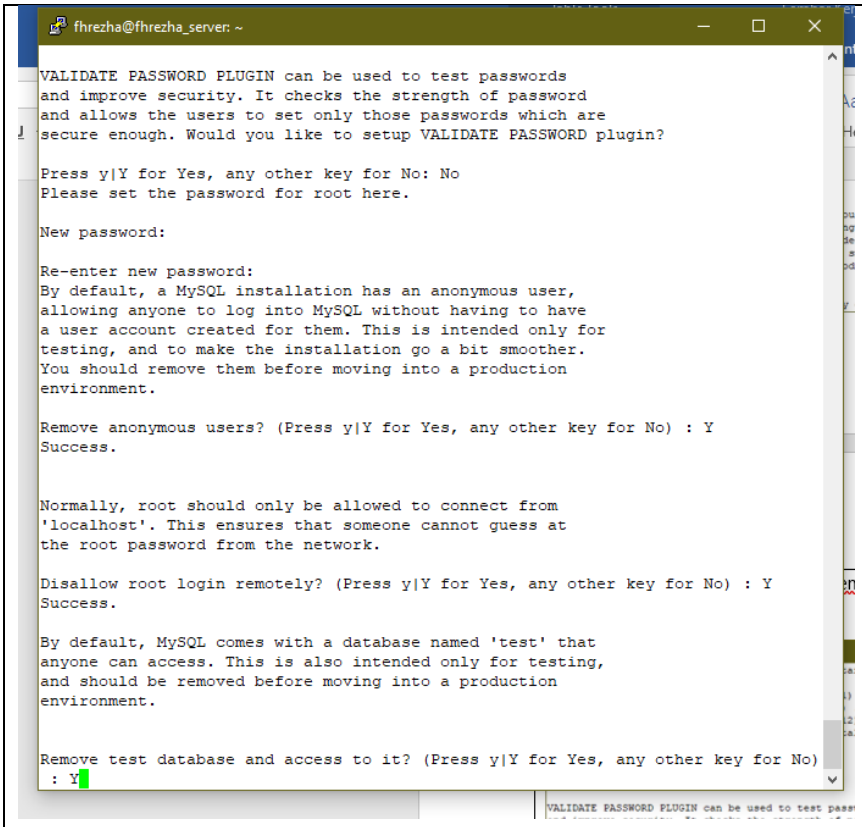
Kemudian akan menampilkan peringatan mengenai Anonymous User , Ketik Y



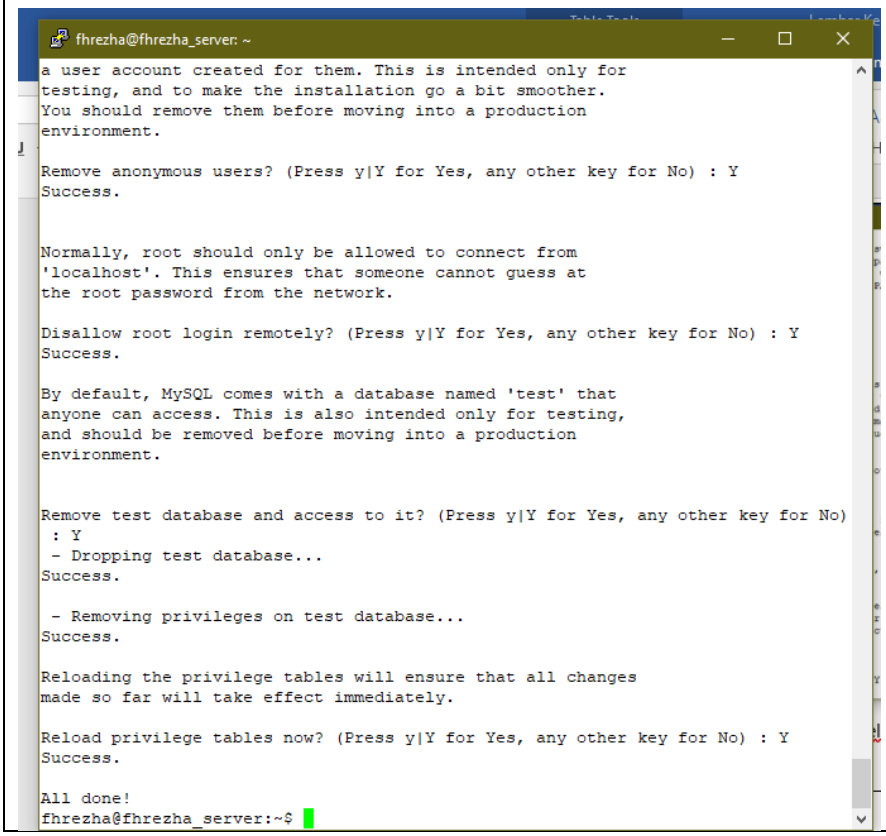
Lalu akan ada peringatan mengenai remote login ke basis data MYSQL dari luar jaringan localhost , :



Kemudian peringatan mengenai databse dengan nama test yang secara default terpasang pada MySQL, ketik Y :

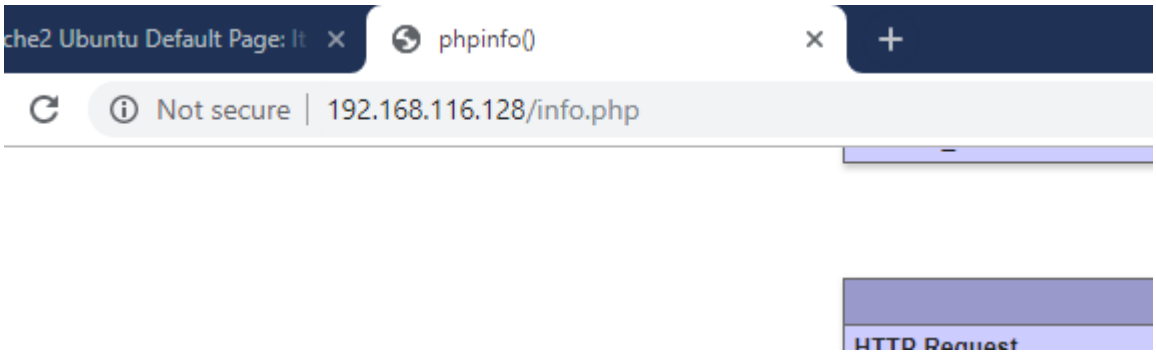


Dan selanjutnya proses refresh atau reload tabel privilage atau hak akses dari MyAQL. Masukkan parameter Y :

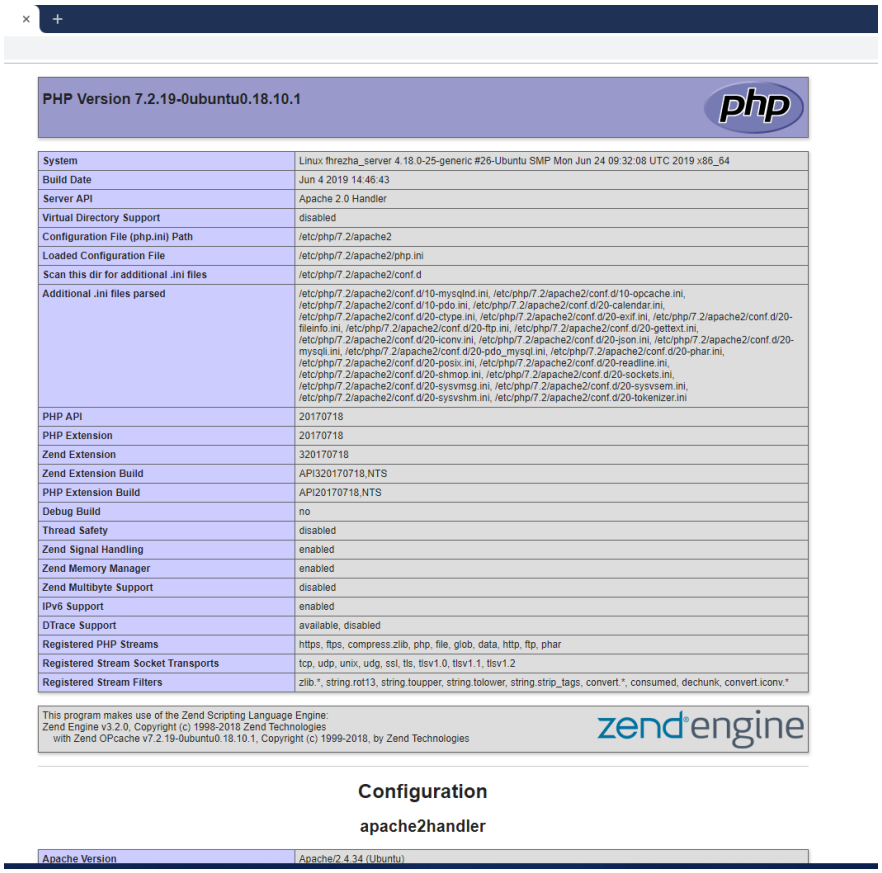


5. Tampilkan keberhasilan instalasi PHP dengan cara menampilkan info.php pada browser

URL :



Hasil :



PHP Version 7.2.19-0ubuntu0.18.10.1

System	Linux fhrezha_server 4.18.0-25-generic #26-Ubuntu SMP Mon Jun 24 09:32:08 UTC 2019 x86_64
Build Date	Jun 4 2019 14:46:43
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.2/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20170718
PHP Extension	20170718
Zend Extension	320170718
Zend Extension Build	API320170718,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20170718,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	available, disabled
Registered PHP Streams	https, ftps, compress.zlib, php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, phar
Registered Stream Socket Transports	tcp, udp, unix, udg, ssl, tls, tlsv1.0, tlsv1.1, tlsv1.2
Registered Stream Filters	zlib.*, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, convert.iconv.*

This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine:
Zend Engine v3.2.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2018 Zend Technologies
with Zend OPcache v7.2.19-0ubuntu0.18.10.1, Copyright (c) 1999-2018, by Zend Technologies

Configuration

apache2handler

Apache Version	Apache/2.4.34 (Ubuntu)

Configuration

apache2handler

Apache Version	Apache/2.4.34 (Ubuntu)
Apache API Version	20120211
Server Administrator	webmaster@localhost
Hostname:Port	192.168.116.128:80
User/Group	www-data(33)/33
Max Requests	Per Child: 0 - Keep Alive: on - Max Per Connection: 100
Timeouts	Connection: 300 - Keep-Alive: 5
Virtual Server	Yes
Server Root	/etc/apache2
Loaded Modules	core mod_so mod_watchdog http_core mod_log_config mod_logio mod_version mod_unixd mod_access_compat mod_alias mod_auth_basic mod_authn_core mod_authn_file mod_authz_core mod_authz_host mod_authz_user mod_autoindex mod_deflate mod_dir mod_env mod_filter mod_mime prefork mod_negotiation mod_php7 mod_reqtimeout mod_setenvif mod_status

Directive	Local Value	Master Value
engine	1	1
last_modified	0	0
xbithack	0	0

Apache Environment

Variable	Value
HTTP_HOST	192.168.116.128
HTTP_CONNECTION	keep-alive
HTTP_UPGRADE_INSECURE_REQUESTS	1
HTTP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/75.0.3770.142 Safari/537.36
HTTP_ACCEPT	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip, deflate
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	en-US,en;q=0.9
PATH	/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin
SERVER_SIGNATURE	<address>Apache/2.4.34 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.116.128 Port 80</address>
SERVER_SOFTWARE	Apache/2.4.34 (Ubuntu)
SERVER_NAME	192.168.116.128
SERVER_ADDR	192.168.116.128
SERVER_PORT	80
REMOTE_ADDR	192.168.116.1
DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html

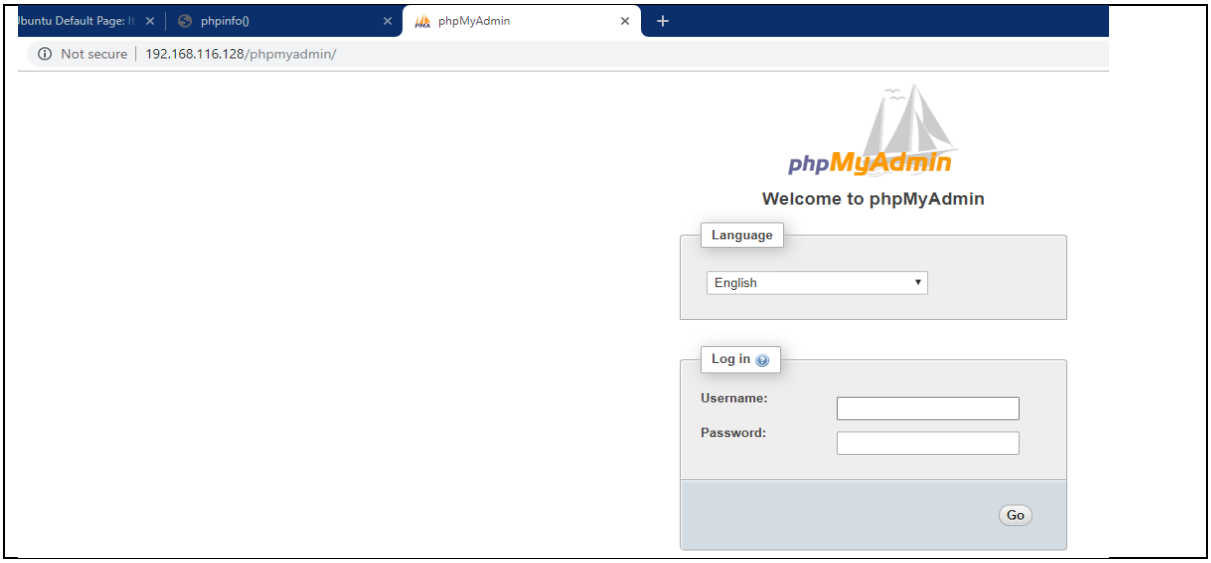
Apache Environment

Variable	Value
HTTP_HOST	192.168.116.128
HTTP_CONNECTION	keep-alive
HTTP_UPGRADE_INSECURE_REQUESTS	1
HTTP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/75.0.3770.142 Safari/537.36
HTTP_ACCEPT	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip, deflate
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	en-US,en;q=0.9
PATH	/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin
SERVER_SIGNATURE	<address>Apache/2.4.34 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.116.128 Port 80</address>
SERVER_SOFTWARE	Apache/2.4.34 (Ubuntu)
SERVER_NAME	192.168.116.128
SERVER_ADDR	192.168.116.128
SERVER_PORT	80
REMOTE_ADDR	192.168.116.1
DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
REQUEST_SCHEME	http
CONTEXT_PREFIX	*no value*
CONTEXT_DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
SERVER_ADMIN	webmaster@localhost
SCRIPT_FILENAME	/var/www/html/info.php
REMOTE_PORT	50300
GATEWAY_INTERFACE	CGI/1.1
SERVER_PROTOCOL	HTTP/1.1
REQUEST_METHOD	GET
QUERY_STRING	*no value*
REQUEST_URI	/info.php
SCRIPT_NAME	/info.php

HTTP Headers Information

HTTP Request Headers	
HTTP Request	GET /info.php HTTP/1.1
Host	192.168.116.128
Connection	keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests	1
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/75.0.3770.142 Safari/537.36
Accept	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3

6. Tampilkan halaman awal dari login PHPmyAdmin pada browser



7. Deskripsikan parameter untuk memperbaiki login database (Flush Privileges)

```
$ sudo mysql -u root
```

Atau

```
$ sudo mysql -u root -p
```

Kemudian ketik

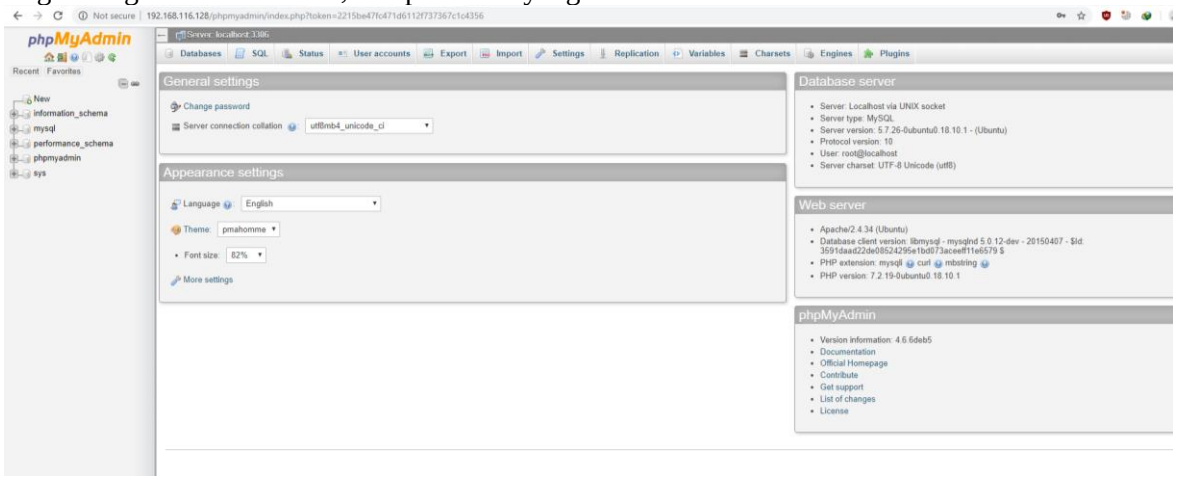
```
UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin =
'mysql_native_password',authentication_string =
PASSWORD('fhrezha') WHERE User = 'root';
```

Setelah itu ketik

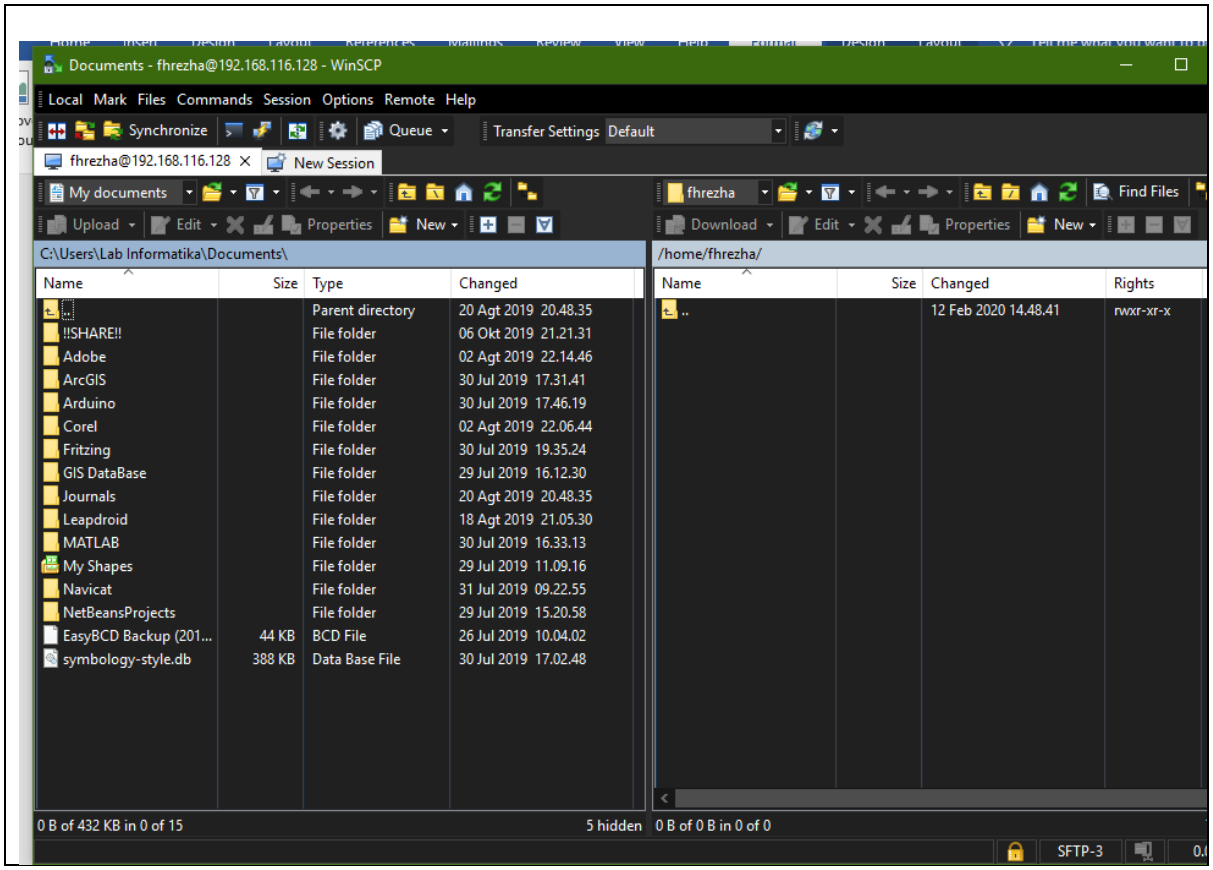
```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Lalu cek di browser
http://192.168.116.128 /phpmyadmin

Login dengan username root, dan password yang telah diset



8. Tampilkan hasil login WinSCP yang menunjukkan berkas pada Ubuntu Server



Pertemuan 3

Instalasi dan Konfigurasi Layanan Hosting Dengan LAMPP (SaaS)

1) Pengenalan LAMPP
   LAMPP : Layanan yang digunakan untuk mengelola layanan services. Masih dalam satu jenis dengan XAMPP, Jika XAMPP dengan windows, Linux menggunakan LAMPP.
   Komponen LAMPP :
   a) Apache : untuk processing berkas HTML
   b) MySQL : untuk manajemen data
   c) PHP :
2) Instalasi dan Konfigurasi
   Langkah instalasi :
   1) Buka disk D dan cari folder kemarin dengan eksistensi .vmx (virtual machine configuration)
   2) Kemudian start up guest
   3) Kemudian login dan
3) Membuat situs sederhana
4) Layanan hosting dan domain
5) Evaluasi

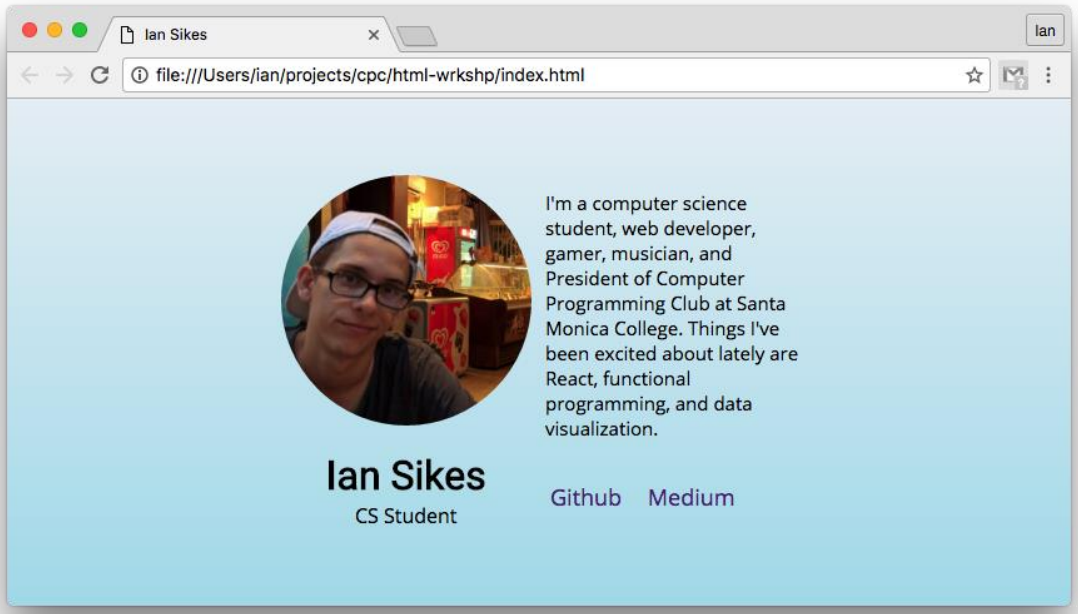
TUGAS BAGIAN KEDUA:

Khusus untuk yang telah mengerjakan tugas 000webhost:

Unduh berkas PHP/HTML Rumah Makan yang tersimpan pada 000webhost Anda.

Khusus untuk yang belum mengerjakan tugas 000webhost:

Buatlah biodata/CV sederhana yang menampilkan identitas Anda menggunakan bahasa PHP/HTML dengan contoh hasil seperti pada ilustrasi berikut



LAKUKAN UNGGAH BERKAS TERSEBUT PADA UBUNTU SERVER, KEMUDIAN TAMPILKAN HASILNYA PADA BROWSER. ATUR JUGA DATABASE BILA PERLU.

(tampilan situs pada browser)

TUGAS BAGIAN KETIGA:

Catatlah IP lima teman Anda secara acak pada tabel berikut, kemudian buat definisi domain untuk teman Anda dengan format: http://www.**namateman**.if.upnyk.ac.id

No.	IP	Nama	Domain
ex.	192.168.64.250	Wahyu Aji Nugroho	**wahyu**.if.upnyk.ac.id
	192.168.64.245	Muhammad Imam Alfatah	**imam**.if.upnyk.ac.id
1.			.if.upnyk.ac.id
2.			.if.upnyk.ac.id
3.			.if.upnyk.ac.id
4.			.if.upnyk.ac.id
5.			.if.upnyk.ac.id

Tampilkan hasil akses situs tersebut (menggunakan domain, bukan akses dengan IP) pada isian berikut (perlihatkan URL pada tangkapan layar):

1. Situs pertama

2. Situs kedua

3. Situs ketiga

4. Situs keempat

5. Situs kelima
