Task: Manage Server with Terminal

1. Apa itu terminal?

Terminal adalah sebuah command prompt dimana kita bisa mengontrol file, membuat folder, membuat akses, merubah akses ataupun membaca, membuat, merubah file, dan masih banyak lagi fungsi yang lainnya.

2. BASH script untuk update dan upgrade server, lalu install nginx/apache2 (salah satu)

Pertama kita akan membuat sebuah file script dengan command

johndy@johndy:~/script\$ nano script.sh

Nano script.sh

_alu diisi dengan script berikut echo "====================================	='
echo "running apt update" echo "====================================	
sudo apt update	
echo "====================================	='
echo "running apt upgrade"	
echo "====================================	='
sudo apt upgrade echo "====================================	_,
echo "running install apache2"	-
echo "====================================	='
sudo apt install apache2	

Save dan run script dengan command

Bash script.sh

```
johndy@johndy:~/script$ bash script.sh
_____
running apt update
_____
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
_____
running apt upgrade
_____
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer requi
ed:
 linux-headers-5.4.0-125 linux-headers-5.4.0-125-generic
 linux-image-5.4.0-125-generic linux-modules-5.4.0-125-generic
 linux-modules-extra-5.4.0-125-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
# News about significant security updates, features and services will
# appear here to raise awareness and perhaps tease /r/Linux ;)
# Use 'pro config set apt_news=false' to hide this and future APT news.
O upgraded, O newly installed, O to remove and O not upgraded.
_____
running install apache2
_____
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
```

Script pun akan berjalan secara otomatis

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer requir
  linux-headers-5.4.0-125 linux-headers-5.4.0-125-generic
  linux-image-5.4.0-125-generic linux-modules-5.4.0-125-generic
  linux-modules-extra-5.4.0-125-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

Dan apache2 pun berhasil diinstall

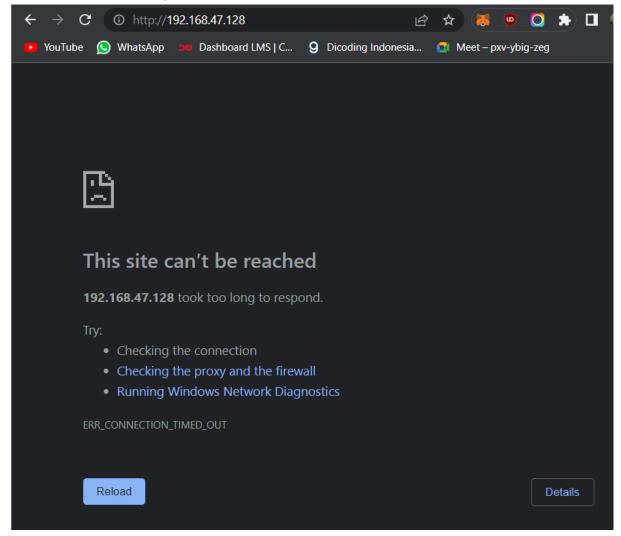
3. BASH script untuk memberi akses ke port 22,80,443

Pertama kita aktifkan dulu firewall dengan command

Sudo ufw enable

```
johndy@johndy:~/script$ sudo ufw enable
Command may disrupt existing ssh connections. Proceed with operation (y|n)?
y
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
johndy@johndy:~/script$ |
```

Setelah firewall aktif kita tidak akan bisa mengakses server (default port adalah 80) karena belum ada konfigurasi

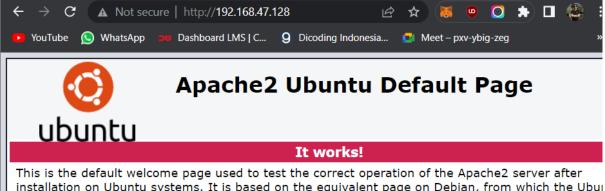


Lalu kita memberi akses ke port 22,80,443 dengan command

sudo ufw allow 22 sudo ufw allow 80 sudo ufw allow 443

```
johndy@johndy:~/script$ sudo ufw allow 22
Rule updated
Rule updated (v6)
johndy@johndy:~/script$ sudo ufw allow 80
Rule updated
Rule updated (v6)
johndy@johndy:~/script$ sudo ufw allow 443
Rule updated
Rule updated
Rule updated
Rule updated (v6)
```

Server pun bisa diakses kembali karena kita telah allow port 80 untuk diakses



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 Ubun Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server inst 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 me that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

- 4. Tugas text manipulation
- contoh penggunaan cat, grep, echo & sort

Untuk cat kita bisa menggunakan beberapa function seperti

Cat <filename> berfungsi untuk melihat apa yang tertulis didalam file tanpa harus masuk melalui text editor

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
hello dumbways
```

Cat > <filename> berfungsi untuk menghapus semua text di dalam file dan menggantikannya dengan text yang kita masukan

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
hello dumbways
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat > file1
test
^C
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
test
```

Cat >> <filename> berfungsi untuk menyisipkan text kedalam file tanpa menghapus isi didalamnya

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
test
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat >> file1
ini adalah tugas dumbways
^C
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
test
ini adalah tugas dumbways
```

- mengganti text 'Dumbways' ke 'Bootcamp'

Untuk grep kita bisa menggunakan beberapa function seperti

Grep <kata kunci> <filename> berfungsi untuk mencari kata kunci dalam file

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ grep dumbways file1
ini adalah tugas dumbways
```

Grep -c <kata kunci> <filename> berfungsi untuk menghitung berapa kali muncul kata kunci dalam file

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ grep -c dumbways file1
1
```

Untuk echo kita bisa menggunakan beberapa function seperti

echo <text> berfungsi untuk mencetak string yang dimasukan

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ echo "Johndy"
Johndy
```

Echo <text> > <filename> befungsi sama seperti cat > <filename> yaitu untuk menghapus semua text difile dan menggantikannya dengan text yang kita masukan

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
test
ini adalah tugas dumbways
johndy@johndy:~/text$ echo "johndy" > file1
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
johndy
```

Echo <text> >> <filename> befungsi sama seperti cat > <filename> yaitu untuk menyisipkan text kedalam file tanpa menghapus isi didalamnya

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
johndy
johndy@johndy:~/text$ echo "saya johndy" >> file1
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file1
johndy
saya johndy
```

Untuk sort kita bisa menggunakan beberapa function seperti

Sort <filename> Berfungsi untuk mengurutkan data

Disini saya sudah membuat sebuah file dengan nomor acak

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ cat file2
2
3
1
4
6
5
```

Jika kita jalankan perintah sort maka data akan diurutkan

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ sort file2
1
2
3
4
5
6
```

Sort -r <filename> Berfungsi untuk mengurutkan data secara menurun

```
johndy@johndy:~/text$ sort -r file2
6
5
4
3
2
1
```

5. Gunakan nmon untuk tampilkan CPU usage, RAM usage, Disk dan Resources OS & Proc Untuk menggunakan nmon kita harus menginstalnya terlebih dahulu

```
text$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for johndy:
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
johndy@johndy:~/text$ sudo apt install nmon
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer requir
ed:
   linux-headers-5.4.0-125 linux-headers-5.4.0-125-generic
linux-neaders-5.4.0-125 linux-neaders-5.4.0-125-generic
linux-image-5.4.0-125-generic linux-modules-5.4.0-125-generic
linux-modules-extra-5.4.0-125-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
O upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

Need to get 68.8 kB of archives.

After this operation, 187 kB of additional disk space will be used.

Get:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 nmon amd64 16

m+debian-1 [68.8 kB]
Fetched 68.8 kB in 0s (218 kB/s)
Retering previously unselected package nmon.
(Reading database ... 167132 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../nmon_16m+debian-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nmon (16m+debian-1) ...
Setting up nmon (16m+debian-1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
  ohndy@johndy:~/text$
```

johndy@johndy:~/text\$ nmon

Disini terdapat list function dari nmon karena yang kita butuhkan adalah CPU usage, RAM usage, Disk dan Resources OS & Proc

```
rnmon-16k-
                             -Hostname=johndy—
                                                   -Refresh= 0secs —
                                        For help type H or ...
                                         nmon -? - hint
                                         nmon -h - full details
                                        To stop nmon type q to Quit
   Use these keys to toggle statistics on/off:
     c = CPU
                     l = CPU Long-term
                                           - = Faster screen updates
     C = " WideView U = Utilisation
                                           + = Slower screen updates
                                           j = File Systems
                     V = Virtual memory
     m = Memory
                                           . = only busy disks/procs
     d = Disks
                     n = Network
                     N = NFS
                                           h = more options
     r = Resource
     k = Kernel
                     t = Top-processes
                                           q = Quit
```

Maka kita dapat menekan C M D R

C untuk cpu usage

M untuk ram usage

D untuk disk usage

R untuk resource Os dan processor

```
4 Resources Linux & Processor
    Linux: Linux version 5.4.0-136-generic (buildd@lcy02-amd64-068)
    Build: (gcc version 9.4.0 (Ubuntu 9.4.0-1ubuntu1~20.04.1))
    Release : 5.4.0-136-generic
    Version : #153-Ubuntu SMP Thu Nov 24 15:56:58 UTC 2022
    # of CPUs: 2
    /etc/*ease[1]: DISTRIB_ID=Ubuntu
    /etc/*ease[2]: DISTRIB_RELEASE=20.04
    /etc/*ease[3]: DISTRIB_CODENAME=focal
    /etc/*ease[4]: DISTRIB_DESCRIPTION="Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS"
                                20.04
    lsb_release: Codename:
                                focal
                             —mostly in KB/s—
 Disk I/O —/proc/diskstats—
                                                 DiskName Busy Read WriteKB 0
                                       25
                                                   50
                                                                175
loop0
           0%
                 0.0
                        0.0|>
loop1
           0%
                 0.0
                        0.0|>
                        0.0|>
           0%
                 0.0
loop2
loop3
           0%
                 0.0
                        0.0|>
                        0.0|>
loop4
           0%
                 0.0
                        0.0|>
loop5
           0%
                 0.0
                        0.0|>disk busy not available
loop6
           0%
                 0.0
fd0
           0%
                 0.0
                        0.0|>
                        0.0|>
sda
           0%
                 0.0
           0%
                        0.0|>
sda1
                 0.0
           0%
sda2
                 0.0
           0%
sda3
                 0.0
                        0.0|>
                          Writes-MB/s=0.0
Totals Read-MB/s=0.0
                                               Transfers/sec=0.0
         Warning: Some Statistics may not shown
```

Challenge

- Buat script instalasi node version manager menggunakan BASH Buat sebuah file script lalu isi dengan

sudo apt update

curl -o- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nvm-sh/nvm/v0.35.3/install.sh | bash

```
GNU nano 4.8 nvm.sh Modi sudo apt update curl -o- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nvm-sh/nvm/v0.35.3/install.sh | bash
```

Save dan jalankan script

Lalu check dengan command Nvm --version

```
johndy@johndy:~/script$ nvm --version
0.38.0
```

Nvm pun berhasil diinstal dengan script

- Jalankan aplikasi pilihan kalian (nodejs/python) dengan kondisi ufw enable Pertama kita aktifkan dulu firewall dengan command

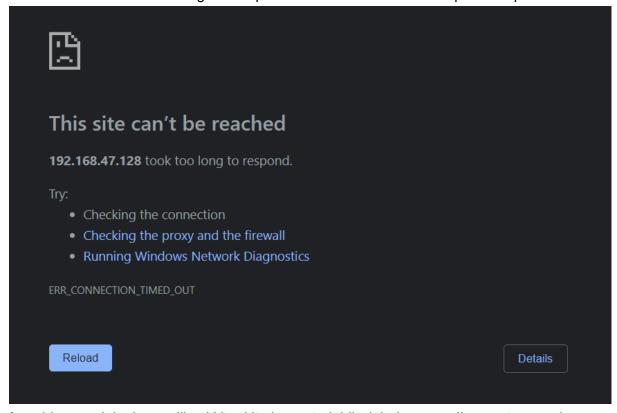
Sudo ufw enable

```
johndy@johndy:~$ sudo ufw enable
[sudo] password for johndy:
Command may disrupt existing ssh connections. Proceed with operation (y|n)?
y
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
johndy@johndy:~$
```

Pertama kita coba jalankan aplikasi nodejs kita terlebih dahulu

```
johndy@johndy:~/nodejs$ node index.js
Example app listening on port 3000
```

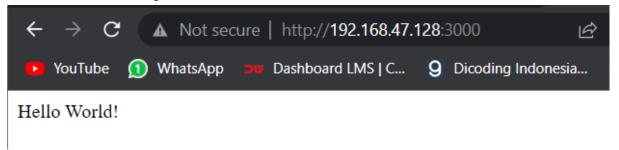
Jika kita mencoba untuk mengakses aplikasi kita maka akan muncul pesan seperti berikut



Agar bisa menjalankan aplikasi kita, kita harus terlebih dahulu mengallow port yang akan kita akses dalam kasus ini adalah port 3000

```
johndy@johndy:~$ sudo ufw allow 3000
[sudo] password for johndy:
Rule added
Pule added (v6)
```

Setelah itu kita coba lagi untuk membuka webserver kita



Dan aplikasi nodejs pun berhasil dibuka dengan firewall aktif