

**LAPORAN PEMROSESAN PARALEL
(NGINX, WORDPRESS, TABLEAU)**



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**FAKULTAS ILMU KOMPUTER
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- **LAPORAN STEP BY STEP CARA MENGUNDUH NGINX**

Cara mendownload dan menampilkan nginx

1. Login sebagai user di ubuntu server

```
Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS khairunnisa tty1
khairunnisa login: khairunnisa
Password:
Last login: Tue Oct 24 02:30:34 UTC 2023 from 192.168.83.197 on pts/1
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-156-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Wed Oct 25 04:05:35 UTC 2023

System load:  0.94               Processes:           96
Usage of /:   19.7% of 19.56GB   Users logged in:    0
Memory usage: 7%                IP address for enp0s3: 10.1.12.91
Swap usage:   0%

206 updates can be applied immediately.
167 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$
```

2. Gunakan perintah “sudo apt update” untuk memperbarui daftar paket yang tersedia

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for khairunnisa:
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Get:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [83.3 kB]
Get:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Fetched 261 kB in 3s (75.2 kB/s)
```

3. Menginstall dengan perintah “sudo apt install nginx”

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo apt install nginx
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core libfontconfig1 libgd3 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8
  libnginx-mod-http-geoip libnginx-mod-http-image-filter libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter
  libnginx-mod-mail libnginx-mod-stream libtiff5 libwebp6 libxpm4 nginx-common nginx-core
Suggested packages:
  libgd-tools fcgiwrap nginx-doc ssl-cert
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core libfontconfig1 libgd3 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8
  libnginx-mod-http-geoip libnginx-mod-http-image-filter libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter
  libnginx-mod-mail libnginx-mod-stream libtiff5 libwebp6 libxpm4 nginx nginx-common nginx-core
0 upgraded, 18 newly installed, 0 to remove and 42 not upgraded.
Need to get 2,464 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8,218 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] _
```

4. Mengecek apk yang diinstal dengan perintah “sudo ufw app list”

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo ufw app list
Available applications:
  Nginx Full
  Nginx HTTP
  Nginx HTTPS
  OpenSSH
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ _
```

5. Gunakan perintah sudo ufw allow ‘Nginx HTTP’ untuk Mengizinkan lalu lintas ke server web Nginx dan gunakan perintah “sudo ufw status” untuk memeriksa status

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo ufw allow 'Nginx HTTP'
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo ufw status
Status: inactive
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo ufw status
Status: active

To Action From
--
Nginx HTTP ALLOW Anywhere
Nginx HTTP (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$
```

6. Gunakan perintah “systemctl status nginx” untuk Memeriksa status layanan Nginx

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2023-10-25 13:44:58 UTC; 2min 36s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
    Main PID: 1888 (nginx)
      Tasks: 2 (limit: 2311)
    CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
            └─1888 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;
               └─1891 nginx: worker process

Oct 25 13:44:58 khairunnisa systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server: nginx:
Oct 25 13:44:58 khairunnisa systemd[1]: nginx.service: Failed to parse PID from file /run/systemd/units/nginx.service:
Oct 25 13:44:58 khairunnisa systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server: nginx:
lines 1-13/13 (END)
```

7. Gunakan perintah “curl -4 icanhazip.com” untuk mencari Alamat IP server

```
khairunnisa login: khairunnisa
Password:
Last login: Thu Oct 26 00:50:37 UTC 2023 on tty1
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-213-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Thu Oct 26 01:06:44 UTC 2023

System load:  0.88               Processes:    92
Usage of /:   19.6% of 19.52GB   Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 7%                IP address for enp0s3: 10.9.58.31
Swap usage:   0%

 * Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
   just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

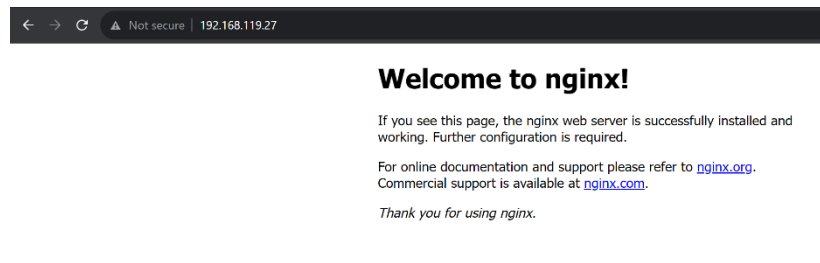
https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

42 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

New release '20.04.6 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ hostname -I
10.9.58.31
```



8. Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl stop nginx” untuk menghentikan layanan

Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl start nginx” untuk menjalankan ulang

Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl restart nginx” untuk merestart layanan

Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl reload nginx” untuk untuk memuat ulang konfigurasi

Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl disable nginx” untuk menonaktifkan layanan saat startup

Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl enable nginx” untuk mengaktifkan layanan

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl stop nginx
[sudo] password for khairunnisa:
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl start nginx
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl restart nginx
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl reload nginx
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl disable nginx
Synchronizing state of nginx.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/s
.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install disable nginx
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Synchronizing state of nginx.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/s
.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable nginx
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ _
```

9. Gunakan perintah “sudo mkdir -p /var/www/your_domain/html” untuk membuat direktori untuk domain

Gunakan perintah “sudo chown -R \$USER:\$USER

/var/www/your_domain/html” untuk mengubah kepemilikan direktori

Gunakan perintah “sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/your_domain” mengatur izin untuk direktori

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo mkdir -p /var/www/khairunnisa.com/html
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo chown -R $khairunnisa:$khairunnisa /var/www/khairunnisa.com/html
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/khairunnisa.com
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ _
```

10. Gunakan perintah “sudo nano /var/www/ your_domain /html/index.html” untuk Mengedit berkas index.html

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo nano /var/www/khairunnisa.com/html/index.html_
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /var/www/khairunnisa.com/html/index.html
<html>
<head>
  <title>Welcome to khairunnisa.com!</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Success! The khairunnisa.com server block is working!</h1>
</body>
</html>_
```

11. Gunakan perintah “sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/ your_domain” untuk Mengedit konfigurasi Nginx untuk domain

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/khairunnisa.com
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/nginx/sites-available/khairunnisa.com
server{
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;

    root /var/www/khairunnisa.com/html;
    index index.html index.htm
    index.nginx-debian.html;

    khairunnisa khairunnisa.com
    www.kkhairunnisa.com;

    location /{
        try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
    }
}
```

12. Gunakan perintah “sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/ your_domain /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/” untuk Membuat tautan simbolik dari konfigurasi ke direktori konfigurasi aktif:

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/khairunnisa.com /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$
```

13. Gunakan perintah “sudo nano /etc/nginx/nginx.conf” untuk Mengedit berkas konfigurasi utama Nginx

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

user www-data;
worker_processes auto;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
include /etc/nginx/modules-enabled/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 768;
    # multi_accept on;
}

http {

    ##
    # Basic Settings
    ##

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    # server_tokens off;

    # server_names_hash_bucket_size 64;
    # server_name_in_redirect off;

    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    ##
    # SSL Settings
    ##
```

14. Gunakan perintah “sudo nginx -t” untuk Memeriksa keabsahan konfigurasi Nginx

Gunakan perintah “sudo systemctl restart nginx” untuk Merestart layanan Nginx setelah melakukan perubahan konfigurasi

```
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo nginx -t
[sudo] password for khairunnisa:
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$ sudo systemctl restart nginx
khairunnisa@khairunnisa:~$
```

- LAPORAN STEP BY STEP MENDOWNLOAD WORDPRESS DAN BUATLAH 2 POSTINGAN

1. Login dan gunakan perintah “apt update && apt upgrade” untuk Memperbarui dan meng-upgrade paket di sistem

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# apt update && apt upgrade
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease
Reading package lists... 4%
```

2. Gunakan perintah “apt install apache2” untuk Menginstal server web Apache

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# apt install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0 ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
  www-browser apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom openssl-blacklist
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0 ssl-cert
0 upgraded, 10 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,730 kB of archives.
After this operation, 7,000 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

3. Gunakan perintah “systemctl status apache2” untuk Memeriksa status layanan Apache

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Drop-In: /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.d
            └─apache2-systemd.conf
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-10-26 02:15:22 UTC; 3min 2s ago
     Main PID: 15436 (apache2)
        Tasks: 55 (limit: 2311)
      CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
              └─15436 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                 15438 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                 15439 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Oct 26 02:15:21 khairunnisa systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Oct 26 02:15:21 khairunnisa apachectl[15411]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determ
Oct 26 02:15:22 khairunnisa systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

4. Gunakan perintah “apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client” untuk Menginstal server basis data MariaDB

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  galera-3 libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mysql-perl
  libdbi-perl libencode-locale-perl libfcgi-perl libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl
  libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl libjemalloc1
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libmysqlclient20 libterm-readkey-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl
  mariadb-client-10.1 mariadb-client-core-10.1 mariadb-common mariadb-server-10.1
  mariadb-server-core-10.1 mysql-common socat
```

5. Gunakan perintah “\$ mysql_secure_installation” untuk Menjalankan skrip keamanan untuk mengamankan instalasi MariaDB

```
Set root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB 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? [Y/n] 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? [Y/n] y
... Success!

By default, MariaDB 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? [Y/n] 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? [Y/n] _
```

6. Gunakan perintah “apt install php php-mysql” untuk Menginstal PHP dan ekstensi MySQL

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# apt install php php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.2 libsodium23 php-common php7.2 php7.2-cli php7.2-common php7.2-json
  php7.2-mysql php7.2-opcache php7.2-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.2 libsodium23 php php-common php-mysql php7.2 php7.2-cli php7.2-common
  php7.2-json php7.2-mysql php7.2-opcache php7.2-readline
0 upgraded, 12 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,135 kB of archives.
After this operation, 18.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

7. Gunakan perintah “nano /var/www/html/info.php” untuk Membuat berkas info.php untuk memeriksa konfigurasi PHP

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# nano /var/www/html/info.php_
```




```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /var/www/html/info.php
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

8. Gunakan perintah “sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql” untuk Menginstal modul PHP untuk Apache dan koneksi PHP ke MySQL

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
E: Unable to locate package libapache2-mod-php-mysql
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa#
```

192.145.138/info.php

PHP Version 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14



System	Linux khairunnisa 5.15.0-87-generic #97-Ubuntu SMP Mon Oct 2 21:09:21 UTC 2023 x86_64
Build Date	Aug 18 2023 11:41:11
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/8.1/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/8.1/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-dtype.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-gdlib.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-syssem.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20210902
PHP Extension	20210902
Zend Extension	420210902
Zend Extension Build	API420210902.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20210902.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, tlsv1.3
Registered Stream Filters	zlib.*, string.rot13, string.rot48, string.rot96, convert.*, iconv.*, iconv.*, iconv.*

9. Gunaakan perintah “mysql -u root -p” untuk Mengakses shell MySQL sebagai pengguna root

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 49
Server version: 10.1.48-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 Ubuntu 18.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE wordpress_db;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON wordpress_db.* TO 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

10. Gunakan perintah “cd /tmp && wget <https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz>” untuk Unduh paket terbaru WordPress

```
root@khairunnisa:/home/khairunnisa# cd /tmp && wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2023-10-26 02:50:48-- https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
Resolving wordpress.org (wordpress.org)... 198.143.164.252
Connecting to wordpress.org (wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 23465047 (22M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'latest.tar.gz'


latest.tar.gz          1%[          ] 323.61K  118KB/s
```

11. Gunakan perintah “tar -xvf latest.tar.gz” untuk Mengekstrak paket WordPress yang telah diunduh

```
wordpress/wp-admin/js/word-count.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/accordion.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/inline-edit-post.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/customize-widgets.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/inline-edit-post.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/updates.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media-upload.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/editor-expand.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media-gallery.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/common.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/tags-box.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/svg-painter.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/custom-background.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/color-picker.min.js
```

12. Gunakan perintah “cp -R wordpress /var/www/html/” untuk Menyalin isi direktori WordPress ke direktori root Apache
13. Gunakan perintah “chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/” untuk Mengubah kepemilikan direktori WordPress ke pengguna web server
14. Gunakan perintah “chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/wordpress/” untuk mengatur izin direktori WordPress sesuai standar keamanan
15. Gunakan perintah “\$ mkdir /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads” untuk Membuat direktori untuk unggahan di WordPress
16. Gunakan perintah “chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/” untuk Mengubah kepemilikan direktori unggahan ke pengguna web server
17. Gunakan perintah <https://server-ip/wordpress> Mengunjungi situs web WordPress yang baru diinstal melalui alamat IP server untuk menyelesaikan instalasi

```
root@khairunnisa:/tmp# cp -R wordpress /var/www/html/
root@khairunnisa:/tmp# chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/
root@khairunnisa:/tmp# chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/wordpress/
root@khairunnisa:/tmp# mkdir /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads
root@khairunnisa:/tmp# chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/
```



Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, you will need to know the following items:


1. Database name
2. Database username
3. Database password
4. Database host
5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database)

This information is being used to create a wp-config.php file. **If for any reason this automatic file creation does not work, do not worry. All this does is fill in the database information to a configuration file. You may also simply open wp-config-sample.php in a text editor, fill in your information, and save it as wp-config.php.** Need more help? [Read the support article on wp-config.php.](#)

In all likelihood, these items were supplied to you by your web host. If you do not have this information, then you will need to contact them before you can continue. If you are ready...

Let's go!

10.9.56.202/wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1



Below you should enter your database connection details. If you are not sure about these, contact your host.

Database Name

The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.

Username

Your database username.

Password

Your database password.

Hide

Database Host


You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.

Table Prefix

If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

Submit

.9.56.202/wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=2



All right, sparky! You've made it through this part of the installation. WordPress can now communicate with your database. If you are ready, time now to...

Run the installation.



Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

Information needed

Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.

Site Title

Username

Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

Password [Hide](#)
 Strong

Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

Your Email

Double-check your email address before continuing.

Search engine visibility ☐ Discourage search engines from indexing this site
It is up to search engines to honor this request.



Success!

WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!

Username khairunnisa

Password Your chosen password.

[Log in](#)

nisakhmaa_ 0 + New

Howdy, khairunnisa

Dashboard

Home

Updates

Posts

Media

Pages

Comments

Appearance

Plugins

Users

Tools

Settings

Collapse menu

Dashboard

Screen Options

Help

Welcome to WordPress!

[Learn more about the 6.3.2 version.](#)

Author rich content with blocks and patterns

Block patterns are pre-configured block layouts. Use them to get inspired or create new pages in a flash.

[Add a new page](#)

Customize your entire site with block themes

Design everything on your site — from the header down to the footer, all using blocks and patterns.

[Open site editor](#)

Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles

Tweak your site, or give it a whole new look! Get creative — how about a new color palette or font?

[Edit styles](#)

PHP Update Recommended

Your site is running on an outdated version of PHP (7.2.24-0ubuntu0.18.04.17), which does not receive security updates. It should be updated.

What is PHP and how does it affect my site?

PHP is one of the programming languages used to build WordPress. Newer versions of PHP receive regular security updates and may increase your site's performance. The minimum recommended version of PHP is 7.4.

Quick Draft

Title

Content

What's on your mind?

Drag boxes here

2 POSTINGAN:

nisakhrnaa_

Sample Page

3 LINGKARAN KEHIDUPAN

Halo GenZers

Pada tau ga nihh tentang Lingkaran Kehidupan?
Kalau belum, jangan sampai terlewatkan dan simak postingan ini baik-baik nih sebagai pedoman hidup kamu 😊!!

Apasih Lingkaran Kehidupan itu?

Lingkaran kehidupan yang dimaksud disini adalah 3 sisi kehidupan kita yang menggambarkan pribadi kita dengan lingkungan sekitar kita. Tentunya, pribadi kita akan berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar kita bukan? Nah, dalam kehidupan kita, terdapat 3 lingkaran yang membentuk pribadi kita, yaitu Circle Of Control, Circle Of Influence, dan Circle of Concern.

Lalu, bagaimana cara kita mengendalikan ketiga lingkaran tersebut? Berikut Penjabaran dari ketiga lingkaran tersebut 😊

1. Circle Of Control

Lingkaran pertama adalah Circle Of Control yaitu dinamika yang bisa kita kendalikan sesuai dengan kehendak kita. Circle yang terakhir circle of control. Hal-hal yang termasuk di dalam circle of control adalah pikiran, perasaan, emosi dan tindakan kita. Tidak ada yang dapat mengendalikan hal-hal ini kecuali kita memberikan seseorang untuk mengendalikannya.

2. Circle Of Influence

Lingkaran kedua adalah Circle of Influence yaitu dinamika atau persoalan kehidupan yang dapat kita pengaruhi. Circle of influence adalah kejadian-kejadian yang masih dapat kita pengaruhi. Contohnya adalah kebijakan dari atasan, kejadian di keluarga, kejadian di lingkungan sosial, dan peristiwa yang terjadi akibat dari keputusan kita sendiri. Area ini tentunya sudah menjadi bagian dari kehidupan kita sehari-hari. Berikan perhatian yang cukup dalam bentuk sikap dan waktu untuk semua mengatasi kejadian atau persoalan yang masuk dalam kategori circle of influence. Efektifitas kita dalam mengelola lingkaran ini akan membuat hidup kita akan lebih baik dan memuaskan.

3. Circle Of Concern

Lingkaran ketiga adalah Circle of Concern yaitu berbagai kejadian kehidupan yang terjadi diluar kendali kita namun memberikan dampak kepada kita. Bila dilihat dari kuantitasnya dapat dilihat kejadian di dalam Circle of Concern lebih banyak dan beragam dibandingkan dengan Circle of Influence dan Circle of Control. Kebanyakan orang tersita waktunya menghadapi peristiwa atau persoalan yang berada di dalam area circle of concern. Inilah yang menyebabkan mereka suatu saat akan merasa frustrasi karena tidak menemukan jalan keluar atau penyelesaian. Dari ketiga lingkaran tersebut, mana sih yang paling penting kita fokusin?

Tantangan hidup yang paling penting adalah bagaimana kita mengelola circle of influence dan circle of Control. Circle of Influence dan Circle of Control adalah hal-hal yang masih dapat kita kendalikan/pengaruhi. Efektifitas kita dalam mengelola lingkaran ini akan membuat hidup kita akan lebih baik dan memuaskan. Dalam circle of control adalah terdapat pikiran, perasaan, emosi dan tindakan kita sendiri. Sehingga fokus kita itu hanya untuk mengembangkan yang ada di dalam (yang bisa kita kendalikan) bukan di luar.

Untuk itu, fokus kepada circle of control dan influence akan menjadikan kita menjadi seorang yang proaktif, positif dan maju terus.

5 Teknik Belajar yg harus kamu ketahui!

1. Teknik Podomoro

Teknik Podomoro merupakan cara belajar yang memiliki durasi singkat. Biasanya dilakukan dengan 25 menit belajar & 5 istirahat.

2. Teknik Feynman

Teknik ini merupakan metode pembelajaran yang menyederhanakan topik atau gagasan dalam pikiran dan mengungkapkannya kepada orang lain dalam bahasa yang jelas dan ringkas.

3. Teknik Eat That Frog

Teknik Eat That Frog merupakan suatu metafora untuk melakukan pekerjaan/kegiatan yang terpenting dan tersulit terlebih dahulu.

4. Teknik Cornell

Teknik ini merupakan metode untuk mengambil, mengatur, dan meninjau catatan mengenai suatu materi pelajaran menjadi 3 bagian (judul, materi, dan kesimpulan) yg dibahas secara spesifik.

5. Teknik SQ3R

SQ3R merupakan singkatan dari Survey, Question, Read, Recall/Recite, and

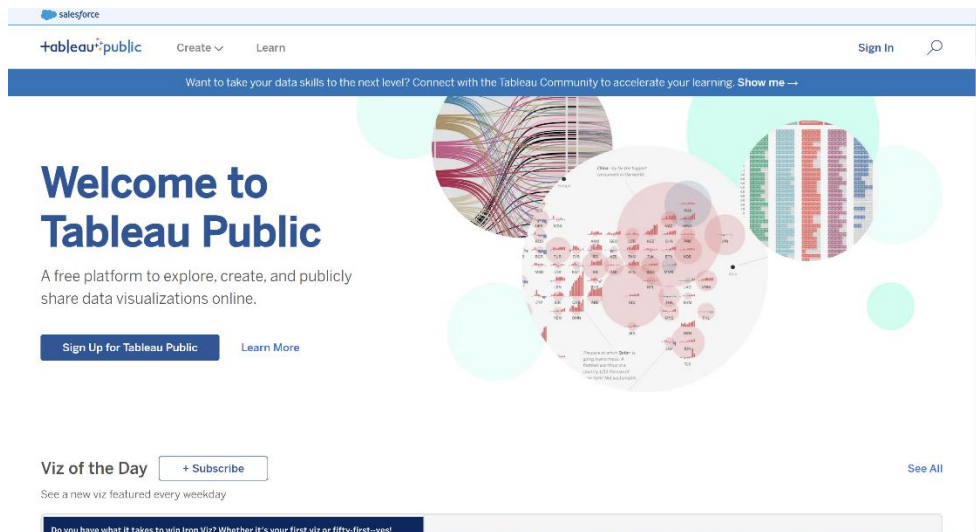
The screenshot displays the WordPress dashboard interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation icons and labels: Dashboard, Posts, All Posts, Add New, Categories, Tags, Media, Pages, Comments (with a red notification bubble), Appearance, Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main area is titled 'Posts' and includes an 'Add New' button. Below this, there are filters for 'All (2)', 'Published (2)', and 'Trash (2)', along with bulk action and filter buttons. A table lists the posts:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Author	Categories	Tags		Date
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 LINGKARAN KEHIDUPAN 🍌	khairunnisa	—	—	—	Published 2023/10/28 at 1:10 pm
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 Teknik Belajar yg harus kamu ketahui!	khairunnisa	Uncategorized	—		Published 2023/10/28 at 9:33 am
<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Author	Categories	Tags		Date

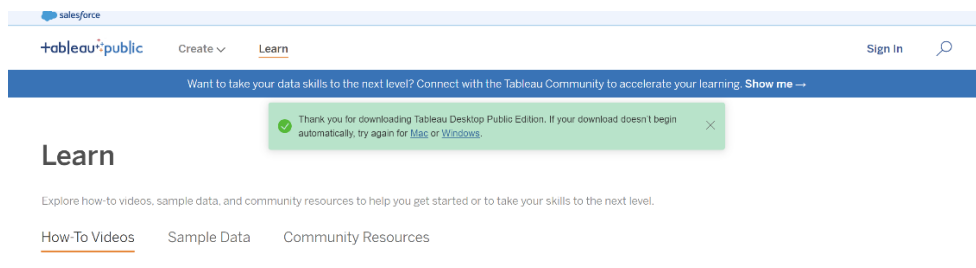
Below the table are 'Bulk actions' and 'Apply' buttons. The footer of the dashboard area says 'Thank you for creating with [WordPress](#)' and 'Version 6.3.2'.

- **LAPORAN STEP BY STEP CARA MENDOWNLOAD TABLEAU DAN MEMBUAT VISUALISASI DATA**

1. Buka situs web tableau, pilih versi tableau public

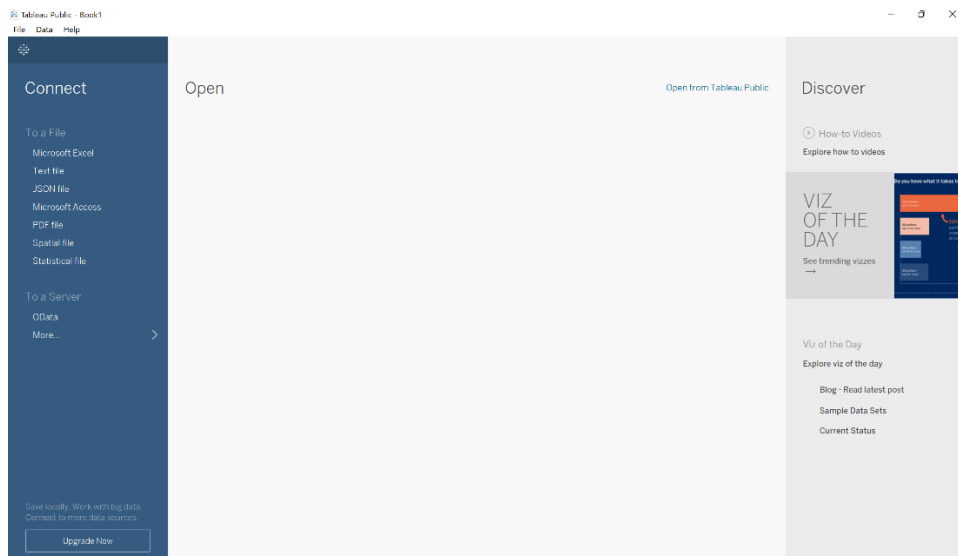


2. Pilih Platform yang akan digunakan, seperti Windows atau macOS

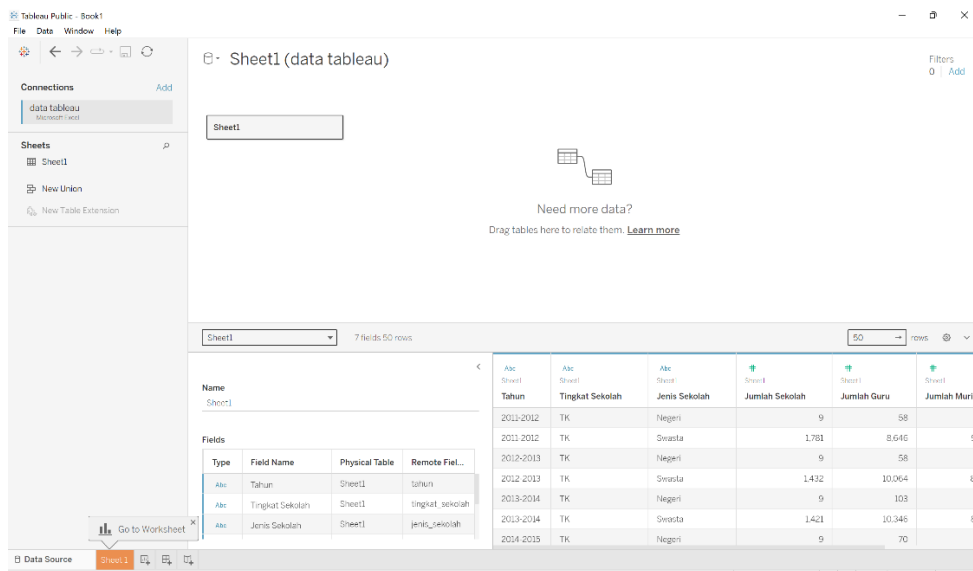


3. Instalasi tableau, aktivasi dan registrasi

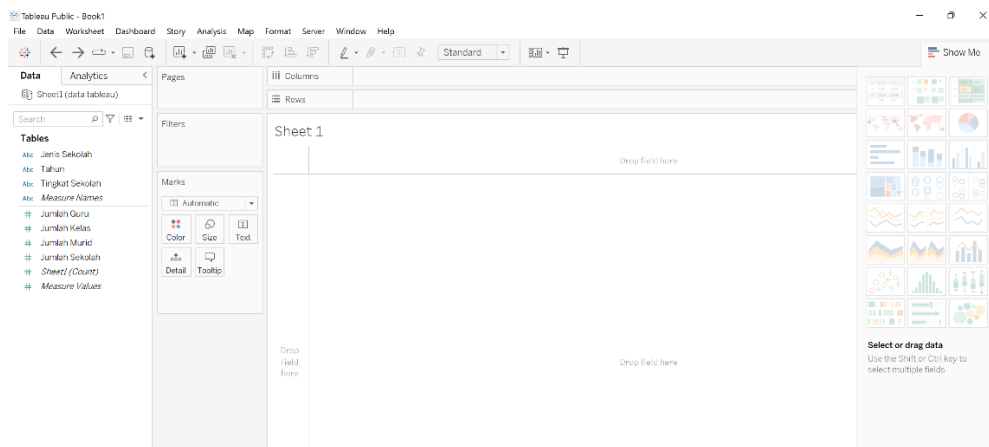




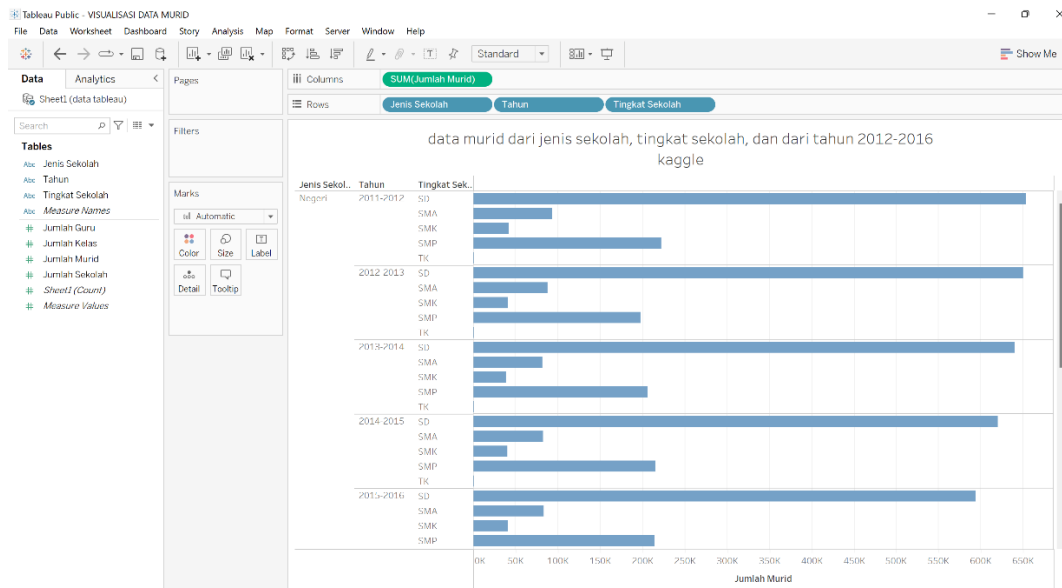
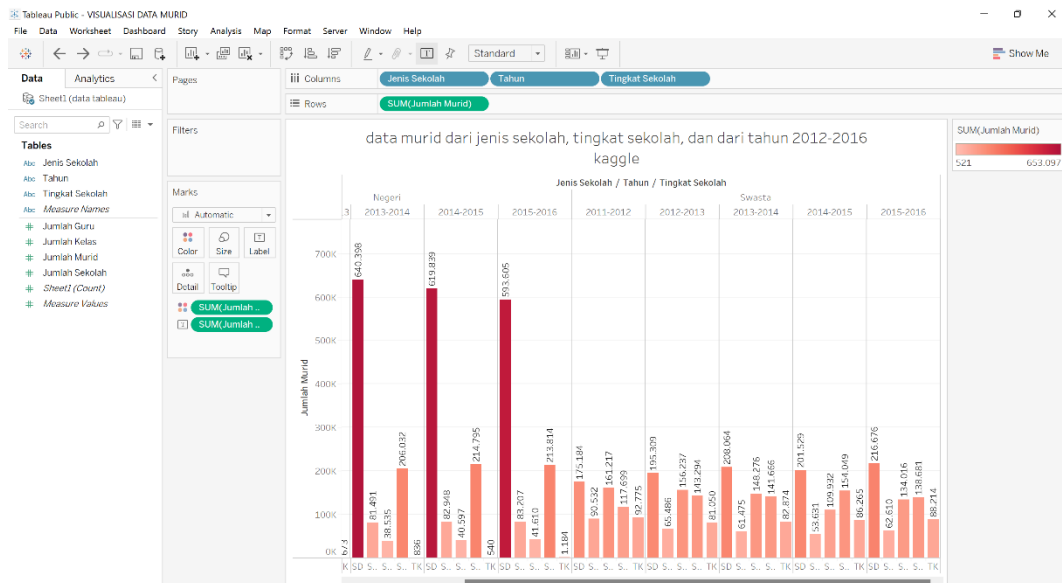
4. Masukkan data (school dataset yang bersumber dari Kaggle)

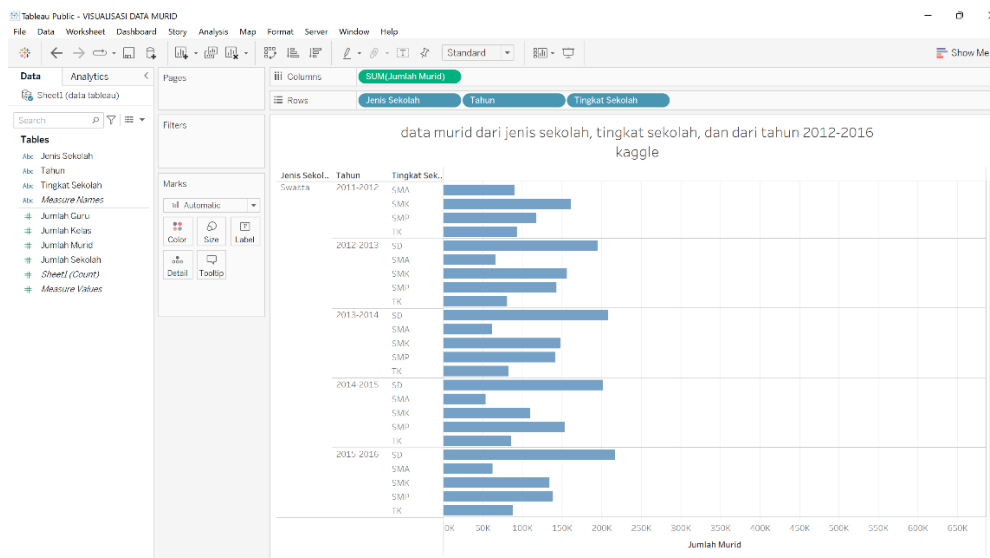
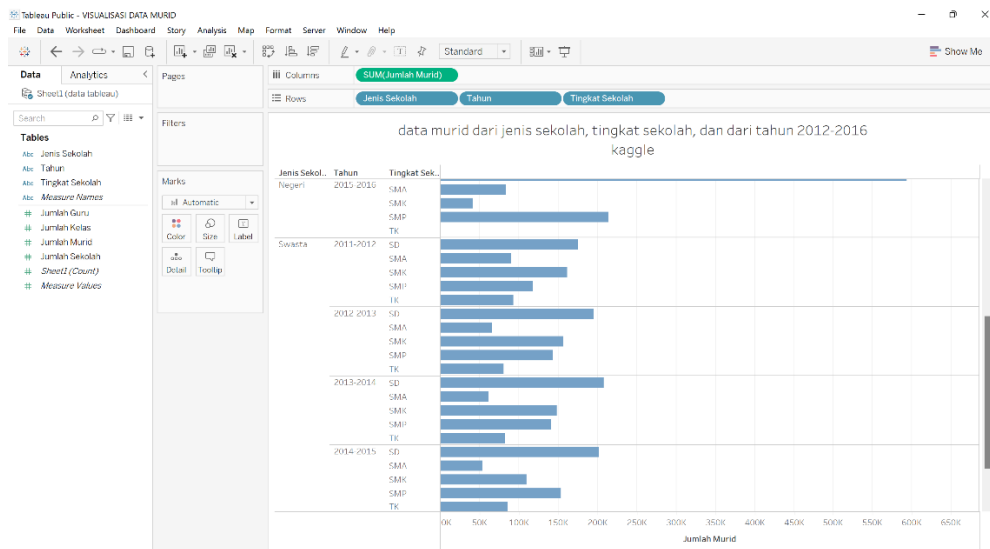


5. Kolom berisi jenis sekolah, tahun, dan tingkat sekolah, sedangkan baris berisi jumlah murid



6. Warna yang paling tebal/terang adalah jumlah yang paling tinggi, warna yang pudar adalah jumlah yang paling sedikit. Masukkan ke label agar dapat melihat tingkat jumlah yang paling banyak sampai ke yang paling sedikit





7. Hasil visualisasi data yang di posting di tableau public

