



**LAPORAN MEMBUAT WEB SERVER, DNS SERVER, DAN MAIL SERVER
MENGUNAKAN DEBIAN 9**

UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER ADMINISTRASI JARINGAN

Disusun oleh :

- 1. Muhammad Aufa Rijal (19040079)**
- 2. Rizqi Dimas Setiawan (19040117)**
- 3. Saughi Prastiawan (19040074)**
- 4. Abdi Muttaqin (19040186)**
- 5. Heri Sanjhaya (190400136)**

**PROGRAM STUDI DIPLOMA III TEKNIK KOMPUTER
POLITEKNIK HARAPAN BERSAMA TEGAL**

2021

DAFTAR ISI

DAFTAR ISI	2
BAB I PENDAHULUAN.....	3
1.1 Latar Belakang masalah.....	3
BAB II PERUMUSAN MASALAH	4
BAB III PEMBAHASAN MASALAH	5
BAB IV PENUTUP	17
DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....	18
LAMPIRAN	19

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

Latar Belakang masalah

Perkembangan teknologi informasi di dunia terjadi dengan sangat pesat dikarenakan kebutuhan untuk berkomunikasi dan bertukar data dengan cepat dan mudah. Salah satu teknologi komunikasi yang sedang mulai banyak di implementasikan saat ini adalah metode client server, dengan berbagai kegunaannya yang dapat membantu aktivitas sehari-hari.

Seiring dengan berkembangnya teknologi informasi, beberapa instansi di Negara ini menggunakan akses internet sebagai penunjang kebutuhan. Dalam pengaksesan internet masih banyak alamat web yang menggunakan IP address, terlebih bagi instansi yang masih baru dan belum koneksi ke internet, Hal itu membuat beberapa instansi mengalami kesulitan khususnya LPSE (Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik) mengalami kesulitan juga dalam mengingat nama web dan mengakses sebuah web . Di sisi lain juga dapat menyebabkan pengaksesan informasi terhadap komputer server kurang optimal dan efisien mengingat proses dalam mengakses web harus mengetikan IP address. Akan lebih efisien apabila ada cara untuk mempermudah mengingat alamat web. Jika kesulitan menjadi kendala yang serius di LPSE maka akan mengakibatkan LPSE tertinggal oleh instansi-instansi lain.

BAB II

PERUMUSAN MASALAH

Adapun perumusan masalah dalam laporan ini yaitu:

1. Bagaiman cara mengatur ip address secara static
2. Bagaimana cara membuat DNS SERVER?
3. Bagaimana cara membuat WEB SERVER?
4. Bagaimana cara membuat MAIL SERVER?

BAB III

PEMBAHASAN MASALAH

1. DNS SERVER

- a. Langkah pertama mengatur ip address di komputer debian

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /etc/network/interfaces

# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug enp0s3
iface enp0s3 inet dhcp

allow-hotplug enp0s8
iface enp0s8 inet static
    address 192.168.20.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0

[ Read 17 lines ]
Get Help  Write Out  Where Is  Cut Text  Justify  Cur Pos  Prev Page
Exit      Read File  Replace  Uncut Text  To Spell  Go To Line  Next Page
```

Disini ip address yang digunakan adalah 192.168.20.1 untuk adapter 2. Sedangkan adapter 1 diatur sebagai dhcp. Lalu ping ip address nya.

```
root@debian:~# ping 192.168.20.1
PING 192.168.20.1 (192.168.20.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.20.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.020 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.20.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.20.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.052 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.20.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.041 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.20.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.029 ms
^C
--- 192.168.20.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4099ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.020/0.035/0.052/0.012 ms
root@debian:~# _
```

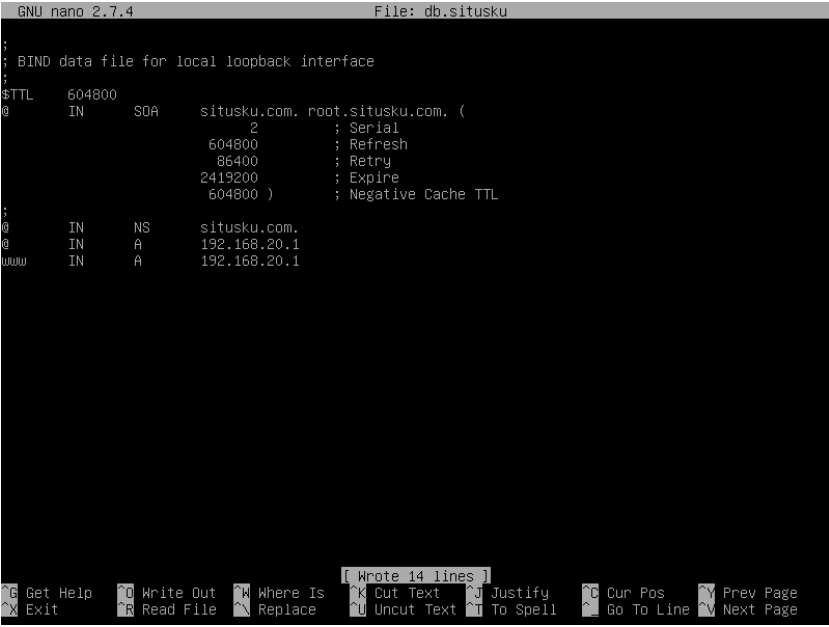
- b. Selanjutnya install bind9 menggunakan perintah `apt install bind9` untuk melakukan konfigurasi dns server.

```

root@debian:~# apt install bind9
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
bind9 is already the newest version (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u10).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
root@debian:~#

```

- c. Selanjutnya copy file db.local menjadi db.situsku lalu edit dengan nano /etc/bind/db.situsku. kemudian ubah domain local menjadi domain situsku.com seperti domain dibawah.



```

GNU nano 2.7.4 File: db.situsku
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA situsku.com. root.situsku.com. (
        2      ; Serial
        604800 ; Refresh
        86400  ; Retry
        2419200 ; Expire
        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS situsku.com.
@ IN A 192.168.20.1
www IN A 192.168.20.1

```

I wrote 14 lines

Get Help Write Out Where Is Cut Text Justify Cur Pos Prev Page
Exit Read File Replace Uncut Text To Spell Go To Line Next Page

- d. Setelah itu copy file db.127 menjadi db.192 lalu edit menggunakan perintah nano /etc/bind/db.192. kemudian ubah isi menjadi seperti gambar dibawah

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: db.192

;
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA situsku.com. root.situsku.com. (
    1 ; Serial
    604800 ; Refresh
    86400 ; Retry
    2419200 ; Expire
    604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS situsku.com.
1_ IN PTR www.situsku.com.

[ Wrote 13 lines ]
Get Help Write Out Where Is Cut Text Justify Cur Pos Prev Page
Exit Read File Replace Uncut Text To Spell Go To Line Next Page
```

Setelah mengedit file, simpan dengan ctrl + O dan keluar dengan ctrl + X.

- e. Selanjutnya edit file named.conf dengan cara nano /etc/bind/named.conf kemudian tambahkan forward zone dan reverse zone seperti gambar dibawah.

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: named.conf Modified

// This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.
//
// Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the
// structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize
// this configuration file.
//
// If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local

include "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.default-zones";

zone "situsku.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.situsku";
};
zone "192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.192";
};
```

- f. Kemudian restart service bind9 lalu cek statusnya apakah masih running

```

root@debian:/etc/bind# /etc/init.d/bind9 restart
[ ok ] Restarting bind9 (via systemctl): bind9.service.
root@debian:/etc/bind# /etc/init.d/bind9 status
• bind9.service - BIND Domain Name Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/bind9.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2021-12-25 22:57:40 WIB; 3s ago
     Docs: man:named(8)
  Main PID: 1352 (named)
    Tasks: 4 (limit: 4915)
   CGroup: /system.slice/bind9.service
           └─1352 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: command channel listening on ::1#953
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: managed-keys-zone: loaded serial 0
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: zone 0.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: zone 255.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: zone 127.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: zone 192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: zone situsku.com/IN: loaded serial 2
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: zone localhost/IN: loaded serial 2
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: all zones loaded
Dec 25 22:57:40 debian named[1352]: running
root@debian:/etc/bind# _

```

- g. Selanjutnya tambahkan alamat ip dns server ke dalam file resolv.conf. lakukan dengan cara nano /etc/resolv.conf

```

GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /etc/resolv.conf Modified
nameserver 192.168.20_1

^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is [ Read 1 line ] ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos ^Y Prev Page
^X Exit ^R Read File ^M Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^G Go To Line ^V Next Page

```

- h. Setelah konfigurasi selesai coba untuk ping dns nya dari sisi klien


```

root@debian:~# ping situsku.com
PING situsku.com (118.91.130.15) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=1 ttl=51 time=51.9
ms
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=2 ttl=51 time=33.0
ms
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=3 ttl=51 time=34.9
ms
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=4 ttl=51 time=33.0
ms
^C
--- situsku.com ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 33.024/38.244/51.920/7.936 ms
root@debian:~# ping www.situsku.com
PING www.situsku.com (118.91.130.15) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=1 ttl=51 time=37.3
ms
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=2 ttl=51 time=52.7
ms
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=3 ttl=51 time=59.7
ms
64 bytes from dhe-118-91-130-15.static.dhecyber.net.id (118.91.130.15): icmp_seq=4 ttl=51 time=33.1
ms
^C
--- www.situsku.com ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 33.188/45.736/59.740/10.881 ms
root@debian:~# _

```

2. WEB SERVER

- a. Langkah pertama yaitu install paket web server yang bernama apache2. Install dengan cara apt install apache2 -y.

```

root@debian:~# apt install apache2 -y
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
Suggested packages:
  www-browser apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 2,132 kB of archives.
After this operation, 7,088 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian stretch/main amd64 libapr1 amd64 1.5.2-5 [96.6 kB]
Get:2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security stretch/updates/main amd64 apache2-bin amd64 2.4.25-3+deb9u1 [1,186 kB]
Get:3 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian stretch/main amd64 libaprutil1 amd64 1.5.4-3 [85.8 kB]
Get:4 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian stretch/main amd64 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 amd64 1.5.4-3 [19.3 kB]
Get:5 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian stretch/main amd64 libaprutil1-ldap amd64 1.5.4-3 [17.4 kB]
Get:6 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian stretch/main amd64 liblua5.2-0 amd64 5.2.4-1+b2 [110 kB]
Get:7 http://security.debian.org/debian-security stretch/updates/main amd64 apache2-utils amd64 2.4.25-3+deb9u1 [218 kB]
Get:8 http://security.debian.org/debian-security stretch/updates/main amd64 apache2-data all 2.4.25-3+deb9u1 [162 kB]
Get:9 http://security.debian.org/debian-security stretch/updates/main amd64 apache2 amd64 2.4.25-3+deb9u1 [237 kB]
Fetched 2,132 kB in 0s (2,363 kB/s)

```

- b. Setelah berhasil terinstall. Cek status nya apakah sudah running atau belum. Cek dengan cara `/etc/init.d/apache2 status`.

```
root@debian:~# service apache2 status
• apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2021-12-25 23:09:51 WIB; 3min 10s ago
   Main PID: 1400 (apache2)
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─1400 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─1402 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─1403 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Dec 25 23:09:51 debian systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Dec 25 23:09:51 debian apachectl[1389]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
Dec 25 23:09:51 debian systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-12/12 (END)
```

- c. Setelah web server berjalan mari kita coba menampilkan halaman webnya. Copy file bawaan `index.html` menjadi backup dengan cara `cp /var/www/html/index.html /var/www/html/index.html.bak`.

```
root@debian:~# cd /var/www/html/
root@debian:/var/www/html# ls
index.html
root@debian:/var/www/html# cp index.html index.html.bak
root@debian:/var/www/html#
```

- d. Setelah itu edit isi file nya menggunakan nano `/var/www/html/index.html` lalu isi seperti dibawah ini.

```
GNU nano 2.7.4      File: index.html      Modified

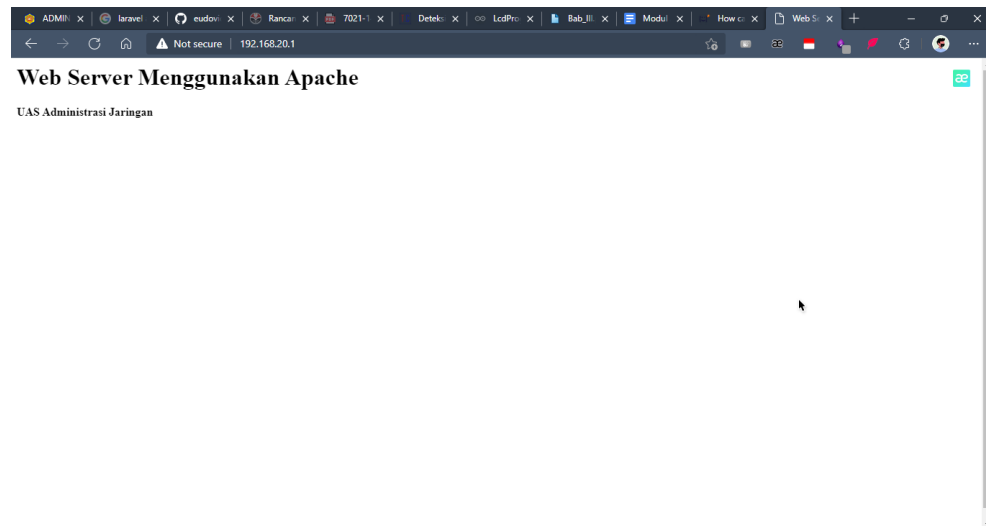
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Web Server Apache</title>
</head>

<body>

<h1> Web Server Menggunakan Apache </h1>
<h4> UAS Administrasi Jaringan </h4>
</body>

</html>
```

- e. Setelah itu uji dibrowser dengan mengetikkan ip address 192.168.20.1



- f. Coba ping alamat dns dari cmd windows

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\rifal>ping situsku.com

Pinging situsku.com [118.91.130.15] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=52
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=32ms TTL=52
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=52
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=36ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 118.91.130.15:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 32ms, Maximum = 37ms, Average = 34ms

C:\Users\rifal>ping www.situsku.com

Pinging www.situsku.com [118.91.130.15] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=40ms TTL=52
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=52
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=55ms TTL=52
Reply from 118.91.130.15: bytes=32 time=39ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 118.91.130.15:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 34ms, Maximum = 55ms, Average = 42ms

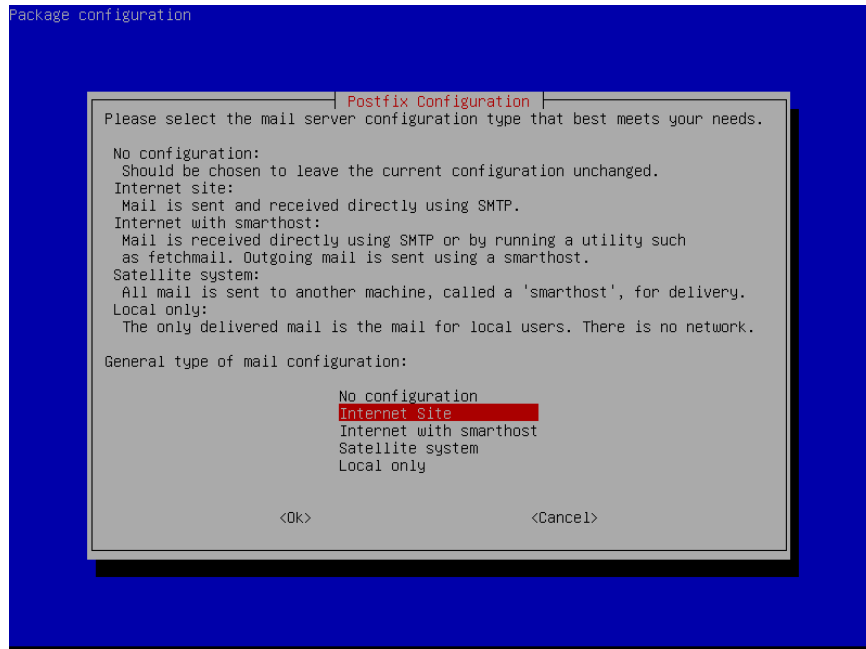
C:\Users\rifal>
```

3. MAIL SERVER

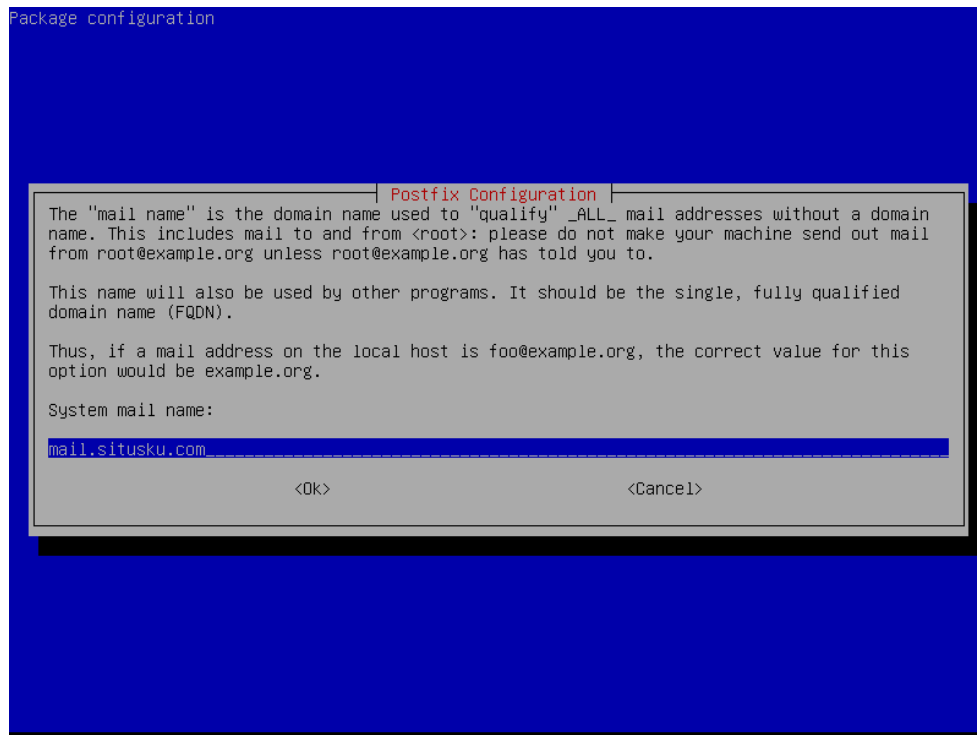
- a. Langkah pertama install paket yang dibutuhkan untuk mail server. Install paket dengan cara apt install mailutils postfix dovecot-imapd dovecot-pop3d -y

```
root@debian:~# apt install postfix dovecot-imapd dovecot-pop3d mailutils
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
mailutils is already the newest version (1:3.1.1-1).
mailutils set to manually installed.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  dovecot-core libexttextcat-2.0-0 libexttextcat-data libstemmer0d postfix-sqlite
Suggested packages:
  ntp dovecot-gssapi dovecot-sieve dovecot-pgsql dovecot-mysql dovecot-sqlite dovecot-ldap
  dovecot-lmtpd dovecot-managesieved dovecot-solr dovecot-lucene ufw procmail postfix-mysql
  postfix-pgsql postfix-ldap postfix-pcre postfix-lmdb sas12-bin resolvconf postfix-cdb
  postfix-doc
The following packages will be REMOVED:
  exim4 exim4-base exim4-config exim4-daemon-light
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  dovecot-core dovecot-imapd dovecot-pop3d libexttextcat-2.0-0 libexttextcat-data libstemmer0d
  postfix postfix-sqlite
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 4 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 6,858 kB of archives.
After this operation, 12.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

- b. Pilih Internet Site.



c. Isi mail.situsku.com



- d. Setelah paket terinstall lanjut untuk menambahkan alamat mail server pada db.situsku dengan cara nano /etc/bind/db.situsku lalu tambahkan alamat nya seperti gambar dibawah.

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /etc/bind/db.situsku

;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA situsku.com. root.situsku.com. (
        2      ; Serial
        604800 ; Refresh
        86400  ; Retry
        2419200 ; Expire
        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS situsku.com.
@ IN A 192.168.20.1
www IN A 192.168.20.1
mail IN A 192.168.20.1

[ Wrote 15 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos ^Y Prev Page
^X Exit ^R Read File ^_ Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^G Go To Line ^V Next Page
```

- e. Setelah itu tambahkan lagi dibagian db.192 lalu tambahkan alamat nya seperti gambar dibawah

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /etc/bind/db.192

;
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA situsku.com. root.situsku.com. (
        1      ; Serial
        604800 ; Refresh
        86400  ; Retry
        2419200 ; Expire
        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS situsku.com.
1 IN PTR www.situsku.com.
1 IN PTR mail.situsku.com.

[ Wrote 14 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos ^Y Prev Page
^X Exit ^R Read File ^_ Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^G Go To Line ^V Next Page
```

- f. Setelah itu konfigurasi direktori untuk tempat mail. Lakukan dengan cara nano `/etc/postfix/main.cf` lalu tambah `home_mailbox = Maildir/`

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /etc/postfix/main.cf Modified

# See /usr/share/doc/postfix/TLS_README.gz in the postfix-doc package for
# information on enabling SSL in the smtp client.

smtpd_relay_restrictions = permit_mynetworks permit_sasl_authenticated defer_unauth_destination
myhostname = debian
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
mydestination = $myhostname, mail.situsku.com, debian, localhost.localdomain, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = all
inet_protocols = all
home_mailbox = Maildir/

^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos ^Y Prev Page
^X Exit ^R Read File ^N Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^G Go To Line ^V Next Page
```

- g. Setelah itu edit file konfigurasi dovecot. Ubah default direktori nya lalu uncomment baris dari direktori yang kita ubah tadi di `postfix/main.cf`

```
GNU nano 2.7.4 File: /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-mail.conf Modified

##
## Mailbox locations and namespaces
##

# Location for users' mailboxes. The default is empty, which means that Dovecot
# tries to find the mailboxes automatically. This won't work if the user
# doesn't yet have any mail, so you should explicitly tell Dovecot the full
# location.
#
# If you're using mbox, giving a path to the INBOX file (eg. /var/mail/%u)
# isn't enough. You'll also need to tell Dovecot where the other mailboxes are
# kept. This is called the "root mail directory", and it must be the first
# path given in the mail_location setting.
#
# There are a few special variables you can use, eg.:
#
# %u - username
# %n - user part in user@domain, same as %u if there's no domain
# %d - domain part in user@domain, empty if there's no domain
# %h - home directory
#
# See doc/wiki/Variables.txt for full list. Some examples:
#
# mail_location = maildir:~/Maildir
# mail_location = mbox:~/mail:INBOX=/var/mail/%u
# mail_location = mbox:/var/mail/%d/%1n/%n:INDEX=/var/indexes/%d/%1n/%n
#
# <doc/wiki/MailLocation.txt>
#
#mail_location = mbox:~/mail:INBOX=/var/mail/%u

# If you need to set multiple mailbox locations or want to change default

^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos ^Y Prev Page
^X Exit ^R Read File ^N Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^G Go To Line ^V Next Page
```

- h. Setelah itu untuk melakukan percobaan tambahkan user mail1 dan mail2 sebagai penerima dan pengirim email. Lakukan dengan cara adduser mail1 kemudian mail2

```
root@debian:~# adduser mail1
Adding user `mail1' ...
Adding new group `mail1' (1001) ...
Adding new user `mail1' (1001) with group `mail1' ...
Creating home directory /home/mail1' ...
Copying files from /etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for mail1
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []:
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@debian:~# adduser mail2
Adding user `mail2' ...
Adding new group `mail2' (1002) ...
Adding new user `mail2' (1002) with group `mail2' ...
Creating home directory /home/mail2' ...
Copying files from /etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Sorry, passwords do not match
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] y
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for mail2
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []:
```

- i. Kemudian lakukan pengiriman mail

```
Trying 192.168.20.1
Connected to mail.situsku.com.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 Debian SMTP Postfix (Debian/GNU)
mail from: mail1@mail.situsku.com.
250 2.1.0 Ok
rcpt to mail2@mail.situsku.com.
250 2.1.5 Ok
data
354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>
Cek.....
.
250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 7DHABE883
quit
221 2.0.0 Bye
Connection closed by foreign host.

root@debian:~#
```


BAB IV

PENUTUP

Kesimpulan

Mail server adalah program yang bekerja untuk mendistribusikan email dalam suatu jaringan. Bagi Anda yang sudah lama terjun di dunia IT tentu sudah tidak asing lagi dengan istilah ini. Layanan yang bisa dibangun dari paket VPS Murah berbasis Windows ini semakin banyak diminati konsumen seiring meningkatnya kebutuhan email marketing untuk promosi.

Web Server adalah sebuah software yang berfungsi untuk menerima dan melayani permintaan yang dikirimkan user melalui browser kemudian ditampilkan kepada user sesuai dengan permintaan yang dikirimkan ke server.

DNS merupakan teknologi yang memudahkan manusia mengakses suatu website. Teknisnya, DNS adalah sistem yang mengubah URL website ke dalam bentuk IP Address. Bayangkan jika Anda harus menghafal susunan angka IP setiap kali akan membuka website. Tentunya, hal itu kurang efektif.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

<https://qwords.com/blog/mail-server-adalah/>

[Apa Itu DNS Server dan Bagaimana Manfaatnya? | Commercial Acer Indonesia \(acerid.com\)](#)

[Apa itu Web Server? Ini Pengertian, Jenis, Plus Minus, dan Fungsinya \(jagoanhosting.com\)](#)

LAMPIRAN