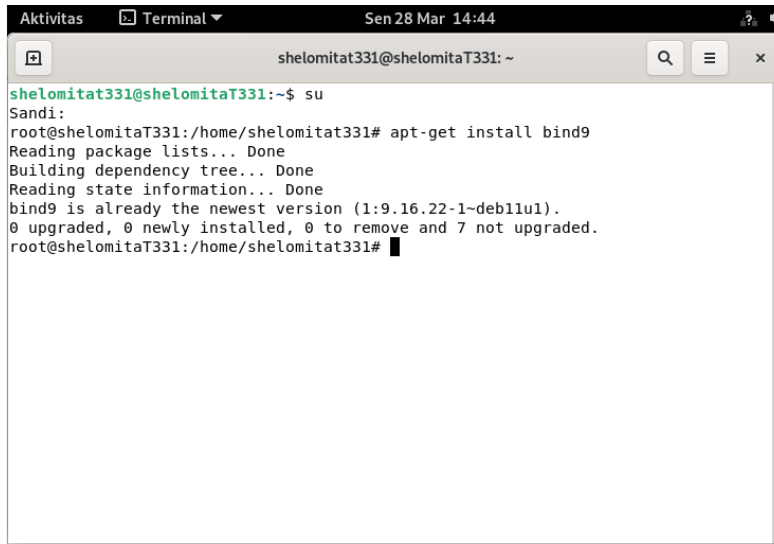


Judul :

Bind9

Laporan Hasil Tugas Praktikum :

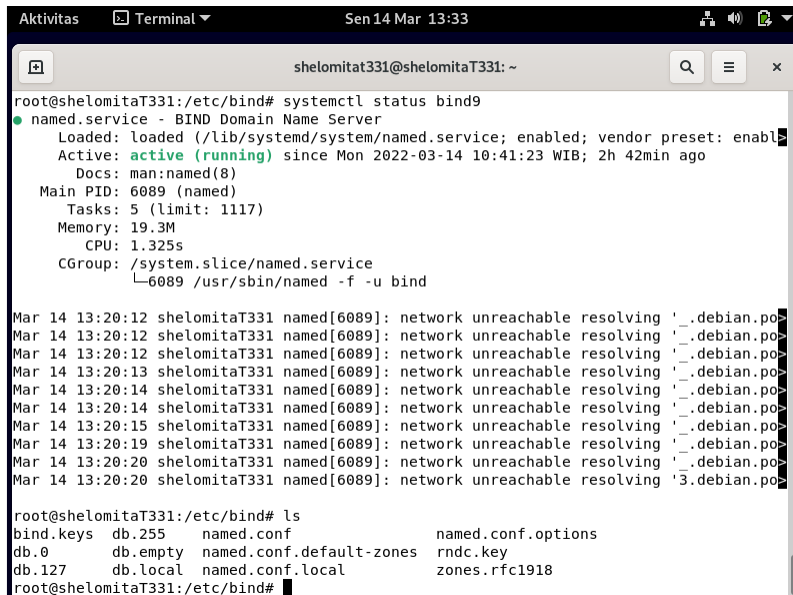
1. Ketikkan “apt-get install bind9”



A terminal window titled 'Aktivitas Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Sen 28 Mar 14:44'. The user 'shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~' has executed the command 'su' to become root. Then, the command 'apt-get install bind9' is run. The output shows that bind9 is already the newest version (1:9.16.22-1~deb11u1) and no packages need to be upgraded. The prompt returns to root@shelomitaT331:~/home/shelomitat331#.

```
shelomitat331@shelomitaT331:~$ su
Sandi:
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# apt-get install bind9
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
bind9 is already the newest version (1:9.16.22-1~deb11u1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 7 not upgraded.
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331#
```

2. Kemudian ketikkan “systemctl status bind9”



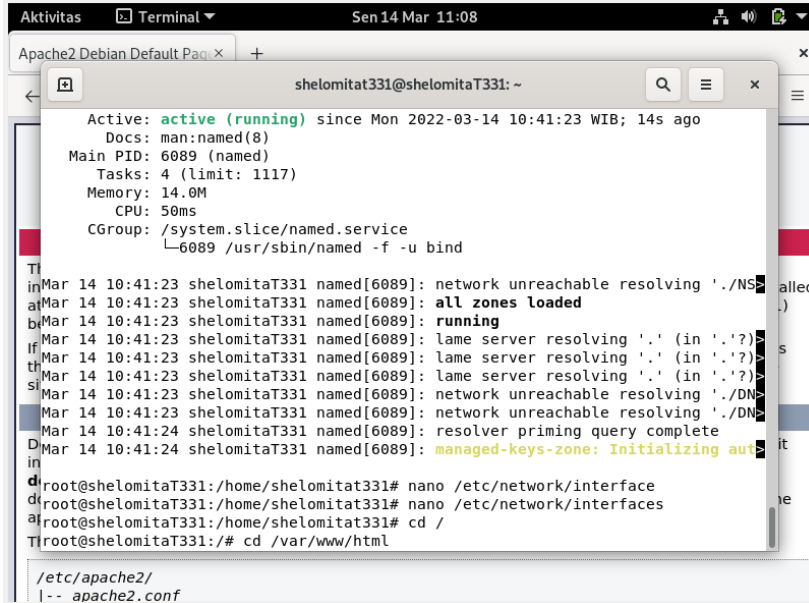
A terminal window titled 'Aktivitas Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Sen 14 Mar 13:33'. The user 'shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~' is in the directory '/etc/bind' and runs 'systemctl status bind9'. The output shows the 'named.service' is active (running) since Mon 2022-03-14 10:41:23 WIB. Below this, there are several log messages from 'named[6089]' indicating 'network unreachable resolving'. Finally, the user runs 'ls' in the same directory, listing various configuration files like 'bind.keys', 'db.255', 'named.conf', etc.

```
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# systemctl status bind9
● named.service - BIND Domain Name Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; vendor preset: enable)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-03-14 10:41:23 WIB; 2h 42min ago
     Docs: man:named(8)
   Main PID: 6089 (named)
      Tasks: 5 (limit: 1117)
     Memory: 19.3M
        CPU: 1.325s
    CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
            └─6089 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Mar 14 13:20:12 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:12 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:12 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:13 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:14 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:14 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:15 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:19 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:20 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po
Mar 14 13:20:20 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '3.debian.po

root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# ls
bind.keys  db.255    named.conf      named.conf.options
db.0       db.empty  named.conf.default-zones  rndc.key
db.127    db.local  named.conf.local  zones.rfc1918
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind#
```

3. Kemudian ketikkan “nano /etc/network/interfaces” >>> “cd /” >>> “cd /var/www/html”



A terminal window titled "shelomita331@shelomitaT331: ~" showing system logs and commands. The logs include the start of the 'named' service, network status messages, and DNS resolver priming. The user enters the following commands: `nano /etc/network/interface`, `nano /etc/network/interfaces`, `cd /`, and `cd /var/www/html`. The terminal also shows the contents of `/etc/apache2/` as `l-- apache2.conf`.

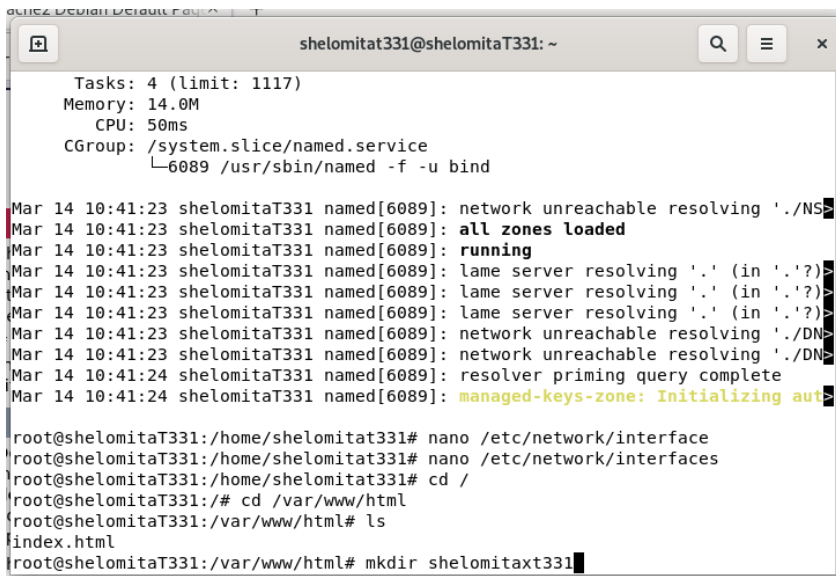
```
Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-03-14 10:41:23 WIB; 14s ago
Docs: man:named(8)
Main PID: 6089 (named)
Tasks: 4 (limit: 1117)
Memory: 14.0M
CPU: 50ms
CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
└─6089 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './NS
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: all zones loaded
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: running
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in '.?')>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in '.?')>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in '.?')>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: resolver priming query complete
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: managed-keys-zone: Initializing aut

root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomita331# nano /etc/network/interface
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomita331# nano /etc/network/interfaces
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomita331# cd /
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /var/www/html

/etc/apache2/
l-- apache2.conf
```

4. Ketikkan “ls” >>> “mkdir (nama anda)”



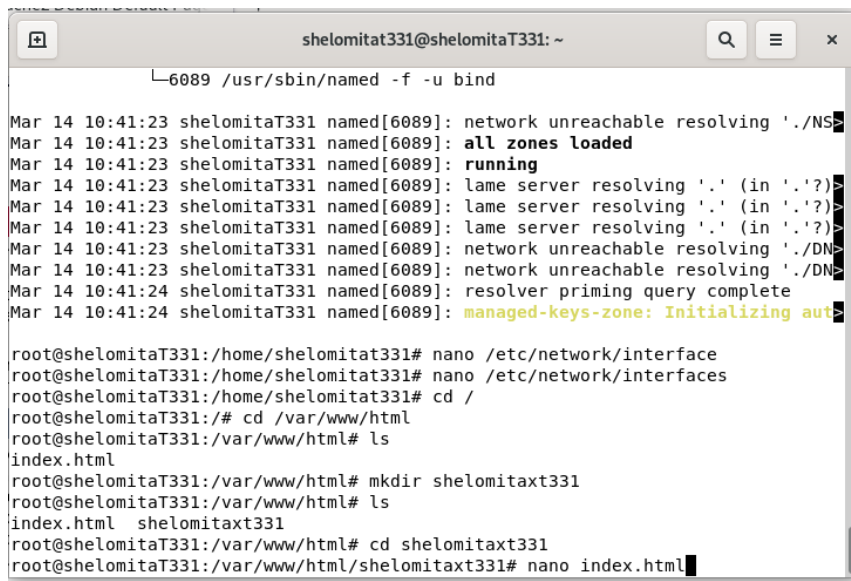
A terminal window titled "shelomita331@shelomitaT331: ~" showing the continuation of the previous session. The user enters the following commands: `ls` and `mkdir shelomitaxt331`. The terminal shows the directory listing of `/var/www/html` containing `index.html`.

```
Tasks: 4 (limit: 1117)
Memory: 14.0M
CPU: 50ms
CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
└─6089 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './NS
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: all zones loaded
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: running
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in '.?')>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in '.?')>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in '.?')>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: resolver priming query complete
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: managed-keys-zone: Initializing aut

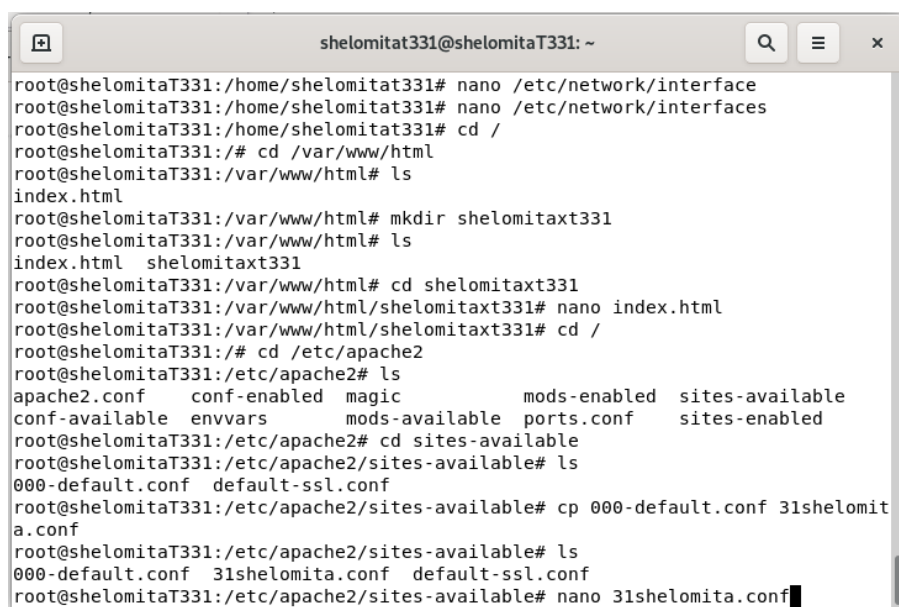
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomita331# nano /etc/network/interface
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomita331# nano /etc/network/interfaces
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomita331# cd /
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /var/www/html
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# ls
index.html
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# mkdir shelomitaxt331
```

5. Kemudian ketikkan “ls” >>> “cd (nama anda)” >>> “nano index.html”
Lalu buat coding html sederhana



```
shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~  
-6089 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './NS>  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: all zones loaded  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: running  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in './?>  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in './?>  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in './?>  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN>  
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN>  
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: resolver priming query complete  
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: managed-keys-zone: Initializing aut>  
  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# nano /etc/network/interface  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# nano /etc/network/interfaces  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# cd /  
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /var/www/html  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# ls  
index.html  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# mkdir shelomitax331  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# ls  
index.html  shelomitax331  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# cd shelomitax331  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html/shelomitax331# nano index.html
```

6. Ketikkan ketikan “cd” / >>> “ls” >>> “cd sites-available” >>> “ls” >>> “cp 000-default.conf nama dan kelas anda.conf” >>> “lf” >>> “nano nama dan kelas anda.conf”



```
shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# nano /etc/network/interface  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# nano /etc/network/interfaces  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# cd /  
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /var/www/html  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# ls  
index.html  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# mkdir shelomitax331  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# ls  
index.html  shelomitax331  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# cd shelomitax331  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html/shelomitax331# nano index.html  
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html/shelomitax331# cd /  
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /etc/apache2  
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/apache2# ls  
apache2.conf  conf-enabled  magic  mods-enabled  sites-available  
conf-available  envvars  mods-available  ports.conf  sites-enabled  
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/apache2# cd sites-available  
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls  
000-default.conf  default-ssl.conf  
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cp 000-default.conf 31shelomita  
a.conf  
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls  
000-default.conf  31shelomita.conf  default-ssl.conf  
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano 31shelomita.conf
```

7. Ganti webmaster@domain anda >> tambahkan di documentroot /var/www/html/nama kelas absen anda >> ketikan serveralias domain anda

Aktivitas Terminal Sen 14 Mar 11:51

192.168.0.10/shelomitat331 x + shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~

```

GNU nano 5.4 31shelomita.conf *
<VirtualHost *:80>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) the
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

ServerAdmin webmaster@gasukasayur.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/shelomitat331
serveralias www.gasukasayur.com

# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
# modules, e.g.
#LogLevel info ssl:warn

Nama File untuk di-Tulis: 31shelomita.conf
^G Help      M-D Format DOS  M-A Tambah     M-B Backup File
^C Batal     M-M Format Mac  M-P Tambah     ^T Browse

```

8. Penjelasan : ketikan `cd .. >> cd sites-enabled >> ls >> cp nama absen.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled >> cd sites-available >> cd .. >> cd sites-available >> cp nama absen anda.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled >> cd .. >> cd sites-enabled >> ls >> rm 000-default.conf >> systemctl restart apache2 >> cd /var/www/html >> ls`

shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~

```

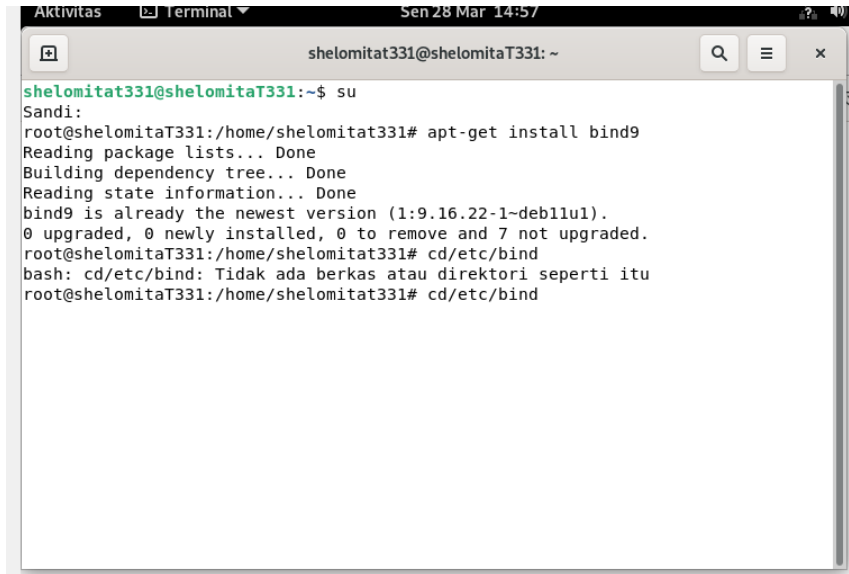
Docs: man:named(8)
Main PID: 6089 (named)
Tasks: 4 (limit: 1117)
Memory: 14.0M
CPU: 50ms
CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
└─6089 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './NS>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: all zones loaded
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: running
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in './?>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in './?>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: lame server resolving '.' (in './?>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN>
Mar 14 10:41:23 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving './DN>
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: resolver priming query complete
Mar 14 10:41:24 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: managed-keys-zone: Initializing aut>

root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# nano /etc/network/interface
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# nano /etc/network/interfaces
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# cd /
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /var/www/html
root@shelomitaT331:/var/www/html# ls

```

9. ketikan `cd /etc/bind`



```
shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~  
shelomitat331@shelomitaT331:~$ su  
Sandi:  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# apt-get install bind9  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
bind9 is already the newest version (1:9.16.22-1-deb11u1).  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 7 not upgraded.  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# cd/etc/bind  
bash: cd/etc/bind: Tidak ada berkas atau direktori seperti itu  
root@shelomitaT331:/home/shelomitat331# cd/etc/bind
```

10. ketikan `ls -> cp db.local db.nama kelas anda -> ls -> cp db.127 db.ip terakhir -> ls -> cd .. -> cd /etc/bind -> nano named.conf.default-zones`

```
Aktivitas Terminal Sen 14 Mar 13:54
shelomita331@shelomitaT331: ~
CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
└─6089 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Mar 14 13:20:12 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:12 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:12 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:13 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:14 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:14 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:15 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:19 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:20 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '_._.debian.po>
Mar 14 13:20:20 shelomitaT331 named[6089]: network unreachable resolving '3.debian.po>

root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# ls
bind.keys  db.255  named.conf  named.conf.options
db.0       db.empty named.conf.default-zones  rndc.key
db.127     db.local named.conf.local  zones.rfc191root@srootrorooroot@rootroor
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# cp db.local db.shelomitat3
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# cp db.127 db.10
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# cd ..
root@shelomitaT331:/etc# cd /
root@shelomitaT331:/# cd /etc/bind
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# ls
bind.keys  db.127  db.local  named.conf.default-zones  rndc.key
db.0       db.255  db.shelomitat3  named.conf.local  zones.rfc1918
db.10     db.empty  named.conf  named.conf.options
root@shelomitaT331:/etc/bind# nano named.conf.default-zones
```

11. ganti ip anda dan nama kelas anda

```
Aktivitas Terminal Sen 14 Mar 14:35
shelomita331@shelomitaT331: ~
GNU nano 5.4 named.conf.default-zones
// prime the server with knowledge of the root servers
zone "." {
    type hint;
    file "/usr/share/dns/root.hints";
};

// be authoritative for the localhost forward and reverse zones, and for
// broadcast zones as per RFC 1912

zone "gasukasayur.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.shelomitat3";
};

zone "192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.10";
};

zone "0.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.0";
};

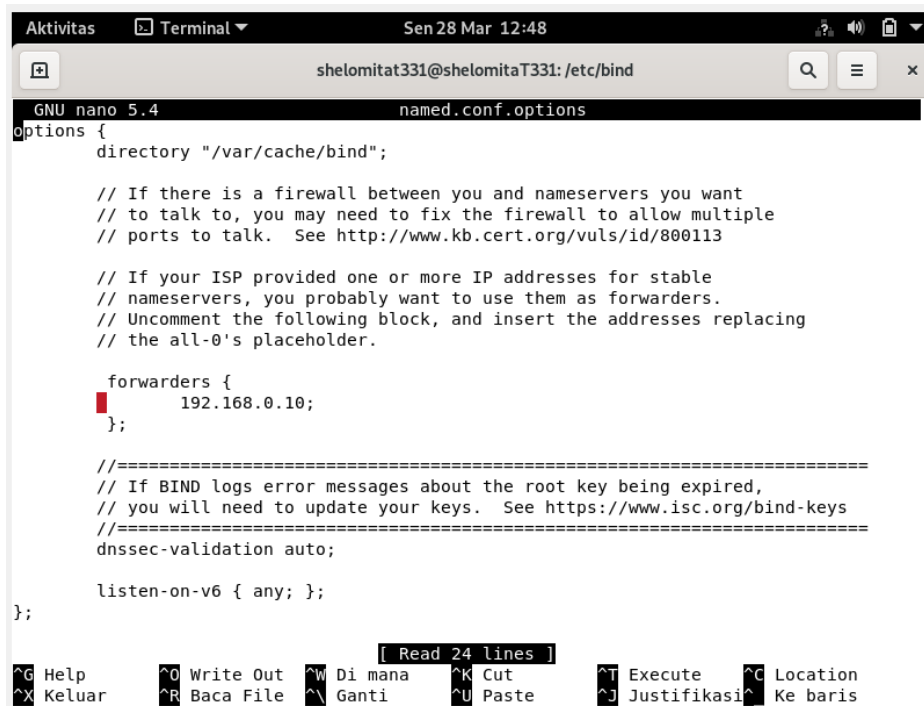
[ Read 30 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Di mana   ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Keluar    ^R Baca File ^\ Ganti     ^U Paste     ^J Justifikasi ^_ Ke baris
```

12. ketikkan domain dan alamat ip anda

```
Aktivitas Terminal Sen 14 Mar 14:44
shelomitat331@shelomitaT331: ~
GNU nano 5.4 db.shelomitat3 *
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      gasukasayur.com. root.gasukasayur.com. (
                                2          ; Serial
                                604800     ; Refresh
                                86400      ; Retry
                                2419200    ; Expire
                                604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       gasukasayur.com.
@         IN      A        192.168.0.10
@         IN      AAAA     ::1

^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Di mana   ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Keluar    ^R Baca File ^_ Ganti     ^U Paste     ^J Justifikasi ^_ Ke baris
```

13. Ketikkan nano /etc/bind/named.conf.options, kemudian ketikan ip anda dibawah forwarders



```
GNU nano 5.4 named.conf.options
options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    // If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
    // to talk to, you may need to fix the firewall to allow multiple
    // ports to talk.  See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/800113

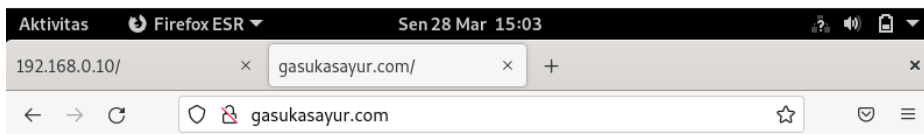
    // If your ISP provided one or more IP addresses for stable
    // nameservers, you probably want to use them as forwarders.
    // Uncomment the following block, and insert the addresses replacing
    // the all-0's placeholder.

    forwarders {
        192.168.0.10;
    };

    //=====
    // If BIND logs error messages about the root key being expired,
    // you will need to update your keys.  See https://www.isc.org/bind-keys
    //=====
    dnssec-validation auto;

    listen-on-v6 { any; };
};
```

14. Kemudian buka mozilla dan ketikan nama domain yang telah anda buat



belajar debian

