

# **Website Wordpress**

**Membuat Website Dan Database Melalui Ubuntu**



## **Keamanan Basis Data**

**ANDI FADHIL AKBAR SYAHBANA**

**4332101003**

**RKS 3A REG PAGI**

**Program Studi Rekayasa Keamanan Siber**

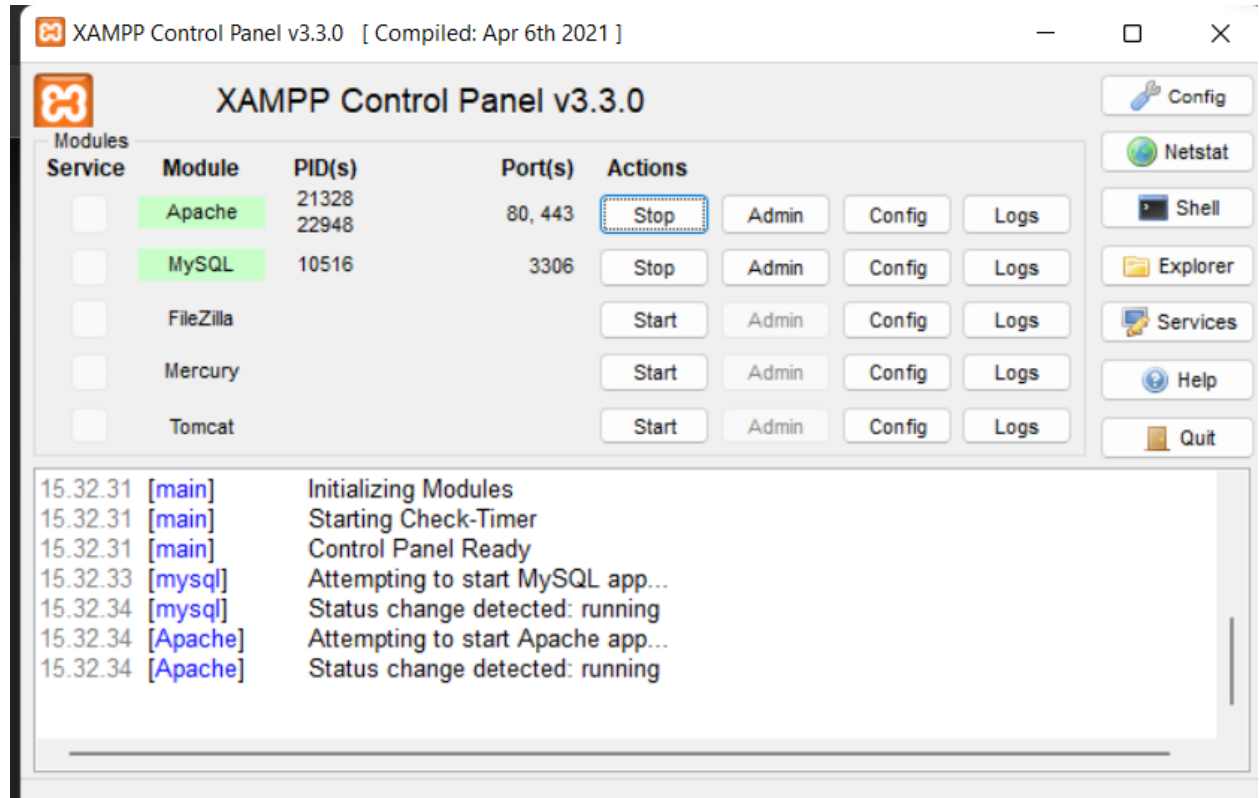
**Jurusan Teknik Informatika**

**Politeknik Negeri Batam**

**2022**

# 1. Membuat Website Mysql

Untuk Memulai Step 1 Yaitu Start Pada Apache Dan Mysql

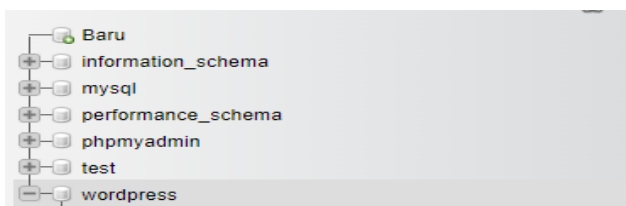


Langkah Pertama Install File Wordpress Berikut : <https://wordpress.org/download/>

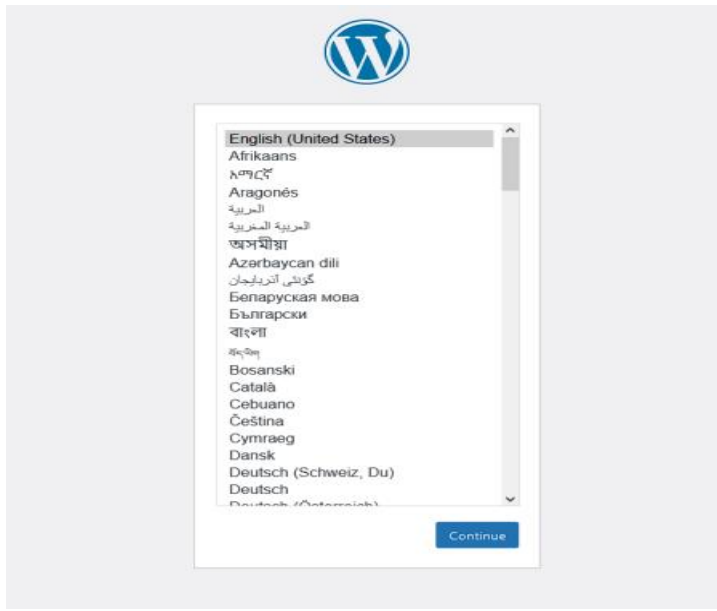
Langkah Kedua Yaitu Buat Database Dengan Nama Wordpress ( Boleh Nama Lain ) Dengan Masuk Ke Folder C : Lalu Pilih Folder Xampp Dan Buka Htdocs



Lalu File Wordpress Yg Telah Didownload Di Extract Di Htdocs , Jika Sudah Selesai Masuk Ke Dalam " Localhost/Phpmyadmin/ " Lalu Buat Database Baru Untuk Nama Di Sesuaikan Dengan File Pada Htdocs

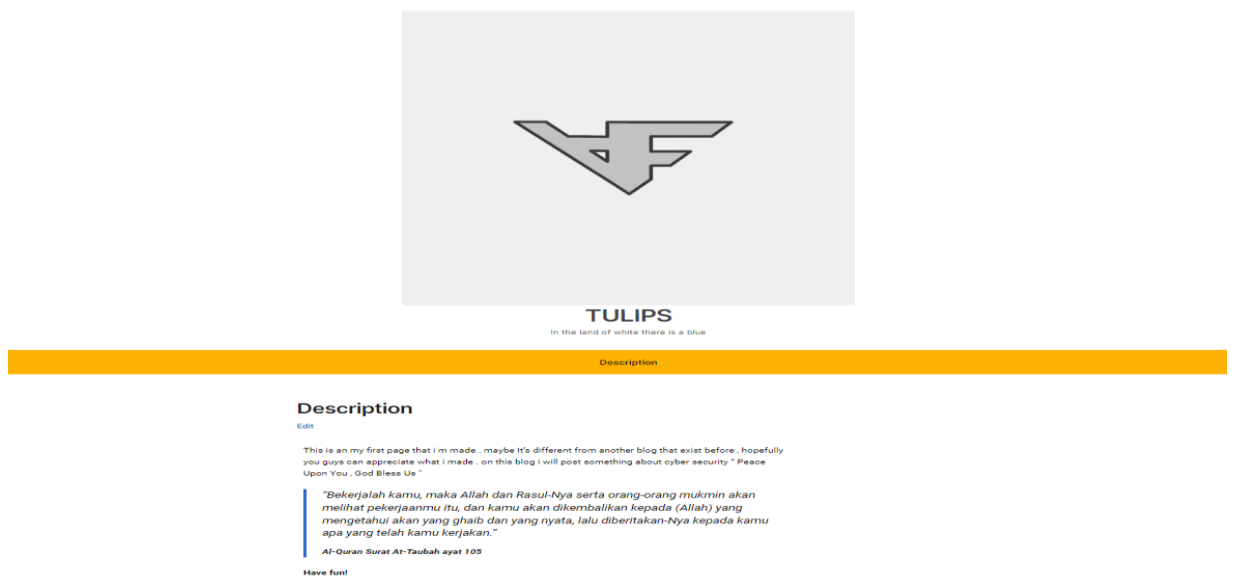


Lakukan Instalasi Dengan Mengakses Wordpress Melalui Browser. Pada Browser, Masukkan Url Berikut: <http://localhost/wordpress> , Hasil Dari Tampilan Ini Adalah Sebagai Berikut:



Setelah Melakukan Tahap2 Penginstalan Maka Website Wordpress Sudah Bisa Di Akses Bersamaan Dengan Mysql Pada Xampp

### Berikut Website Wordpress Pertama Yang Telah Dibuat

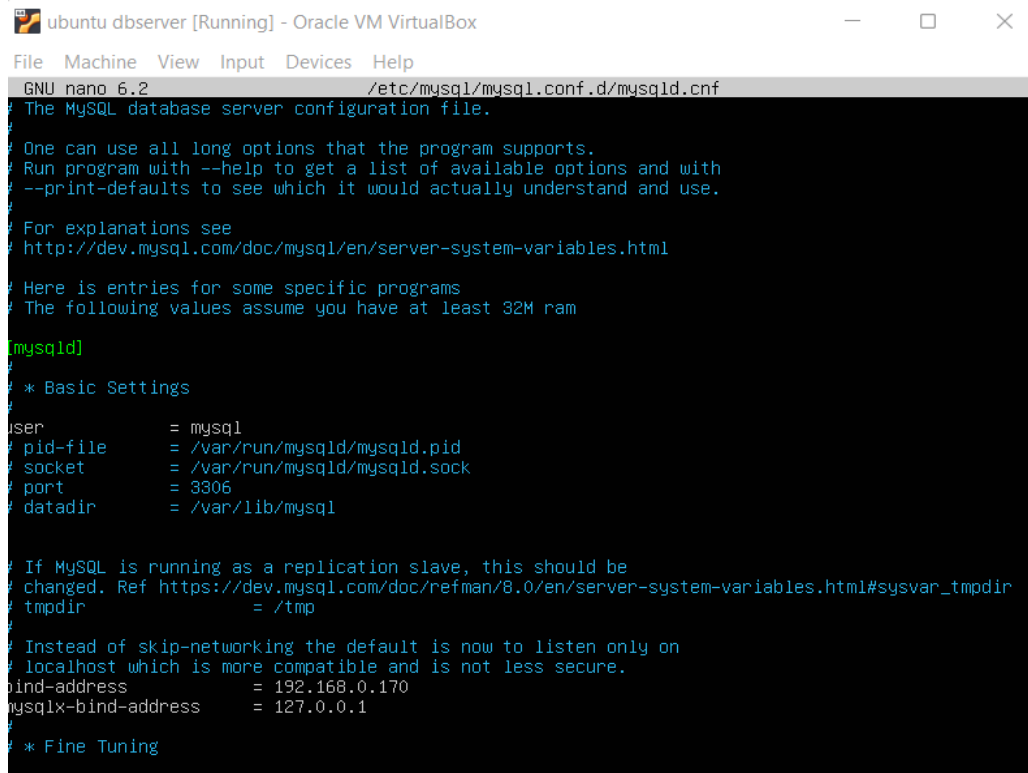


**Source** : Materi Pertemuan Week 1 Pemograman Berorientasi Objek

**Link** : [Praktikum 1 - Php Environment.Pdf \(Polibatam.Ac.Id\)](#)

## 2. Membuat 3 Website Melalui Ubuntu Beserta Database

- Untuk Membuat Website Pada Ubuntu Kita Perlu Menyiapkan 2 Vm Machine Yang Berguna Untuk Web Server Dan Database Server
- Setelah 2 VM Sudah Di Setting Baik Network Dan Lain2 Maka Yang Pertama ialah Masuk Ke Database Server Lalu Lakukan Update Pada Ubuntu Dengan “ sudo apt-get update “ Jika Sudah Install Mysql Dengan Memasukan “ sudo apt install mysql-server “
- Jika Sudah Cek Ip Dengan “ ip a “ Jika Sudah Mendapatkan Ip Yang Akan Dipakai Masukan Perintah “ sudo nano /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf “
- jika sudah masuk ke GNU nano ubah bind ip address sesuai denga ip pada ubuntu database server



```
ubuntu dbserver [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
# The MySQL database server configuration file.
#
# One can use all long options that the program supports.
# Run program with --help to get a list of available options and with
# --print-defaults to see which it would actually understand and use.
#
# For explanations see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/server-system-variables.html
#
# Here is entries for some specific programs
# The following values assume you have at least 32M ram
[mysqld]
#
# * Basic Settings
#
user                = mysql
# pid-file           = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
# socket             = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
# port               = 3306
# datadir            = /var/lib/mysql
#
# If MySQL is running as a replication slave, this should be
# changed. Ref https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_tmpdir
# tmpdir             = /tmp
#
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
# bind-address        = 192.168.0.170
mysqlx-bind-address  = 127.0.0.1
#
# * Fine Tuning
```

- Jika Sudah Restart Mysql Dengan “ sudo systemctl restart mysql “ Setelah Restart Kitab Isa Masuk Ke Mysql Dengan “ sudo mysql “

```

ubuntu@server:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql
ubuntu@server:~$ sudo mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.30-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

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

```

- Setelah Berada Pada Mysql Kita Akan Membuat User Yaitu Dengan Memasukan Input Perintah Seperti Berikut :

```

mysql> create user 'ubuntu1'@'192.168.0.184' identified by '12345';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'ubuntu1'@'192.168.0.184';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your
MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'priveleges' at line 1
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

```

- Jika Sudah Pindah Ke Ubuntu Web Server Lalu Lakukan Update Sama Seperti Database Server Yaitu Dengan “ sudo apt-get update “ Jika Sudah Install Mysql Client Pada Database Server Dengan Perintah Berikut : sudo apt install mysql-client
- Selanjutnya Login Web Server Pada Database Server Dengan Memasukan Ip Database Server Kedalam Web Server Seperti Berikut : mysql -u ubuntu1 -h 192.168.0.170

```

ubuntu@server:~$ mysql -u ubuntu1 -h 192.168.0.170 -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 8.0.30-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql>

```

- Lalu Pada Mysql Masukan “ \s’ Untuk Melihat Keterangan Dari Database Ubuntu Yang Telah Dibuat

```
mysql> \s
-----
mysql Ver 8.0.30-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 for Linux on x86_64 ((Ubuntu))

Connection id:          9
Current database:
Current user:           ubuntu1@192.168.0.184
SSL:                   Cipher in use is TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
Current pager:          stdout
Using outfile:          ''
Using delimiter:        ;
Server version:         8.0.30-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)
Protocol version:       10
Connection:             192.168.0.170 via TCP/IP
Server characterset:    utf8mb4
Db      characterset:    utf8mb4
Client characterset:    utf8mb4
Conn.  characterset:    utf8mb4
TCP port:               3306
Binary data as:         Hexadecimal
Uptime:                 5 min 30 sec

Threads: 3 Questions: 10 Slow queries: 0 Opens: 149 Flush tables: 3 Open tables: 68 Queries per
second avg: 0.030
-----

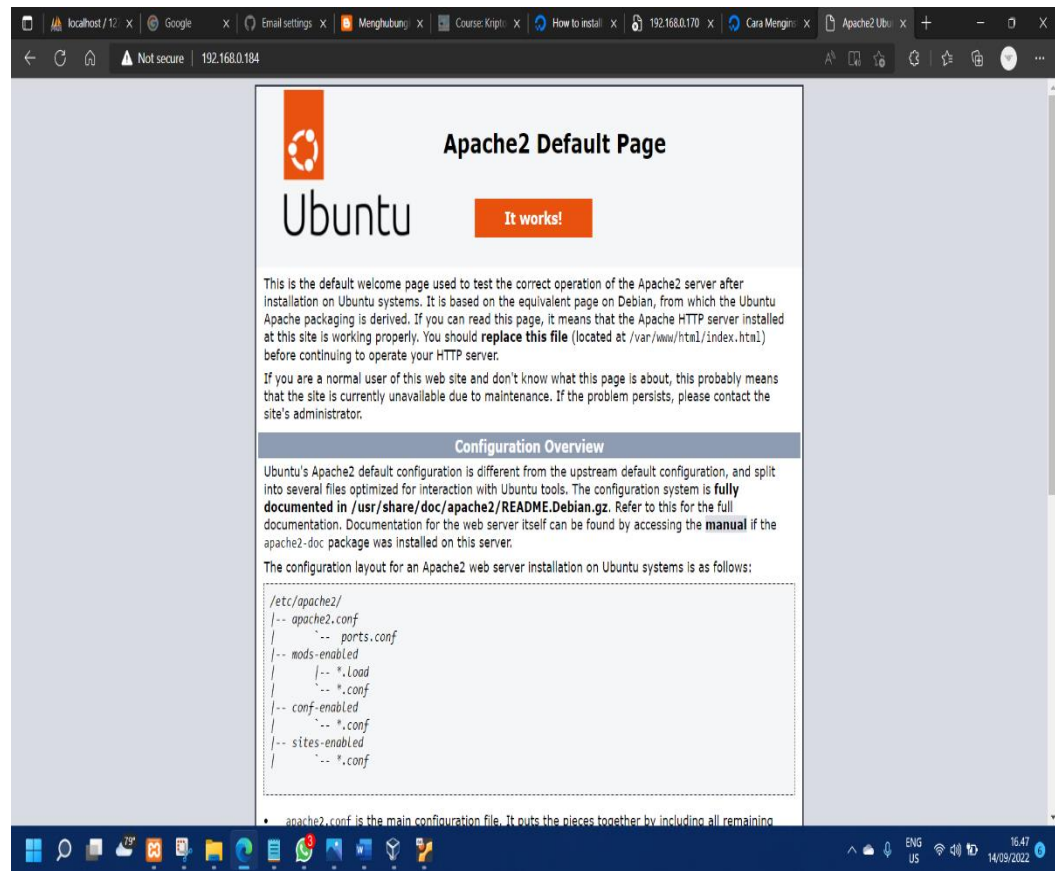
mysql>
```

- Langkah Selanjutnya ialah Meginstall Apache2 Pada Web Server Dengan Perintah “ sudo apt install apache2 “ Seperti Berikut :

```
ubuntuserver@zipthree:~$ systemctl status apache
Unit apache.service could not be found.
ubuntuserver@zipthree:~$ systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-09-14 09:43:39 UTC; 45s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
  Main PID: 2568 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 1033)
   Memory: 4.9M
      CPU: 30ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─2568 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2570 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─2571 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

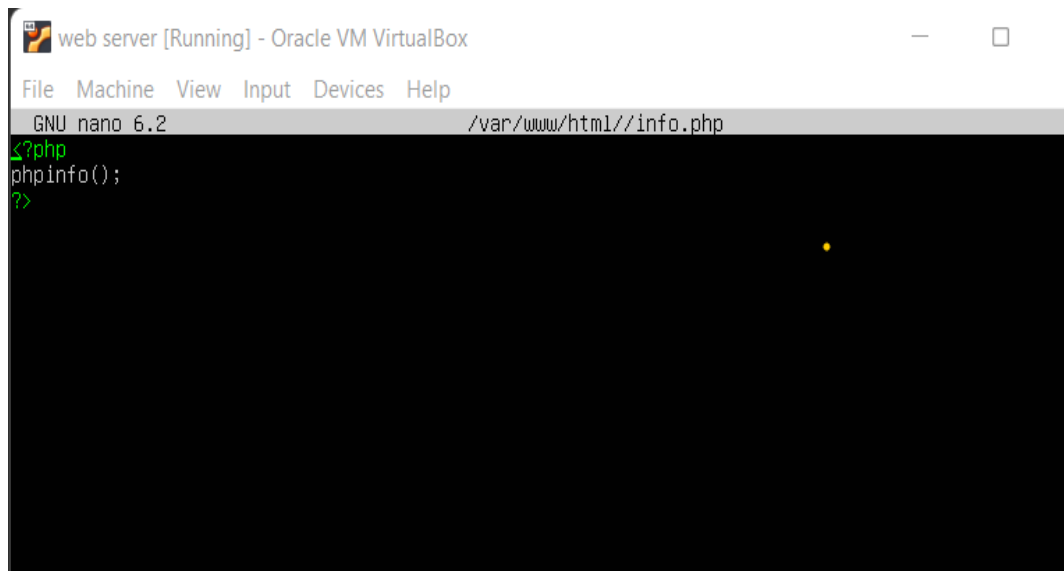
Sep 14 09:43:39 zipthree systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Sep 14 09:43:39 zipthree apachectl[2567]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
Sep 14 09:43:39 zipthree systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-16/16 (END)
```

- Masukan Ip Server Pada Browser Untuk Mengecek Apakah Apache Sudah Dapat Diakses Seperti Berikut :

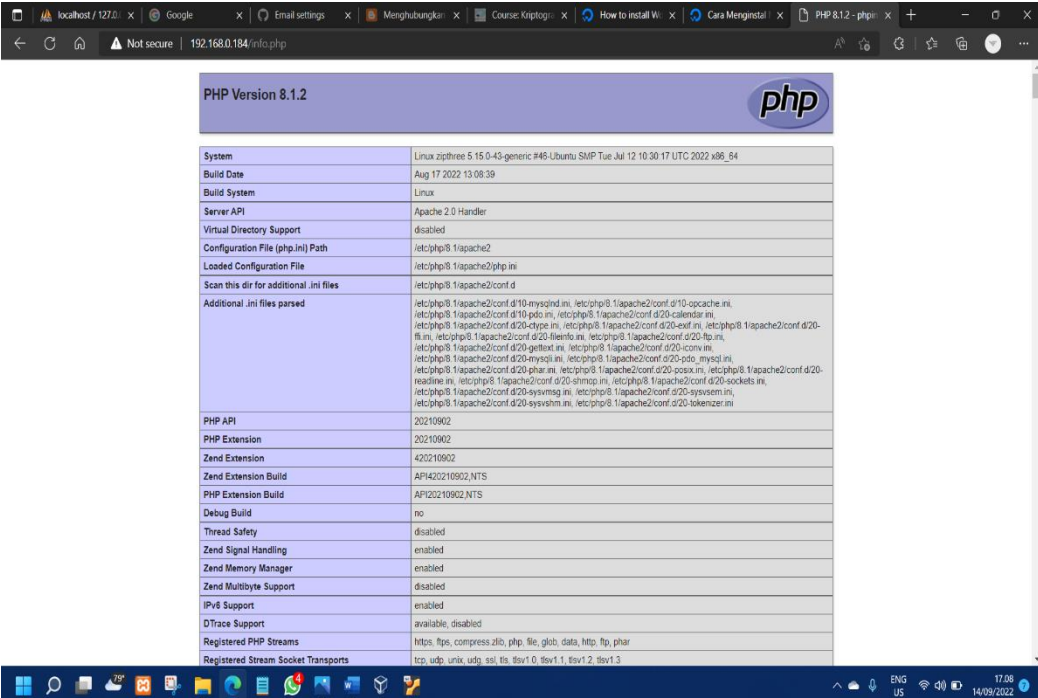


- Install Php Dengan Perintah “ `sudo apt install php php-mysql` ”
- Selanjutnya Masuk Ke GNU nano yaitu “ `sudo nano /var/www/html/info.php` ”  
Lalu Pada Gnu Nano Ketik Seperti Berikut :

```
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```



- Jika Sudah Tersimpan Buka Browser Lalu Ketik Ip Server Untuk Mengecek Apakah Web Server Sudah Terhubung Ke Dalam Php Nya



PHP Version 8.1.2	
System	Linux zipthree 5.15.0-43-generic #45-Ubuntu SMP Tue Jul 12 10:30:17 UTC 2022 x86_64
Build Date	Aug 17 2022 13:08:39
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php8.1/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php8.1/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-intl.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php8.1/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

- Jika Sudah Berhasil Masuk Kembali Ke Mysql Pada Web Server Lalu Buat Database Baru Seperti Berikut :

```
mysql> create database wordpress_db;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> create user 'wp_user'@'localhost' identified by 'ubuntuserver'
-> ^C
mysql> create user 'wp_user'@'localhost' identified by 'ubuntuserver';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> grant all on wordpress_db.* to 'wp_user'@'localhost' identified by 'ubuntuserver';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'identified by 'ubuntuserver'' at line 1
mysql> grant all on wordpress_db *.* to 'wp_user'@'localhost';
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
mysql> grant all on wordpress_db.* to 'wp_user'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> _
```

- Jika Sudah Dibuat Database Untuk Wordpress Maka Selanjutnya ialah Masukan Perintah “ sudo cd /tmp && wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz

```
ubuntuserver@zipthree:~$ cd /tmp && wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2022-09-14 10:32:13-- 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: 21172479 (20M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'latest.tar.gz'

latest.tar.gz          100%[=====] 20.19M  2.79MB/s   in 79s
2022-09-14 10:33:45 (260 KB/s) - 'latest.tar.gz' saved [21172479/21172479]
ubuntuserver@zipthree:/tmp$ _
```



- Selanjut Nya Masukkan Command “ sudo tar -xvf latest.tar.gz “

```
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
wordpress/wp-admin/js/auth-app.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/code-editor.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/common.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/set-post-thumbnail.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/postbox.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/color-picker.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/password-strength-meter.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/customize-nav-menus.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/editor-expand.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/code-editor.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/set-post-thumbnail.js
wordpress/wp-admin/options-permalink.php
wordpress/wp-admin/widgets.php
wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php
wordpress/wp-admin/install.php
wordpress/wp-admin/admin-header.php
wordpress/wp-admin/post-new.php
wordpress/wp-admin/themes.php
wordpress/wp-admin/options-reading.php
wordpress/wp-trackback.php
wordpress/wp-comments-post.php
ubuntuuser@zipthree:/tmp$ _
```

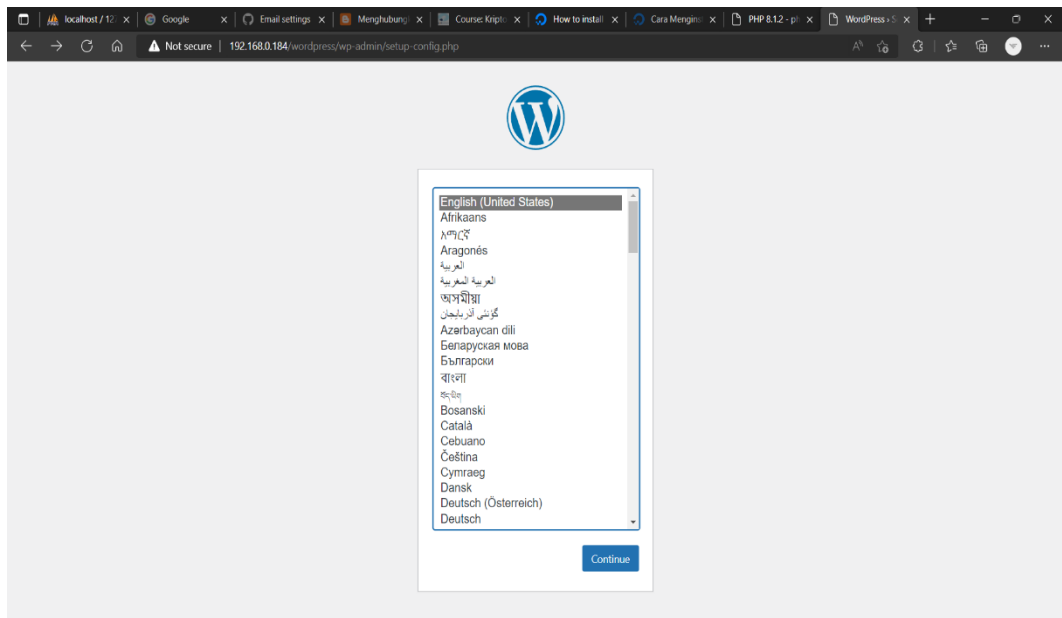
- Lalu Masukkan Juga Command-Command Pada Gambar Berikut :

```
ubuntuuser@zipthree:/tmp$ sudo cp -R wordpress /var/www/html/
ubuntuuser@zipthree:/tmp$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/
ubuntuuser@zipthree:/tmp$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/wordpress/

ubuntuuser@zipthree:/tmp$ sudo mkdir /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads
ubuntuuser@zipthree:/tmp$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/up
ds/
```

- Jika Sudah Masuk Ke Browser Lalu Masukkan Ip Server Wordpress Seperti Perintah Berikut  
<https://192.168.0.170/wordpress>  
Maka Akan Langsung Direct Ke Wordpress Seperti Berikut Dan Ikuti Step-Step  
Penginstalan

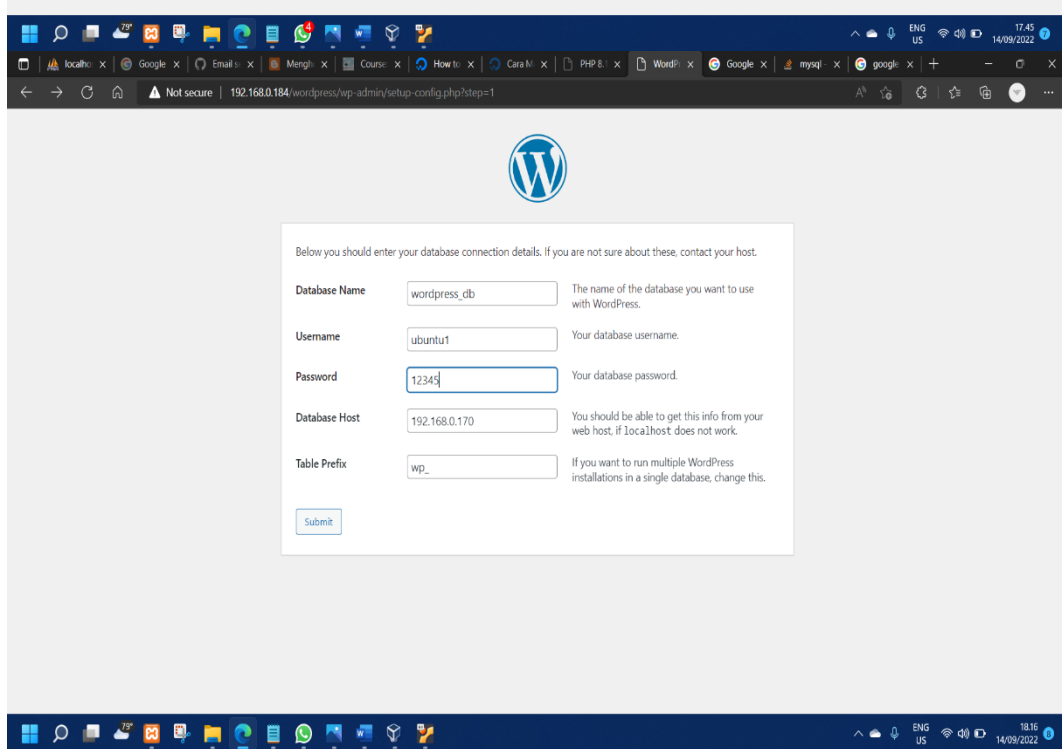
## Web #1



The screenshot shows the WordPress installation language selection screen. The browser address bar indicates the URL is 192.168.0.184/wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php. A list of languages is displayed, with 'English (United States)' selected. A 'Continue' button is at the bottom right of the language selection box.

English (United States)  
Afrikaans  
አማርኛ  
Aragonés  
العربية  
العربية المغربية  
অসমীয়া  
گۆنئی آذربایجان  
Azərbaycan dili  
Беларуская мова  
Български  
বাংলা  
български  
Bosanski  
Català  
Cebuano  
Čeština  
Cymraeg  
Dansk  
Deutsch (Österreich)  
Deutsch

Continue



The screenshot shows the WordPress installation database configuration screen. The browser address bar indicates the URL is 192.168.0.184/wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1. The screen prompts the user to enter database connection details. The fields are filled with the following values: Database Name (wordpress\_db), Username (ubuntu1), Password (12345), Database Host (192.168.0.170), and Table Prefix (wp\_). A 'Submit' button is at the bottom left of the form.

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.

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

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**  [Show](#)  
Very weak  
**Important:** You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

**Confirm Password** ☒ Confirm use of weak password

**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.

[Install WordPress](#)



### Success!

WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!

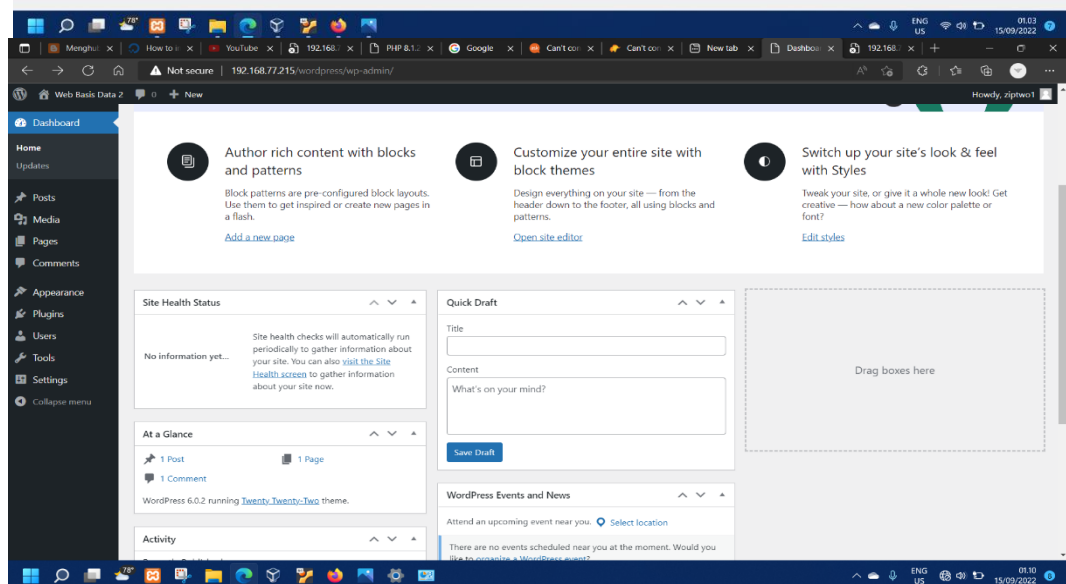
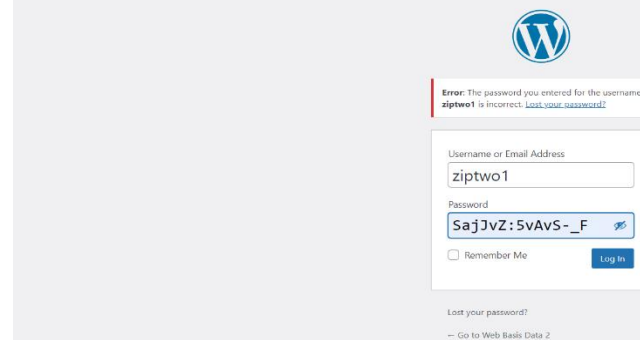
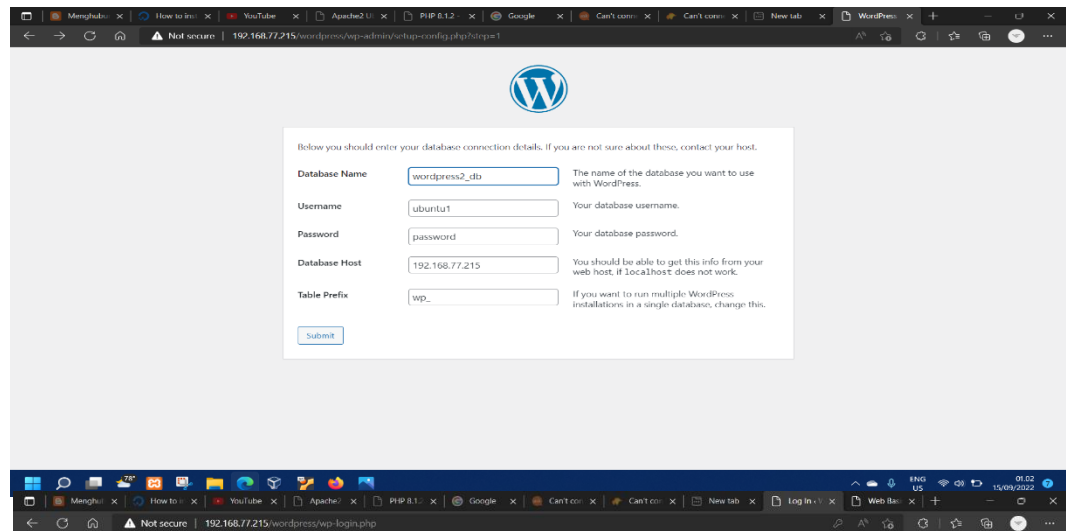
**Username** zipthree4

**Password** Your chosen password.


[Log in](#)

LALU UNTUK WEBSITE 2 DAN 3 DIBUAT BESERTA DATABASE NYA,BERIKUT WEB 2 DAN 3

## Web #2



## Web #3



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.

**Database Host**

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

**Table Prefix**


 Web Basis Data 3 Customize 2 0 + New



# Web Basis Data 3

WEB PERSONAL

[Home](#) [Some Little Thing](#)



WELCOME TO WEB BASIS DATA 3

## Home

September 12, 2022

ZIP1.2 • Uncategorized

**SEMESTER 1 RKS2021 MATA KULIAH POLTEKNIK NEGRi BATAM**

DASAR KEAMANAN SIBER Database-System-ConceptDownload

Search

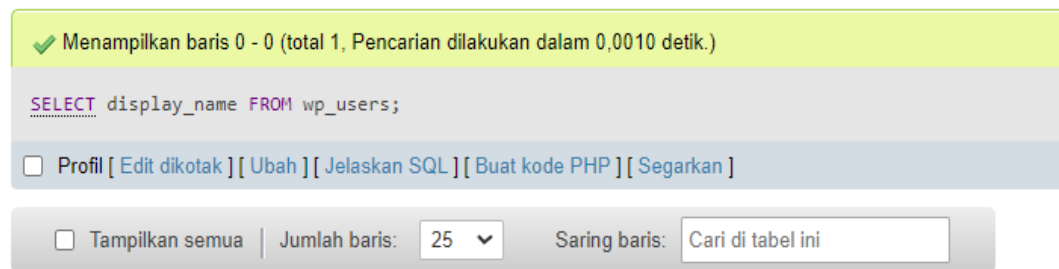
Search

**Source** : DigitalOcean dan NokenLab

**Link** : [How to install WordPress on Ubuntu 18.04 | DigitalOcean](#) , [Menghubungkan WEB Server dan Database Server Yang Terpisah | Ubuntu Server 20.04 ~ NokenLab](#)

### 3. Kegunaan Dari Query Select, Wait, Union Dan - -

#### - Query Select



✓ Menampilkan baris 0 - 0 (total 1, Pencarian dilakukan dalam 0,0010 detik.)

```
SELECT display_name FROM wp_users;
```

☐ Profil [ Edit dikotak ] [ Ubah ] [ Jelaskan SQL ] [ Buat kode PHP ] [ Segarkan ]

☐ Tampilkan semua | Jumlah baris: 25 ▾ Saring baris: Cari di tabel ini

Pada Query Select Digunakan Untuk Memilih Data Dari Database Sehingga Data Yang Dikembalikan Disimpan Dalam Tabel Hasil, Yang Disebut Kumpulan Hasil

#### - Query Union



✓ Menampilkan baris 0 - 1 (total 2, Pencarian dilakukan dalam 0,0025 detik.)

```
SELECT user_email FROM wp_users UNION SELECT user_login FROM wp_users;
```

☐ Profil [ Edit dikotak ] [ Ubah ] [ Jelaskan SQL ] [ Buat kode PHP ] [ Segarkan ]

☐ Tampilkan semua | Jumlah baris: 25 ▾ Saring baris: Cari di tabel ini

Extra options

user_email
andifadhil2003@gmail.com
ZiPit

Union Digunakan Untuk Menggabungkan Kumpulan Hasil Dari Dua Atau Lebih Pernyataan Select, Setiap Pernyataan Select Dalam Union Harus Memiliki Jumlah Kolom Yang Sama Serta Harus Memiliki Tipe Data Yang Serupa Dan Setiap Pernyataan Select Juga Harus Dalam Urutan Yang Sama

- Query Wait ( Sleep )

✓ Menampilkan baris 0 - 0 (total 1, Pencarian dilakukan dalam 5,0144 detik.)

```
SELECT *, sleep(5) FROM wp_users;
```

☐ Profil [\[ Edit dikotak \]](#) [\[ Ubah \]](#) [\[ Jelaskan SQL \]](#) [\[ Buat kode PHP \]](#) [\[ Segarkan \]](#)

☐ Tampilkan semua | Jumlah baris: 25 | Saring baris: Cari di tabel ini

Extra options

	ID	user_login	user_pass	user_nicename	user_email
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Ubah</a> <a href="#">Salin</a> <a href="#">Hapus</a>	1	ZIPit	\$P\$BHhCQqSrVp3yIxLtZQrToAxkLGcMfL/	zipit	andifadhil2003@gmail.com

Query Sleep Sebagai Pengganti Karena Perintah Wait Tidak Tersedia Di Mysql. Sleep Adalah Perintah Untuk Menunda Keluaran Sebelum Dikembalikan

- Query Comment

✓ MySQL memberikan hasil kosong (atau nol baris). (Pencarian dilakukan dalam 0,0001 detik.)

```
-- SELECT * FROM wp_users;
```

[\[ Edit dikotak \]](#) [\[ Ubah \]](#) [\[ Buat kode PHP \]](#)

Query Comment Merupakan Salah Satu Dari 3 Tipe Query Yang Berada Didalam Mysql Yang Berfungsi Untuk Menjelaskan Bagian Dari Pernyataan Sql

source : DosenIT , W3schools

link : [15 Perintah Dasar SQL Paling Lengkap - DosenIT.com](#) , [SQL UNION Operator \(w3schools.com\)](#)