

## Pertemuan 2

### Pengenalan VMware Workstation dan Linux OS

#### Conceptual Application

VMware Workstation adalah menciptakan versi virtual dari sesuatu misalnya hardware, storage, dan resource dari komputer. Didalam VMware adalah istilah swapping seperti menambahkan RAM jika kurang atau ingin menambahkan ram tambahan, namun akan berpengaruh error pada xampp apache apabila enable swapping VMware.

Berikut adalah langkah langkah pembuatan virtual machine :

1. Pilih Custom.



2. Berikut adalah kompatibilitas terhadap os yang akan diinstal, pilih workstation 15.x.

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Choose the Virtual Machine Hardware Compatibility' step. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main heading is 'Choose the Virtual Machine Hardware Compatibility' with a subtitle 'Which hardware features are needed for this virtual machine?'. Below this, there is a section 'Virtual machine hardware compatibility'. It includes a 'Hardware compatibility:' dropdown menu set to 'Workstation 15.x', a 'Compatible with:' checkbox for 'ESX Server' which is checked, and two list boxes. The 'Compatible products:' list box contains 'Fusion 11.x' and 'Workstation 15.x'. The 'Limitations:' list box contains '64 GB memory', '16 processors', '10 network adapters', '8 TB disk size', and '3 GB shared graphics memory'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

3. Pilih file ISO yang telah di sediakan .

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Guest Operating System Installation' step. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main heading is 'Guest Operating System Installation' with a subtitle 'A virtual machine is like a physical computer; it needs an operating system. How will you install the guest operating system?'. Below this, there is a section 'Install from:'. It includes two radio button options. The first option is 'Installer disc:', which is unselected, and it has a dropdown menu showing 'DVD RW Drive (F:)'. The second option is 'Installer disc image file (iso):', which is selected, and it has a text box with a dropdown arrow and a 'Browse...' button. Below the text box, there is a hint: 'Select the installer disc image to continue.'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

4. Kemudian isi form tersebut.

New Virtual Machine Wizard

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

Personalize Linux

Full name: Muhammad Fajar Sidiq

User name: fajar

Password: .....

Confirm: .....

Help < Back Next > Cancel

5. Tempatkan pada folder yang ingin ada taruh file Ubuntu nya.

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' window. The title bar says 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main heading is 'Name the Virtual Machine' with the instruction 'What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?'. There are two input fields: 'Virtual machine name:' containing 'Ubuntu LAMPP 123170078' and 'Location:' containing 'D:\VM-123170078\Ubuntu lampp'. A 'Browse...' button is next to the location field. Below the fields, it says 'The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.' At the bottom are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

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

Virtual machine name:  
Ubuntu LAMPP 123170078

Location:  
D:\VM-123170078\Ubuntu lampp **Browse...**

The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

6. Selanjutnya pilih prosesornya 2 dan core 1 satu.

The screenshot shows the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' window at the 'Processor Configuration' step. The title bar says 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main heading is 'Processor Configuration' with the instruction 'Specify the number of processors for this virtual machine.' There are two dropdown menus: 'Number of processors:' set to '2' and 'Number of cores per processor:' set to '1'. Below these, it says 'Total processor cores: 2'. At the bottom are four buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

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

Processors

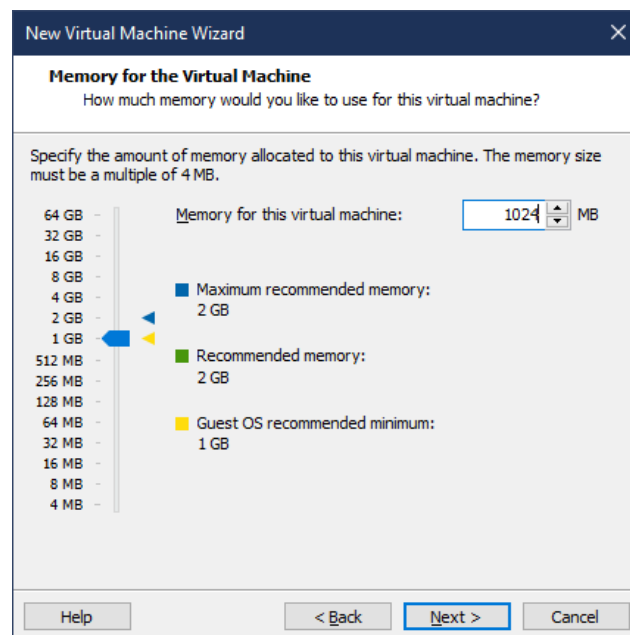
Number of processors: 2

Number of cores per processor: 1

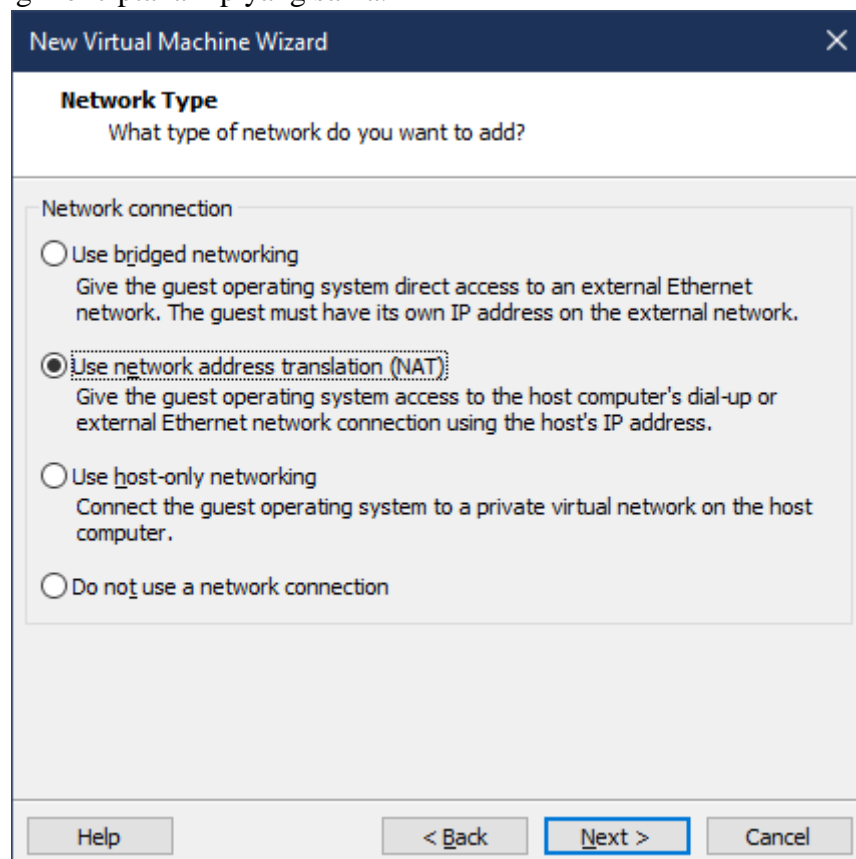
Total processor cores: 2

Help   < Back   Next >   Cancel

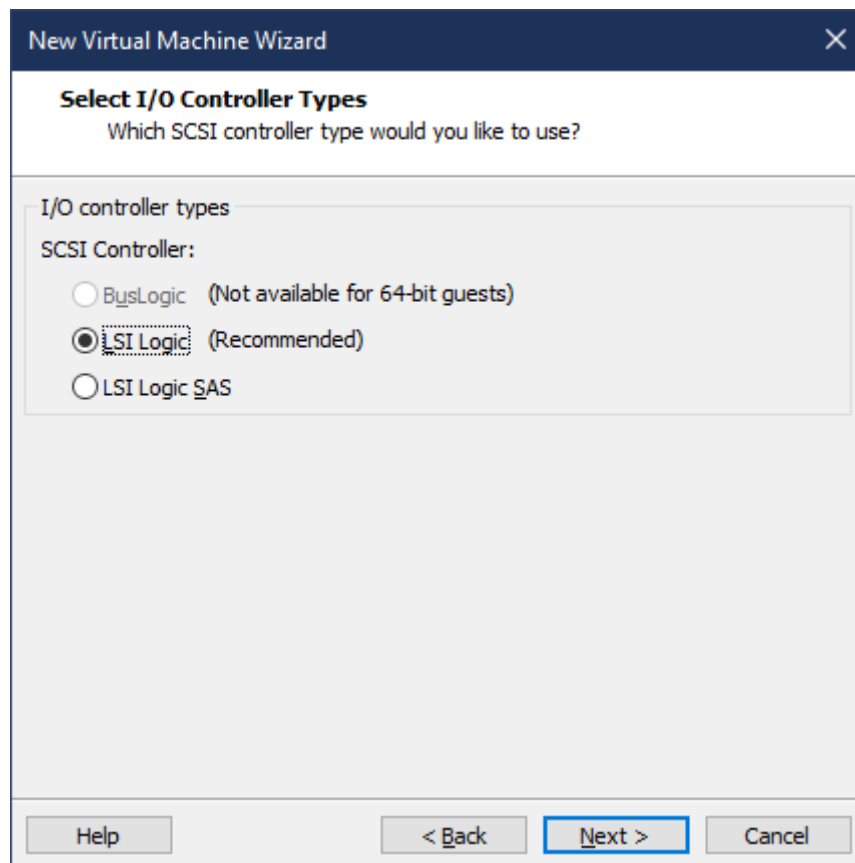
7. Pilih ram yang ingin digunakan untuk virtual machine.



8. Pilih network address translation untuk membentuk ip baru, untuk user bridge networking menciptakan ip yang sama.



## 9. Pilih LSI Logic



New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Select I/O Controller Types**  
Which SCSI controller type would you like to use?

I/O controller types

SCSI Controller:

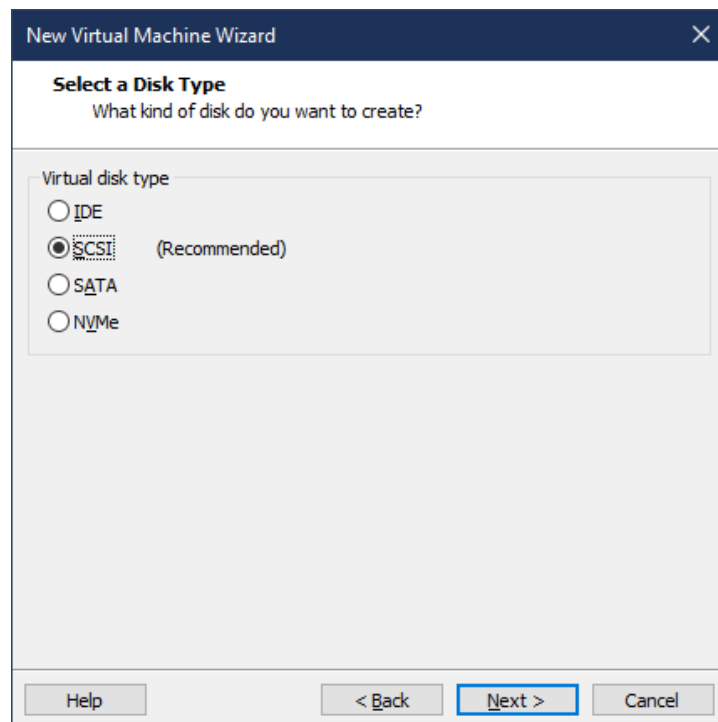
☐ BusLogic (Not available for 64-bit guests)

☒ LSI Logic (Recommended)

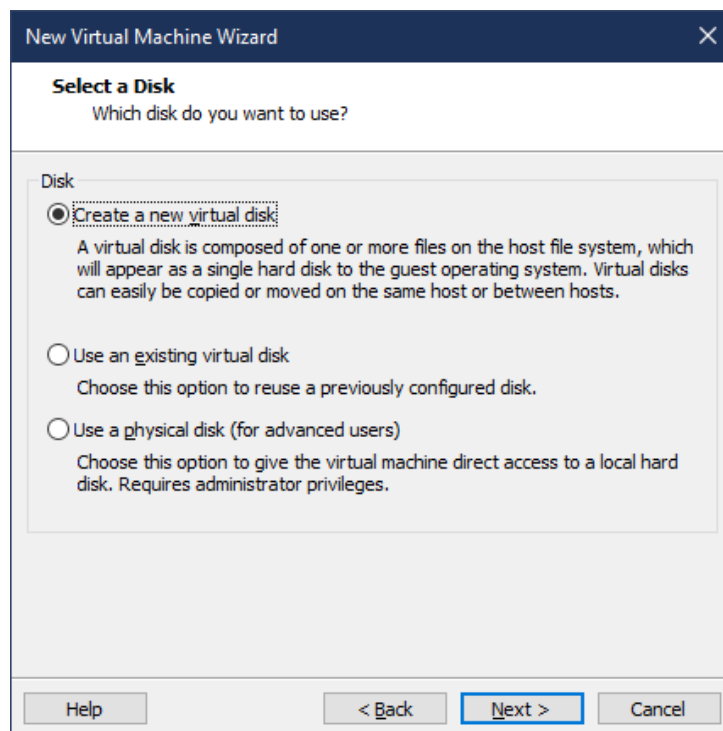
☐ LSI Logic SAS

Help < Back Next > Cancel

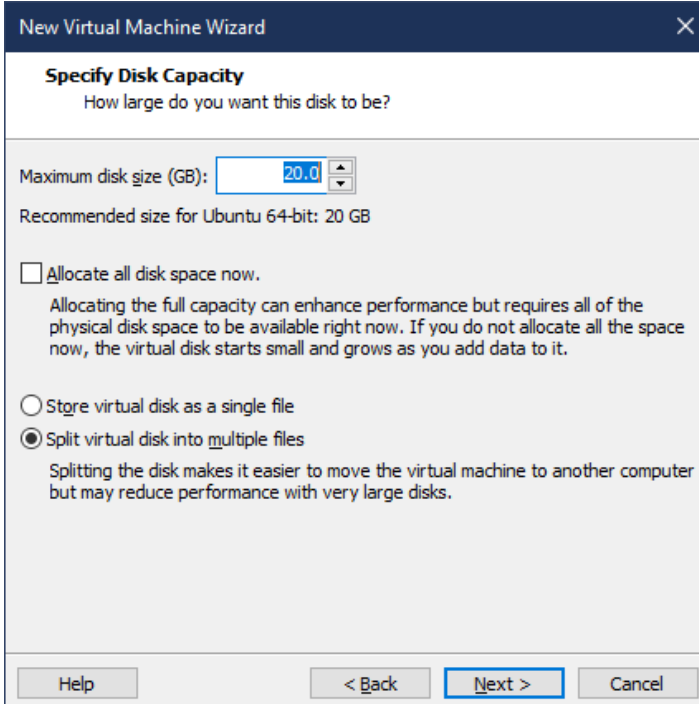
## 10. Pilih SCSI.



## 11. Pilih new virtual disk.



12. Pilih hard disk yang ingin disediakan.



The screenshot shows the 'Specify Disk Capacity' step of the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main heading is 'Specify Disk Capacity' with the subtitle 'How large do you want this disk to be?'. A text input field for 'Maximum disk size (GB):' contains the value '20.0'. Below it, a note states '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 paragraph explains that allocating full capacity enhances performance but requires all physical disk space, while splitting the disk makes it easier to move but may reduce performance. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

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

Maximum disk size (GB):

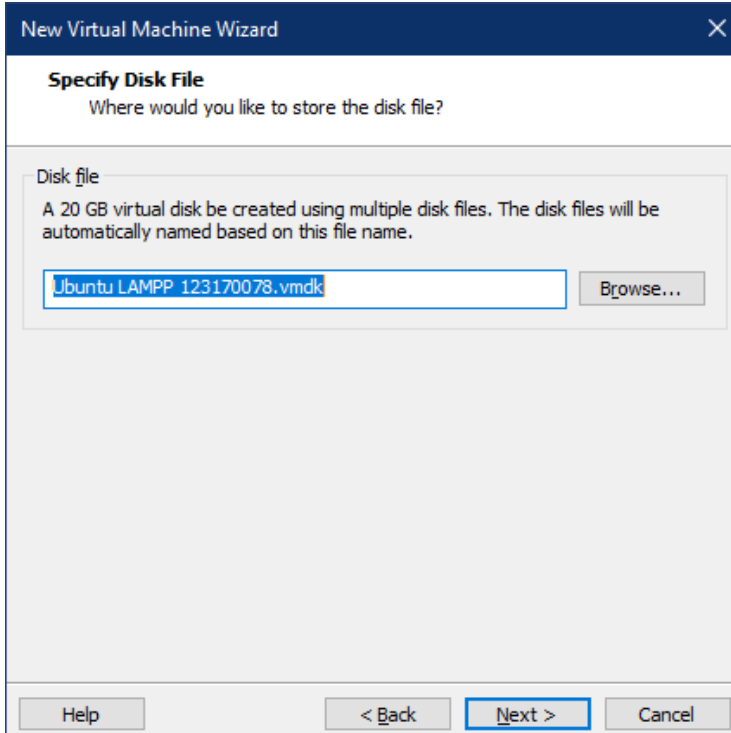
Recommended size for Ubuntu 64-bit: 20 GB

☐ 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

13. Kemudian pilih penempatan disk.



The screenshot shows the 'Specify Disk File' step of the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard'. The title bar reads 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' with a close button. The main heading is 'Specify Disk File' with the subtitle 'Where would you like to store the disk file?'. A section titled 'Disk file' contains a paragraph: 'A 20 GB virtual disk be created using multiple disk files. The disk files will be automatically named based on this file name.' Below this is a text input field containing 'Ubuntu LAMP 123170078.vmdk' and a 'Browse...' button. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

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

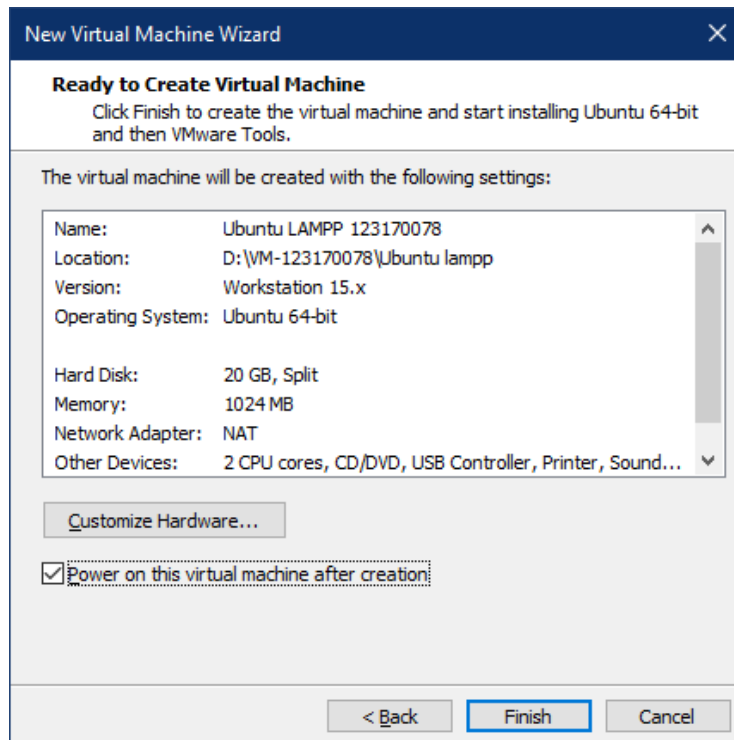
**Disk file**  
A 20 GB virtual disk be created using multiple disk files. The disk files will be automatically named based on this file name.

Browse...

Help < Back Next > Cancel

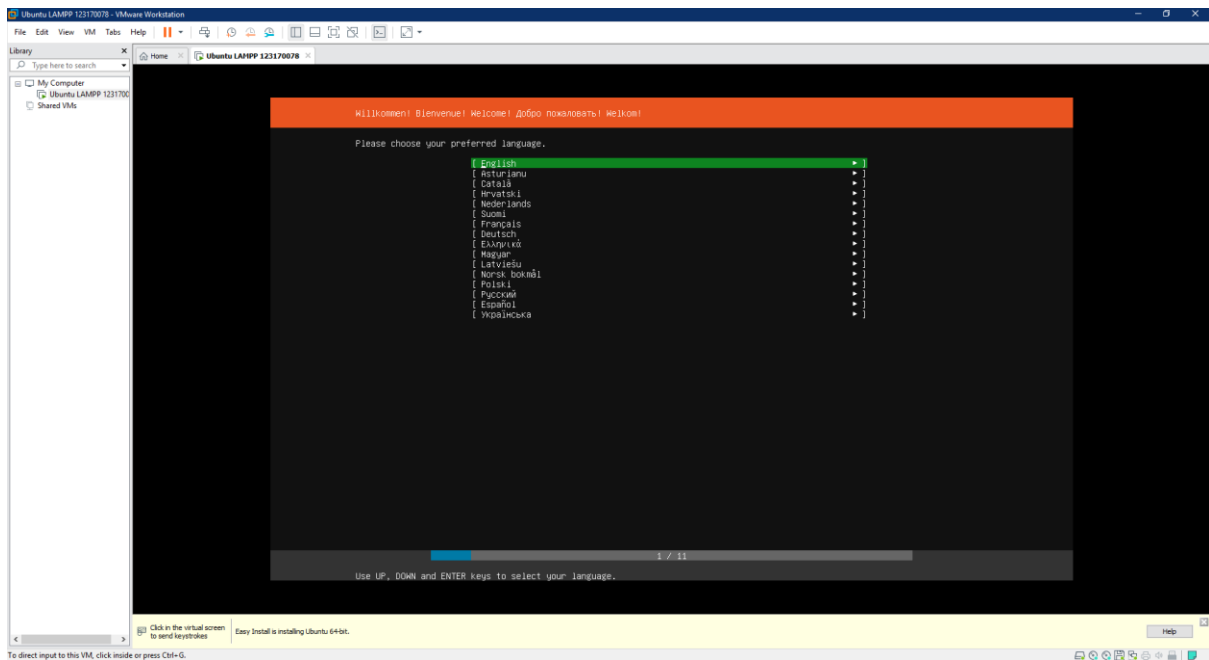


14. Pada halaman ini menampilkan spesifikasi Ubuntu-nya.

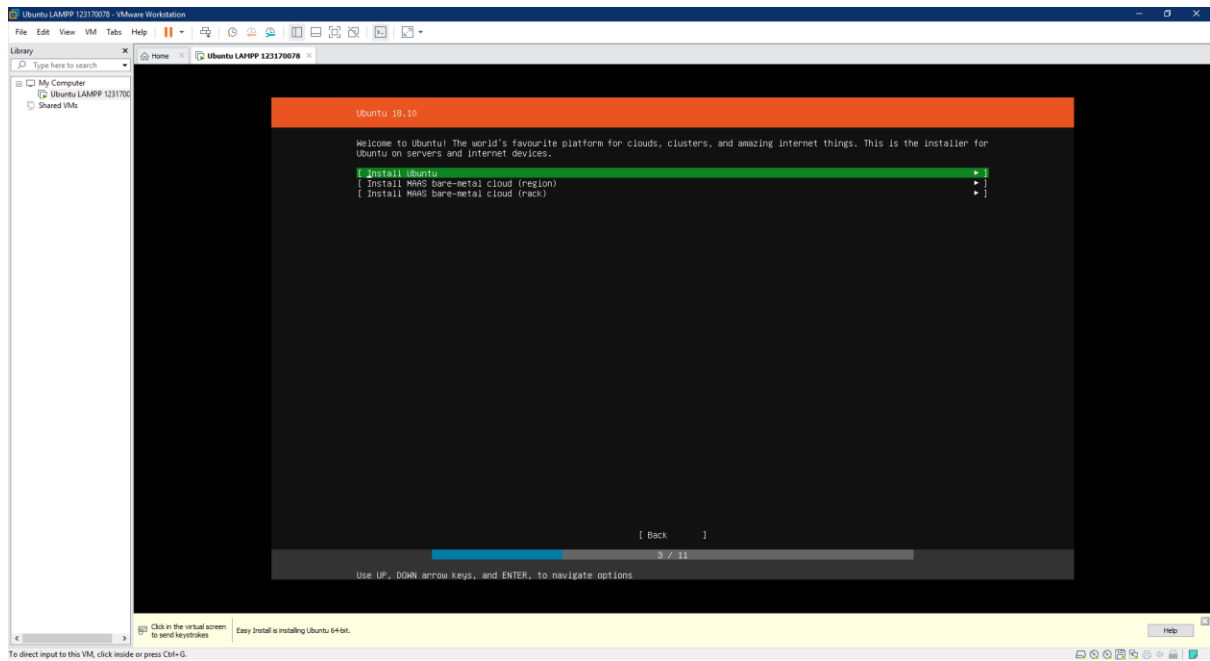


Berikut ini cara menginstal Virtual Machine Ubuntu

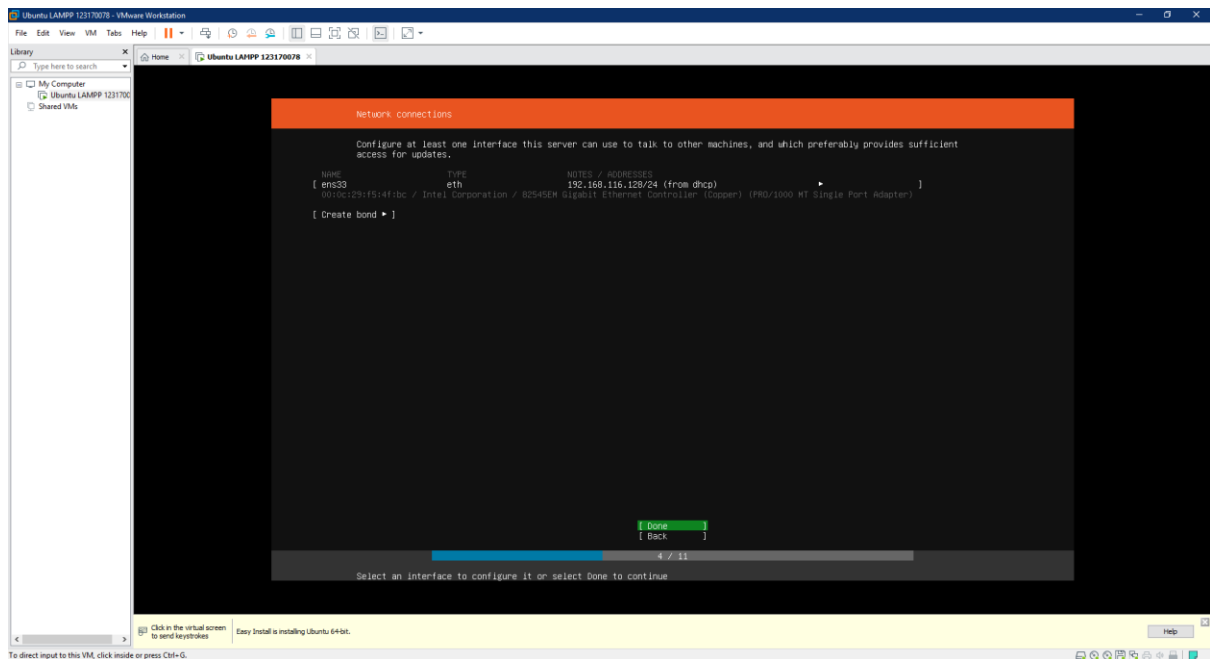
### 1. Pilih Bahasa.



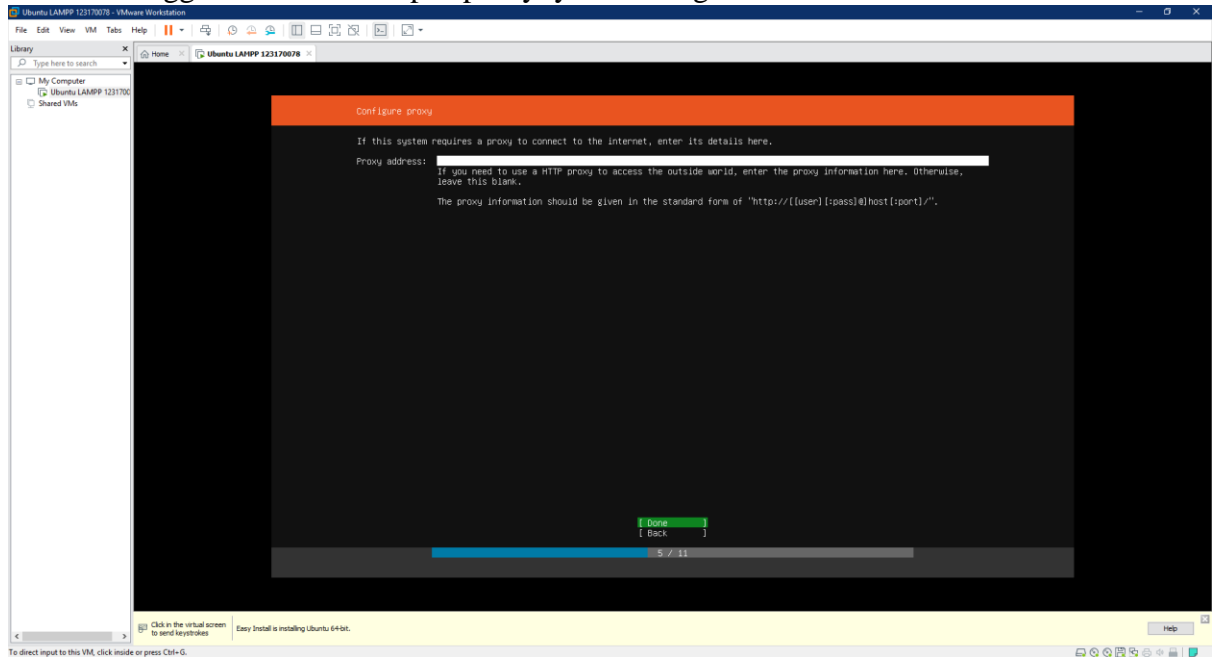
## 2. Klik Instal ubuntu



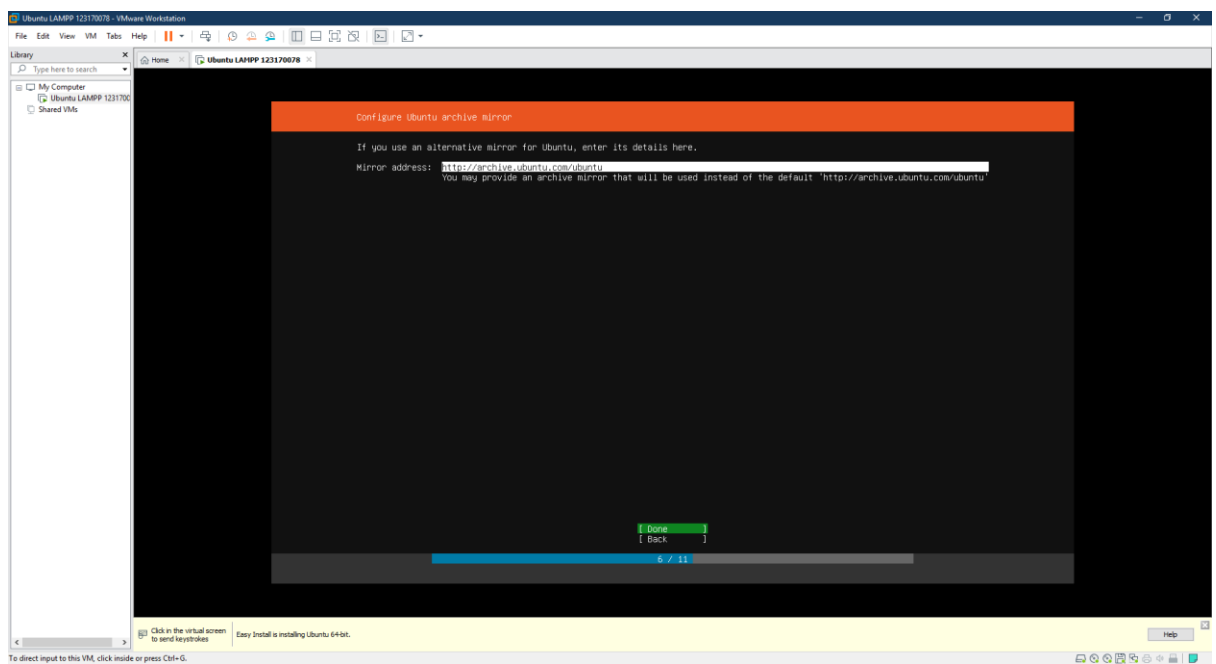
## 3. Berikut adalah ip adress yang di sediakan.



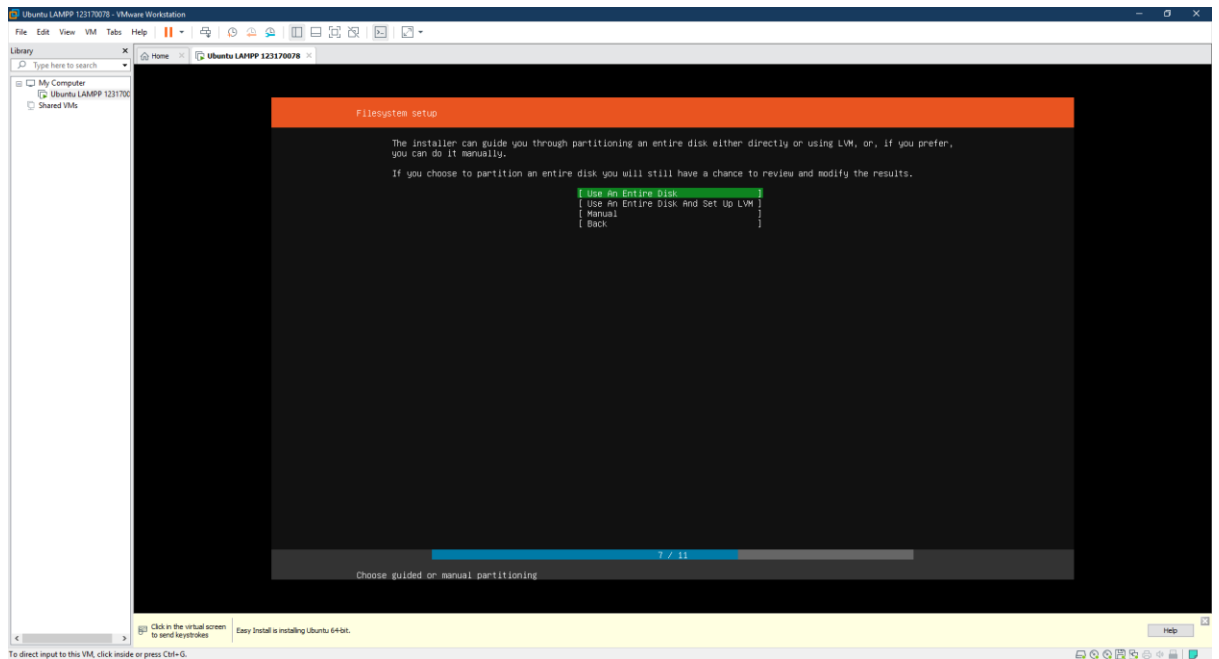
4. Karena menggunakan wifi kampus proxynya dikosongkan.



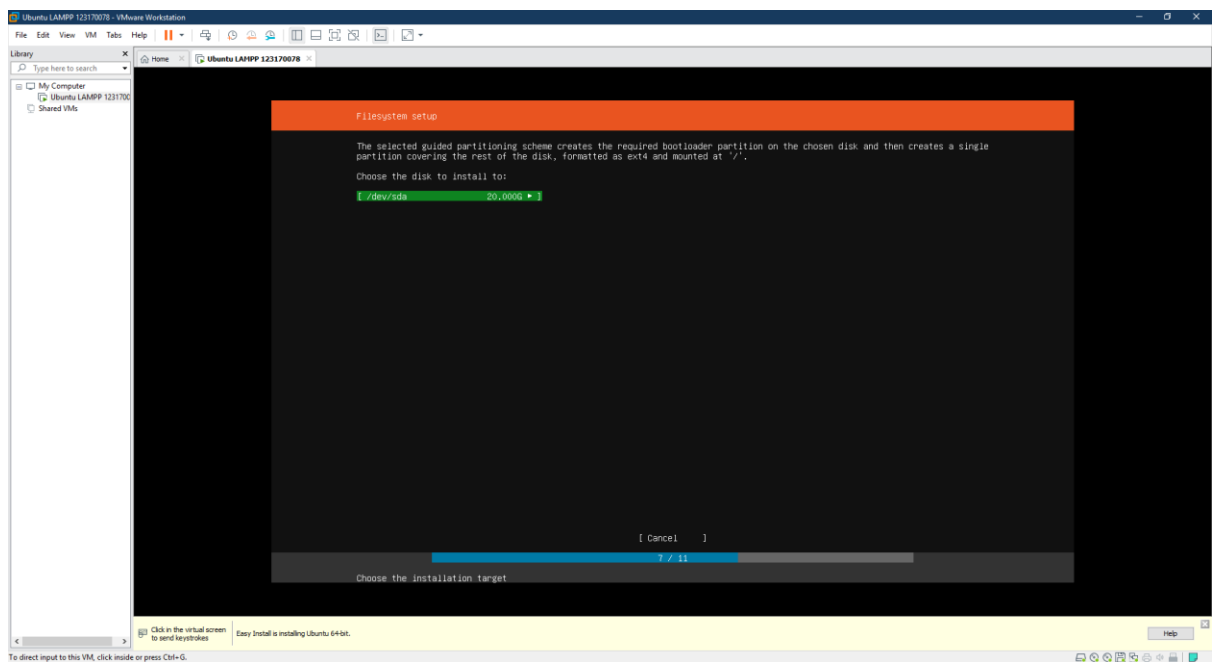
- 5.

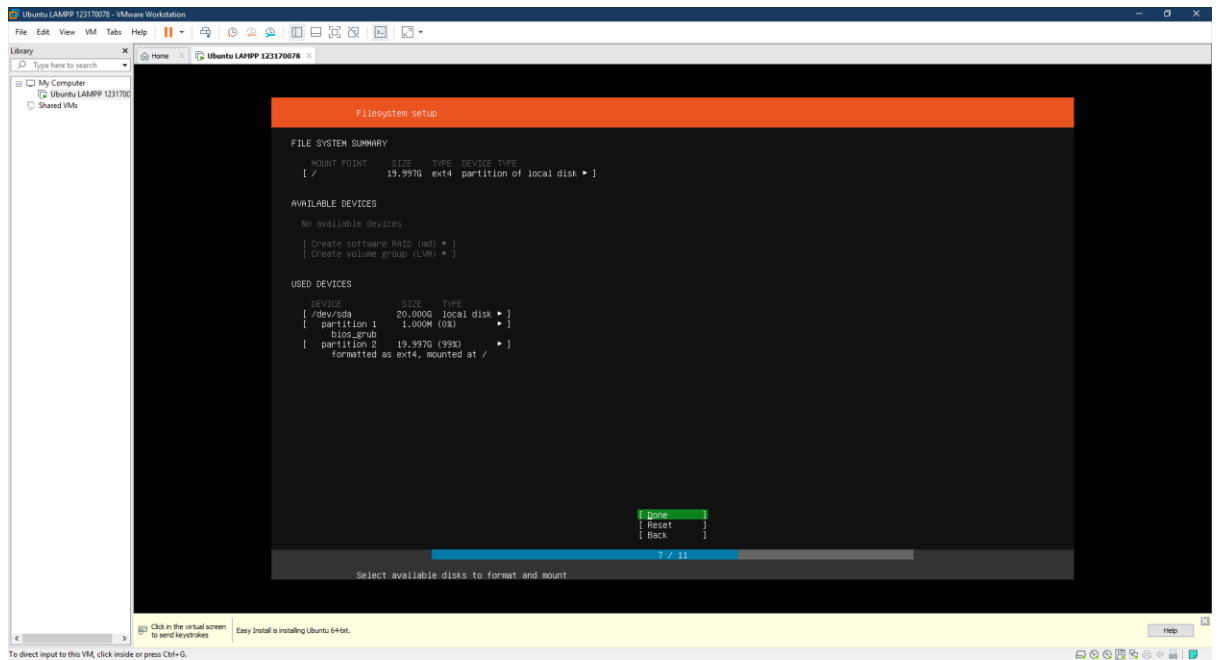


## 6. Gunakan disk secara penuh.

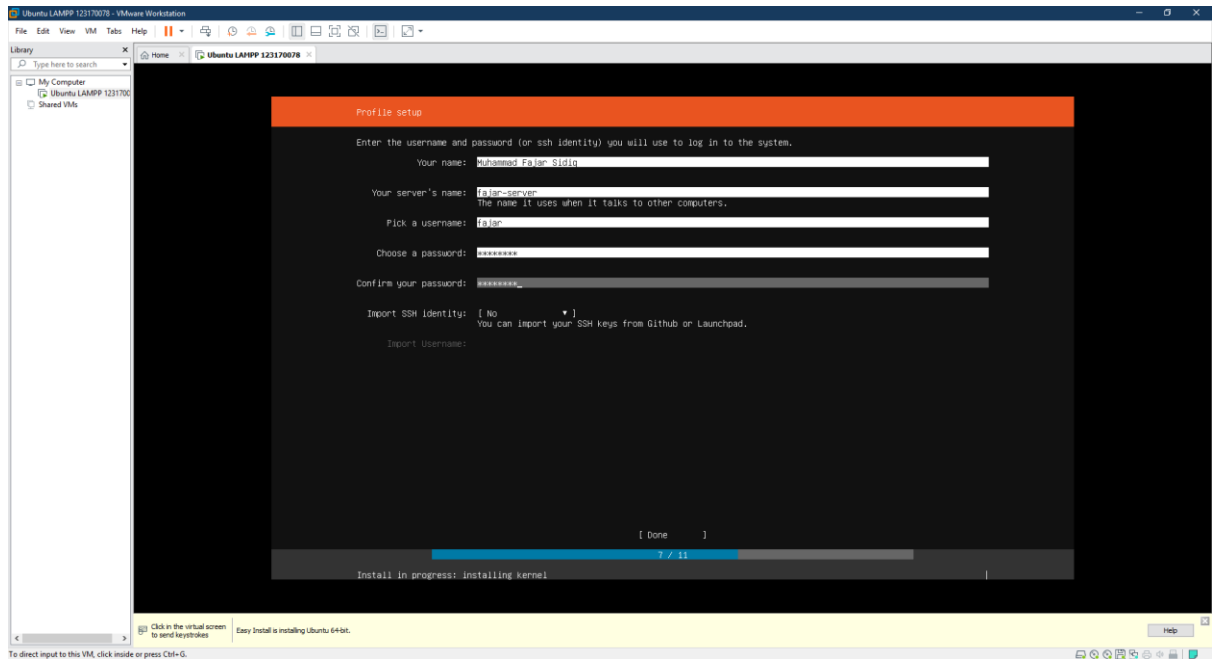


## 7.

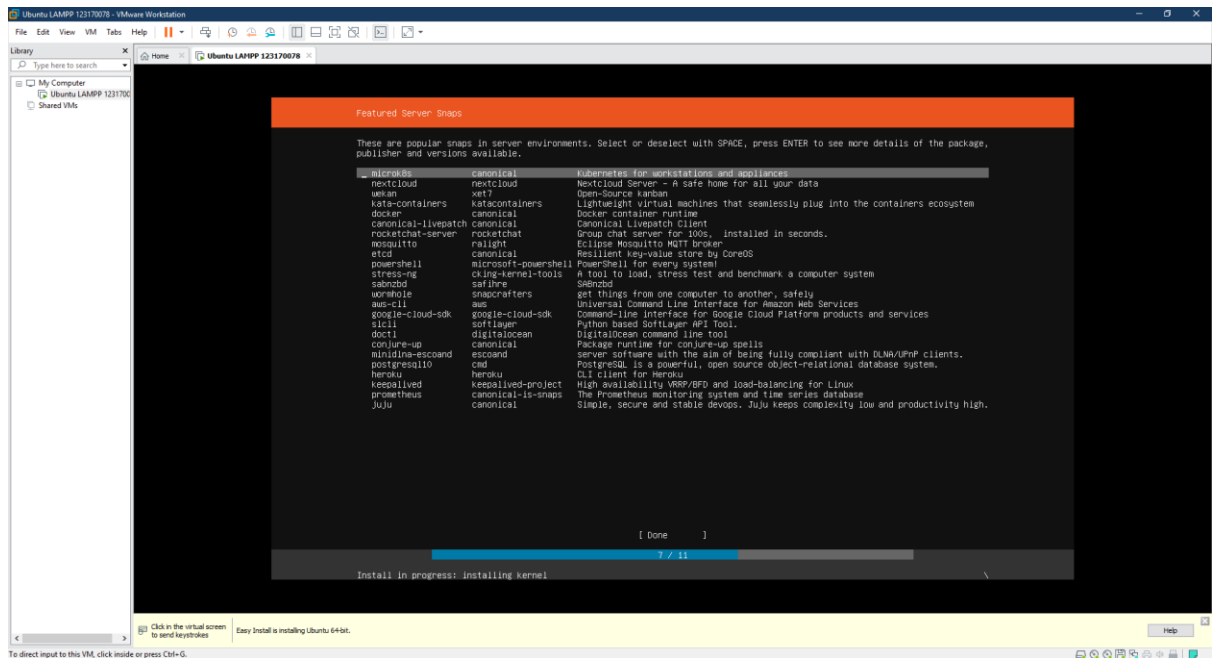




8.

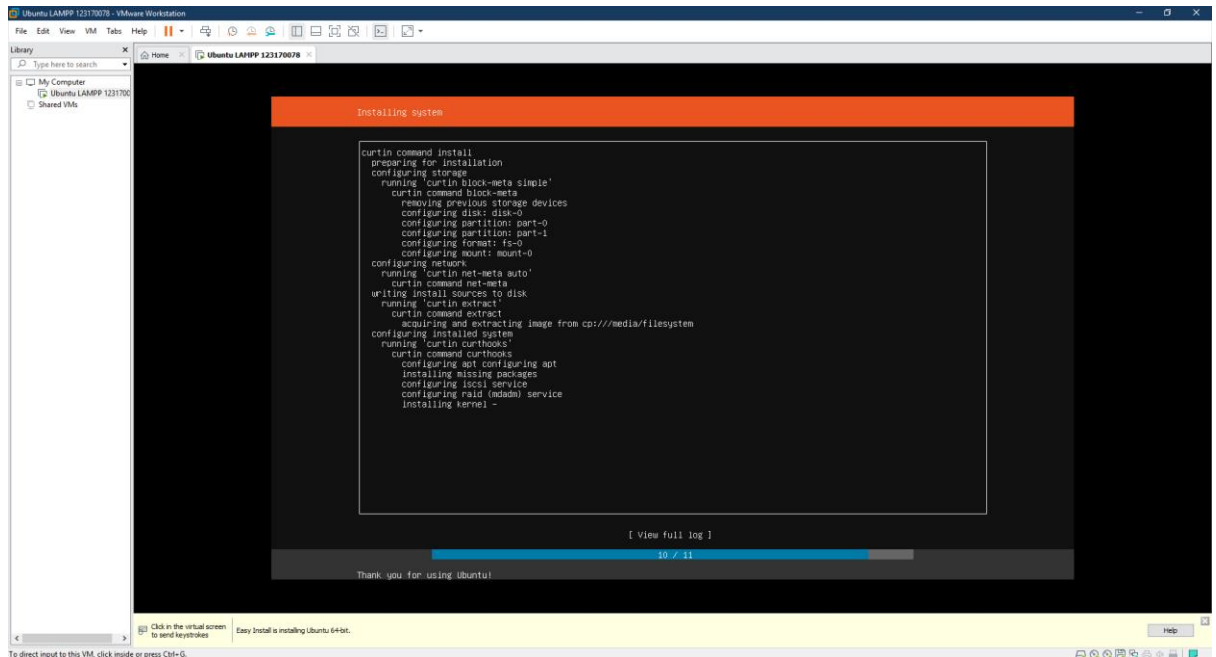


9.



10.

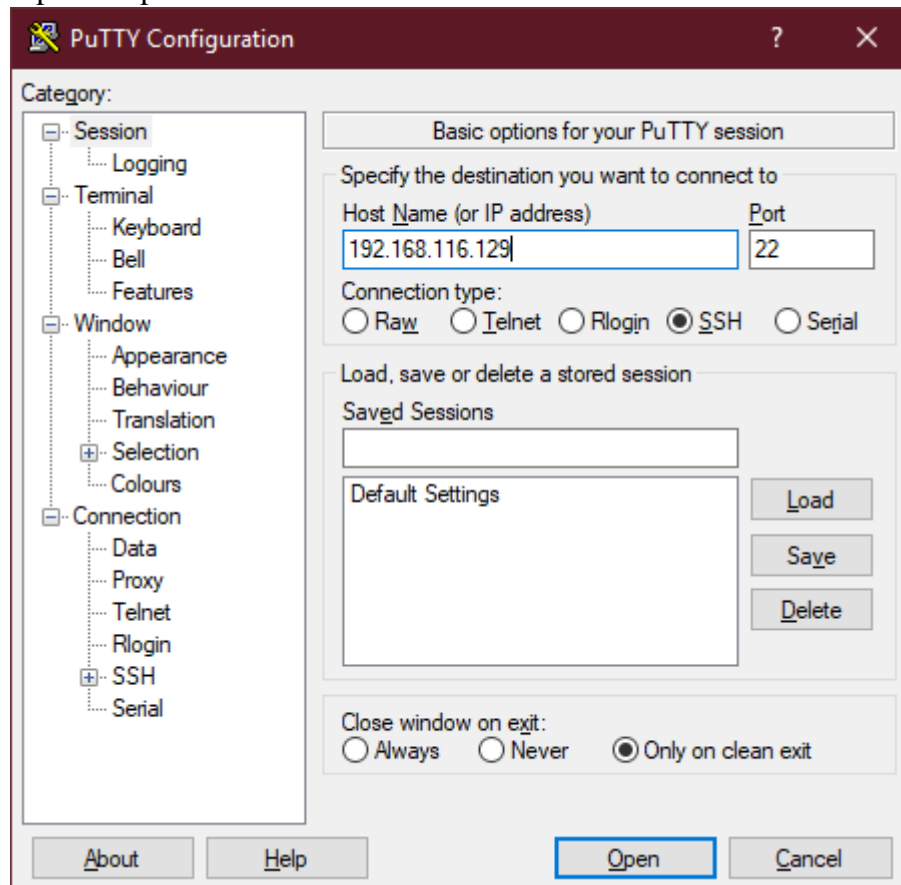
To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.



11.

To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.

1. Inputkan ip address linux



2. Masuk ke putty dan inputkan username password ubuntu yang telah dibuat

```
fajar@fajar-server: ~
login as: fajar
fajar@192.168.116.129'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 Fri Feb 14 07:29:49 UTC 2020

System load:  0.0               Processes:            163
Usage of /:   20.7% of 19.56GB   Users logged in:     1
Memory usage: 26%               IP address for ens33: 192.168.116.129
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.
```

1. digunakan untuk mengecek isi file yang tersedia

```
Selamat Datang Fajar !
Last login: Fri Feb 14 07:29:36 2020
fajar@fajar-server:~$ ls
fajar@fajar-server:~$
```

2. Digunakan untuk membuat file yang bernama pertemuan 2

```
fajar@fajar-server:~$ mkdir pertemuan-2
fajar@fajar-server:~$
```

- 3.

```
fajar@fajar-server:~$ ls -l
total 4
drwxrwxr-x 2 fajar fajar 4096 Feb 14 07:37 pertemuan-2
fajar@fajar-server:~$
```

- 4.

```
fajar@fajar-server:~$ cp -r pertemuan-2 pertemuan-1
fajar@fajar-server:~$
```

- 5.

```
fajar@fajar-server:~$ ls
pertemuan-1  pertemuan-2
fajar@fajar-server:~$
```



6. Digunakan untuk mengganti judul

```
fajar@fajar-server:~$ mv pertemuan-2 "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"  
fajar@fajar-server:~$
```

7. Setelah itu cd digunakan untuk mengisi pertemuan dengan menggunakan nano .txt

```
fajar@fajar-server:~$ cd "pertemuan 2 LAMPP"/  
fajar@fajar-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ nano biodata.txt  
fajar@fajar-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$
```

8. Cat biodata diunakan untuk melihat isi biodata.

```
fajar@fajar-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ cat biodata.txt  
123170078  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20
```

9. Kemudian tail digunakan untuk memperlihatkan tail pada biodata.txt

```
fajar@fajar-server:~/pertemuan 2 LAMPP$ tail biodata.txt
```

```
12
```

```
13
```

```
14
```

```
15
```

```
16
```

```
17
```

```
18
```

```
19
```

```
20
```