



LEMBAR KERJA PRAKTIKUM CLOUD COMPUTING

INSTALASI DAN KONFIGURASI LAYANAN HOSTING DENGAN LAMPP (SAAS)

IDENTITAS:

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Hari, Tanggal:	19 Februari 2020

CONTOH ISIAN:

1. Tampilkan hasil login pada Ubuntu Server dengan menggunakan PuTTY

```
root@eternal-loops: ~
login as: root
root@45.76.145.117's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-45-generic x86_64)

* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Mon Feb 17 21:56:08 WIB 2020

System load:  0.0               Processes:            146
Usage of /:   84.9% of 19.63GB   Users logged in:     1
Memory usage: 78%               IP address for ens3: 45.76.145.117
Swap usage:   33%

* Multipass 1.0 is out! Get Ubuntu VMs on demand on your Linux, Windows or
  Mac. Supports cloud-init for fast, local, cloud devops simulation.

  https://multipass.run/

* Canonical Livepatch is available for installation.
  - Reduce system reboots and improve kernel security. Activate at:
    https://ubuntu.com/livepatch

187 packages can be updated.
141 updates are security updates.

*** System restart required ***
Last login: Sun Feb  2 19:18:13 2020 from 180.254.121.187
root@eternal-loops:~#
```

2. Deskripsikan parameter yang digunakan untuk keluar dari akun root

```
$ exit
```

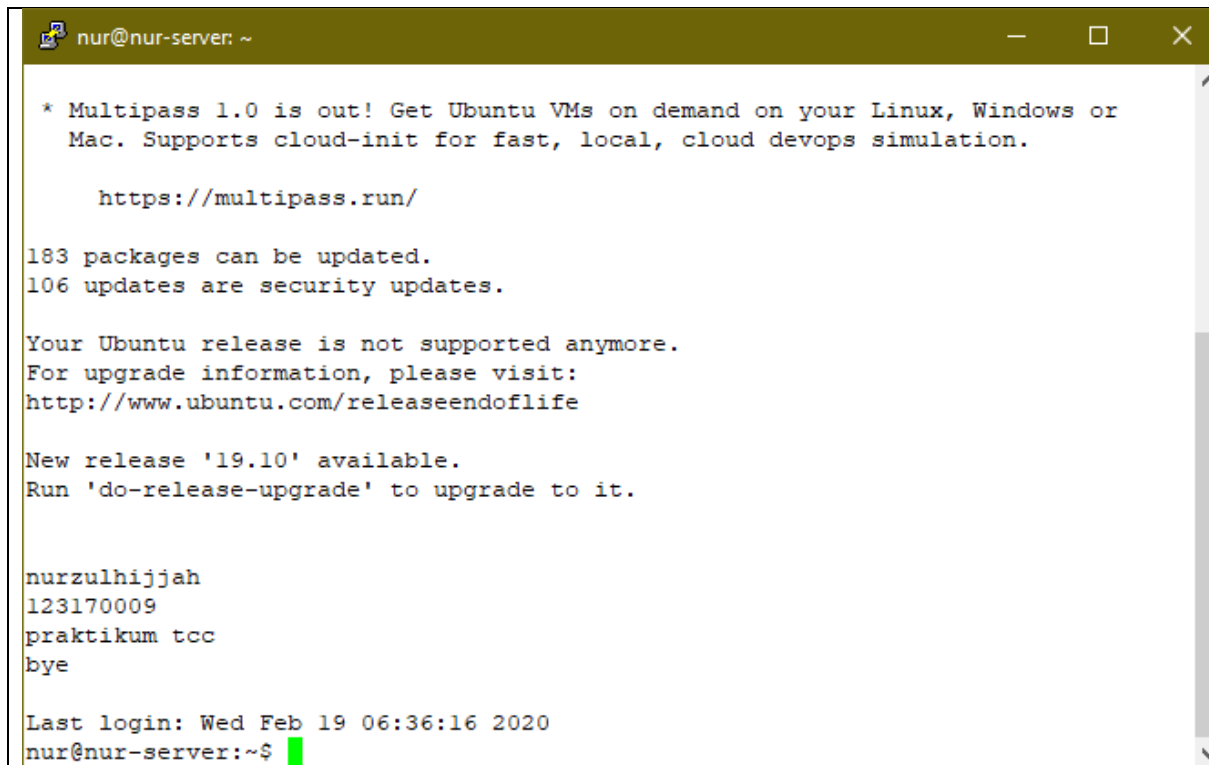
Perintah exit digunakan untuk keluar dari sesi akun aktif

3. Tampilkan pesan kesalahan pada saat login PHPMyAdmin



TUGAS BAGIAN PERTAMA:

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



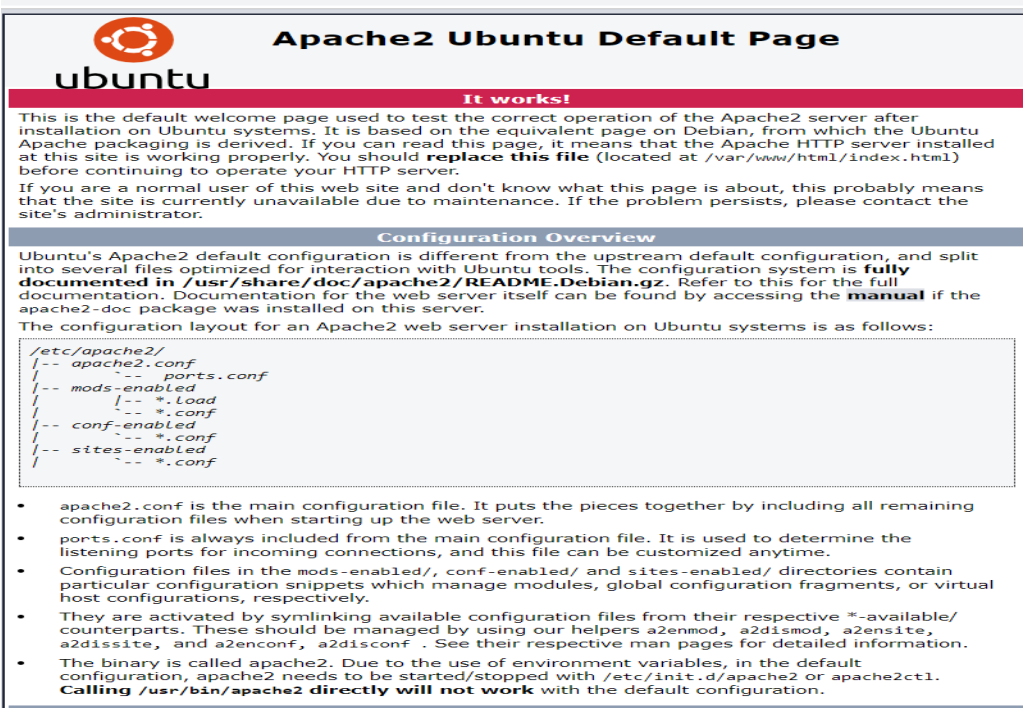
```
nur@nur-server: ~  
  
* Multipass 1.0 is out! Get Ubuntu VMs on demand on your Linux, Windows or  
  Mac. Supports cloud-init for fast, local, cloud devops simulation.  
  
  https://multipass.run/  
  
183 packages can be updated.  
106 updates are security updates.  
  
Your Ubuntu release is not supported anymore.  
For upgrade information, please visit:  
http://www.ubuntu.com/releaseendoflife  
  
New release '19.10' available.  
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.  
  
nurzulhijjah  
123170009  
praktikum tcc  
bye  
  
Last login: Wed Feb 19 06:36:16 2020  
nur@nur-server:~$
```

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

```
$ ifconfig
```

Ifconfig digunakan untuk melihat ip kita buat login

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



The screenshot shows the Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page. At the top, there is a red banner with the Ubuntu logo and the text "ubuntu". Below this, the title "Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page" is displayed. A red bar with the text "It works!" is visible. The main content area contains a welcome message, a "Configuration Overview" section, and a list of configuration files. The configuration overview section includes a code block showing the directory structure of the configuration files.

Configuration Overview

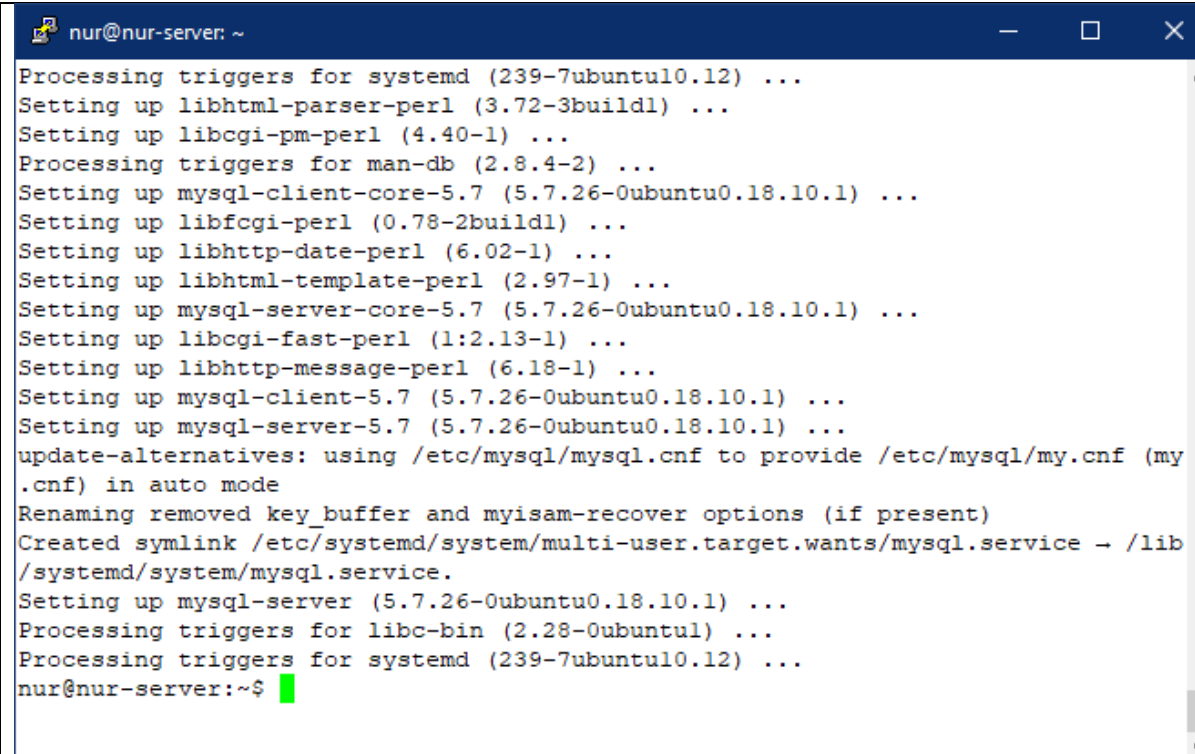
Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. 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.

4. Tampilkan proses instalasi MySQL



The screenshot shows the output of the MySQL installation process on a Ubuntu system. The terminal window displays the progress of installing various MySQL-related packages and services.

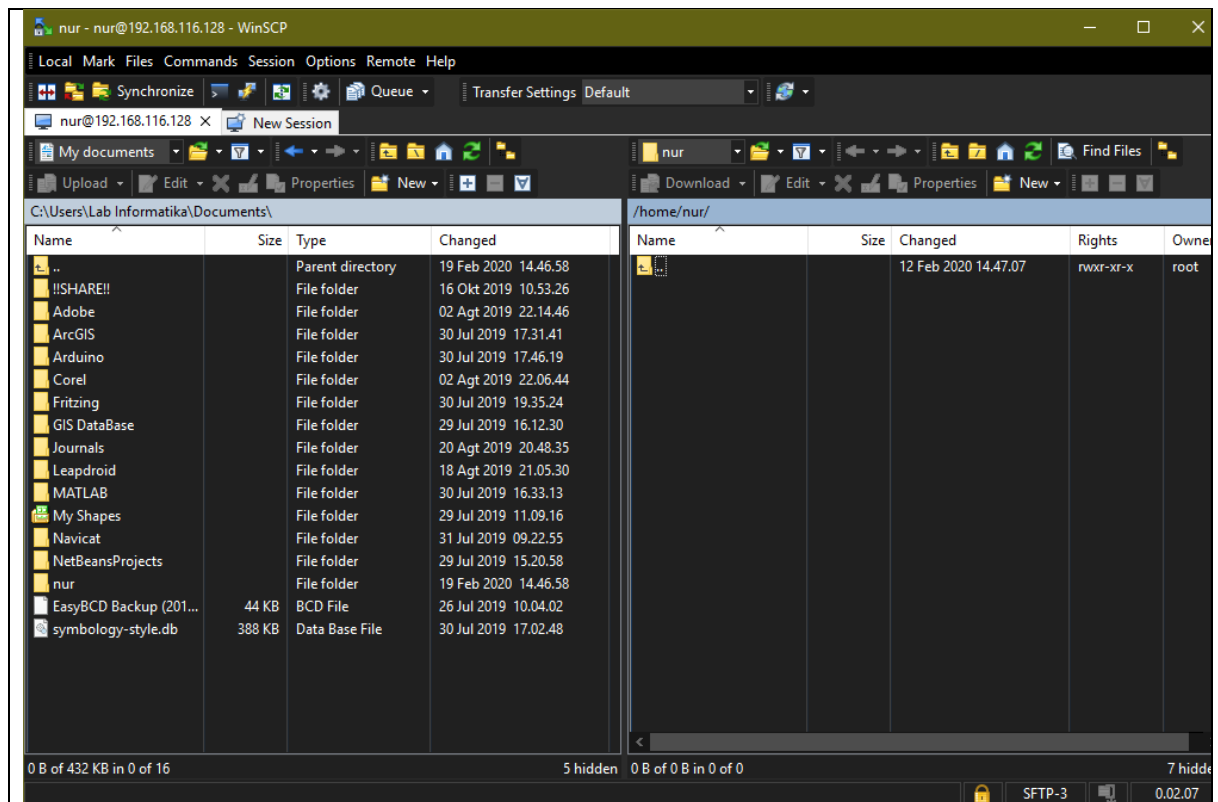
```
nur@nur-server: ~  
Processing triggers for systemd (239-7ubuntu10.12) ...  
Setting up libhtml-parser-perl (3.72-3build1) ...  
Setting up libcgi-pm-perl (4.40-1) ...  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.4-2) ...  
Setting up mysql-client-core-5.7 (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
Setting up libfcgi-perl (0.78-2build1) ...  
Setting up libhttp-date-perl (6.02-1) ...  
Setting up libhtml-template-perl (2.97-1) ...  
Setting up mysql-server-core-5.7 (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
Setting up libcgi-fast-perl (1:2.13-1) ...  
Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.18-1) ...  
Setting up mysql-client-5.7 (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
Setting up mysql-server-5.7 (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
update-alternatives: using /etc/mysql/mysql.cnf to provide /etc/mysql/my.cnf (my.cnf) in auto mode  
Renaming removed key_buffer and myisam-recover options (if present)  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mysql.service - /lib/systemd/system/mysql.service.  
Setting up mysql-server (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.28-0ubuntu1) ...  
Processing triggers for systemd (239-7ubuntu10.12) ...  
nur@nur-server:~$
```

```
nur@nur-server: ~  
Setting up libcgi-fast-perl (1:2.13-1) ...  
Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.18-1) ...  
Setting up mysql-client-5.7 (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
Setting up mysql-server-5.7 (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
update-alternatives: using /etc/mysql/mysql.cnf to provide /etc/mysql/my.cnf (my  
.cnf) in auto mode  
Renaming removed key_buffer and myisam-recover options (if present)  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mysql.service → /lib  
/systemd/system/mysql.service.  
Setting up mysql-server (5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.28-0ubuntu1) ...  
Processing triggers for systemd (239-7ubuntu0.12) ...  
nur@nur-server:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation  
  
Securing the MySQL server deployment.  
  
Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.  
  
VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN can be used to test passwords  
and improve security. It checks the strength of password  
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are  
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD plugin?  
  
Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: no
```

```
nur@nur-server: ~  
Success.  
  
By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that  
anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing,  
and should be removed before moving into a production  
environment.  
  
Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No)  
: y  
- Dropping test database...  
Success.  
  
- Removing privileges on test database...  
Success.  
  
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes  
made so far will take effect immediately.  
  
Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y  
Success.  
  
All done!  
nur@nur-server:~$
```

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

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



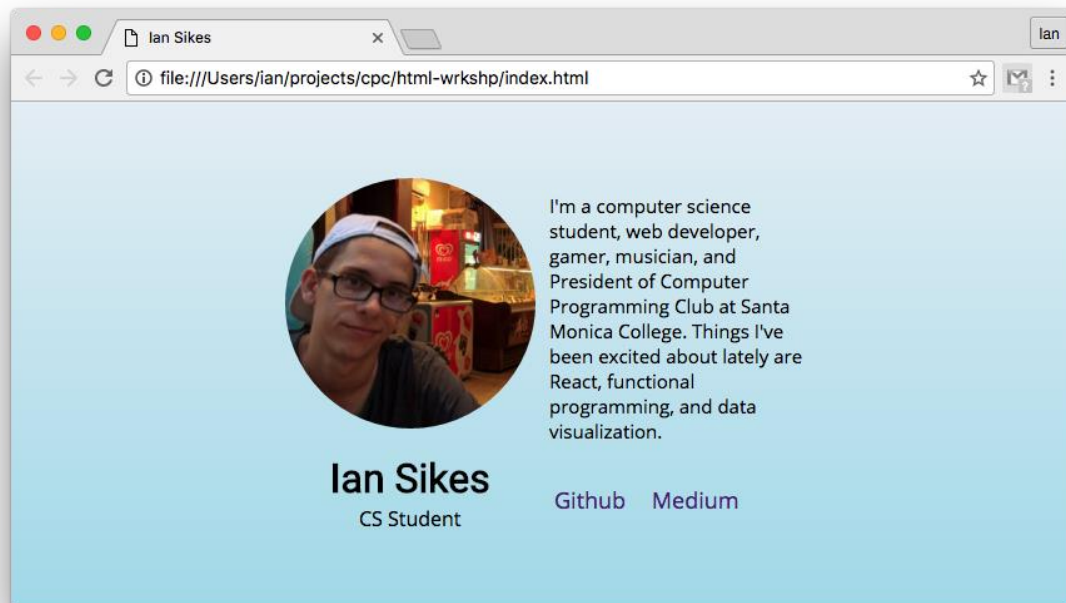
TUGAS BAGIAN KEDUA:

Khusus untuk yang telah mengerjakan tugas 000webhost:

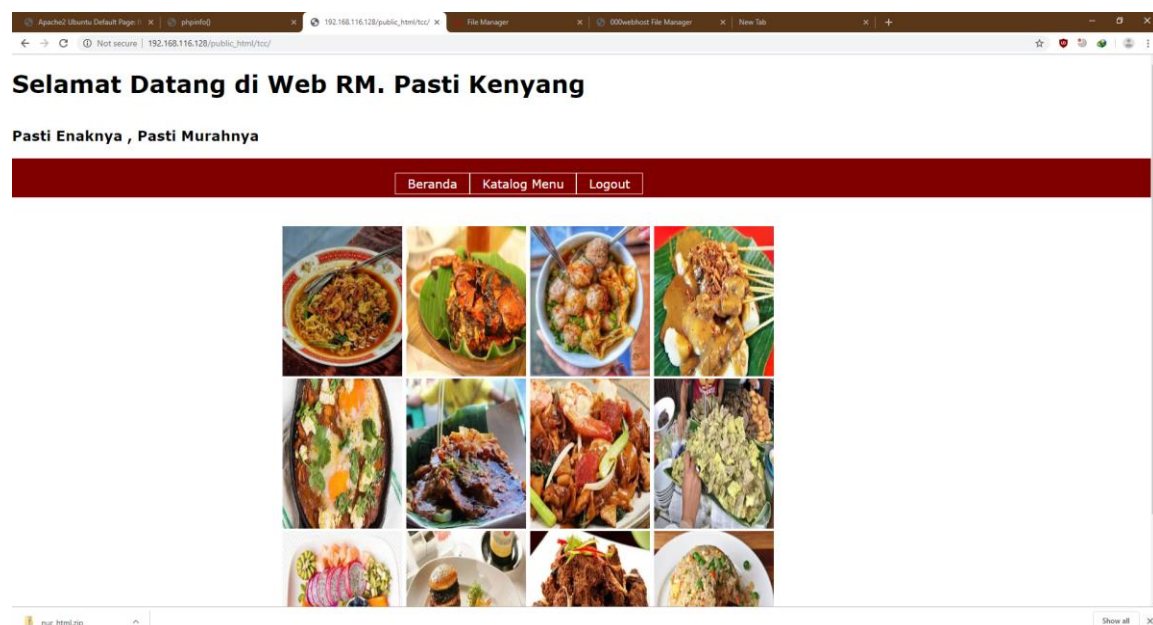
Unduh berkas PHP/HTML Rumah Makan yang tersimpan pada 000webhost Anda.

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.



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