SSH - Server

Konfigurasi Network

DHCP-Server

Manajemen User

Web-Server

DNS-Server

Mail-Server

Database-Server

VOIP

Cloud Computing

KUPLUG

KOMUNITAS PENGGUNA LINUX GUNADARMA

A. Firdha Shafridhi

KATA PENGANTAR

Dengan mengucapkan puji dan syukur Alhamdulillah, Modul "centOS 6.3 ini Selesai juga.

Penulis mendedikasikan kepada semua pengurus KUPLUG (Komunitas Pengguna Linux Gunadarma) yang telah membantu dalam penyelesaian modul sederhana ini. Kepada sahabat-sahabat pengurus Jemiro Kasih, Junior Core aka Indra, Herwin Goernia, Robbyana Akbar, Aditya Nugroho, Saptu Arios, Thomas E.S, Ibnu M, M Galang, Lita, Misna, Yosef, Ridho S I, Aditya N, Razib KM, dan mora.

Penulis mengharapkan dengan materi-materi yang disusun dengan singkat ini modul ini akan memudahkan siapapun dalam mempelajari centOS. Secara singkat CentOS adalah server yang stabil dan tidak mudah memasukkan software yang tidak stabil kedalam reponya itu menunjukkan bahwa kekonsistenan centOS dalam kestabilan server linux, dan siapapun yang mempelajari centOS akan merasakan dahsyatnya kestabilan redhat, karena ?ya, centOS adalah turunan dari si topi merah.

Akhir kata, semoga Modul dan tutorial sederhana ini dapat digunakan sebaik-baiknya tanpa merubah author maupun isi secara sepihak. Penulis pun menerima kritik apabila terjadi kesalahan penulis dalam menulis maupun kekeliruan penulis karena ilmu penulis yang masih sempit.

Mari kita bersama membudayakan masukan, kritik dan saran yang membangun. Kirimkan ke email firdasafridi@ymail.com.

Terima Kasih

Depok, 16 Juni 2013

A Firdha Shafridhi

Daftar ISI

CentOS 6.3

CentOS(Community ENTerprise Operating System) adalah sebuah distro (distribusi) linux sebagai bentuk dari usaha menyediakan platform komputasi berkelas enterprise yang memiliki kompatibilitas kode biner sepenuhnya dengan kode sumber yang menjadi induknya (Open Source), berbasih RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux).

Kenapa Harus CentOS?

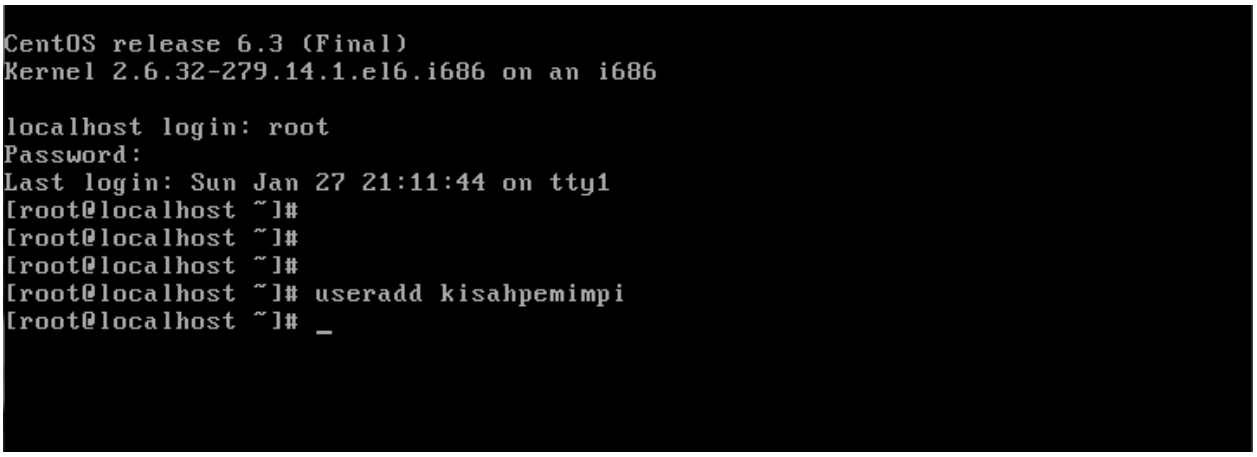
Gak ada keharusan pengguna harus menggunakan CentOS, tetapi penulis menilai bahwa distribusi CentOS memiliki kestabilan dalam penggunaan repositorynya karena repo CentOS mengharuskan software pihak ke-2 harus stable dalam setiap distribusinya, walaupun kekurangannya adalah kesusahan dalam menginstall program yang mau digunakan, tetapi belum dianggap Stable.

Mari kita lanjutkan di Bab Selanjutnya..

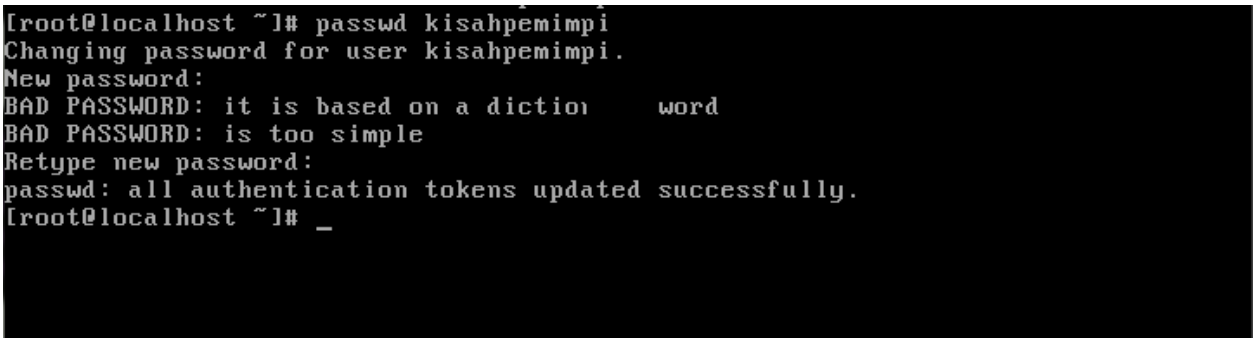
1. Manajemen User

Dalam dunia pa-Linux-an manajemen user sangat penting, karena akan berakibat fatal apabila user bisa mengakses sebagai root. Dalam hal ini penulis membuat user root yang artinya hanya user ini yang berhak menjadi root.

1. Pertama buat user baru, saya akan membuat user kisahpemimpi, dengan menggunakan perintah "*useradd <namauser>*"



2. Selanjutnya memberikan password kepada user kisahpemimpi dengan menggunakan perintah "passwd kisahpemimpi"

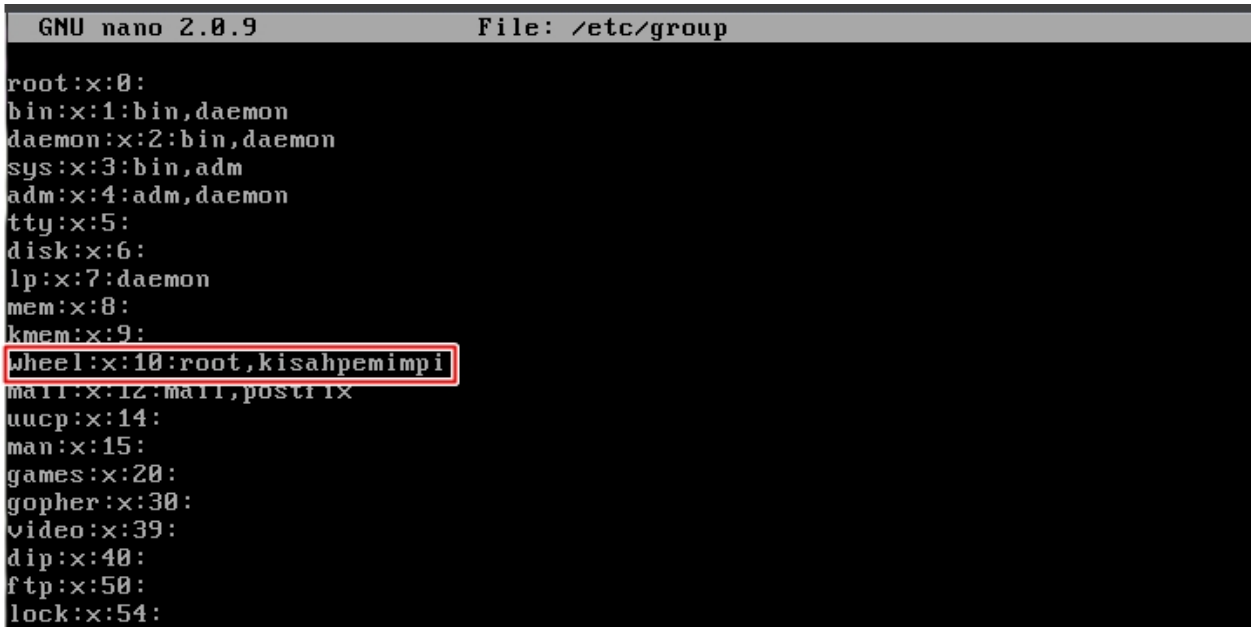


3. Kalu ingin mencoba gunakan perintah "*logout"* dan masukkan kembali username dan password.

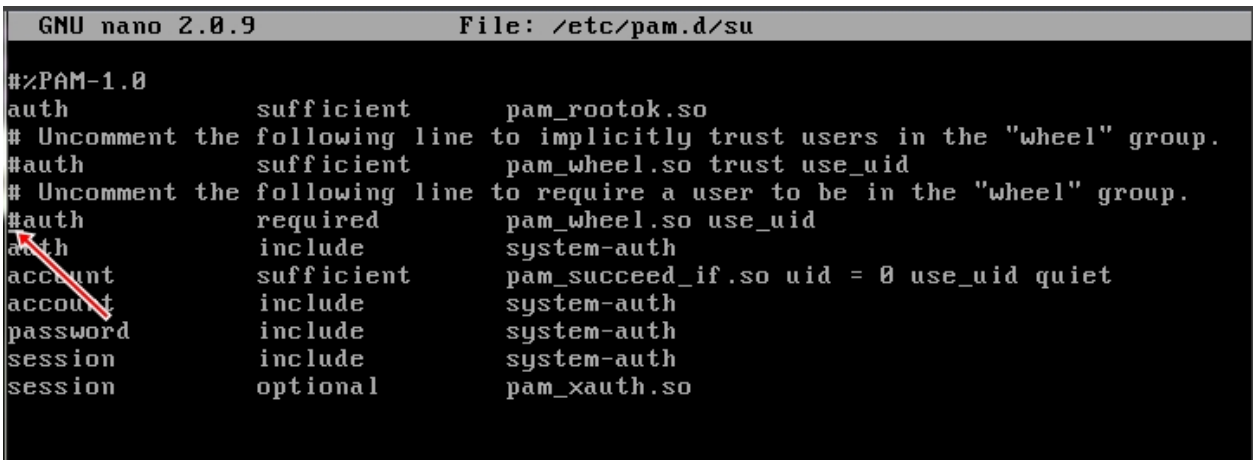
4. Selanjutnya login sebagai user kisahpemimpi.

5.Masukkan perintah su untuk menjadi root/user_user.

6. Selanjtunya ketikkan perintah *"nano /etc/group"* pada baris kesebelas disamping whell:x:10:root. Jadikan kisahpemimpi bisa mengakses root. Atau bisa juga dengan menggunakan perintah *"usermod -G wheel kisahpemimpi " gunakan salah satu saja.*



7. Selanjutnya adalah menghentikan authentikasi ke siapapun kecuali ke user yang kita izinkan tadi. "nano /etc/pam.d/su " dan hapus tanda"#" seperti di command.



8. terakhir "nano /etc/aliases" dan pada baris paling bawah cari seperti digambar dan buat seperti digambar

9. Terakhir jalankan konfigurasi dengan perintah "*newaliases*".

10. Selesai

2. Disable Firewall

Fungsi Disable firewall adalah untuk konfigurasi sementara agar semua service dan port terbuka. Misalkan port 22 untuk SSH (remote) akan mati secara default.

1. Menghentikan iptables , jika iptables jalan di lan

/etc/rc.d/init.d/iptables stop

chkconfig iptables off

chkconfig ip6tables off

2. menonaktifkan SELinux (Security-Enchanced Linux), jika tidak dibutuhkan *"nano /etc/sysconfig/selinux"*

This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.

SELINUX= can take one of these three values:

#enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.

#permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.

#disabled - SELinux is fully disabled.

SELINUX=**disabled** **# rubah menjadi disable**

SELINUXTYPE= type of policy in use. Possible values are:

#targeted - Only targeted network daemons are protected.

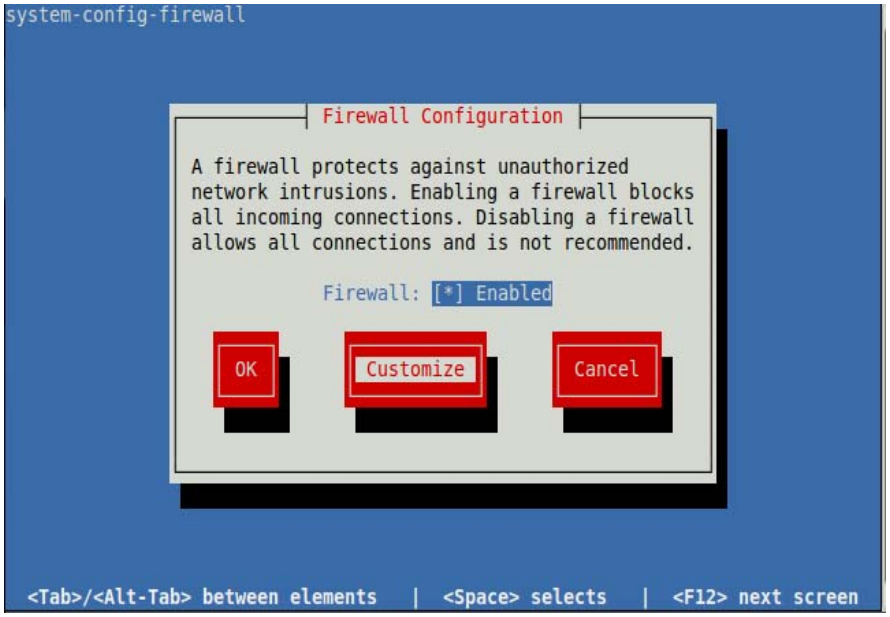
SELINUXTYPE= type of policy in use. Possible values are:

#targeted - Only targeted network daemons are protected.

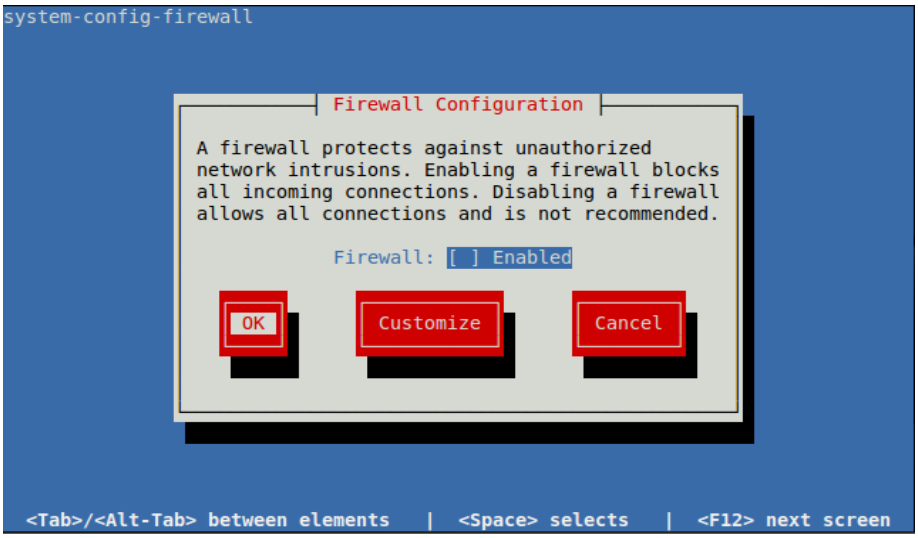
#strict - Full SELinux protection.

SELINUXTYPE=targeted

4. atau menggunakan config tui dengan memasukkan perintah *"system-config-firewall-tui"*



5. rubahlah menjadi



6. Selesai.

3. Konfigurasi Network

1. Pindah ke direktori network script “cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/”
2. cp ifcfg-lo ifcfg-eth1
3. nano ifcfg-eth1

```
DEVICE=eth1

HWADDR=00:30:67:5A:71:0E

TYPE=Ethernet

IPADDR=192.168.2.2

NETMASK=255.255.255.0

NETWORK=192.168.2.0

GATEWAY=192.168.2.1

DNS1=192.168.2.2

DNS2=8.8.8.8

ONBOOT=yes
```

4. Restart network “/etc/init.d/network restart
5. Cek ip “ifconfig”

4. Menambah Repo & upgrade

Apa itu repo (repository) ? Repository adalah kumpulan file master yang berada di server repo kumpulan dari file-file besar yang tersentralisasi untuk memudahkan user dalam mengambil paket-paket software yang hendak di pasang (install) di end user. Nah sekarang kita akan menjadi end user tersebut.

1. Pertama , kita akan mendownload repository **epel** dan repository **rpm-forge.** Dengan perintah

#wget http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/6/x86_64/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm

#wget http://pkgs.repoforge.org/rpmforge-release/rpmforge-release-0.5.3-1.el6.rf.x86_64.rpm

2. install repo tersebut dengan cara :

#rpm -Uvh rpmforge-release-0.5.3-1.el6.rf.x86_64.rpm

#rpm -Uvh epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm

3. enable repo dengan cara di bawah:

#sed -i -e "s/enabled=1/enabled=0/g" /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo

#sed -i -e "s/enabled = 1/enabled = 0/g" /etc/yum.repos.d/rpmforge.repo

4. contoh installa dengan 2 repo di atas.

#yum --enablerepo=epel install nama_software

#yum --enablerepo=rpmforge install nama_software

5. Selanjutnya update server anda

#yum -y install yum-plugin-fastestmirror

#yum -y update

6. Selesai.

5. SSH-Server (Secure Shell)

SSH atau Secure Shell adalah protokol jaringan yang memungkinkan pertukaran data melalui saluran aman antara dua perangkat jaringan atau bisa di sebut juga untuk mengendalikan server dalam jarak jauh (remote server). SSH memungkinkan kalian lebih aman dalam menggunakan

Secara default SSH-server telah aktif di CentOS maka yang perlu kita lakukan adalah menjalankannya dan mengaktifkanya setiap kali booting.

1. Jalankan dengan cara.

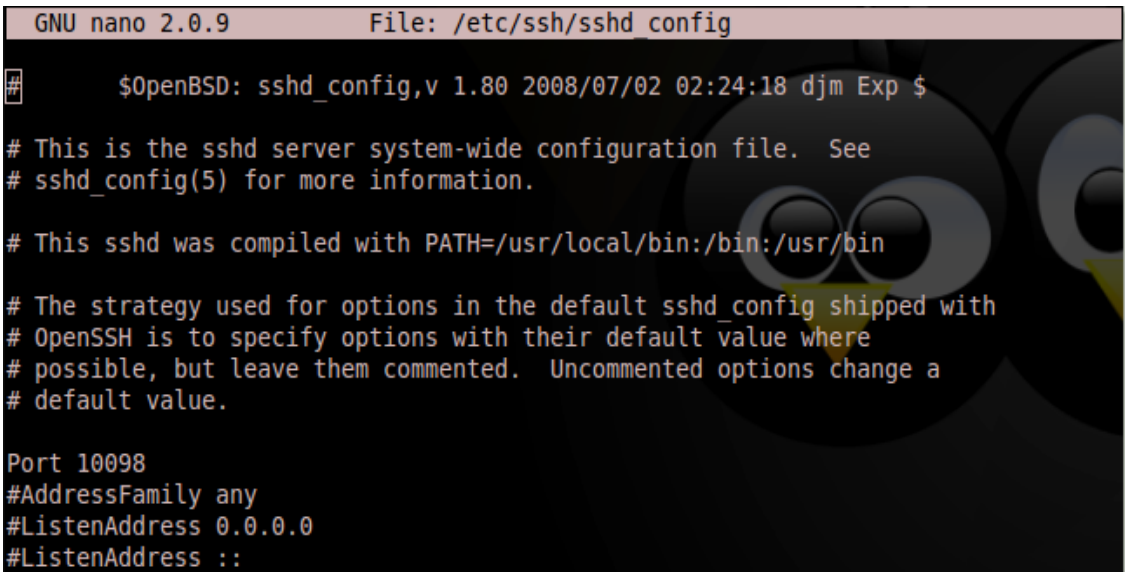
#/etc/init.d/sshd start

2. Aktifkan setiap kali booting dengan cara berikut.

#chkconfig sshd on

3. Apabila anda ingin mengganti port defaultnya bisa dengan "nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config.

Carilah pada bagian Port 22 dan gantilah contoh seperti dibawah



6. DHCP-Server

DHCP atau Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol adalah protokol yang berbasis arsitektur client-server yang di pakai untuk memudahkan pengalokasian alamat-IP secara otomatis dalam satu jaringan. Server-DHCP akan membagikan IP kepada komputer secara otomatis bukan hanya IP, gateway dan DNS juga bisa di berikan secara otomatis.

1. Install DHCP-Server

#yum -y install dhcp

2. Copi file defaulth dhcp

#cp /usr/share/doc/dhcp-4.1.1/dhcpd.conf.sample /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

tekan y → enter

3. Selanjutnya cari bagian ini dan sesuaikan dengan ip anda

```
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
Subnet 192.168.2.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  range 192.168.2.3 192.168.2.100;
  option domain-name-servers 192.168.2.2;
  option domain-name "kuplug.com";
  option routers 192.168.2.2;
  option broadcast-address 192.168.2.2;
  default-lease-time 600;
  max-lease-time 7200;
}
```

4. Jalankan dhcp server

#/etc/init.d/dhcpd start

5. Aktifkan setiap kali booting

#chkconfig dhcpd on

6. Selesai

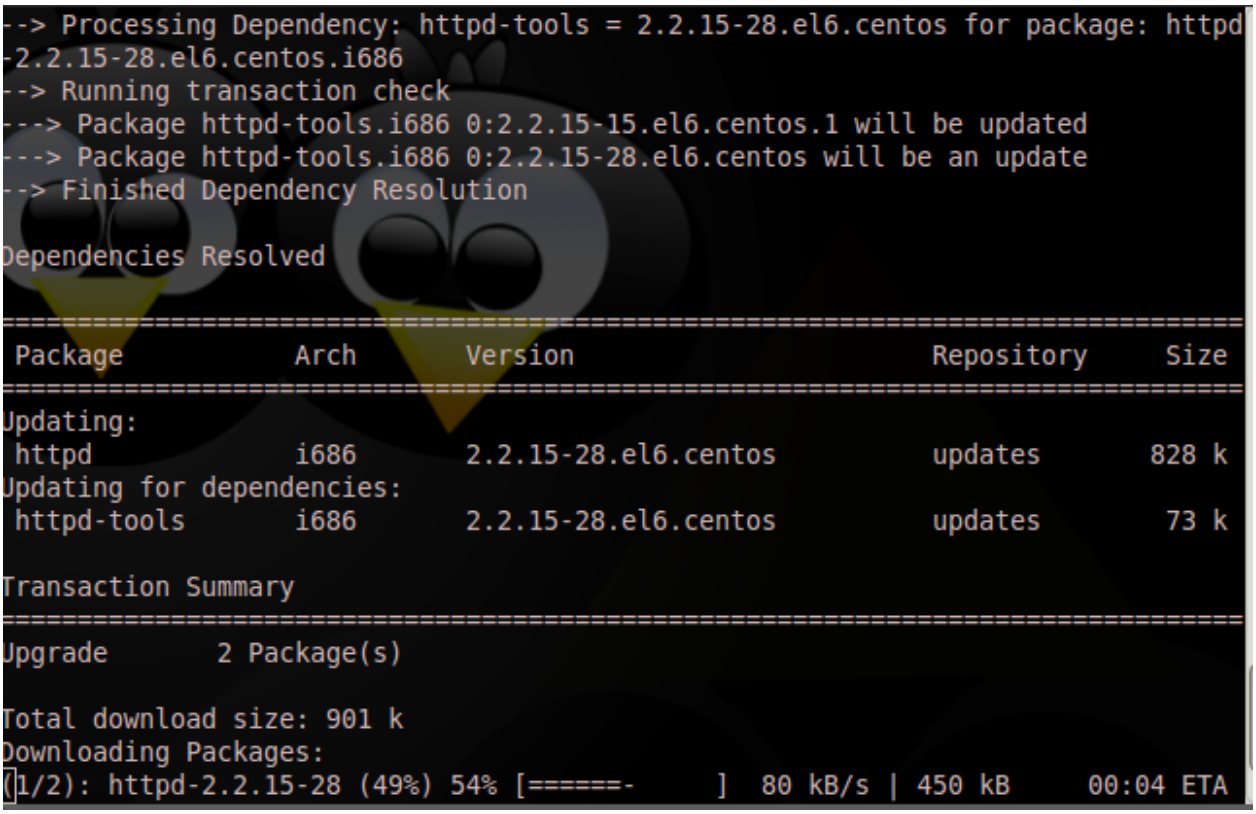
7. Web Server

WEB-Server adalah perangkat keras ataupun perangkat lunak yang menyediakan layanan akses kepada pengguna melalui protokol komunikasi HTTP ataupun HTTPS atas berkas-berkas yang terdapat pada suatu situs web dalam layanan ke pengguna dengan menggunakan aplikasi tertentu seperti web-client/browser.

INSTALASI APACHE

1. Install httpd/apache

#yum -y install httpd



2.aktifkan web servers setiap booting

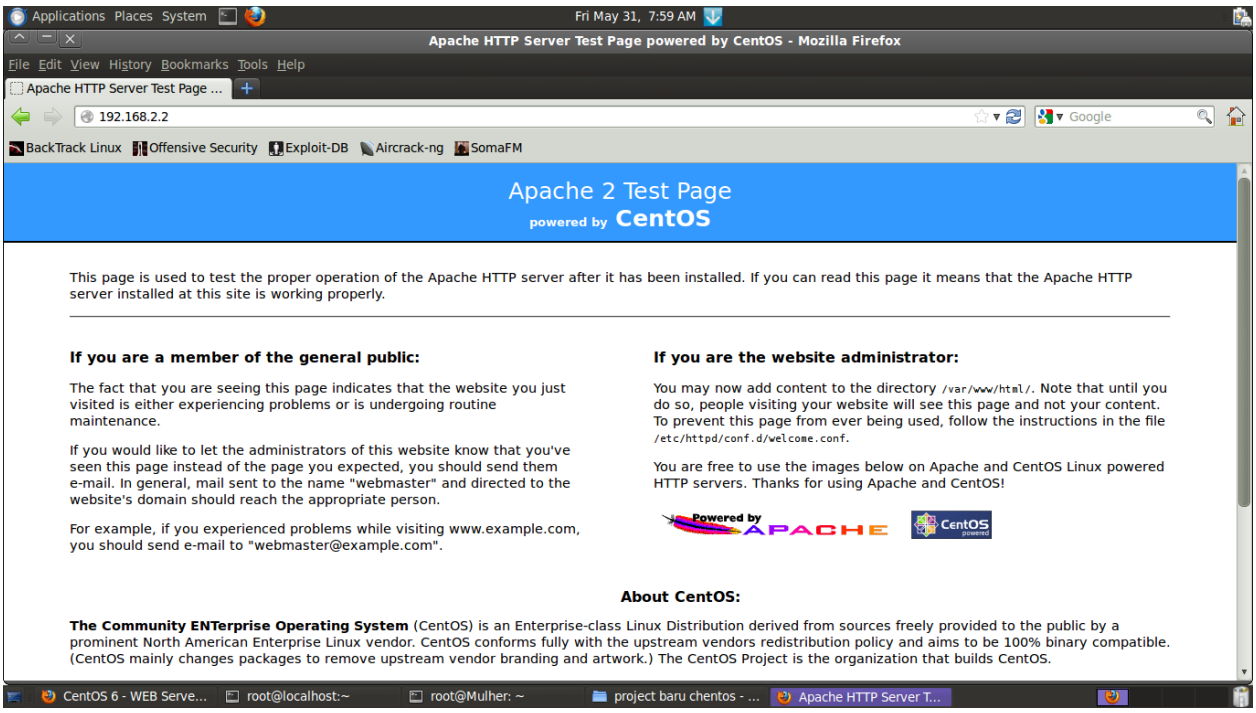
chkconfig httpd on

3. Jalankan webserver

#/etc/init.d/httpd restart

```
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig httpd on
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd:                                            [FAILED]
Starting httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
Starting httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
[root@localhost ~]#
```

4. sekarang pindah ke client dan buka http://ip_server.



5. Itu adalah tampilan defaulth dari web server centos, tampilan defaultnya dapat dihapus dengan cara :

Menghapus Tampilan default

 # rm -f /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf

Menghapus eror tampilan default

 # rm -f /var/www/error/noindex.html

6. Bersifat Optional. Artiya ini sebagai tambahan saja.

#Baris 262 , email admin

ServerAdmin admin@kuplug.com

#Baris276 rubah ke nama server yang kita miliki

ServerName www.kuplug.or.id:80

#Baris 331 (mengatur Index direktori)

DirectoryIndex index.html index.cgi index.php

#Baris 536 menghapus tanda server yang akan mengurangi information gathering

ServerSignature Off

8. restart apache(jika config di atas di lakukan) /etc/init.d/httpd restart

9. Selesai

INSTALASI PHP

1. Install php dengan cara.

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install php php-mbstring php-pear
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, refresh-packagekit, security
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.smartmedia.net.id
 * extras: mirror.smartmedia.net.id
 * updates: mirror.smartmedia.net.id
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package php.i686 0:5.3.3-22.el6 will be installed
```

#yum -y install php php-mbstring php-pear

2. Membuat information php dengan cara . "nano /var/www/html/info.php"

```
<?php

phpinfo();

?>
```

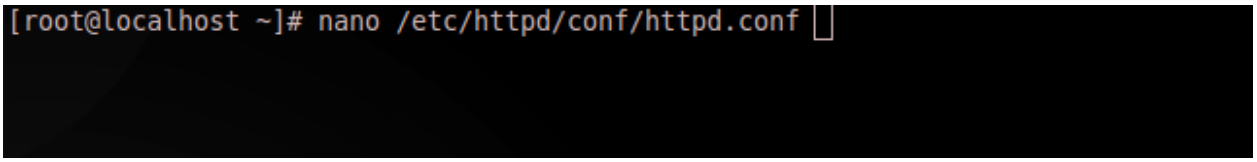
simpan.

3. restart httpd "/etc/init.d/httpd restart". Dan di browser client dengan http://192.168.2.2/info.php

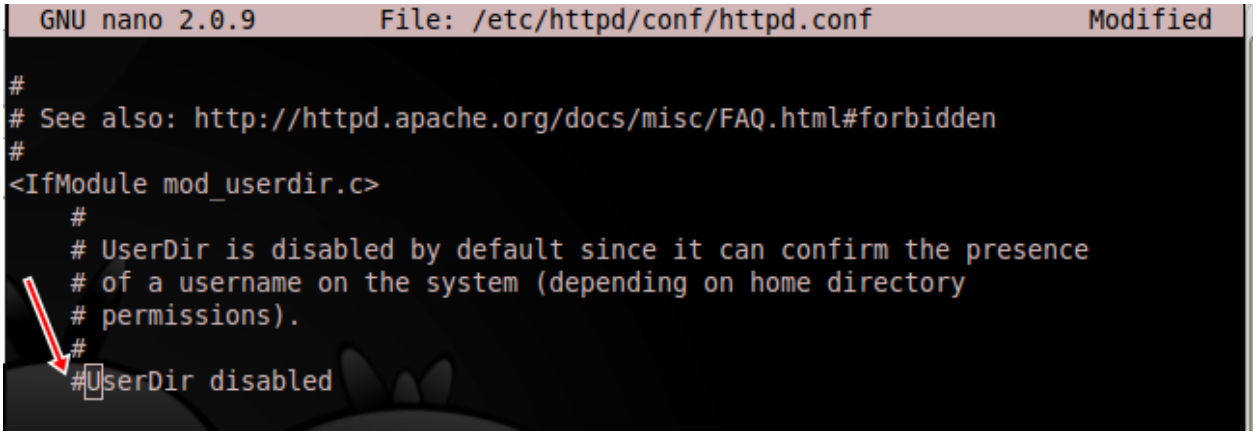
Konfigurasi User Direktori

1. Pertama Konfigurasi di lakukan di httpd dengan merubah bagian berikut:

2. "nano /etc/httpd/httpd.conf"

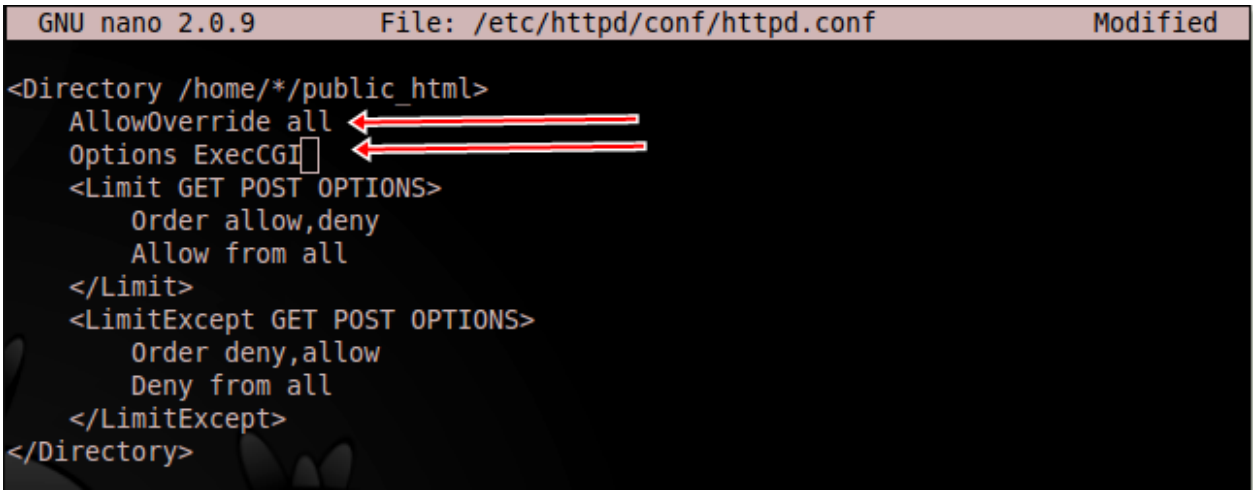


3. Tambahkan "#" tanda baris 336

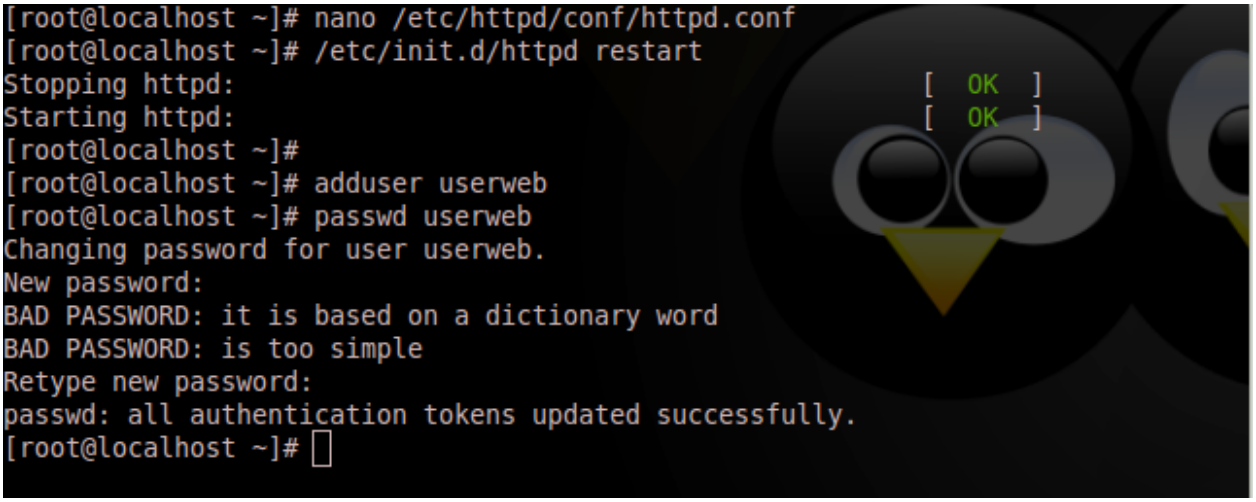


4. Hapus tanda “#” dibaris 373

5. pada baris 381~392, hapus tanda pagar dan rubah pada bagian seperti digambar :



6. Restart httpd dan buatlah user baru contoh user saya buat adalah userweb, dan jangan lupa beri password :



7. Logout root dan loginlah menjadi user. Dan ikuti langkah dibawah

#mkdir public_html

#chmod 711 /home/userweb

#chmod 755 /home/userweb/public_html

#nano public_html/index.html

<html>

Hello dunia !!!

<html>

#chmod 705 userweb/index.html

http://192.168.2.2/~userweb/

maka akan keluar html yg telah dibuat tadi

8. DNS Server (BIND)

BIND (singkatan dari bahasa Inggris: Berkeley Internet Name Domain) adalah server DNS yang paling umum digunakan di Internet, khususnya pada sistem operasi bertipe Unix yang secara de facto merupakan standar. BIND awalnya dibuat oleh empat orang mahasiswa di CSRG Universitas California Berkeley dan pertama kali dirilis di dalam 4.3BSD. Paul Vixie kemudian meneruskan pengembangannya pada tahun 1988 saat bekerja di DEC.

Sekarang kita akan membuat DNS server di CentOS 6.3.

1. install bind *"yum -y install bind bind-utils"*

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install bind bind-utils
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, refresh-packagekit, security
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.smartmedia.net.id
 * extras: mirror.smartmedia.net.id
 * updates: mirror.smartmedia.net.id
Setting up Install Process
```

2. Setelah itu "nano /etc/named.conf" rubah pada bagian dibawah :

```
//

options {
#       listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
#       listen-on-v6 port 53 { ::1; };
        directory       "/var/named";
        dump-file       "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
        memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
        allow-query     { any; };
        allow-transfer {localhost;192.168.2.0/24;0.0.0.0/0;};
        recursion yes;
```

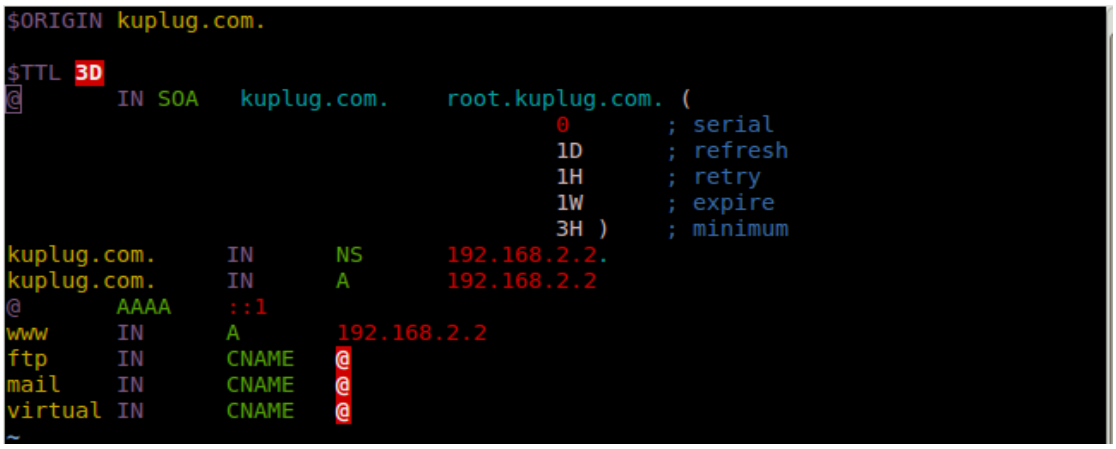
3. masih di file named tadi . cari di bagian bawah dan tambahkan domain dan ip kita yang dibalik kuplug.com dan awalnya 192.168.2.2 di rubah menjadi 2.2.168.192 dan tambahkan filenya.

4. masukkan perintah ini *"cd /var/name/"*

5. copikan file named localhost ke kuplug.com.fwd dengan cara "cp named.localhost kuplug.com.fwd"

6. dan buat refresh zone nya juga "cp named.localhost kuplug.com.rev"

7. sekarang edit file fwd "nano kuplug.com.fwd" dan rubah seperti di gambar.



8. Dan refresh zonenya juga *“nano kuplug.com.rev”.*

```
$ORIGIN 2.2.168.192.in-addr.arpa.

$TTL 3H
@       IN SOA    kuplug.com.     root.kuplug.com. (
                                          0       ; serial
                                          1D      ; refresh
                                          1H      ; retry
                                          1W      ; expire
                                          3H )    ; minimum
@       IN       NS       kuplug.com.
2       IN       PTR      kuplug.com.
~
```

9.Periksalah kembali . Agar tidak terjadi eror nantinya.

10. tambahkan di “nano /etc/resolv.conf”

search kuplug.com

nameserver 192.168.2.2

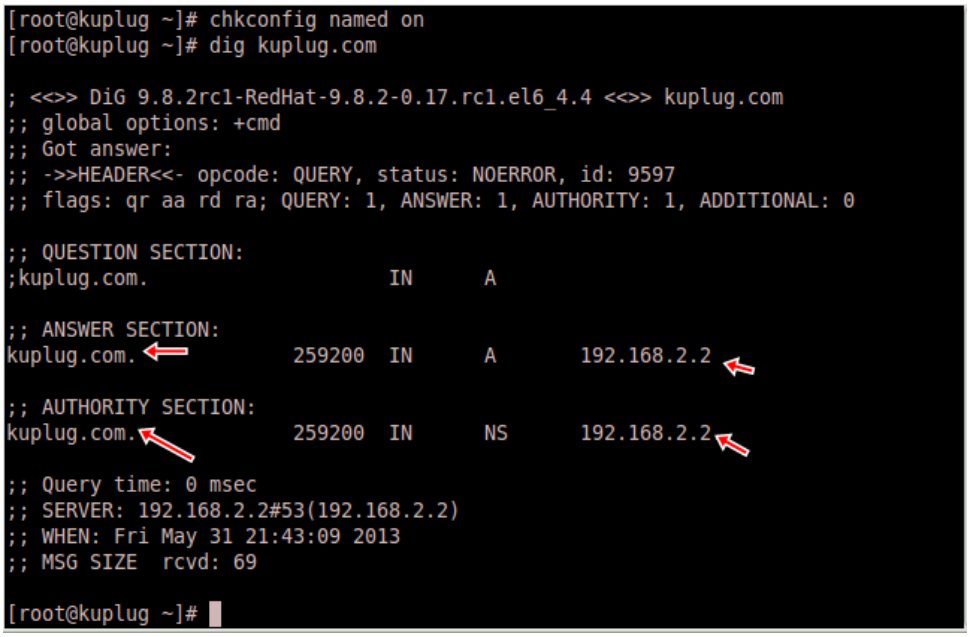
11.jalankan dns “/etc/init.d/named start”

12. jalankan named waktu booting “chkconfig named on”

13.periksa domain “dig kuplug.com”

```
[root@kuplug ~]# chkconfig named on
[root@kuplug ~]# dig kuplug.com

; <<>> DiG 9.8.2rc1-RedHat-9.8.2-0.17.rc1.el6_4.4 <<>> kuplug.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 9597
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;kuplug.com.                    IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
kuplug.com.             259200  IN      A       192.168.2.2

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
kuplug.com.             259200  IN      NS      192.168.2.2

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.2.2#53(192.168.2.2)
;; WHEN: Fri May 31 21:43:09 2013
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 69

[root@kuplug ~]#
```

14. periks ip "dig +x 192.168.2.2"

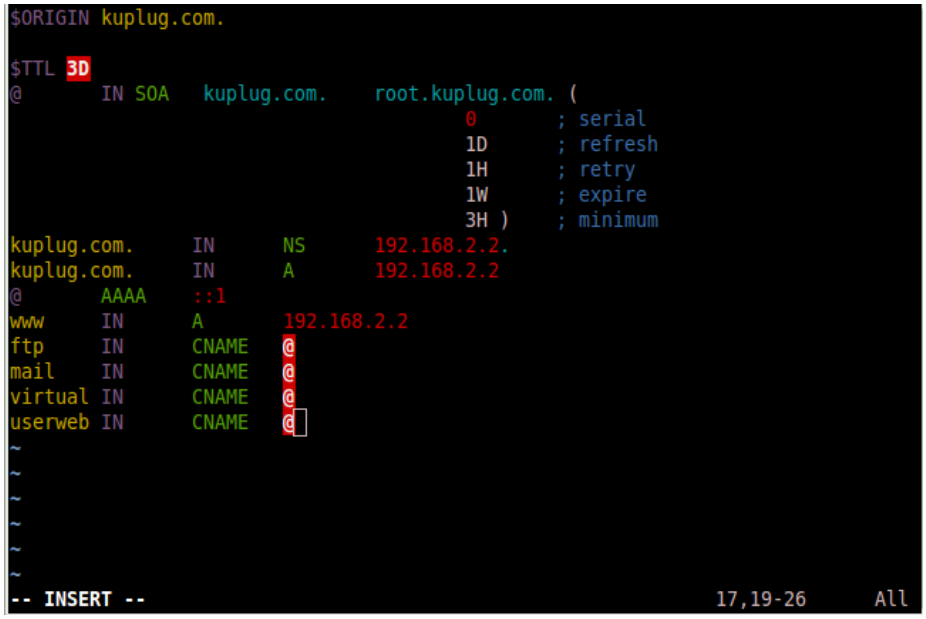


15. *Selesai*

VIRTUAL HOST DNS

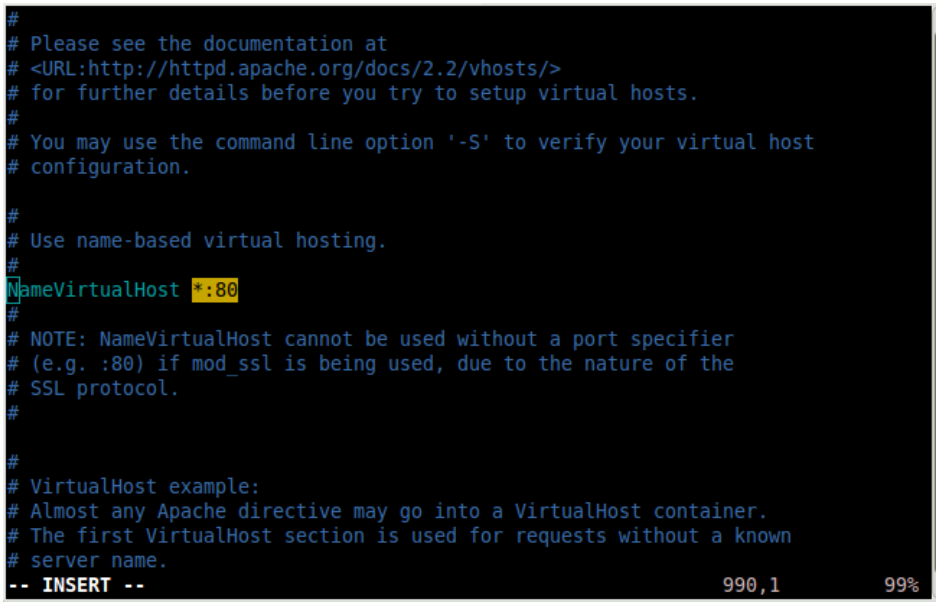
apa itu virtual host? Virtual host juga bisa disebut sub domain. Misalkan kuplug.com memiliki sub domain ***virtual.****kuplug.com,* ***cloud.****kuplug.com*

1. tambahkan virtual host yang diinginkan di file "nano /var/named/kuplug.com.fwd" contoh: userweb. Userweb IN CNAME @



2. restart rncd key "rndc reload"

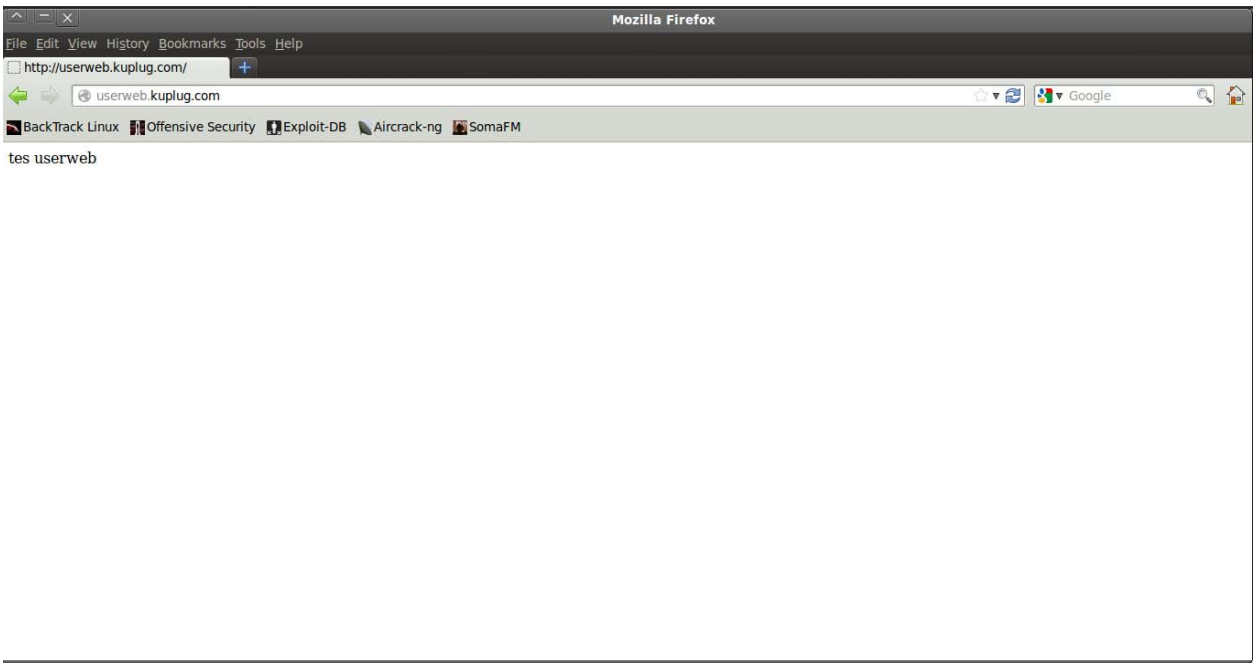
3. nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf. Pada baris 990 hapus tanda "#"



paling bawah tambahkan konfigurasi virtualhost

```
#
# NOTE: NameVirtualHost cannot be used without a port specifier
# (e.g. :80) if mod_ssl is being used, due to the nature of the
# SSL protocol.
#

#
# VirtualHost example:
# Almost any Apache directive may go into a VirtualHost container.
# The first VirtualHost section is used for requests without a known
# server name.
#
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@kuplug.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html
    ServerName kuplug.com
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:80>
        DocumentRoot /home/userweb/public_html
        ServerName  userweb.kuplug.com
        ServerAdmin userweb@kuplug.com
</VirtualHost>
-- INSERT --                                          1013,15       Bot
```

4. nano /home/userweb/public_html/index.html, tambahkan indexnya. Dan coba di client



9. Mail Server

Mail Server adalah perangkat lunak yang berbasis client-server yang menangani pengiriman dan penerima email . Dalam hal ini kita akan menggunakan 2 software postfix dan Dovecot.

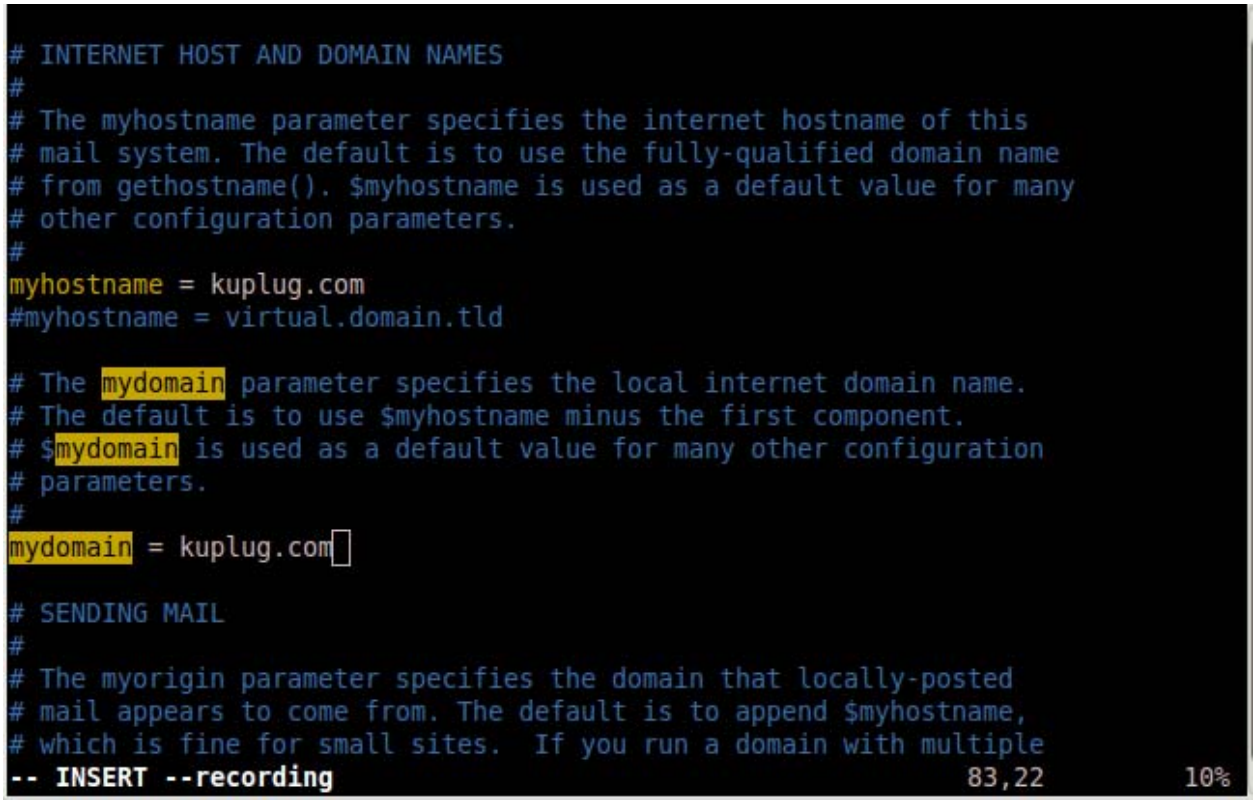
Konfigurasi POSTFIX

1. Pertama install postfix. "yum -y install postfix"

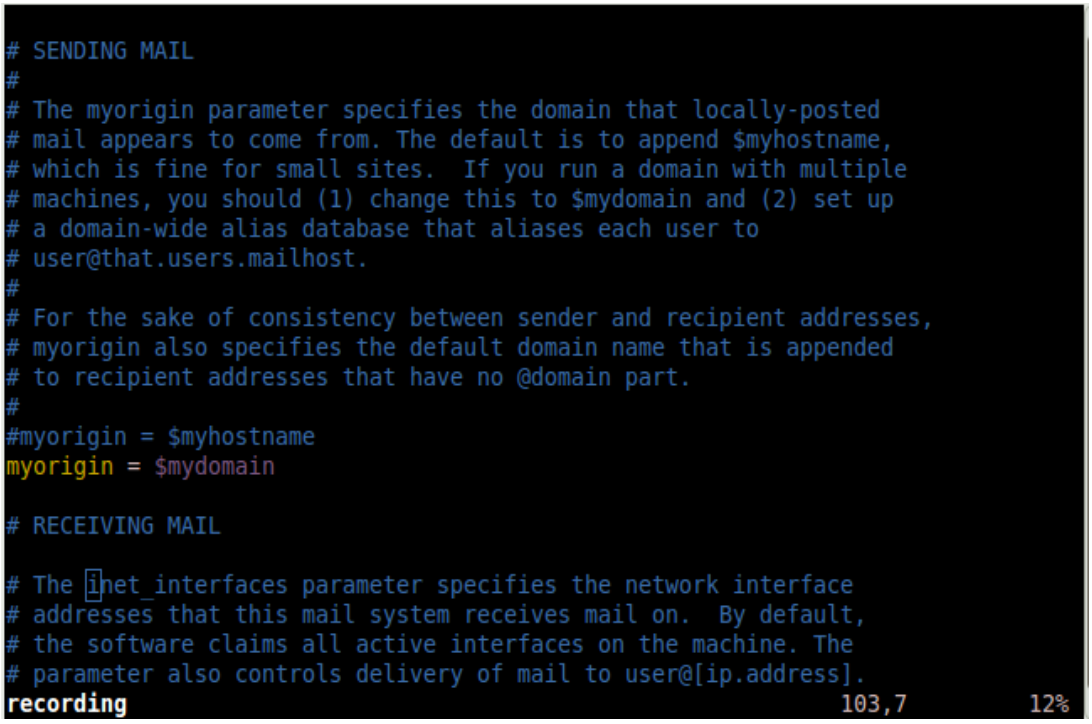
2. Nah sekarang konfigurasi postfix "nano /etc/postfix/main.cf"

myhostname = kuplug.com ##baris 75 – hilangkan "#" dan tambahkan domain

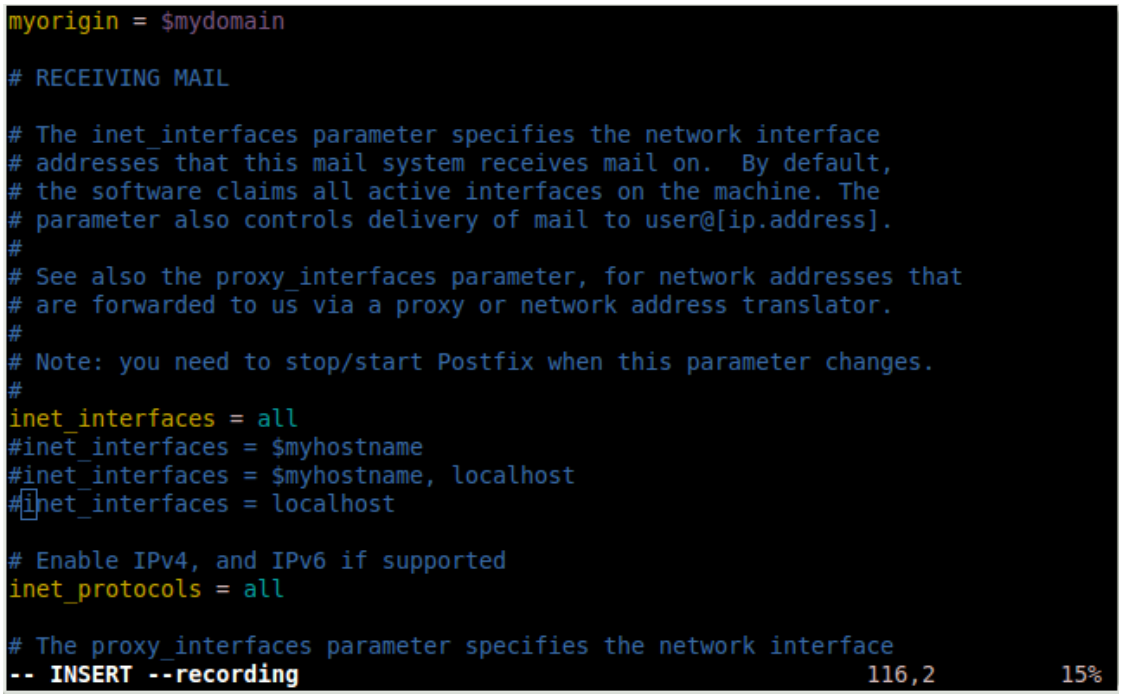
mydomain = kuplug.com ##baris 83 - hilangkan "#" dan tambahkan domain



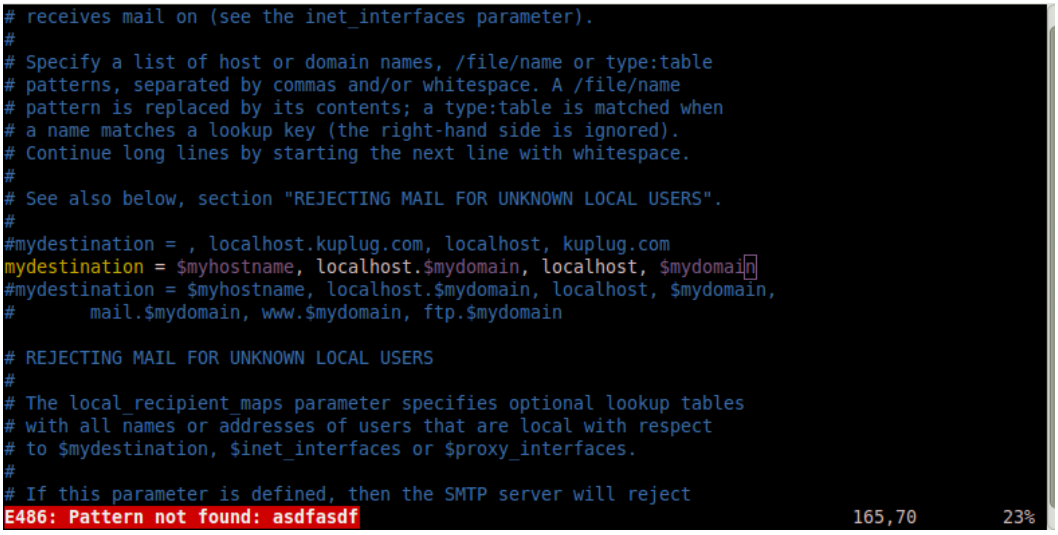
myorigin = $mydomain ##baris 99 - hilangkan "#"



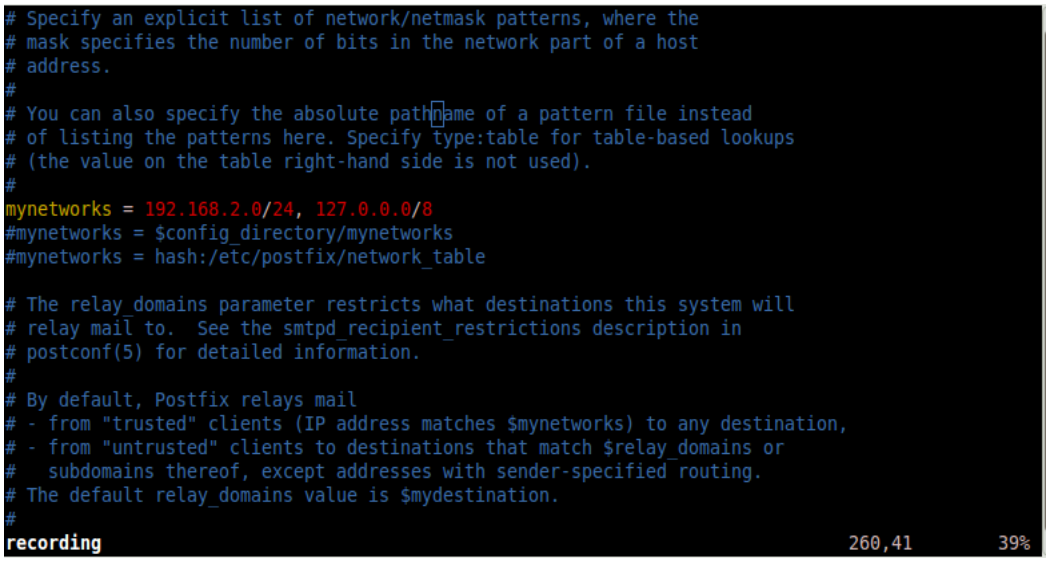
inet_interfaces = all ##baris 116 – rubah ke all



mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost, $mydomain ##baris 164 - add $domain



mynetworks = 192.168.1.0/24, 127.0.0.0/8 ##baris 264 - uncomment and add your network range



home_mailbox = Maildir/ ##line no 419 – uncomment

```
#recipient_delimiter = +

# DELIVERY TO MAILBOX
#
# The home_mailbox parameter specifies the optional pathname of a
# mailbox file relative to a user's home directory. The default
# mailbox file is /var/spool/mail/user or /var/mail/user.  Specify
# "Maildir/" for qmail-style delivery (the / is required).
#
#home_mailbox = Mailbox
home_mailbox = Maildir/

# The mail_spool_directory parameter specifies the directory where
# UNIX-style mailboxes are kept. The default setting depends on the
# system type.
#
#mail_spool_directory = /var/mail
#mail_spool_directory = /var/spool/mail

# The mailbox_command parameter specifies the optional external
# command to use instead of mailbox delivery. The command is run as
# the recipient with proper HOME, SHELL and LOGNAME environment settings.
recording                                                    421,41        62%
```

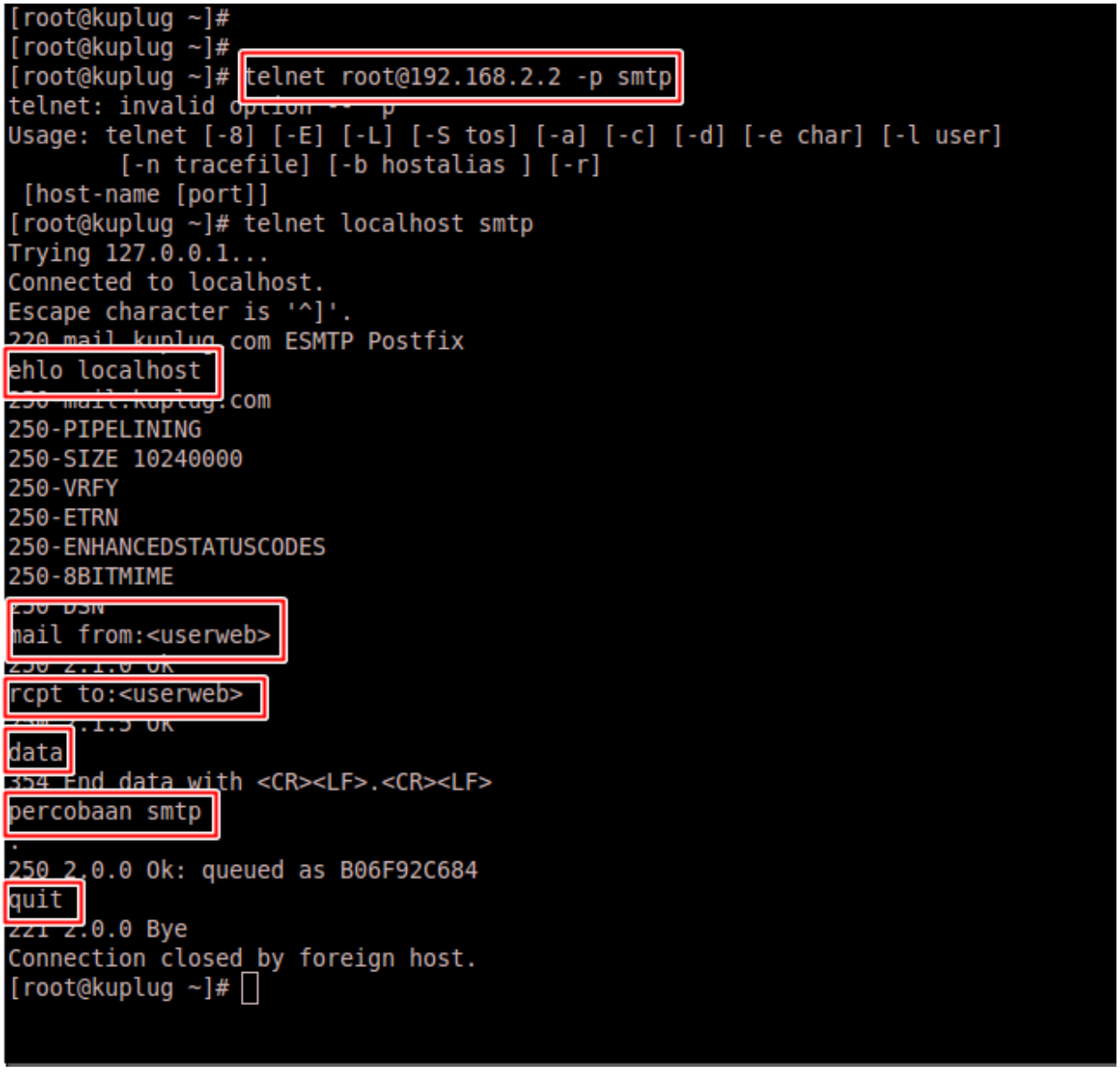
3. restart postfix *"/etc/init.d/postfix restart"*

4. Jalankan postfix *"chkconfig postfix on"*

```
[root@kuplug ~]# reconfigure-postfix
-bash: reconfigure-postfix: command not found
[root@kuplug ~]# yum
yum                     yum-config-manager        yum-debug-restore
yum-builddep            yumdb                     yumdownloader
yum-complete-transaction  yum-debug-dump          yum-groups-manager
[root@kuplug ~]# vim
vim       vimdiff   vimtutor
[root@kuplug ~]# vim /etc/postfix/ma
main.cf    master.cf
[root@kuplug ~]# vim /etc/postfix/main.cf
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
Shutting down postfix:                                     [FAILED]
Starting postfix:                                          [  OK  ]
[root@kuplug ~]# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
Shutting down postfix:                                     [  OK  ]
Starting postfix:                                          [  OK  ]
[root@kuplug ~]# chkconfig postfix on
[root@kuplug ~]#
```

5. Jika anda ingin mencoba apakah sudah jalan tau belum bisa gunakan cara di bawah. Kirim email menggunakan telnet . Install telnet “yum -y install telnet”

Masukkan perintah 1 per 1..



6. Dan lihat hasilnya. Check email.

```
.cache/           .gconfd/          .ICEauthority     Public/
.config/          .gnome2/          .imsettings.log   public_html/
.dbus/            .gnome2_private/  .local/           .pulse/
Desktop/          .gnote/           Maildir/          .pulse-cookie
[root@kuplug ~]# cd /home/userweb/M
Maildir/ Music/
[root@kuplug ~]# cd /home/userweb/M
Maildir/ Music/
[root@kuplug ~]# cd /home/userweb/Maildir/
[root@kuplug Maildir]# cd new/
[root@kuplug new]# dir
1370072436.Vfd02I200d2M611642.kuplug.com
[root@kuplug new]# cat 1370072436.Vfd02I200d2M611642.kuplug.com
Return-Path: <userweb@kuplug.com>
X-Original-To: userweb
Delivered-To: userweb@kuplug.com
Received: from localhost (localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1])
        by mail.kuplug.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id 3971E2C677
        for <userweb>; Sat,  1 Jun 2013 14:38:31 +0700 (WIT)
Message-Id: <20130601074023.3971E2C677@mail.kuplug.com>
Date: Sat,  1 Jun 2013 14:38:31 +0700 (WIT)
From: userweb@kuplug.com
To: undisclosed-recipients:;

asik
[root@kuplug new]#
```

INSTALL DOVECOT

1. install dovecot *"yum -y install dovecot"*

```
[root@kuplug ~]# yum -y install dovecot
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, refresh-packagekit, security
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.unej.ac.id
 * extras: mirror.unej.ac.id
 * updates: mirror.pregi.net
Setting up Install Process
```

2. "nano */etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf*" hapus tanda "#" pada

```
# Default values are shown for each setting, it's not required to uncomment
# those. These are exceptions to this though: No sections (e.g. namespace {})
# or plugin settings are added by default, they're listed only as examples.
# Paths are also just examples with the real defaults being based on configure
# options. The paths listed here are for configure --prefix=/usr
# --sysconfdir=/etc --localstatedir=/var

# Protocols we want to be serving.
protocols = imap pop3 lmtp

# A comma separated list of IPs or hosts where to listen in for connections.
# "*" listens in all IPv4 interfaces, "::" listens in all IPv6 interfaces.
# If you want to specify non-default ports or anything more complex,
# edit conf.d/master.conf.
#listen = *, ::
```

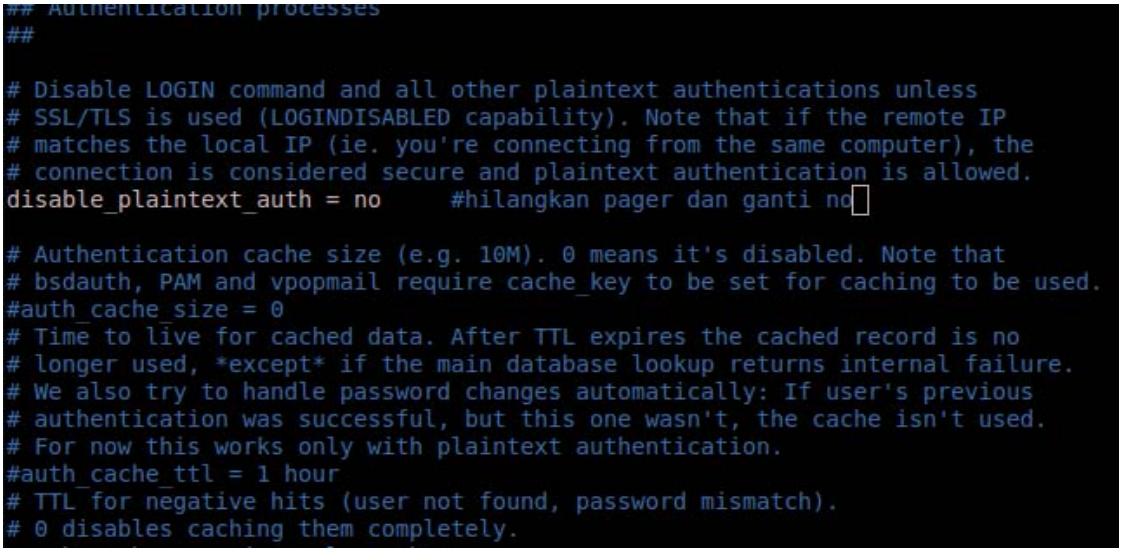
3. selanjutnya buka file *"nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-auth.conf"*

mail_location = maildir:~/Maildir ##baris 24 – hapus tanda "#"

```
#
#   %u - username
#   %n - user part in user@domain, same as %u if there's no domain
#   %d - domain part in user@domain, empty if there's no domain
#   %h - home directory
#
# See doc/wiki/Variables.txt for full list. Some examples:
#
mail_location = maildir:~/Maildir
#   mail_location = mbox:~/mail:INBOX=/var/mail/%u
#   mail_location = mbox:/var/mail/%d/%1n/%n:INDEX=/var/indexes/%d/%1n/%n
#
# <doc/wiki/MailLocation.txt>
#
#mail_location =

# If you need to set multiple mailbox locations or want to change default
# namespace settings, you can do it by defining namespace sections.
```

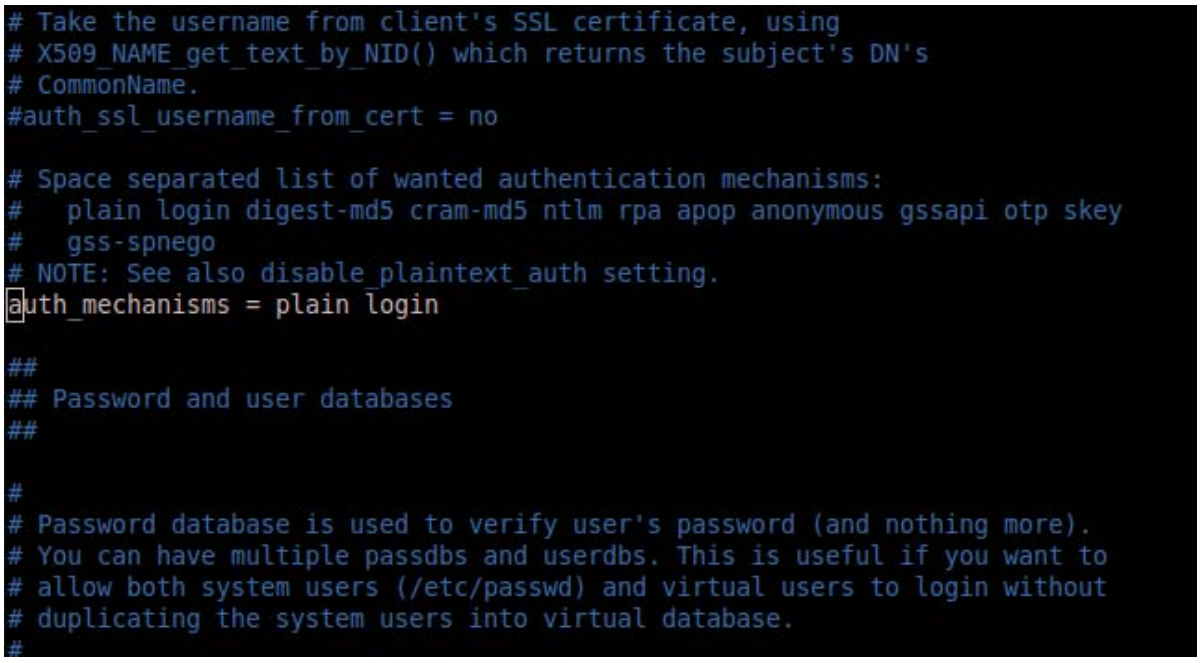
4. masih di file “nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-auth.conf”

disable_plaintext_auth = no ##baris 9 – hapus “#” dan rubah dari yes ke no.



5. Masih di file “10-auth.conf”

auth_mechanisms = plain login ##baris 97 – tambahkan text “login”



6. Simpan file yang tadi sekarang pindah ke file "/etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-master.conf"

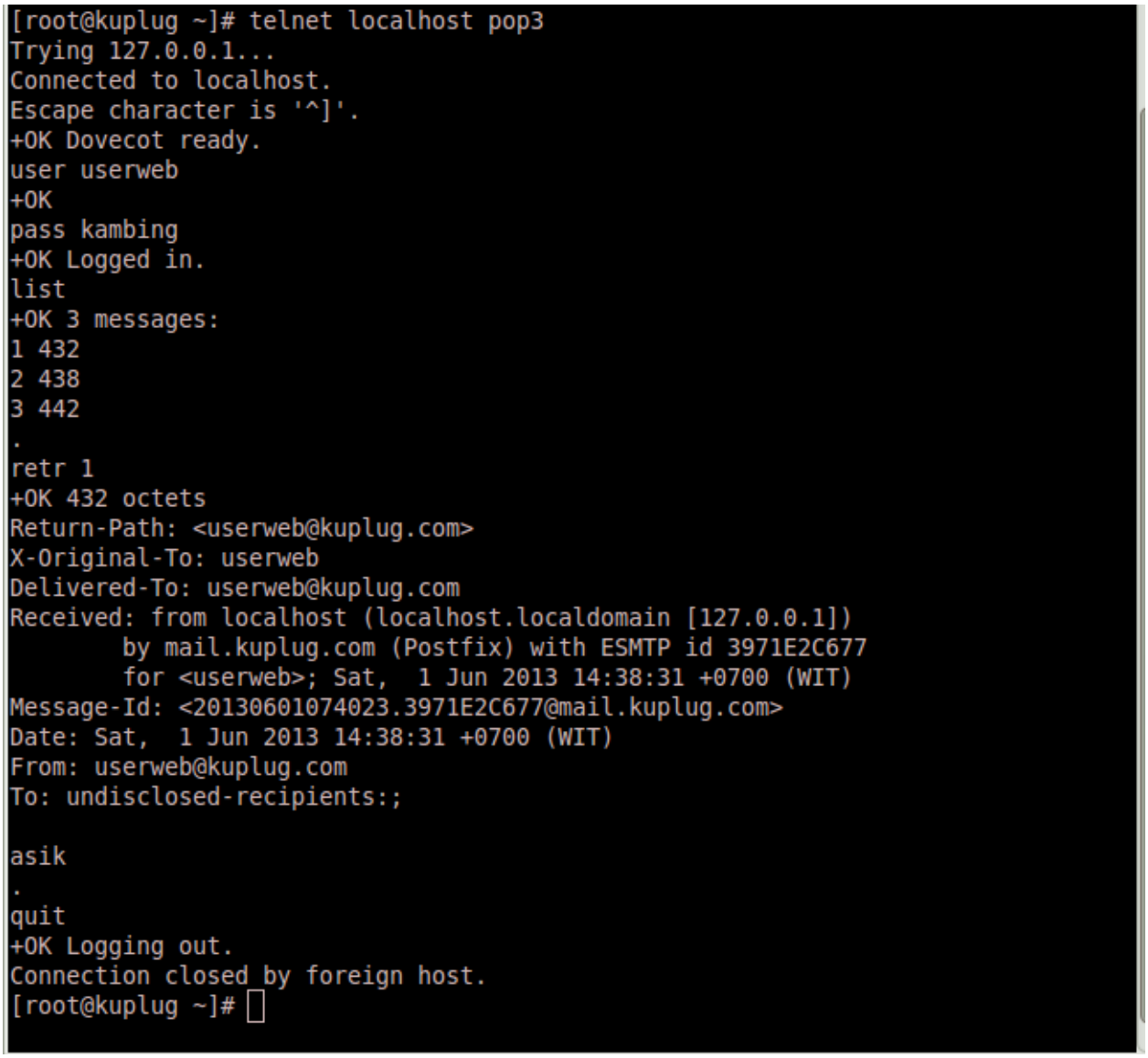
cari file user = postfix dan group = postfix ##pada baris 83 dan 84 hapus "#"

```
}

service pop3 {
  # Max. number of POP3 processes (connections)
  #process_limit = 1024
}

service auth {
  # auth_socket_path points to this userdb socket by default. It's typically
  # used by dovecot-lda, doveadm, possibly imap process, etc. Its default
  # permissions make it readable only by root, but you may need to relax these
  # permissions. Users that have access to this socket are able to get a list
  # of all usernames and get results of everyone's userdb lookups.
  unix_listener auth-userdb {
    #mode = 0600
    user = postfix
    group = postfix
  }

  # Postfix smtp-auth
  #unix_listener /var/spool/postfix/private/auth {
  #  mode = 0666
  #}
```

7. jalankan postfix dan aktifkan saat startup

```
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]#
[root@kuplug ~]# /etc/init.d/dovecot restart
Stopping Dovecot Imap:                                     [FAILED]
Starting Dovecot Imap:                                     [  OK  ]
[root@kuplug ~]# /etc/init.d/dovecot restart
Stopping Dovecot Imap:                                     [  OK  ]
Starting Dovecot Imap:                                     [  OK  ]
[root@kuplug ~]# chkconfig dovecot on
[root@kuplug ~]#
```

8.coba di “telnet localhost pop3”



9. WEB Mail

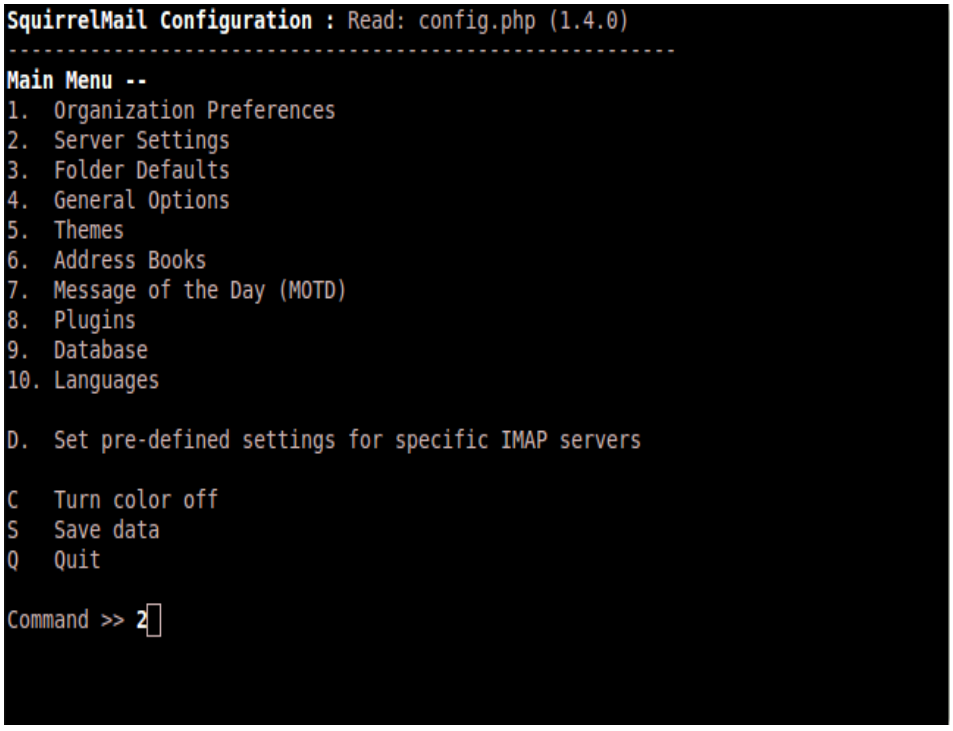
Web Mail adalah email-client yang menggunakan halaman Web sebagai media untuk mengelola email dari sisi client. Salah satu contohnya adalah Squirrelmail.

1. Instalasi "yum --enablerepo=epel -y install squirrelmail" install dari repo epel.

2. pindah kedirektori *"cd /usr/share/squirrelmail/config/"*

3. jalankan konfigurasi "./conf.pl"

4.Dan pilih "Server Settings" tekan 2

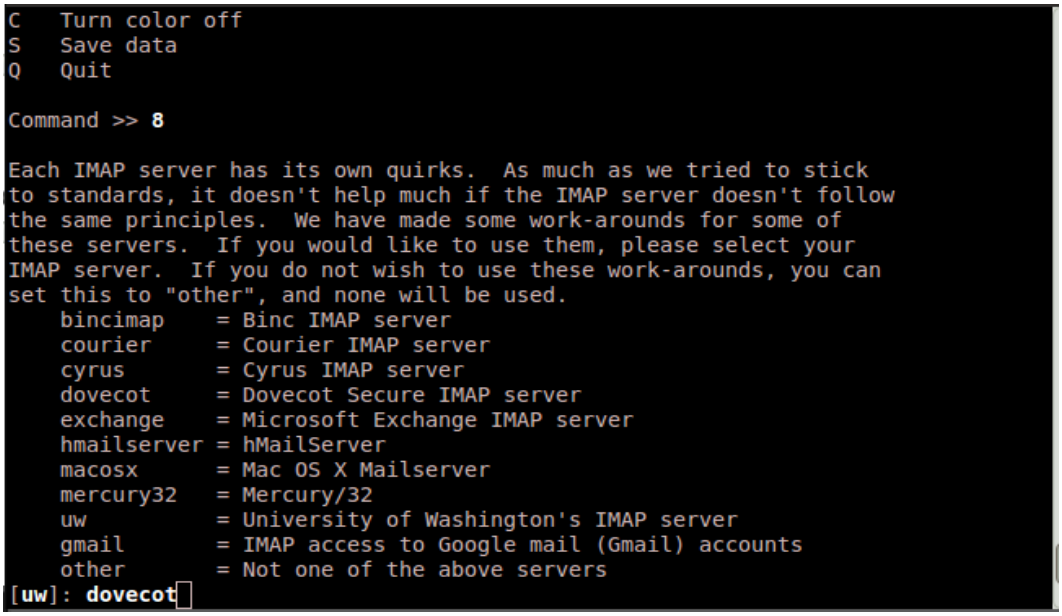


5. rubahlan nama domain. Pilih 1 dan masukkan domain.

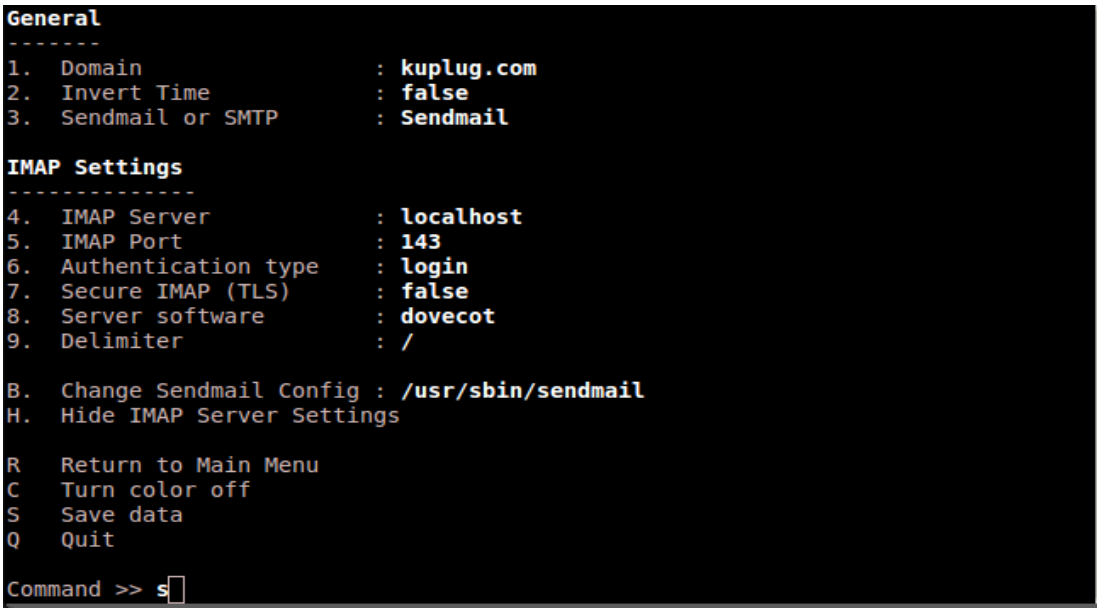
6. *Selanjutnya pilih A*

7. Pilih 8.

8. *Rubah Server mailnya/IMAP menjadi dovecot.*



9. Simpan data menggunakan "s"



10.Dan keluar. "q"

11. *Selanjutnya buka file "nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf"*

```
7.  Secure IMAP (TLS)      : false
8.  Server software        : dovecot
9.  Delimiter              : /

B.  Change Sendmail Config : /usr/sbin/sendmail
H.  Hide IMAP Server Settings

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

Command >> q


Exiting conf.pl.
You might want to test your configuration by browsing to
http://your-squirrelmail-location/src/configtest.php
Happy SquirrelMailing!

[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

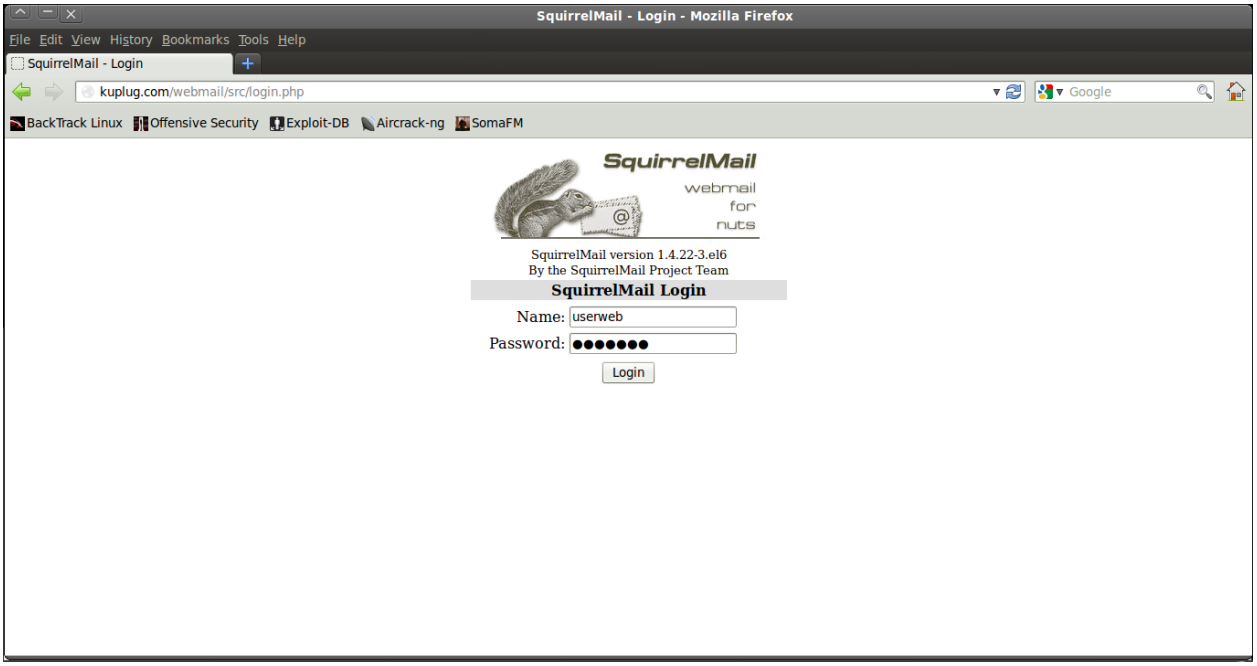
12. dan tambahkan seperti gambar.

```
Alias /webmail /usr/share/squirrelmail
<Directory /usr/share/squirrelmail>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        RewriteEngine On
        AllowOverride All
        DirectoryIndex  index.php
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
</Directory>
"/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf" 1024L, 34563C                    1024,12       Bot
```

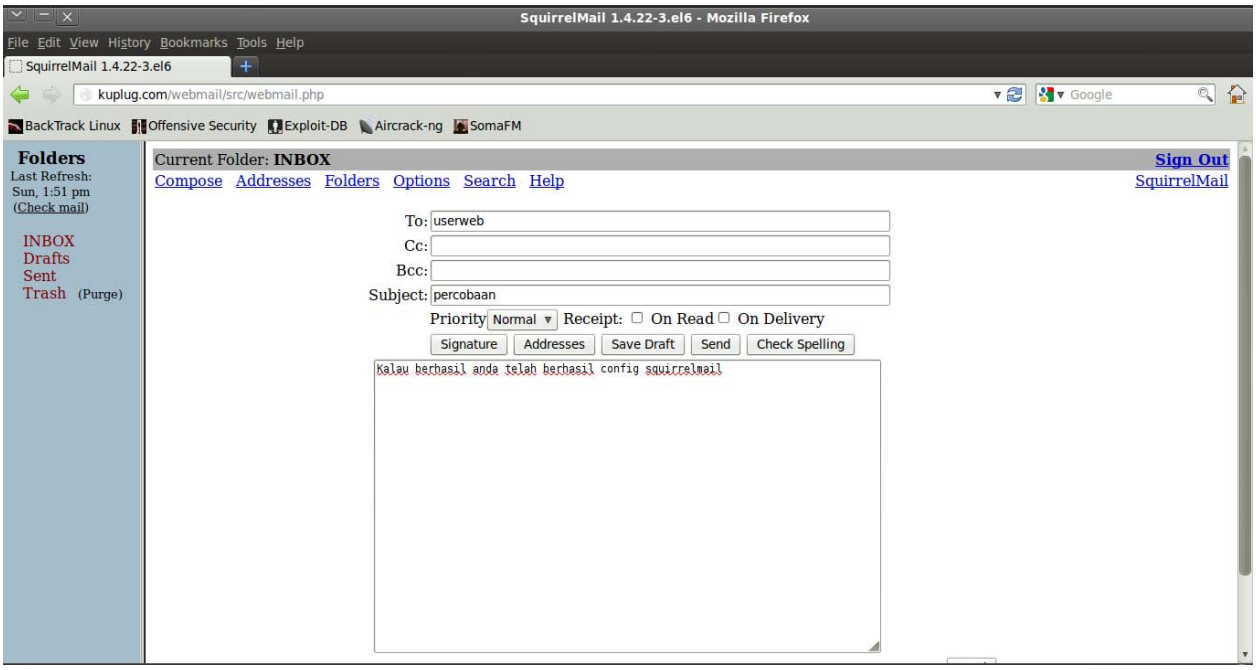
13.restart httpd nya. /etc/init.d/httpd restart

```
H.  Hide IMAP Server Settings

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

Command >> q


Exiting conf.pl.
You might want to test your configuration by browsing to
http://your-squirrelmail-location/src/configtest.php
Happy SquirrelMailing!

[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
[root@kuplug config]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]#
[root@kuplug config]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
```

14. Sekarang pindah ke client dengan mengetikkan http://domain/webmail contoh: kuplug.com/webmail



15. Dan kirimlah email ke client lain maupun ke client sendiri. Selesai



10. Database Server

Cara instalasi Mysl.

1. yum -y install mysql-server
2. /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld start
3. chkconfig mysqld on
4. mysql -u root

Sekarang beri password kepada root

set password for root@localhost=password('password');

set password for root@'127.0.0.1'=password('password');

set password for root@'kuplug.com'=password('password');

5. Hapus User anonim

delete from mysql.user where user='';

dan keluar

exit;

6. dan cara menjalankannya adalah "mysql -u root -p"
7. install phpmyadmin "*yum --enablerepo=epel -y install phpMyAdmin php-mysql php-mcrypt " install dari repo epel*
8. masuk ke file "nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/phpMyAdmin.conf"

baris 14: tambahkan ip address yang diizinkan

Allow from 127.0.0.1 192.168.2.0/24

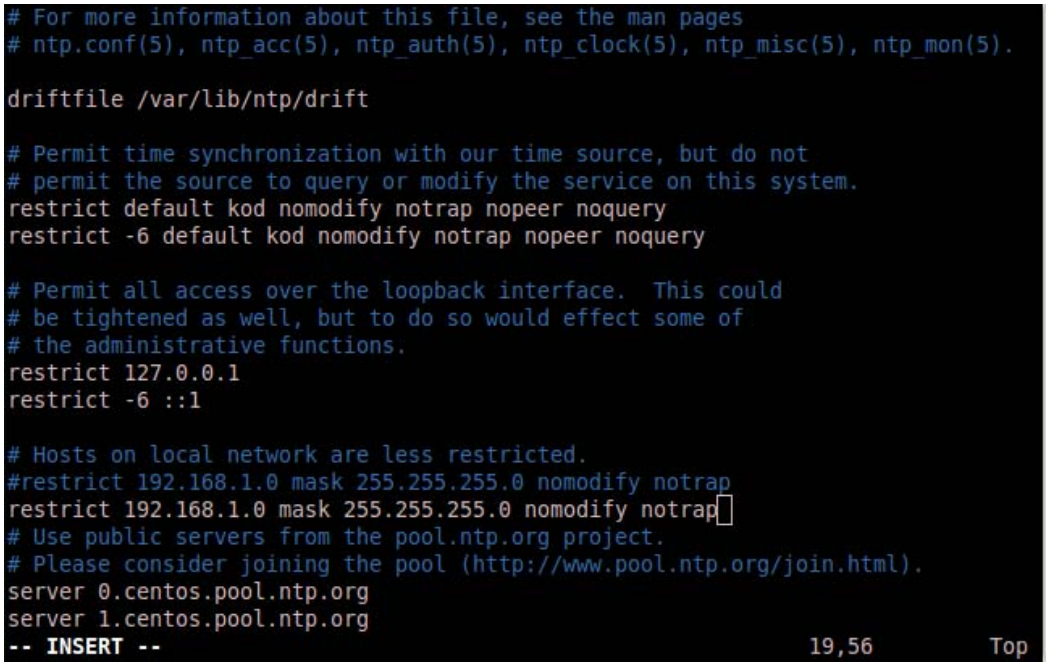
9. reload httpd "*/etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd reload"*

11. NTP Server

NTP atau disebut juga Network Time Protocol adalah aplikasi layanan dari server untuk melakukan sinkronisasi waktu dengan client-clientnya. Sehinga waktu client dan servernya seragam

1. install ntp "*yum -y install ntp"*
2. *nano /etc/ntp.conf*

Baris ke 19 tambahkan ip yang kita izinkan untuk menjadi client ntp contoh "restrict 192.168.1.0/24 mask 255.255.255.0 nomodify notrap"



3. *tambahkan # pada server default ntp dan tambahkan server ntp indonesia*

```
restrict 127.0.0.1
restrict -6 ::1

# Hosts on local network are less restricted.
#restrict 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 nomodify notrap
restrict 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 nomodify notrap
# Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
# Please consider joining the pool (http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
#server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org
#server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org
#server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org
server 0.id.pool.ntp.org
server 1.id.pool.ntp.org
server 2.id.pool.ntp.org
server 3.id.pool.ntp.org



#broadcast 192.168.1.255 autokey        # broadcast server
#broadcastclient                        # broadcast client
#broadcast 224.0.1.1 autokey            # multicast server
#multicastclient 224.0.1.1              # multicast client
E486: Pattern not found: asdadadfasdf                      29,0-1        31%
```

4. *restart ntp "/etc/init.d/ntpd start"* dan dan jalankan star up *"chkconfig ntpd on"*

5. *ntpq -p*

```
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# ntpq -p
     remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
 kartolo.sby.dat 118.143.17.82    2 u   50   64    1   29.655  -252042   0.001
 toliman.radsby. 122.252.64.119   3 u   49   64    1   69.613  -252042   0.001
 31.169.iconpln. 203.89.31.13     3 u   48   64    1   19.236  -252042   0.001
 rigel.radsby.ne 66.228.35.252    3 u   47   64    1   31.150  -252042   0.001
[root@localhost ~]#
```

6. *Selesai*

12. Mengaktifkan APC

Mengaktifkan APC (Alternative PHP Cache) dan membuat php lebih cepat.

1. yum -y install php-pecl-apc
2. nano /etc/php.d/apc.ini

Pada bairs 11 , tubah shared memory contoh 512mb

```
; Enable apc extension module
extension = apc.so

; Options for the APC module version >= 3.1.3
; See http://www.php.net/manual/en/apc.configuration.php

; This can be set to 0 to disable APC.
apc.enabled=1
; The number of shared memory segments to allocate for the compiler cache.
apc.shm_segments=1
; The size of each shared memory segment, with M/G suffix
apc.shm_size=512M
; A "hint" about the number of distinct source files that will be included or
; requested on your web server. Set to zero or omit if you are not sure;
apc.num_files_hint=1024
; Just like num_files_hint, a "hint" about the number of distinct user cache
; variables to store.  Set to zero or omit if you are not sure;
apc.user_entries_hint=4096
; The number of seconds a cache entry is allowed to idle in a slot in case this
; cache entry slot is needed by another entry.
apc.ttl=7200
; use the SAPI request start time for TTL
apc.use_request_time=1
-- INSERT --                                              12,17         Top
```

3. restart httpd

```
Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install       1 Package(s)

Total download size: 96 k
Installed size: 310 k
Downloading Packages:
php-pecl-apc-3.1.9-2.el6.i686.rpm                          |  96 kB     00:00
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing : php-pecl-apc-3.1.9-2.el6.i686                                1/1
  Verifying  : php-pecl-apc-3.1.9-2.el6.i686                                1/1

Installed:
  php-pecl-apc.i686 0:3.1.9-2.el6

Complete!
[root@kuplug ~]# vim /etc/php.d/apc.ini
[root@kuplug ~]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
Starting httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
[root@kuplug ~]#
```

4. Buat folder di *"mkdir /var/www/html/apc/"*

5. kopi script web yang ada di *"cp /usr/share/doc/php-pecl-apc-*/apc.php /var/www/html/apc"*

6. *Buat user interface cachenya "nano /var/www/html/apc/apc.conf.php"*

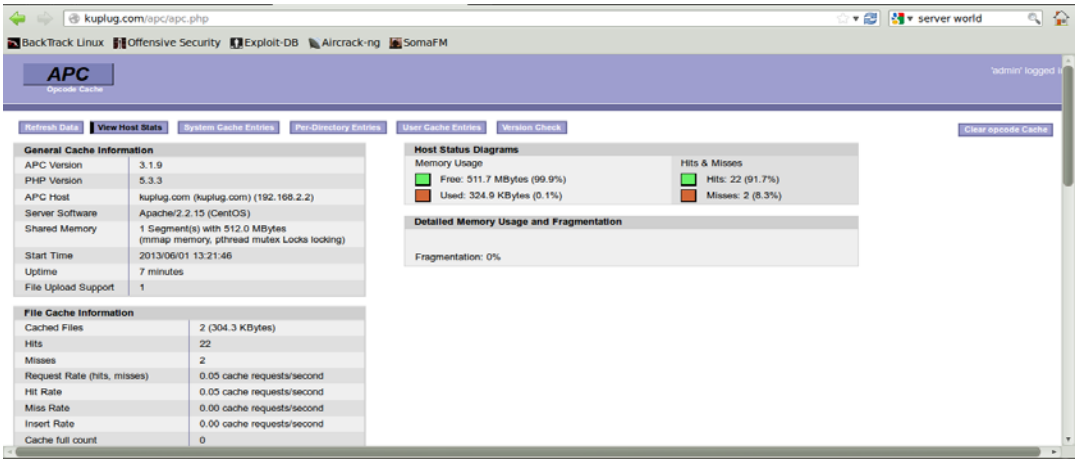
```
<?php
        defaults('ADMIN_USERNAME','admin');
        defaults('ADMIN_PASSWORD','kuplug');
?>
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --                                                5,1           All
```

6. Buat web directorinya “nano /var/www/html/apc.conf”

```
<Directory /var/www/html/apc>
   Order Deny,Allow
   Deny from all
   Allow from 127.0.0.1 192.168.2.0/24
</Directory>
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
:wq
```

7. restart kembali httpd “/etc/init.d/httpd restart dan jalankan di client” dan anda juga bisa login sebagai user yang telah anda buat sebelumnya.

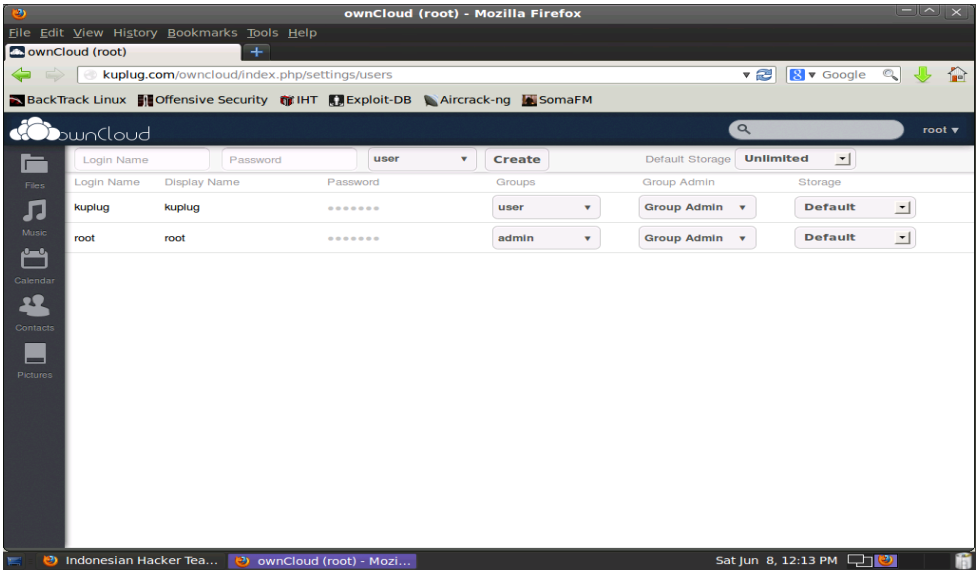
8. Di client masukkan “http://kuplug.com/apc/apc.php”



13. Owncloud

Cloud Computing sederhana menggunakan owncloud. Apa yang bisa kita lakukan dengan owncloud. Manajemen kerja dengan tanggal di owncloud. Anda bisa memutar musik lewat cloud . Media penyimpanan data, sharing gambar , dan lain-lain.

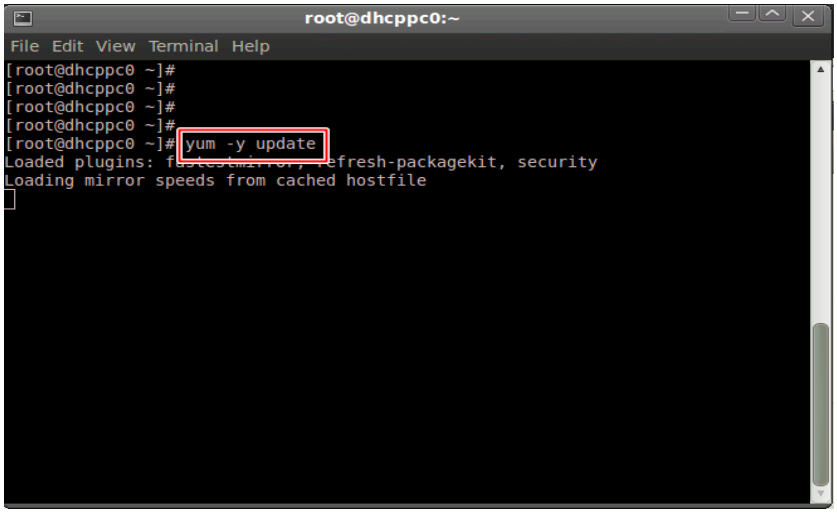
1. install owncloud melalui repo epel "yum --enablerepo=epel install php-pear-MDB2-Driver-mysqli php-pear-Net-Curl".
2. Download repo owncloudnya "wget http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/isv:ownCloud:community/CentOS_CentOS-6/isv:ownCloud:community.repo -P /etc/yum.repos.d"
3. install owncloud "yum -y install owncloud".
4. Restart httpd "/etc/init.d/httpd restart"
5. Sekarang tinggal di client buat "http://kuplug.com/owncloud/".
6. Buat user admin dan password admin. Selesai



14. Instalasi Asterisk (VOIP)

1. CentOS Updates

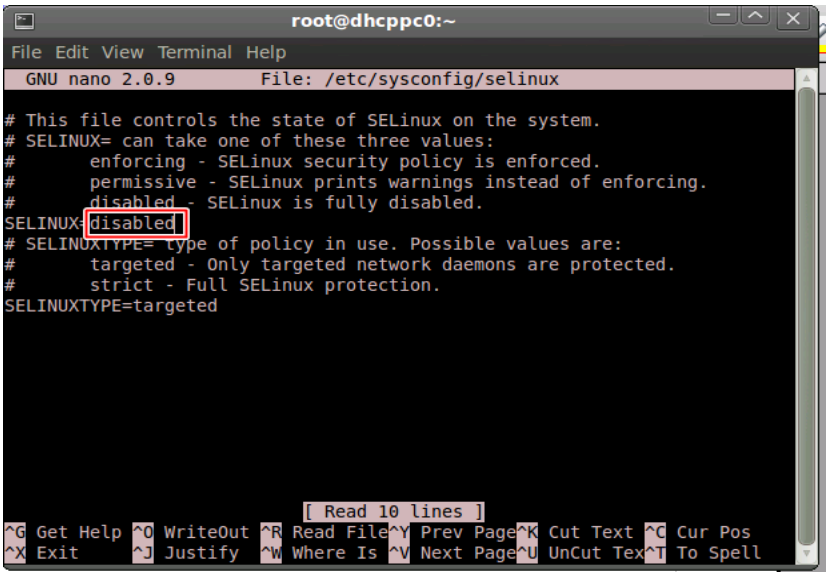
yum -y update



2. Disabling SELinux

nano /etc/sysconfig/selinux

dan lihat pada gambar



3. Reboot

reboot

4. install paket yang dibutuhkan

   yum install -y make wget openssl-devel ncurses-devel newt-devel libxml2-devel kernel-devel gcc gcc-c++ sqlite-devel

5. Downloading Asterisk Source Code

   Sebelumnya pindah dulu ke directory /usr/src/

   cd /usr/src/

   Download asterisk dan library lain yang dibutuhkan:

   wget http://downloads.asterisk.org/pub/telephony/dahdi-linux-complete/dahdi-linux-complete-current.tar.gz
   wget http://downloads.asterisk.org/pub/telephony/libpri/libpri-1.4-current.tar.gz
   wget http://downloads.asterisk.org/pub/telephony/asterisk/asterisk-11-current.tar.gz

6. Extraction of Downloaded Files

   tar zxvf dahdi-linux-complete-current.tar.gz
   tar zxvf libpri-1.4-current.tar.gz
   tar zxvf asterisk-11-current.tar.gz

7. DAHDI Installation

   cd /usr/src/dahdi-linux-complete-2.5.0+2.5.0

   make && make install && make config

8. LibPRI Installation

cd ../libpri-1.4.14/

make && make install

9. Change Asterisk Directory

cd ../asterisk-1.8.5.0

10. Run Configure Script for Asterisk

Di poin ini anda perlu mengetahui arsitektur dari chentos anda apakah i86 ataukah 64 bit yaitu dengan cara memasukkan perintah :

uname -a

untuk 32 bit maka akan muncul

2.6.18-238.12.1.el5 #1 SMP Tue May 31 13:23:01 EDT 2011 i686 i686 i386 GNU/Linux

untuk 64 maka akan muncul

2.6.18-238.19.1.el5 #1 SMP Fri Jul 15 07:31:24 EDT 2011 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

untuk 32 bit masukkan config

./configure && make menuselect && make && make install

atau 64 pilih yang ini

./configure --libdir=/usr/lib64 && make menuselect && make && make install

Dan jangan lupa memasukkan kode negara 62

11. Install Sample Files

make samples

untuk installasi asterisk menggunakan perintah ini

make config

12. Start DAHDI & asterisk

/etc/init.d/dahdi start

/etc/init.d/asterisk start

dan

masukkan ke start up

chkconfig dahdi on

chkconfig asterisk on

Instalasi Asterisk Debian 6

1. Debian Updates

apt-get update && apt-get upgrade

2. Installasi Asterisk

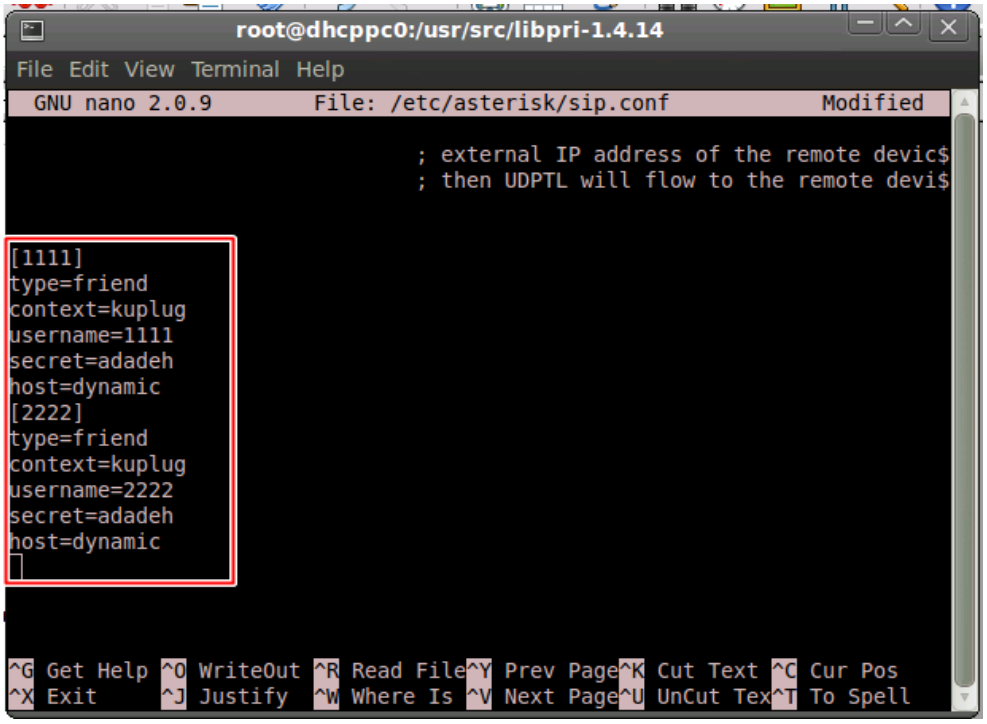
Apt-get install asterisk

Masukkan kode Negara 62

Konfigurasi Asterisk

1. Konfigurasi Nomor User.

Nano /etc/asterisk/sip.conf



[1111] adalah nomer telpon yang akan di gunakan client nantinya.

Type=friend adalah penjelsanan terhadap nomer telpon tersebut

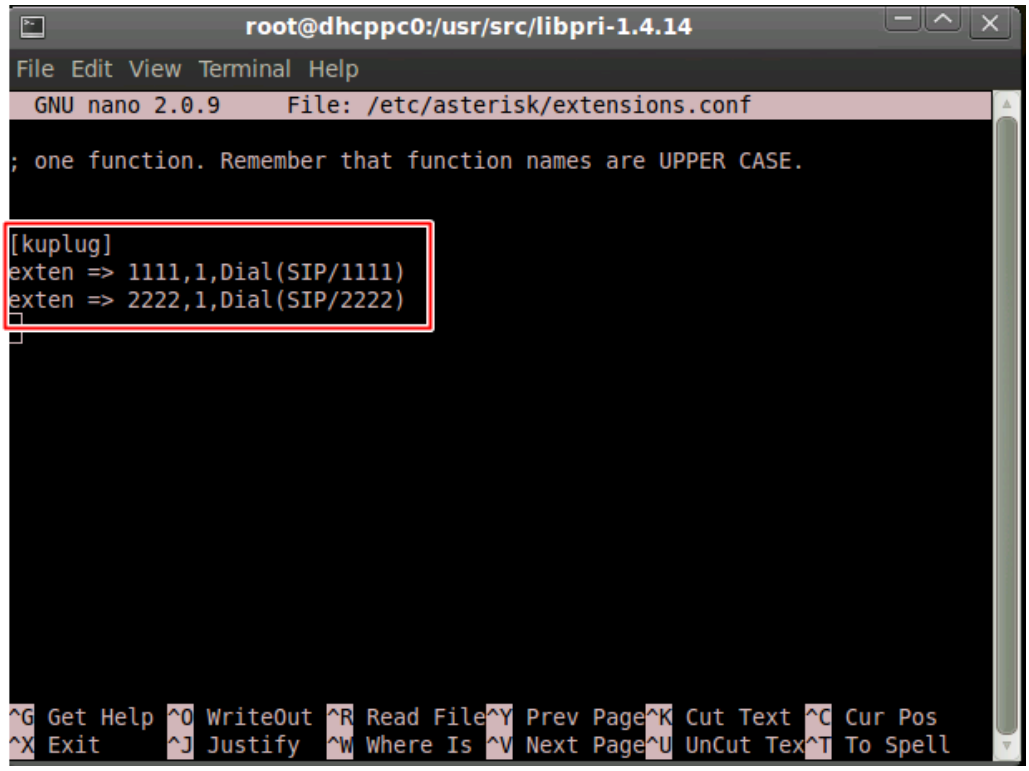
context= adalah grup pembuatan dial up yang akan digunakan kedalam extensions.conf

username= adalah konfigurasi username client /id client

secret=password untuk authenticasi client menggunakan password dan username.

Host= ip yang akan di tujukan buat saja dynamic

2. Konfigurasi dial Up User.



Penerusan yang akan di lakukan server jika ada panggilan ke 1111 maka ia akan meneruskan ke 1111 dengan menggunakan signaling SIP

restart asterisk /etc/init.d/asterisk restart

Voip Client di Android

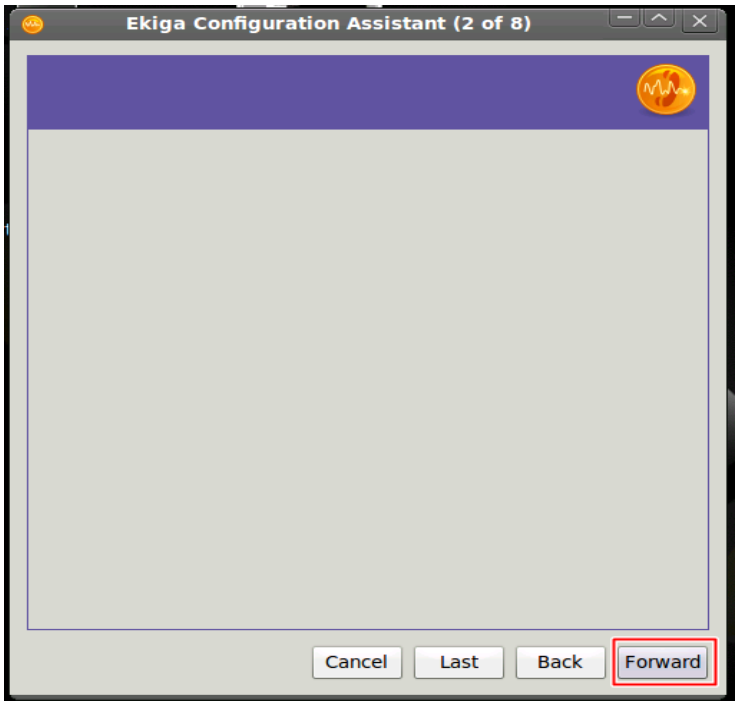
1. Install package 3XCPhone voip client dari play store
2. Buka voip client

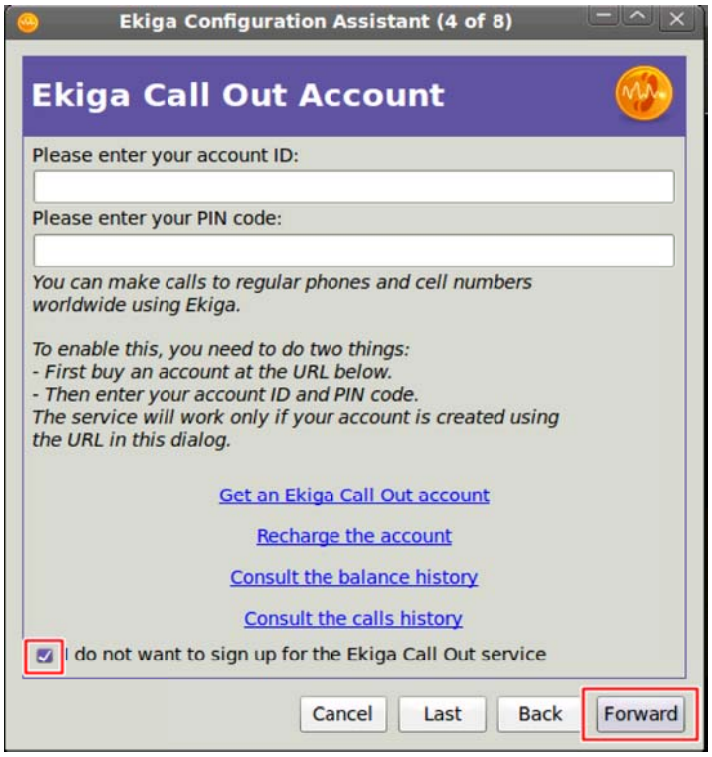
klik menu, profile , add menu dan setting seperti berikut sesuaikan dengan setting di sip config tadi

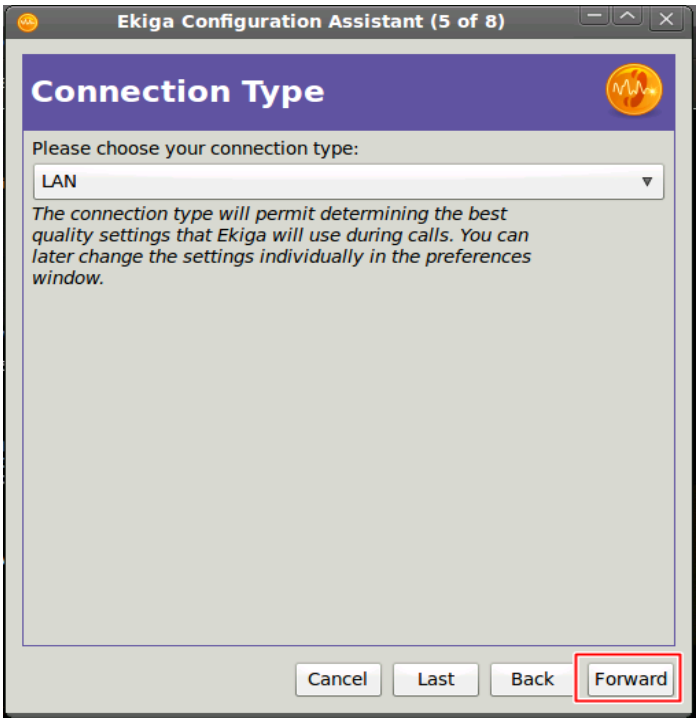
Voip Client di Linux

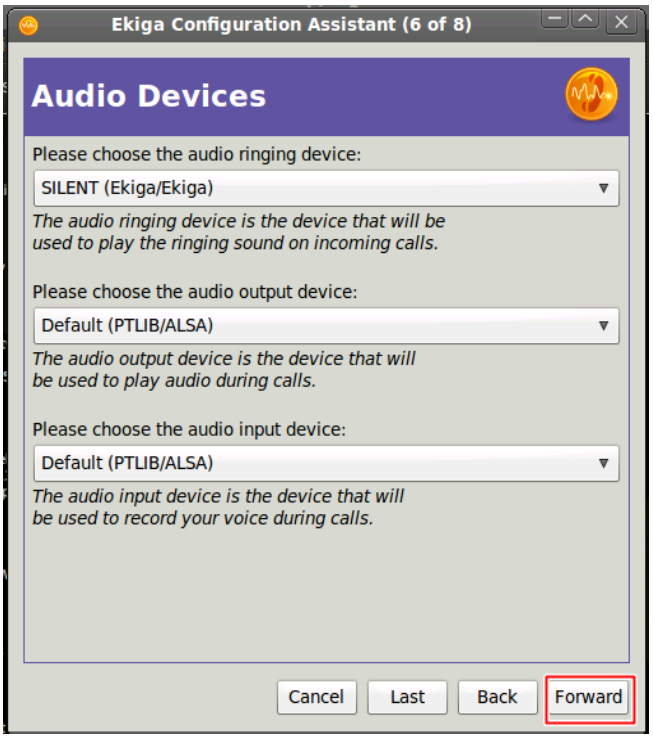
1. Install ekiga menggunakan ubuntu software centre atau download di website resminya.

2. Konfig seperti gambar

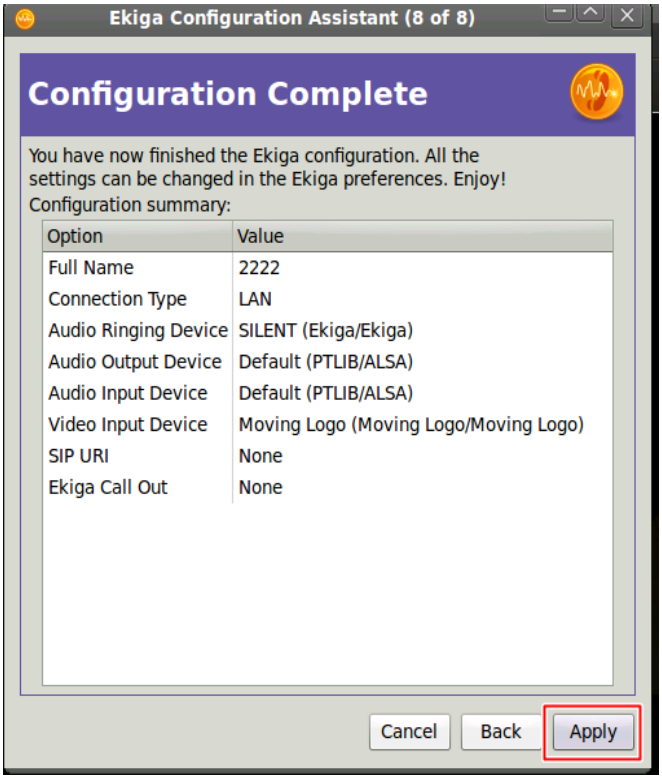



Ekiga Configuration Assistant (4 of 8)
Ekiga Call Out Account
Please enter your account ID:
Please enter your PIN code:
You can make calls to regular phones and cell numbers worldwide using Ekiga.
To enable this, you need to do two things:
- First buy an account at the URL below.
- Then enter your account ID and PIN code.
The service will work only if your account is created using the URL in this dialog.
Get an Ekiga Call Out account
Recharge the account
Consult the balance history
Consult the calls history
I do not want to sign up for the Ekiga Call Out service
Cancel
Last
Back
Forward

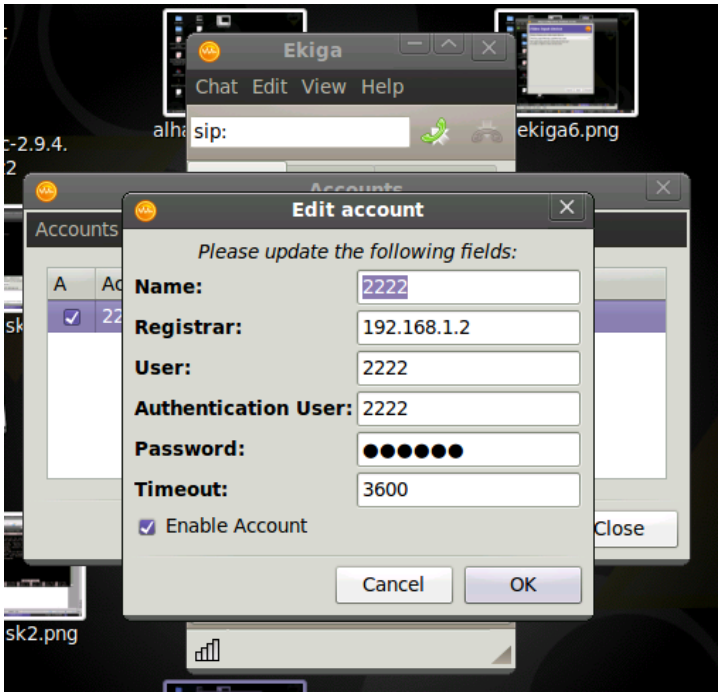

Ekiga Configuration Assistant (5 of 8)
Connection Type
Please choose your connection type:
LAN
The connection type will permit determining the best quality settings that Ekiga will use during calls. You can later change the settings individually in the preferences window.
Cancel
Last
Back
Forward


Ekiga Configuration Assistant (6 of 8)
Audio Devices
Please choose the audio ringing device:
SILENT (Ekiga/Ekiga)
The audio ringing device is the device that will be used to play the ringing sound on incoming calls.
Please choose the audio output device:
Default (PTLIB/ALSA)
The audio output device is the device that will be used to play audio during calls.
Please choose the audio input device:
Default (PTLIB/ALSA)
The audio input device is the device that will be used to record your voice during calls.
Cancel
Last
Back
Forward


Ekiga Configuration Assistant (7 of 8)
Video input device
Please choose your video input device:
Moving Logo (Moving Logo/Moving Logo)
The video input device is the device that will be used to capture video during calls.
Cancel
Back
Forward

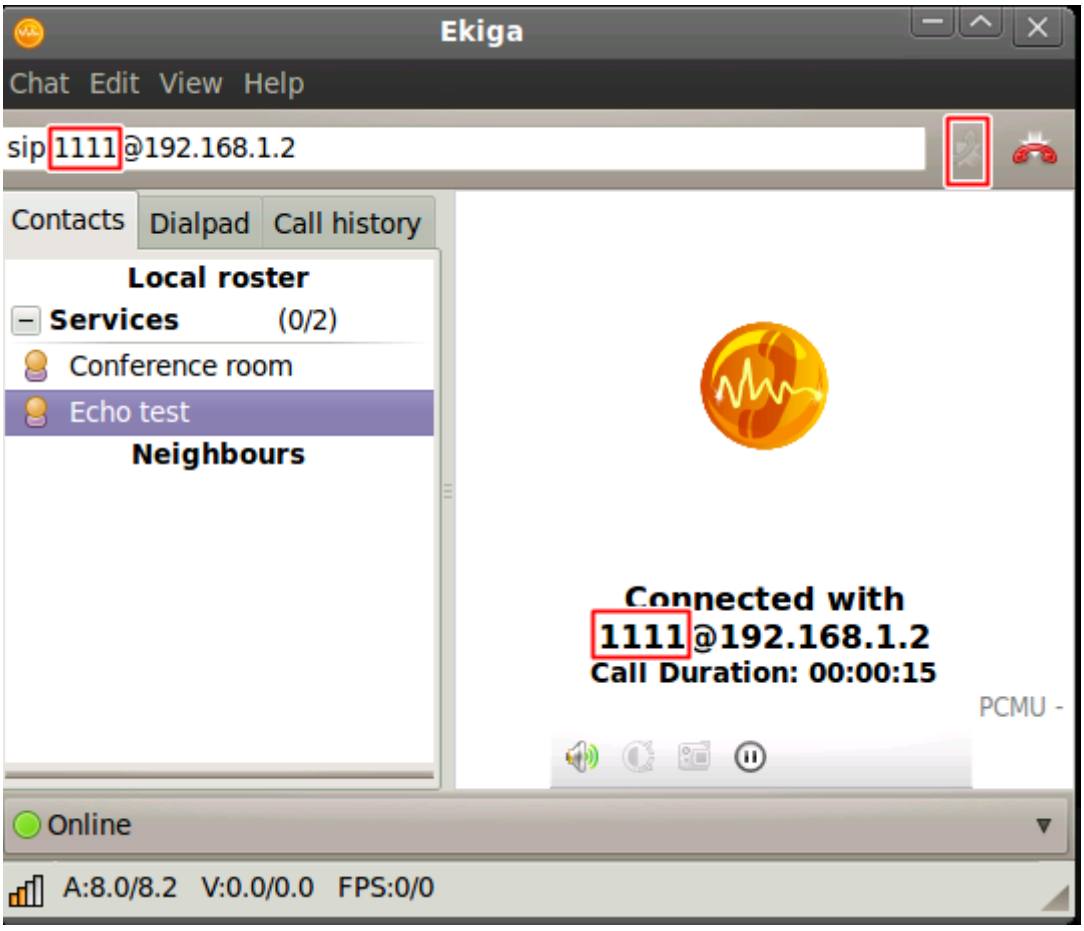


nah ini adalah bagian paling penting masuk ke menu edit >> edit acount >> dan edit seperti di gambar



Terakhir adalah tes telpon masukkan nomer telpon di android anda klik call..

dan selesai



SUMBER & REFERENSI

http://thinkxfree.wordpress.com

http://kisahpemimpi.blogspot.com

http://www.server-world.info/en

http://id.wikipedia.org/

http://www.voip-info.org/wiki/view/Asterisk+11+Installation+on+CentOS+6

KUPLUG

Komunitas Pengguna Linux Gunadarma