

TUGAS WEB SERVER
MENGUNAKAN LINUX UBUNTU
MATA KULIAH PENGANTAR TELEKOMUNIKASI



Disusun Oleh:
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SK 1 B INDRALAYA

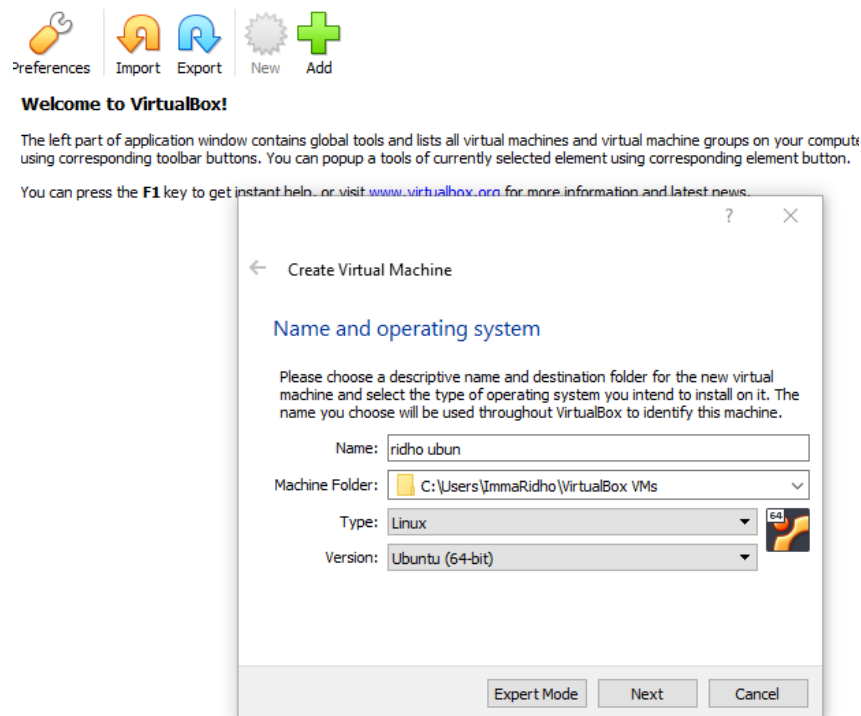
SISTEM KOMPUTER
UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA
TAHUN ANGKATAN 2020/2021

TUGAS 1

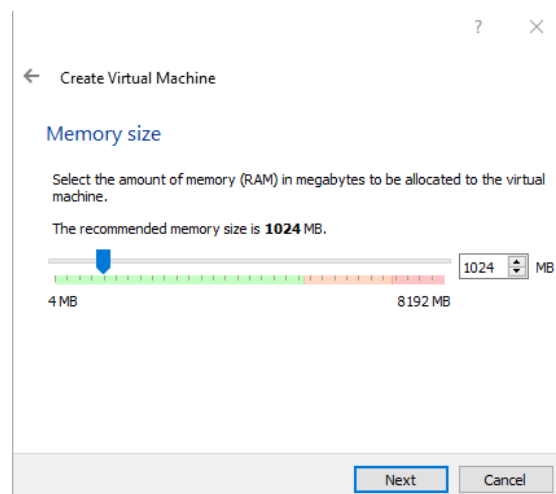
MEMBUAT UBUNTU SERVER DI VIRTUAL BOX

Sebelum membuat sebuah web server menggunakan ubuntu server, kita harus menyiapkan software yang nantinya akan digunakan untuk menjalankan system operasi ubuntu server ini secara virtual, yang kita perlukan adalah Virtual Box. Berikut adalah rangkaian cara dalam membuat web server menggunakan ubuntu melalui virtual box.

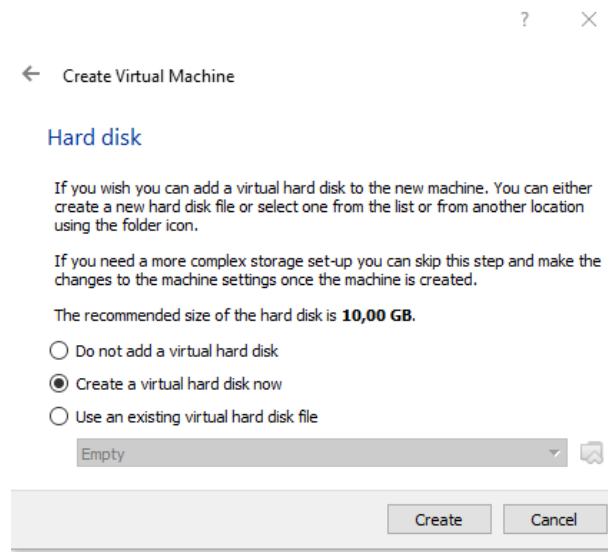
1. Setelah menginstall software virtual box, masuk ke dalam software tersebut dan buat sebuah mesin virtual baru dengan meng-klik “New”. Setelah itu berikan nama pada mesin tersebut.



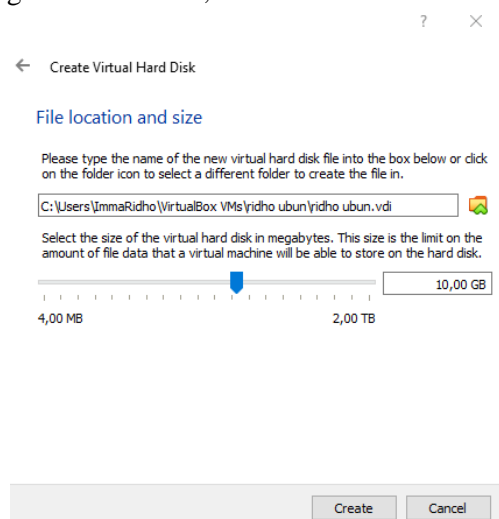
2. Tentukan RAM yang akan dibagikan ke mesin tersebut.



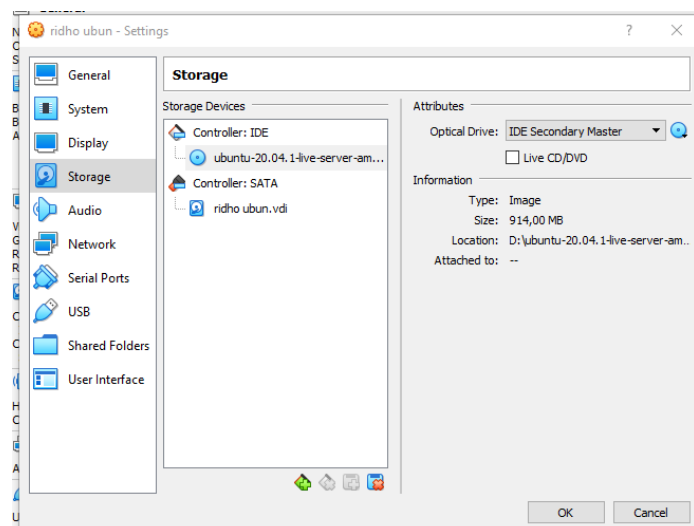
3. Klik “Create a virtual harddisk now” untuk membuat sebuah hardisk virtual untuk mesin tersebut.



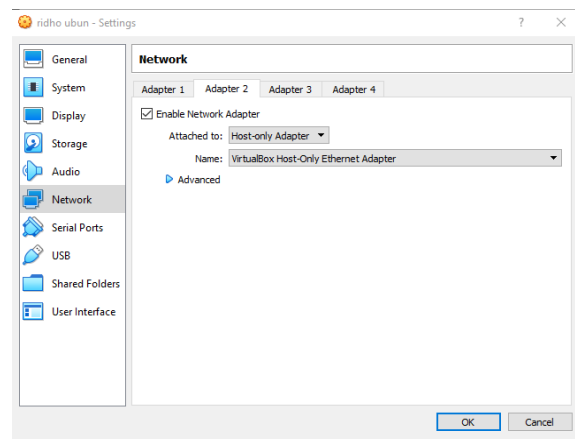
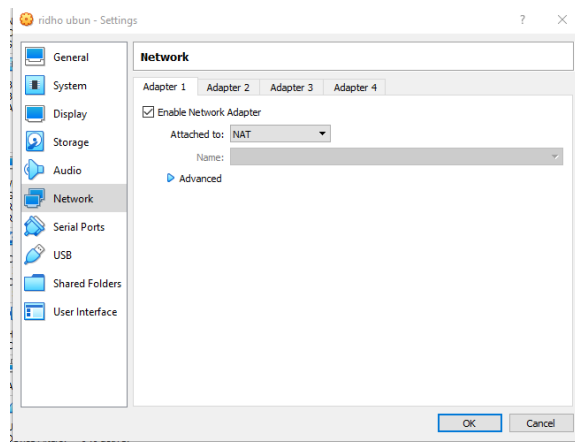
4. Tentukan size hard disk yang akan diberikan, lalu klik “create”.



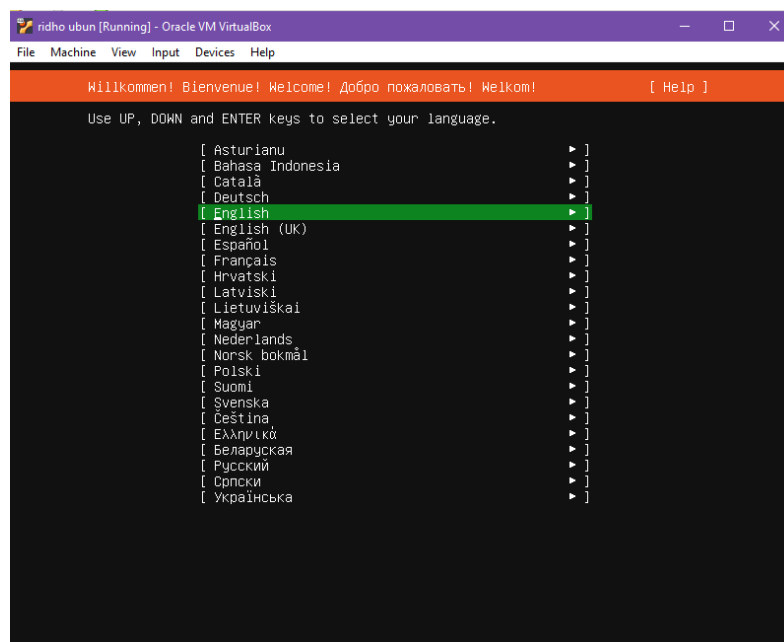
5. Setelah itu pergi ke setting dari mesin yang baru saja dibuat, lalu pergi ke tab “storage” dan masukan ISO ubuntu server yang akan diinstall.



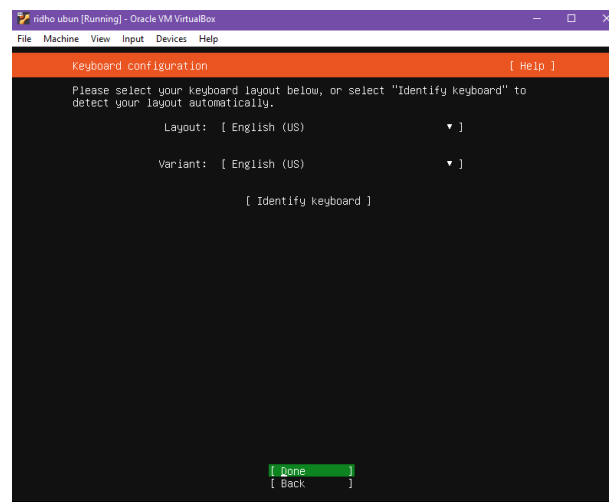
6. Setting network yang akan digunakan, disini saya menggunakan 2 adapter yakni NAT untuk perantara antara mesin virtual dan mesin desktop saya agar dapat terhubung ke internet, di adapter kedua saya memilih Host-Only agar kedua mesin dapat saling berinteraksi.



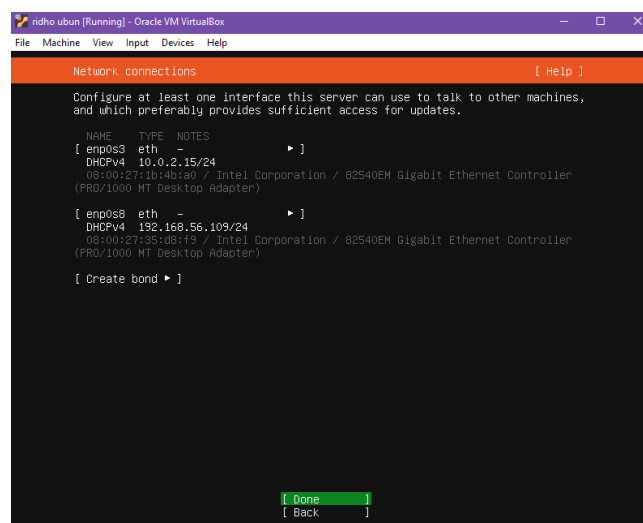
7. Mesin siap digunakan, masuk kedalam mesin tersebut dengan cara mengklik “Start”, lalu saat di penginstallan ubuntu akan ada pilihan Bahasa yang akan digunakan, pilih “English”.



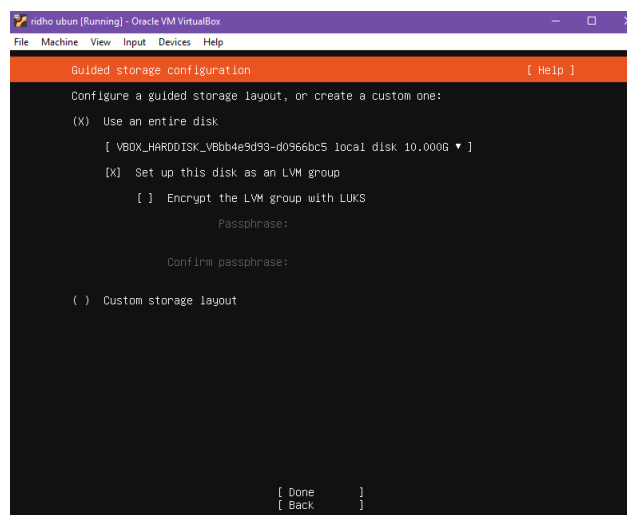
8. Begitu juga dengan pilihan waktu dan keyboard yang akan digunakan, pilih “English”.



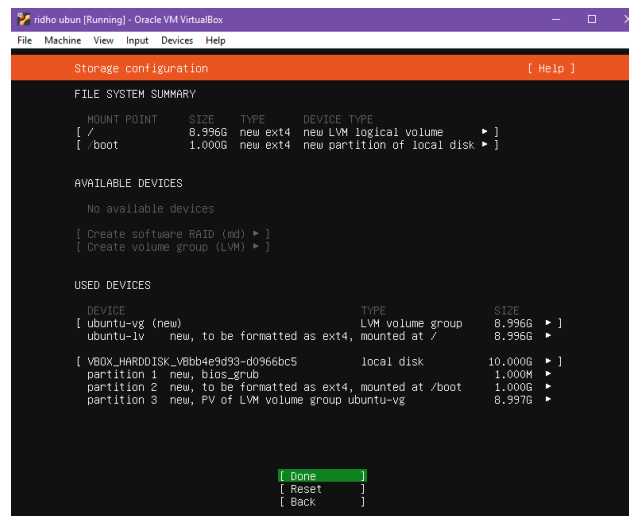
9. Disini ubuntu akan secara otomatis memberikan sebuah IP tergantung dengan adapter yang sudah ditentukan sebelumnya, IP yang diberikan dalam bentuk DHCP. Klik Done.



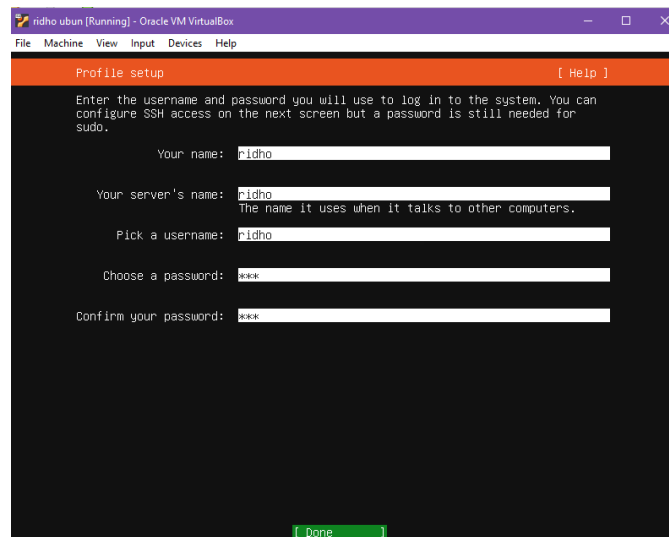
10. Ini adalah harddisk yang terkoneksi dengan mesin, pilih “Done”.



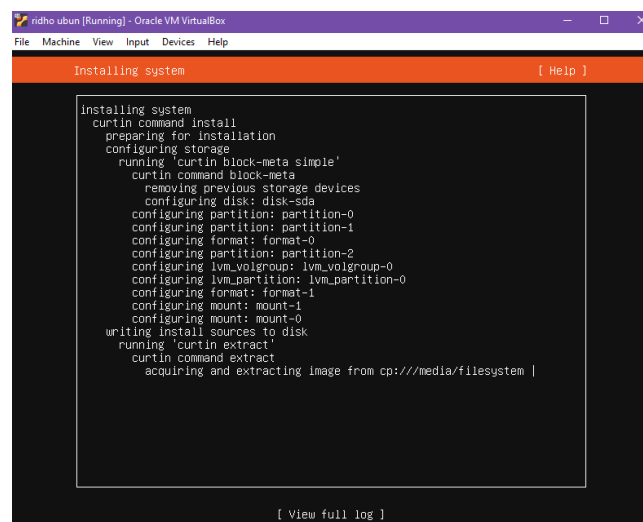
11. Ubuntu server ini memberikan saran tentang partisi yang akan digunakan. Klik “Done”.



12. Masukkan data informasi tentang server yang akan dibuat.



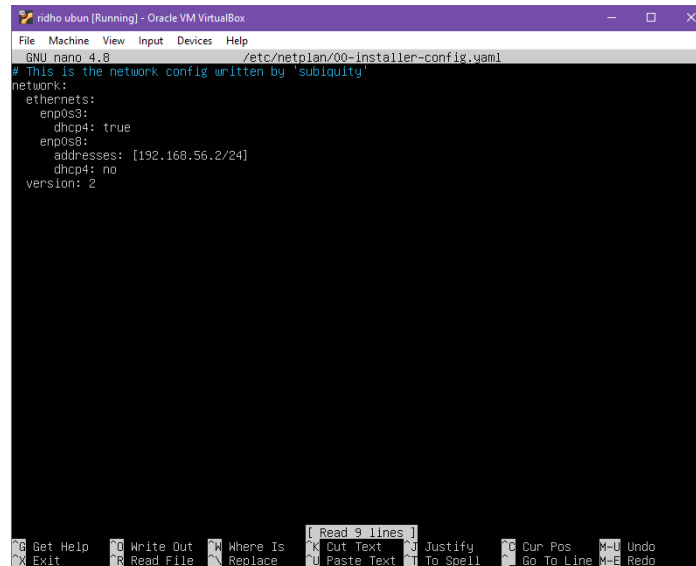
13. Lalu tunggu proses installasinya dan setelah instalasi selesai mesin siap digunakan.



TUGAS 2

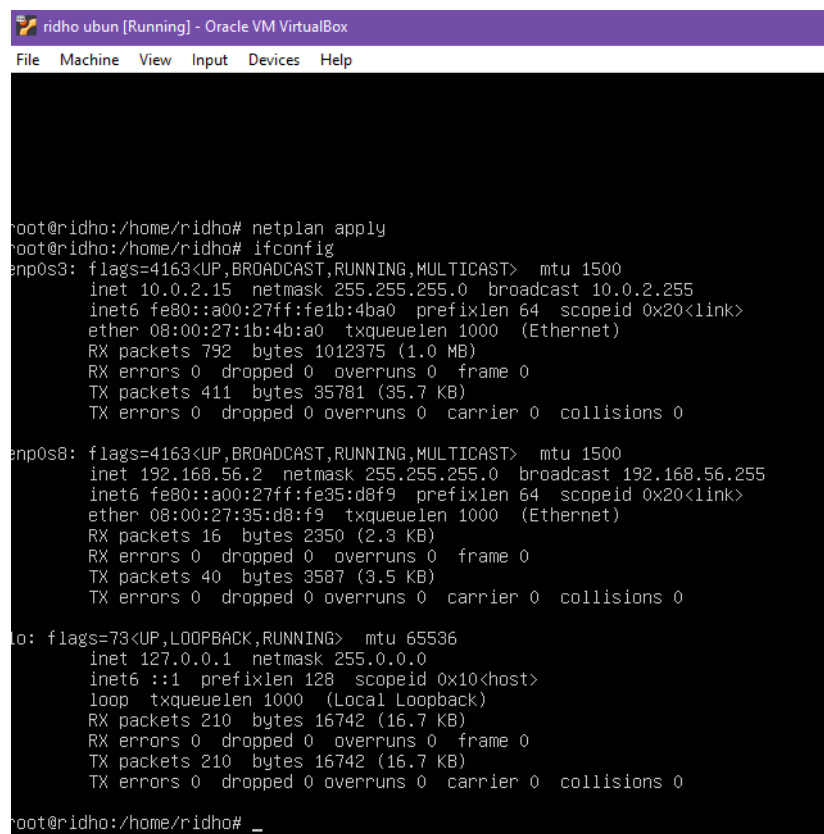
KONFIGURASI SSH

1. Langkah pertama untuk dapat menjalankan SSH yang nantinya berperan sebagai terminal antara 2 perangkat adalah dengan mengkonfigurasi IP server yang kita gunakan.



```
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
network:
  ethernet:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
      addresses: [192.168.56.2/24]
      dhcp4: no
      version: 2
```

2. Berikut adalah IP yang digunakan, pada port pertama saya gunakan untuk internet dengan menggunakan NAT dan port kedua untuk IP static.



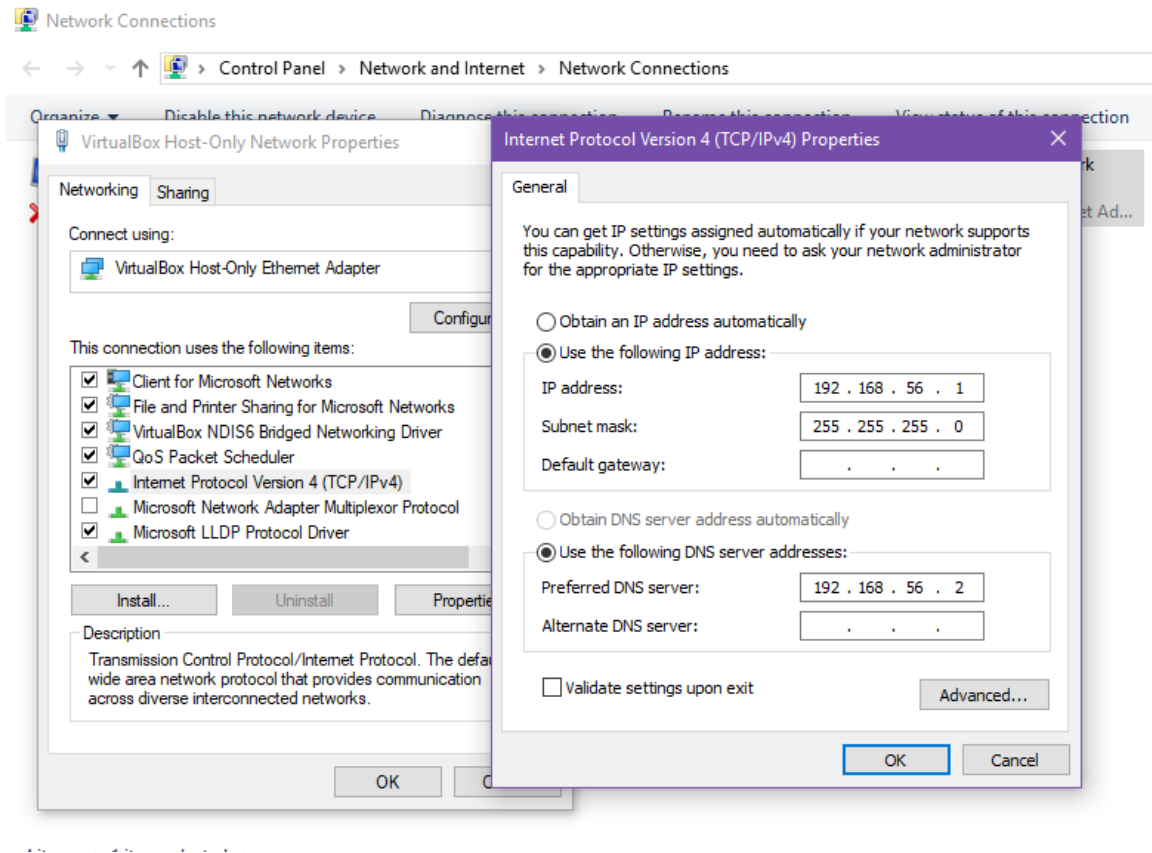
```
root@ridho:/home/ridho# netplan apply
root@ridho:/home/ridho# ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe1b:4ba0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:1b:4b:a0 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 792 bytes 1012375 (1.0 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 411 bytes 35781 (35.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

enp0s8: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.56.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe35:d8f9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:35:d8:f9 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 16 bytes 2350 (2.3 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 40 bytes 3587 (3.5 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 210 bytes 16742 (16.7 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 210 bytes 16742 (16.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@ridho:/home/ridho# _
```

3. SSH server di ubuntu ini sudah secara otomatis terinstall, kita perlu konfigurasi IP yang ada di komputer kita, setting adapter virtual box host-onlynya.



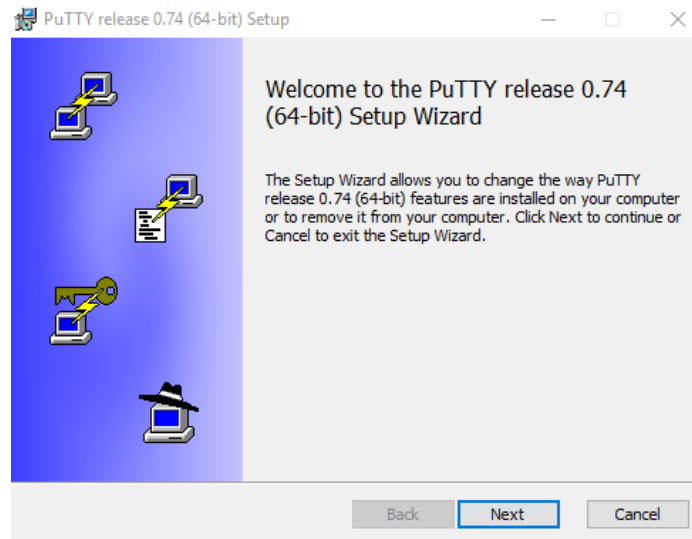
4. Lakukan ping antara kedua perangkat., setelah itu SSH server siap dijalankan menggunakan "PuTTY".

```
ridho ubun [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@ridho:/home/ridho# ping 192.168.56.1
PING 192.168.56.1 (192.168.56.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=55 ttl=128 time=0.301 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=56 ttl=128 time=1.31 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=57 ttl=128 time=0.380 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=58 ttl=128 time=0.346 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=59 ttl=128 time=0.365 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=60 ttl=128 time=0.585 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=61 ttl=128 time=0.741 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=62 ttl=128 time=0.444 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=63 ttl=128 time=0.465 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=64 ttl=128 time=0.455 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=65 ttl=128 time=0.496 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=66 ttl=128 time=0.438 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=67 ttl=128 time=0.392 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=68 ttl=128 time=0.292 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=69 ttl=128 time=0.615 ms
```

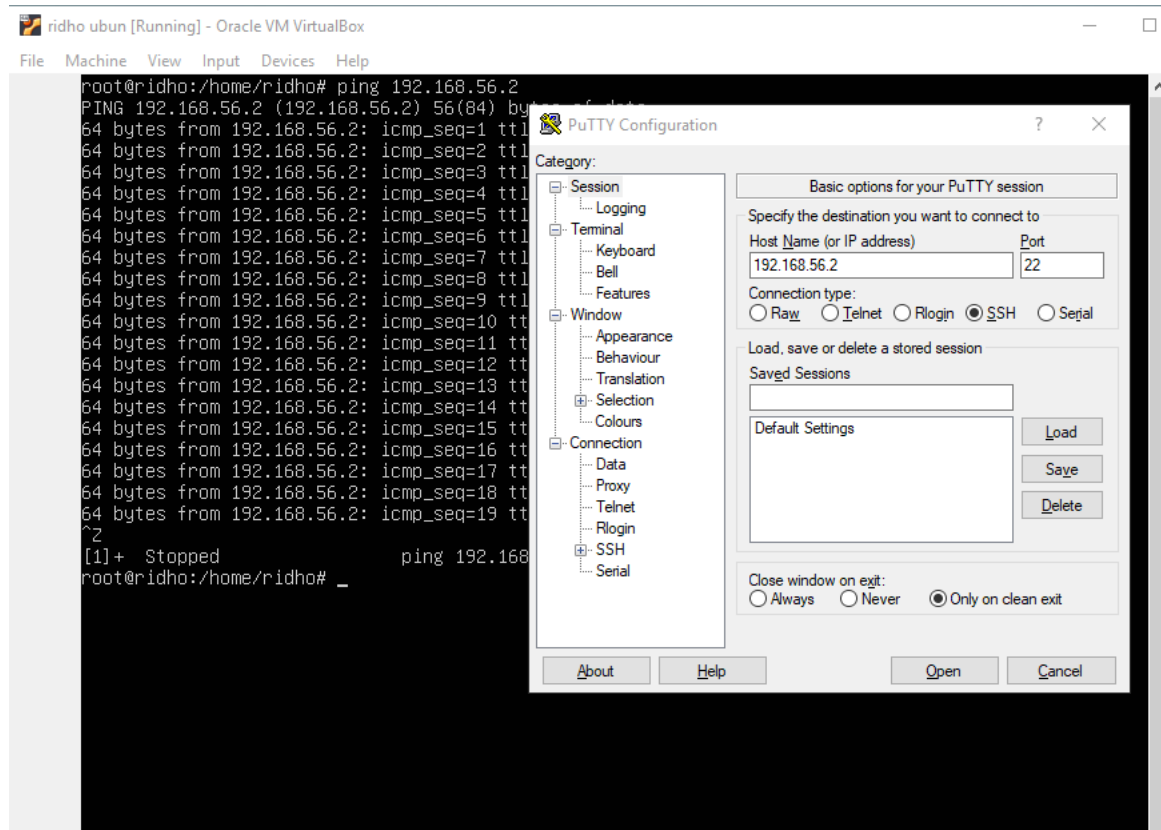

TUGAS 3

INSTALL PUTTY

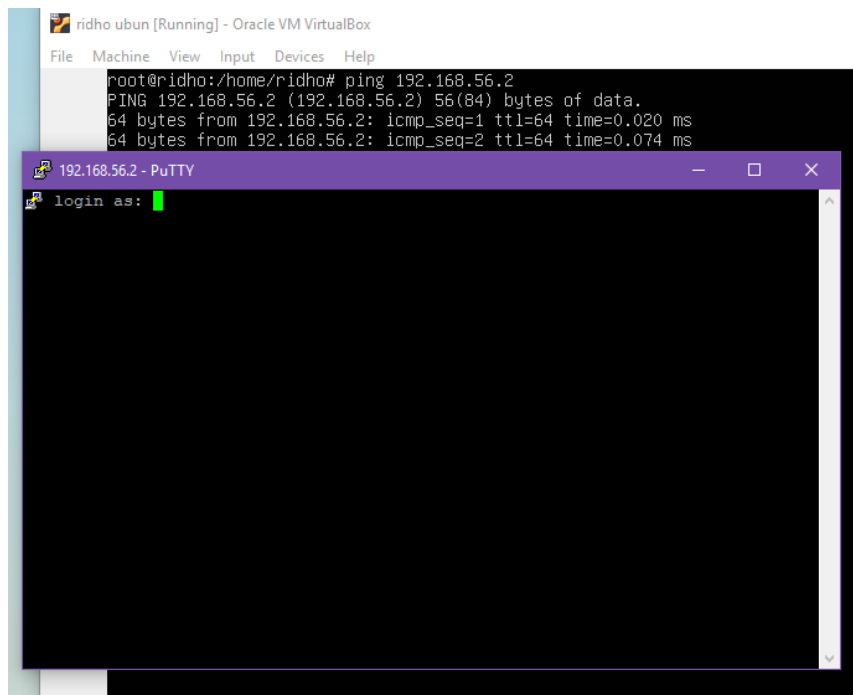
1. Download software PuTTY di google, lalu jalankan software tersebut. Akan muncul tampilan seperti ini, klik “Next”. Lalu ikut intruksi yang diberikan.



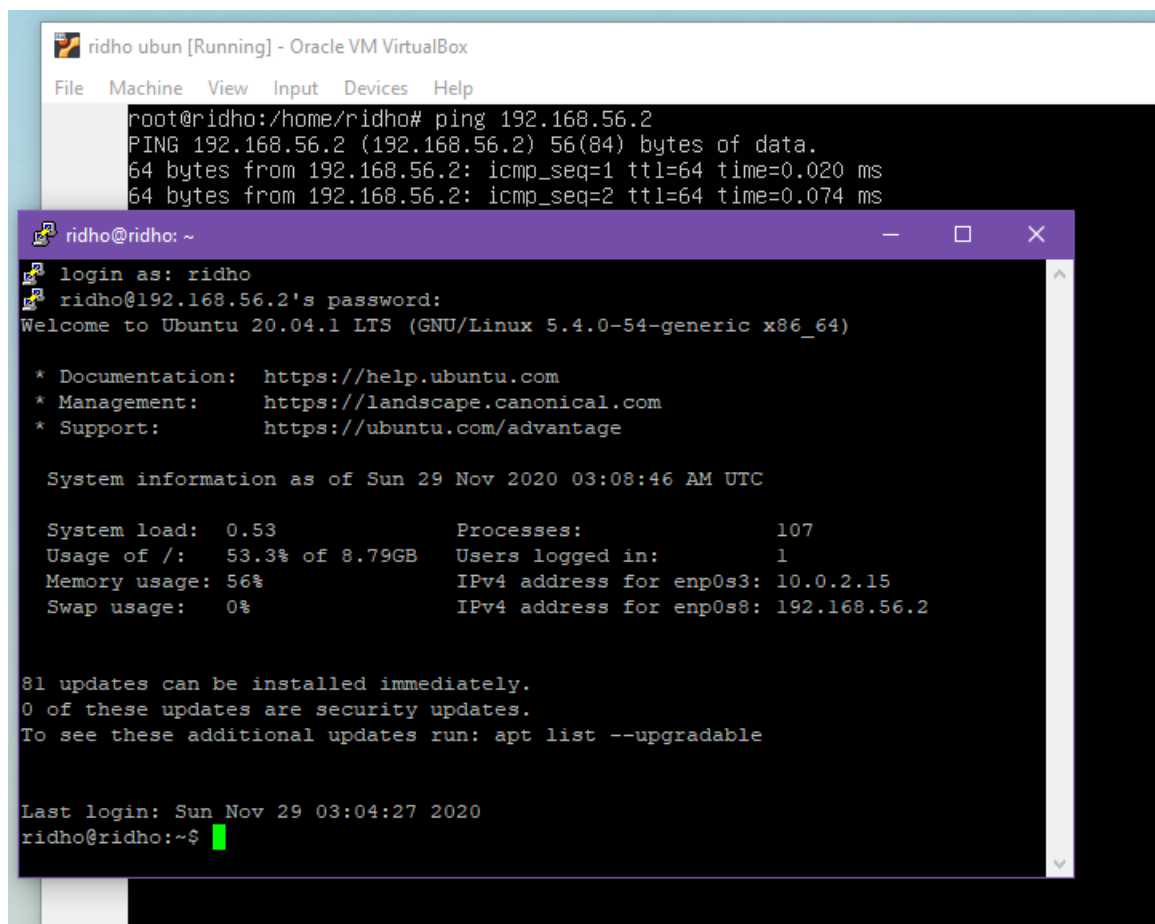
2. Setelah itu, PuTTY siap digunakan. Masukkan IP static dari ubuntu server agar kita dapat meremote server tersebut melalui komputer utama.



3. Login menggunakan user yang ada di ubuntu server.



4. Lalu PuTTY siap dioperasikan.



TUGAS 4

REMOTE SSH SERVER WITH PUTTY

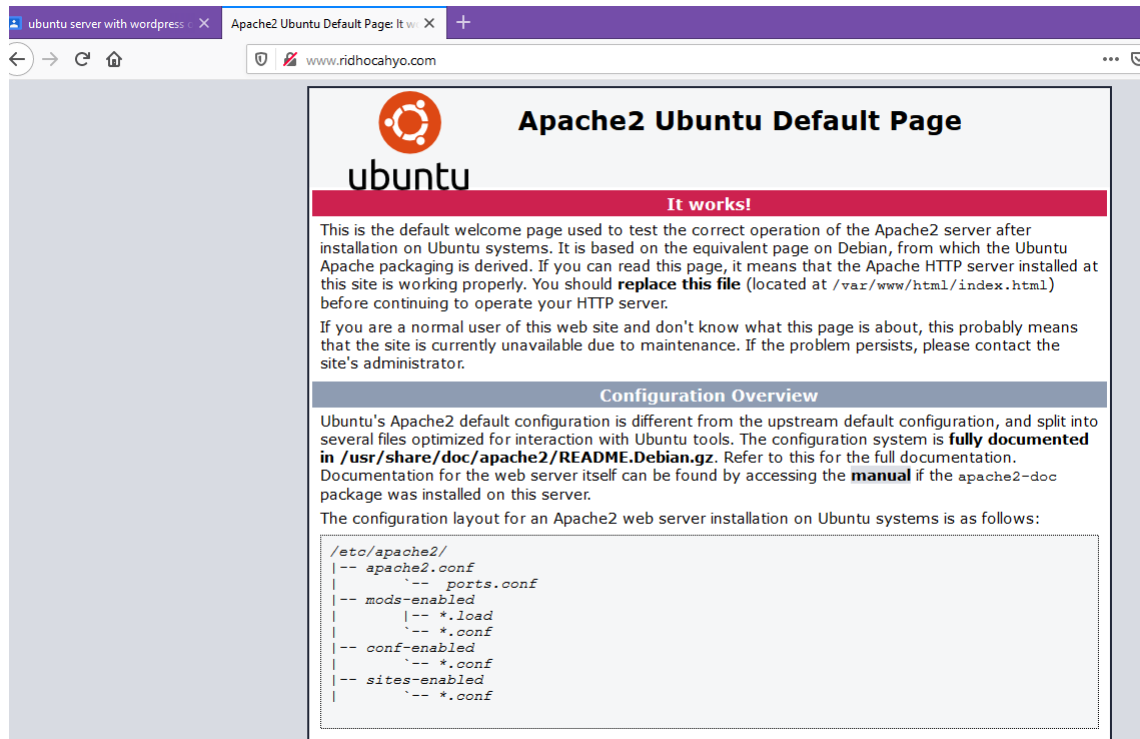
1. Disini saya akan membuat web server dan memasang DNS pada web server saya. Dengan meremote ubuntu server melalui PuTTY, install paket-paket web server seperti “ Apache2, Phpmyadmin, Mysql-server juga Bin9 untuk DNS”.

```
ridho@ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@ridho:/home/ridho# apt-get install apache2
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 libjansson4 liblua5.2-0 ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom www-browser openssl-blacklist
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap libjansson4 liblua5.2-0 ssl-cert
0 upgraded, 11 newly installed, 0 to remove and 78 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,865 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8,080 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

```
root@ridho: /home/ridho
ridho@ridho:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for ridho:
root@ridho:/home/ridho# apt-get install bind9
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bind9-dnsutils bind9-libs bind9-utils dns-root-data python3-ply
Suggested packages:
  bind-doc resolvconf python-ply-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bind9 bind9-utils dns-root-data python3-ply
The following packages will be upgraded:
  bind9-dnsutils bind9-libs
2 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 76 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,704 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,925 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

```
root@ridho: /home/ridho
root@ridho:/home/ridho# apt-get install phpmyadmin
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
phpmyadmin is already the newest version (4:4.9.5+dfsg1-2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 76 not upgraded.
root@ridho:/home/ridho#
```

2. Cek apakah apache2 kita sudah benar benar terinstall dengan mengetikan IP server ke web browser dari komputer utama. Dan ini adalah tampilan default dari apache2.



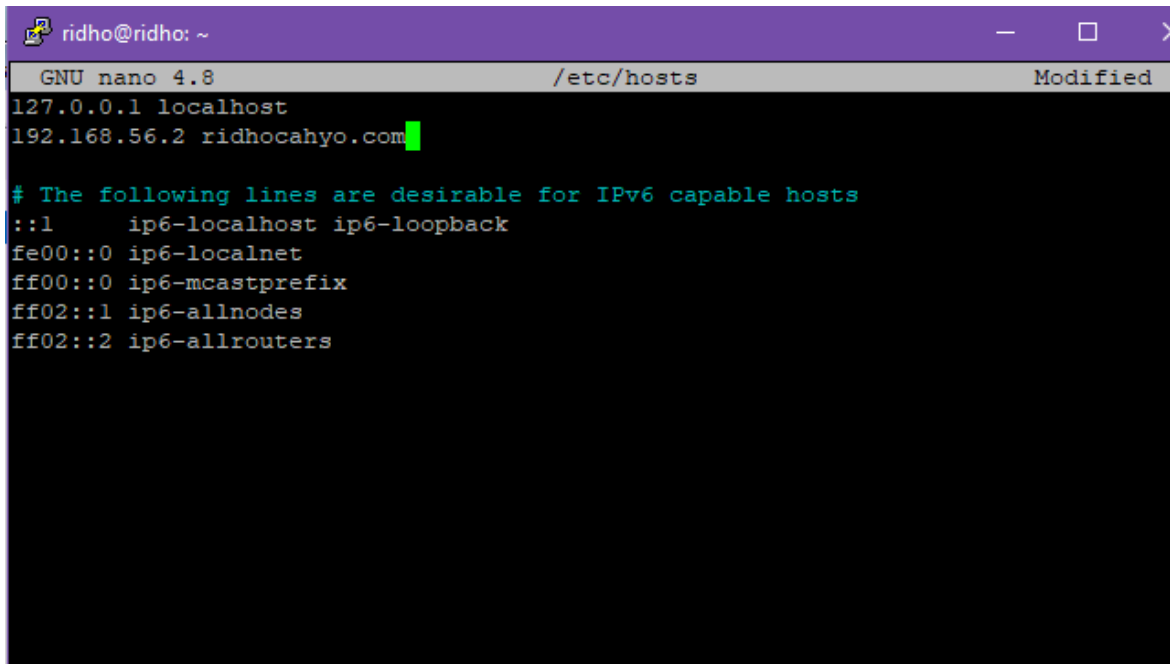
3. Disini saya akan mengkonfigurasi DNS dengan bind 9, pertama masuk ke “/etc/resolv.conf” lalu isikan nameserver dengan IP kita.

```
root@ridho: /home/ridho
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/resolv.conf
# This file is managed by man:systemd-resolved(8). Do
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting lo
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl status" to see details about the upl
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs must not access this file direc
# symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.co
# replace this symlink by a static file or a different
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details abou
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 192.167.15.2
options edns0

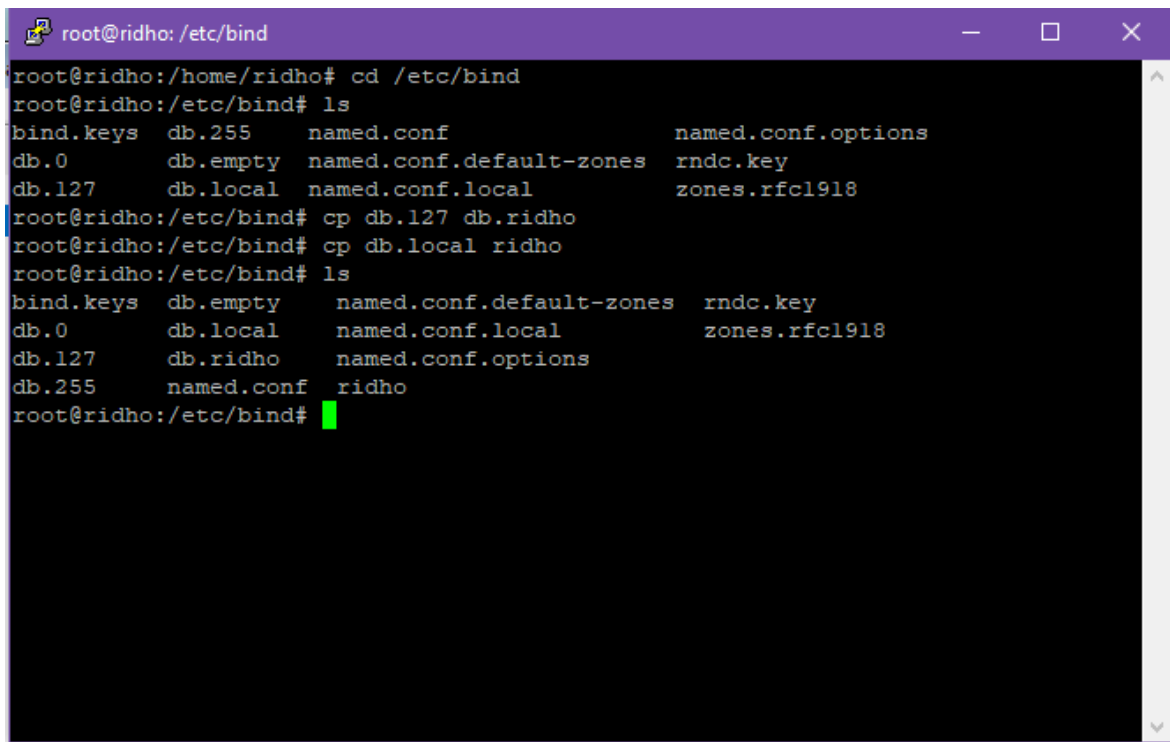
File Name to Write: /etc/resolv.conf
^G Get Help      M-D DOS Format  M-A Append
^C Cancel        M-M Mac Format  M-P Prepend
```

4. Lalu beralih ke “/etc/hosts” dan isikan IP juga domain yang akan digunakan.



```
ridho@ridho: ~  
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/hosts Modified  
127.0.0.1 localhost  
192.168.56.2 ridhoca.hyo.com  
  
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts  
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback  
fe00::0 ip6-localnet  
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix  
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes  
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

5. Setelah itu kita akan mengkonfigurasi DNS dengan masuk ke direktorinya, “/etc/bind”, salin db.127 dan ubah nama direktori tersebut menjadi “db.ridho”, demikian juga untuk db.local copy dan salin menjadi “ridho”.



```
root@ridho: /etc/bind  
root@ridho:/home/ridho# cd /etc/bind  
root@ridho:/etc/bind# ls  
bind.keys db.255 named.conf named.conf.options  
db.0 db.empty named.conf.default-zones rndc.key  
db.127 db.local named.conf.local zones.rfc1918  
root@ridho:/etc/bind# cp db.127 db.ridho  
root@ridho:/etc/bind# cp db.local ridho  
root@ridho:/etc/bind# ls  
bind.keys db.empty named.conf.default-zones rndc.key  
db.0 db.local named.conf.local zones.rfc1918  
db.127 db.ridho named.conf.options  
db.255 named.conf ridho  
root@ridho:/etc/bind#
```

6. Setelah itu konfigurasi file “named.conf.local” yang ada di direktori bind tersebut. Isi seperti yang tertera.

```
root@ridho: /etc/bind
GNU nano 4.8      named.conf.local  Modified
//
// Do any local configuration here
//
// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";

zone "ridhocahyo.com" { type master; file "/etc/bind/ridho";};

zone "56.168.192.in-addr.arpa" { type master; file "/etc/bind/db.ridho";};
```

7. Pada direktori “ridho”, edit file tersebut seperti yang tertera dibawah.

```
root@ridho: /etc/bind
GNU nano 4.8      ridho  Modified
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      ridhocahyo.com. root.ridhocahyo.com. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800 ; Refresh
                        86400  ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       ridhocahyo.com.
@         IN      MX       10 mail.ridhocahyo.com.
@         IN      A        192.168.56.2
www       IN      A        192.168.56.2
mail      IN      A        192.168.56.2
ntp       IN      A        192.168.56.2
ftp       IN      A        192.168.56.2
```

8. Demikian juga untuk direktori “db.ridho”, ikuti sebagai berikut.

```
root@ridho: /etc/bind
GNU nano 4.8 db.ridho
;
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@        IN      SOA      ridhocahyo.com. root.ridhocahyo.com. (
                                1          ; Serial
                                604800     ; Refresh
                                86400      ; Retry
                                2419200    ; Expire
                                604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@        IN      NS       ridhocahyo.com.
2        IN      PTR      ridhocahyo.com.
2        IN      PTR      www.ridhocahyo.com.
2        IN      PTR      mail.ridhocahyo.com.
2        IN      PTR      ntp.ridhocahyo.com.
2        IN      PTR      ftp.ridhocahyo.com.
```

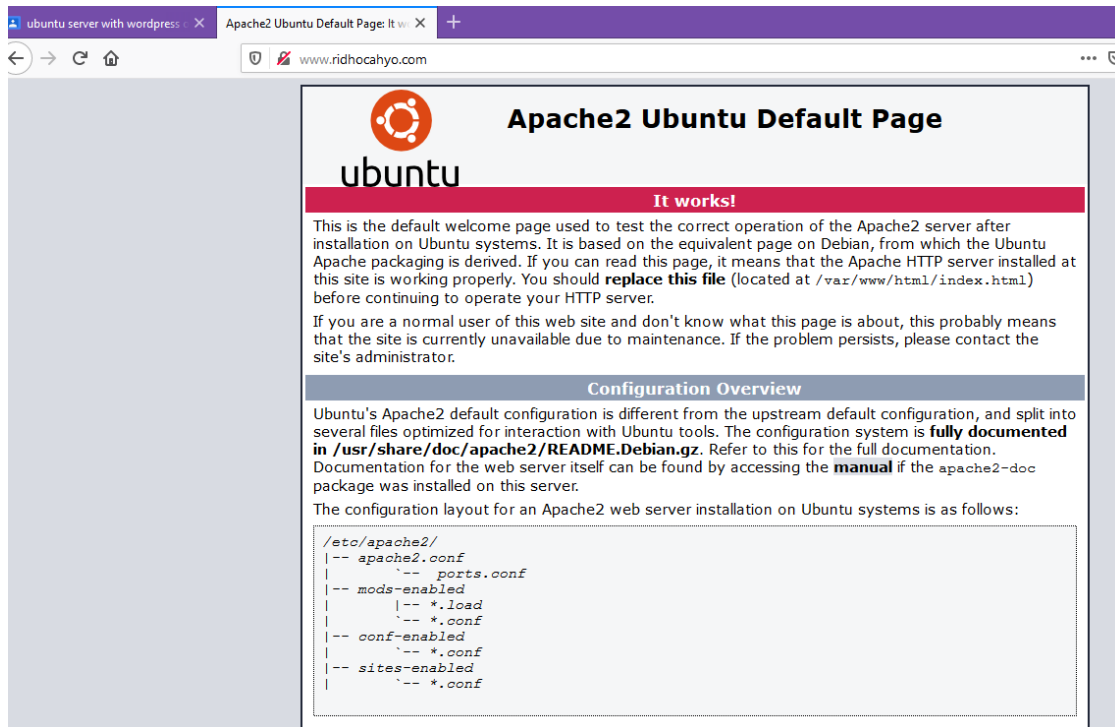
9. Jika semua proses telah dilakukan, konfigurasi telah selesai dan cek apakah DNS sudah berjalan atau belum dengan “nslookup”.

```
root@ridho: /etc/bind
root@ridho:/etc/bind# nslookup ridhocahyo.com
Server:          127.0.0.53
Address:         127.0.0.53#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   ridhocahyo.com
Address: 192.168.56.2

root@ridho:/etc/bind#
```

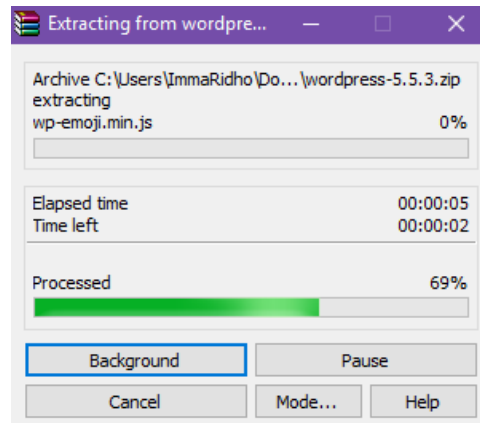
10. Berikut hasil web server default apache2 dengan DNS yang telah terkonfigurasi.



TUGAS 4

INSTALASI WORDPRESS, MEMBUAT WEB DI WORDPRESS

1. Download file wordpress di google pada komputer utama, lalu extract.



2. Sebelum masuk dalam konfigurasi, kita akan membuat sebuah database untuk web wordpress ini, pertama kita harus memberikan akses penuh kepada user yang ada di mysql-server, dengan perintah sebagai berikut.

```
ridho ubun [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@ridho:/home/ridho# service mysql restart
root@ridho:/home/ridho# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.22-0ubuntu0.20.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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

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

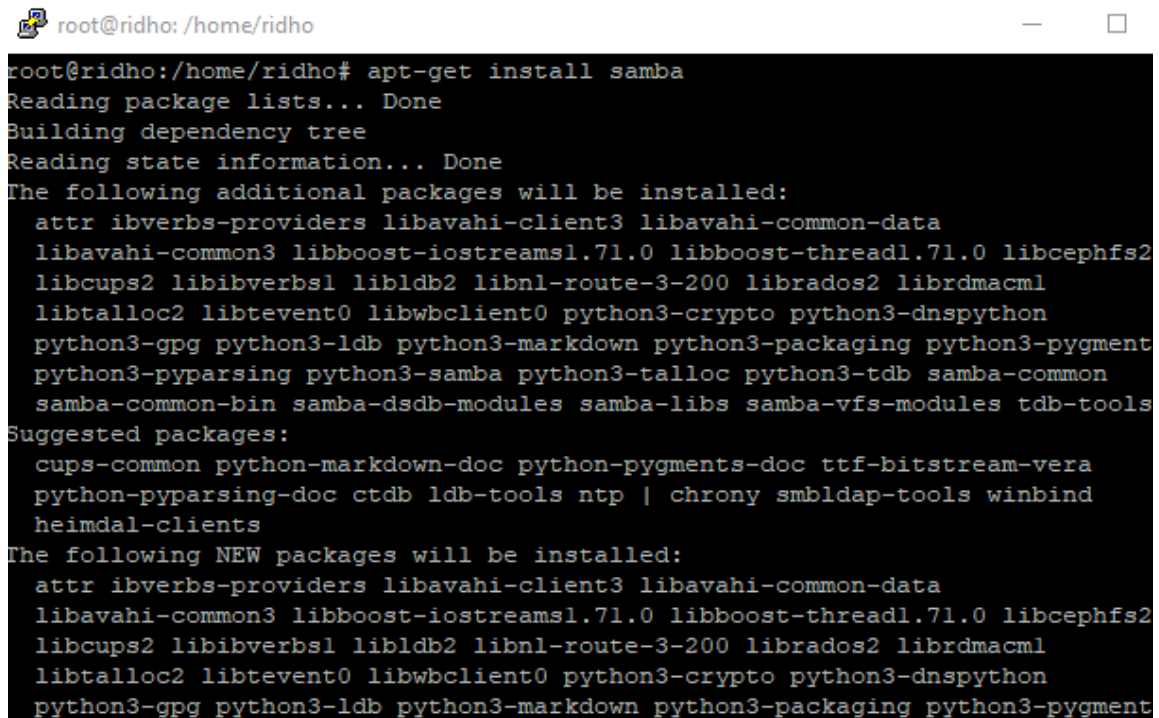
mysql> drop user 'root'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)

mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'localhost' identified by '123';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your
MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'identified by '123'' at line 1
mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'localhost';
ERROR 1410 (42000): You are not allowed to create a user with GRANT
mysql> create user 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'katawaredok1911';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

mysql> grant all privileges on *.* 'root'@'localhost';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your
MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near ''root'@'localhost'' at line 1
mysql> grant all privileges on * . * 'root'@'localhost';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your
MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near ''root'@'localhost'' at line 1
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON * . * TO 'root'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.40 sec)

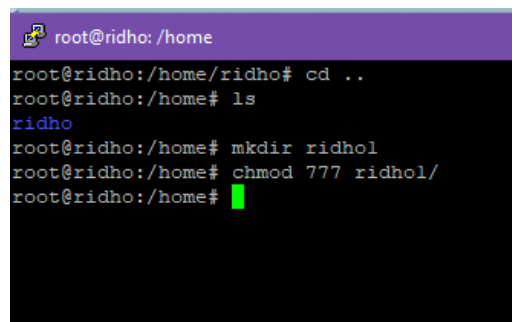
mysql>
```

3. Agar dapat mentransfer file atau wordpress yang telah kita download, kita harus dapat menghubungkan kedua perangkat agar dapat saling mentransfer file satu sama lain. Install paket “samba” pada ubuntu.



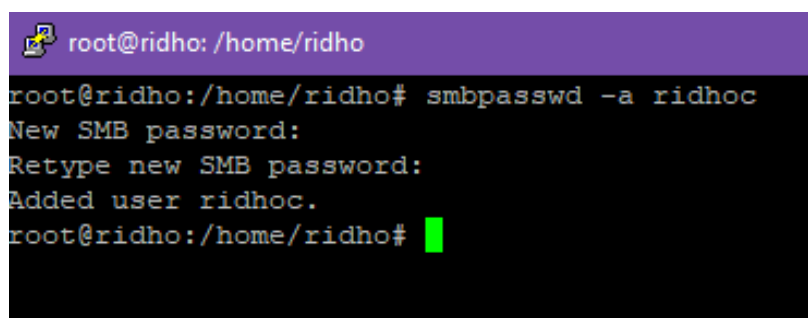
```
root@ridho: /home/ridho
root@ridho:/home/ridho# apt-get install samba
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  attr ibverbs-providers libavahi-client3 libavahi-common-data
  libavahi-common3 libboost-iostreams1.71.0 libboost-thread1.71.0 libcephfs2
  libcups2 libibverbs1 libldb2 libnl-route-3-200 librados2 librdmacml
  libtalloc2 libtevent0 libwbclient0 python3-crypto python3-dnspython
  python3-gpg python3-ldb python3-markdown python3-packaging python3-pygment
  python3-pyparsing python3-samba python3-talloc python3-tdb samba-common
  samba-common-bin samba-dsdb-modules samba-libs samba-vfs-modules tdb-tools
Suggested packages:
  cups-common python-markdown-doc python-pygments-doc ttf-bitstream-vera
  python-pyparsing-doc ctdb ldb-tools ntp | chrony smbldap-tools winbind
  heimdal-clients
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  attr ibverbs-providers libavahi-client3 libavahi-common-data
  libavahi-common3 libboost-iostreams1.71.0 libboost-thread1.71.0 libcephfs2
  libcups2 libibverbs1 libldb2 libnl-route-3-200 librados2 librdmacml
  libtalloc2 libtevent0 libwbclient0 python3-crypto python3-dnspython
  python3-gpg python3-ldb python3-markdown python3-packaging python3-pygment
```

4. Buat sebuah direktori di “/home”, direktori ini digunakan sebagai tempat atau wadah untuk meletakkan file dari komputer utama. Ikuti perintah pada gambar berikut.



```
root@ridho: /home
root@ridho:/home/ridho# cd ..
root@ridho:/home# ls
ridho
root@ridho:/home# mkdir ridho1
root@ridho:/home# chmod 777 ridho1/
root@ridho:/home#
```

5. Buat user untuk samba ini, berikan akses full pada user tersebut, ikut perintah yang ada pada gambar di bawah.



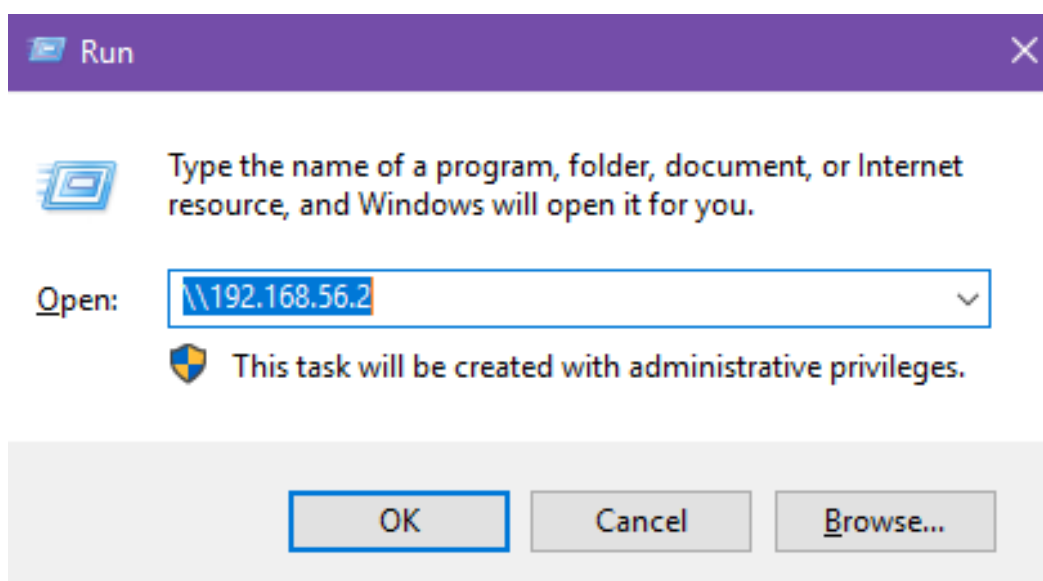
```
root@ridho: /home/ridho
root@ridho:/home/ridho# smbpasswd -a ridhoc
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user ridhoc.
root@ridho:/home/ridho#
```

6. Lalu, konfigurasi file samba yang ada di “/etc/samba/smb.conf”. Isi file tersebut dengan perintah berikut.

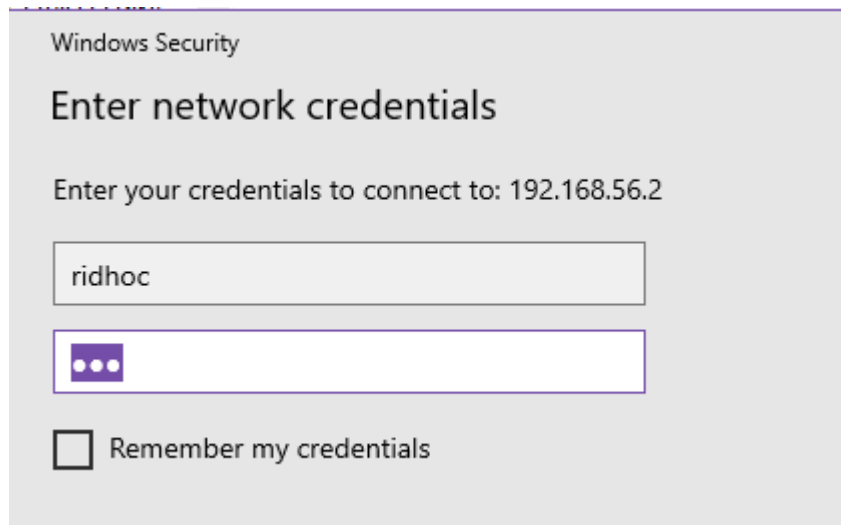
```
root@ridho: /home
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/samba/smb.conf
# Windows clients look for this share name as a source of downloadable
# printer drivers
[print$]
    comment = Printer Drivers
    path = /var/lib/samba/printers
    browseable = yes
    read only = yes
    guest ok = no
# Uncomment to allow remote 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

[ridhol]
path = /home/ridhol
valid users = ridhoc
browseable = yes
writeable = yes
```

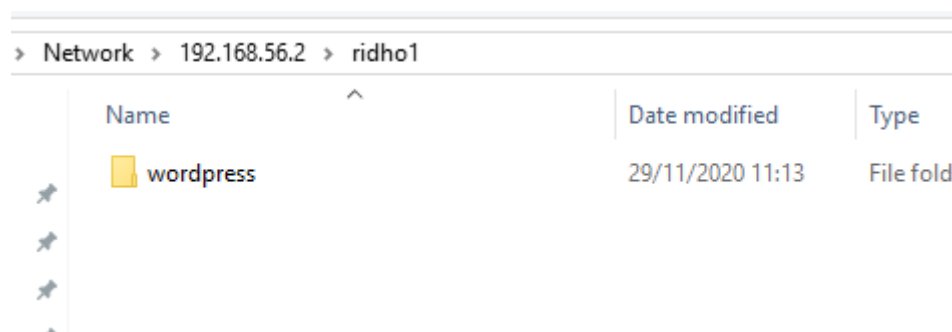
7. Samba berhasil dibuat, pergi ke komputer utama lalu klik Win+R, isikan IP ubuntu server.



8. Lalu klik pada direktori yang muncul, isikan user dan password yang telah dibuat di ubuntu server.



9. Setelah itu, copy file wordpress yang telah di extract ke direktori ubuntu server tadi melalui samba.




10. Lalu pindahkan direktori wordpress tersebut ke “/var/www”, dan ubah nama direktori tadi menjadi html.

```
ridho ubun [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@ridho:/home/ridho1# ls
wordpress
root@ridho:/home/ridho1# cp -r wordpress /var/
root@ridho:/home/ridho1# cd /var/www
root@ridho:/var/www# ls
html  wordpress
root@ridho:/var/www# rm -r html
root@ridho:/var/www# mv wordpress html
root@ridho:/var/www# ls
html
root@ridho:/var/www#
```

11. Sebelumnya saya sudah membuat sebuah database melalui “phpMyAdmin”, login kedalam phpMyAdmin tersebut lalu buat database yang nantinya akan digunakan untuk wordpress yang akan dibuat.

U ridhocahyo.com/phpmyadmin/index.php


Welcome to phpMyAdmin

Language

English

Log in

Username:

root

Password:

.....

Go

Databases

SQL

Status

User accounts

Export

Import

Search

Databases

Create database

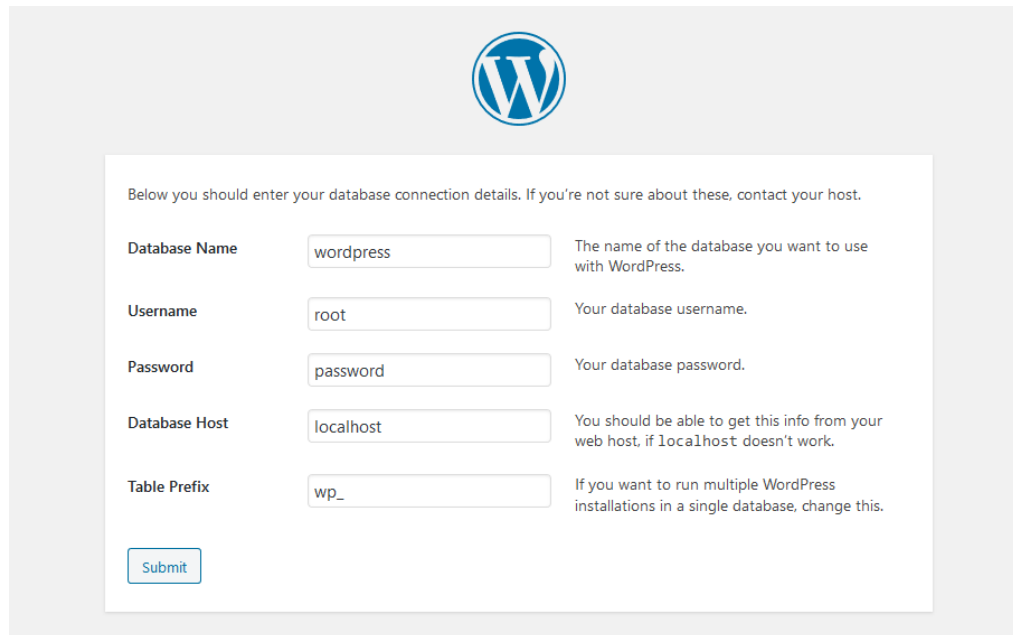
wordpress

utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci

Create

<input type="checkbox"/>	Database	Collation	Master replication	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	information_schema	utf8_general_ci	Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	mysql	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	performance_schema	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	phpmyadmin	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	ridho	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	sys	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	Replicated	Check privileges
Total: 6		utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci		

12. Lalu masuk ke domain name yang telah dibuat tadi, maka akan muncul intruksi instalasi wordpress, isikan database name yang telah kita buat di phpMyAdmin tadi, demikian juga user mysql yang telah saya konfigurasi. Hiraikan Host dan Table Prefix, klik “Submit”.

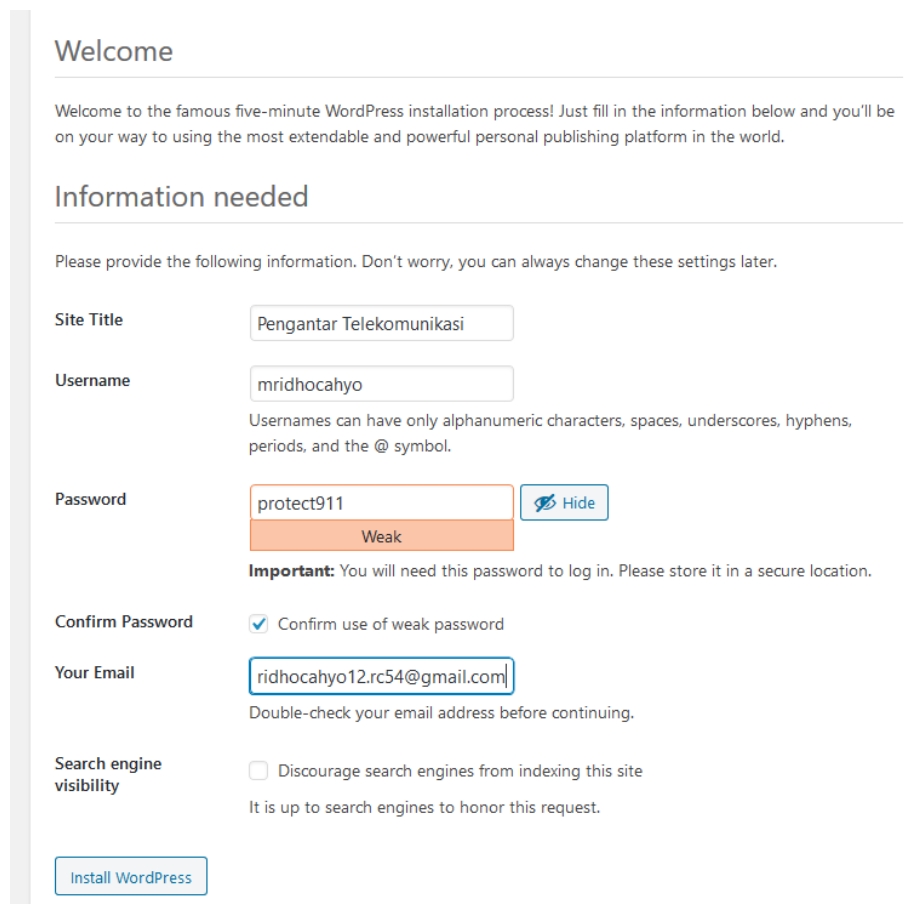


The image shows the WordPress database connection details form. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it is a text box with the instruction: "Below you should enter your database connection details. If you're not sure about these, contact your host." The form contains five input fields, each with a label and a description:

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

At the bottom left of the form is a "Submit" button.

13. Isi data dan informasi mengenai web wordpress yang akan digunakan.



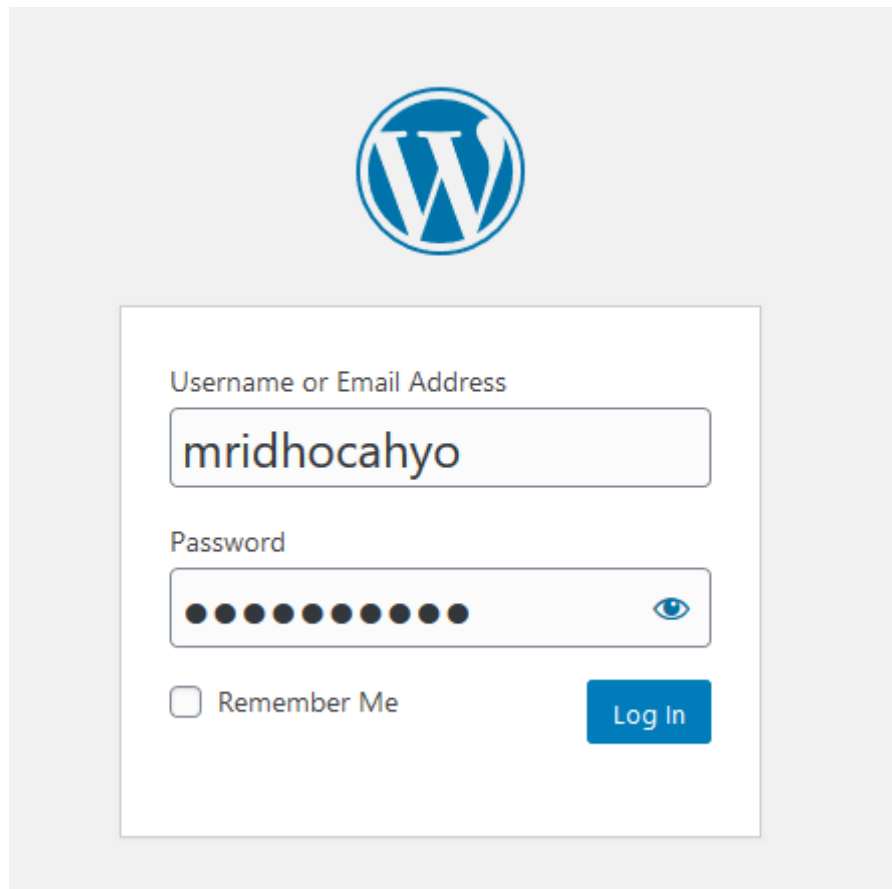
The image shows the "Information needed" section of the WordPress installation process. It starts with a "Welcome" heading and a paragraph: "Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world." Below this is the "Information needed" heading, followed by the instruction: "Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later."

The form contains the following fields and options:

- Site Title:** Input field with the value "Pengantar Telekomunikasi".
- Username:** Input field with the value "mridhocahyo". Below it is a note: "Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol."
- Password:** Input field with the value "protect911". To the right is a "Hide" button. Below the input field is an orange box with the text "Weak". Below this is an **Important:** note: "You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location."
- Confirm Password:** A checkbox labeled "Confirm use of weak password" which is checked.
- Your Email:** Input field with the value "ridhocahyo12.rc54@gmail.com". Below it is a note: "Double-check your email address before continuing."
- Search engine visibility:** A checkbox labeled "Discourage search engines from indexing this site" which is unchecked. Below it is a note: "It is up to search engines to honor this request."

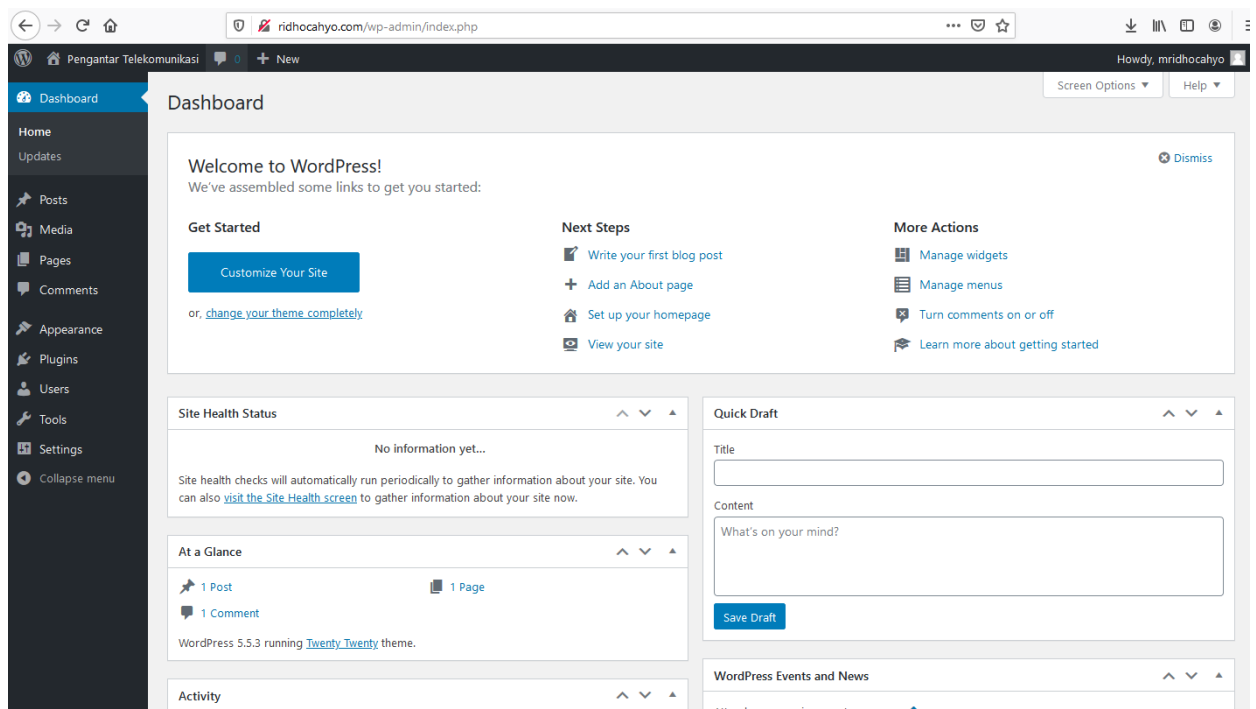
At the bottom left of the form is an "Install WordPress" button.

14. Lalu wordpress siap dikonfigurasi, masukan username dan password wordpress yang telah dibuat.



The image shows the WordPress login interface. At the top center is the WordPress logo. Below it is a white box containing the login form. The form has two input fields: "Username or Email Address" with the text "mridhocahyo" entered, and "Password" with masked characters. Below the password field is a "Remember Me" checkbox and a blue "Log In" button.

15. Berikut adalah tampilan dari wordpress, klik “Customize Your Site”, lalu buatlah sebuah web yang diinginkan.



The image is a screenshot of the WordPress dashboard. The top navigation bar shows the site name "Pengantar Telekomunikasi" and the user "Howdy, mridhocahyo". The left sidebar contains a menu with items like Dashboard, Home, Updates, Posts, Media, Pages, Comments, Appearance, Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main content area is titled "Dashboard" and features a "Welcome to WordPress!" message. Below this are three sections: "Get Started" with a "Customize Your Site" button, "Next Steps" with links like "Write your first blog post", and "More Actions" with links like "Manage widgets". At the bottom, there are sections for "Site Health Status", "At a Glance" (showing 1 Post and 1 Page), "Quick Draft" (with fields for Title and Content), and "WordPress Events and News".

16. Ini adalah hasil jadi dari web wordpress yang telah saya buat, sekian terima kasih.

