



## **LEMBAR KERJA PRAKTIKUM CLOUD COMPUTING**

### **INSTALASI DAN KONFIGURASI LAYANAN HOSTING DENGAN LAMPP (SAAS)**

#### **IDENTITAS:**

Nama:	<b>Fhrezha Zeaneth</b>
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Kelas:	<b>E</b>
Hari, Tanggal:	<b>Rabu, 19 Febuari 2020</b>

#### **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
```

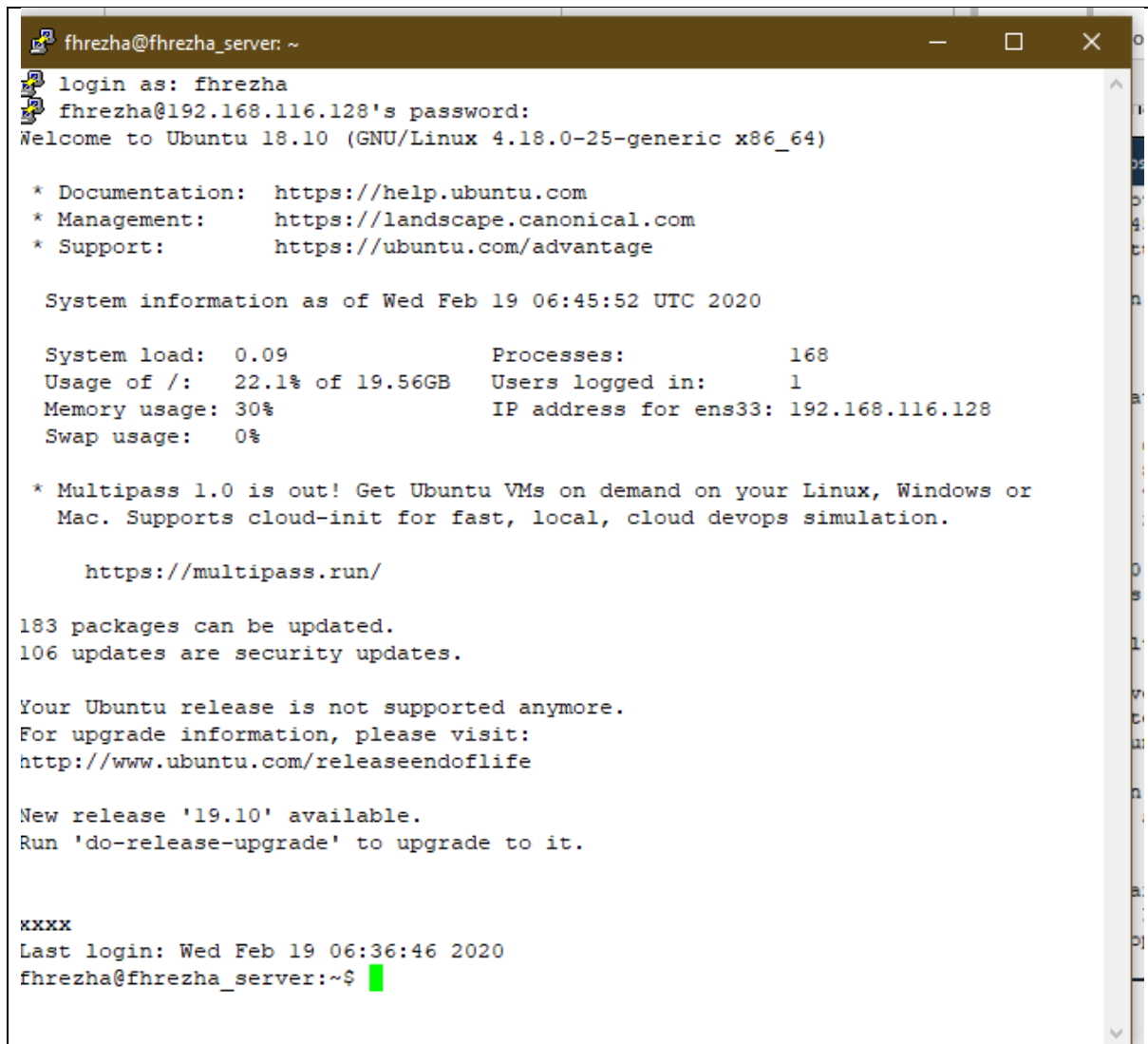
Perintah exit digunakan untuk keluar dari sesi akun aktif

3. Tampilkan pesan kesalahan pada saat login PHPMyAdmin



## **TUGAS BAGIAN PERTAMA:**

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



```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
login as: fhrezha  
fhrezha@192.168.116.128's password:  
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.10 (GNU/Linux 4.18.0-25-generic x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Wed Feb 19 06:45:52 UTC 2020  
  
System load:  0.09          Processes:            168  
Usage of /:   22.1% of 19.56GB Users logged in:       1  
Memory usage: 30%          IP address for ens33: 192.168.116.128  
Swap usage:   0%  
  
* 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.  
  
xxxx  
Last login: Wed Feb 19 06:36:46 2020  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$
```

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 :

```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$ RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
RX: command not found  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$ TX packets 145 bytes 11356 (11.3 KB)  
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `('`  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$ TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0  
collisions 0  
TX: command not found  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$ ifconfig  
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.116.128 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.116.255  
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe0e:4089 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether 00:0c:29:0e:40:89 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 185277 bytes 279176668 (279.1 MB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 56449 bytes 3450882 (3.4 MB)  
    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 145 bytes 11356 (11.3 KB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 145 bytes 11356 (11.3 KB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$
```

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



ubuntu

## Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

### 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

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

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### 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`.

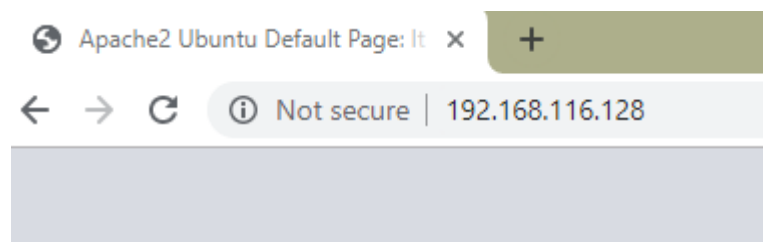
The default Ubuntu document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under `/var/www`. This is different to previous releases which provides better security out of the box.

### 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 `Y` untuk continue, tampilan akan seperti ini :

```

fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-htcacheclean.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache-htcacheclean.service.
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.28-0ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (239-7ubuntu0.12) ...
Processing triggers for ufw (0.35-6) ...
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$ sudo ufw allow in "Apache Full"
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$ sudo apt install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libaiol libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl
  libevent-core-2.1-6 libfcgi-perl libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl
  libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl mysql-client-5.7
  mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-core-5.7
Suggested packages:
  libdata-dump-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl libwww-perl mailx tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libaiol libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl
  libevent-core-2.1-6 libfcgi-perl libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl
  libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl mysql-client-5.7
  mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server mysql-server-5.7
  mysql-server-core-5.7
0 upgraded, 21 newly installed, 0 to remove and 94 not upgraded.
Need to get 21.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 161 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu cosmic/main amd64 mysql-common all 5.8+1.0.4 [7,308 B]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu cosmic/main amd64 libaiol amd64 0.3.111-1 [7,224 B]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu cosmic-updates/main amd64 mysql-client-core-5.7 amd64 5.7.26-0ubuntu0.18.10.1 [7,082 kB]
20% [3 mysql-client-core-5.7 4.905 kB/7.082 kB 69%] 244 kB/s lmin 6s

```

Lalu ketik

```
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

Kemudian akan validasi penggunaan kata sandi, ketik No

```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
Setting up libio-html-perl (1.001-1) ...  
Setting up liblwp-mediatypes-perl (6.02-1) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.28-0ubuntu1) ...  
Setting up libaio1:amd64 (0.3.111-1) ...  
Setting up liburi-perl (1.74-1) ...  
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) ...  
fhrezha@fhrezha_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
```

Kemudian akan menampilkan peringatan mengenai Anonymous User , Ketik Y

```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
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) ...  
fhrezha@fhrezha_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  
Please set the password for root here.  
  
New password:  
  
Re-enter new password:  
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,  
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have  
a user account created for them. This is intended only for  
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.  
You should remove them before moving into a production  
environment.  
  
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
```



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

```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
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) ...  
fhrezha@fhrezha_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  
Please set the password for root here.  
  
New password:  
  
Re-enter new password:  
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,  
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have  
a user account created for them. This is intended only for  
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.  
You should remove them before moving into a production  
environment.  
  
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y  
Success.  
  
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from  
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at  
the root password from the network.  
  
Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
```

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

```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
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  
Please set the password for root here.  
  
New password:  
  
Re-enter new password:  
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,  
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have  
a user account created for them. This is intended only for  
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.  
You should remove them before moving into a production  
environment.  
  
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y  
Success.  
  
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from  
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at  
the root password from the network.  
  
Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y  
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
```

Dan selanjutnya proses refresh atau reload tabel privilege atau hak akses dari MySQL. Masukkan parameter Y :

```
fhrezha@fhrezha_server: ~  
a user account created for them. This is intended only for  
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.  
You should remove them before moving into a production  
environment.  
  
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y  
Success.  
  
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from  
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at  
the root password from the network.  
  
Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y  
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!  
fhrezha@fhrezha_server:~$
```

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

URL :

che2 Ubuntu Default Page: It x phpinfo() x +

Not secure | 192.168.116.128/info.php

HTT Request

Hasil :

x +

PHP Version 7.2.19-0ubuntu0.18.10.1

System	Linux fhreza_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-mysqld.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-curl.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-mysql.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-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-syssem.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

zend engine

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_auth_core mod_auth_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

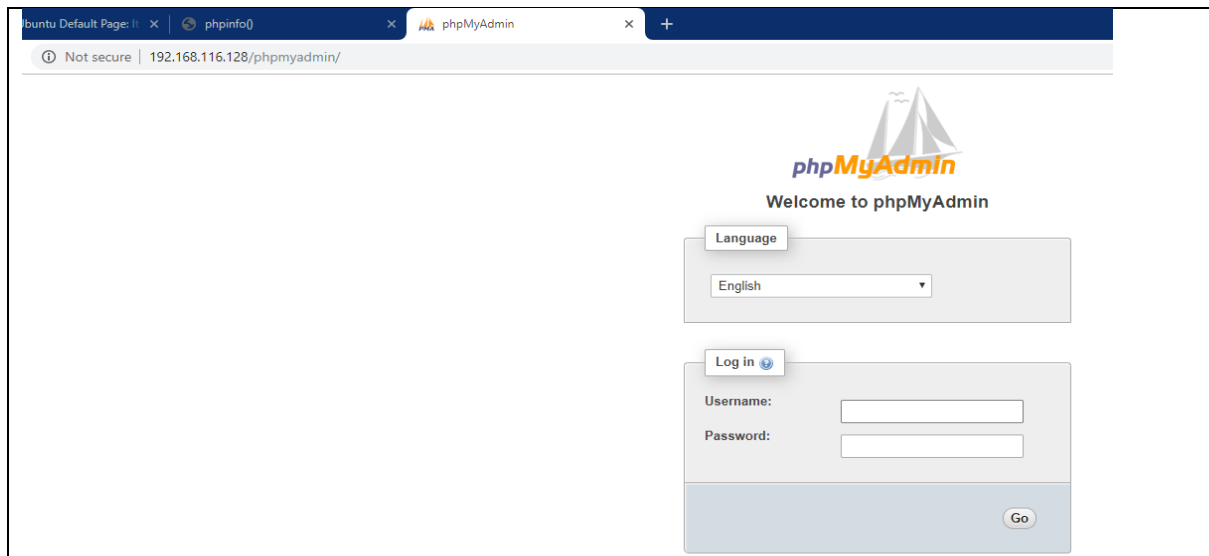
### Apache Environment

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
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';
```

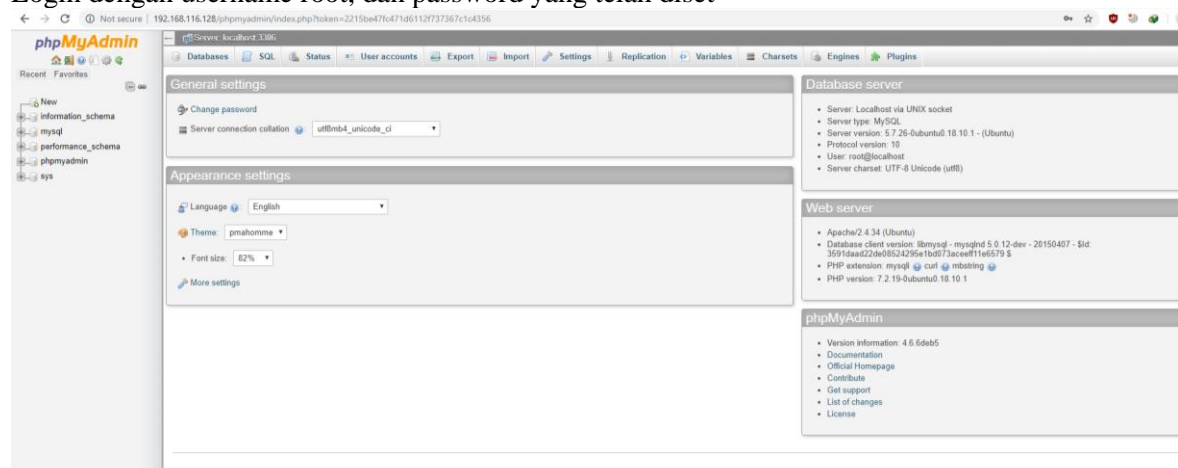
Setelah itu ketik

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

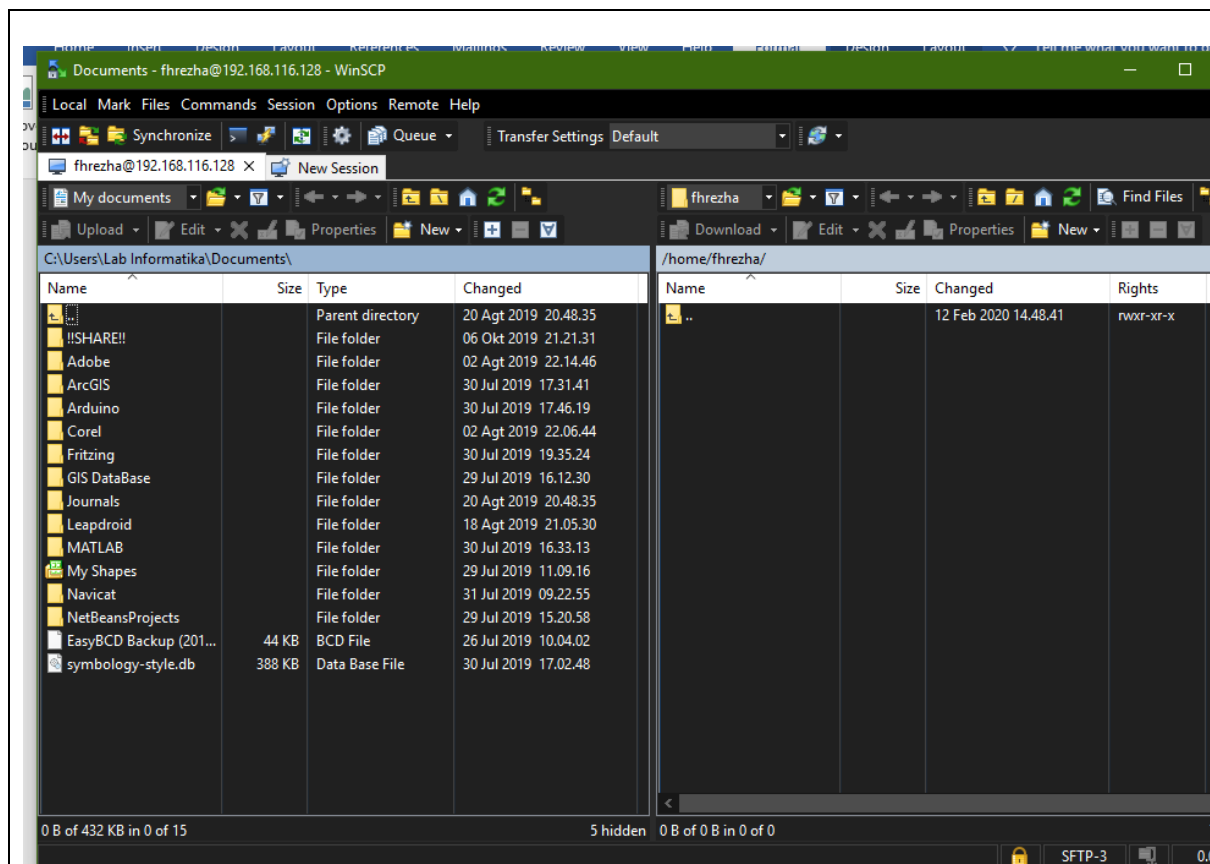
Lalu cek di browser

<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

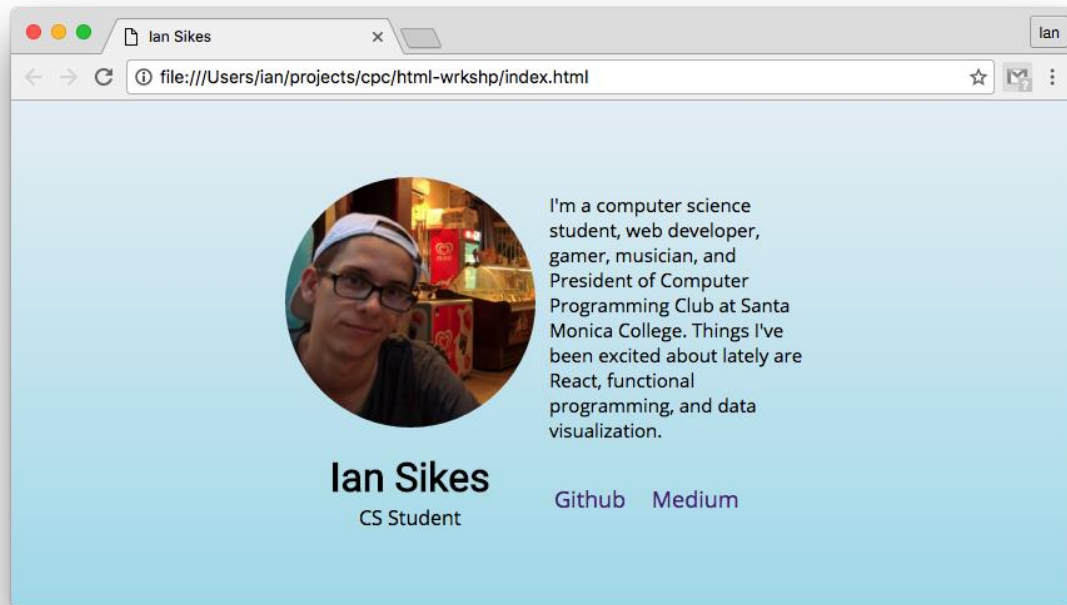
#### **TUGAS BAGIAN KEDUA:**

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	<b>wahyu</b> .if.upnyk.ac.id
	192.168.64.245	Muhammad Imam Alfatah	<b>imam</b> .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