

LAPORAN PEMROSESAN PARALEL
(Step by Step Mengunduh NginX, Wordpress dan Tableau)



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PROGRAM STUDI SISTEM KOMPUTER
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➤ laporan step by step mendownload Wordpress / Ngin X/Tableau

A. NginX

1. Menginstall Nginx dengan perintah **sudo apt update** dan **sudo apt install nginx**

```
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for nabillanginx:
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
42 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo install ng
install: missing destination file operand after 'nginx'
Try 'install --help' for more information.
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo apt isntall nginx
E: Invalid operation isntall
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo apt install nginx_
```

2. Menyesuaikan firewall untuk memungkinkan akses ke layanan, menggunakan perintah **sudo ufw app list**.

```
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo ufw app list
Available applications:
  Nginx Full
  Nginx HTTP
  Nginx HTTPS
  OpenSSH
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo ufw allow 'Nginx HTTP'
Skipping adding existing rule
Skipping adding existing rule (v6)
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ _
```

3. Mengecek status dan outputnya akan menunjukkan lalu lintas HTTP mana yang diperbolehkan.

```
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ sudo ufw status
[sudo] password for nabilla:
Status: active

To Action From
--
Nginx HTTP ALLOW Anywhere
OpenSSH ALLOW Anywhere
Nginx HTTP (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)
OpenSSH (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ _
```

4. Memeriksa server web dengan perintah **systemctl status nginx**

```
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ systemctl status nginx
• nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2023-10-27 07:01:49 UTC; 13min ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
  Process: 1059 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 978 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 1065 (nginx)
    Tasks: 2 (limit: 2311)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
           └─1065 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;
             └─1066 nginx: worker process

Oct 27 07:01:49 nabillanginx systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server: nginx.
Oct 27 07:01:49 nabillanginx systemd[1]: nginx.service: Failed to parse PID from file /run/nginx.pid: Invalid PID '0'.
Oct 27 07:01:49 nabillanginx systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server: nginx.
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

5. Periksa alamat IP

```
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ hostname -I
10.1.41.47
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ _
```

6. Periksa Alamat IP pada chrome

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

```
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl stop nginx
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl start nginx
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl restart nginx
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl reload nginx
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl disable nginx
Synchronizing state of nginx.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install disable nginx
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Too few arguments.
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Synchronizing state of nginx.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable nginx
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ _
```

```
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ mkdir -p /var/www/nabilla.com/html
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo chown -R $nabillanginx:$nabillanginx /var/www/nabilla.com/html
[sudo] password for nabillanginx:
chown: invalid group: '@nabillanginx'
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo chown -R $nabilla:$nabilla /var/www/nabilla.com/html
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/nabilla.com
nabillanginx@nabillanginx:~$ nano /var/www/nabilla.com/html/index.html_
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /var/www/nabilla.com/html/index.html Modified
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Welcome to nabilla.com !</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Success! The nabilla.com server block is working!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
user www-data;
worker_processes auto;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
include /etc/nginx/modules-enabled/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 768;
    # multi_accept on;
}

http {

    ##
    # Basic Settings
    ##

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    # server_tokens off;

    # server_names_hash_bucket_size 64;
    # server_name_in_redirect off;

    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    ##
    # SSL Settings
    ##
```

[Read 85 lines]

```
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ sudo nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ sudo systemctl restart nginx
nabilla@nabillanginx:~$ _
```

Success! The nabilla.com server block is working!

B. Wordpress

1. Sebelum mulai, perbarui dan tingkatkan sistem. Masuk sebagai akun root ke sistem anda.

```

root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# apt update && apt upgrade
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Get:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [83.3 kB]
Get:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Reading package lists... Done
E: Release file for http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/bionic-updates/InRelease is not valid
get (invalid for another 15h 20min 12s). Updates for this repository will not be applied.
E: Release file for http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/bionic-backports/InRelease is not valid
get (invalid for another 15h 22min 45s). Updates for this repository will not be applied.
E: Release file for http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/bionic-security/InRelease is not valid
get (invalid for another 15h 17min 57s). Updates for this repository will not be applied.
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress#

```

2. Menginstall apache2 dengan perintah **apt install apache2**.

```

root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# apt install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.29-1ubuntu4.27).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# _

```

3. Untuk mengkonfirmasi bahwa apache sudah terinstall pada sistem, jalankan perintah **systemctl status apache2**.

```

root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Drop-In: /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.d
            └─apache2-systemd.conf
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2023-10-27 08:17:20 UTC; 47min ago
   Process: 22210 ExecStop=/usr/sbin/apachectl stop (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 22215 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 22231 (apache2)
    Tasks: 7 (limit: 2311)
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─22231 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─22246 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─22247 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                 └─22248 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   └─22249 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                     └─22250 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                       └─22435 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Oct 27 08:17:20 nabillawordpress systemd[1]: Stopped The Apache HTTP Server.
Oct 27 08:17:20 nabillawordpress systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Oct 27 08:17:20 nabillawordpress apachectl[22215]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the
Oct 27 08:17:20 nabillawordpress systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress#

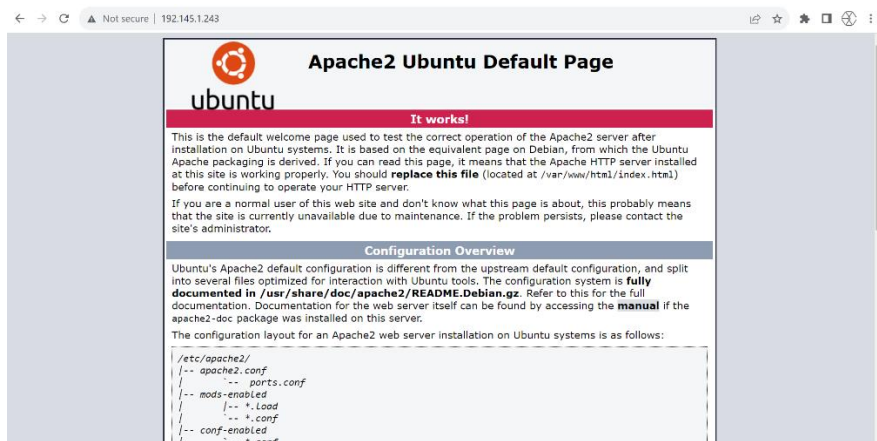
```

4. Untuk memverifikasi, buka alamat IP server pada chrome.

```

root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# hostname -I
192.145.1.243
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# _

```



5. Menginstal mesin database MariaDB untuk menyimpan file wordpress dengan perintah **apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client**

```
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
mariadb-client is already the newest version (1:10.1.48-0ubuntu0.18.04.1).
mariadb-server is already the newest version (1:10.1.48-0ubuntu0.18.04.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# _
```

6. Amankan mesin basis data MariaDB dan melarang login root jarak jauh. Pertama mengubah kata sandi root untuk login ke database.

```
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

You already have a root password set, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] y
```

Menghapus pengguna anonim dan ketik Y.

```
By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
```

Mengonfigurasi server virtual.

```
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y_
```

Hapus database pengjian.

```
By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
```

Muat ulang dbase untuk melakukan perubahan.

```
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y_
```

7. Menginstall PHP dengan perintah **apt install php php-mysql**

```
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# apt install php php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
php is already the newest version (1:7.2+60ubuntu1).
php-mysql is already the newest version (1:7.2+60ubuntu1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress#
```

8. Untuk mengonfirmasi bahwa PHP telah terinstal, ketik perintah **nano /var/www/html/info.php**


```
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# nano /var/www/html/info.php
```

GNU nano 2.9.3	/var/www/html/info.php	Modified
<pre><?php phpinfo(); ?></pre>		

9. Simpan dan keluar. Buka browser dan tambahkan /info.php ke URL server

← → ↺ ⚠ Not secure | 192.145.1.243/info.php

PHP Version 7.2.24-0ubuntu0.18.04.17



System	Linux nabillawordpress 4.15.0-213-generic #224-Ubuntu SMP Mon Jun 19 13:30:12 UTC 2023 x86_64
Build Date	Feb 23 2023 13:29:25
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.2/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20170718
PHP Extension	20170718
Zend Extension	320170718
Zend Extension Build	API320170718.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20170718.NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled

10. Membuat basis data wordpress dengan perintah **mysql -u root -p**.

```
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 38
Server version: 10.1.48-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 Ubuntu 18.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> _
```

11. Buat database untuk instalasi wordpress dengan perintah **CREATE DATABASE wordpress_db;**
12. Buat pengguna database untuk setup wordpress dengan perintah **CREATE USER 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';**
13. Berikan izin kepada pengguna untuk mengakses database dengan perintah **GRANT ALL ON wordpress_db.* TO 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';**
14. Selesai dan dapat keluar dari database.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE wordpress_db;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON wordpress_db.* TO 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> Exit;
Bye
root@nabillawordpress:/home/nabillawordpress#
```

15. Instal CMS wordpress. Buka direktori sementara dan unduh file wordpress terbaru dengan perintah **cd /tmp && wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz.**

```
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# cd /tmp && wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2023-10-28 04:42:03-- https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
Resolving wordpress.org (wordpress.org)... 198.143.164.252
Connecting to wordpress.org (wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 23465047 (22M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'latest.tar.gz'

latest.tar.gz      100%[=====>] 22.38M  1.33MB/s   in 28s

2023-10-28 04:42:34 (826 KB/s) - 'latest.tar.gz' saved [23465047/23465047]

root@nabillawordpress:/tmp#
```

16. Buka kompresi tarball yang akan menghasilkan folder bernama "wordpress" dengan perintah **tar -xvf latest.tar.gz.**

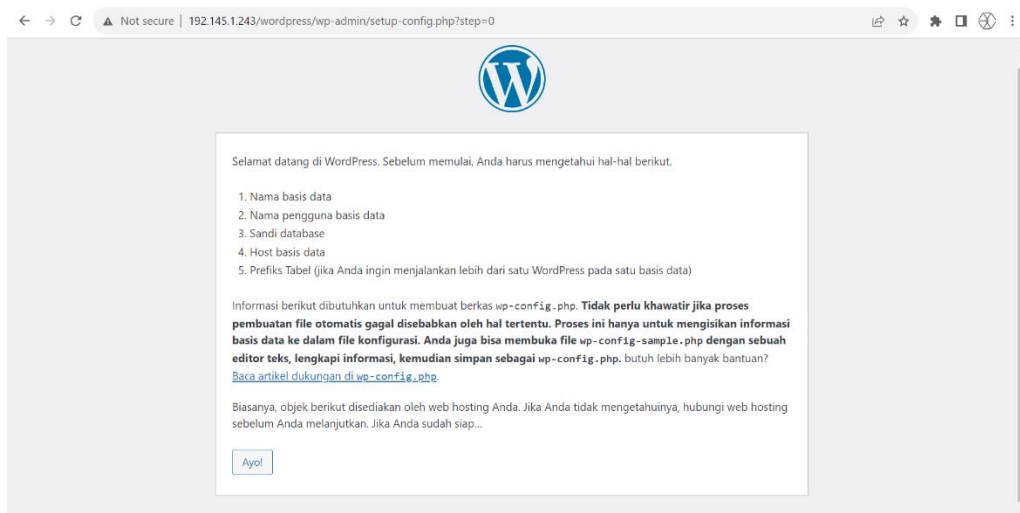
```
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# tar -xvf latest.tar.gz
```

```
wordpress/wp-admin/js/word-count.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/accordion.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/inline-edit-post.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/customize-widgets.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/inline-edit-post.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/updates.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media-upload.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/editor-expand.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/media-gallery.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/common.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/tags-box.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/svg-painter.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/custom-background.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/color-picker.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/auth-app.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/code-editor.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/common.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/set-post-thumbnail.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/postbox.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/color-picker.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/password-strength-meter.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/customize-nav-menus.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/editor-expand.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/code-editor.min.js
wordpress/wp-admin/js/set-post-thumbnail.js
wordpress/wp-admin/options-permalink.php
wordpress/wp-admin/widgets.php
wordpress/wp-admin/setup-config.php
wordpress/wp-admin/install.php
wordpress/wp-admin/admin-header.php
wordpress/wp-admin/post-new.php
wordpress/wp-admin/themes.php
wordpress/wp-admin/options-reading.php
wordpress/wp-trackback.php
wordpress/wp-comments-post.php
```

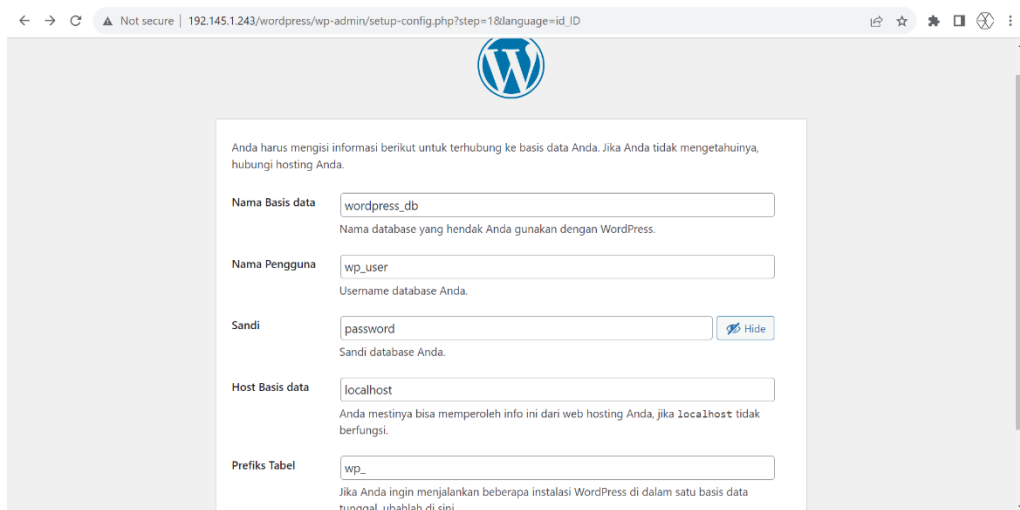

17. Salin folder wordpress ke /var/www/html/.
18. Jalankan perintah **chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/**.
19. Ubah izin file folder wordpress menggunakan perintah **chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/wordpress/**.
20. Buat direktori 'upload' dengan perintah **mkdir /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads**.
21. Ubah izin direktori 'upload' dengan perintah **chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/**.

```
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# cp -R wordpress /var/www/html/
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# chown -R www-data:-data /var/www/html/wordpress/
chown: invalid group: 'www-data:-data'
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/wordpress/
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# mkdir /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# chown -R www-dat:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/
chown: invalid user: 'www-dat:www-data'
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/
root@nabillawordpress:/tmp# _
```

22. Buka browser dan buka URL server.



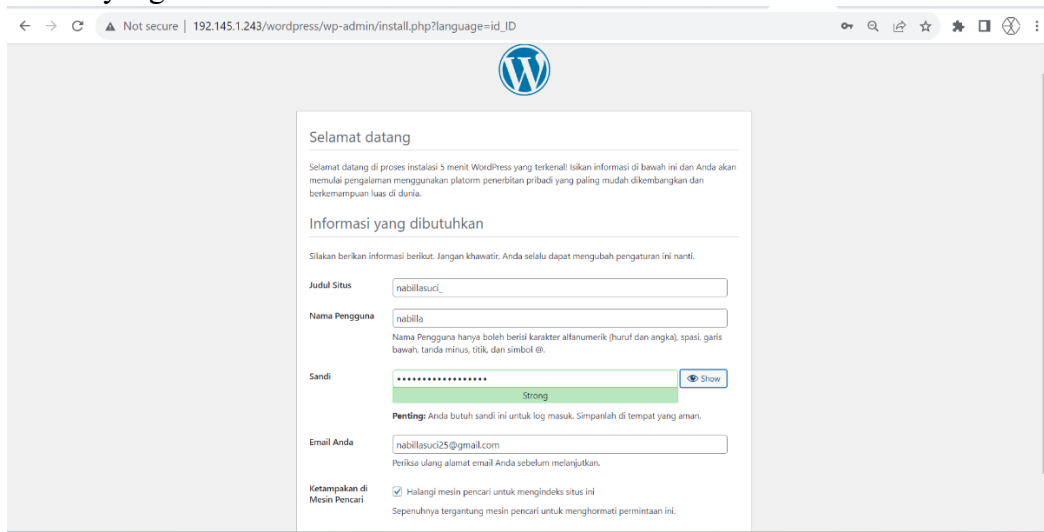
23. Isi formulir seperti yang ditunjukkan.



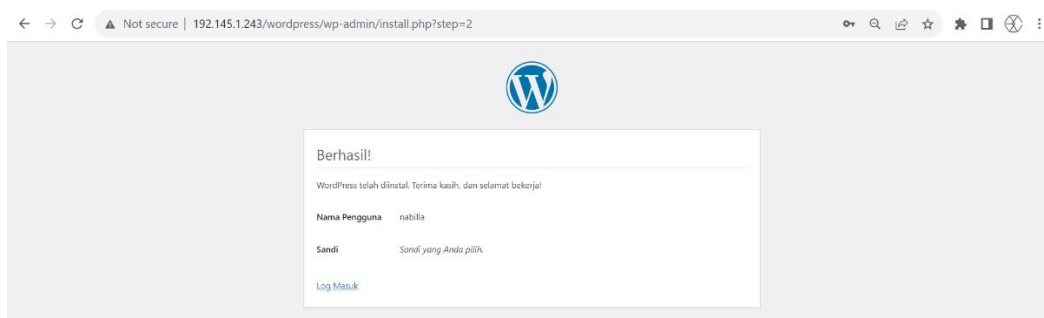
24. Jalankan instalasi



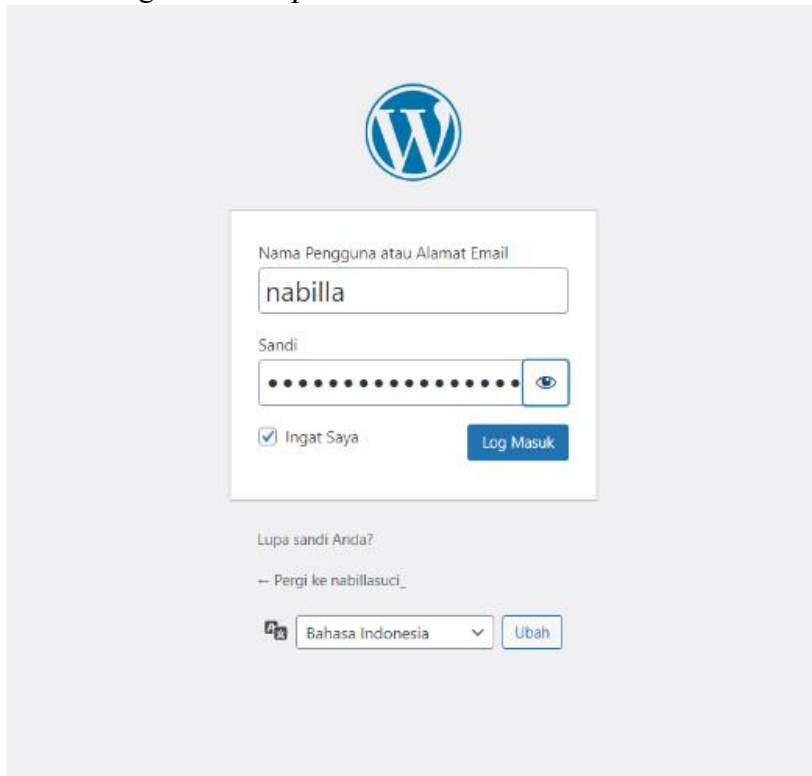
25. Isi rincian tambahan yang diperlukan seperti judul situs, nama pengguna dan sandi yang kuat.



26. Wordpress telah berhasil di instal.

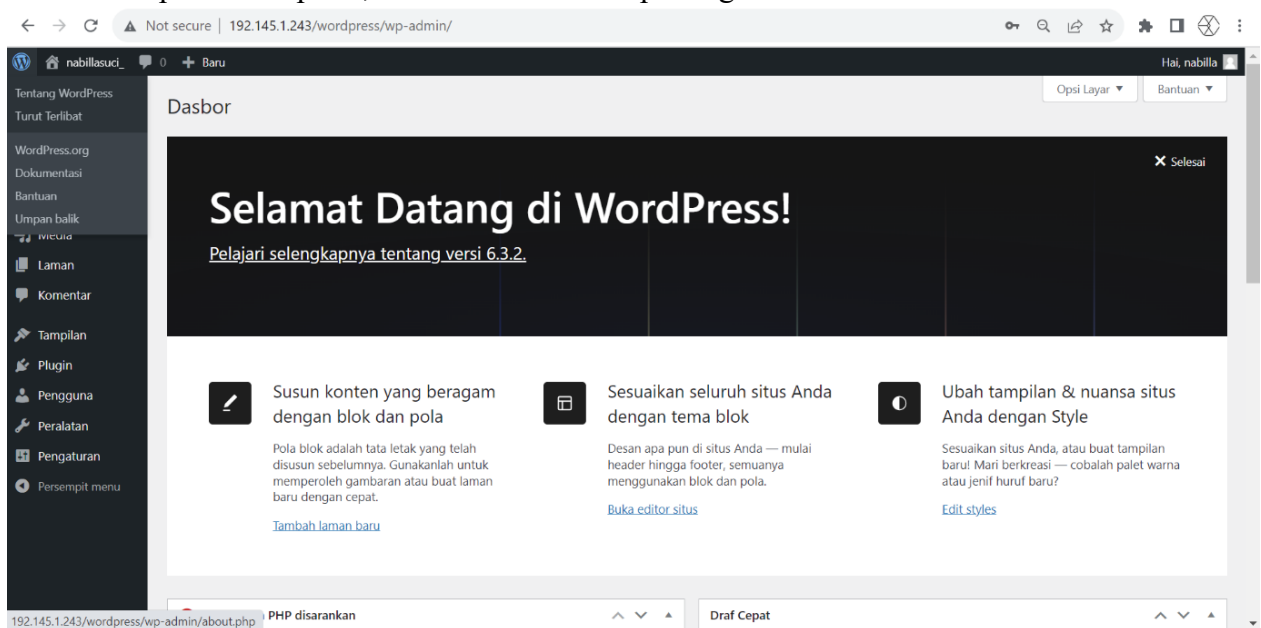


27. Login ke wordpress.



The image shows the WordPress login page. At the top center is the WordPress logo. Below it is a white box containing the login form. The form has two input fields: 'Nama Pengguna atau Alamat Email' with the text 'nabilla' and 'Sandi' with a password mask of dots. There is a 'Log Masuk' button and a checkbox for 'Ingat Saya'. Below the login box, there is a link 'Lupa sandi Anda?', a link 'Pergi ke nabillasuci_', and a language selector set to 'Bahasa Indonesia' with an 'Ubah' button.

28. Tampilan wordpress, kemudian membuat postingan.



The image is a screenshot of the WordPress dashboard. The browser address bar shows '192.145.1.243/wordpress/wp-admin/'. The dashboard has a dark sidebar on the left with a menu including 'Tentang WordPress', 'Turut Terlibat', 'WordPress.org', 'Dokumentasi', 'Bantuan', 'Umpan balik', 'Media', 'Laman', 'Komentar', 'Tampilan', 'Plugin', 'Pengguna', 'Peralatan', 'Pengaturan', and 'Persempit menu'. The main content area is titled 'Dasbor' and features a large banner saying 'Selamat Datang di WordPress!' with a link to 'Pelajari selengkapnya tentang versi 6.3.2.'. Below the banner are three cards: 'Susun konten yang beragam dengan blok dan pola' with a 'Tambah laman baru' link, 'Sesuaikan seluruh situs Anda dengan tema blok' with a 'Buka editor situs' link, and 'Ubah tampilan & nuansa situs Anda dengan Style' with an 'Edit styles' link. The bottom of the dashboard shows a 'PHP disarankan' notification and a 'Draf Cepat' button.

29. Mulailah membuat sebuah postingan. Postingan pertama:

Film G30S PKI

Sinopsis:

'G30S/PKI' adalah film dokumenter sejarah Indonesia yang dirilis pada tahun 1984. Film ini disutradarai oleh Arifin C. Cicer dan diproduksi oleh pemerintah Orde Baru di bawah pemerintahan Presiden Soeharto. Film ini menggambarkan peristiwa Gerakan 30 September (G30S) yang terjadi pada tahun 1965 dan dinyatakan sebagai kudeta militer yang gagal, yang menandai awal dari penggulingan pemerintahan Presiden Sukarno dan munculnya Orde Baru yang dipimpin oleh Soeharto.

Ulasan:

'G30S/PKI' adalah sebuah film yang kontroversial dan bersejarah dalam konteks Indonesia. Film ini menggambarkan peristiwa penting dalam sejarah Indonesia, tetapi harus diingat bahwa film ini diproduksi di bawah pemerintahan Orde Baru yang berkuasa, dan banyak yang menyatakan bahwa film ini mengandung pandangan politik yang berpihak.

Penting untuk dicatat bahwa film ini banyak memunculkan polemik dan perdebatan di Indonesia. Sebagian besar kritik datang dari kelompok-kelompok yang menganggap film ini sebagai narasi propaganda yang memihak Orde Baru dan menggambarkan pihak tertentu dengan cara negatif. Beberapa klaim kontroversial yang ada dalam film ini telah menjadi subjek perdebatan sejarah yang berkelanjutan.

Meskipun ada kontroversi reputasi film ini, 'G30S/PKI' tetap menjadi bagian dari sejarah perfilman Indonesia dan merupakan bagian dari budaya populer Indonesia. Film ini masih diperbincangkan hingga hari ini dan menggambarkan bagaimana film dapat menjadi alat untuk mempengaruhi pandangan sejarah dan politik.

Ketika menonton 'G30S/PKI', penting untuk menjadikan film ini sebagai salah satu sumber yang menggambarkan pandangan sejarah yang berbeda, dan memahami konteks politik dan sejarahnya. Sebagai bagian dari sejarah perfilman Indonesia, film ini tetap menjadi subjek diskusi yang kompleks dan memicu berbagai pandangan berbeda.

Posted 28 Oktober 2023 in [Tali Berlayang](#)

Tag:

Postingan kedua:

nabilatuci

Laman Contoh

Cara Membuat Kimchi
Sawi Putih di Rumah

Bahan-bahan

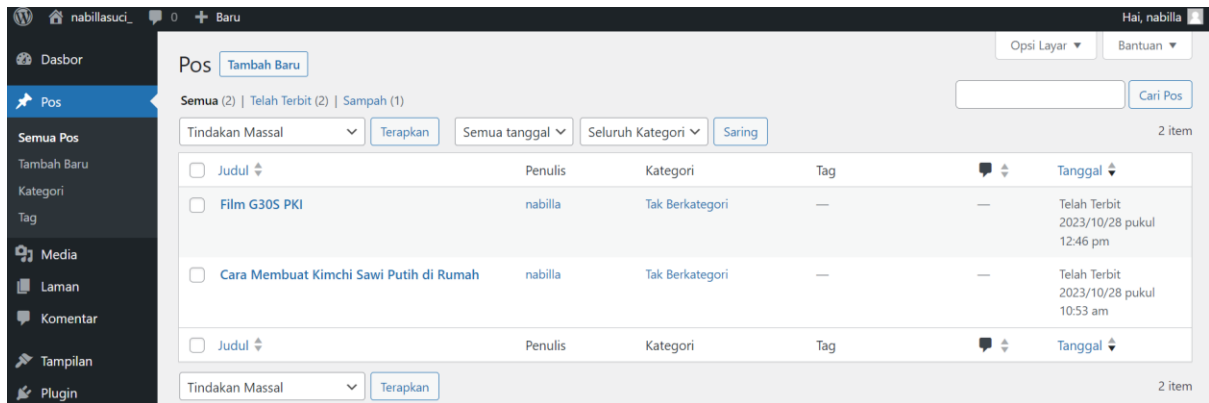
- Sawi Putih +/- 1400 g, buang bonggolnya
- 1 buah lobak putih ukuran sedang, potong kotak
- 2 buah wortel ukuran sedang, potong kotak
- 3 batang daun bawang, iris
- 1 buah bawang bombay, iris
- 6 sendok makan garam kasar
- 200 ml air matang
- Bubuk cabai kering
- 6 sendok makan saus gochujang
- 6 sendok makan saus gochugaru
- 6 sendok makan kecap ikan

Bumbu halus

- 15 siung bawang putih
- 2 ruas jahe

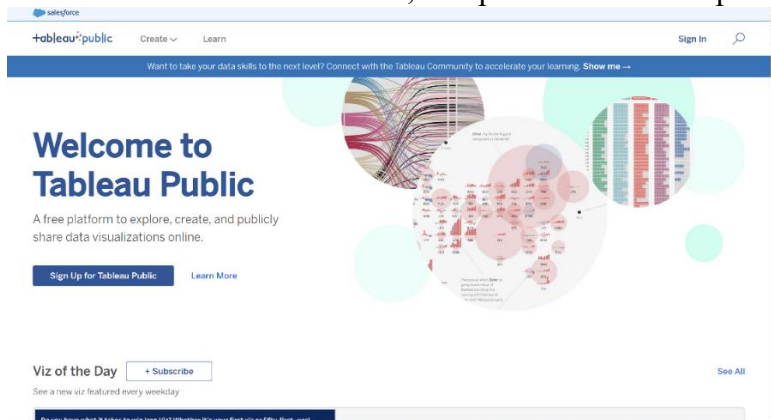
Cara membuat

1. Pisahkan sawi putih per helai dan jangan lupa membuang bagian bonggolnya. Cuci bersih, lalu letakkan di baskom besar.
2. Larutkan garam kasar dengan air, balurkan secara merata kemudian diamkan selama kurang lebih 3 jam. Setelah direndam, cuci bersih dan tiriskan.
3. Tata sawi putih, lobak, wortel, daun bawang, dan bawang bombay di baskom besar. Masukkan bumbu halus, saus gochujang, gochugaru, cabai kering, dan kecap ikan.
4. Lumuri semua bahan sayur dengan bumbu kimchi sampai merata, termasuk dalam setiap helai daun sawi putih.
5. Pindahkan ke dalam toples kedap udara. Kemudian tutup rapat, diamkan selama 2 hari di suhu ruang untuk mempercepat fermentasi.
6. Setelah 2 hari di suhu ruang, pindahkan ke kulkas selama semalaman.
7. Sajikan.

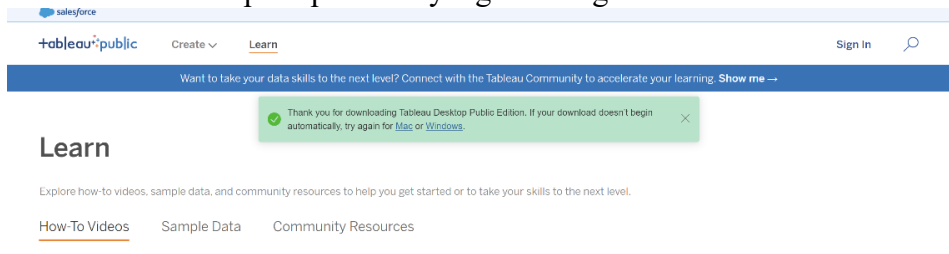


➤ Tableau

1. Buka situs web Tabelau, lalu pilih versi tableau publik.

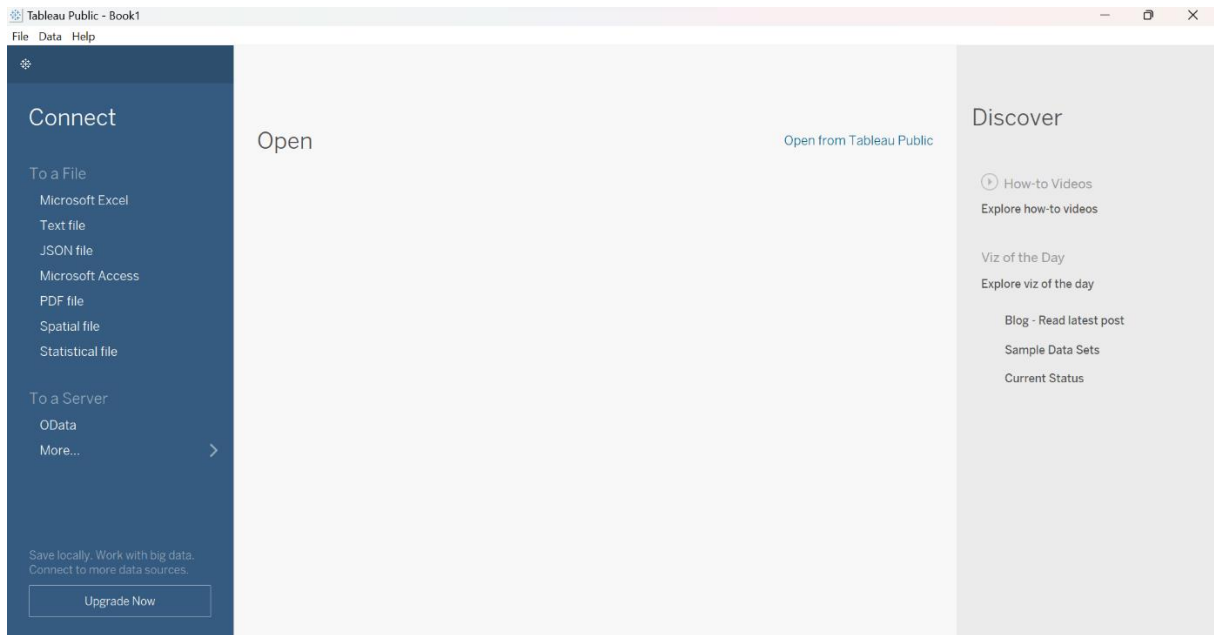


2. Kemudian pilih platform yang akan digunakan.

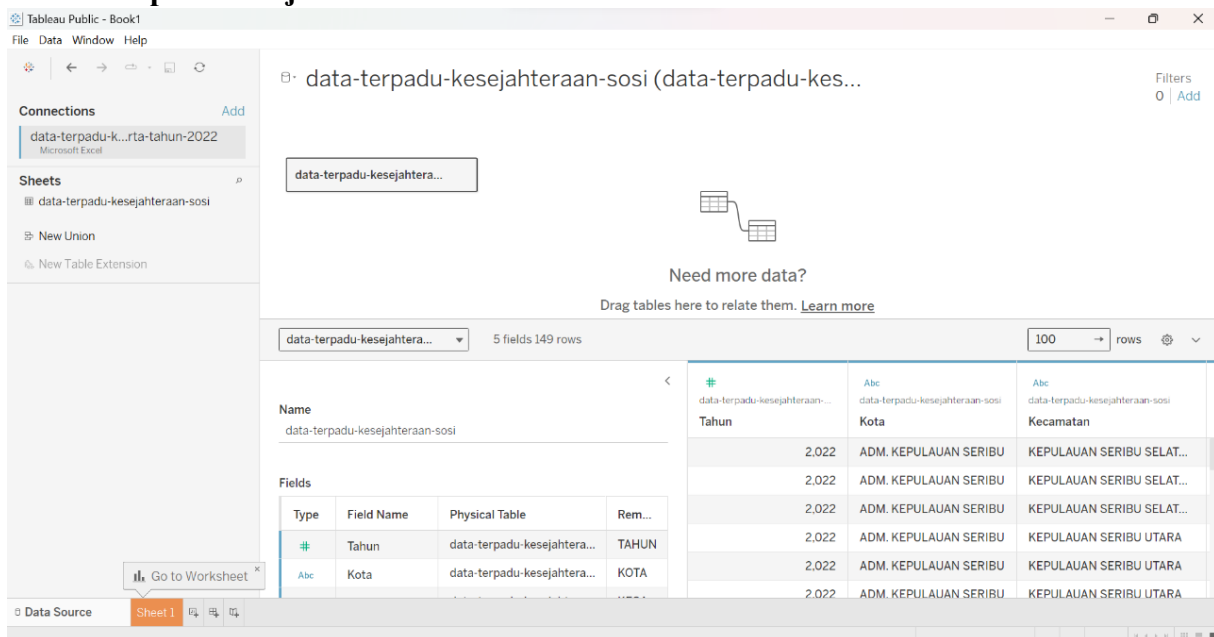


3. Mulai menginstall, aktivasi dan registrasi tableau.

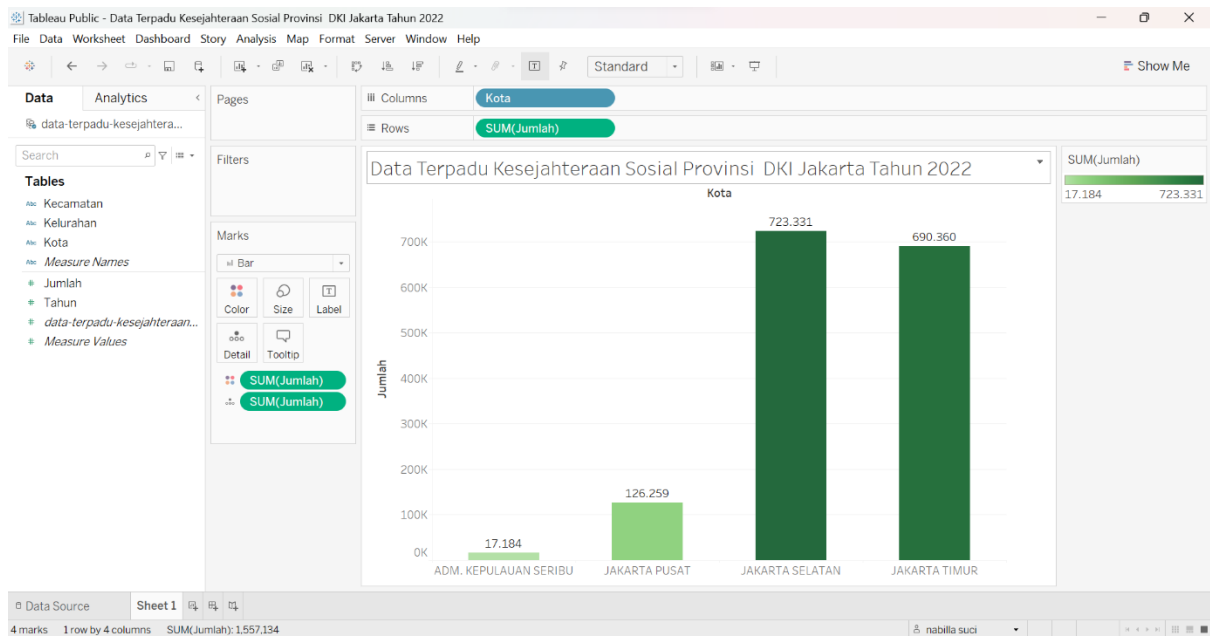




4. Masukkan data. Disini saya mengambil data dari data.jakarta.go.id yang berjudul **Data Terpadu kesejahteraan Sosial Provinsi DKI Jakarta Tahun 2022.**



5. Kolom berisikan kota dan baris berisikan jumlah penerima bantuan. Sedangkan arti warna yang paling terang adalah jumlah yang paling tinggi dan warna yang pudar menandakan jumlah yang sedikit. Untuk melihat tingkatan jumlahnya, maka masukkan data jumlah ke dalam label.



6. Hasil dari visualisasi data yang telah di posting di tableau publik.

