

PENGENALAN VM WARE WORKSTATION DAN PENGENALAN LINUX OS

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VM Ware Workstation, Conceptual application berupa Virtual OS, Plikasi VMware workstation, OS pada komputer lab, Hardware fisik. Virulaisasi merupakan pengaksesan hardware dari OS virtual.

Virtual merupakan kegiatan menciptakan versi maya dari sesuatu, seperti CPU, RAM, Network Adapter, HDD, dll

Fitur VM

- a. Swapping, bisa menabab RAM
- b. Shared VMs, menggunakan port 443 yang sama denan XAMPP. Sehingga akan bermasalah jika asa XAMPP

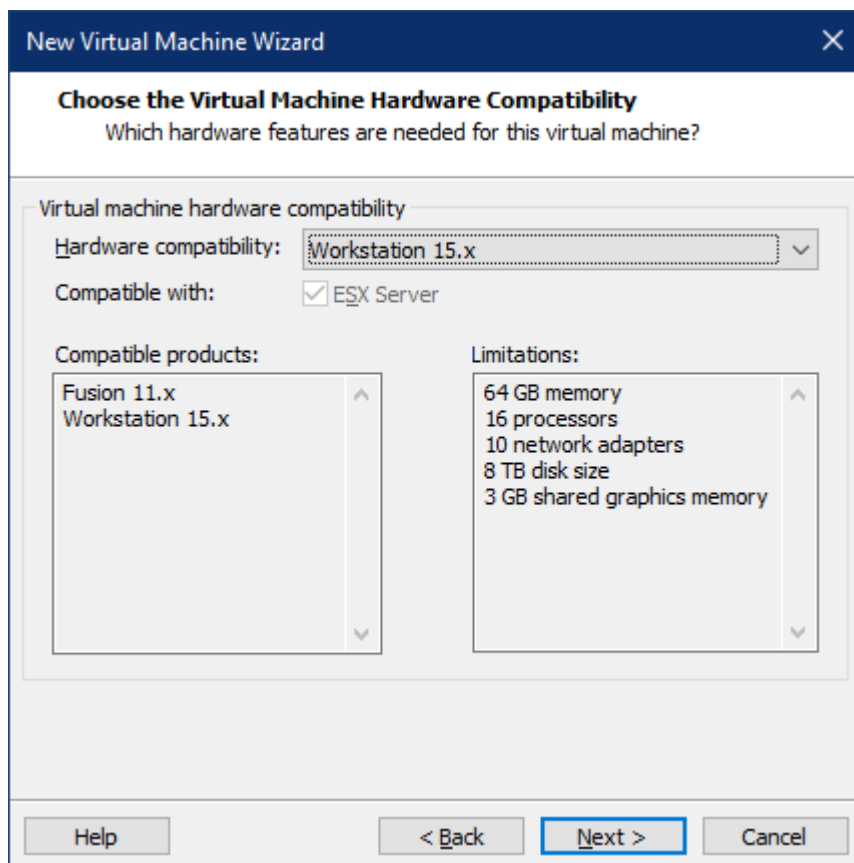
Linux OS

Cara memulai VMware.

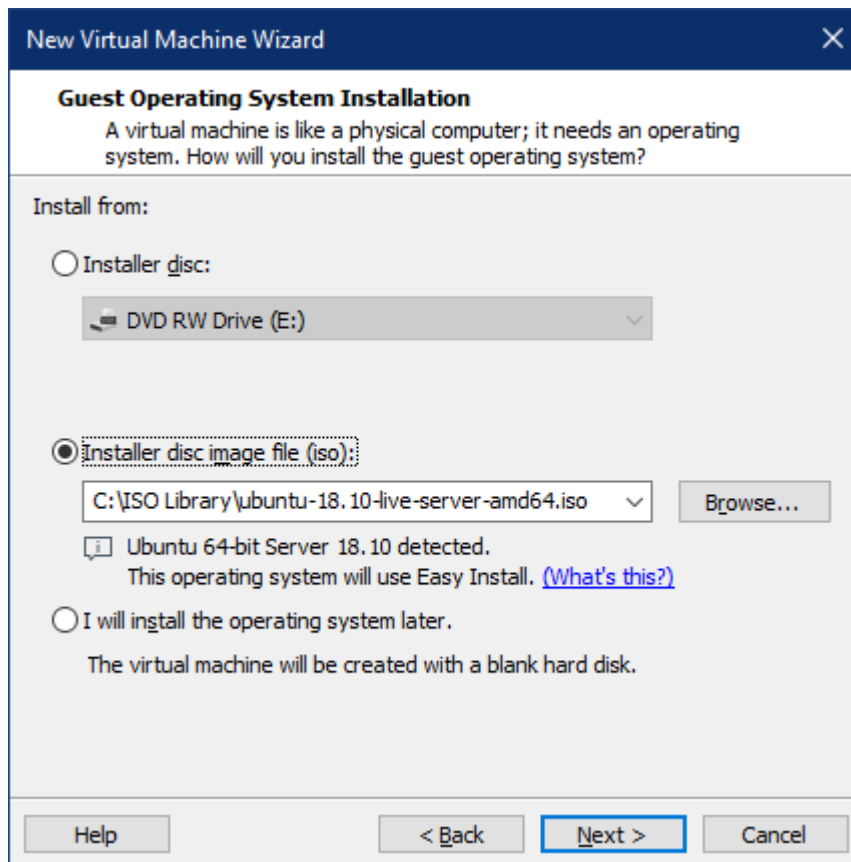
Membuuka new WM dan memilih custom



Akan muncul kompatibilitas yang akan kita gunakan berupa workstation 15.x yang terbaru.



Memilih OS yang akan di install



Mengisikan identitas personal dari linux

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Easy Install Information
This is used to install Ubuntu 64-bit.

Personalize Linux

Full name:

User name:

Password:

Confirm:

Membri nama pada virtual machine

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Name the Virtual Machine
What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:

Location:

The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back Next > Cancel

Menentukan processor dan corenya untuk menalankan

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Processor Configuration
Specify the number of processors for this virtual machine.

Processors

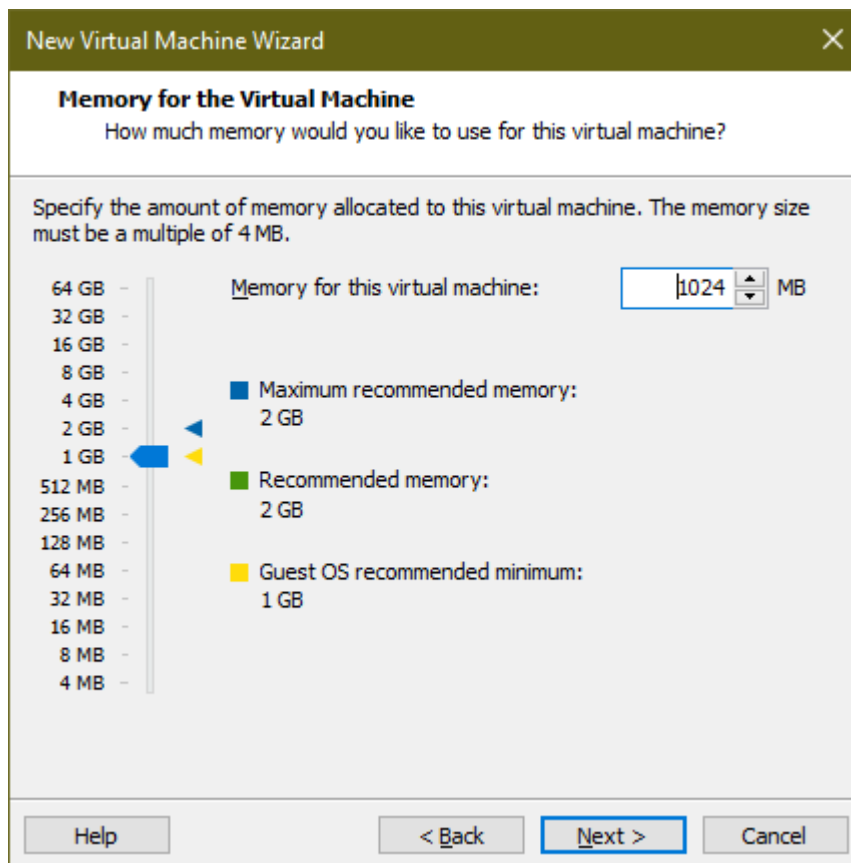
Number of processors: ▼

Number of cores per processor: ▼

Total processor cores: 2

Help < Back Next > Cancel

Menentukan besarnya ram yang akan digunakan



Memilih mode jaringan berupa

- Bridge : komputer bisa mengakses dari jaringan lokal
- NAT : Virtual akan mendapatkan IP yang berbeda dan dapat diakses oleh local
- Hosted only hanya dapat diakses oleh local

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Network Type
What type of network do you want to add?

Network connection

- ☐ Use bridged networking
Give the guest operating system direct access to an external Ethernet network. The guest must have its own IP address on the external network.
- ☒ Use network address translation (NAT)
Give the guest operating system access to the host computer's dial-up or external Ethernet network connection using the host's IP address.
- ☐ Use host-only networking
Connect the guest operating system to a private virtual network on the host computer.
- ☐ Do not use a network connection

Help < Back Next > Cancel

d.

Memilih IO controller type nya

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Network Type
What type of network do you want to add?

Network connection

- ☐ Use bridged networking
Give the guest operating system direct access to an external Ethernet network. The guest must have its own IP address on the external network.
- ☒ Use network address translation (NAT)
Give the guest operating system access to the host computer's dial-up or external Ethernet network connection using the host's IP address.
- ☐ Use host-only networking
Connect the guest operating system to a private virtual network on the host computer.
- ☐ Do not use a network connection

Help < Back Next > Cancel

Memilih disk type untuk pengaturan VM nya

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Select a Disk Type' step. The title bar is green with a close button. The main title is 'Select a Disk Type' and the subtitle is 'What kind of disk do you want to create?'. Below this, there is a section titled 'Virtual disk type' containing four radio button options: 'IDE', 'SCSI (Recommended)', 'SATA', and 'NVMe'. The 'SCSI' option is selected. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Help', '< Back', and 'Next >', with the 'Next >' button highlighted in blue. A 'Cancel' button is also present.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Select a Disk Type
What kind of disk do you want to create?

Virtual disk type

☐ IDE

☒ SCSI (Recommended)

☐ SATA

☐ NVMe

Help < Back Next > Cancel

Menentukan Disknya apakah mau membuat baru atau memakai yang sudah ada

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Select a Disk' step. The title bar is green with a close button. The main title is 'Select a Disk' and the subtitle is 'Which disk do you want to use?'. Below this, there is a section titled 'Disk' containing three radio button options: 'Create a new virtual disk', 'Use an existing virtual disk', and 'Use a physical disk (for advanced users)'. The 'Create a new virtual disk' option is selected. Below each option is a brief description. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Help', '< Back', and 'Next >', with the 'Next >' button highlighted in blue. A 'Cancel' button is also present.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Select a Disk
Which disk do you want to use?

Disk

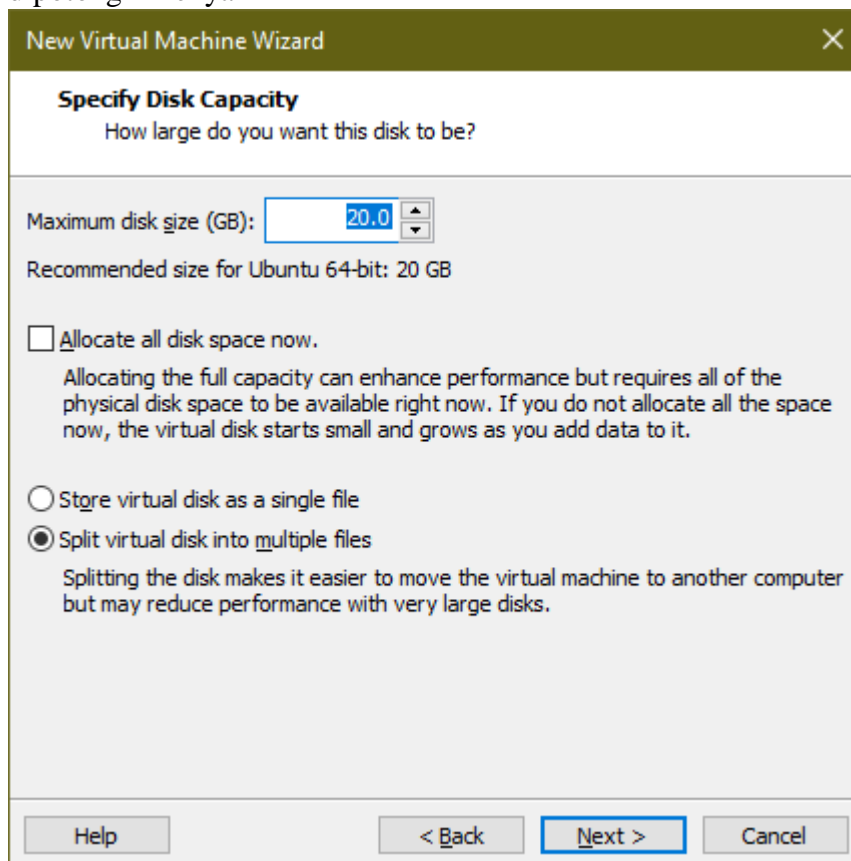
☒ Create a new virtual disk
A virtual disk is composed of one or more files on the host file system, which will appear as a single hard disk to the guest operating system. Virtual disks can easily be copied or moved on the same host or between hosts.

☐ Use an existing virtual disk
Choose this option to reuse a previously configured disk.

☐ Use a physical disk (for advanced users)
Choose this option to give the virtual machine direct access to a local hard disk. Requires administrator privileges.

Help < Back Next > Cancel

Memasukkan kapasitas disk yang akan digunakan. Dan memilih split agar dapat dipotong2 filenya



The image shows the 'Specify Disk Capacity' step of the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The title bar is 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main title is 'Specify Disk Capacity' and the subtitle is 'How large do you want this disk to be?'. There is a text input field for 'Maximum disk size (GB):' with the value '20.0' and a spinner control. Below it, it says 'Recommended size for Ubuntu 64-bit: 20 GB'. There are two radio button options: 'Allocate all disk space now.' (unchecked) and 'Split virtual disk into multiple files' (checked). A descriptive text for the checked option says: 'Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.' At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Specify Disk Capacity
How large do you want this disk to be?

Maximum disk size (GB):

Recommended size for Ubuntu 64-bit: 20 GB

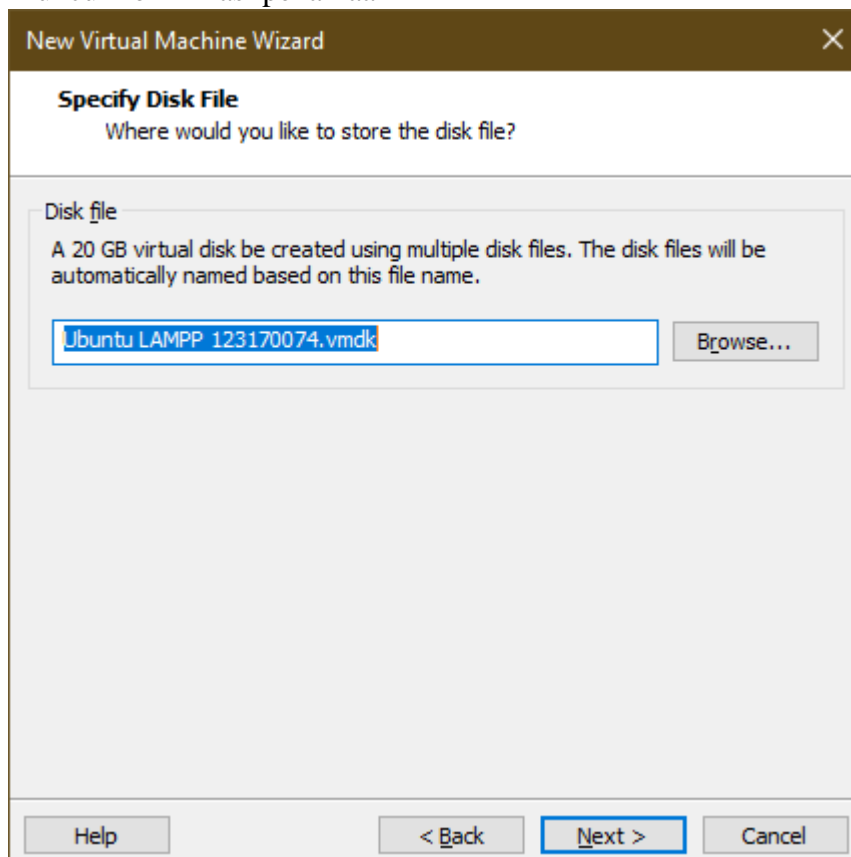
☐ Allocate all disk space now.
Allocating the full capacity can enhance performance but requires all of the physical disk space to be available right now. If you do not allocate all the space now, the virtual disk starts small and grows as you add data to it.

☐ Store virtual disk as a single file

☒ Split virtual disk into multiple files
Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

Help < Back Next > Cancel

Muncul konfirmasi penamaan



The image shows the 'Specify Disk File' step of the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The title bar is 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main title is 'Specify Disk File' and the subtitle is 'Where would you like to store the disk file?'. There is a text input field for the disk file name with the value 'Ubuntu LAMPP 123170074.vmdk'. To the right of the input field is a 'Browse...' button. Below the input field, there is a note: 'A 20 GB virtual disk be created using multiple disk files. The disk files will be automatically named based on this file name.' At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

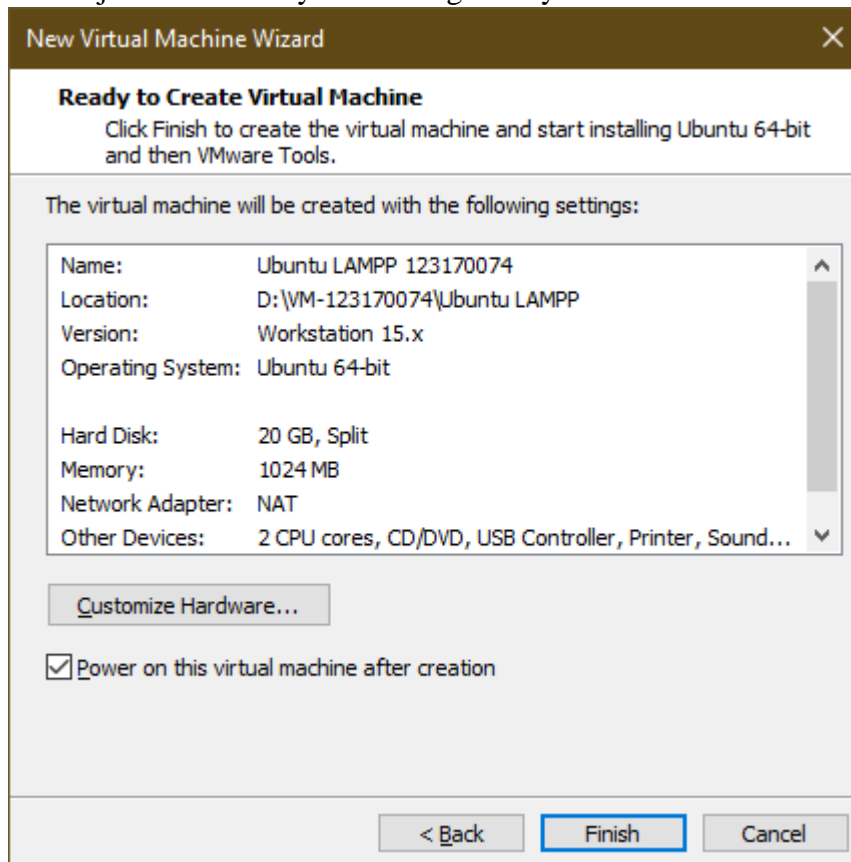
Specify Disk File
Where would you like to store the disk file?

Disk file
A 20 GB virtual disk be created using multiple disk files. The disk files will be automatically named based on this file name.

Browse...

Help < Back Next > Cancel

Menunjukkan summary dari konfigurasinya dan klik finish

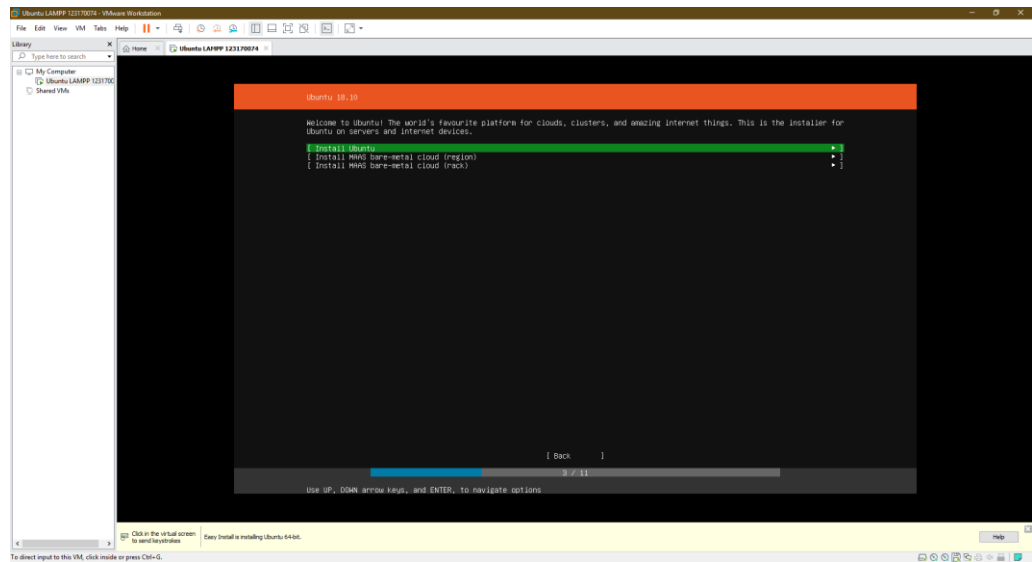


Cara menggunakan VM adalah dengan

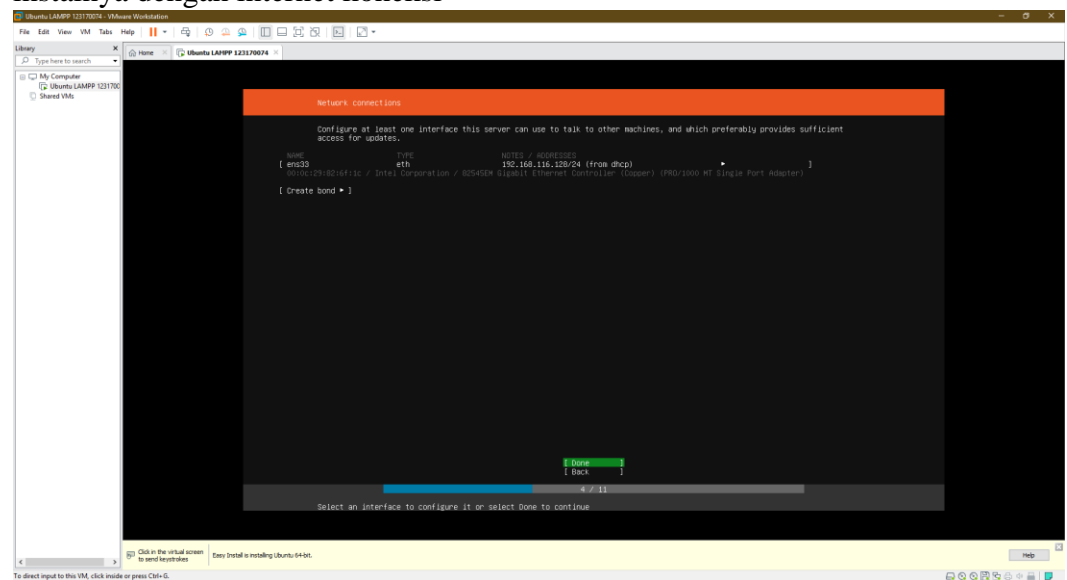
- a. Ctrl+G atau dengan klik pada windowsnya
- b. Untuk keluar dengan klik ctrl+alt

Akan masuk proses instalasinya,

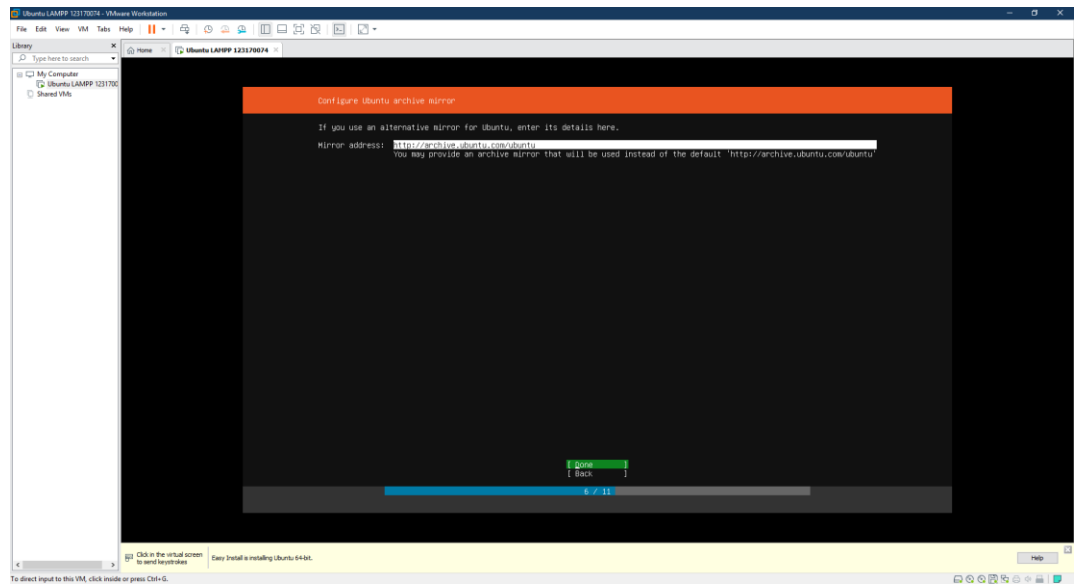
- a. Memilih bahasanya
- b. dan tahap selanjutnya mengenai keyboard layout, dan dilihat standar
- c. Tahapan selanjutnya menentukan mode instalasinya



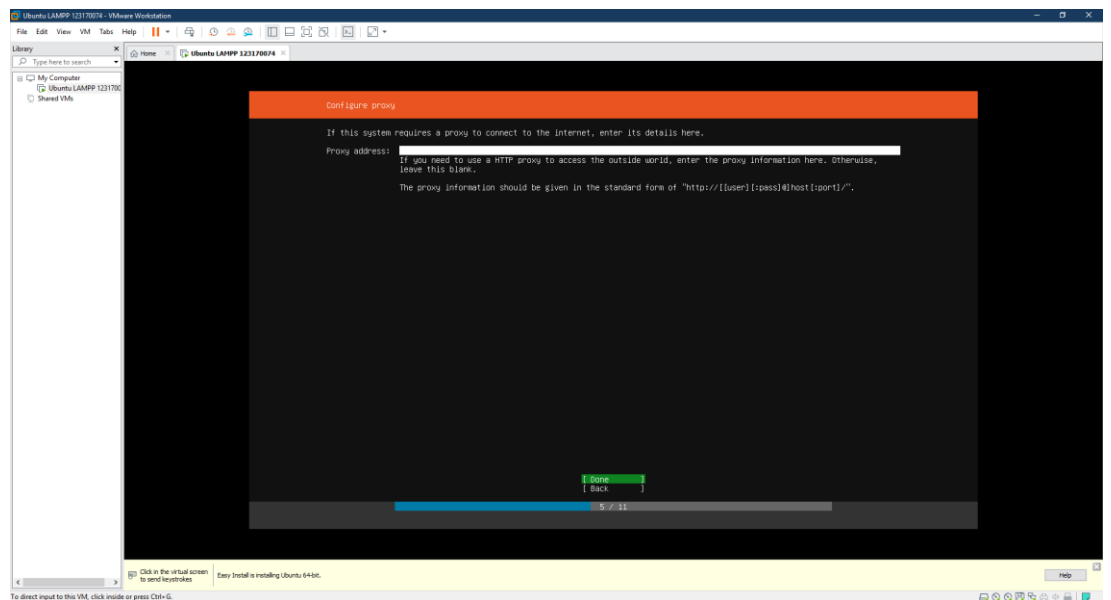
- d. Akan masuk mode network koneksi, dan akan muncul mode nat. Dan instalnya dengan internet koneksi



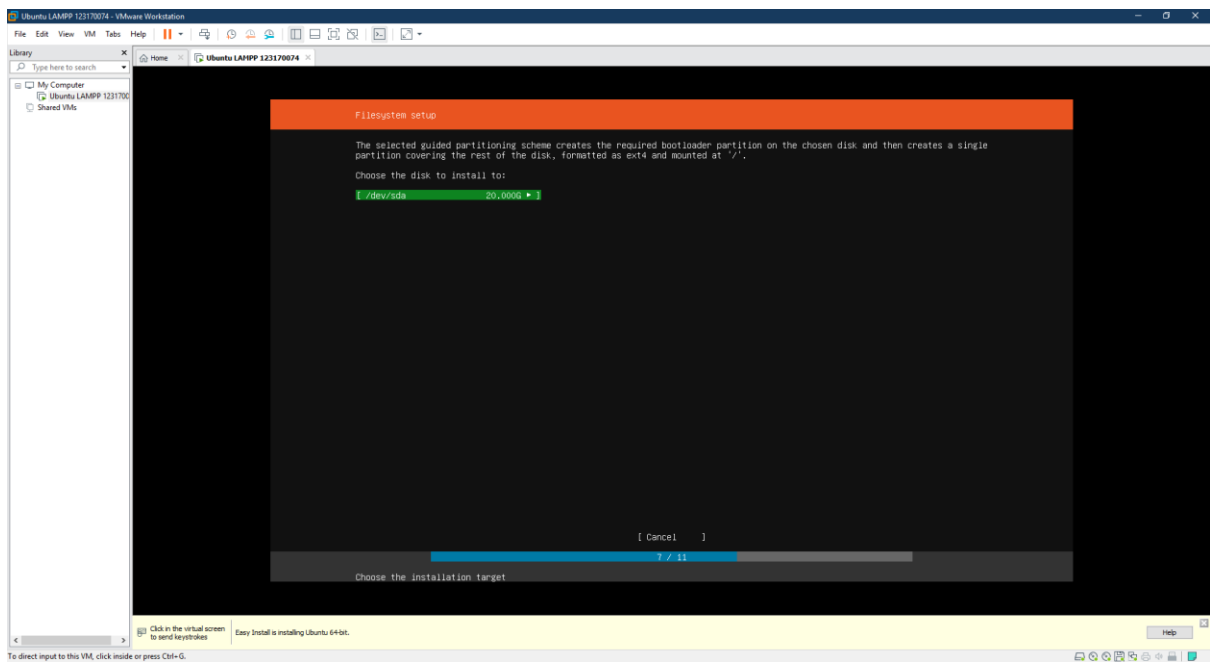
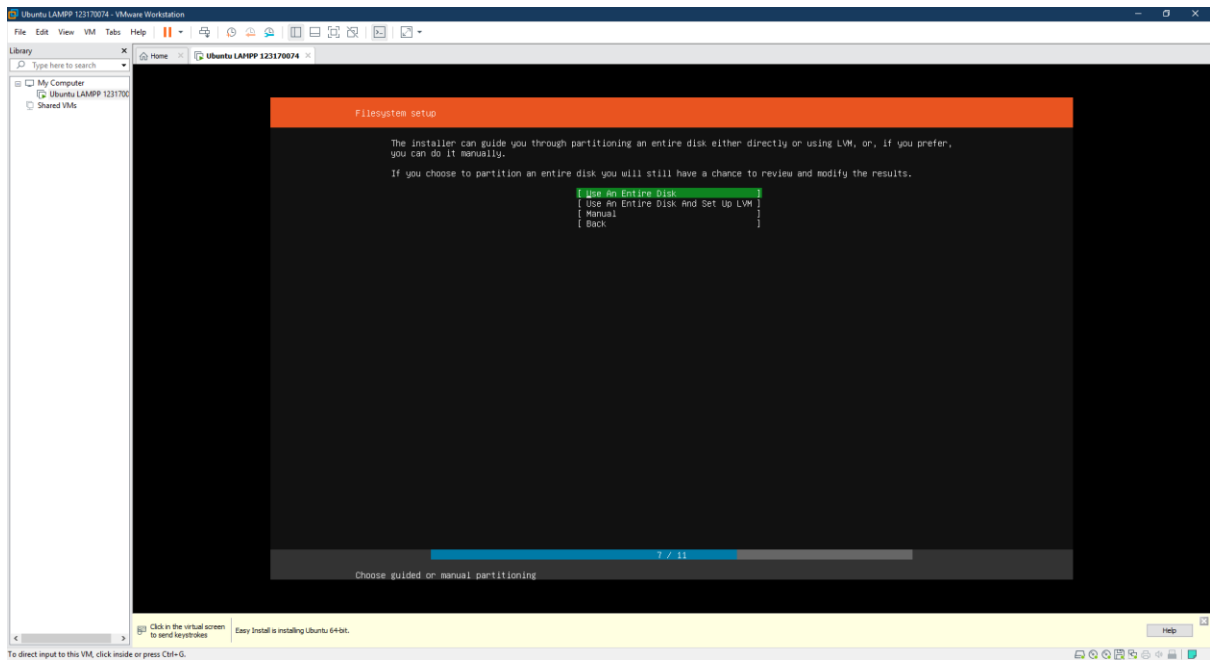
- e. Muncul proxy. Dikodongkan karena kita menggunakan PC lab yang sudah diatur (tergantung jaringan yang digunakan)



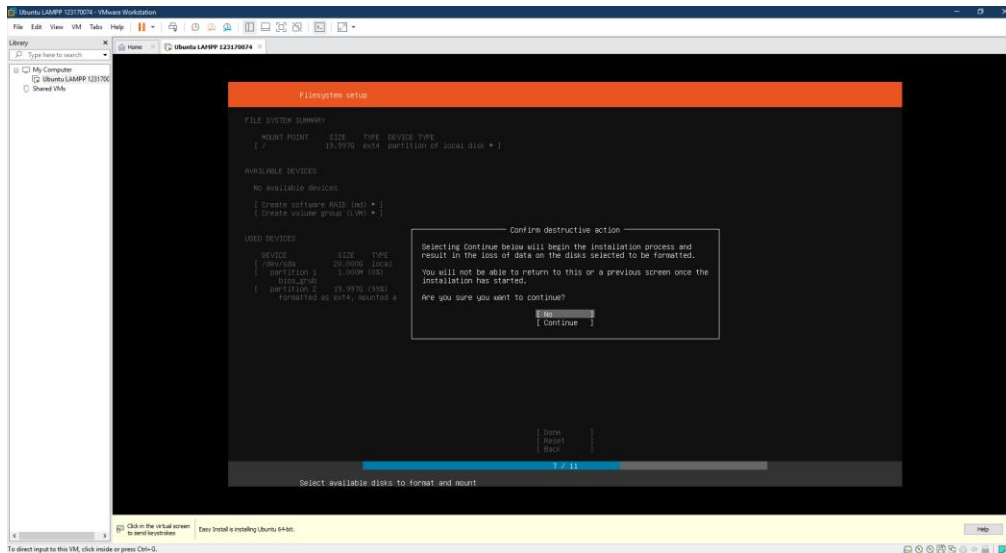
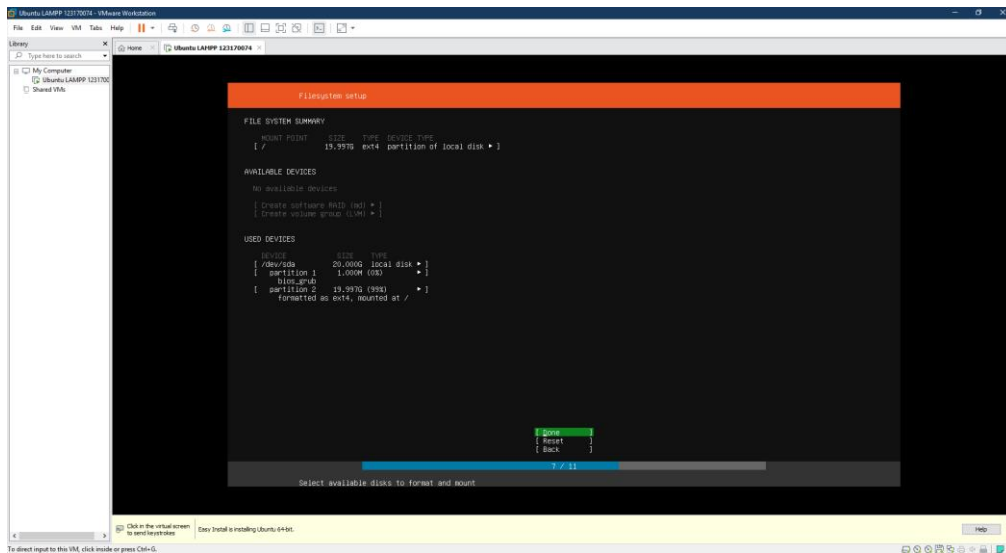
f. Muncul konfirmasi proxy



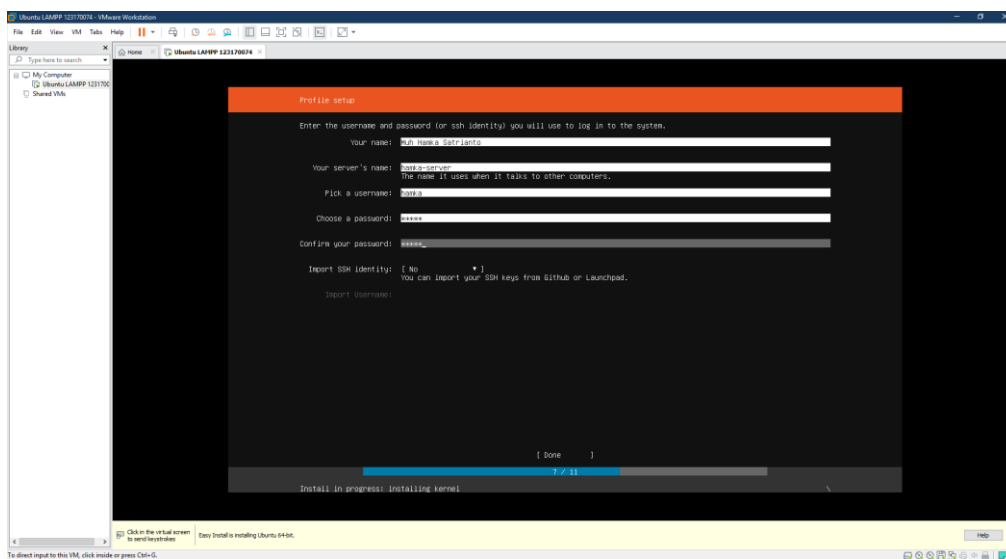
g. Memilih filesitem setup



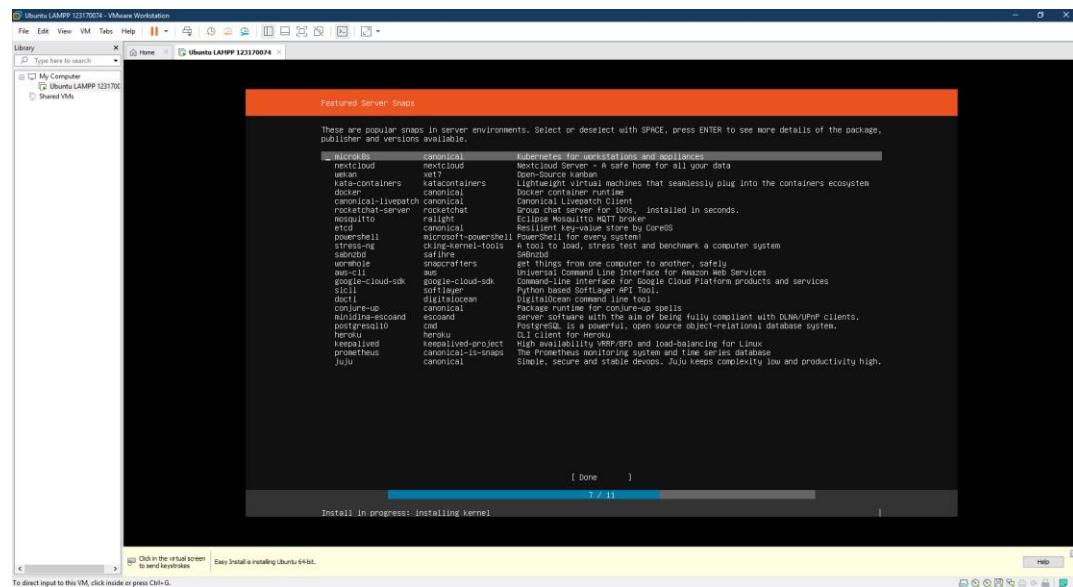
h. Akan muncul konfirmasinya



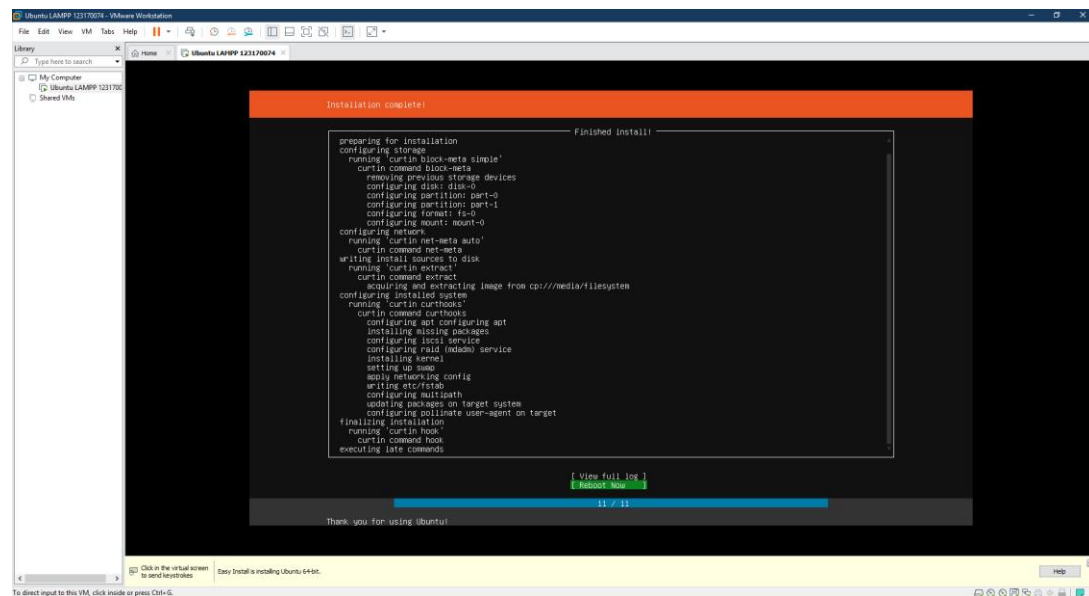
i. Mengisikan profil setup untuk identitas pengguna



Tampilan add ons berupa fitur yang kita install



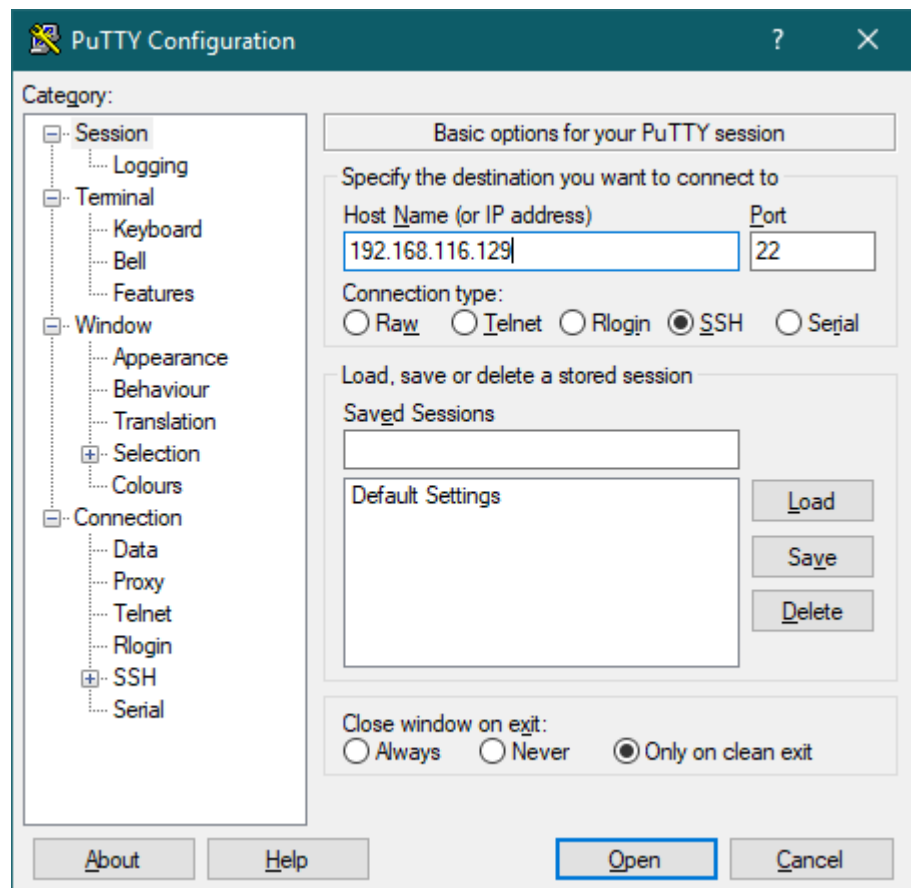
Muncul menu reboot



- j. Seetlah proses intalasi selesai, pengguna akan iminta untuk memasukan username dan passnya untuk login. Dan selamat menggunakan :)

Menggunakan UBUNTU

- Caa mengubah MOTD (Message on the day)/ welcome page Letaknya di /etc/motd
- Putty : merupakan remote terminal,
 - a. Mengetikkan ip terminalnya, dengan ifconfig atau saat login akan muncul
 - b. Mencari ens33->inet-> catat ip nya
 - c. Masukkan puttynya dan masukkan ipnya dan open



Command dasat linux

ls = untuk menampilkan list pada ditrektori

```
hamka@hamka-server: ~  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ ls  
pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$
```


mkdir = untuyk membuat direktori

```
hamka@hamka-server: ~  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 220 Sep 12 2018 .bash_logout  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 3771 Sep 12 2018 .bashrc  
drwx----- 2 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:11 .cache  
drwx----- 3 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:11 .gnupg  
drwxrwxr-x 2 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:33 pertemuan-1  
drwxrwxr-x 2 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:32 pertemuan-2  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 807 Sep 12 2018 .profile  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 0 Feb 14 07:15 .sudo_as_admin_successful  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan-2 "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ l  
pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ man cat  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mkdir pertemuan 2  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ l  
2/ pertemuan/ pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$
```

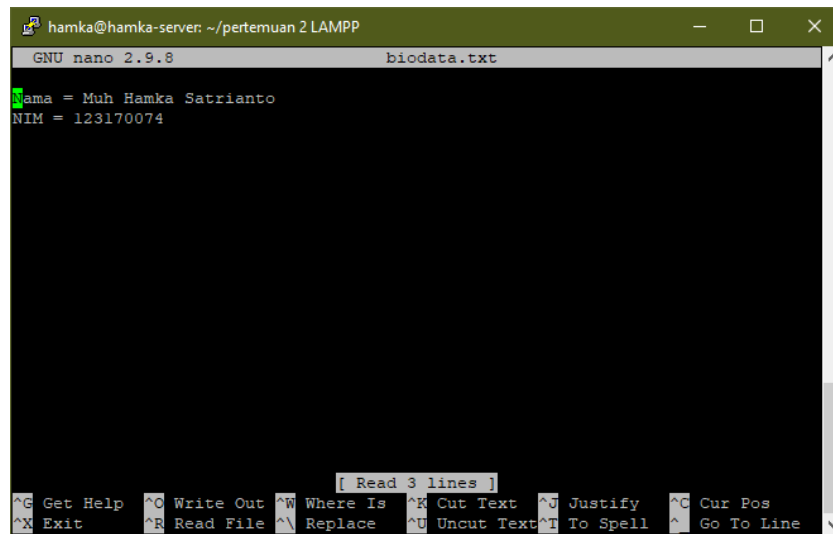
cd = untuk berpindah tempat

```
hamka@hamka-server: ~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP  
total 40  
drwxr-xr-x 6 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:33 .  
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 14 07:07 ..  
-rw----- 1 hamka hamka 58 Feb 14 07:23 .bash_history  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 220 Sep 12 2018 .bash_logout  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 3771 Sep 12 2018 .bashrc  
drwx----- 2 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:11 .cache  
drwx----- 3 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:11 .gnupg  
drwxrwxr-x 2 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:33 pertemuan-1  
drwxrwxr-x 2 hamka hamka 4096 Feb 14 07:32 pertemuan-2  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 807 Sep 12 2018 .profile  
-rw-r--r-- 1 hamka hamka 0 Feb 14 07:15 .sudo_as_admin_successful  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan-2 "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ l  
pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ man cat  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
```

mv = untuk meindahkan suatu file atau direktori

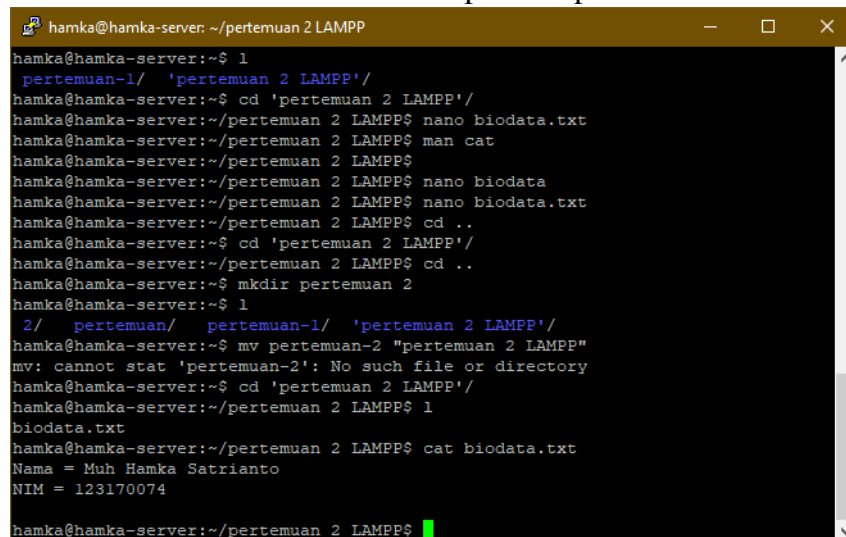
```
hamka@hamka-server: ~  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mkdir pertemuan-2  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ l  
pertemuan-1/ pertemuan-2/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan  
pertemuan-1/ pertemuan-2/ pertemuan 2 LAMPP/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan-  
pertemuan-1/ pertemuan-2/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan-2 "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"/  
hamka@hamka-server:~$
```

nano = untuk masuk ke dalam editor nano



```
hamka@hamka-server: ~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP
GNU nano 2.9.8 biodata.txt
Nama = Muh Hamka Satrianto
NIM = 123170074
[ Read 3 lines ]
^G Get Help  ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace  ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line
```

cat = concenate file dan print output standar



```
hamka@hamka-server: ~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP
hamka@hamka-server:~$ 1
pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ man cat
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mkdir pertemuan 2
hamka@hamka-server:~$ 1
2/ pertemuan/ pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan-2 "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"
mv: cannot stat 'pertemuan-2': No such file or directory
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ 1
biodata.txt
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cat biodata.txt
Nama = Muh Hamka Satrianto
NIM = 123170074
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
```

Tail = mengoutputlkan bagian akhir dari file

```
hamka@hamka-server: ~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cd ..
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mkdir pertemuan 2
hamka@hamka-server:~$ 1
2/ pertemuan/ pertemuan-1/ 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~$ mv pertemuan-2 "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"
mv: cannot stat 'pertemuan-2': No such file or directory
hamka@hamka-server:~$ cd 'pertemuan 2 LAMPP'/
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ 1
biodata.txt
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cat biodata.txt
Nama = Muh Hamka Satrianto
NIM = 123170074

hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ man tail
hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ tail biodata.txt
Nama = Muh Hamka Satrianto
NIM = 123170074

hamka@hamka-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
```