

**MAKALAH  
PENGANTAR TELEKOMUNIKASI  
UBUNTU SERVER WITH WORDPRESS OR HTML BY  
PUTTY (SSH)**



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Oleh :

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Dosen Pembimbing :

Adi hermansyah S.Kom, M.T.

**SISTEM KOMPUTER I B  
FAKULTAS ILMU KOMUTER  
UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA  
2020/2021**

## SOFTWARE YANG DIBUTUHKAN :

1. Putty .
2. VirtualBox .
3. VirtualBox Extension
4. OS Linux Ubuntu server 20.04

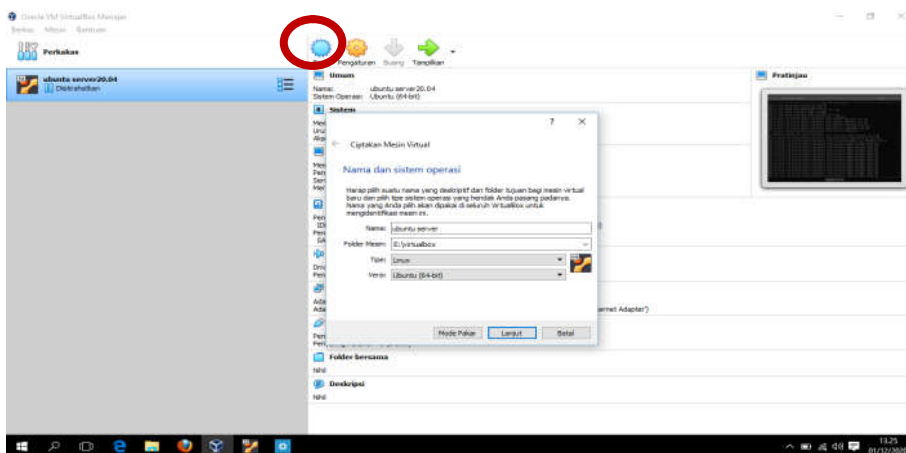
## PROSES Pengerjaan :

### 1. Download dan Install Software yang Diperlukan

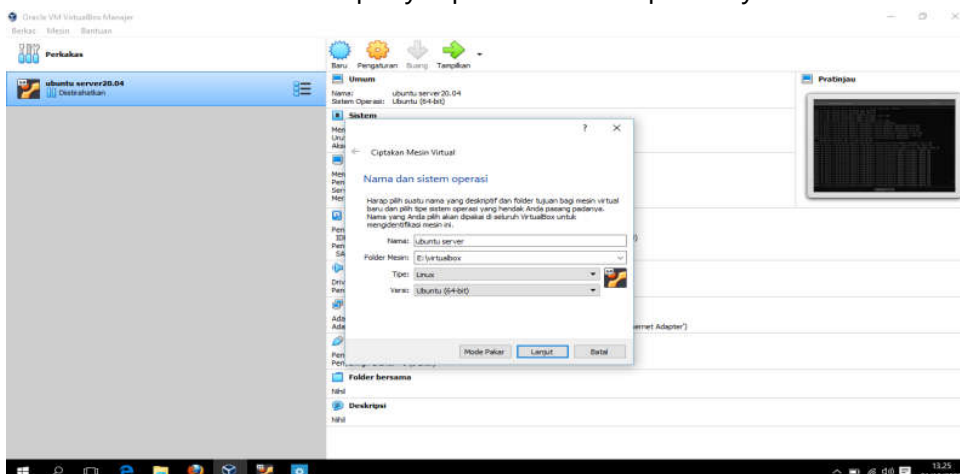
- A. Mendownload Aplikasi yang di atas,
- B. Install aplikasi Putty, VirtualBox, dan VirtualBox Extension.

### 2. Membuat Virtual Machine (VM) dan Menginstall Ubuntu Server pada VirtualBox

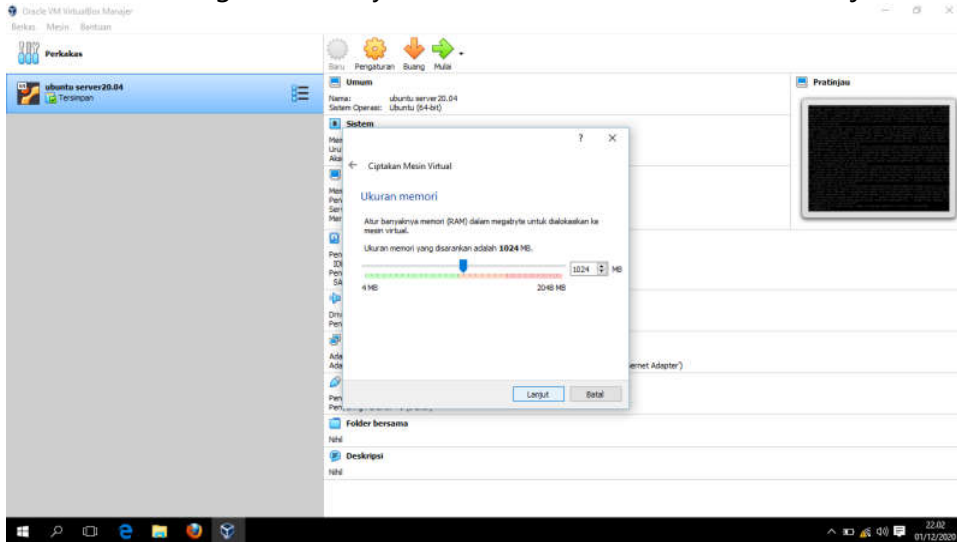
- A. Jalankan VirtualBox. Tampilannya akan seperti gambar dibawah
- B. Membuat Virtual Machine (VM) baru.
  - Langkah pertama untuk membuat VM, silahkan klik “New”.



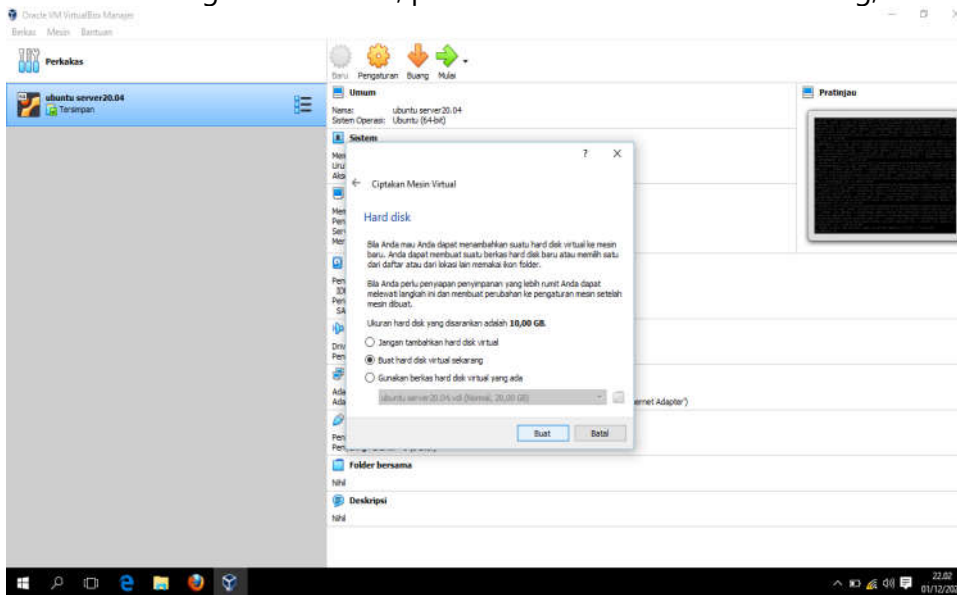
- Isi kolom name Ubuntu Server pada bagian create virtual machine.
- Tentukan lokasi penyimpanan sistem operasinya machine folder.



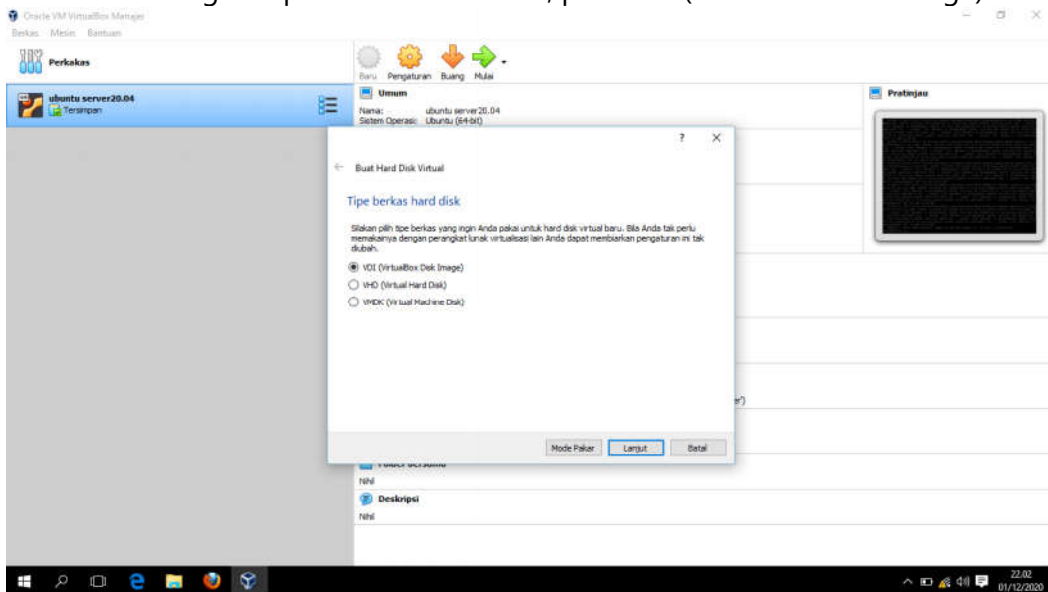
- Lalu dibagian memory size , tentukan ukuran RAM, klik lanjut



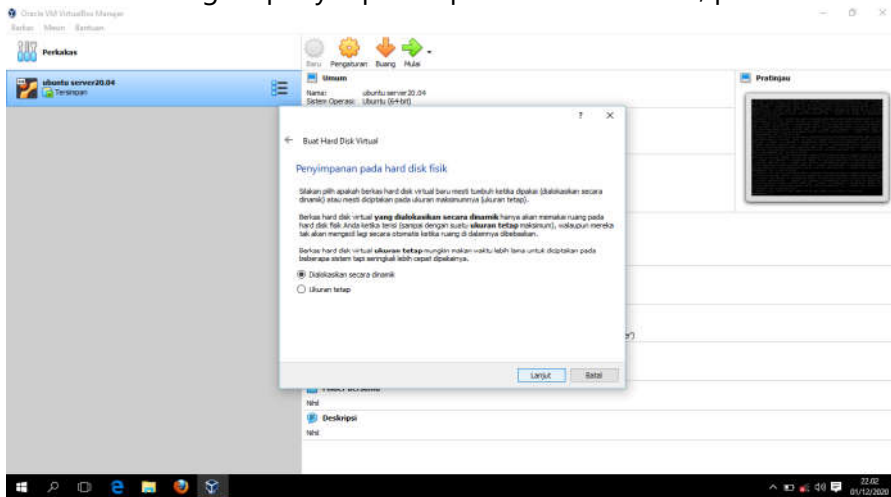
- Pada bagian Hard disk , pilih buat hard disk virtual sekarang, klik buat.



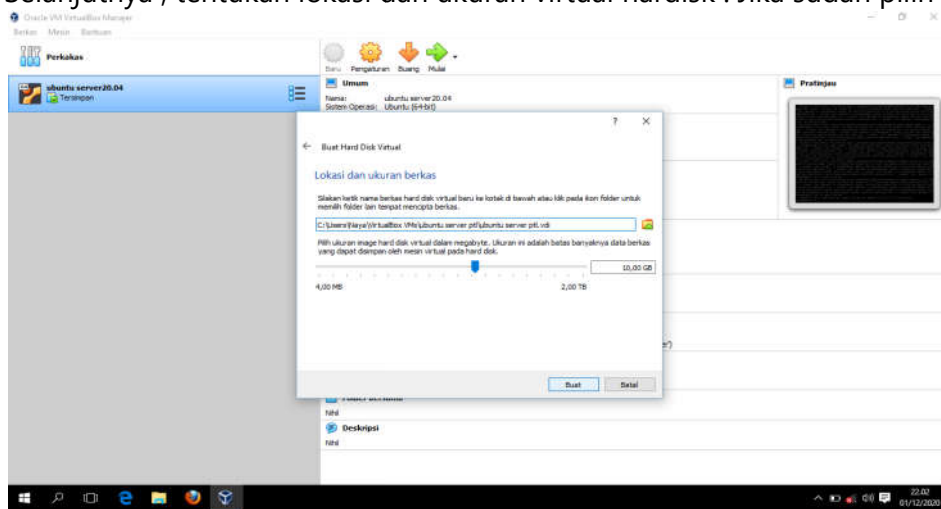
- Pada bagian tipe berkas Hard disk , pilih **VDI** (VirtualBox Disk Image). Lalu **lanjut**.



- Pada bagian penyimpanan pada hard disk fisik, pilih **Dialokasikan secara dinamik**. klik **lanjut**.

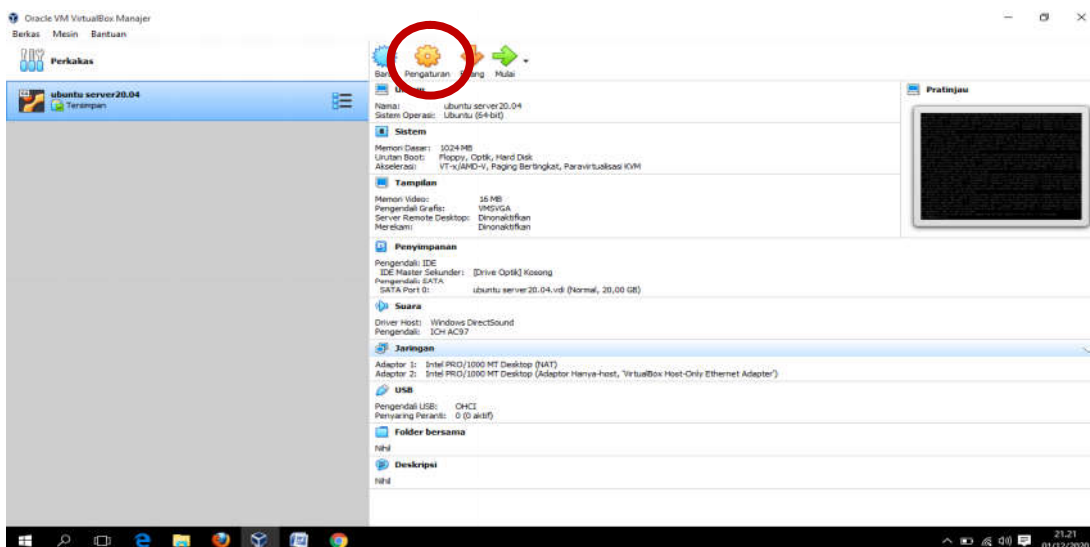


- Selanjutnya, tentukan lokasi dan ukuran virtual hardisk. Jika sudah pilih **buat**.

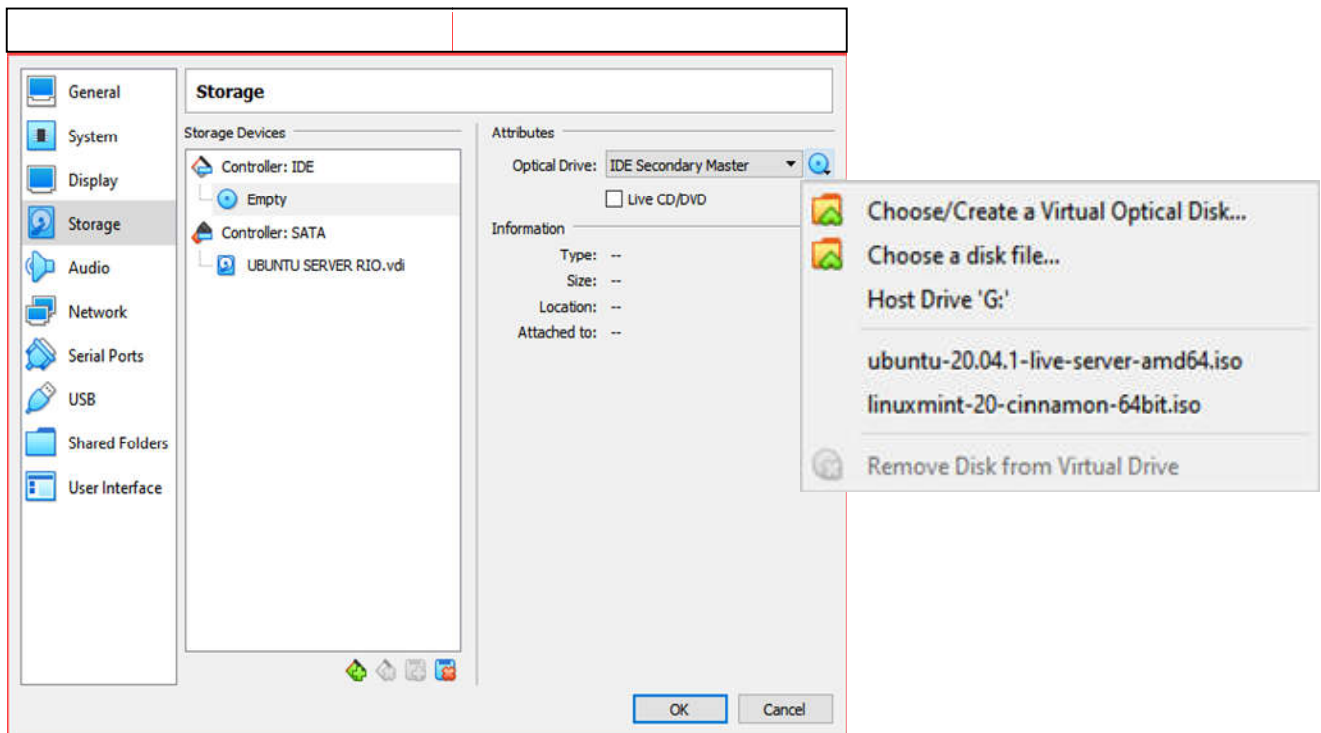


Setelah selesai membuat Virtual Machine (VM) selanjutnya ialah menginstall Ubuntu Server pada Virtual Machine yang telah dibuat barusan.

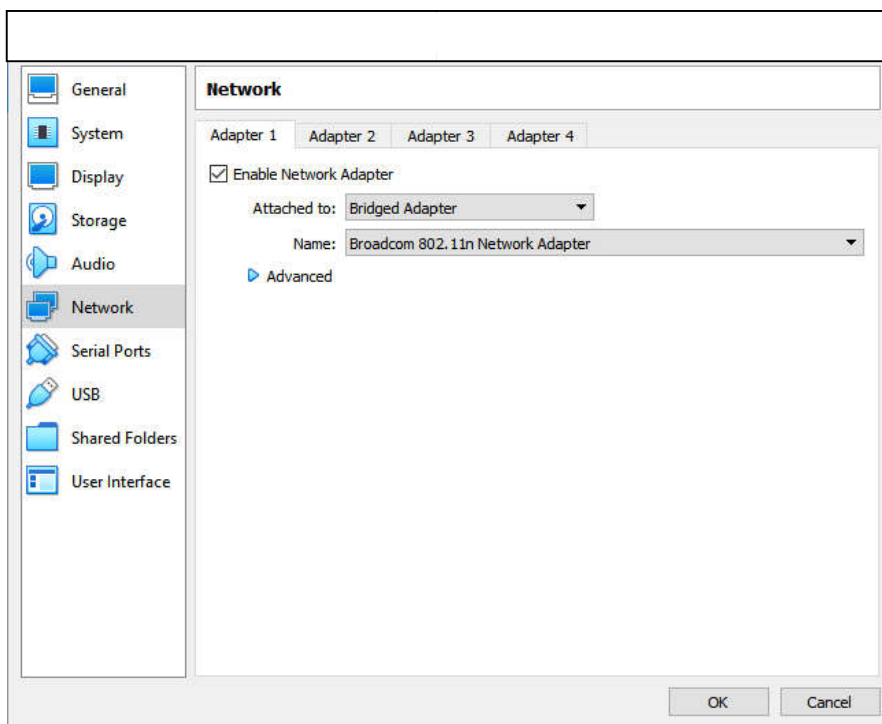
- Selanjutnya pilih menu **pengaturan/ Ctrl + S**.



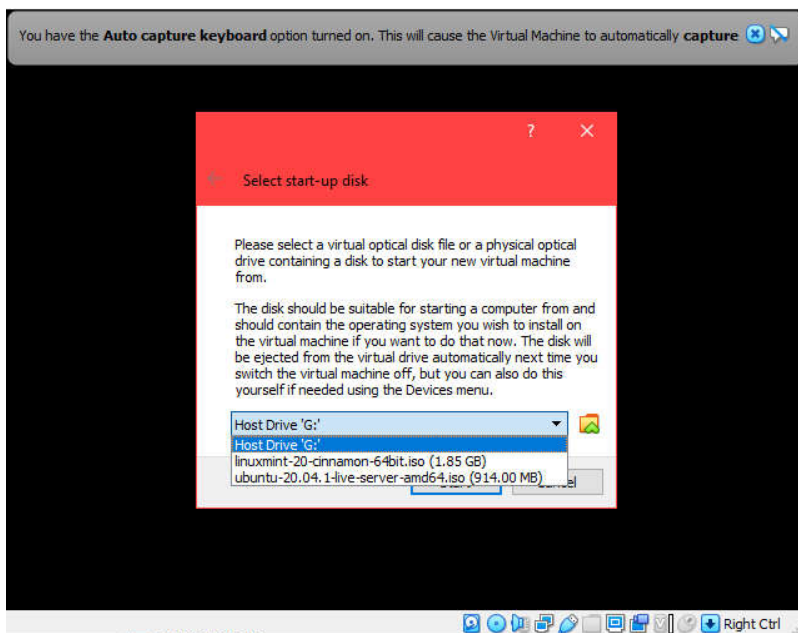
- Pada menu tab **Storage**.
- pilih icon Add optical drive , seperti pada gambar di bawah



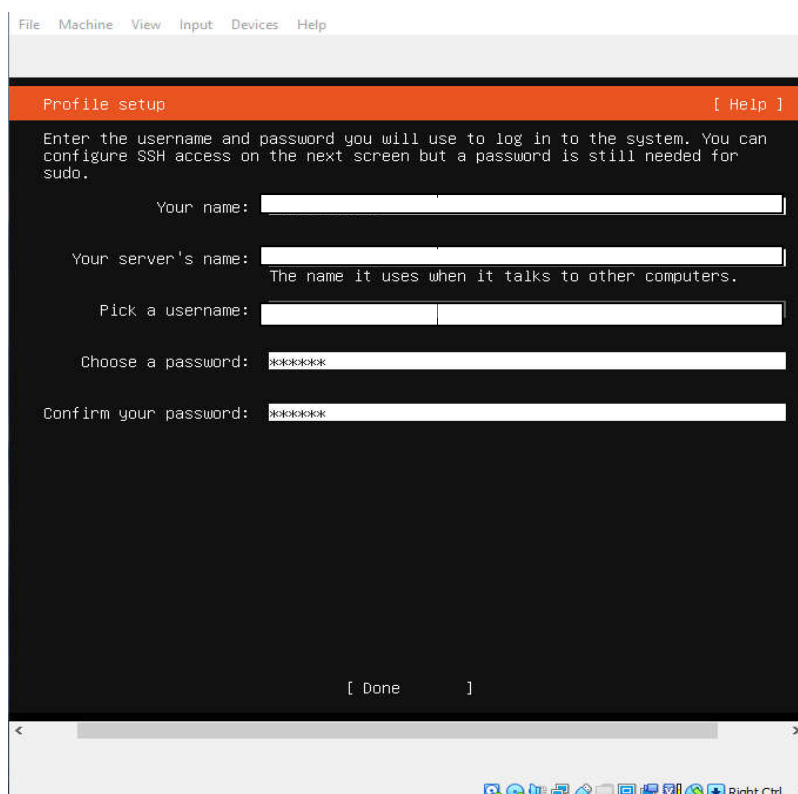
- Pilih menu tab **Network**.
- Lalu kalian atur settingan Network Adapter. Seperti pada gambar di bawah :
- klik OK



- Langsung mulai proses Virtualisasinya.
- start-up disk atau pilihan untuk melakukan booting. Arahkan pointer mouse ke icon folder lalu klik pada icon tersebut dan pilih start-up disknya berupa Ubuntu Server 20.04.

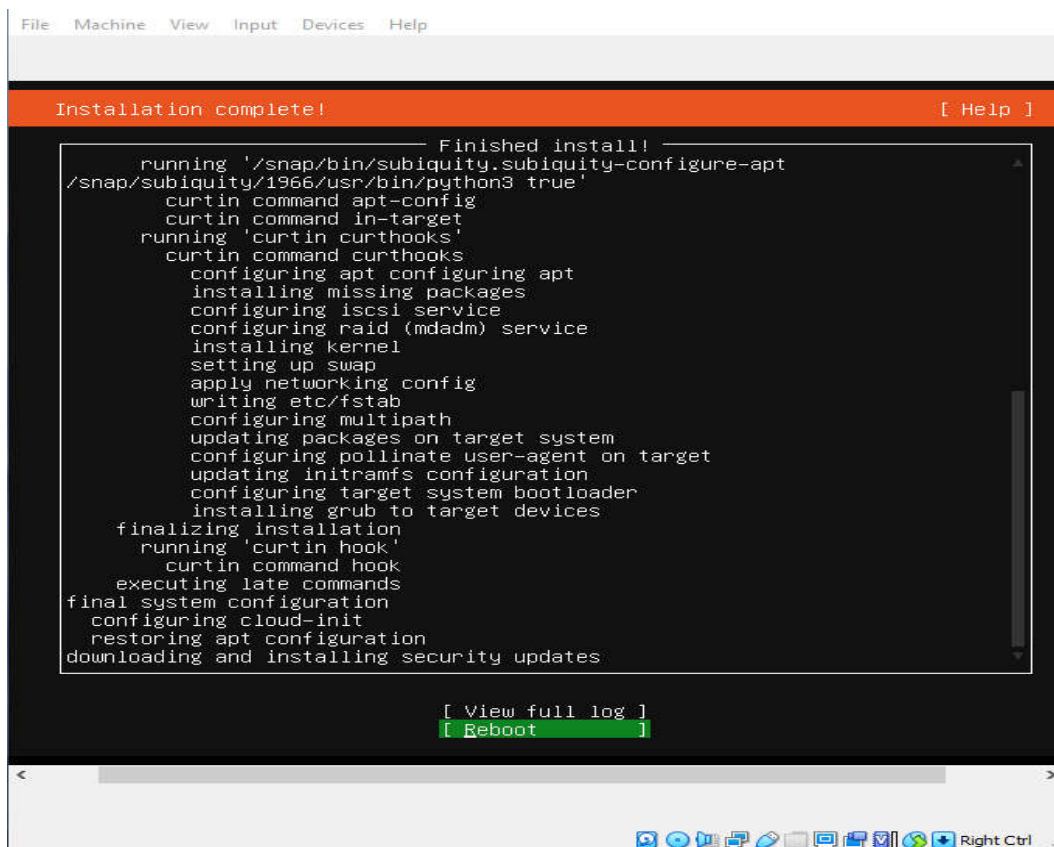


- Pada bagian pemilihan bahasa ,
- pilih **English**. Tekan atas , bawah , lalu **Enter** , pada keyboard untuk memilih
- Selanjutnya akan muncul tampilan seperti dibawa ini, pada bagian ini silahkan isi semua kolom dengan data-data pribadi anda seperti username dan password yang akan digunakan untuk login ubuntu servernya, jika sudah klik “Done”.



- Tunggu prosesnya sampai muncul tulisan “reboot” dan klik tulisannya. Tunggu sampai laptop meminta user dan password untuk login. Lihat gambar dibawah ini untuk tampilannya.

Selanjutnya tinggal memasukkan perintah perintah yang digunakan untuk menginstall ssh, webserver, wordpress, dan perintah untuk mensetting database pada wordpressnya.



```
File Machine View Input Devices Help

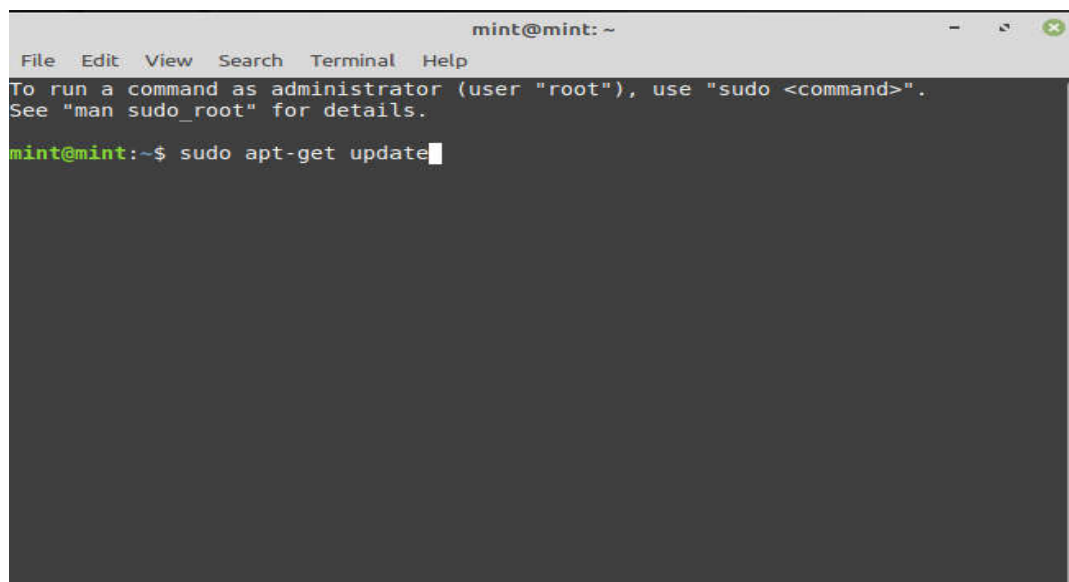
Installation complete! [ Help ]

Finished install!
running '/snap/bin/subiquity.subiquity-configure-apt
/snap/subiquity/1966/usr/bin/python3 true'
curtin command apt-config
curtin command in-target
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
configuring iscsi service
configuring raid (mdadm) service
installing kernel
setting up swap
apply networking config
writing etc/fstab
configuring multipath
updating packages on target system
configuring pollinate user-agent on target
updating initramfs configuration
configuring target system bootloader
installing grub to target devices
finalizing installation
running 'curtin hook'
curtin command hook
executing late commands
final system configuration
configuring cloud-init
restoring apt configuration
downloading and installing security updates

[ View full log ]
[ Reboot ]
```

### 3. Menginstall SSH Server serta Remote dan Konfigurasi SSH Server di Terminal atau Putty

- Setelah selesai penginstalan OS berbasis Linux.
- Lalu ketik perintah ***sudo apt-get update*** dan klik enter



```
mint@mint: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

mint@mint:~$ sudo apt-get update
```



Ketik perintah *ifconfig* untuk menampilkan alamat IP Linux

```
1ubuntu1 [196 kB]
Fetched 31.9 kB in 3min 20s (159 B/s)
Selecting previously unselected package net-tools.
(Reading database ... 70799 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack ../net-tools_1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking net-tools (1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up net-tools (1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
nurul@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe7c:5a01 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:7c:5a:01 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 439 bytes 380277 (380.2 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 367 bytes 36854 (36.8 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

enp0s8: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.56.101 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe2b:7c93 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:2b:7c:93 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 107 bytes 12074 (12.0 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 19 bytes 2466 (2.4 KB)
    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 264 bytes 23686 (23.6 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 264 bytes 23686 (23.6 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

nurul@ubuntu:~$ _
```

- Pasang SSH Server pada
- Ketikk perintah *sudo apt install openssh-server*

```
TX packets 264 bytes 23686 (23.6 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt instal openssh-server
E: Invalid operation instal
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
nurul@ubuntu:~$ ssh nurul@192.168.56.101
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.101 (192.168.56.101)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:/9aNHvcUdIHvVD5vQhyASzJq4IcsdEDAZaGdhso8UU.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.101' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
nurul@192.168.56.101's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-42-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Tue 01 Dec 2020 07:49:41 AM UTC

System load:  0.03               Processes:            107
Usage of /:   20.5% of 18.57GB   Users logged in:     1
Memory usage: 20%               IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
Swap usage:   0%                IPv4 address for enp0s8: 192.168.56.101

0 updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.

Last login: Tue Dec  1 07:34:01 2020
nurul@ubuntu:~$ _
```



- ```

: Invalid operation install
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
nurul@ubuntu:~$ ssh nurul@192.168.56.101
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.101 (192.168.56.101)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:/9aNHvcUdIHgVD5vQhyASzJq4IcsdEDAZaGdhsos8UU.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.101' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
nurul@192.168.56.101's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-42-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
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Swap usage:   0%                         IPv4 address for enp0s8: 192.168.56.101

0 updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.

Last login: Tue Dec  1 07:34:01 2020
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl restart ssh
[sudo] password for nurul:
nurul@ubuntu:~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/nurul/.ssh/id_rsa): _

```

- ```

System information as of Tue 01 Dec 2020 07:49:41 AM UTC

System load: 0.03          Processes: 107
Usage of /: 20.5% of 18.57GB Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 20%         IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
Swap usage: 0%            IPv4 address for enp0s8: 192.168.56.101

0 updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.

Last login: Tue Dec 1 07:34:01 2020
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl restart ssh
[sudo] password for nurul:
nurul@ubuntu:~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/nurul/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/nurul/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/nurul/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:qYs+oeRYxEc4HzZrF0av9BWtT+YwF/SF00Q1iWuC2vg nurul@ubuntu
The key's randomart image is:
+----[RSA 3072]-----+
|  . . . .0..0++ |
|  o = o. . .0000. |
|  . = ..0 o. 00 |
|  o =..+ ++. +00 |
|  . o .o S 0o . |
|  o .. + . o |
|  = .... . |
|  . o.. E |
|  .. |
+----[SHA256]-----+
nurul@ubuntu:~$

```

- Ketik perintah `ssh-copy-id nurul@192.168.56.101` > masukkan password.
- Konfigurasi SSH selesai.

```
nurul@ubuntu:~$ ssh-copy-id nurul@192.168.56.101
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/nurul/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install all the new keys
nurul@192.168.56.101's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'nurul@192.168.56.101'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.


nurul@ubuntu:~$ _
```

#### 4. Menginstal Apache, MariaDB / MySQL, dan PHP serta Membuat HTML Sederhana

- Menginstall Web Server Apache2.
- Ketik perintah `sudo apt install apache2 -y`

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 25 not upgraded.
```

- Lalu cek menggunakan browser.
- Jika Web Server sudah aktif, maka akan muncul tampilan seperti gambar dibawah ini.



## 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
```

- Selanjutnya coba Kembali lagi ke terminal dan mencoba untuk membuat file HTML pada Web Server . Dengan cara mengetik ***cd /var/www/html/ >sudo nano namafilebaru.html > enter***. Maka akan menjadi seperti gambar di bawah.
- Setelah itu muncul tampilan seperti text editor dari terminalnya, disana tempat kita mengedit dan menulis program. Kali ini karena ekstensinya “.html” jadi ketikkan program HTML di sana, jika sudah lalu klik tombol ***CTRL + X > Y > ENTER***.

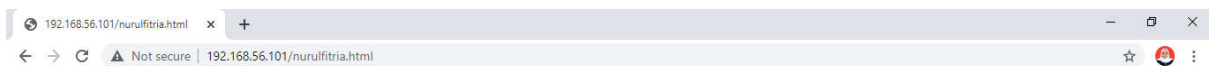
```

GNU nano 4.8                               nurulfitria.html                               Modified
<html>
<center><h1>TUGAS PENGANTAR TELEKOMUNIKASI</h1></center>
<center><h1>Nurul Fitria</h1></center>
<center><h2>SK 1B INDRALAYA</h2></center>
<center><h2>ADI HERMANSYAH, S.Kom, M.T</h2></center>
</html>

File Name to Write: nurulfitria.html
^G Get Help      M-D DOS Format   M-A Append      M-B Backup File
^C Cancel        M-M Mac Format   M-P Prepend     ^T To Files

```

- Selanjutnya ialah mengecek kembali hasil pembuatan html pada browser dengan mengetikkan ***ip/namafile.html*** di browser . Disini saya membuat file html yang bernama ***nurulfitria.html*** . Jadi, saya membukanya dengan mengetikkan ***192.168.56.101/nurulfitria.html*** . Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul gambar tampilan Website html yang barusan kalian buat. Untuk website yang saya buat menggunakan metode ini ialah sebagai berikut



**TUGAS PENGANTAR TELEKOMUNIKASI**

**Nurul Fitria**

**SK 1B INDRALAYA**

**ADI HERMANSYAH, S.Kom, M.T**

- Selanjutnya ialah menginstall Databases pada linux. Pada percobaan kali ini saya menginstall Databases menggunakan MariaDB. Perintah yang dijalankan ialah ***sudo apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client -y*** > ***enter*** . Ketika selesai penginstallan, jalankan perintah untuk memulai MariaDB nya dengan perintah sebagai berikut ***sudo systemctl start mariadb*** > ***enter*** . Kemudian cek apakah sudah berjalan atau belum dengan mengetikkan perintah berikut ***sudo systemctl status mariadb*** .Jika berjalan dengan baik maka akan tampil seperti gambar dibawah ini.

```
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
E: Unable to locate package mariadb-server
E: Unable to locate package mariadb-client
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
Failed to start mariadb.service: Unit mariadb.service not found.
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt-get update
E: Invalid operation update
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt-get update
Err:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Temporary failure resolving 'id.archive.ubuntu.com'
Err:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Temporary failure resolving 'id.archive.ubuntu.com'
Err:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Temporary failure resolving 'id.archive.ubuntu.com'
Get:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [109 kB]
Get:5 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 Packages [383 kB]
Get:6 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main Translation-en [86.9 kB]
Ign:6 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main Translation-en
Get:7 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [5,532 B]
Get:8 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [75.5 kB]
Get:8 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [75.5 kB]
Get:8 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [75.5 kB]
Get:8 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [75.5 kB]
Get:8 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [75.5 kB]
Get:9 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted Translation-en [12.1 kB]
Ign:9 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted Translation-en
Get:10 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [324 B]
Get:11 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [519 kB]
Get:11 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [519 kB]
Get:11 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [519 kB]
Get:11 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [519 kB]
Get:11 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [519 kB]
55% [11 Packages 108 kB/519 kB 21%]
```

- Ketik perintah ***sudo mysql\_secure\_installation*** > ***enter*** . Pada perintah ini nanti akan muncul pertanyaan *change the root password, remove anonymous users, disallow root login remotely, remove test database and access to it, dan reload privilege tables now*. Semuapertanyaan tersebut diisi dengan opsi ***Y*** guna memperkuat keamanan Database MariaDB nya. Untuk gambarnya dapat dilihat dibawah.

```
nurul@ubuntu:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

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]
```

- Lalu ketik perintah ***apt install php -y***.

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
php is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 25 not upgraded.
```

- Ketik Perintah ***sudo apt install wget -y*** . jika sudah terinstall di linux , maka tampilannya akan seperti ini

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
wget is already the newest version (1.20.3-1ubuntu1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 25 not upgraded.
```

## 5. Menginstall dan Menjalankan Wordpress

- Ketik perintah “***https://wordpress.org/latest.zip***”
- Kemudian tunggu proses downloadnya selesai.

```
--2020-11-28 11:40:40-- https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
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: 14009358 (13M) [application/zip]
Saving to: 'latest.zip'

latest.zip          100%[=====>] 13,36M  1,78MB/s  in 21s

2020-11-28 11:41:02 (661 KB/s) - 'latest.zip' saved [14009358/14009358]
```

- ***apt install unzip -y >enter*** .
- ***unzip latest.zip >enter*** .
- Lalu ketik ***ls >enter*** .
- Ketik perintah ***cd wordpress>enter***
- Ketik perintah ***sudo cp -r \* /var/www/html/ >enter*** seperti gambar dibawah

```
Desktop  Downloads  Music  numix-icon-theme-circle  pt  putty  Videos
Documents latest.zip mykey.ppk Pictures  Public  Templates  wordpress
```

```
~$ cd wordpress
~/wordpress$ sudo cp -r * /var/www/html/
~/wordpress$
```

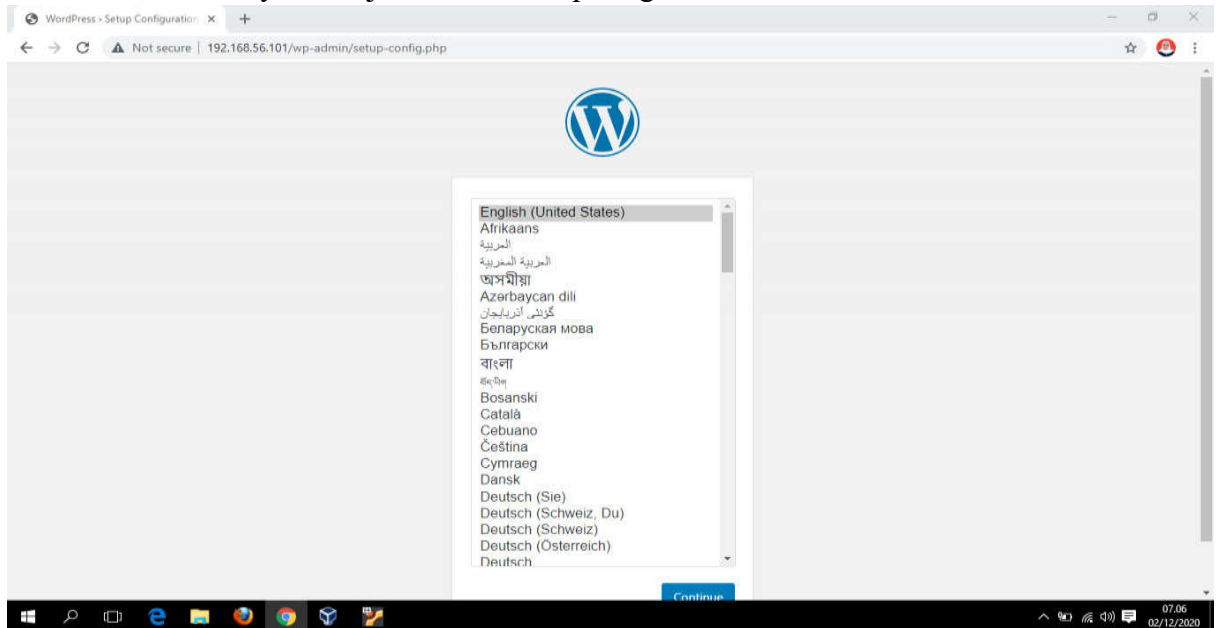
- ***cd /var/www/html/ >enter***
- ***sudo apt install php-mysql php-cgi php-gd -y >enter***
- ***sudo systemctl restart apache2 >enter***.
- ***sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/*** .

```

/var/www/html$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
/var/www/html$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/

```

- Cek dengan mengetikkan Alamat IP semula yaitu **192.168.56.101** di browser kemudian klik **enter**. Jika websitenya bekerja, maka akan seperti gambar dibawah



- **cd /var/www/html/**
- **sudo mysql -u root -p>enter**
- **create database nama\_database\_baru;>enter ,**
- **create database wordpress;> enter.**
- **show databases;**
- **all privileges on wordpress.\* to "wordpress"@"%";**
- Seperti gambar dibawah ini

```

valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
nurul@ubuntu:/var/www/html$ sudo mysql -u root -p
[sudo] password for nurul:

Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for nurul:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for nurul:
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 57
Server version: 10.3.25-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04

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 Nurul;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> show database;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your
MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'database' at line 1
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| Nurul    |
| information_schema |
| mysql    |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> create user "Nurul"@"%" identified by "oktober";_

```



➤ Lalu kembali ke browser lagi

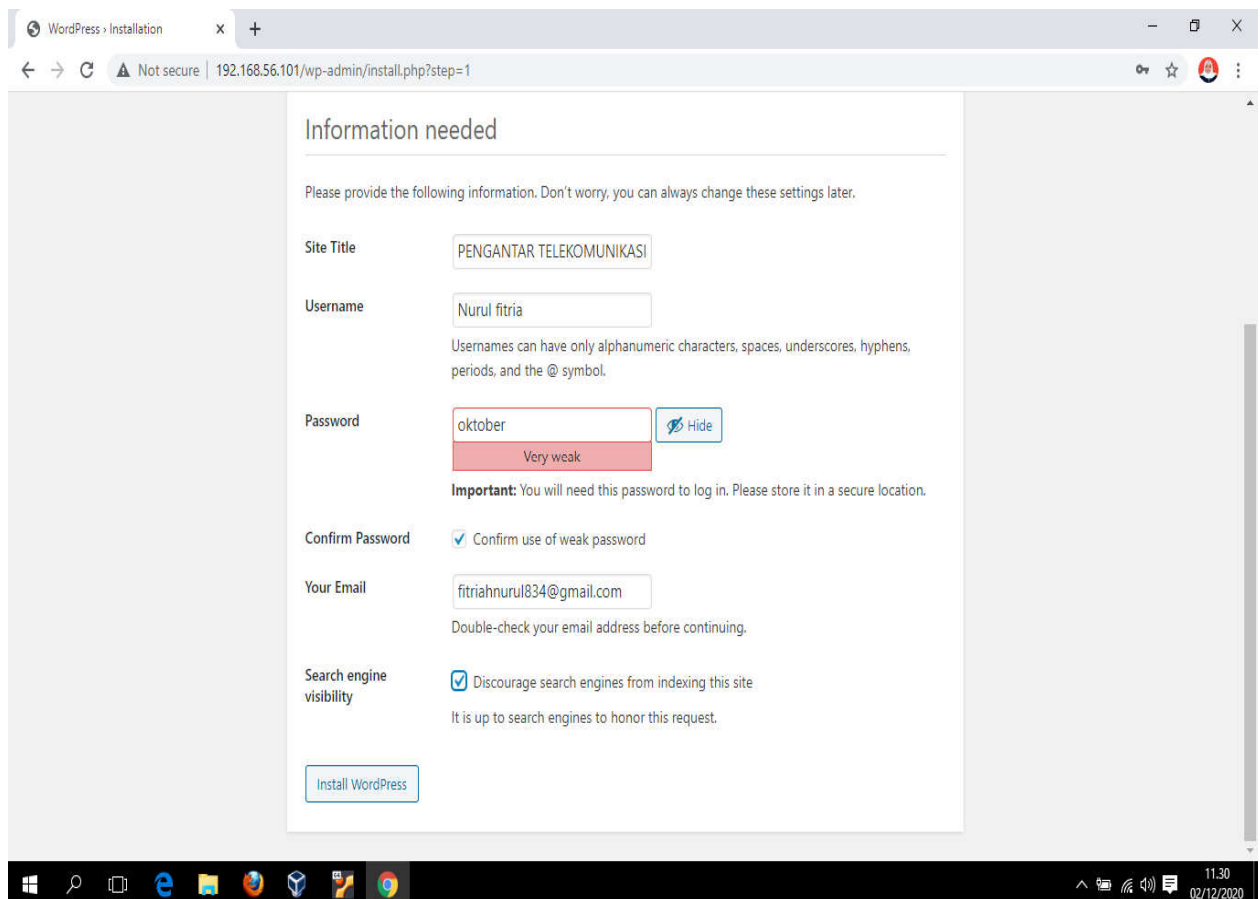


The image shows the WordPress database connection details form. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it, a message states: "Below you should enter your database connection details. If you're not sure about these, contact your host." The form consists of five rows, each with a label, an input field, and a description:

Field	Value	Description
Database Name	wordpress	The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.
Username	wordpress	Your database username.
Password	password	Your database password.
Database Host	localhost	You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost doesn't work.
Table Prefix	wp_	If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

At the bottom left is a "Submit" button.

Kemudian setelah data-datanya selesai diisi, klik tombol submit. Pada laman selanjutnya klik tombol “*Run an installation*”. Setelah itu akan dimasukkan data-data pribadi seperti gambar dibawah ini.



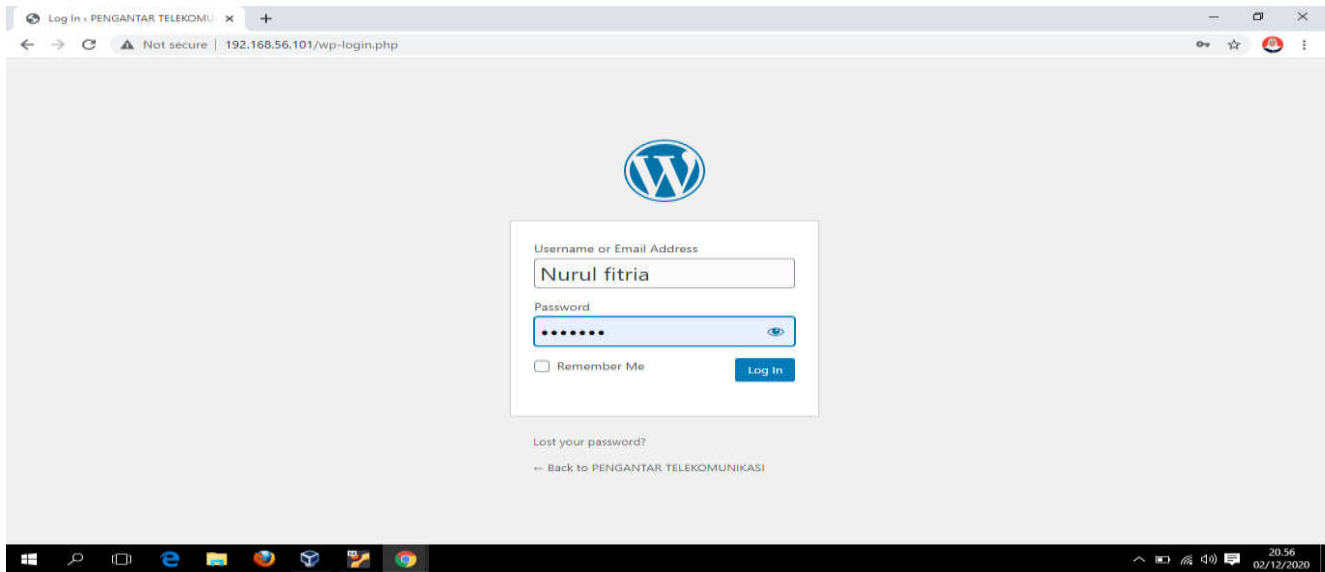
The image shows the WordPress installation "Information needed" screen. The browser address bar shows "WordPress > Installation" and the URL "192.168.56.101/wp-admin/install.php?step=1". The page title is "Information needed". A message says: "Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later." The form fields are:

- Site Title: PENGANTAR TELEKOMUNIKASI
- Username: Nurul fitria
- Password: oktober (marked as "Very weak")
- Confirm Password: ☒ Confirm use of weak password
- Your Email: fitriahnurul834@gmail.com
- Search engine visibility: ☒ Discourage search engines from indexing this site

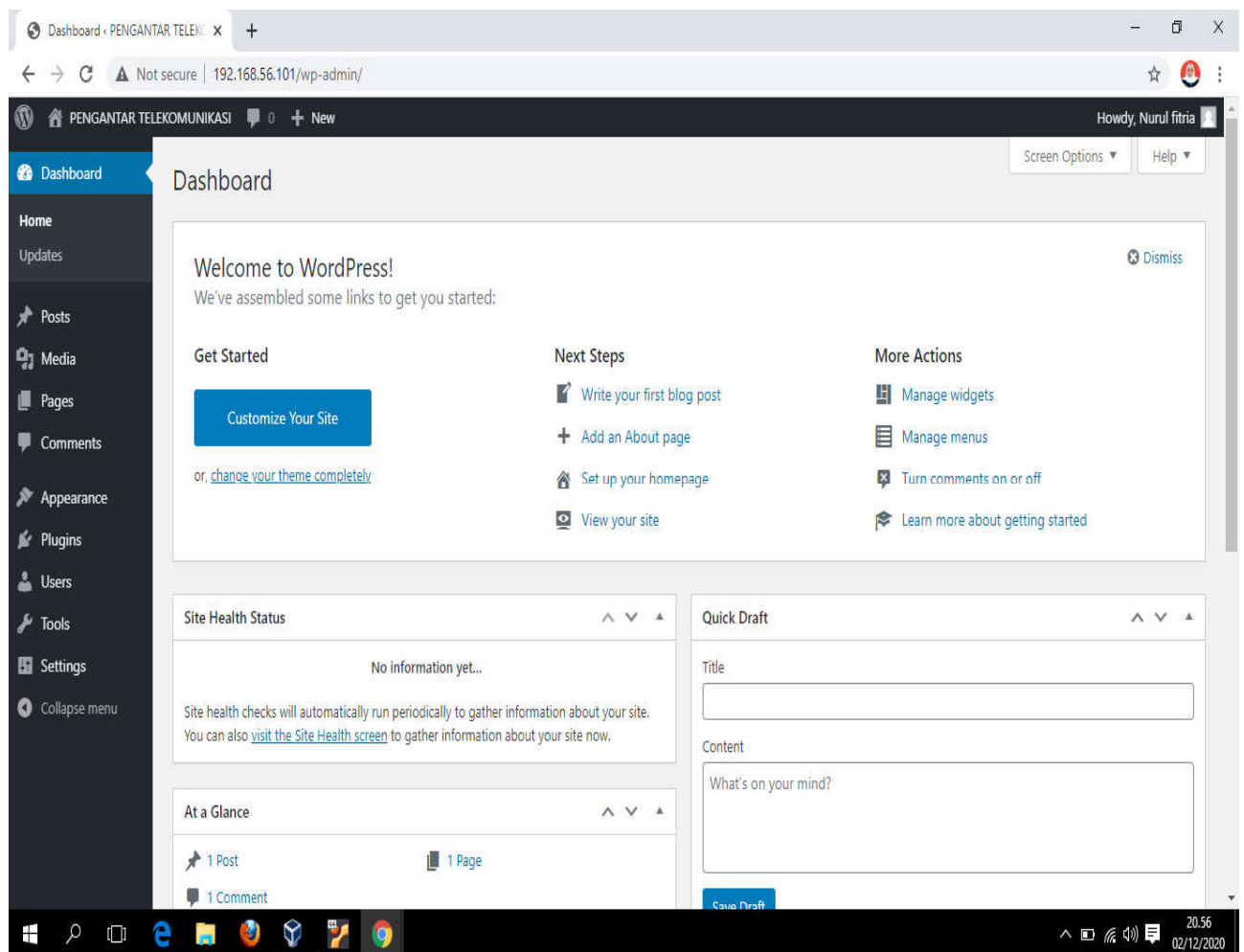
At the bottom is an "Install WordPress" button. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 11:30 on 02/12/2020.



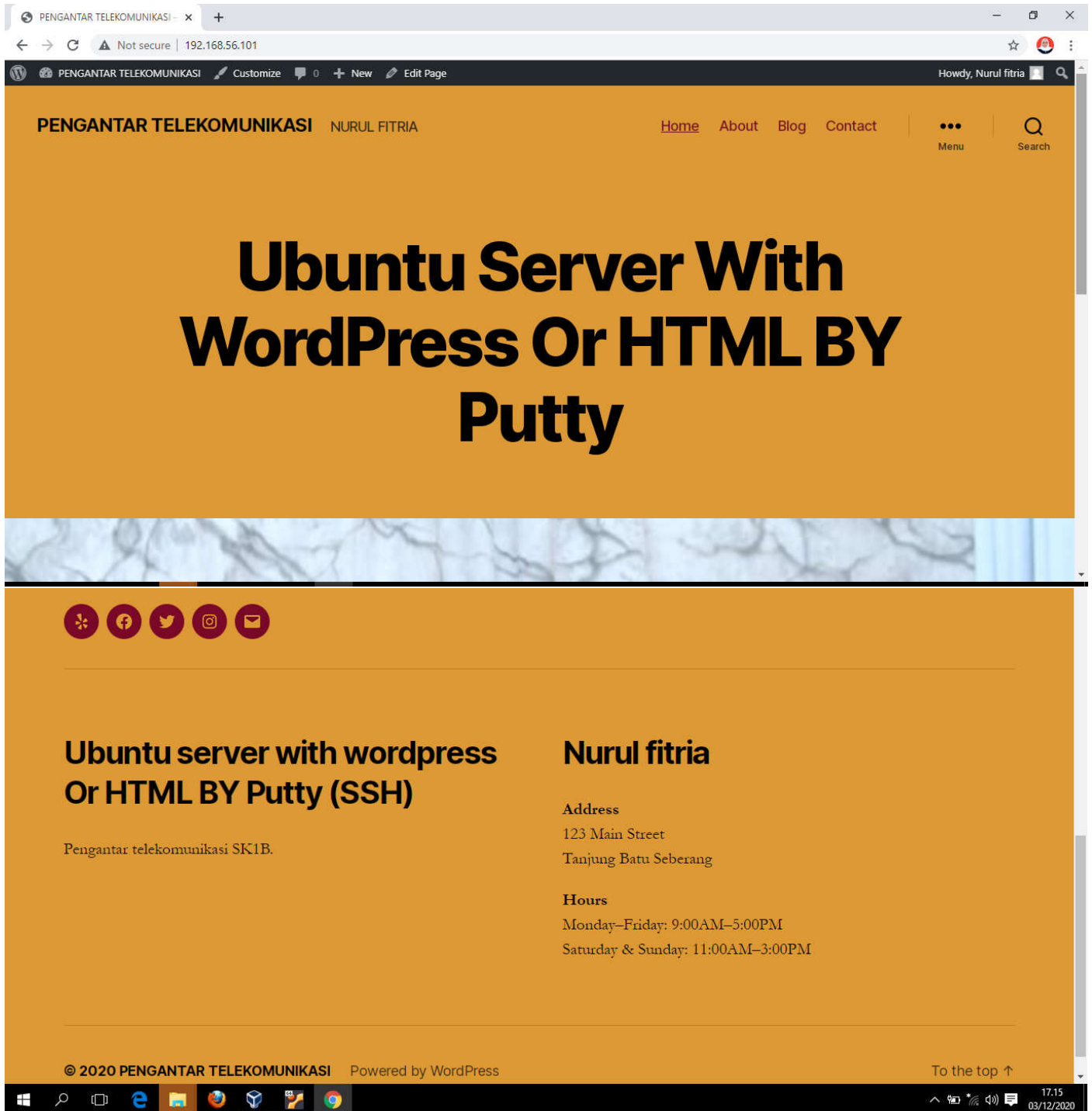
- Lalu "Install Wordpress".
- Ketik username dan password untuk login



- Silahkan konfigurasi homepage website pada bagian set up your homepage,.
- BERHASIL



INI MERUPAKAN TAMPILAN WEBSITE PRIBADI  
YANG SUDAH SEDIKIT SAYA KONFIGURASIKAN



LINK WORDPRESS : 191.168.56.101