

PEMROSESAN PARALEL

**"Instalasi Web Server menggunakan Wordpress dan Apache2 dalam
Ubuntu Server"**



DISUSUN OLEH:

Nama	: Rahayu Prasiska
NIM	: 09011182126002
Kelas	: SK 5B Indralaya
Dosen Pengampuh	: Ahmad Heryanto, S.Kom., M.T. Adi Hermansyah, S.Kom., M.T.

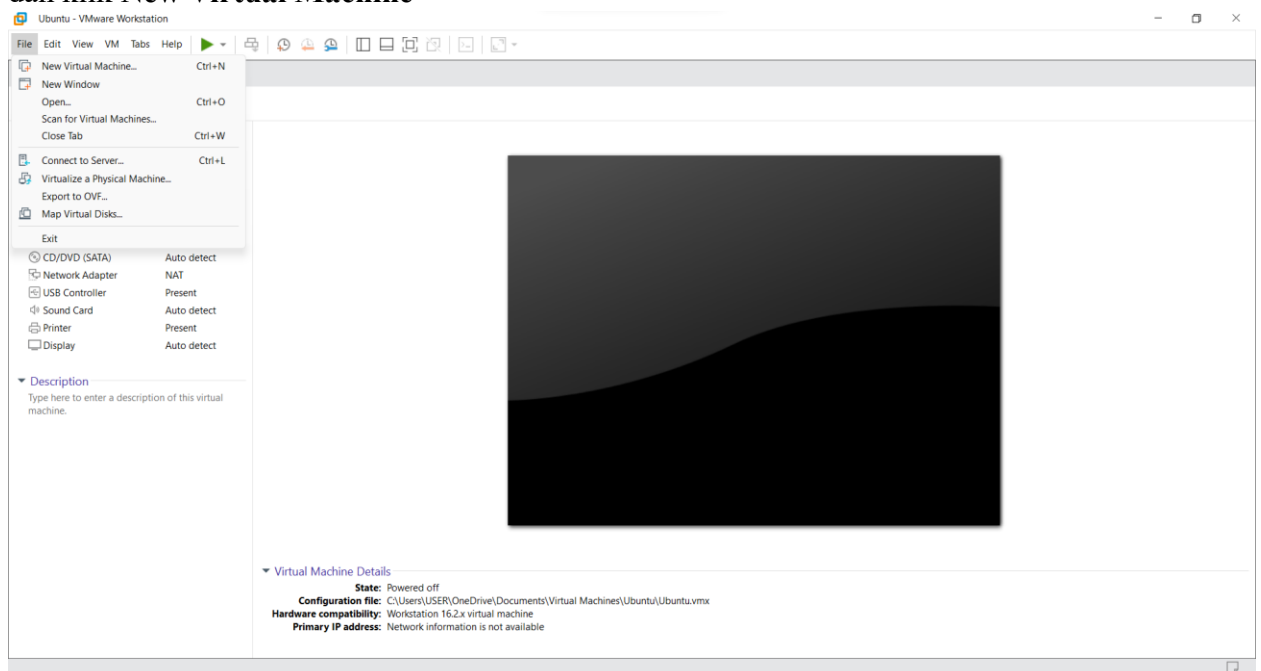
**PRODI SISTEM KOMPUTER
FAKULTAS ILMU KOMPUTER
UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA**

LANGKAH-LANGKAH INSTALL UBUNTU SERVER DI VIRTUAL MACHINE

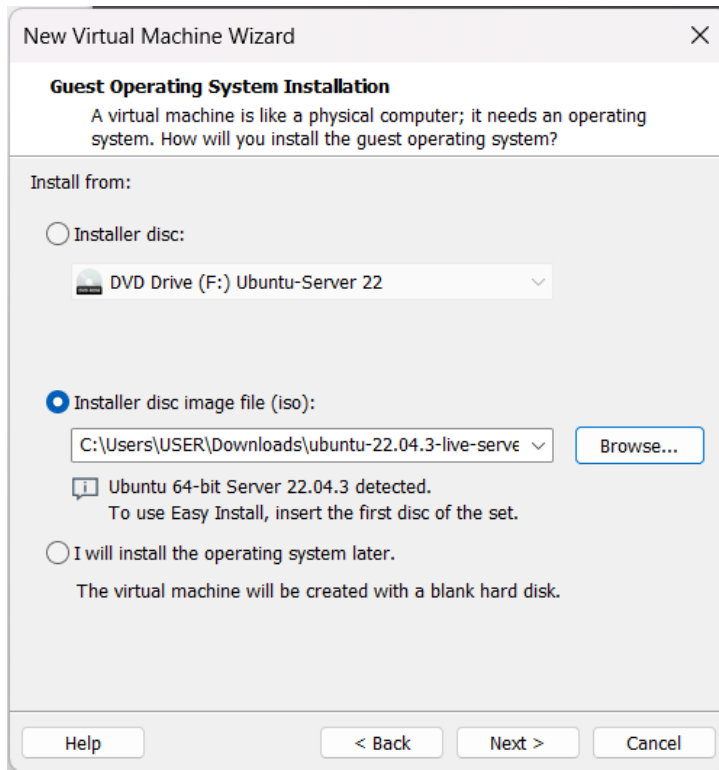
1. Buka halaman website ubuntu.com/server lalu klik **Download Ubuntu Server**



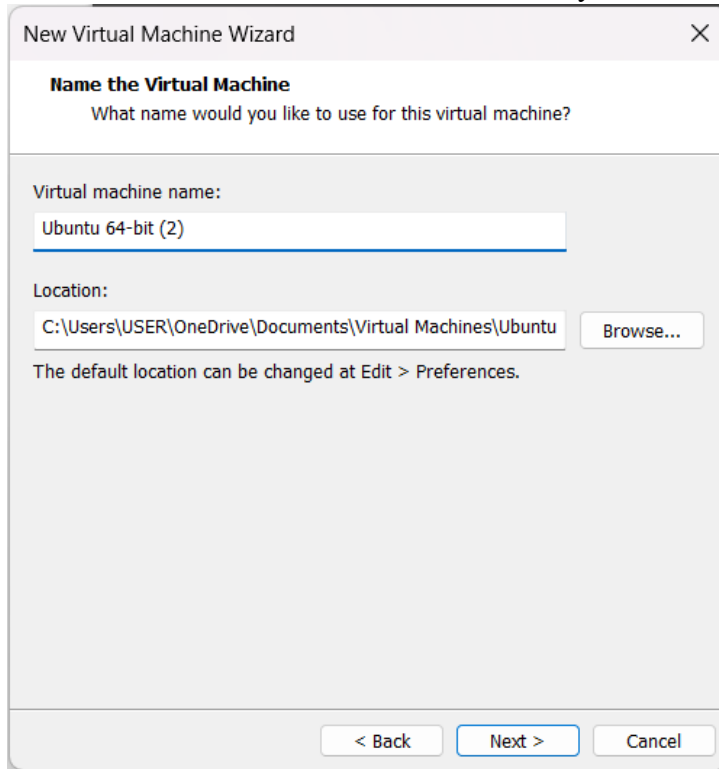
2. Setelah ubuntu server telah berhasil didownload, maka bukalah aplikasi VMware klik **File** dan klik **New Virtual Machine**



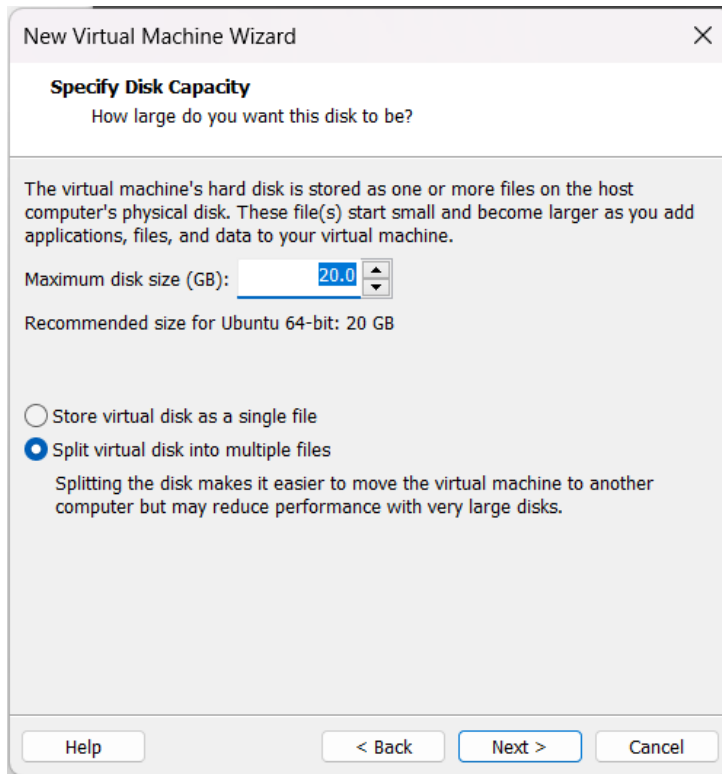
3. Setelah itu masukan file ISO Ubuntu yang akan diinstal, setelah sudah dimasukan kemudian **Next**



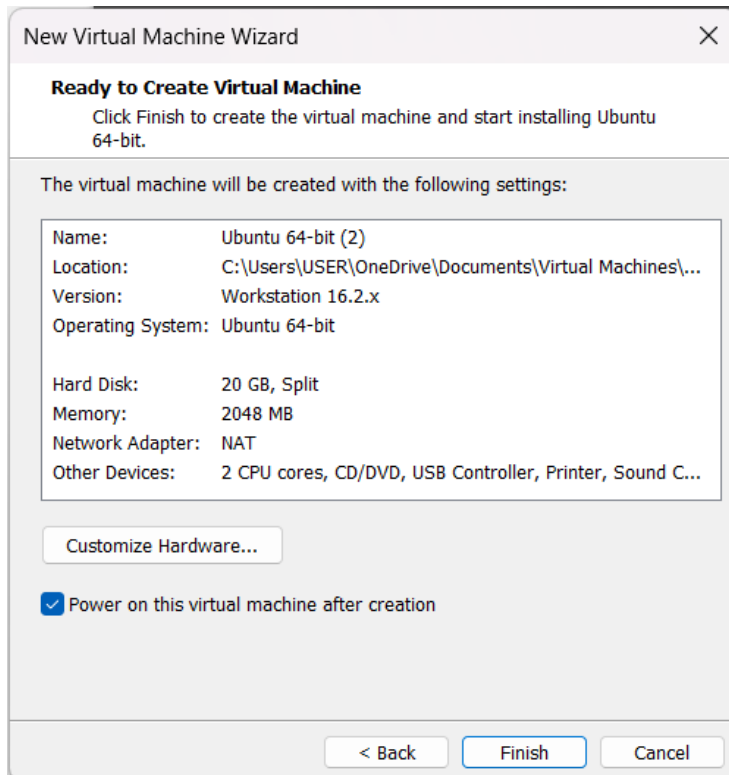
4. Lalu masukan name untuk virtual machine nya lalu **Next**



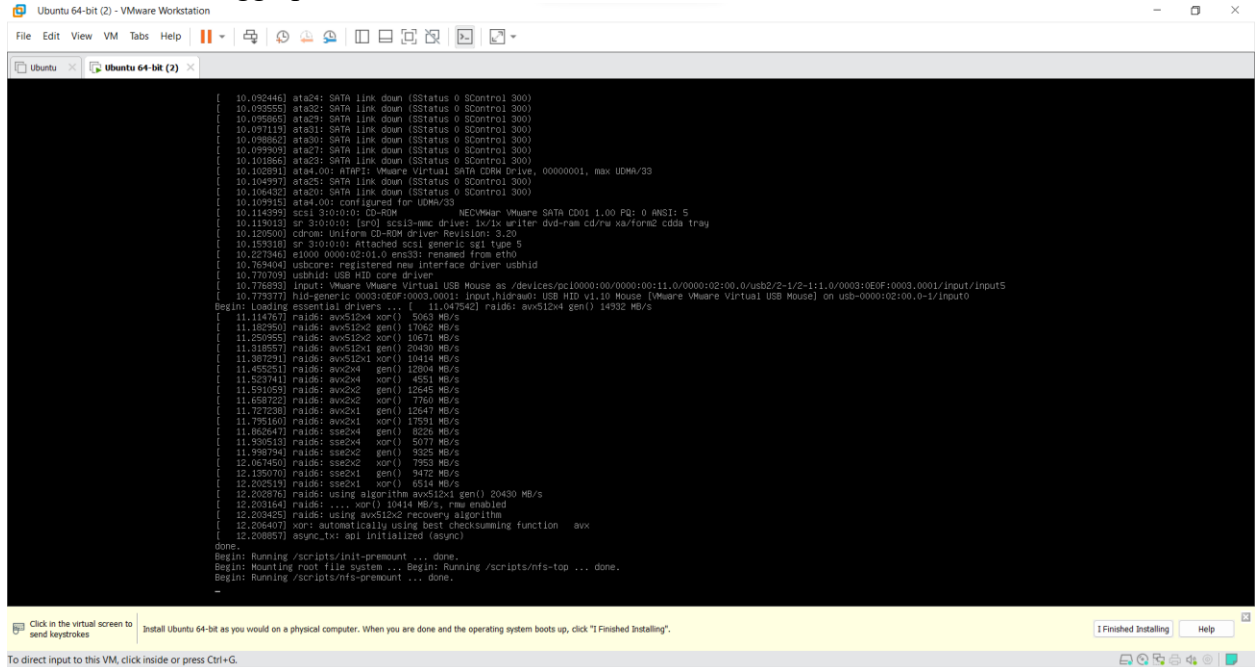
5. Kemudian atur ukuran HardDisk yang akan digunakan instalasi Ubuntu Server lalu klik **Next**



6. Kemudian klik **Finish**

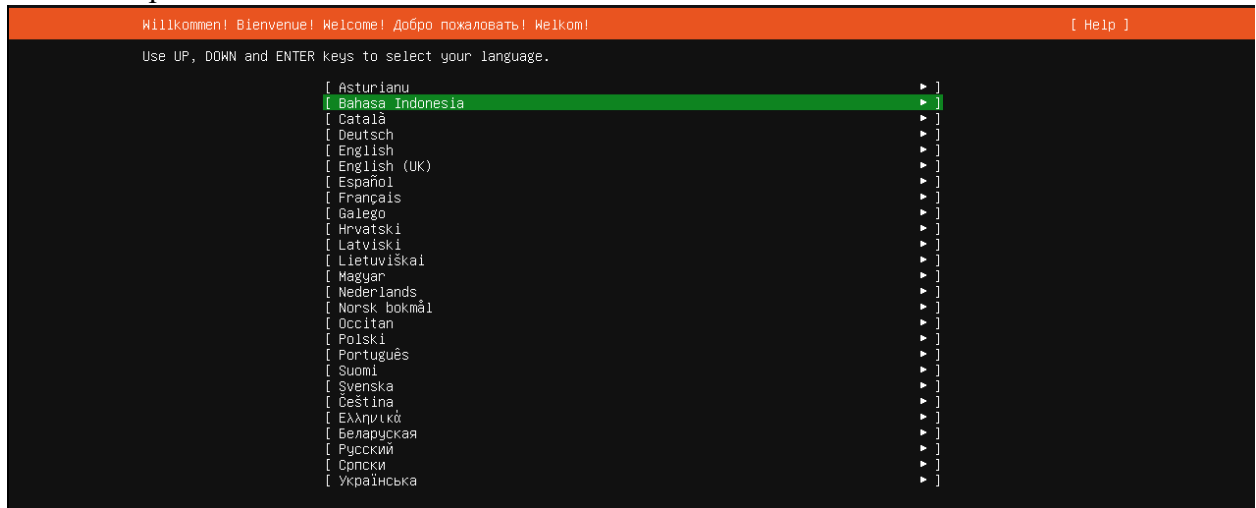


7. Kemudian menunggu proses instalasi



```
[ 10.092446] ata24: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.093555] ata32: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.095865] ata29: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.097119] ata31: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.098862] ata30: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.099309] ata27: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.100865] ata23: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.102891] ata4.00: ATAPI: VMware Virtual SATA CDROM Drive, 00000001, max UDMA/33
[ 10.104397] ata25: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.106432] ata0: SATA link down (SStatus 0 SControl 300)
[ 10.109915] ata4.00: configured for UDMA/33
[ 10.114399] scsi 3:0:0:0: CD-ROM               NECVMware VMware SATA CD01 1.00 Pd: 0 ANSI: 5
[ 10.115013] sr 3:0:0:0: sr0 scsi3-mmc drive: 1x/1x writer dvd-ram cd/rw xa/form2 cdda tray
[ 10.120500] cdrom: Uniform CD-ROM driver Revision: 3.20
[ 10.123318] sr 3:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg1 type 5
[ 10.127348] e1000 0000:00:01:00:00:00:00: renamed from eth0
[ 10.763404] usbcore: registered new interface driver usbhid
[ 10.770709] usbhid: USB HID core driver
[ 10.773777] hid-generic 0003:0E0F:0003.0001: Input,hidraw0: USB HID v1.10 Mouse [VMware VMware Virtual USB Mouse] on usb-0000:02:00.0-l/input0
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... [ 11.047542] raid0: avx512v4 gen() 14932 MB/s
[ 11.114767] raid6: avx512v4 xor() 5063 MB/s
[ 11.182950] raid6: avx512v2 gen() 17052 MB/s
[ 11.229255] raid6: avx512v2 xor() 10571 MB/s
[ 11.318557] raid6: avx512v1 gen() 20430 MB/s
[ 11.387231] raid6: avx512v1 xor() 10414 MB/s
[ 11.452521] raid6: avx2v4 gen() 12004 MB/s
[ 11.523741] raid6: avx2v4 xor() 4551 MB/s
[ 11.591053] raid6: avx2v2 gen() 12545 MB/s
[ 11.652722] raid6: avx2v2 xor() 7716 MB/s
[ 11.727238] raid6: avx2v1 gen() 12647 MB/s
[ 11.795160] raid6: avx2v1 xor() 17591 MB/s
[ 11.862647] raid6: sse2v4 gen() 8526 MB/s
[ 11.930513] raid6: sse2v4 xor() 5077 MB/s
[ 11.998794] raid6: sse2v2 gen() 9425 MB/s
[ 12.067150] raid6: sse2v2 xor() 7553 MB/s
[ 12.135070] raid6: sse2v1 gen() 9472 MB/s
[ 12.202319] raid6: sse2v1 xor() 6514 MB/s
[ 12.202876] raid6: using algorithm avx512v1 gen() 20430 MB/s
[ 12.203164] raid6: .... xor() 10414 MB/s, rwx enabled
[ 12.202425] raid6: using avx512v2 recovery algorithm
[ 12.206407] xor: automatically using best checksumming function   avx
[ 12.208057] async_tx: api initialized (async)
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... Begin: Running /scripts/nfs-top ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/nfs-premount ... done.
~
```

8. Kemudian pilih Bahasa Indonesia lalu klik Done

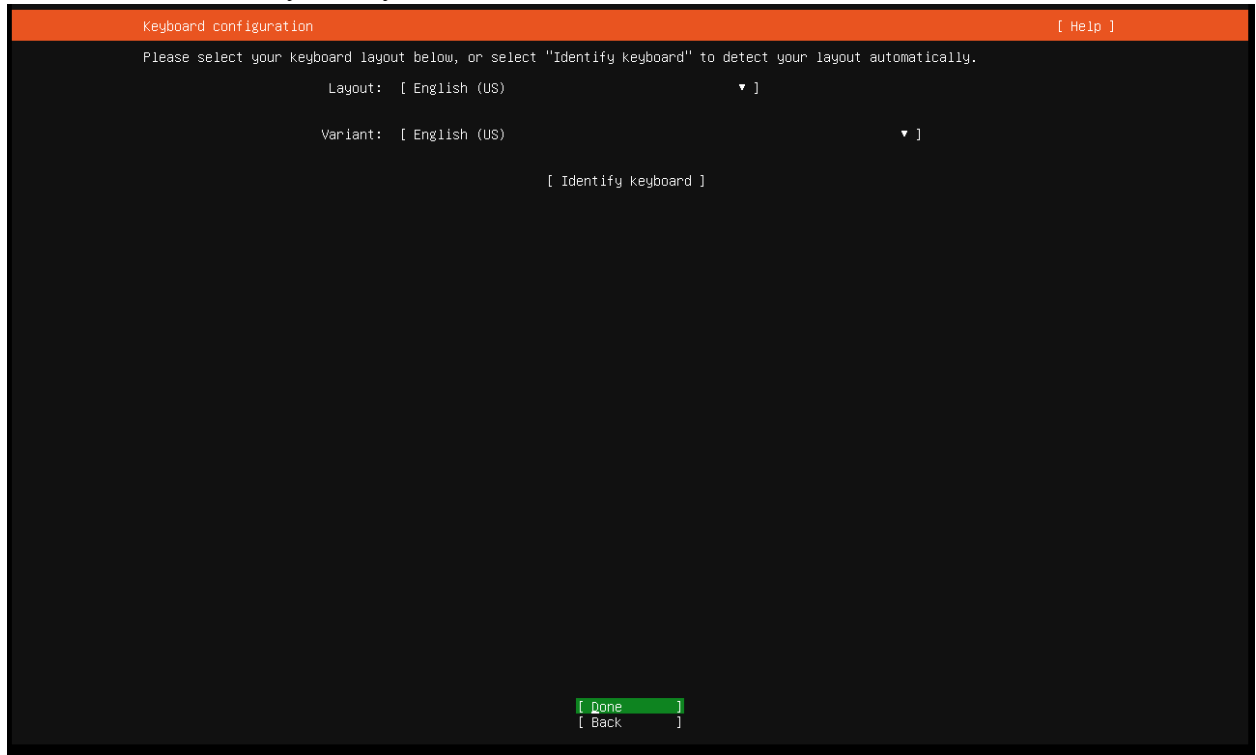


```
Willkommen! Bienvenue! Welcome! Добро пожаловать! Willkommen! [ Help ]

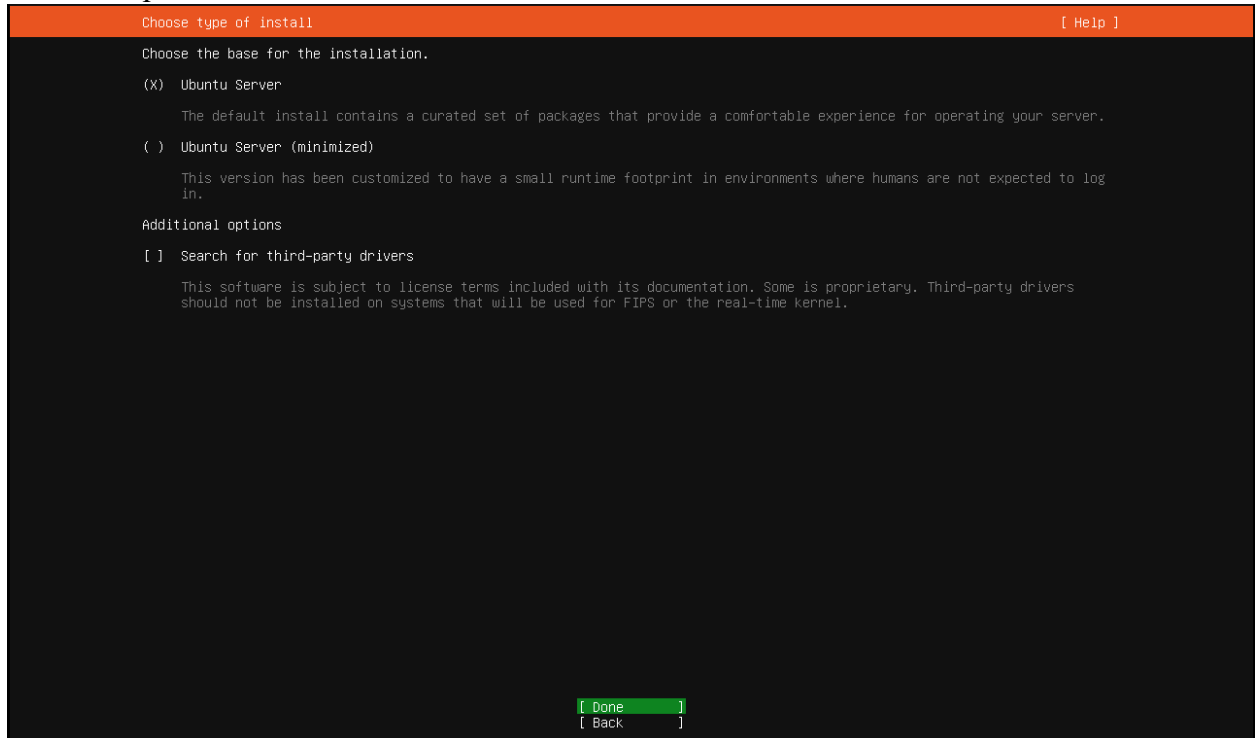
Use UP, DOWN and ENTER keys to select your language.

[ Asturianu
[ Bahasa Indonesia
[ Català
[ Deutsch
[ English
[ English (UK)
[ Español
[ Français
[ Galego
[ Hrvatski
[ Latviski
[ Lietuviškai
[ Magyar
[ Nederlands
[ Norsk bokmål
[ Occitan
[ Polski
[ Português
[ Suomi
[ Svenska
[ Čeština
[ Ελληνικά
[ Беларуская
[ Русский
[ Српски
[ Українська
```

9. Kemudian memilih layout keyboard lalu klik **Done**



10. Memilih tipe untuk di install lalu klik **Done**



11. Kemudian proxy setting tapi disini saya langsung klik **Done**

Configure proxy

[Help]

If this system requires a proxy to connect to the internet, enter its details here.

Proxy address:

If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[[user][:pass]@]host[:port]/".

[Done]

[Back]

12. Mengatur harddisk yang akan dilakukan instalasi dari file ubuntu server.

Guided storage configuration

[Help]

Configure a guided storage layout, or create a custom one:

(X) Use an entire disk

[/dev/sda local disk 20.000G ▼]

[X] Set up this disk as an LVM group

[] Encrypt the LVM group with LUKS

Passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

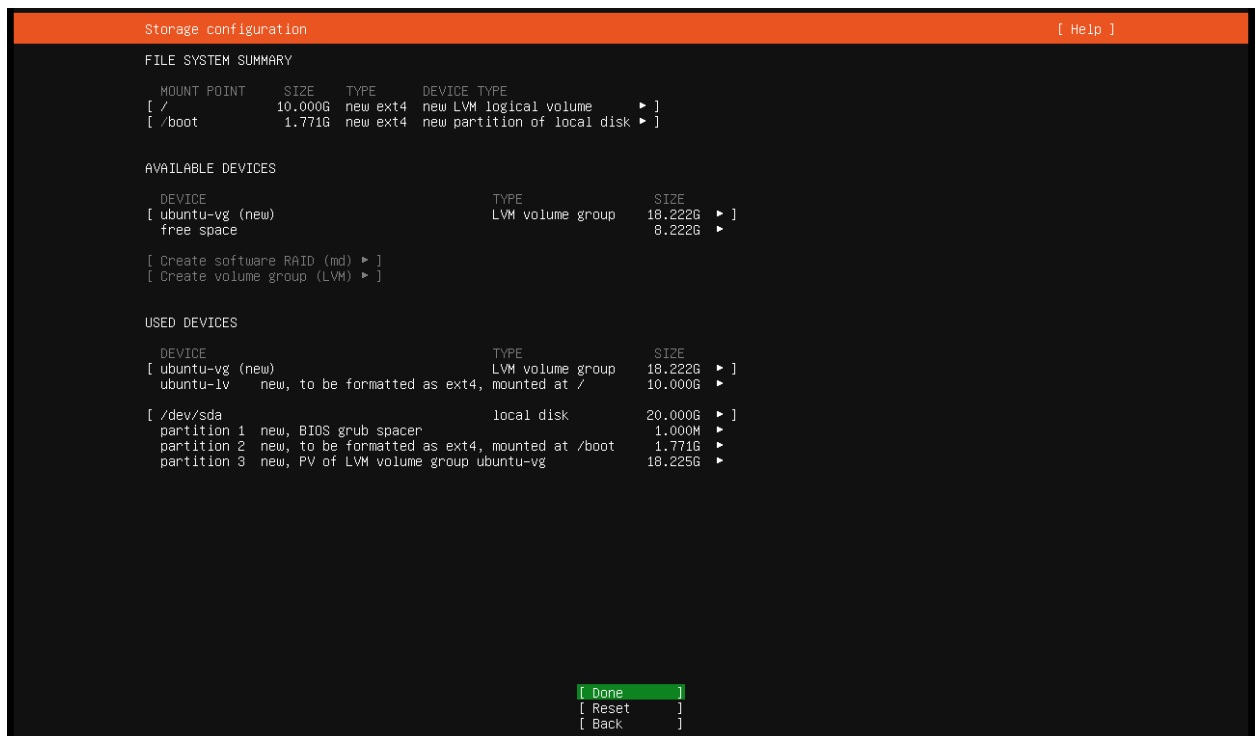
[] Also create a recovery key
The key will be stored as ~/recovery-key.txt in the live system and will be copied to /var/log/installer/ in the target system.

() Custom storage layout

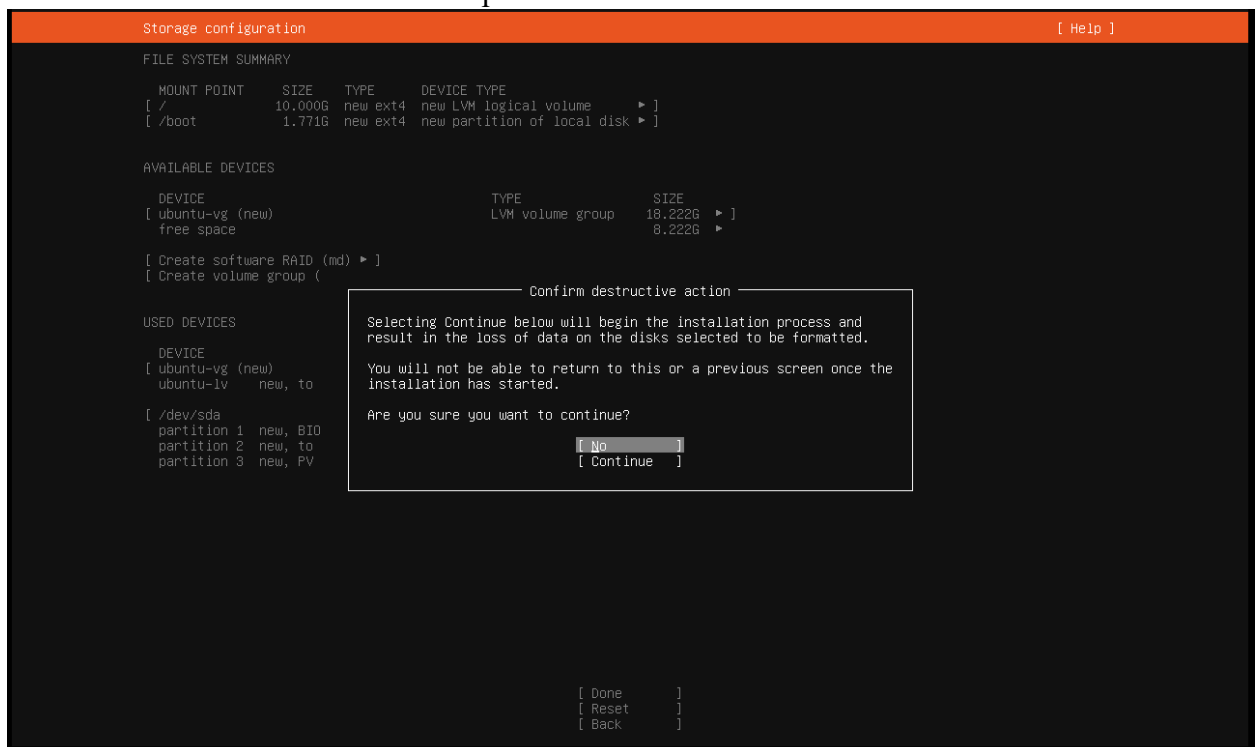
[Done]

[Back]

13. Disini akan menampilkan perubahan apa saja yang akan terjadi pada harddisk sebelum melakukan install



14. Kemudian diminta untuk konfirmasi proses instalasi



15. Mengatur user admin dari server nantinya. Masukkan nama, nama server, username dan password sesuai keinginan.

Profile setup

[Help]

Enter the username and password you will use to log in to the system. You can configure SSH access on the next screen but a password is still needed for sudo.

Your name:

Your servers name:
The name it uses when it talks to other computers.

Pick a username:

Choose a password:

Confirm your password:

[Done]

16. Kemudian setting SSH

SSH Setup

[Help]

You can choose to install the OpenSSH server package to enable secure remote access to your server.

☐ Install OpenSSH server

Import SSH identity:
You can import your SSH keys from GitHub or Launchpad.

Import Username:

☒ Allow password authentication over SSH

[Done]

[Back]

17. Kemudian setting fitur

```
Featured Server Snaps [ Help ]

These are popular snaps in server environments. Select or deselect with SPACE, press ENTER to see more details of the package, publisher and versions available.

[ ] microk8s canonical✓ Kubernetes for workstations and appliances
[ ] nextcloud nextcloud✓ Nextcloud Server - A safe home for all your data
[ ] wekan xet? The open-source kanban
[ ] kata-containers katacontainers✓ Build lightweight VMs that seamlessly plug into the containers ecosystem
[ ] docker canonical Docker container runtime
[ ] canonical-livepatch canonical Canonical Livepatch Client
[ ] rocketchat-server rocketchat✓ Rocket.Chat server
[ ] mosquitto mosquitto Eclipse Mosquitto MQTT broker
[ ] etcd canonical Resilient key-value store by CoreOS
[ ] powershell microsoft-powershell✓ PowerShell for every system!
[ ] sabnzbd safihre SABnzbd
[ ] wormhole snapcrafters get things from one computer to another, safely
[ ] aws-cli aws Universal Command Line Interface for Amazon Web Services
[ ] google-cloud-sdk google-cloud-sdk✓ Google Cloud SDK
[ ] scli softlayer Python based SoftLayer API Tool.
[ ] doctl digitalocean✓ The official DigitalOcean command line interface
[ ] conjure-up conjure-up Package runtime for conjure-up spells
[ ] postgresql10 cmd PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source object-relational database system.
[ ] heroku heroku✓ CLI client for Heroku
[ ] keepalived keepalived-project✓ High availability VRRP/BFD and load-balancing for Linux
[ ] prometheus canonical The Prometheus monitoring system and time series database
[ ] juju canonical Juju - a model-driven operator lifecycle manager for K8s and machines

[ Done ]
[ Back ]
```

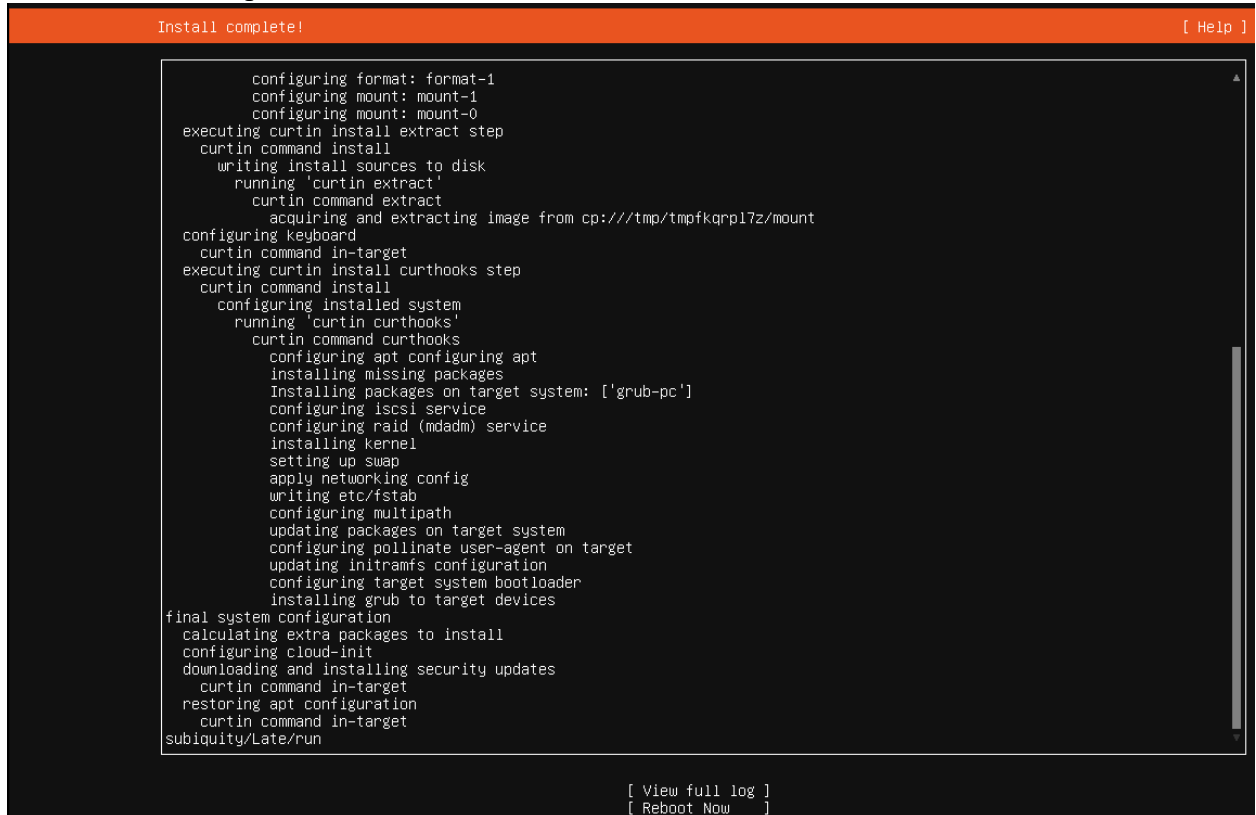
18. Kemudian proses instal berjalan

```
Installing system [ Help ]

subiquity/late/apply_autoinstall_config
configuring apt
curtin command in-target
installing system
executing curtin install initial step
executing curtin install partitioning step
curtin command install
configuring storage
running 'curtin block-meta simple'
curtin command block-meta
removing previous storage devices
configuring disk: disk-sda
configuring partition: partition-0
configuring partition: partition-1
configuring format: format-0
configuring partition: partition-2
configuring lvm_voigroup: lvm_voigroup-0
configuring lvm_partition: lvm_partition-0
configuring format: format-1
configuring mount: mount-1
configuring mount: mount-0
executing curtin install extract step
curtin command install
writing install sources to disk
running 'curtin extract'
curtin command extract
acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tpmfkqrpl7z/mount
configuring keyboard
curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
curtin command install
configuring installed system
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
Installing packages on target system: ['grub-pc']
configuring iscsi service
configuring raid (mdadm) service
installing kernel \

[ View full log ]
```

19. Kemudian setelah proses instalasi selesai klik **Reboot**

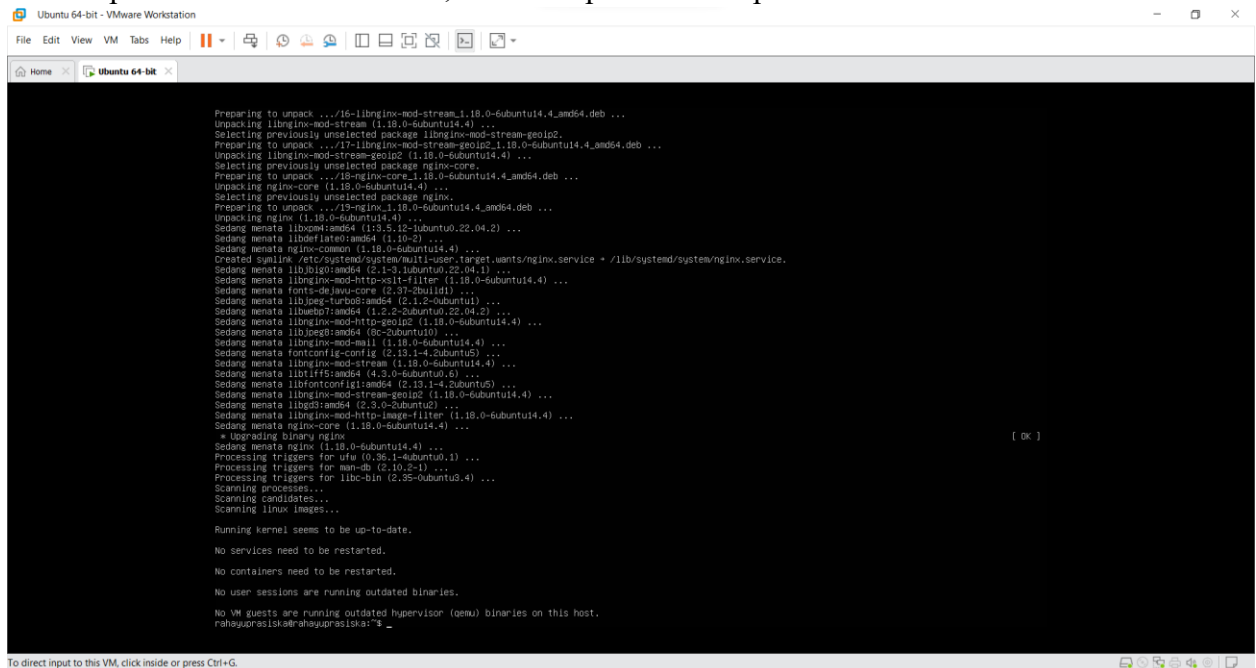


```
Install complete! [ Help ]

configuring format: format-1
configuring mount: mount-1
configuring mount: mount-0
executing curtin install extract step
curtin command install
writing install sources to disk
running 'curtin extract'
curtin command extract
acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/fkqrpl7z/mount
configuring keyboard
curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
curtin command install
configuring installed system
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
Installing packages on target system: ['grub-pc']
configuring iscsi service
configuring raid (mdadm) service
installing kernel
setting up swap
apply networking config
writing etc/fstab
configuring multipath
updating packages on target system
configuring pollinate user-agent on target
updating initramfs configuration
configuring target system bootloader
installing grub to target devices
final system configuration
calculating extra packages to install
configuring cloud-init
downloading and installing security updates
curtin command in-target
restoring apt configuration
curtin command in-target
subiquity/Late/run

[ View full log ]
[ Reboot Now ]
```

20. Setelah proses reboot telah selesai, maka tampilan akan seperti ini



```
Ubuntu 64-bit - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home x Ubuntu 64-bit

Preparing to unpack .../16-libnginx-mod-stream_1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4_and64.deb ...
Unpacking libnginx-mod-stream (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libnginx-mod-stream-geoip2.
Preparing to unpack .../17-libnginx-mod-stream-geoip2_1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4_and64.deb ...
Unpacking libnginx-mod-stream-geoip2 (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Selecting previously unselected package nginx-core.
Preparing to unpack .../18-nginx-core_1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4_and64.deb ...
Unpacking nginx-core (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Selecting previously unselected package nginx.
Preparing to unpack .../19-nginx_1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4_and64.deb ...
Unpacking nginx (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up libbrotli1:amd64 (1:1.0.9-2ubuntu0.22.04.2) ...
Setting up libdeflate0:amd64 (1.10-2) ...
Setting up nginx-common (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service → /lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
Setting up libbrotli0:amd64 (1.0.9-2ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up font-dejavu-core (2:37-2build1) ...
Setting up libjpeg-turbo8:amd64 (2.1.2-0ubuntu1) ...
Setting up libbrotli1:amd64 (1.0.9-2ubuntu0.22.04.2) ...
Setting up libnginx-mod-http-geoip2 (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up libjpeg8:amd64 (8c-2ubuntu10) ...
Setting up libnginx-mod-mail (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up fontconfig-config (2:13.1-4.2ubuntu5) ...
Setting up libnginx-mod-stream (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up liblfrf1:amd64 (4.3.0-6ubuntu6) ...
Setting up libfontconfig1:amd64 (2:13.1-4.2ubuntu5) ...
Setting up libnginx-mod-stream-geoip2 (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up libgd3:amd64 (2.3.0-6ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libnginx-mod-http-image-filter (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Setting up nginx-core (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
[ OK ]
Setting up nginx (1.18.0-6ubuntu14.4) ...
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36.1-6ubuntu0.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.4) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning candidates...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

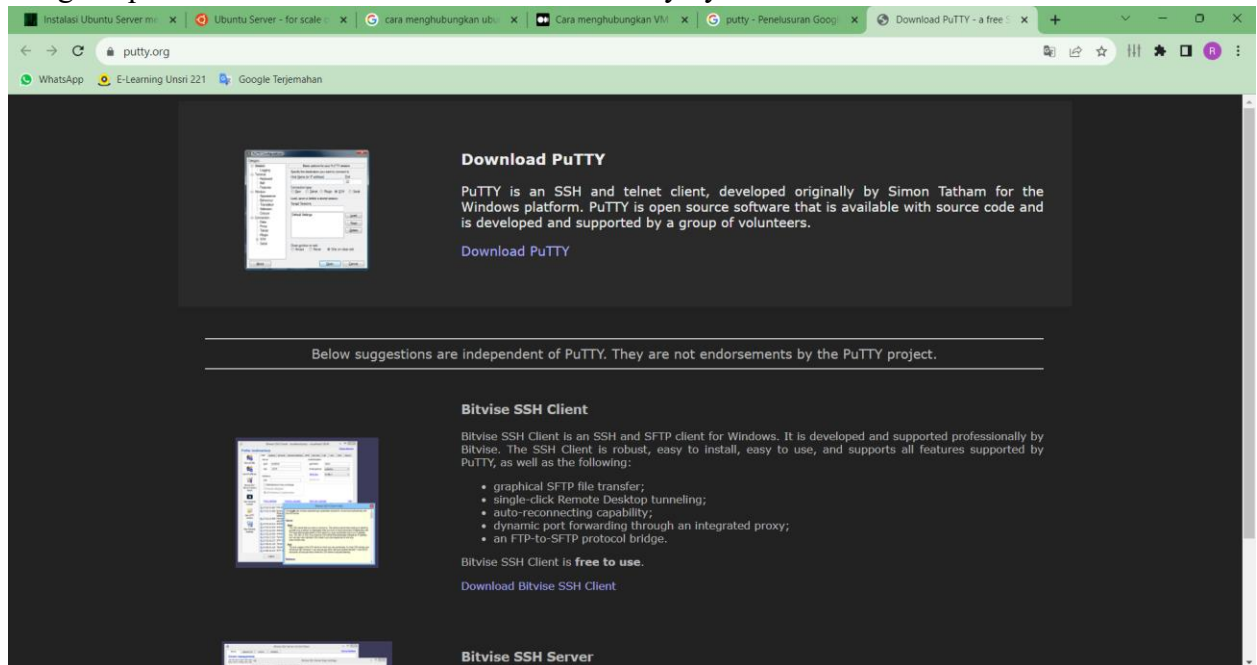
No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
mahayusiskakmahayusiskak:~$
```

MASUK/LOGIN VM (UBUNTU SERVER) KE SSH (PUTTY)

1. Langkah pertama adalah melakukan download Putty nya terlebih dahulu



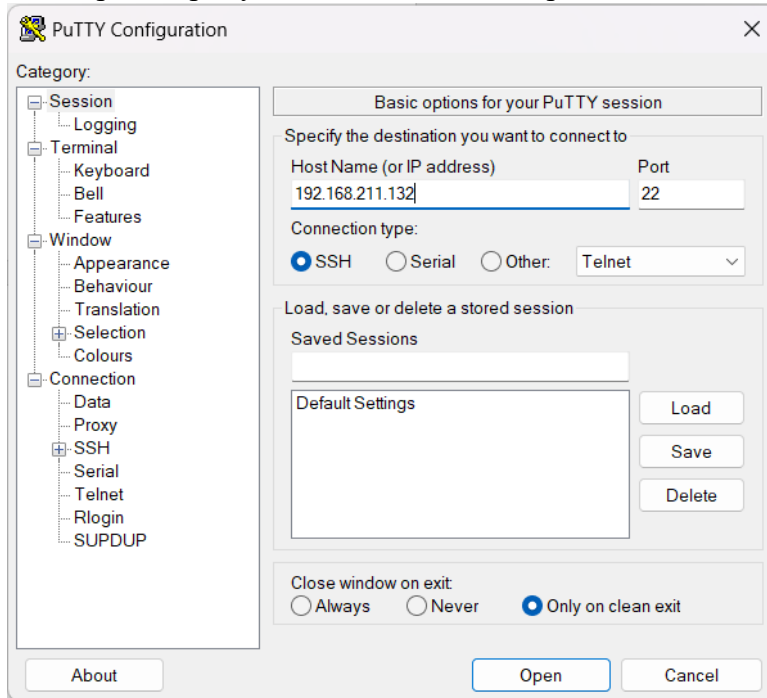
2. Setelah Putty sudah terdownload, maka selanjutnya buka virtual machine lalu ketik \$ifconfig -a untuk mengetahui ip kita, disini ip yang tertera adalah 192.168.211.132

```
valid_ip=1 for ever; prechecked_ip=1 for ever;
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ ifconfig -a
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.211.132  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.211.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe77:5add  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:77:5a:dd  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 27735  bytes 39909840 (39.9 MB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 3584  bytes 277360 (277.3 KB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

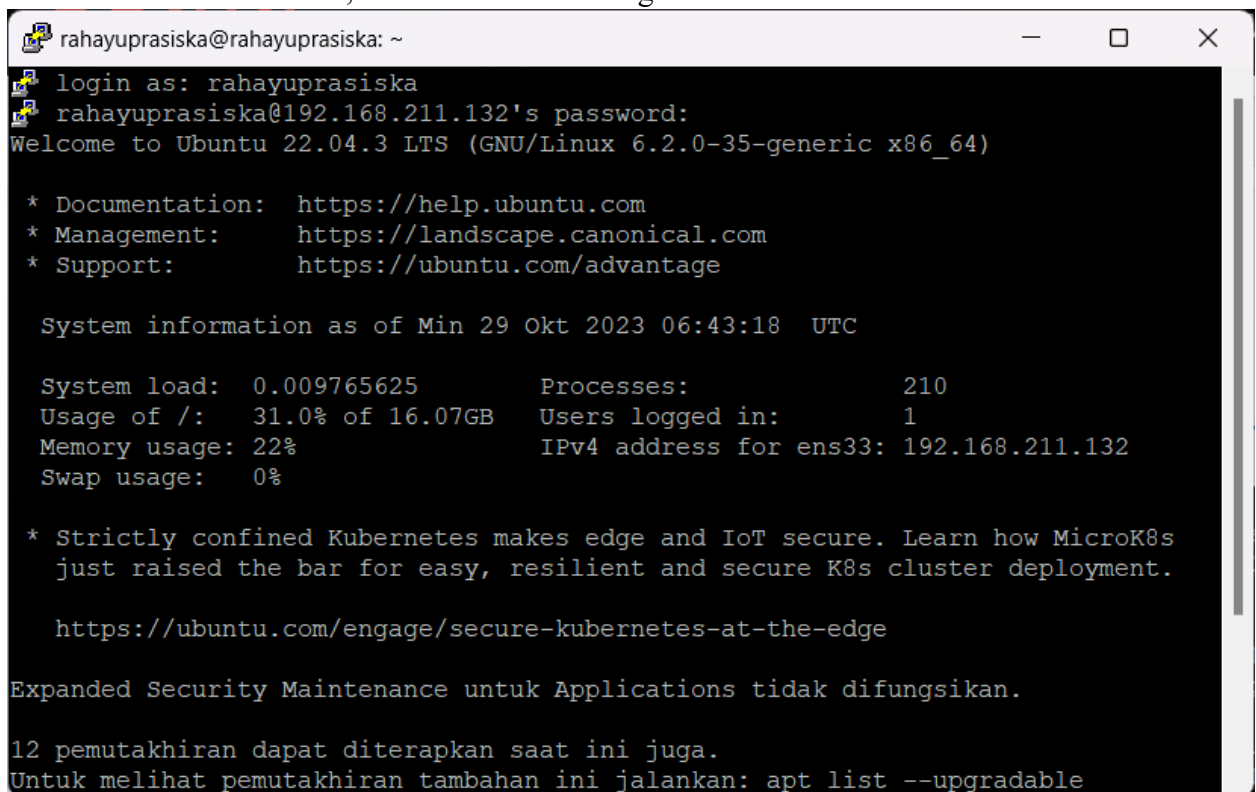
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 220  bytes 25965 (25.9 KB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 220  bytes 25965 (25.9 KB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$
```

3. Buka aplikasi putty, dan masukan alamat ip 192.168.211.132



4. Setelah berhasil, maka kita akan diminta memasukkan username dan password yang telah kita buat di Ubuntu Server, dan berhasil terhubung



MELAKUKAN INSTALASI WORDPRESS DI UBUNTU SERVER MENGGUNAKAN MYSQL DAN APACHE 2

Langkah 1: Update Repository Ubuntu

1. Jalankan perintah di bawah ini pada jendela Terminal di ubuntu server: `sudo apt update`

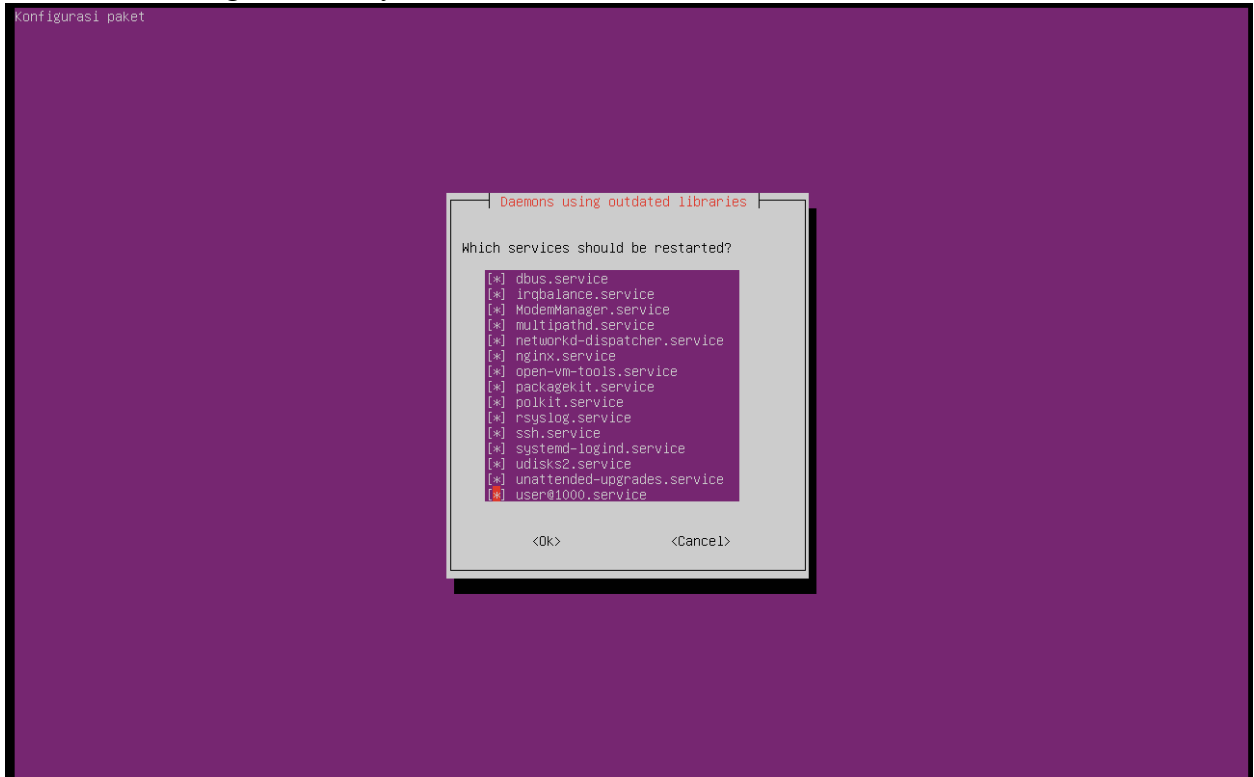
```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for rahayuprasiska:
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Get:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Fetched 229 kB in 1s (166 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
12 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$
```

2. Jalankan perintah di bawah ini pada jendela Terminal `sudo apt upgrade`

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
#
# Canonical released microcode updates for both Intel (CVE-2022-40982) and AMD
# (CVE-2023-20593). 'Unattended upgrades' provide security updates by default.
# Ensure it remains enabled to always get all updates as they become available.
#
The following packages will be upgraded:
  bind9-dnsutils bind9-host bind9-libs distro-info-data libnss-systemd libpam-systemd libsystemd0 libudev1 systemd systemd-sysv systemd-timesyncd udev
12 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 8.370 kB of archives.
After this operation, 5.223 kB disk space will be freed.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libnss-systemd amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [133 kB]
Get:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libsystemd0 amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [318 kB]
Get:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 systemd-timesyncd amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [31,2 kB]
Get:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 systemd-sysv amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [10,5 kB]
Get:5 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libpam-systemd amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [203 kB]
Get:6 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 systemd amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [4.581 kB]
Get:7 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 udev amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [1.557 kB]
Get:8 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libudev1 amd64 249.11-0ubuntu3.11 [78,0 kB]
Get:9 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 distro-info-data all 0.52ubuntu0.5 [5.030 B]
Get:10 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 bind9-host amd64 1:9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 [52,5 kB]
Get:11 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 bind9-dnsutils amd64 1:9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 [157 kB]
Get:12 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 bind9-libs amd64 1:9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 [1.244 kB]
Fetched 8.370 kB in 7s (1.129 kB/s)
(Sedang membaca basis data ... 75883 berkas atau direktori telah terpasang.)
Preparing to unpack .../libnss-systemd_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libnss-systemd:amd64 (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Preparing to unpack .../libsystemd0_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libsystemd0:amd64 (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
(Sedang menata libsystemd0:amd64 (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) ...
(Sedang membaca basis data ... 75883 berkas atau direktori telah terpasang.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-systemd-timesyncd_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking systemd-timesyncd (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Preparing to unpack .../1-systemd-sysv_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking systemd-sysv (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Preparing to unpack .../2-libpam-systemd_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libpam-systemd:amd64 (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Preparing to unpack .../3-systemd_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking systemd (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Preparing to unpack .../4-udev_249.11-0ubuntu3.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking udev (249.11-0ubuntu3.11) over (249.11-0ubuntu3.10) ...
```

```
Progress: [ 31%] [#####.....]
```

3. Melakukan konfigurasi library, dan ceklist semua



Langkah 2: Install Apache2

1. Jalankan perintah sudo apt install nginx untuk memulai penginstalan Apache 2

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo apt install apache2
[sudo] password for rahayuprasiska:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.52-1ubuntu4.6).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo service apache2 status
* apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-10-30 00:48:15 UTC; 1min 56s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 761 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 834 (apache2)
     Tasks: 55 (limit: 2158)
    Memory: 7.5M
       CPU: 179ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─834 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─843 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─844 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Oct 30 00:48:14 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Oct 30 00:48:15 rahayuprasiska apachectl[787]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set th
Oct 30 00:48:15 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-17/17 (END)
```

2. Selanjutnya, aktifkan Nginx dengan dua perintah di bawah:

sudo systemctl start apache2

sudo systemctl enable apache2

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo systemctl start apache2
[sudo] password for rahayuprasiska:
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo systemctl enable apache2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$
```

3. Untuk memastikan bahwa Apache2 telah benar-benar aktif, bisa menuliskan command yang satu ini:

sudo systemctl status apache2

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-10-30 00:48:15 UTC; 1h 54min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 834 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 2158)
   Memory: 7.7M
      CPU: 819ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─ 834 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─ 2952 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─ 2953 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Okt 30 02:29:45 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
Okt 30 02:32:08 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server...
Okt 30 02:32:08 rahayuprasiska apachectl[2809]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully
Okt 30 02:32:08 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
Okt 30 02:32:42 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server...
Okt 30 02:32:42 rahayuprasiska apachectl[2872]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully
Okt 30 02:32:42 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
Okt 30 02:37:42 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server...
Okt 30 02:37:42 rahayuprasiska apachectl[2951]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully
Okt 30 02:37:42 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-28...skipping...
```


Langkah 3: Install PHP dan Modul yang berjalan di Apache2

1. sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
php is already the newest version (2:8.1+92ubuntu1).
php-mysql is already the newest version (2:8.1+92ubuntu1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7 libmecab2 libprotobuf-lite23 mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php8.1
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php libapache2-mod-php8.1
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 1.769 kB of archives.
After this operation, 5.422 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libapache2-mod-php8.1 amd64 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14 [1.766 kB]
Get:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libapache2-mod-php all 2:8.1+92ubuntu1 [2.898 B]
Fetched 1.769 kB in 4s (399 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libapache2-mod-php8.1.
(Sedang membaca basis data ... 77814 berkas atau direktori telah terpasang.)
Preparing to unpack .../libapache2-mod-php8.1_8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libapache2-mod-php8.1 (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libapache2-mod-php.
Preparing to unpack .../libapache2-mod-php_2%3a8.1+92ubuntu1_all.deb ...
Unpacking libapache2-mod-php (2:8.1+92ubuntu1) ...
Sedang menata libapache2-mod-php8.1 (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14) ...

Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/apache2/php.ini with new version
Module mpm_event disabled.
Enabling module mpm_prefork.
apache2_switch_mpm Switch to prefork
apache2_invoke: Enable module php8.1
Sedang menata libapache2-mod-php (2:8.1+92ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for libapache2-mod-php8.1 (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
```

2. Setelah instalasi, pastikan PHP bekerja dengan Apache dengan baik:

sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
libapache2-mod-php is already the newest version (2:8.1+92ubuntu1).
php is already the newest version (2:8.1+92ubuntu1).
php-mysql is already the newest version (2:8.1+92ubuntu1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7 libmecab2 libprotobuf-lite23 mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$
```

3. Setelah instalasi, pastikan PHP bekerja dengan Apache dengan baik:

sudo systemctl restart apache2

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$
```

Langkah 4 : Instal Database Server (MySQL):

1. Berikut contoh penggunaan Mysql:

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo apt install mariadb-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
mariadb-server is already the newest version (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7 libmecab2 libprotobuf-lite23 mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$
```

2. Setelah instalasi selesai, amankan instalasi mysql:

`sudo mysql_secure_installation`

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo 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
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.

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

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

3. Buat Database dan Pengguna Database Log masuk ke mysql sebagai root:

`sudo mysql`

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ sudo mysql
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 46
Server version: 10.6.12-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 Ubuntu 22.04

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)]>
```

4. Buat database baru dan pengguna database untuk WordPress. Gantilah `nama_database`, `nama_pengguna`, dan `password_pengguna`

`CREATE DATABASE nama_database;`

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE rahayu_database;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,004 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

5. CREATE USER 'nama_pengguna'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password_pengguna';

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON wordpress_db.* TO 'rahayuprasiska'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'rahayu';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> █
```

6. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON rahayu_database.* TO 'rahayuprasiska'@'localhost';

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON rahayu_database.* TO 'rahayuprasiska'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,008 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> █
```

7. FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

```
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,003 sec)
```

8. EXIT;

```
MariaDB [(none)]> EXIT;
Bye
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:~$ █
```

Langkah 5: Install WordPress dengan Nginx

1. Untuk memulai, masuk ke direktori /var/www/html dengan perintah:

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
root@rahayuprasiska:/home/rahayuprasiska# cd /var/www/html
root@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html# _
```

2. Selanjutnya, download file paket WordPress menggunakan command berikut:

sudo wget <https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz>

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2023-10-30 03:09:41-- 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.1'

latest.tar.gz.1 100%[=====] 22,38M 1,94MB/s in 18s

2023-10-30 03:10:02 (1,22 MB/s) - 'latest.tar.gz.1' saved [23465047/23465047]

rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

3. Setelah file paket WordPress terunduh, ekstrak file tersebut lewat perintah yang satu ini:

sudo tar -xzf latest.tar.gz

```
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
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

4. sudo mv wordpress nama_folder

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo mv wordpress rahayu_folder
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

Langkah 6: Konfigurasi WordPress:

1. Buat salinan file konfigurasi WordPress:

sudo cp /var/www/html/nama_folder/wp-config-sample.php
/var/www/html/nama_folder/wp-config.php

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo cp /var/www/html/rahayu_folder/wp-config-sample.php /var/www/html/rahayu_folder/wp-config.php
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

2. Selanjutnya, edit file wp-config.php:

`sudo nano /var/www/html/nama_folder/wp-config.php`

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo nano /var/www/html/rahayu_folder/wp-config.php
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

3. Ganti konfigurasi database dengan informasi yang sesuai yang telah Anda buat sebelumnya:

```
GNU nano 6.2 /var/www/html/rahayu fol
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the installation.
 * You don't have to use the web site, you can copy this file to "wp-config.php"
 * and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * * Database settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 *
 * @link https://wordpress.org/documentation/article/editing-wp-config-php/
 *
 * @package WordPress
 */

// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'rahayu_database' );

/** Database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'rahayuprasiska' );

/** Database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'rahayu' );

/** Database hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

/** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );

/** The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );

/**#@+
 * Authentication unique keys and salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases! You can generate these using
 * the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service}.
 */
```

4. Setel Hak Akses

Pastikan Apache memiliki hak akses yang tepat ke folder WordPress:

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/rahayu_folder
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

5. Konfigurasi Web Server

Buat konfigurasi server web Apache untuk mengarahkan permintaan ke WordPress. Buat file konfigurasi baru:

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/rahayu.conf
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

6. Isi Konfigurasi:

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@192.168.211.132
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/rahayu_folder
    ServerName 192.168.211.132
    ServerAlias 192.168.211.132
    <Directory /var/www/html/rahayu_folder/>
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>
    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

Langkah 7: Aktifkan Konfigurasi dan restart Apache

1. Aktifkan konfigurasi situs dan restart Apache:

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo a2ensite rahayu.conf
Site rahayu already enabled
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$

rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$
```

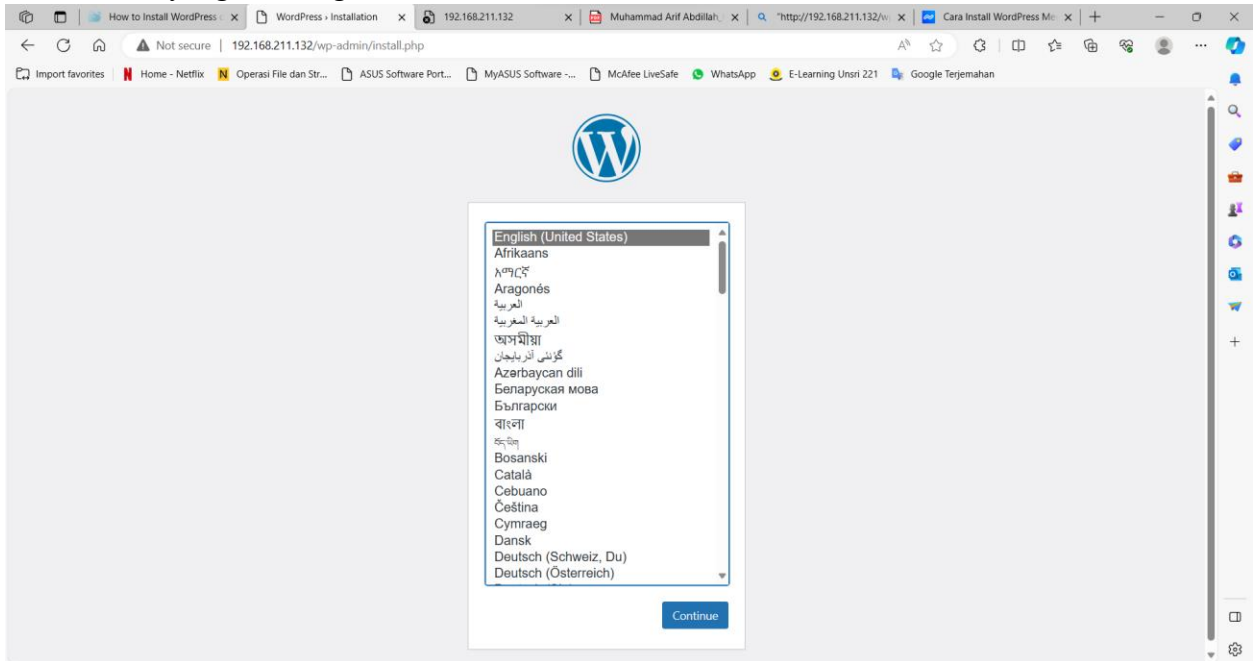
2. Cek status keaktifan apache2:

```
rahayuprasiska@rahayuprasiska:/var/www/html$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-10-30 03:38:56 UTC; 1min 12s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 4951 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 4955 (apache2)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 2158)
   Memory: 10.1M
      CPU: 159ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─4955 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─4956 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─4957 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                 └─4958 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   └─4959 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                     └─4960 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

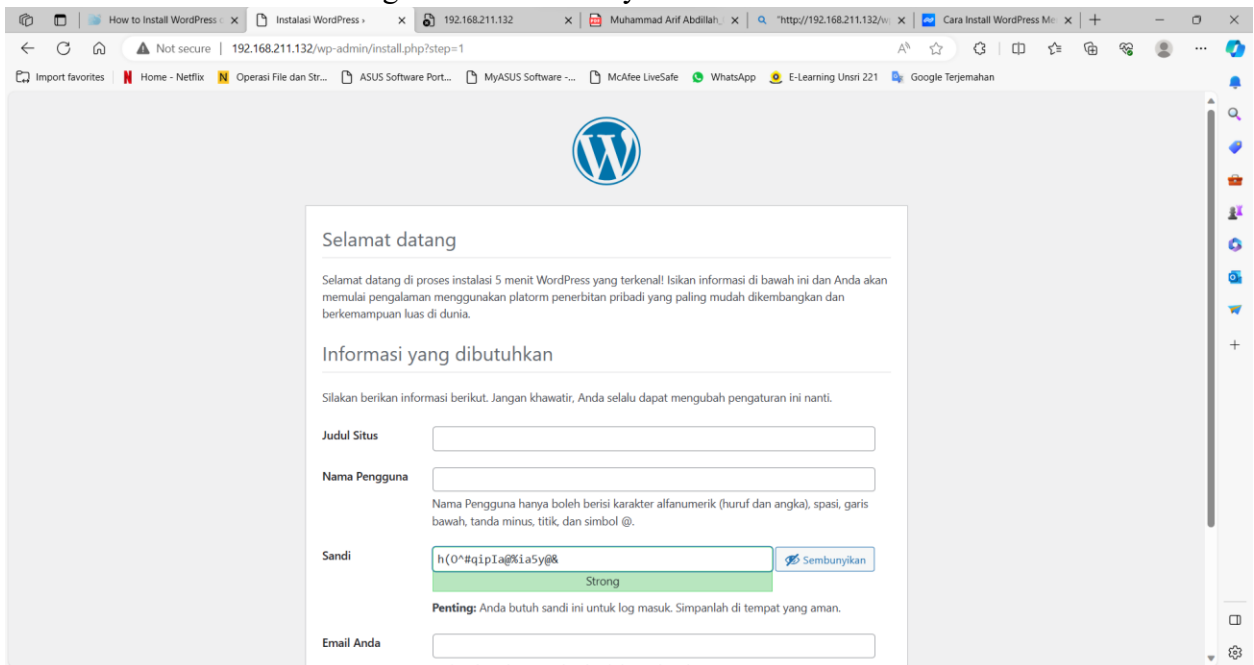
Okt 30 03:38:56 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Okt 30 03:38:56 rahayuprasiska apachectl[4954]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name,
Okt 30 03:38:56 rahayuprasiska systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-20/20 (END)
```

Langkah 8: Akses WordPress di Ubuntu Server

1. Buka web browser Anda dan ketikkan alamat domain atau alamat IP milik server Ubuntu.
Pilih bahasa yang akan digunakan di WordPress



2. Masukkan informasi untuk login ke WordPressnya



Selamat datang di proses instalasi 5 menit WordPress yang terkenal! Isikan informasi di bawah ini dan Anda akan memulai pengalaman menggunakan platform penerbitan pribadi yang paling mudah dikembangkan dan berkemampuan luas di dunia.

Informasi yang dibutuhkan

Silakan berikan informasi berikut. Jangan khawatir, Anda selalu dapat mengubah pengaturan ini nanti.

Judul Situs

Rahayu Prasiska

Nama Pengguna

rahayuprasiska

Nama Pengguna hanya boleh berisi karakter alfanumerik (huruf dan angka), spasi, garis bawah, tanda minus, titik, dan simbol @.

Sandi

.....

Show

Strong

Penting: Anda butuh sandi ini untuk log masuk. Simpanlah di tempat yang aman.

Email Anda

rahayuprasiska2021@gmail.com

Periksa ulang alamat email Anda sebelum melanjutkan.

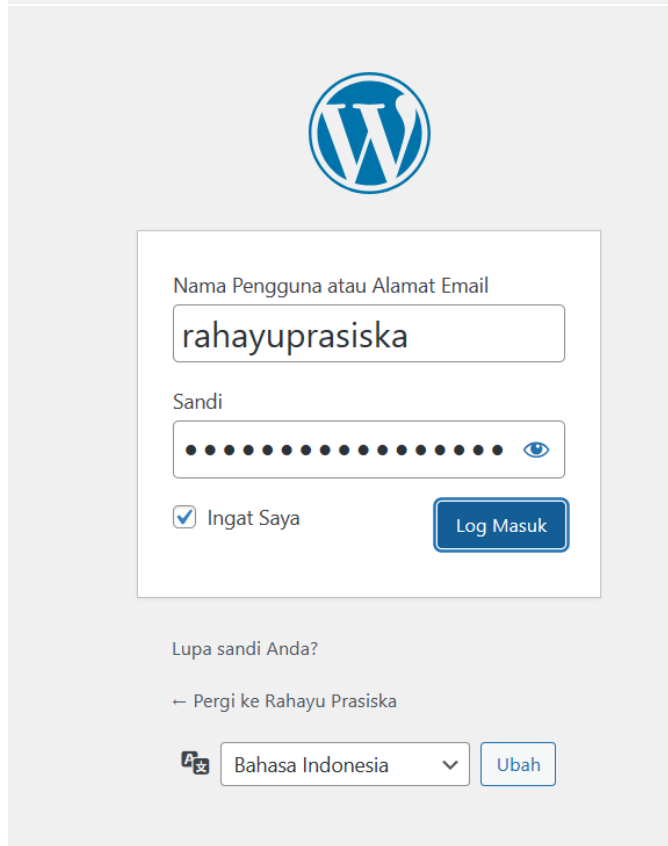
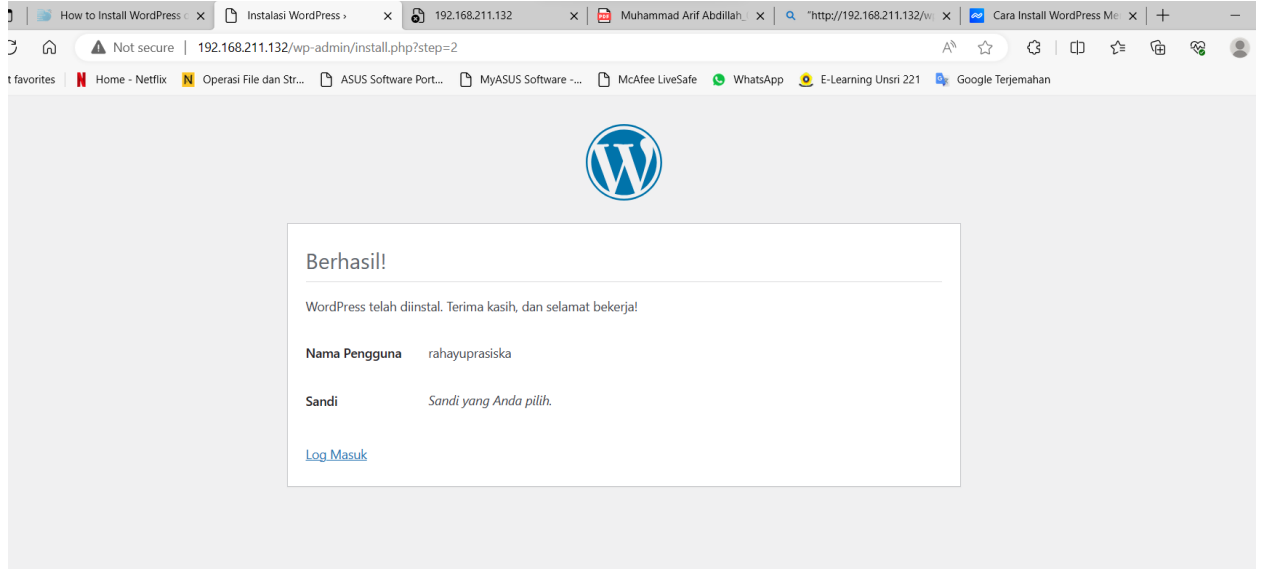
Ketampakan di
Mesin Pencari

☒ Halangi mesin pencari untuk mengindeks situs ini

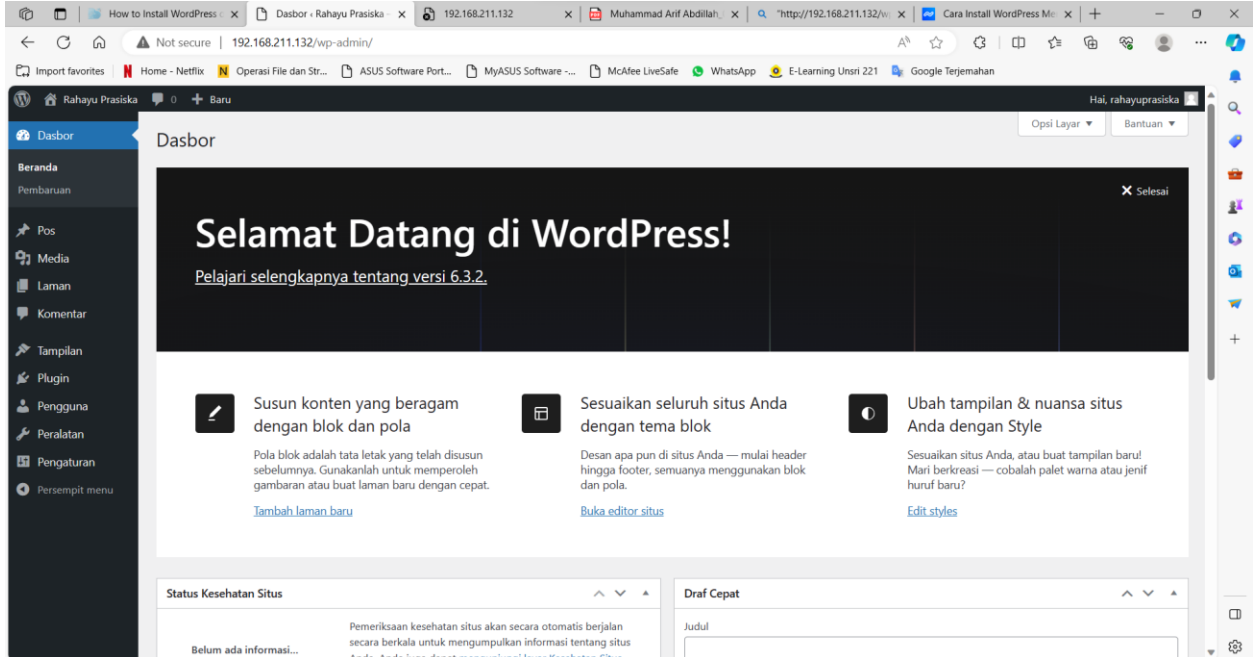
Sepenuhnya tergantung mesin pencari untuk menghormati permintaan ini.

Instal WordPress

3. Masukkan Nama pengguna dan sandi yang telah saya buat sebelumnya



4. Ini adalah tampilan pertama ketika kita berhasil login di akun WordPress



5. Berikut adalah tampilan WordPress yang telah saya buat

