

Instalasi dan Konfigurasi Proxy Server Pada Debian 6 squeeze

1. Ketik **apt-get install squid**. Kemudian enter.

```
root@mrizqiariadi:~# apt-get install squid_
```

2. Tekan **Y**. Kemudian enter.

```
root@mrizqiariadi:~# apt-get install squid
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  squid-common squid-langpack
Suggested packages:
  squidclient squid-cgi logcheck-database resolvconf smbclient winbind
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  squid squid-common squid-langpack
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/1.345 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8.356 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? y_
```

3. Ketik **nano /etc/squid/squid.conf**. Kemudian enter.

```
tar: ./config: penanda 2010-09-17 18:16:05 adalah 48083148.572831793 dalam masa datang
tar: ./templates: penanda 2010-09-17 18:17:19 adalah 48083222.572718249 dalam masa datang
tar: ./postinst: penanda 2010-09-17 18:16:05 adalah 48083148.572667572 dalam masa datang
tar: ./conffiles: penanda 2010-09-17 18:16:05 adalah 48083148.572630899 dalam masa datang
tar: ./prerm: penanda 2010-09-17 18:16:05 adalah 48083148.572596056 dalam masa datang
tar: ./control: penanda 2010-09-17 18:17:21 adalah 48083224.572555469 dalam masa datang
tar: ./postrm: penanda 2010-09-17 18:16:05 adalah 48083148.57252046 dalam masa datang
tar: ./: penanda 2010-09-17 18:17:21 adalah 48083224.572467525 dalam masa datang
Memilih paket squid yang sebelumnya tidak dipilih.
Sedang membuka paket squid (dari ../squid_2.7.STABLE9-2.1_i386.deb) ...
Sedang memproses pemicu untuk man-db ...
Sedang menata squid-langpack (20100628-1) ...
Sedang menata squid-common (2.7.STABLE9-2.1) ...
Sedang menata squid (2.7.STABLE9-2.1) ...
Creating squid spool directory structure
2009/03/10 05:50:19| Creating Swap Directories
Restarting Squid HTTP proxy: squid.
root@mrizqiariadi:~# nano /etc/squid/squid.conf _
```

4. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **http_port 3128**. Kemudian enter.

```
# WELCOME TO SQUID 2.7.STABLE9
# -----
#
# This is the default Squid configuration file. You may wish
# to look at the Squid home page (http://www.squid-cache.org/)
# for the FAQ and other documentation.
#
# The default Squid config file shows what the defaults for
# various options happen to be. If you don't need to change the
# default, you shouldn't uncomment the line. Doing so may cause
# run-time problems. In some cases "none" refers to no default
# setting at all, while in other cases it refers to a valid
# option - the comments for that keyword indicate if this is the
# case.
#
# Configuration options can be included using the "include" directive.
# Include takes a list of files to include. Quoting and wildcards is
Cari: http_port 3128_
^G Bantuan ^Y Baris pert ^T Ke baris ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal ^V Baris tera ^R Ganti ^D End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

5. Tambahkan command **transparent** seperti pada gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#       idle is the initial time before TCP starts probing
#       the connection, interval how often to probe, and
#       timeout the time before giving up.
#
#       If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
#       and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
#       internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
#       visible on the internal address.
#
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128 transparent_
#
# TAG: https_port
# Note: This option is only available if Squid is rebuilt with the
#       --enable-ssl option
#
#       Usage:  [ip:]port cert=certificate.pem [key=key.pem] [options...]
#
#       The socket address where Squid will listen for HTTPS client
#       requests.
^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis   ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebel^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar   ^J Justifikas^W Di mana ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

6. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **cache_mem 8**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#       idle is the initial time before TCP starts probing
#       the connection, interval how often to probe, and
#       timeout the time before giving up.
#
#       If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
#       and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
#       internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
#       visible on the internal address.
#
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128 transparent
#
# TAG: https_port
# Note: This option is only available if Squid is rebuilt with the
#       --enable-ssl option
#
#       Usage:  [ip:]port cert=certificate.pem [key=key.pem] [options...]
#
#       The socket address where Squid will listen for HTTPS client
#       requests.
Cari [http_port 3128]: cache_mem 8_
^G Bantuan  ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal    ^V Baris tera^R Ganti    ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

7. Hilangkan tanda pagar (#), kemudian edit seperti pada gambar.

```

GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   If circumstances require, this limit will be exceeded.
#   Specifically, if your incoming request rate requires more than
#   'cache_mem' of memory to hold in-transit objects, Squid will
#   exceed this limit to satisfy the new requests.  When the load
#   decreases, blocks will be freed until the high-water mark is
#   reached.  Thereafter, blocks will be used to store hot
#   objects.
#
#Default:
cache_mem 16_MB
#
# TAG: maximum_object_size_in_memory    (bytes)
#   Objects greater than this size will not be attempted to kept in
#   the memory cache. This should be set high enough to keep objects
#   accessed frequently in memory to improve performance whilst low
#   enough to keep larger objects from hoarding cache_mem.
#
#Default:
# maximum_object_size_in_memory 8 KB
^G Bantuan    ^O Tulis     ^R Baca File  ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptng Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar     ^J Justifikas^W Di mana    ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja

```

8. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **cache_effective**. Kemudian enter.

```

GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   If circumstances require, this limit will be exceeded.
#   Specifically, if your incoming request rate requires more than
#   'cache_mem' of memory to hold in-transit objects, Squid will
#   exceed this limit to satisfy the new requests.  When the load
#   decreases, blocks will be freed until the high-water mark is
#   reached.  Thereafter, blocks will be used to store hot
#   objects.
#
#Default:
cache_mem 16 MB
#
# TAG: maximum_object_size_in_memory    (bytes)
#   Objects greater than this size will not be attempted to kept in
#   the memory cache. This should be set high enough to keep objects
#   accessed frequently in memory to improve performance whilst low
#   enough to keep larger objects from hoarding cache_mem.
#
#Default:
# maximum_object_size_in_memory 8 KB
Cari [cache_mem 8]: cache_effective_
^G Bantuan    ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal      ^V Baris tera^R Ganti     ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp

```

9. Hilangkan tanda pagar (#) sebelum command **cache_effective_user proxy**.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#      If you start Squid as root, it will change its effective/real
#      UID/GID to the user specified below.  The default is to change
#      to UID to proxy.  If you define cache_effective_user, but not
#      cache_effective_group, Squid sets the GID to the effective
#      user's default group ID (taken from the password file) and
#      supplementary group list from the from groups membership of
#      cache_effective_user.
#
#Default:
cache_effective_user proxy

# 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.
#
^G Bantuan      ^O Tulis      ^R Baca File  ^V Hlm sebelu^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar      ^J Justifikas^W Di mana    ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

10. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **visible_hostname**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#      If you start Squid as root, it will change its effective/real
#      UID/GID to the user specified below.  The default is to change
#      to UID to proxy.  If you define cache_effective_user, but not
#      cache_effective_group, Squid sets the GID to the effective
#      user's default group ID (taken from the password file) and
#      supplementary group list from the from groups membership of
#      cache_effective_user.
#
#Default:
cache_effective_user proxy

# 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.
#
Cari [cache_effective]: visible_hostname_
^G Bantuan      ^V Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal        ^V Baris tera^R Ganti      ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

11. Tambahkan command seperti pada gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
# httpd_suppress_version_string off
#
# TAG: visible_hostname
#   If you want to present a special hostname in error messages, etc,
#   define this.  Otherwise, the return value of gethostname()
#   will be used.  If you have multiple caches in a cluster and
#   get errors about IP-forwarding you must set them to have individual
#   names with this setting.
#
#Default:
visible_hostname itservice-01.co.id
#
# TAG: unique_hostname
#   If you want to have multiple machines with the same
#   'visible_hostname' you must give each machine a different
#   'unique_hostname' so forwarding loops can be detected.
#
#Default:
# none
^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis   ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar   ^J Justifikasi ^W Di mana  ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeia
```

12. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **cache_mgr webmaster**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   If you want to present a special hostname in error messages, etc,
#   define this.  Otherwise, the return value of gethostname()
#   will be used.  If you have multiple caches in a cluster and
#   get errors about IP-forwarding you must set them to have individual
#   names with this setting.
#
#Default:
visibles_hostname itservice-01.co.id
#
# TAG: unique_hostname
#   If you want to have multiple machines with the same
#   'visible_hostname' you must give each machine a different
#   'unique_hostname' so forwarding loops can be detected.
#
#Default:
# none
#
# TAG: hostname_aliases
#   A list of other DNS names your cache has.
#
Cari [visible_hostname]: cache_mgr webmaster_
^G Bantuan  ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal    ^V Baris tera^R Ganti     ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

13. Hilangkan tanda pagar (#), kemudian edit command seperti pada gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified

# ADMINISTRATIVE PARAMETERS
# -----

# TAG: cache_mgr
#   Email-address of local cache manager who will receive
#   mail if the cache dies. The default is "webmaster".
#
#Default:
cache_mgr webmaster@itservice-01.co.id_

# TAG: mail_from
#   From: email-address for mail sent when the cache dies.
#   The default is to use 'appname@unique_hostname'.
#   Default appname value is "squid", can be changed into
#   src/globals.h before building squid.
#
#Default:
# none

^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis    ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebel^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar    ^J Justifikas^W Di mana   ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

14. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **cache_dir ufs /var**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified

# ADMINISTRATIVE PARAMETERS
# -----

# TAG: cache_mgr
#   Email-address of local cache manager who will receive
#   mail if the cache dies. The default is "webmaster".
#
#Default:
cache_mgr webmaster@itservice-01.co.id

# TAG: mail_from
#   From: email-address for mail sent when the cache dies.
#   The default is to use 'appname@unique_hostname'.
#   Default appname value is "squid", can be changed into
#   src/globals.h before building squid.
#
#Default:
# none
Cari [cache_mgr webmaster]: cache_dir ufs /var_
^G Bantuan  ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal     ^V Baris tera^R Ganti    ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

15. Hilangkan tanda pagar (#), kemudian edit command seperti pada gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#      max-size=n, refers to the max object size this storidir supports.
#      It is used to initially choose the storidir to dump the object.
#      Note: To make optimal use of the max-size limits you should order
#      the cache_dir lines with the smallest max-size value first and the
#      ones with no max-size specification last.
#
#      Note that for coss, max-size must be less than COSS_MEMBUF_SZ
#      (hard coded at 1 MB).
#
#Default:
cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 500_16 256
# TAG: store_dir_select_algorithm
#      Set this to 'round-robin' as an alternative.
#
#Default:
# store_dir_select_algorithm least-load
# TAG: max_open_disk_fds
#      To avoid having disk as the I/O bottleneck Squid can optionally
^G Bantuan      ^O Tulis      ^R Baca File  ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptng Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar      ^J Justifikas^W Di mana   ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

16. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **http_access deny all**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#      max-size=n, refers to the max object size this storidir supports.
#      It is used to initially choose the storidir to dump the object.
#      Note: To make optimal use of the max-size limits you should order
#      the cache_dir lines with the smallest max-size value first and the
#      ones with no max-size specification last.
#
#      Note that for coss, max-size must be less than COSS_MEMBUF_SZ
#      (hard coded at 1 MB).
#
#Default:
cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 500 16 256
# TAG: store_dir_select_algorithm
#      Set this to 'round-robin' as an alternative.
#
#Default:
# store_dir_select_algorithm least-load
# TAG: max_open_disk_fds
#      To avoid having disk as the I/O bottleneck Squid can optionally
Cari [cache_dir ufs /var]: http_access deny all_
^G Bantuan      ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal        ^V Baris tera^R Ganti     ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```


17. Hiangkan tanda pagar (#), kemudian tambahkan command seperti pada gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   If none of the "access" lines cause a match, the default is the
#   opposite of the last line in the list.  If the last line was
#   deny, the default is allow.  Conversely, if the last line
#   is allow, the default will be deny.  For these reasons, it is a
#   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 allow lan
http_access deny situs
http_access deny domain_
http_access deny all
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
#
# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow manager localhost
http_access deny manager
# Only allow purge requests from localhost
^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis    ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebel^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar   ^J Justifikas^W Di mana  ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeia
```

18. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **acl all src all**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   If none of the "access" lines cause a match, the default is the
#   opposite of the last line in the list.  If the last line was
#   deny, the default is allow.  Conversely, if the last line
#   is allow, the default will be deny.  For these reasons, it is a
#   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 allow lan
http_access deny situs
http_access deny domain
http_access deny all
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
#
# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow manager localhost
http_access deny manager
# Only allow purge requests from localhost
Cari [http_access deny all]: acl all src all_
^G Bantuan  ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal     ^V Baris tera^R Ganti      ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

19. ketik comment seperti gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#           # use REQUIRED to accept any non-null user name.
#
#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 to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8 0.0.0.0/32
acl lan src 192.168.10.2/24
acl situs url_regex -i "/home/situs.txt"
acl domain dstdomain "/home/domain.txt"
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
```

20. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **auth_param basic**. Kemudian enter

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#           # use REQUIRED to accept any non-null user name.
#
#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 to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8 0.0.0.0/32
acl lan src 192.168.10.0/24
acl situs url_regex -i "/home/situs.txt"
acl domain dstdomain "/home/domain.txt"
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
```

21. Tekan **Ctrl+k** pada `auth_param basic program /usr...`

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#      By default, the basic authentication scheme is not used unless a
#      program is specified.
#
#      If you want to use the traditional proxy authentication, jump over to
#      the helpers/basic_auth/NCSA directory and type:
#          % make
#          % make install
#
#      Then, set this line to something like
#
#      auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid/ncsa_auth /usr/etc/passwd
#
#      "children" numberofchildren
#      The number of authenticator processes to spawn. If you start too few
#      squid will have to wait for them to process a backlog of credential
#      verifications, slowing it down. When credential verifications are
#      done via a (slow) network you are likely to need lots of
#      authenticator processes.
#      auth_param basic children 5
#
#      [ Pancarian Di-wrapped ]
^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis   ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebel^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar   ^J Justifikasi ^W Di mana  ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

22. Tekan **Ctrl+W** Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik `#auth_param basic children 5`. Kemudian enter

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#      By default, the digest authentication scheme is not used unless a
#      program is specified.
#
#      If you want to use a digest authenticator, jump over to the
#      helpers/digest_auth/ directory and choose the authenticator to use.
#      It it's directory type
#          % make
#          % make install
#
#      Then, set this line to something like
#
#      auth_param digest program /usr/lib/squid/digest_auth_pw /usr/etc/digpass
#
#      "children" numberofchildren
#      The number of authenticator processes to spawn. If you start too few
#      squid will have to wait for them to process a backlog of credential
#      verifications, slowing it down. When credential verifications are
#      done via a (slow) network you are likely to need lots of
#      authenticator processes.
#      auth_param digest children 5
Cari [#auth_param basic children...]: #auth_param basic children 5_
^G Bantuan  ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal    ^V Baris tera^R Ganti      ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

23. Tekan **Ctrl+U** untuk mempaste nya dan ketik comment seperti gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#auth_param negotiate keep_alive on
#auth_param ntlm program <uncomment and complete this line to activate>
#auth_param ntlm children 5
#auth_param ntlm keep_alive on
#auth_param digest program <uncomment and complete this line>
#auth_param digest children 5
#auth_param digest realm Squid proxy-caching web server
#auth_param digest nonce_garbage_interval 5 minutes
#auth_param digest nonce_max_duration 30 minutes
#auth_param digest nonce_max_count 50
#auth_param basic program <uncomment and complete this line>
auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid/ncsa_auth /etc/squid/passwd
auth_param basic children 5
auth_param basic realm Squid proxy-caching web server
auth_param basic credentialsttl 2 hours
auth_param basic casesensitive off
acl ncsa_users proxy_auth REQUIRED
http_access allow ncsa_users

# TAG: authenticate_cache_garbage_interval
Cari [auth_param basic]: auth_param basic_
^G Bantuan      ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris      ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal        ^V Baris tera^R Ganti        ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

24. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **delay_pools 0**. Kemudian enter

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#auth_param ntlm children 5
#auth_param ntlm keep_alive on
#auth_param digest program <uncomment and complete this line>
#auth_param digest children 5
#auth_param digest realm Squid proxy-caching web server
#auth_param digest nonce_garbage_interval 5 minutes
#auth_param digest nonce_max_duration 30 minutes
#auth_param digest nonce_max_count 50
#auth_param basic program <uncomment and complete this line>
auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid/ncsa_auth /etc/squid/passwd
auth_param basic children 5
auth_param basic realm Squid proxy-caching web server
auth_param basic credentialsttl 2 hours
auth_param basic casesensitive off
acl ncsa_users proxy_auth REQUIRED
http_access allow ncsa_users

# TAG: authenticate_cache_garbage_interval
# The time period between garbage collection across the username cache.
# This is a tradeoff between memory utilization (long intervals - say
Cari [auth_param basic children ...]: delay_pools 0
^G Bantuan      ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris      ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal        ^V Baris tera^R Ganti        ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

25. ketik comment seperti gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified

# DELAY POOL PARAMETERS
# -----

# TAG: delay_pools
#   This represents the number of delay pools to be used.  For example,
#   if you have one class 2 delay pool and one class 3 delays pool, you
#   have a total of 2 delay pools.
#
#Default:
delay_pools 2
delay_class 1 2

# TAG: delay_class
#   This defines the class of each delay pool.  There must be exactly one
#   delay_class line for each delay pool.  For example, to define two
#   delay pools, one of class 2 and one of class 3, the settings above
#   and here would be:
#
#Example:

^G Bantuan    ^O Tulis      ^R Baca File  ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar     ^J Justifikas^W Di mana    ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text ^T Mengeja
```

26. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **delay_access 1 allow**. Kemudian enter

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified

# DELAY POOL PARAMETERS
# -----

# TAG: delay_pools
#   This represents the number of delay pools to be used.  For example,
#   if you have one class 2 delay pool and one class 3 delays pool, you
#   have a total of 2 delay pools.
#
#Default:
delay_pools 2
delay_class 1 2

# TAG: delay_class
#   This defines the class of each delay pool.  There must be exactly one
#   delay_class line for each delay pool.  For example, to define two
#   delay pools, one of class 2 and one of class 3, the settings above
#   and here would be:
#
#Example:
Cari [delay_access 1 allow]: delay_access 1 allow_
^G Bantuan    ^Y Baris pert^T Ke baris    ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal      ^V Baris tera^R Ganti       ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

27. ketik comment seperti gambar.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   This is used to determine which delay pool a request falls into.
#
#   delay_access is sorted per pool and the matching starts with pool 1,
#   then pool 2, ..., and finally pool N. The first delay pool where the
#   request is allowed is selected for the request. If it does not allow
#   the request to any pool then the request is not delayed (default).
#
#   For example, if you want some_big_clients in delay
#   pool 1 and lotsa_little_clients in delay pool 2:
#
#Example:
# delay_access 1 allow localnet_
# delay_access 1 deny all
# delay_access 2 allow lotsa_little_clients
# delay_access 2 deny all
#
#Default:
# none
#
# TAG: delay_parameters
^G Bantuan    ^O Tulis      ^R Baca File  ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptng Teks    ^C Pos Cursor
^X Keluar     ^J Justifikas^W Di mana    ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

28. Tekan **Ctrl+W**. Kemudian pada kolom search, ketik **visible_hostname**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   delay_access is sorted per pool and the matching starts with pool 1,
#   then pool 2, ..., and finally pool N. The first delay pool where the
#   request is allowed is selected for the request. If it does not allow
#   the request to any pool then the request is not delayed (default).
#
#   For example, if you want some_big_clients in delay
#   pool 1 and lotsa_little_clients in delay pool 2:
#
#Example:
# delay_access 1 allow localnet
# delay_access 1 deny all
# delay_access 2 allow lotsa_little_clients
# delay_access 2 deny all
#
#Default:
# none
#
# TAG: delay_parameters
#   This defines the parameters for a delay pool. Each delay pool has
Cari [delay_parameters 1]: delay_parameters 1_
^G Bantuan    ^V Baris pert^T Ke baris  ^W Beg of ParM-J FullJstifM-B Backwards
^C Batal      ^V Baris tera^R Ganti      ^O End of ParM-C Case SensM-R Regexp
```

29. Tambahkann command seperti pada gambar. Kemudian save dengan menekan **Ctrl+X**. Kemudian tekan **Y** dan enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf      Modified
#
#   A pair of delay parameters is written restore/maximum, where restore is
#   the number of bytes (not bits - modem and network speeds are usually
#   quoted in bits) per second placed into the bucket, and maximum is the
#   maximum number of bytes which can be in the bucket at any time.
#
#   For example, if delay pool number 1 is a class 2 delay pool as in the
#   above example, and is being used to strictly limit each host to 64kbps
#   (plus overheads), with no overall limit, the line is:
#
delay_parameters 1 -1/-1 8000/8000
#
#   Note that the figure -1 is used to represent "unlimited".
#
#   And, if delay pool number 2 is a class 3 delay pool as in the above
#   example, and you want to limit it to a total of 256kbps (strict limit)
#   with each 8-bit network permitted 64kbps (strict limit) and each
#   individual host permitted 4800bps with a bucket maximum size of 64kb
#   to permit a decent web page to be downloaded at a decent speed
#   (if the network is not being limited due to overuse) but slow down
#
^G Bantuan    ^O Tulis     ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptng Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar     ^J Justifikas^W Di mana  ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text ^T Mengeja
```

30. Ketik **nano /home/situs.txt**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/squid/squid.conf
#
#   A pair of delay parameters is written restore/maximum, where restore is
#   the number of bytes (not bits - modem and network speeds are usually
#   quoted in bits) per second placed into the bucket, and maximum is the
#   maximum number of bytes which can be in the bucket at any time.
#
#   For example, if delay pool number 1 is a class 2 delay pool as in the
#   above example, and is being used to strictly limit each host to 64kbps
#   (plus overheads), with no overall limit, the line is:
#
delay_parameters 1 -1/-1 8000/8000
#
#   Note that the figure -1 is used to represent "unlimited".
#
#   And, if delay pool number 2 is a class 3 delay pool as in the above
#   example, and you want to limit it to a total of 256kbps (strict limit)
#   with each 8-bit network permitted 64kbps (strict limit) and each
#   individual host permitted 4800bps with a bucket maximum size of 64kb
#   to permit a decent web page to be downloaded at a decent speed
#   (if the network is not being limited due to overuse) but slow down
#
[ Wrote 4958 lines ]
root@mrizqiariadi:~# nano /home/situs.txt_
```

31. Tambahkan command seperti pada gambar. Kemudian save dengan menekan **Ctrl+X**. Setelah itu tekan **Y** dan enter.



```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /home/situs.txt      Modified
www.facebook.com
www.twitter.com_

[ Dibatalkan ]
^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis    ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptng Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar   ^J Justifikas^W Di mana  ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

32. Ketik **nano /home/domain.txt**. Kemudian enter.



```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /home/situs.txt
www.facebook.com
www.twitter.com

[ Wrote 2 lines ]
root@mrizqiariadi:~# nano /home/domain.txt_
```


33. Tambahkan command seperti pada gambar. Kemudian save dengan menekan **Ctrl+X**. Setelah itu tekan **Y** dan enter.



```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /home/domain.txt      Modified
abc.com_

[ File Baru ]
^G Bantuan  ^O Tulis    ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptnng Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar    ^J Justifikas^W Di mana  ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text ^T Mengeja
```

34. Ketik `cp /var/www/index.html /usr/share/squid/errors/English/ERR_ACCESS_DENIED`. Kemudian enter.



```
abc.com

[ Wrote 1 line ]
root@mrizqiariadi:~# cp /var/www/index.html /usr/share/squid/errors/English/ERR_
ACCESS_DENIED _
```

35. Ketik **cd /usr/share/squid/errors/English/**. Kemudian enter.

```
fahmi:~# cp /var/www/index.html /usr/share/squid/errors/English/ERR_ACCESS_DENIED
fahmi:~# cd /usr/share/squid/errors/English/_
```

36. Ketik **nano ERR_ACCESS_DENIED**. Kemudian enter.

```
root@mrizqiariadi:/usr/share/squid/errors/English# nano ERR_ACCESS_DENIED _
```

37. Edit index html-nya terserah kalian. Sebagai contoh lihat gambar. Kemudian save dengan menekan **Ctrl+X**. Setelah itu tekan **Y** dan enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: ERR_ACCESS_DENIED      Modified
<html>
<head>
<title> ERROR Situs  </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>It situs ini tidak bisa diakses</h1>
</body>
</html>

^G Bantuan      ^O Tulis      ^R Baca File  ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar      ^J Justifikas^W Di mana   ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

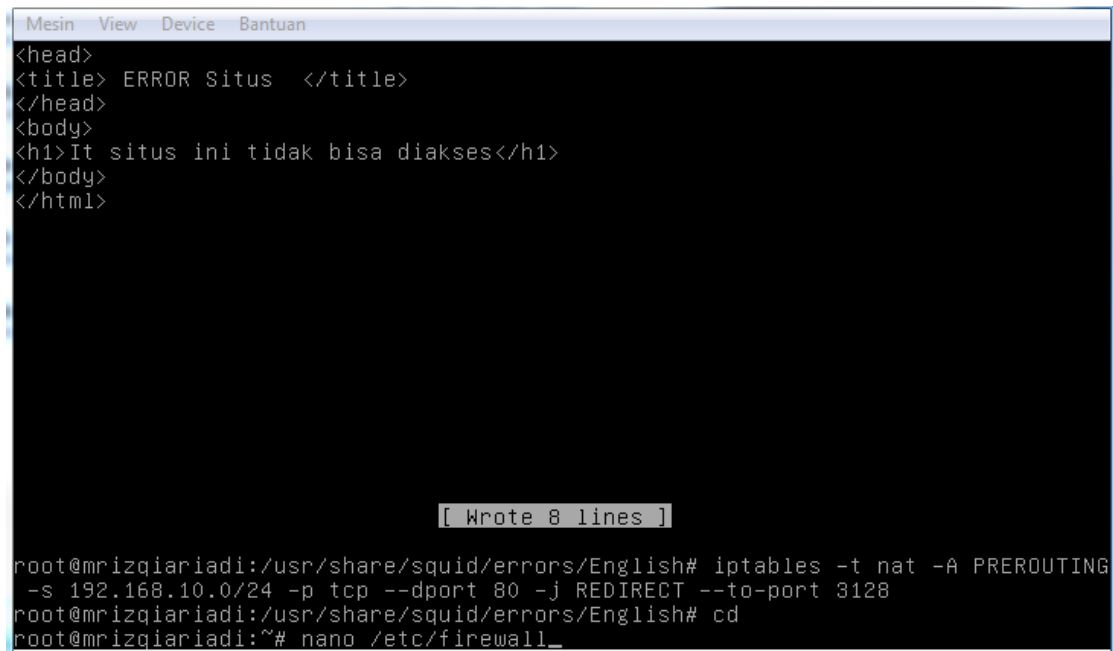
38. Ketik **iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp -dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128**. Kemudian enter.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> ERROR Situs  </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>It situs ini tidak bisa diakses</h1>
</body>
</html>

[ Wrote 8 lines ]

root@mrizqiariadi:/usr/share/squid/errors/English# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING
-s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128_
```

39. Ketik **nano /etc/firewall**. Kemudian enter.

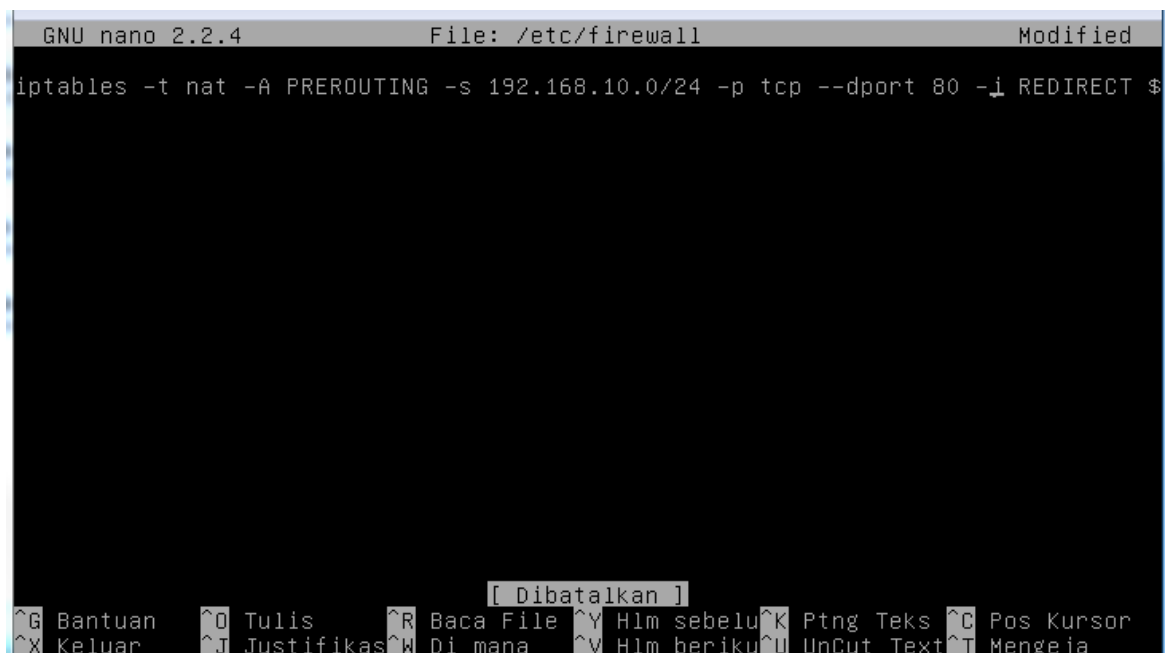


```
Mesin View Device Bantuan
<head>
<title> ERROR Situs </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>It situs ini tidak bisa diakses</h1>
</body>
</html>

[ Wrote 8 lines ]

root@mrizqiariadi:/usr/share/squid/errors/English# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING
-s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128
root@mrizqiariadi:/usr/share/squid/errors/English# cd
root@mrizqiariadi:~# nano /etc/firewall_
```

40. Ketik kembali **iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp -dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128**. Kemudian save dengan menekan **Ctrl+X**. Setelah itu tekan **Y** dan enter.



```
GNU nano 2.2.4 File: /etc/firewall Modified
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT $

[ Dibatalkan ]

^G Bantuan ^O Tulis ^R Baca File ^Y Hlm sebelu ^K Pting Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar ^J Justifikas ^W Di mana ^V Hlm beriku ^U UnCut Text ^T Mengeja
```

41. Ketik **chmod a+x /etc/firewall**. Kemudian enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/firewall
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT $
[ Wrote 1 line ]
root@mrizqiariadi:~# chmod a+x /etc/firewall _
```

42. Ketik **echo "/etc/firewall" >> /etc/rc.local**. Kemudian enter.

```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT $
[ Wrote 1 line ]
root@mrizqiariadi:~# chmod a+x /etc/firewall
root@mrizqiariadi:~# echo "/etc/firewall" >> /etc/rc.local _
```

43. Ketik **nano /etc/rc.local**. Kemudian enter.

```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT $
[ Wrote 1 line ]
root@mrizqiariadi:~# chmod a+x /etc/firewall
root@mrizqiariadi:~# echo "/etc/firewall" >> /etc/rc.local
root@mrizqiariadi:~# nano /etc/rc.local _
```

44. Hapus **exit 0**. Kemudian save dengan menekan **Ctrl+X**. Setelah itu tekan **Y** dan enter.

```
GNU nano 2.2.4      File: /etc/rc.local      Modified
#!/bin/sh -e
#
# rc.local
#
# This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
# Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any other
# value on error.
#
# In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
# bits.
#
# By default this script does nothing.
exit 0_
/etc/firewall

^G Bantuan      ^O Tulis      ^R Baca File  ^Y Hlm sebelu^K Ptng Teks ^C Pos Kursor
^X Keluar      ^J Justifikas^W Di mana    ^V Hlm beriku^U UnCut Text^T Mengeja
```

45. Ketik `htpasswd -c /etc/squid/passwd (nama user)`

```
# rc.local
#
# This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
# Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any other
# value on error.
#
# In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
# bits.
#
# By default this script does nothing.

/etc/firewall

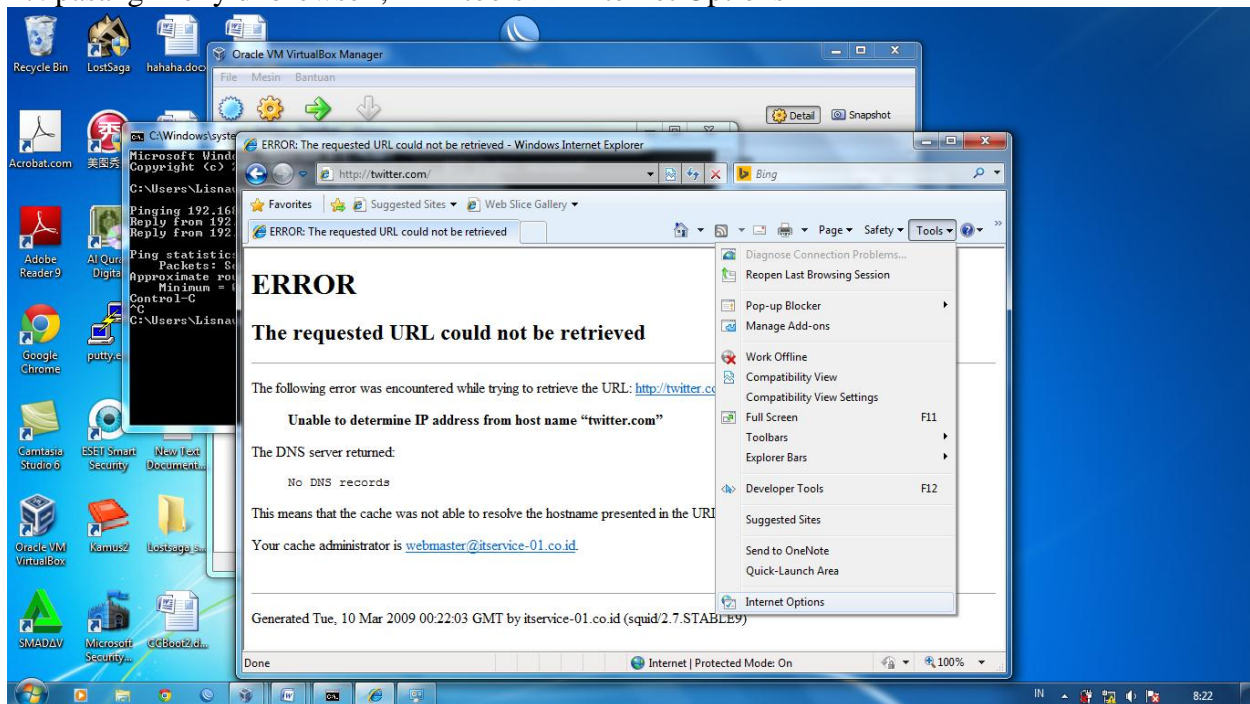
[ Wrote 15 lines ]

root@mrizqiariadi:~# htpasswd -c /etc/squid/passwd ari
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user ari
root@mrizqiariadi:~# _
```

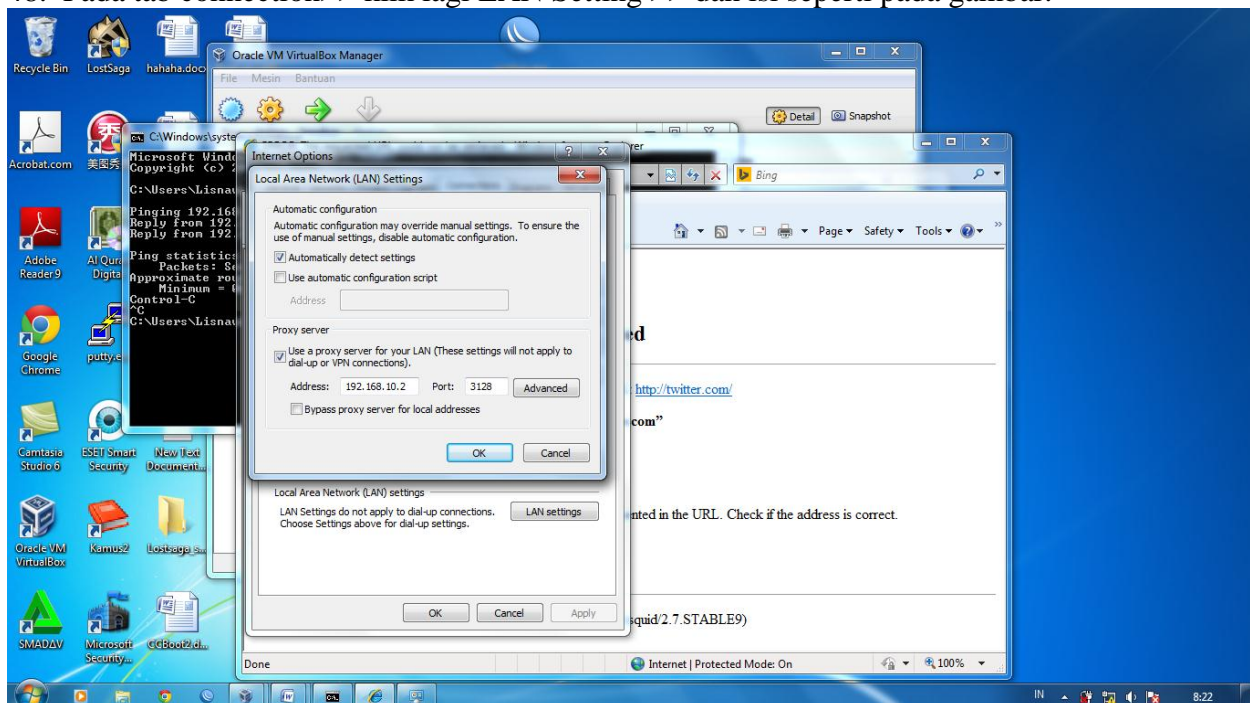
46. Restart Proxy Server dengan mengetik `/etc/init.d/squid restart`. Kemudian enter.

```
root@mrizqiariadi:~# squid -z
2009/03/10 08:10:15| aclParseIpData: WARNING: Netmask masks away part of the spe
cified IP in '192.168.10.2/24'
2009/03/10 08:10:15| Squid is already running! Process ID 1448
root@mrizqiariadi:~# service squid restart _
```

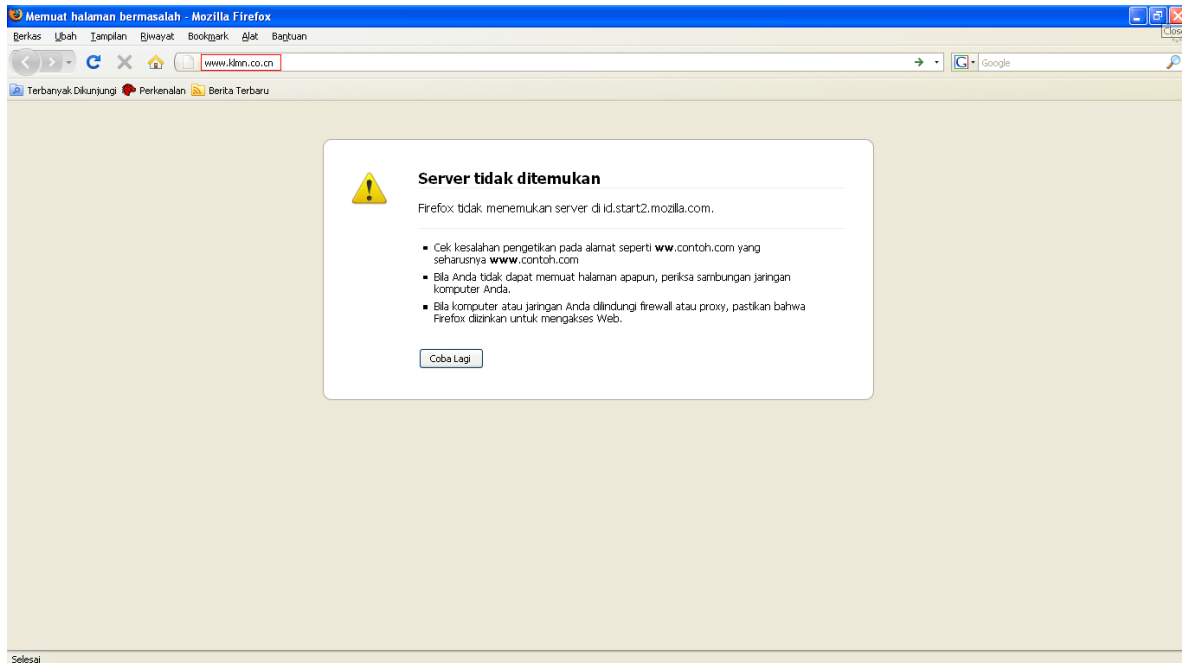
47. pasang Proxy di browser , klik tools >> Internet Options



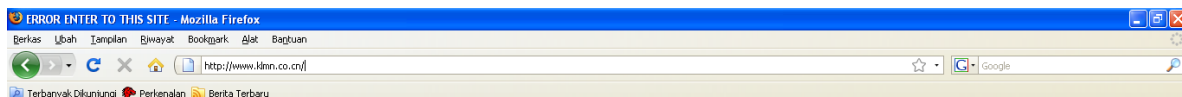
48. Pada tab connection>> klik lagi LAN Setting >> dan isi seperti pada gambar.



47. Coba buka browser seperti Internet Explorer atau Mozilla firefox, dll. Masukkan url-nya dengan www.klmn.co.cn. Kemudian enter.



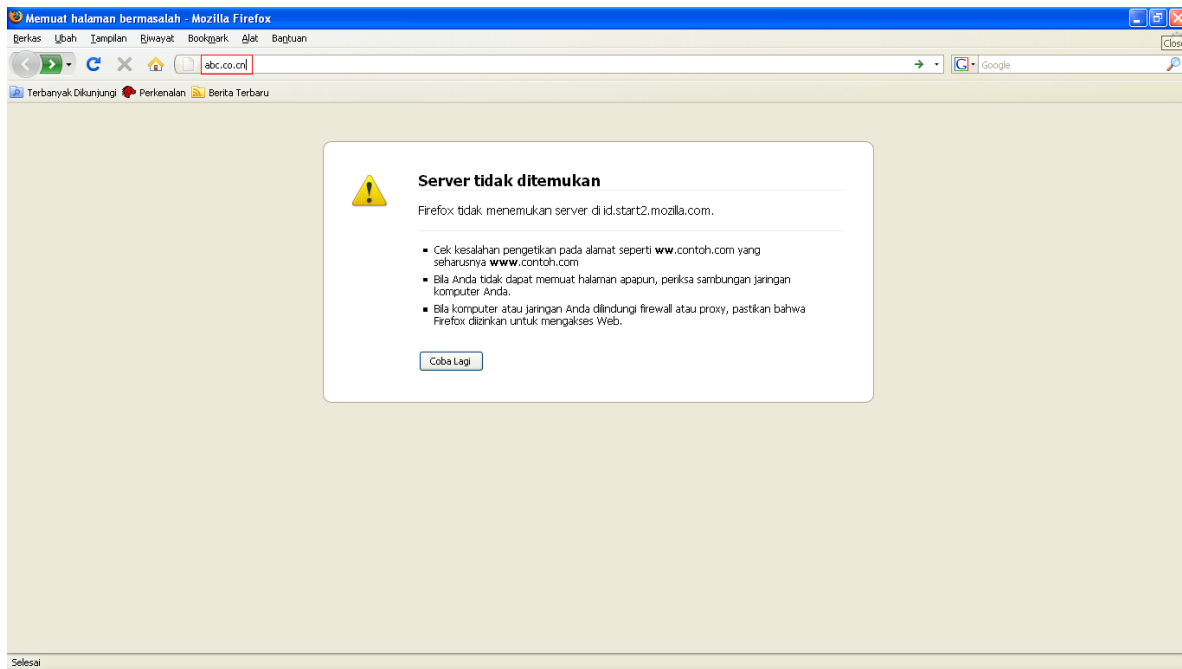
48. Apabila hasilnya seperti pada gambar, maka Proxy Server (block situs) sudah berjalan dengan sukses.



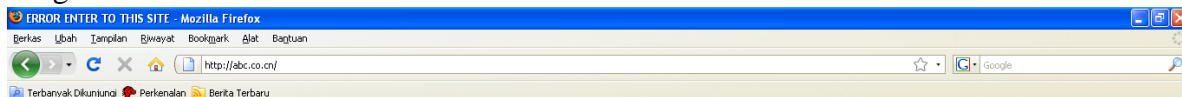
MOHON MAAF, Situs ini mengandung konten-konten BERBAHAYA !!!

Generated Thu, 27 Jan 2011 07:47:41 GMT by www.smkn2-bjm.sch.id (squid/2.7.STABLE3)

49. Coba Masukkan url-nya dengan abc.co.cn. Kemudian enter.



50. Apabila hasilnya seperti pada gambar, maka Proxy Server (block domain) sudah berjalan dengan sukses.



MOHON MAAF, Situs ini mengandung konten-konten BERBAHAYA !!!