

SMK Telkom Sandhy Putra Banjarbaru

# Modul Admin Server

Debian Lenny

By Arafat

2010

linux open source

# Konfigurasi IP Address dan Hostname pada DEBIAN LENNY

Untuk konfigurasi IP Address dari mode teks dapat dilakukan dengan cara.

```
#cd /etc/network
```

```
#gedit interfaces
```

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

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.1.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    network 192.168.1.0
    broadcast 192.168.1.255
    gateway 192.168.1.1
    # dns-* options are implemented by the resolvconf package, if
    installed
    dns-nameservers 192.168.1.1
    dns-search net
#jika Anda mengcopy file VDI dari virtualbox maka tambahkan konfigurasi IP
dengan eth1 di baris berikut, karena otomatis akan dikenali sebagai eth1.
Sedangkan eth0 tidak akan dibaca.
iface eth1 inet static
address 192.168.1.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.1.1

auto eth1
```

untuk mengganti hostname dari mode teks dapat dilakukan dengan cara berikut:

```
#gedit /etc/hostname
```

Selanjutnya tinggal mengganti hostname nya.

Jangan lupa untuk mereload ulang konfigurasi IP address dan hostname dengan perintah:

```
#/etc/init.d/networking force-reload
```

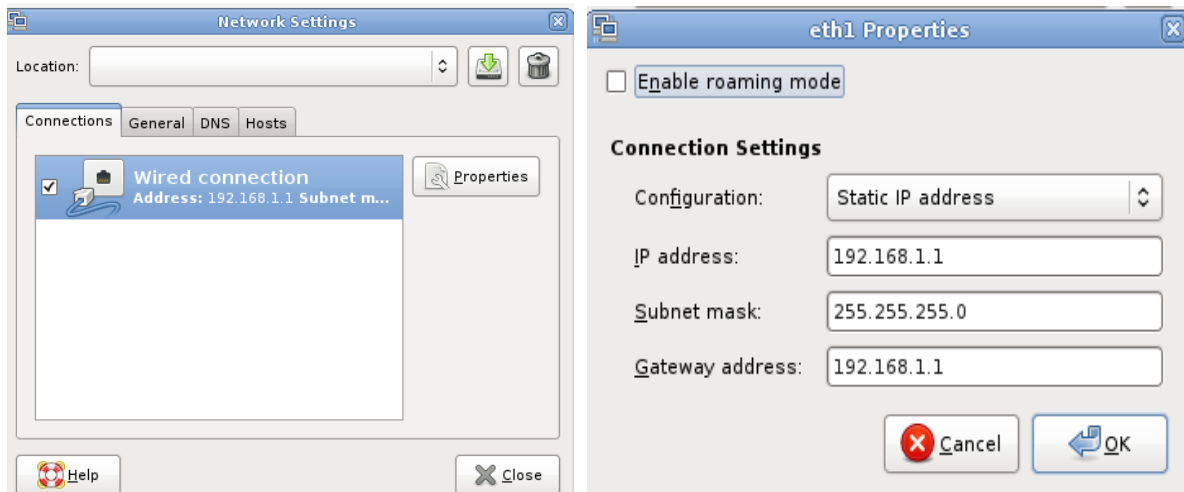
Jika masih belum berubah restart lagi service networknya dengan perintah:

```
#/etc/init.d/networking restart
```

## Konfigurasi IP address dengan mode GUI

Dari menu System → Administration → Network

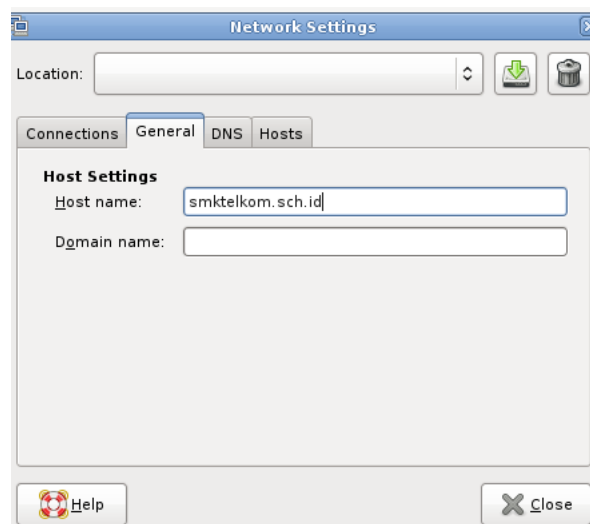
Kemudian klik tombol **properties** untuk merubah konfigurasi IP Address



Hilangkan tanda Centang pada **Enable roaming mode** dan pada **Configuration** pilih **Static IP address**.

## Konfigurasi Hostname dari mode GUI

Klik **tab General** untuk merubah hostname



Jangan lupa untuk mereload ulang konfigurasi IP address dan hostname dengan perintah:

```
#/etc/init.d/networking force-reload
```

Jika masih belum berubah restart lagi service networknya dengan perintah:

```
#/etc/init.d/networking restart
```

Sampai disini seharusnya konfigurasi IP Address dan Hostname sudah dapat berjalan dengan baik.

# INSTALASI DAN KONFIGURASI DHCP SERVER

Sebelum mengkonfigurasi DHCP Server, install terlebih dahulu paket dhcp3-server . Masukan DVD Linux Debian Lenny kedalam DVD-ROM.

Masuk kedalam user root dengan mengetikan perintah su dan masukan password user root :

```
$su
```

```
password:
```

cek IP Address server dan hostname linux dengan mengetikan perintah:

```
#ifconfig
```

```
#hostname
```

Catat berapa IP Address nya dan hostname nya.

Sebelum melakukan konfigurasi dhcp server, maka Anda harus menginstall paketnya terlebih dahulu.

Cek apakah paket dhcp3-server sudah terinstall. Perintahnya Adela :

```
#dpkg -l |grep dhpc3-server
```

Perintah diatas Adela untuk mencari query program yang mengandung kata dhcp3-server, jika telah terinstall maka yang muncul Adalah:

```
li dhcp3-server 3.1.1-6 DHCP Server
```

```
#apt-cdrom add
```

```
#apt-get install dhcp3-server
```

## **KONFIGURASI DHCP Server**

Backup terlebih dahulu file dhcpd.conf dengan perintah :

```
#cp /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf.bak
```

Buka file dhcpd.conf didalam direktori /etc/dhcp3 dengan perintah :

#gedit /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf

Kemudian cari baris berikut, sesuaikan dengan konfigurasi server kita.

Contoh script file dhcpd.conf

```
# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd for Debian
#
# $Id: dhcpd.conf,v 1.1.1.1 2002/05/21 00:07:44 peloy Exp $
#

# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will
# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the
# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't
# have support for DDNS.)
ddns-update-style none;

# option definitions common to all supported networks...
option domain-name "example.org";
option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local
# network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.
#authoritative;

# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also
# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).
log-facility local7;

# No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the
# DHCP server to understand the network topology.

#subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#}

# This is a very basic subnet declaration.

#subnet 10.254.239.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
#   range 10.254.239.10 10.254.239.20;
#   option routers rtr-239-0-1.example.org, rtr-239-0-2.example.org;
#}

# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,
# which we don't really recommend.

#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
#   range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;
#   option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;
#   option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;
#}
```

***# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.***

```

#subnet 10.5.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
#   range 10.5.5.26 10.5.5.30;
#   option domain-name-servers ns1.internal.example.org;
#   option domain-name "internal.example.org";
#   option routers 10.5.5.1;
#   option broadcast-address 10.5.5.31;
#   default-lease-time 600;
#   max-lease-time 7200;
#}

# Hosts which require special configuration options can be listed in
# host statements.  If no address is specified, the address will be
# allocated dynamically (if possible), but the host-specific information
# will still come from the host declaration.

#host passacaglia {
#   hardware ethernet 0:0:c0:5d:bd:95;
#   filename "vmunix.passacaglia";
#   server-name "toccata.fugue.com";
#}

# Fixed IP addresses can also be specified for hosts.  These addresses
# should not also be listed as being available for dynamic assignment.
# Hosts for which fixed IP addresses have been specified can boot using
# BOOTP or DHCP.  Hosts for which no fixed address is specified can only
# be booted with DHCP, unless there is an address range on the subnet
# to which a BOOTP client is connected which has the dynamic-bootp flag
# set.
#host fantasia {
#   hardware ethernet 08:00:07:26:c0:a5;
#   fixed-address fantasia.fugue.com;
#}

# You can declare a class of clients and then do address allocation
# based on that.  The example below shows a case where all clients
# in a certain class get addresses on the 10.17.224/24 subnet, and all
# other clients get addresses on the 10.0.29/24 subnet.

#class "foo" {
#   match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 4) = "SUNW";
#}

#shared-network 224-29 {
#   subnet 10.17.224.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#       option routers rtr-224.example.org;
#   }
#   subnet 10.0.29.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#       option routers rtr-29.example.org;
#   }
#   pool {
#       allow members of "foo";
#       range 10.17.224.10 10.17.224.250;
#   }
#   pool {
#       deny members of "foo";
#       range 10.0.29.10 10.0.29.230;
#   }
#}

```

```
# }  
# }
```

Ubah teks yang bertanda bold dan italic di sesuaikan dengan konfigurasi server kita, misalnya seperti dibawah:

```
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.  
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {  
  range 192.168.1.10 192.168.1.15;  
  option domain-name-servers smktelkom.sch.id;  
  option domain-name "192.168.1.1";  
# option routers 10.5.5.1;  
  option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255;  
  default-lease-time 600;  
  max-lease-time 7200;  
}
```

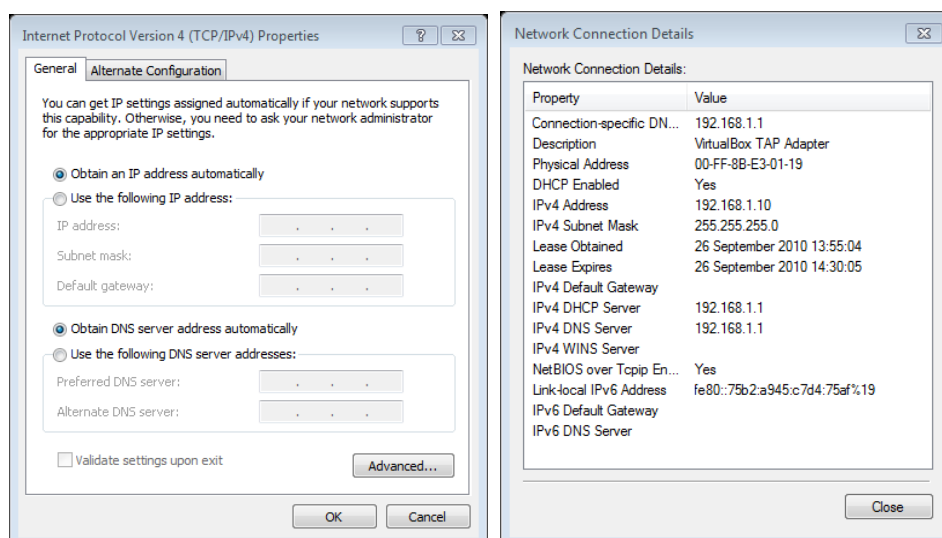
Kemudian star atau restart service dari dhcp server dengan menggunakan perintah:

```
#/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server restart
```

Stoping DHCP server :dhcpd3.

Starting DHCP server : dhcpd3.

Jika tidak muncul pesan, maka kemungkinan konfigurasi dhcp server telah berhasil. Untuk melihat hasilnya maka atur IP Address di windows XP menjadi Obtain by DHCP.





# KONFIGURASI DNS SERVER

Cek apakah paket bind9 sudah terinstall dengan perintah :

```
#dpkg -l |grep bind9
```

Jika sudah terinstall selanjutnya melakukan konfigurasi file named.conf.

## Konfigurasi DNS Server

Backup terlebih dahulu file named.conf.

```
#cd /etc/bind
```

```
#cp named.conf. named.conf.bak
```

```
#gedit named.conf
```

File named.conf

```
// 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";

// prime the server with knowledge of the root servers
zone "." {
    type hint;
    file "/etc/bind/db.root";
};

// be authoritative for the localhost forward and reverse zones, and for
// broadcast zones as per RFC 1912

zone "localhost" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.local";
};

zone "127.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
```

```

        file "/etc/bind/db.127";
};

zone "0.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.0";
};

zone "255.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.255";
};

include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";

```

tambahkan konfigurasi untuk domain smktelkom.sch.id dan telkom.co.id pada baris terakhir diatas include, seperti terlihat pada script dibawah.

```

zone "smktelkom.sch.id" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.smktelkom";
};

zone "telkom.co.id" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.telkom";
};

zone "1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.192";
};

// 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";

// prime the server with knowledge of the root servers
zone "." {
    type hint;
    file "/etc/bind/db.root";
};

// be authoritative for the localhost forward and reverse zones, and for

```

```
// broadcast zones as per RFC 1912

zone "localhost" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.local";
};

zone "127.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.127";
};

zone "0.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.0";
};

zone "255.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.255";
};

zone "smktelkom.sch.id" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.smktelkom";
};

zone "telkom.co.id" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.telkom";
};

zone "1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.192";
};

include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
```

### file db.smktelkom

```
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      smktelkom.sch.id. root.smktelkom.sch.id. (
                                2             ; Serial
                                604800         ; Refresh
                                86400         ; Retry
                                2419200       ; Expire
                                604800 )      ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       smktelkom.sch.id.
@         IN      MX 10    mail.smktelkom.sch.id.
@         IN      A        192.168.1.1
www       IN      A        192.168.1.1
mail      IN      A        192.168.1.1
ftp       IN      A        192.168.1.1
```

### file db.telkom.co.id

```
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      smktelkom.sch.id. root.smktelkom.sch.id. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800  ; Refresh
                        86400   ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       telkom.co.id.
@         IN      A        192.168.1.1
www       IN      A        192.168.1.1
```

### file db.192

```
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      smktelkom.sch.id. root.smktelkom.sch.id. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800  ; Refresh
                        86400   ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       192.168.1.1
          IN      PTR      www.smktelkom.sch.id.
          IN      PTR      www.telkom.co.id.
```

### Edit file resolve.conf

```
#gedit /etc/resolv.conf

search 192.168.1.1
nameserver smktelkom.sch.id
```

Restart service bind dengan menggunakan perintah

```
#/etc/init.d/bind9 restart
```

Jalankan perintah **nslookup** dan **dig** untuk mengecek apakah konfigurasi DNS telah berjalan.

### #nslookup [www.smktelkom.sch.id](http://www.smktelkom.sch.id)

```
Server:          192.168.1.1
Address:         192.168.1.1#53

Name:   www.smktelkom.sch.id
Address: 192.168.1.1
```

**#dig www.smktelkom.sch.id**

```
; <<>> DiG 9.5.1-P1 <<>> www.smktelkom.sch.id
;; global options: printcmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 48714
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; QUESTION SECTION:
www.smktelkom.sch.id.      IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.smktelkom.sch.id.  604800 IN      A      192.168.1.1

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
smktelkom.sch.id.      604800 IN      NS      smktelkom.sch.id.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
smktelkom.sch.id.      604800 IN      A      192.168.1.1

;; Query time: 5 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.1.1#53(192.168.1.1)
;; WHEN: Sun Oct 31 11:08:21 2010
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 84
```

**#nslookup mail.smktelkom.sch.id**

```
Server:      192.168.1.1
Address:     192.168.1.1#53

Name:   mail.smktelkom.sch.id
Address: 192.168.1.1
```

**#nslookup [ftp.smktelkom.sch.id](http://ftp.smktelkom.sch.id)**

```
Server:      192.168.1.1
Address:     192.168.1.1#53

Name:   ftp.smktelkom.sch.id
Address: 192.168.1.1
```

**#nslookup [www.telkom.sch.id](http://www.telkom.sch.id)**

```
Server:      192.168.1.1
Address:     192.168.1.1#53

Name:   telkom.co.id
Address: 192.168.1.1
```

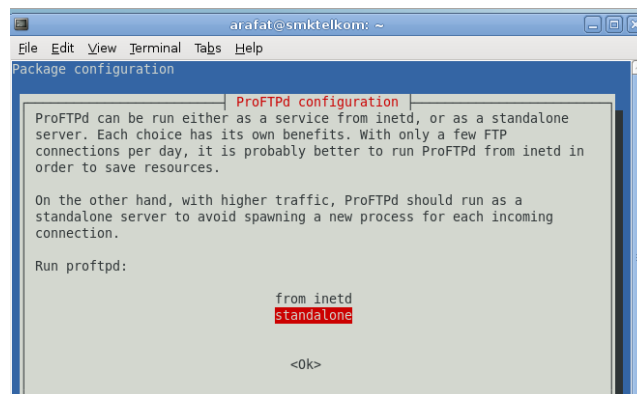
# FTP SERVER

## Instalasi FTP Server

Install terlebih dahulu paket proftpd

```
#apt-get install proftpd
```

Pada pilihan yang muncul pilih Stand Alone



## Konfigurasi FTP SERVER

Masuk kedalam direktori /etc/proftpd

```
#cd /etc/proftpd
```

```
#cp proftpd.conf proftpd.conf.bak
```

Edit file proftpd.conf yang di bold menjadi seperti script dibawah:

```
# /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf -- This is a basic ProFTPD configuration file.
# To really apply changes reload proftpd after modifications.
#

# Includes DSO modules
Include /etc/proftpd/modules.conf

# Set off to disable IPv6 support which is annoying on IPv4 only boxes.
UseIPv6 off
# If set on you can experience a longer connection delay in many cases.
IdentLookups off

ServerName "smktelkom.sch.id"
ServerType standalone
DeferWelcome off
```

```

MultilineRFC2228          on
DefaultServer             on
ShowSymlinks              on

TimeoutNoTransfer         600
TimeoutStalled            600
TimeoutIdle               1200

DisplayLogin              welcome.msg
DisplayChdir              .message true
ListOptions               "-l"

DenyFilter                \*.*/*

# Use this to jail all users in their homes
# DefaultRoot             ~

# Users require a valid shell listed in /etc/shells to login.
# Use this directive to release that constrain.
# RequireValidShell       off

# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port                      21

# In some cases you have to specify passive ports range to by-pass
# firewall limitations. Ephemeral ports can be used for that, but
# feel free to use a more narrow range.
PassivePorts            30000 30100

# If your host was NATted, this option is useful in order to
# allow passive tranfers to work. You have to use your public
# address and opening the passive ports used on your firewall as well.
# MasqueradeAddress       1.2.3.4

# This is useful for masquerading address with dynamic IPs:
# refresh any configured MasqueradeAddress directives every 8 hours
<IfModule mod_dynmasq.c>
# DynMasqRefresh 28800
</IfModule>

# To prevent DoS attacks, set the maximum number of child processes
# to 30. If you need to allow more than 30 concurrent connections
# at once, simply increase this value. Note that this ONLY works
# in standalone mode, in inetd mode you should use an inetd server
# that allows you to limit maximum number of processes per service
# (such as xinetd)
MaxInstances              30

# Set the user and group that the server normally runs at.
User                      proftpd
Group                     nogroup

# Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new files and dirs
# (second parm) from being group and world writable.
Umask                     022 022
# Normally, we want files to be overwriteable.
AllowOverwrite            on

```

```

# Uncomment this if you are using NIS or LDAP via NSS to retrieve
passwords:
# PersistentPasswd                off

# This is required to use both PAM-based authentication and local passwords
# AuthOrder                       mod_auth_pam.c* mod_auth_unix.c

# Be warned: use of this directive impacts CPU average load!
# Uncomment this if you like to see progress and transfer rate with ftpwho
# in downloads. That is not needed for uploads rates.
#
# UseSendFile                     off

TransferLog /var/log/proftpd/xferlog
SystemLog   /var/log/proftpd/proftpd.log

<IfModule mod_quotatab.c>
QuotaEngine off
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_ratio.c>
Ratios off
</IfModule>

# Delay engine reduces impact of the so-called Timing Attack described in
# http://security.lss.hr/index.php?page=details&ID=LSS-2004-10-02
# It is on by default.
<IfModule mod_delay.c>
DelayEngine on
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_ctrls.c>
ControlsEngine      off
ControlsMaxClients  2
ControlsLog          /var/log/proftpd/controls.log
ControlsInterval    5
ControlsSocket       /var/run/proftpd/proftpd.sock
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_ctrls_admin.c>
AdminControlsEngine off
</IfModule>

#
# Alternative authentication frameworks
#
#Include /etc/proftpd/ldap.conf
#Include /etc/proftpd/sql.conf

#
# This is used for FTPS connections
#
#Include /etc/proftpd/tls.conf

# A basic anonymous configuration, no upload directories.

```



```

<Anonymous ~ftp>
  User          ftp
  Group         nogroup
#   # We want clients to be able to login with "anonymous" as well as "ftp"
  UserAlias     anonymous ftp
#   # Cosmetic changes, all files belongs to ftp user
  DirFakeUser on ftp
  DirFakeGroup on ftp
#
  RequireValidShell off
#
#   # Limit the maximum number of anonymous logins
  MaxClients    10
#
#   # We want 'welcome.msg' displayed at login, and '.message' displayed
#   # in each newly chdired directory.
  DisplayLogin  welcome.msg
  DisplayChdir  .message
#
#   # Limit WRITE everywhere in the anonymous chroot
  <Directory *>
    <Limit WRITE>
      AllowAll
    </Limit>
  </Directory>
#
#   # Uncomment this if you're brave.
#   # <Directory incoming>
#   #   # Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new files and dirs
#   #   # (second parm) from being group and world writable.
#   #   Umask          022 022
#   #
#   #       <Limit READ WRITE>
#   #       DenyAll
#   #       </Limit>
#   #       <Limit STOR>
#   #       AllowAll
#   #       </Limit>
#   # </Directory>
#
</Anonymous>

```

Restart service proftpd

#/etc/init.d/proftpd restart

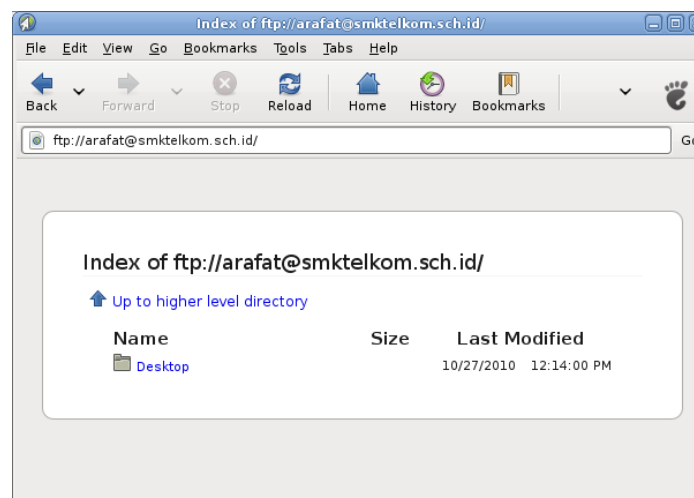
### Menjalankan Layanan FTP

Untuk mengecek apakah FTP sudah berjalan dengan benar, buka browser di linux kemudian ketikkan pada url dengan <ftp://smktelkom.sch.id> , dan ftp://namauser@smktelkom.sch.id

Maka seharusnya yang tampil adalah seperti pada gambar.



Gambar tampilan dengan anonymous



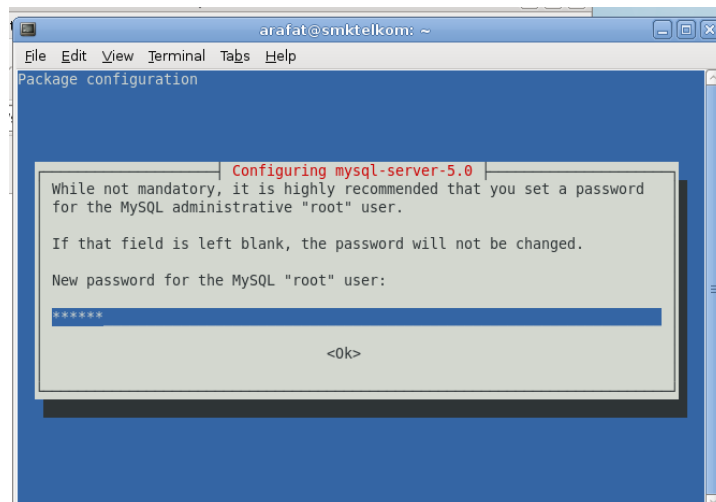
Gambar tampilan autentifikasi user dengan password

# MAIL SERVER

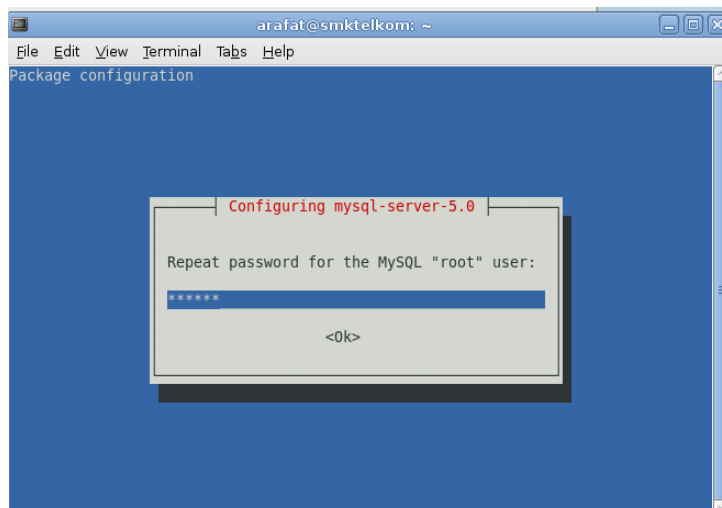
## Instalasi paket mysql-server dan php5-mysql

#apt-get install mysql-server php5-mysql

Silahkan isi password untuk mysql



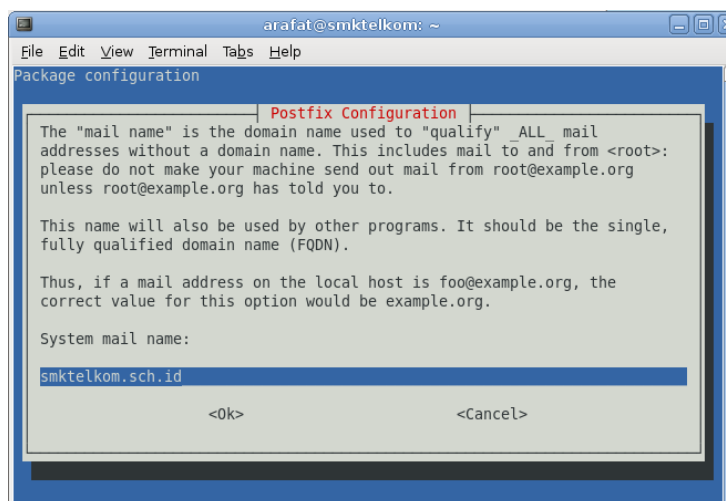
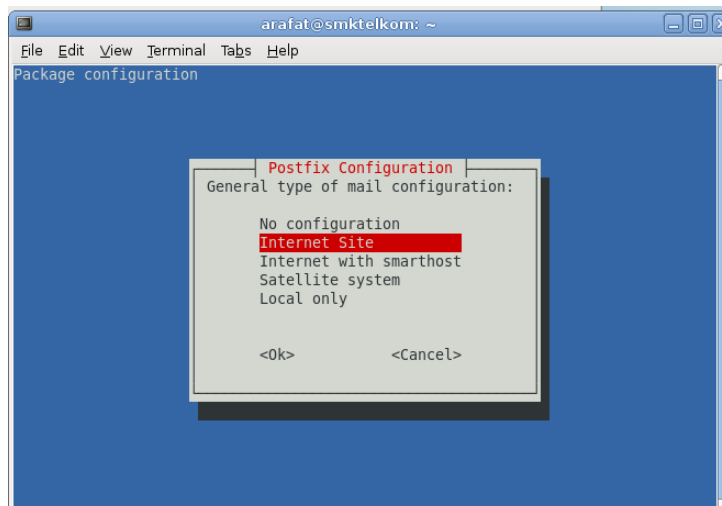
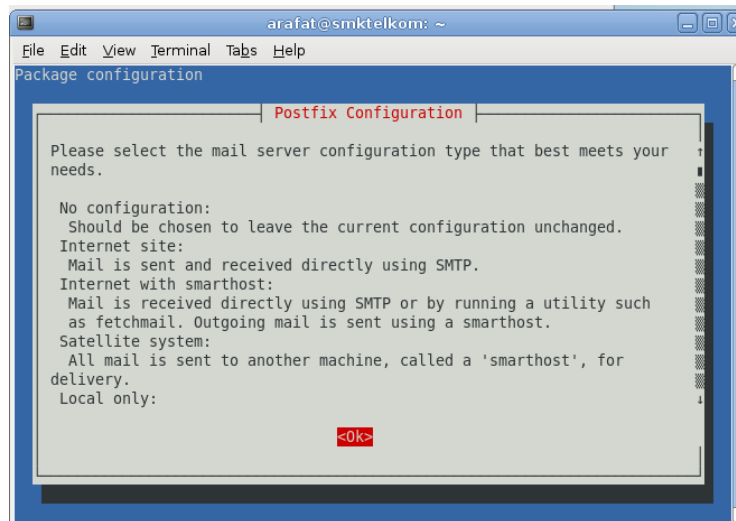
Ulangi dengan password yang sama



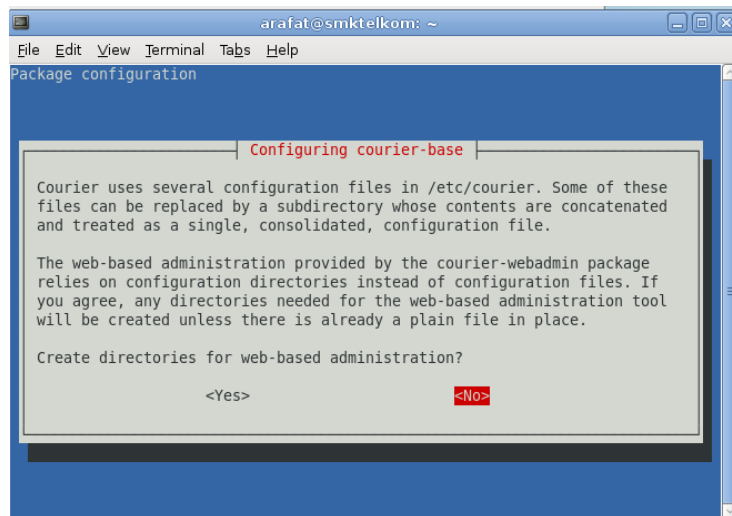
## Instalasi Postfix, courier-imap, courier-pop dan squirrelmail

Instal paket yang dibutuhkan untuk Mail Server

#apt-get install postfix



#apt-get install courier-imap



#apt-get install courier-pop

#apt-get install squirrelmail

Buat direktori untuk mailserver dengan perintah

#maildirmake /etc/skel/Maildir

Kemudian buat dua (2) user baru untuk account email dengan perintah:

**#adduser user1**

```
Adding user `user1' ...
Adding new group `user1' (1001) ...
Adding new user `user1' (1001) with group `user1' ...
Creating home directory `/home/user1' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for user1
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: user1
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
```

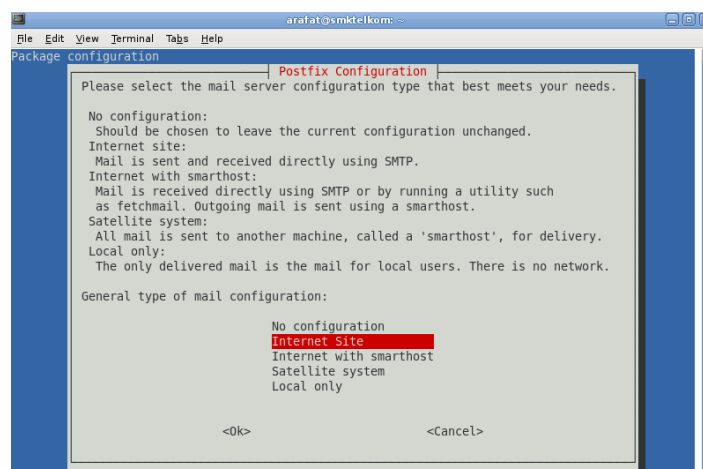
## #adduser user2

```
Adding user `user2' ...
Adding new group `user2' (1002) ...
Adding new user `user2' (1002) with group `user2' ...
Creating home directory `/home/user2' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for user2
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: user2
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
```

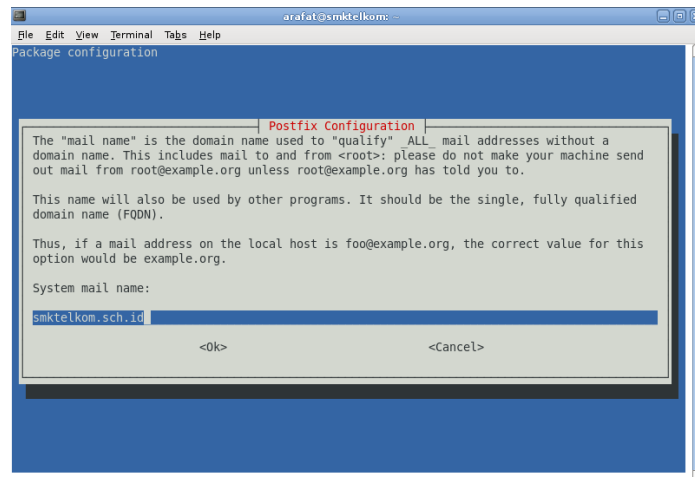
Konfigurasi ulang postfix dengan perintah :

## #dpkg-reconfigure postfix

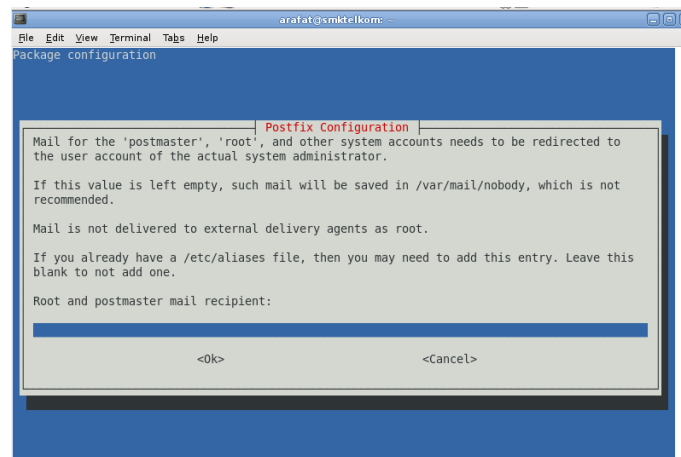
- Pilih Internet Site



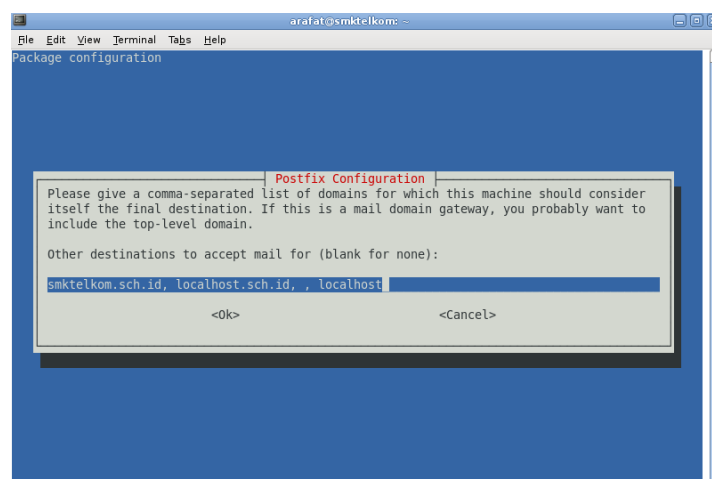
- Pada System mail name isi dengan smktelkom.sch.id



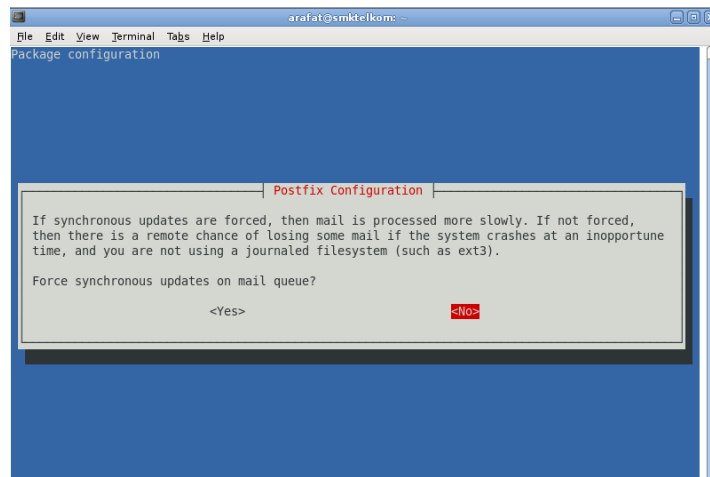
- Pada root dan postmaster mail resepien biarkan kosong seperti pada gambar



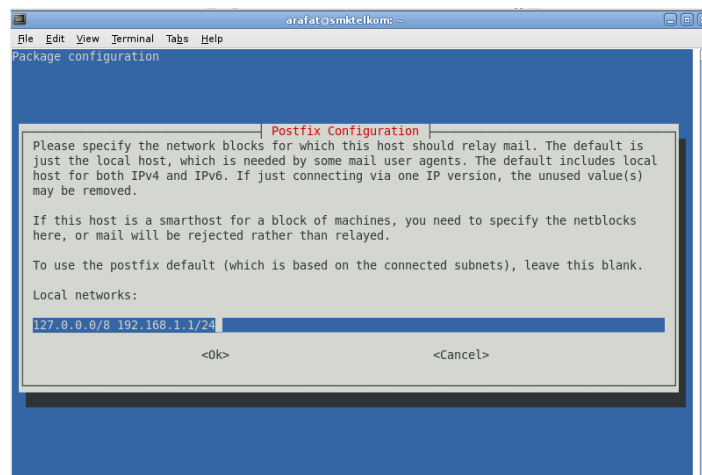
- Biarkan apa adanya seperti pada gambar di bawah



- Pada pilihan **Force synchronous update on mail queue?** Pilih **No**



- Pada **local network** tambahkan IP address Server linux beserta netmask prefixnya misal nya dengan **192.168.1.1/24** dan hapus konfigurasi untuk IPv6

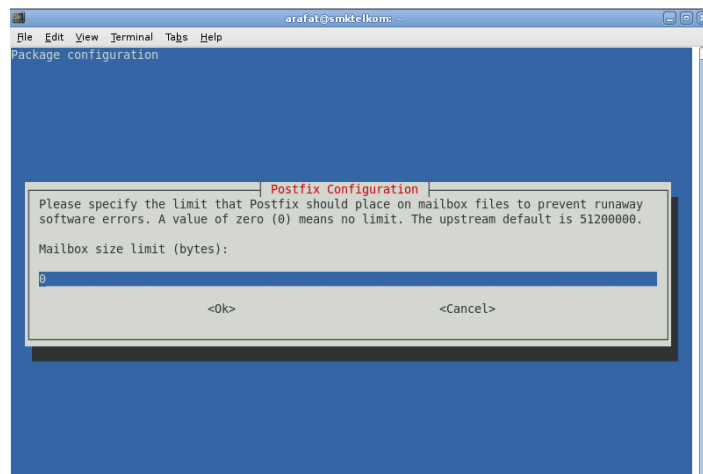


- Pada **Use procmail for local delivery ?** pilih **No**

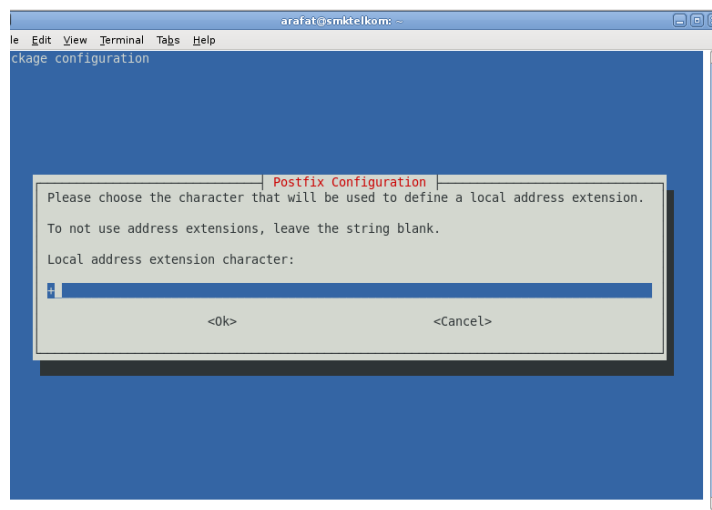




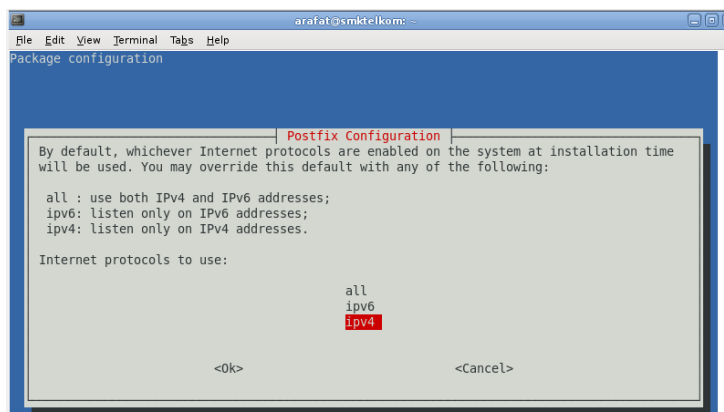
- Pada **Mailbox size limit (bytes)**: biarkan apa adanya.



- Pada **Local address extension character**: biarkan apa adanya.



- Pada **Internet protocol to use**: pilih **ipv4**.



## Konfigurasi main.cf

Jangan lupa di backup terlebih dahulu.

```
#gedit /etc/postfix/main.cf
```

Tambahkan script berikut pada baris terakhir :

### **Home\_mailbox = Maildir/**

```
# See /usr/share/postfix/main.cf.dist for a commented, more complete
version

# Debian specific:  Specifying a file name will cause the first
# line of that file to be used as the name.  The Debian default
# is /etc/mailname.
#myorigin = /etc/mailname

smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP $mail_name (Debian/GNU)
biff = no

# appending .domain is the MUA's job.
append_dot_mydomain = no

# Uncomment the next line to generate "delayed mail" warnings
#delay_warning_time = 4h

readme_directory = no

# TLS parameters
smtpd_tls_cert_file=/etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
smtpd_tls_key_file=/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
smtpd_use_tls=yes
smtpd_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtpd_scache
smtp_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtp_scache

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

myhostname = smktelkom.sch.id
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
mydestination = smktelkom.sch.id, localhost.sch.id, , localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 192.168.1.1/24
mailbox_command =
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = all
inet_protocols = ipv4
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

**restart ulang service postfix, courier-imap dan courier-pop**

`#!/etc/init.d/postfix restart`

`#!/etc/init.d/courier-imap restart`

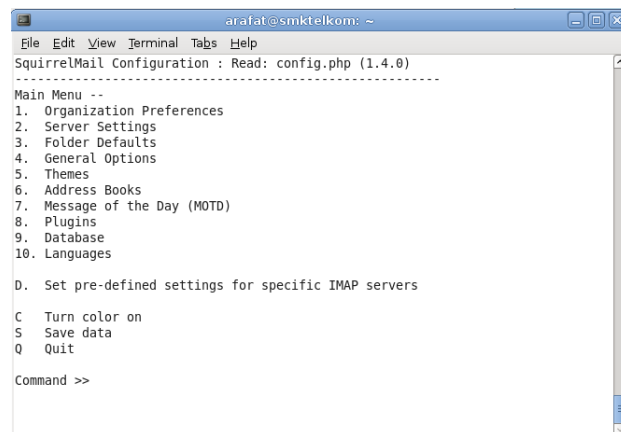
`#!/etc/init.d/courier-pop restart`

## Konfigurasi Squirrelmail

Ketikan diterminal dengan squirrelmail-configure

`# squirrelmail-configure`

- Pada command >> ketikan 2 tekan enter.



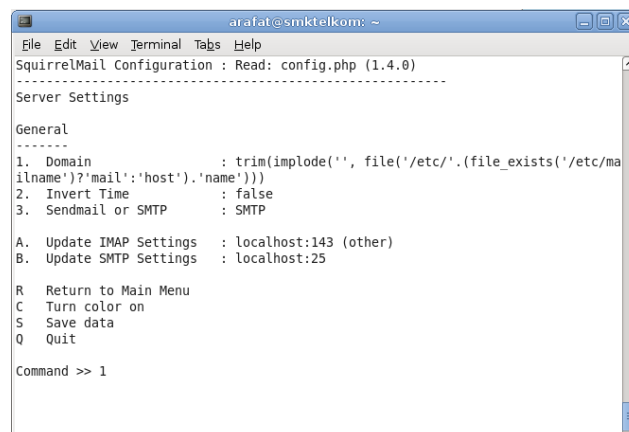
```
arafat@smktelkom: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
-----
Main Menu --
1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Languages

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers

C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >>
```

- Pada command >> ketikan 1 tekan enter



```
arafat@smktelkom: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
-----
Server Settings

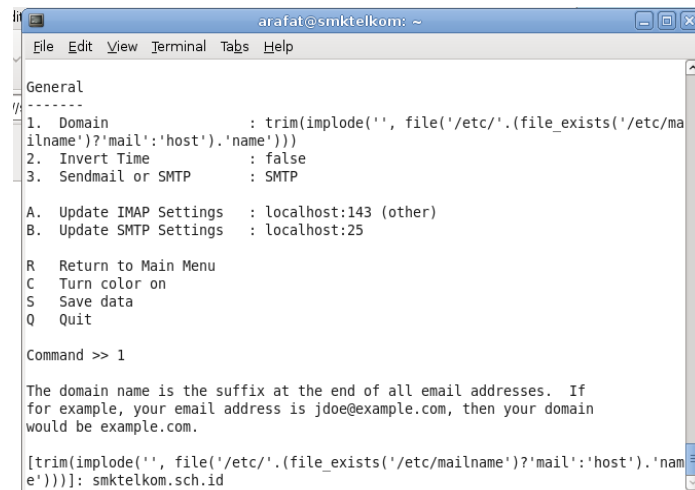
General
-----
1. Domain : trim(implode('', file('/etc/'.(file_exists('/etc/mailname')?'mail':'host').'.name')))
2. Invert Time : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (other)
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> 1
```

- Kemudian isi dengan hostname yaitu smktelkm.sch.id dan tekan enter.



```

arafat@smktelkom: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
General
-----
1. Domain          : trim(implode('', file('/etc/'.(file_exists('/etc/mailname')?'mail':'host').'.name')))
2. Invert Time     : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (other)
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

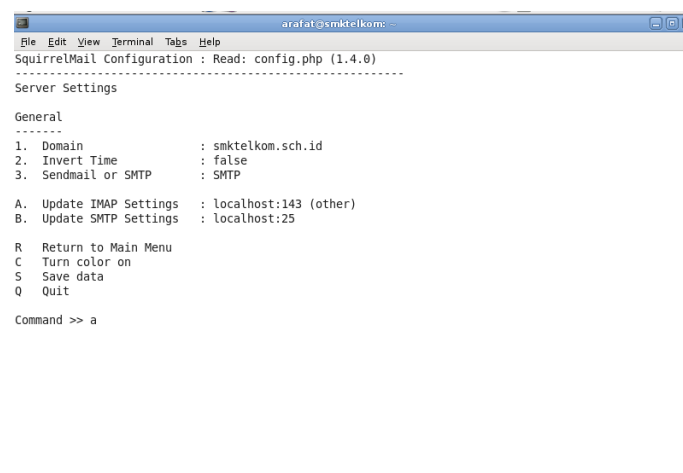
Command >> 1

The domain name is the suffix at the end of all email addresses.  If
for example, your email address is jdoe@example.com, then your domain
would be example.com.

[trim(implode('', file('/etc/'.(file_exists('/etc/mailname')?'mail':'host').'.name')))]: smktelkom.sch.id

```

- Pada command >> ketikan A tekan enter



```

arafat@smktelkom: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
-----
Server Settings

General
-----
1. Domain          : smktelkom.sch.id
2. Invert Time     : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (other)
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> a

```

- Pada command >> ketikan A tekan enter

```
arafat@smktelkom:~$ squirrelmail
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
Server Settings
-----
General
-----
1. Domain          : smktelkom.sch.id
2. Invert Time     : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

IMAP Settings
-----
4. IMAP Server      : localhost
5. IMAP Port        : 143
6. Authentication type : login
7. Secure IMAP (TLS) : false
8. Server software  : other
9. Delimiter        : detect

B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25
H. Hide IMAP Server Settings

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> 8
```

- Kemudian pilih server imap yang kita gunakan yaitu courier.  
Ketikan courier dan tekan enter.

```
arafat@smktelkom:~$ squirrelmail
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
Server Settings
-----
General
-----
1. Domain          : smktelkom.sch.id
2. Invert Time     : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

IMAP Settings
-----
4. IMAP Server      : localhost
5. IMAP Port        : 143
6. Authentication type : login
7. Secure IMAP (TLS) : false
8. Server software  : other
9. Delimiter        : detect

B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25
H. Hide IMAP Server Settings

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> 8

Each IMAP server has its own quirks. As much as we tried to stick
to standards, it doesn't help much if the IMAP server doesn't follow
the same principles. We have made some work-arounds for some of
these servers. If you would like to use them, please select your
IMAP server. If you do not wish to use these work-arounds, you can
set this to "other", and none will be used.
bincimap = Binc IMAP server
courier  = Courier IMAP server
cyrus    = Cyrus IMAP server
dovecot  = Dovecot Secure IMAP server
exchange = Microsoft Exchange IMAP server
hmailserver = hMailServer
macosx   = Mac OS X Mailserver
mercury32 = Mercury/32
uw       = University of Washington's IMAP server
other    = Not one of the above servers
[other]: courier
```

- Pada command >> ketikan S dan tekan enter untuk menyimpan semua konfigurasi squirrelmail.

```
arafat@smktelkom:~$ squirrelmail
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
Server Settings
-----
General
-----
1. Domain          : smktelkom.sch.id
2. Invert Time     : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

IMAP Settings
-----
4. IMAP Server      : localhost
5. IMAP Port        : 143
6. Authentication type : login
7. Secure IMAP (TLS) : false
8. Server software  : courier
9. Delimiter        : detect

B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25
H. Hide IMAP Server Settings

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> s
```

# WEB SERVER

## Konfigurasi virtual hosting

Masuk kedalam direktori

```
#cd /etc/apache2/sites-available
```

```
#cp default smktelkom
```

```
#gedit smktelkom
```

```
NameVirtualHost www.smktelkom.sch.id:80
<VirtualHost www.smktelkom.sch.id:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@smktelkom.sch.id
    ServerName smktelkom.sch.id
    DocumentRoot /var/www/smktelkom
    <Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
    </Directory>
    <Directory /var/www/>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/usr/lib/cgi-bin">
        AllowOverride None
        Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log

    # Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,
    # alert, emerg.
    LogLevel warn

    CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log combined

    Alias /doc/ "/usr/share/doc/"
    <Directory "/usr/share/doc/">
        Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
        Order deny,allow
        Deny from all
        Allow from 127.0.0.0/255.0.0.0 ::1/128
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

#cp default mail.smktelkom

#gedit mail.smktelkom

```
NameVirtualHost www.smktelkom.sch.id:80
<VirtualHost mail.smktelkom.sch.id:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@smktelkom.sch.id
    ServerName mail.smktelkom.sch.id
    DocumentRoot /usr/share/squirrelmail

    <Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
    </Directory>
    <Directory /var/www/>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/usr/lib/cgi-bin">
        AllowOverride None
        Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log

    # Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,
    # alert, emerg.
    LogLevel warn

    CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log combined

    Alias /doc/ "/usr/share/doc/"
    <Directory "/usr/share/doc/">
        Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
        Order deny,allow
        Deny from all
        Allow from 127.0.0.0/255.0.0.0 ::1/128
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

#cp default telkom

#gedit telkom

```
NameVirtualHost www.smktelkom.sch.id:80
<VirtualHost www.telkom.co.id:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@smktelkom.sch.id
    ServerName telkom.co.id
    DocumentRoot /var/www/telkom
    <Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
    </Directory>
    <Directory /var/www/>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/usr/lib/cgi-bin">
        AllowOverride None
        Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log

    # Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,
    # alert, emerg.
    LogLevel warn

    CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log combined

    Alias /doc/ "/usr/share/doc/"
    <Directory "/usr/share/doc/">
        Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
        Order deny,allow
        Deny from all
        Allow from 127.0.0.0/255.0.0.0 ::1/128
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

Aktifkan ketiga buah virtual hosting yang telah dibuat dengan perintah:

#a2ensite smktelkom

#a2ensite mail.smktelkom

#a2ensite telkom



Kemudian **reload** dan **restart** konfigurasi apache dengan perintah:

```
#/etc/init.d/apache2 reload
```

```
#/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

Buat folder untuk web `www.smktelkom.sch.id` dan `www.telkom.co.id` dengan perintah :

```
#cd /var/www/
```

```
#mkdir smktelkom
```

```
#mkdir telkom
```

Buat file index untuk web `www.telkom.co.id`

```
#cd /var/www/telkom
```

```
#gedit index.html
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>:.www.telkom.co.id.:</title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<h1>Selamat dating di web www.telkom.co.id</h1>
<h2>Web undercontructions</h2>
webmaster@telkom.co.id
<hr/>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Untuk web `www.smktelkom.sch.id` menggunakan wordpress.

**Persiapan yang harus dilakukan adalah:**

- Install paket ssh yang diperlukan untuk meremote dan mengirim file dari windows
- Membuat database wordpress yang digunakan untuk database wordpress.
- Mengatur permission direktori `/var/www/smktelkom` .
- Upload file wordpress dengan coreFTP

## Instalasi ssh server

```
#apt-get install ssh
```

## Membuat database wordpress di mysql

```
#mysql -u root -p
```

Enter Password:

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 35

Server version: 5.0.51a-24 (Debian)

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

```
mysql> create database wordpress;
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

```
mysql>
```

NB: ***password di isi dengan password ketika menginstall mysql-server, bukan password root***

## Mengatur permission direktori

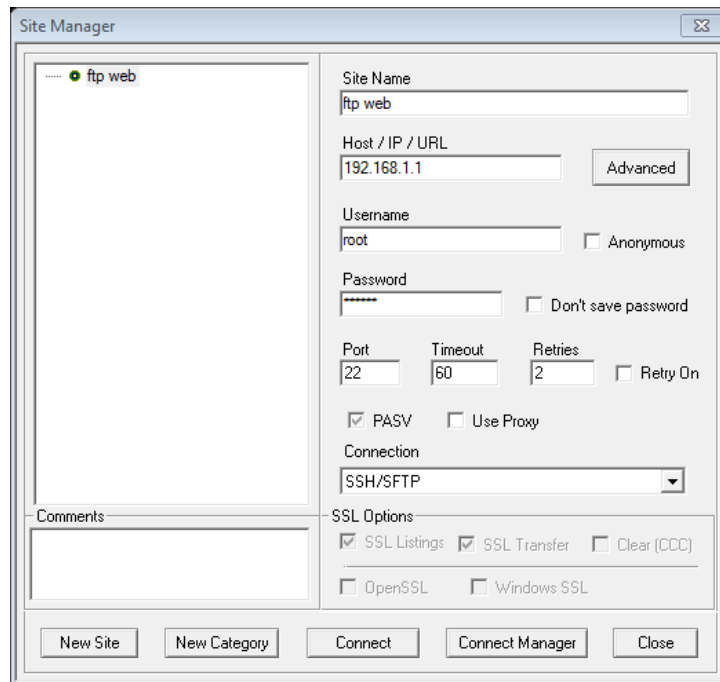
```
#cd /var/www
```

```
#chmod 777 smktelkom
```

## Upload data dengan coreFTP

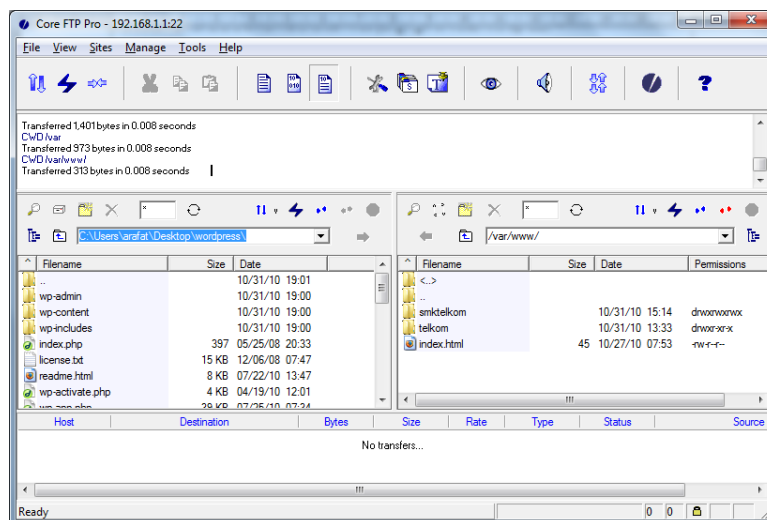
Jalankan program coreFTP, kemudian atur seperti berikut:

- Host / IP / URL : IP server linux
- Username : root
- Password : password user root
- Connection : SSH/SFTP
- Port : 22



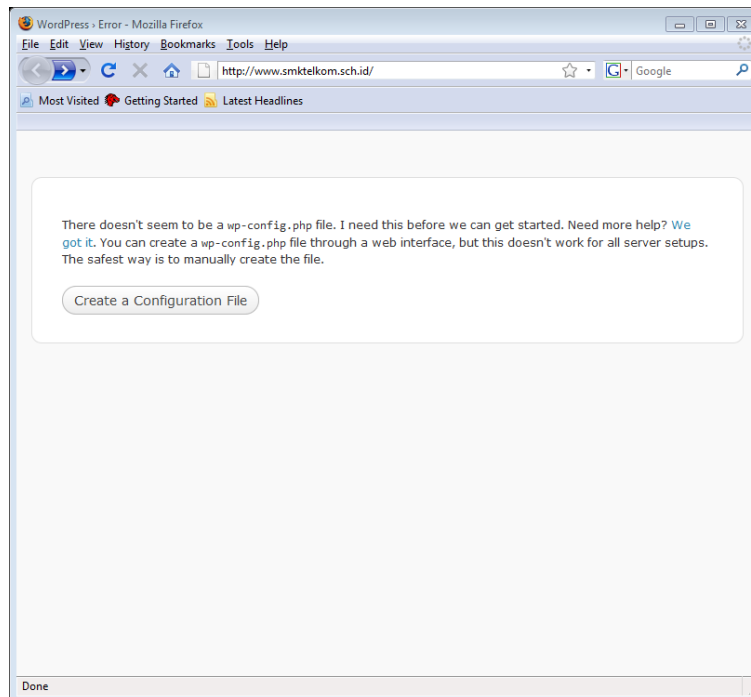
Kemudian klik tombol **Connect..**

Jika sudah terkoneksi arahkan ke direktori web yang ingin di install wordpress, selanjutnya tinggal mendrag dari sebelah kiri ke kanan.

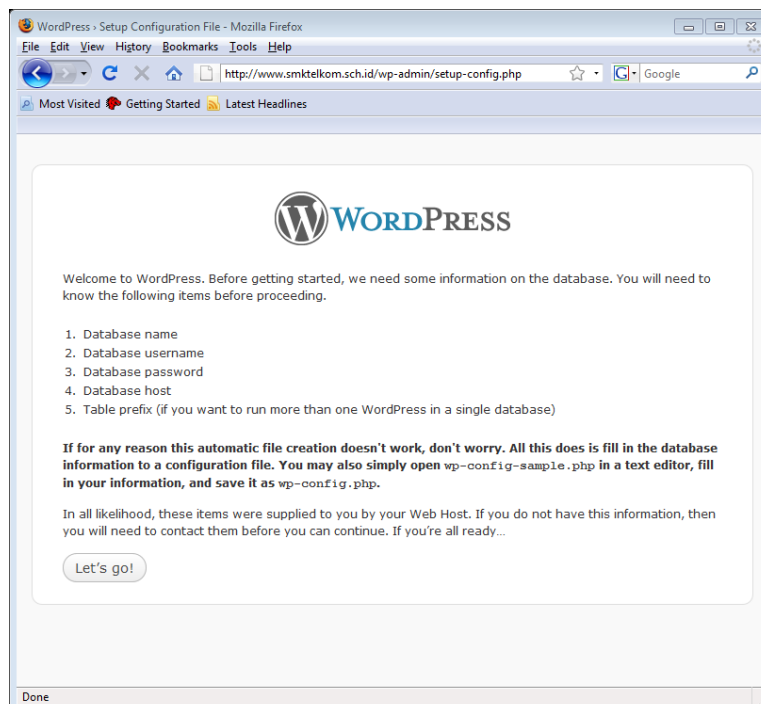


## Instalasi Wordpress 3.0

- Buka web browser dan ketikkan url [www.smktelkom.sch.id](http://www.smktelkom.sch.id)



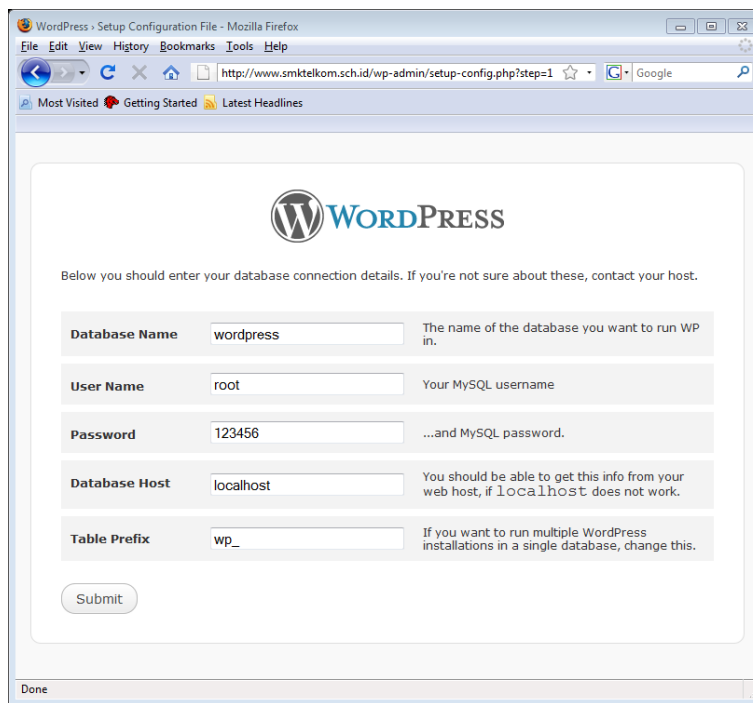
- Klik tombol **Let's go !**



- Isikan sesuai dengan konfigurasi system Anda  
Database Name : **wordpress** (sesuai dengan database yang dibuat sebelumnya)

Username : root  
Password : di isi dengan password mysql  
Database Host : localhost  
Table Prefix : wp\_

- Klik tombol Submit untuk memulai proses instalasi.



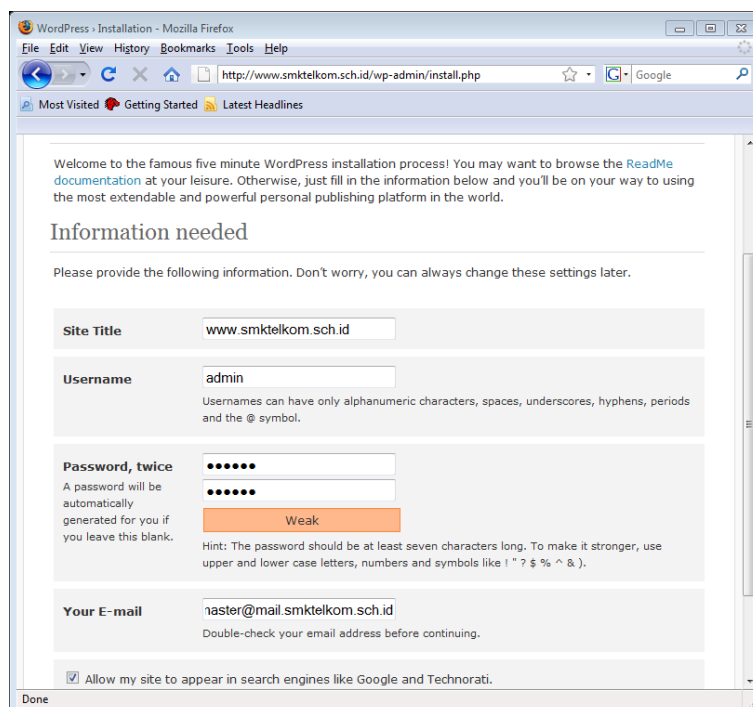
WordPress Setup Configuration File - Mozilla Firefox

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

Database Name	wordpress	The name of the database you want to run WP in.
User Name	root	Your MySQL username
Password	123456	...and MySQL password.
Database Host	localhost	You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.
Table Prefix	wp_	If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

Submit

- Isikan informasi yang di minta di sesuaikan dengan konfigurasi Anda.



WordPress Installation - Mozilla Firefox

Welcome to the famous five minute WordPress installation process! You may want to browse the [ReadMe documentation](#) at your leisure. Otherwise, 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.

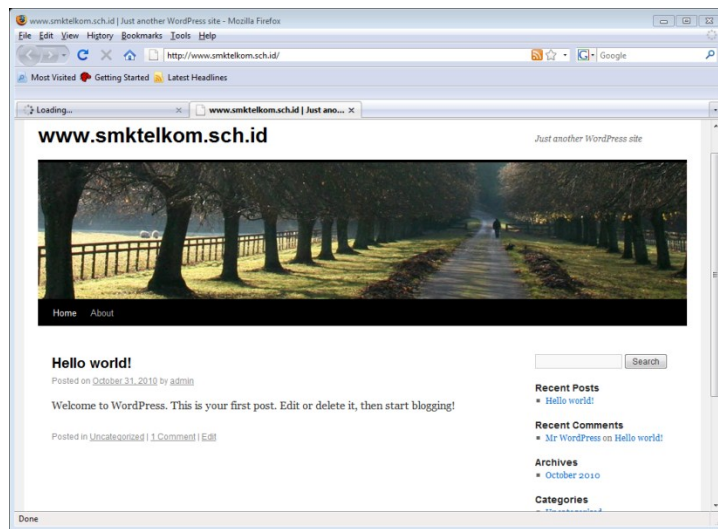
### Information needed

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.

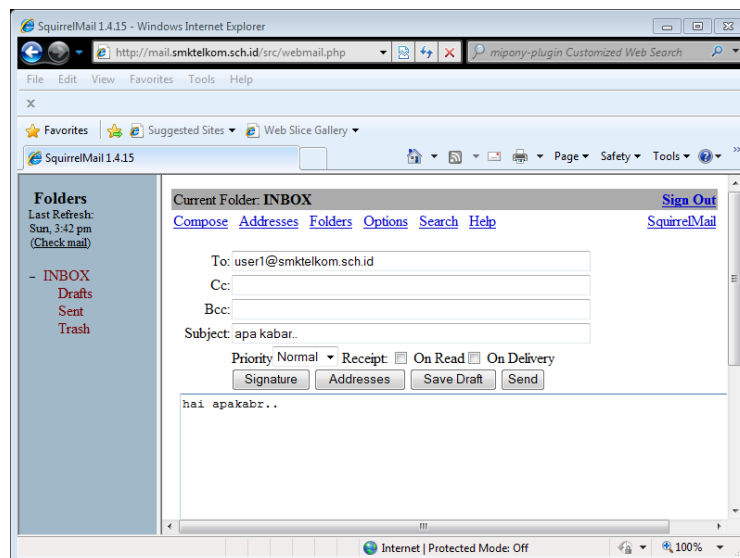
Site Title	www.smktelkom.sch.id
Username	admin
Password, twice	Weak
Your E-mail	naster@mail.smktelkom.sch.id

☒ Allow my site to appear in search engines like Google and Technorati.

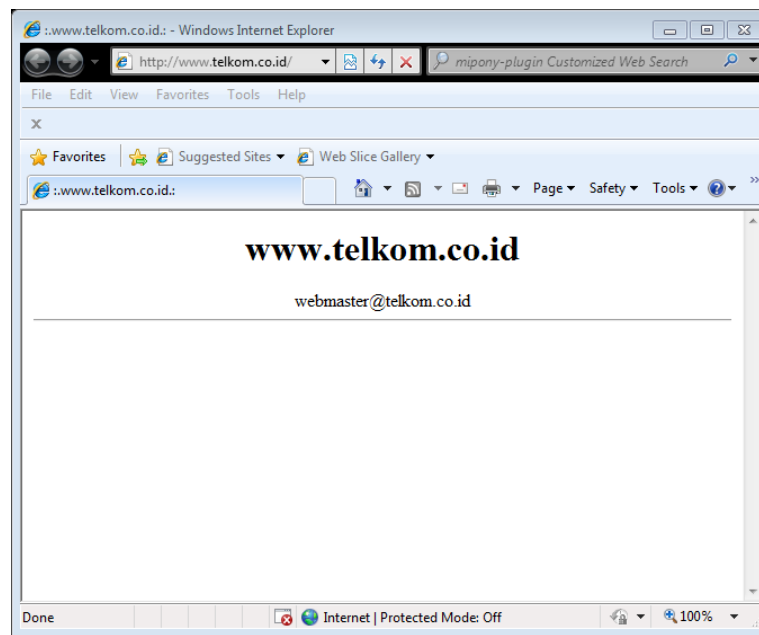
- Wordpress telah berhasil di install.



Jalankan juga mail.smktelkom.sch.id, jika benar konfigurasi nya maka yang muncul adalah halaman squirrelmail seperti terlihat pada gambar.



Halaman wwbb [www.telkom.co.id](http://www.telkom.co.id)



# SAMBA SERVER

Sebelum melakukan konfigurasi samba, buat terlebih dahulu user

Buat user untuk samba

```
#adduser arafat
```

```
#passwd arafat
```

```
#smbpasswd -a arafat
```

Masukan password untuk user samba, sebaiknya passwordnya berbeda dengan password usernya.

Konfigurasi Samba

```
#cd /etc/samba
```

```
#gedit smb.conf
```

Potongan file smb.conf

```
#===== Global Settings =====

[global]

## Browsing/Identification ###

# Change this to the workgroup/NT-domain name your Samba server will part
of
    workgroup = WORKGROUP

# server string is the equivalent of the NT Description field
    server string = %h linux server

#### Debugging/Accounting ####

# This tells Samba to use a separate log file for each machine
# that connects
    log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m

# Cap the size of the individual log files (in KiB).
    max log size = 1000
```



```

# If you want Samba to only log through syslog then set the following
# parameter to 'yes'.
#   syslog only = no

# We want Samba to log a minimum amount of information to syslog.
Everything
# should go to /var/log/samba/log.{smbd,nmbd} instead. If you want to log
# through syslog you should set the following parameter to something
higher.
    syslog = 0

# Do something sensible when Samba crashes: mail the admin a backtrace
    panic action = /usr/share/samba/panic-action %d

##### Authentication #####

# "security = user" is always a good idea. This will require a Unix account
# in this server for every user accessing the server. See
# /usr/share/doc/samba-doc/htmldocs/Samba3-HOWTO/ServerType.html
# in the samba-doc package for details.
    security = user

# You may wish to use password encryption. See the section on
# 'encrypt passwords' in the smb.conf(5) manpage before enabling.
    encrypt passwords = true

# If you are using encrypted passwords, Samba will need to know what
# password database type you are using.
    passwd backend = tdbsam

    obey pam restrictions = yes

# This boolean parameter controls whether Samba attempts to sync the Unix
# password with the SMB password when the encrypted SMB password in the
# passwd is changed.
    unix password sync = yes

# For Unix password sync to work on a Debian GNU/Linux system, the
following
# parameters must be set (thanks to Ian Kahan <kahan@informatik.tu-
muenchen.de> for
# sending the correct chat script for the passwd program in Debian Sarge).
    passwd program = /usr/bin/passwd %u
    passwd chat = *Enter\snew\s*\spassword:* %n\n
*Retype\snew\s*\spassword:* %n\n *password\supdated\ssuccessfully* .

#===== Share Definitions =====
#konfigurasi untuk menggunakan security user

wins support = no
[data]

    path = /home/ftp
    comment = share mode user
    public = yes
    valid users = arafat

```

```

    read only = no
    guest ok = yes
    available = yes
    browsable = yes
    writable = yes

#konfigurasi untuk menggunakan security Share
[data2]
    path = /home/data
    comment = share untuk public
    available = yes
    browsable = yes
    public = yes
    writable = no
    locking = no

# By default, the home directories are exported read-only. Change the
# next parameter to 'no' if you want to be able to write to them.
# read only = yes

# File creation mask is set to 0700 for security reasons. If you want to
# create files with group=rw permissions, set next parameter to 0775.
    create mask = 0700

# Directory creation mask is set to 0700 for security reasons. If you want
to
# create dirs. with group=rw permissions, set next parameter to 0775.
    directory mask = 0777

# By default, \\server\username shares can be connected to by anyone
# with access to the samba server.
# The following parameter makes sure that only "username" can connect
# to \\server\username
# This might need tweaking when using external authentication schemes
# valid users = %S

# Un-comment the following and create the netlogon directory for Domain
Logons
# (you need to configure Samba to act as a domain controller too.)
;[netlogon]
;    comment = Network Logon Service
;    path = /home/samba/netlogon
;    guest ok = yes
;    read only = yes
;    share modes = no

# Un-comment the following and create the profiles directory to store
# users profiles (see the "logon path" option above)
# (you need to configure Samba to act as a domain controller too.)
# The path below should be writable by all users so that their
# profile directory may be created the first time they log on
;[profiles]
;    comment = Users profiles
;    path = /home/samba/profiles
;    guest ok = no

```

```

;   browseable = no
;   create mask = 0600
;   directory mask = 0700

[printers]
    comment = All Printers
    browseable = no
    path = /var/spool/samba
    printable = yes
    guest ok = no
    read only = yes
    create mask = 0700

# Windows clients look for this share name as a source of downloadable
# printer drivers
[print$]
    comment = Printer Drivers
    path = /var/lib/samba/printers
    browseable = yes
    read only = yes
    guest ok = no
# Uncomment to allow remote administration of Windows print drivers.
# You may need to replace 'lpadmin' with the name of the group your
# admin users are members of.
# Please note that you also need to set appropriate Unix permissions
# to the drivers directory for these users to have write rights in it
;   write list = root, @lpadmin

# A sample share for sharing your CD-ROM with others.
[cdrom]
;   comment = Samba server's CD-ROM
;   read only = yes
;   locking = no
;   path = /cdrom
;   guest ok = yes

# The next two parameters show how to auto-mount a CD-ROM when the
#   cdrom share is accessed. For this to work /etc/fstab must contain
#   an entry like this:
#
#       /dev/scd0    /cdrom    iso9660 defaults,noauto,ro,user    0 0
#
# The CD-ROM gets unmounted automatically after the connection to the
#
# If you don't want to use auto-mounting/unmounting make sure the CD
#   is mounted on /cdrom
#
;   preexec = /bin/mount /cdrom
;   postexec = /bin/umount /cdrom

```

Cek konfigurasi samba apakah ada kesalahan dengan mengetikan perintah:

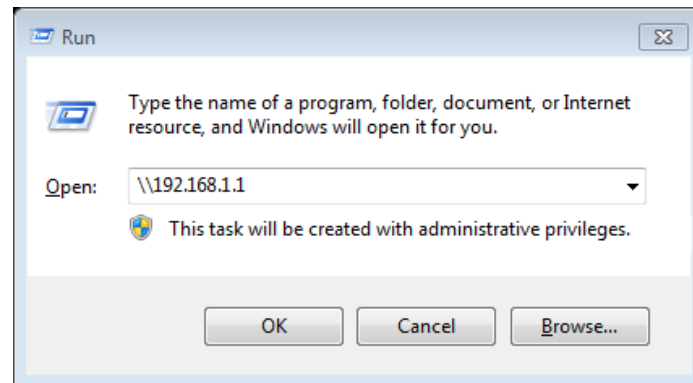
**#testparm**

Jika tidak ada pesan error berarti konfigurasi samba sudah benar.

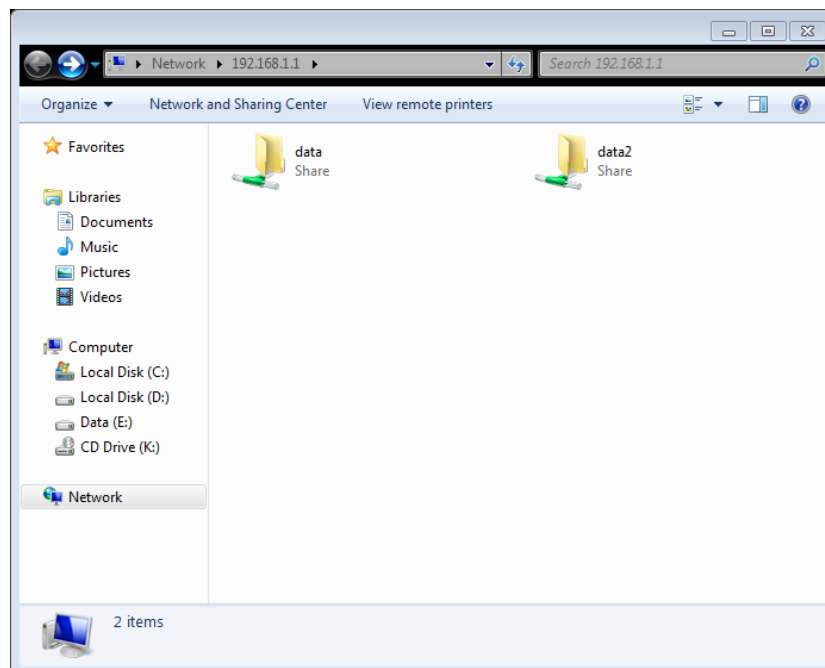
Restart service samba

**#/etc/init.d/samba restart**

Buka run di windows XP kemudian ketikan \\192.168.1.1



Jika konfigurasi benar seharusnya akan muncul seperti terlihat pada gambar



# PROXY SERVER

Proxy server berfungsi untuk membuat salinan data yang dibaca dari Internet ke jaringan lokal kita sehingga jika di lain waktu kita mengakses data yang sama, maka data tersebut akan diambil dari jaringan lokal kita sehingga akan sangat menghemat bandwidth kita ke Internet. Squid adalah proxy server yang paling stabil dan paling umum digunakan untuk sistem operasi Linux.

Aktifkan IP Forwarding nya..

```
#cd /etc
```

```
#gedit sysctl.conf
```

Buka tanda pagar pada `net.ipv4.ip_forward=1`

```
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

kemudian restart konfigurasi networknya

```
#/etc/init.d/networking force-reload
```

```
#/etc/init.d/networking restart
```

## INSTALLASI SQUID

```
#apt-get install squid
```

## KONFIGURASI SQUID

Langkah berikutnya, carilah perintah berikut :

```
# ACCESS CONTROLS
```

```
# -----
```

Baris perintah berikut ini digunakan untuk mendefinisikan daftar hak akses dalam jaringan anda,

squid menyebutnya dengan Access Control Lists (ACL). Anda dapat mendefinisikan beberapa ACL disini.

Dalam bagian access controls ini, carilah baris perintah berikut :

Carilah baris yang berisi perintah berikut :

```
#Examples:
#acl macaddress arp 09:00:2b:23:45:67
#acl myexample dst_as 1241
#acl password proxy_auth REQUIRED
#acl fileupload req_mime_type -i ^multipart/form-data$
#acl javascript rep_mime_type -i ^application/x-javascript$
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
acl all src all
acl manager proto cache_object
acl localhost src 127.0.0.1/32
acl lan src 192.168.1.0/24
acl to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8
acl situs url_regex "/etc/squid/blokir.txt"
acl terlarang url_regex -i "/etc/squid/kataterlarang.txt"
#

#good idea to have an "deny all" or "allow all" entry at the end
#    of your access lists to avoid potential confusion.
#
#Default:
# http_access deny all
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
#
# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access deny situs
http_access deny terlarang
http_access allow lan
http_access allow manager localhost

http_access deny manager
# Only allow purge requests from localhost
http_access allow purge localhost
http_access deny purge
# Deny requests to unknown ports
http_access deny !Safe_ports
# Deny CONNECT to other than SSL ports
http_access deny CONNECT !SSL_ports
#
# We strongly recommend the following be uncommented to protect
innocent
# web applications running on the proxy server who think the only
```

```
# one who can access services on "localhost" is a local user
#http_access deny to_localhost
#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP
networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
#http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all
```

**tambahkan transparent di baris 1117**

```
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128 transparent
```

**tambahkan visible\_hostname di baris 3373**

```
# TAG: cache_effective_group
# If you want Squid to run with a specific GID regardless of
# the group memberships of the effective user then set this
# to the group (or GID) you want Squid to run as. When set
# all other group privileges of the effective user is ignored
# and only this GID is effective. If Squid is not started as
# root the user starting Squid must be member of the specified
# group.
#
#Default:
# none
visible_hostname smktelkom.sch.id
```

buat file di /etc/squid/kataterlarang.txt

```
#cd /etc/squid
```

```
#gedit kataterlarang.txt
```

```
crack
hack
cracker
```

buat file di /etc/squid/blokir.txt

```
#cd /etc/squid
```

```
#gedit blokir.txt
```

Facebook.com  
Hacker.org  
Cracker.org

Sebelum squid dapat berjalan, anda harus menciptakan direktori swap. Lakukanlah dengan menjalankan perintah :

```
#/etc/init.d/squid stop  
  
# squid -z  
  
#/etc/init.d/squid start  
  
#squid -k reconfigure
```

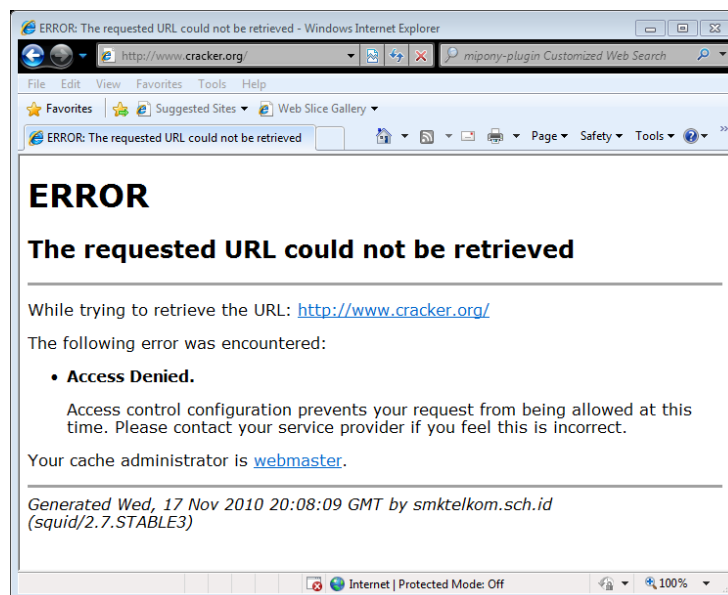
### KONFIGURASI TRANSPARENT PROXY

Langkah terakhir adalah untuk mengkonfigurasi squid menjadi transparan proxy ketikan perintah berikut di terminal dengan:

```
#iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-ports 3128
```

Coba buka web yang telah dibuat sebelumnya yang telah terdaftar di blokir.txt dan situsterlarang.txt

Jika konfigurasi sudah benar maka akan muncul seperti pada gambar yang menyatakan bahwa situs berhasil terblokir :





Untuk melihat history apa saja web yang pernah dibuka oleh komputer klien maka ketikkan perintah berikut:

```
#tail -f /var/log/squid/access.log
```

```
1290024442.959      11335 192.168.1.2 TCP_MISS/200 2498 GET http://www.smktelkom.sch.id/ -  
DIRECT/192.168.1.1 text/html  
  
1290024443.214      253 192.168.1.2 TCP_REFRESH_HIT/304 388 GET http://www.smktelkom.sch.id/wp-  
content/themes/twentyten/style.css - DIRECT/192.168.1.1 -  
  
1290024443.218      59 192.168.1.2 TCP_REFRESH_HIT/304 388 GET http://www.smktelkom.sch.id/wp-  
content/themes/twentyten/images/headers/path.jpg - DIRECT/192.168.1.1 -  
  
1290024443.306      87 192.168.1.2 TCP_REFRESH_HIT/304 387 GET http://www.smktelkom.sch.id/wp-  
content/themes/twentyten/images/wordpress.png - DIRECT/192.168.1.1 -  
  
1290024443.350      44 192.168.1.2 TCP_MISS/404 766 GET http://www.smktelkom.sch.id/favicon.ico  
- DIRECT/192.168.1.1 text/html  
  
1290024489.758      2 192.168.1.2 TCP_DENIED/403 1432 GET http://www.cracker.org/ - NONE/-  
text/html
```