

LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM
MODUL 2
VIRTUAL LAN TRUNKING (VLAN TRUNKING)



Disusun Oleh:
Fransisca salsabilla arisanty 12 XT3

Program Keahlian:
Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan

SMK TELKOM MALANG
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1. pada bagian configure the network harus memasukkan nama dengan format “nama-kelas-nomor absen” “fransisca-T3-12”



The screenshot shows the 'Configure the network' window in the Debian installer. The title bar at the top says 'debian 11'. Below the title, the text reads: 'Please enter the hostname for this system. The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.' Below this text, the label 'Hostname:' is followed by a text input field containing 'fransisca-T3-12'. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Screenshot', 'Go Back', and 'Continue'.


2. Langkah kedua



The screenshot shows the next step in the 'Configure the network' window. The text reads: 'The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.' Below this text, the label 'Domain name:' is followed by a text input field containing 'moklet-fransisca-T3-12.sch.id'. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Screenshot', 'Go Back', and 'Continue'.

Penjelasan : berikut nya masukkan domain name dengan format “moklet-fransisca-T312.sch.id”

3.ke 3



Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

☒ Show Password in Clear

Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.

Re-enter password to verify:

☒ Show Password in Clear

[Screenshot](#) [Go Back](#) [Continue](#)

Penjelasan : setelah itu masuk ke set up users and password, masukkan root password dengan format “root kelas absen” tanpa spasi “rootT312” 4. Langkah ke 4



Set up users and passwords

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

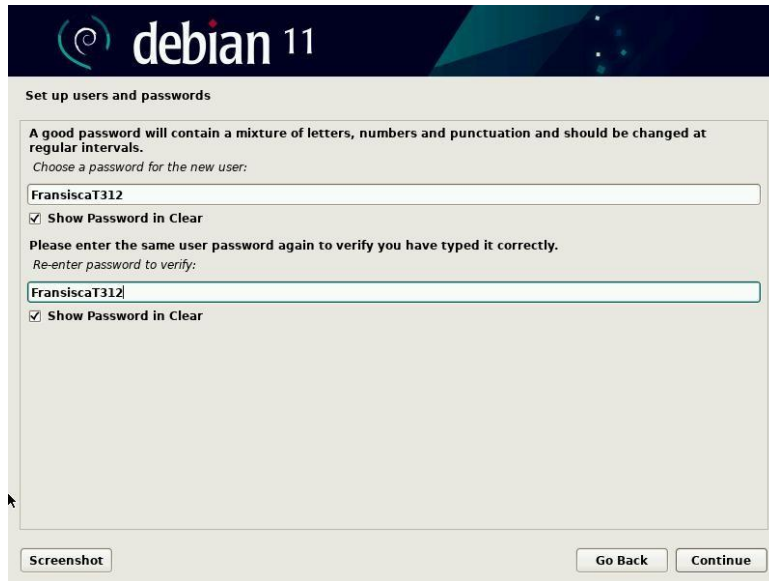
Full name for the new user:

[Screenshot](#) [Go Back](#) [Continue](#)

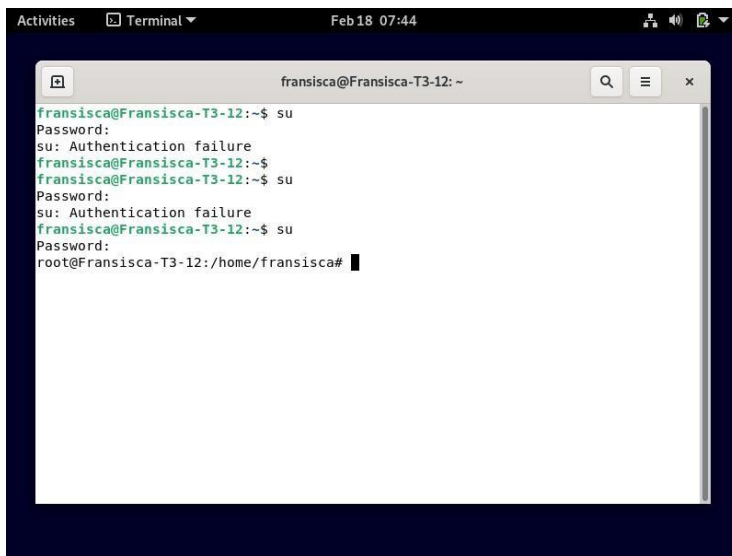
Penjelasan : berikutnya masukkan full name for the new user.

Contoh : “Fransisca”

4.ke 4

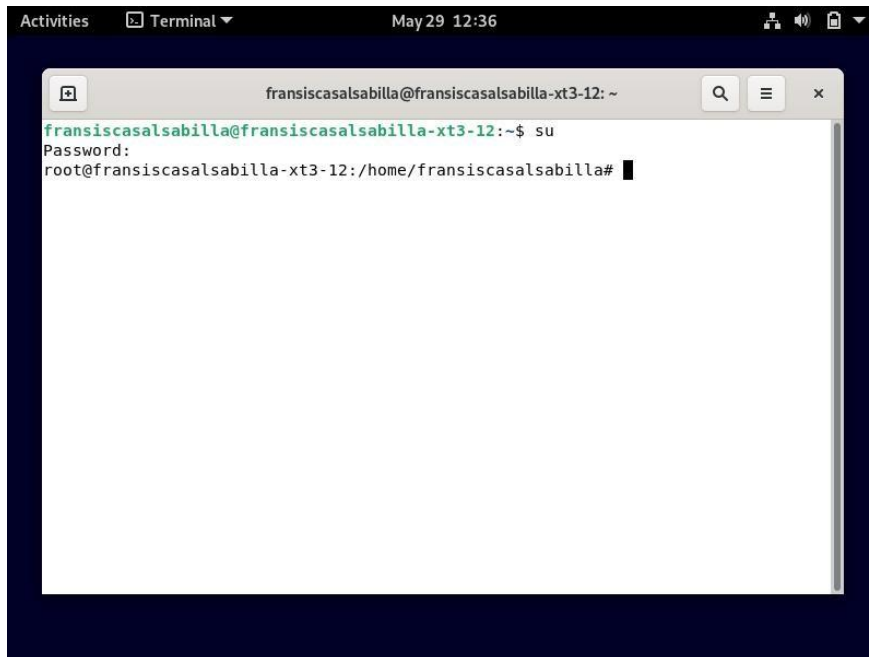


Penjelasan : masih pada bagian set up user and password, masukkan password dengan format “nama kelas nomor absen” tanpa spasi “fransiscaT312” 6. Langkah ke 6
5. ke 5



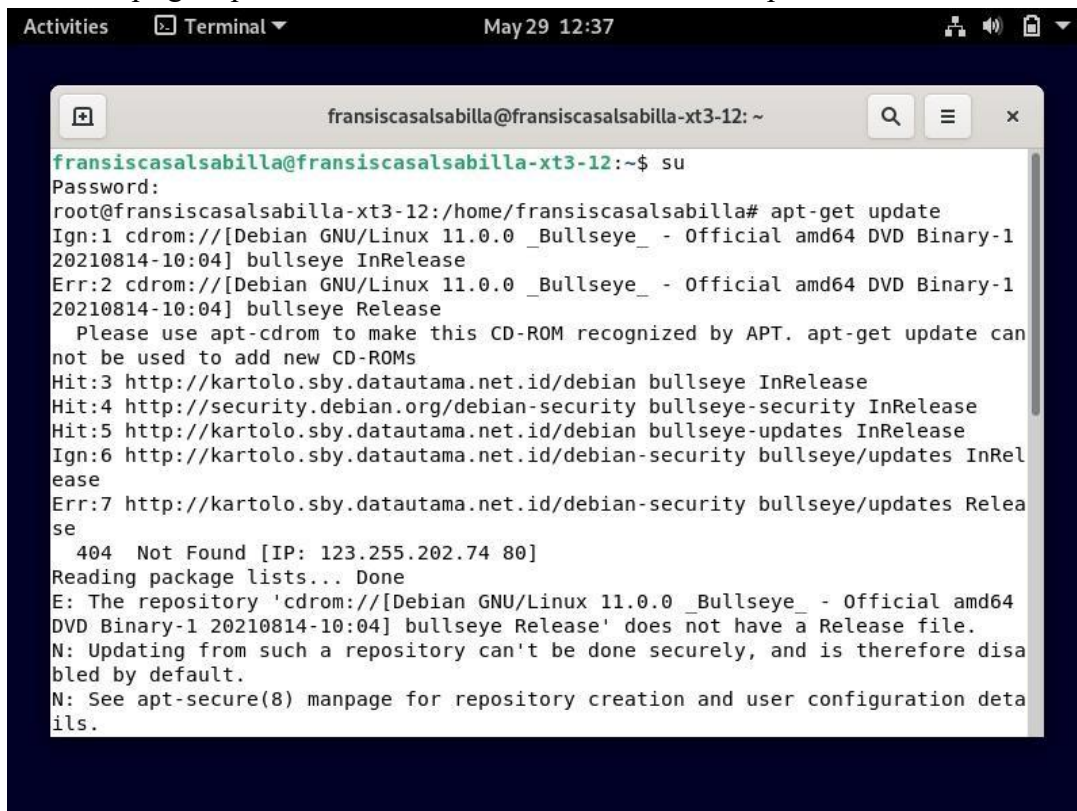
Penjelasan : setelah instalasi berhasil,kita masuk ke tampilan debian 11,klik activities pada bagian pojok kiri atas setelah itu masukkan password,instalasi pun selesai.

6. Pergi ke terminal, ketik “su” dan masukan password root. Kemudian ketikan “ping google.com” Untuk menghentikan ketik “ctrl+c”

A terminal window titled 'fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~' with a search icon, menu icon, and close button. The terminal shows the command 'su' being entered, followed by a prompt for a password. After the password is entered, the prompt changes to 'root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla#'.

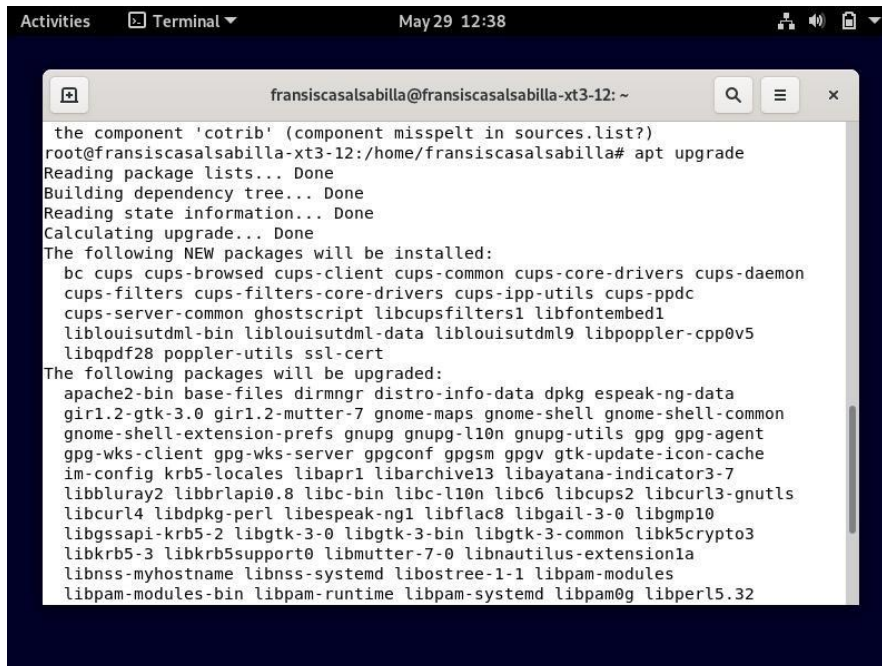
```
fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~  
fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:~$ su  
Password:  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla#
```

7. Ketik apt-get update dan enter kemudian akan muncul seperti ini.

A terminal window titled 'fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~' with a search icon, menu icon, and close button. The terminal shows the command 'apt-get update' being entered. The output displays various repository status messages, including 'Ign:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 20210814-10:04] bullseye InRelease', 'Err:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 20210814-10:04] bullseye Release', and 'Hit:3 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian bullseye InRelease'. It also shows a 404 error for a repository and a message about repository security.

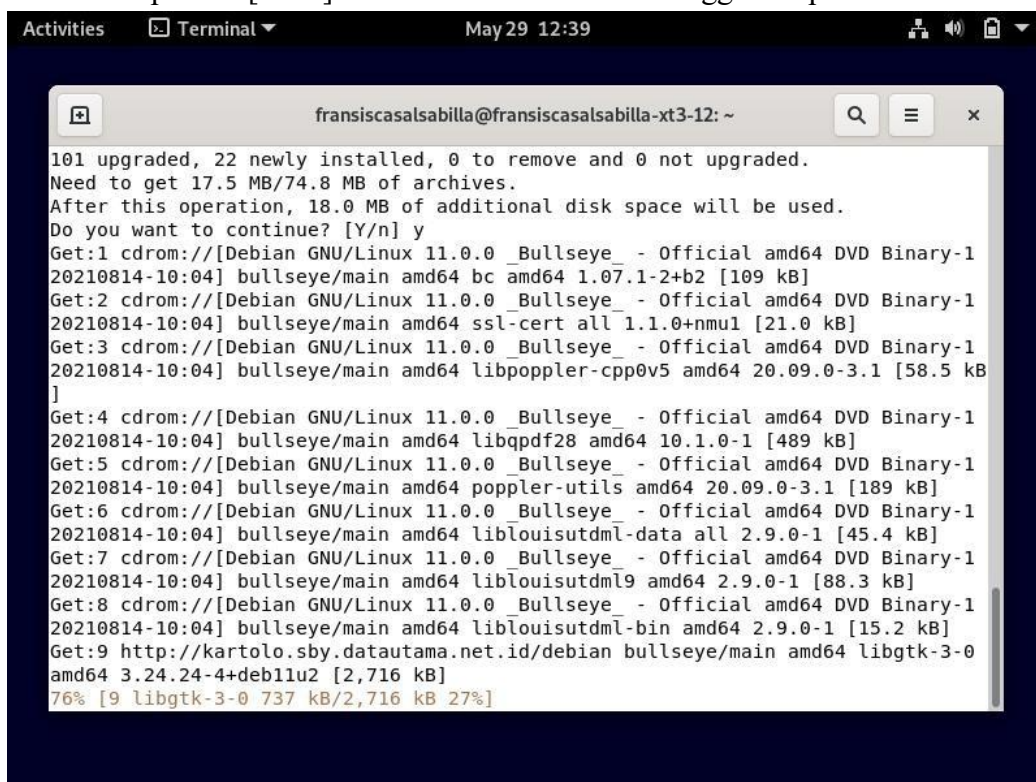
```
fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~  
fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:~$ su  
Password:  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# apt-get update  
Ign:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1  
20210814-10:04] bullseye InRelease  
Err:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1  
20210814-10:04] bullseye Release  
Please use apt-cdrom to make this CD-ROM recognized by APT. apt-get update can  
not be used to add new CD-ROMs  
Hit:3 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian bullseye InRelease  
Hit:4 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security InRelease  
Hit:5 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian bullseye-updates InRelease  
Ign:6 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian-security bullseye/updates InRel  
ease  
Err:7 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian-security bullseye/updates Relea  
se  
404 Not Found [IP: 123.255.202.74 80]  
Reading package lists... Done  
E: The repository 'cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64  
DVD Binary-1 20210814-10:04] bullseye Release' does not have a Release file.  
N: Updating from such a repository can't be done securely, and is therefore disa  
bled by default.  
N: See apt-secure(8) manpage for repository creation and user configuration deta  
ils.
```

8. Ketik apt upgrade dan enter kemudian akan muncul seperti ini, pastikan tulisan benar agar tidak terjadi Invalid operation upgrade



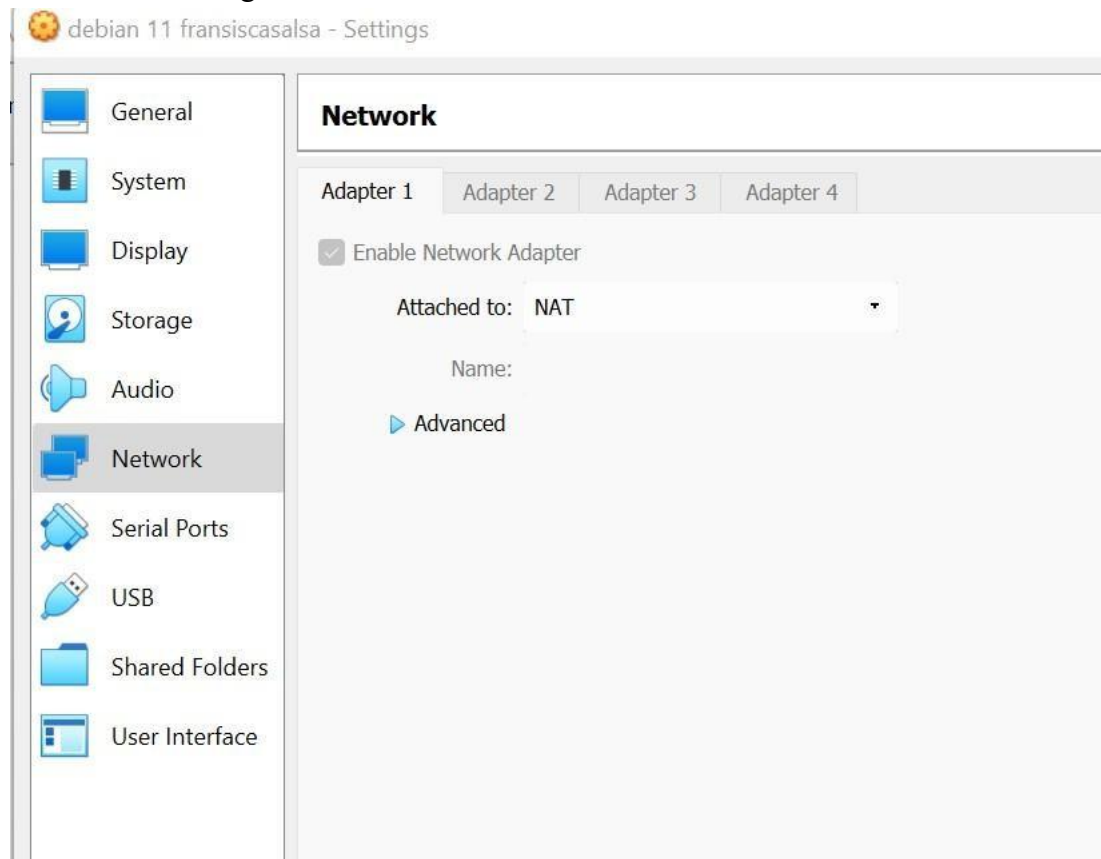
```
the component 'cotrib' (component misspelt in sources.list?)
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bc cups cups-browsed cups-client cups-common cups-core-drivers cups-daemon
  cups-filters cups-filters-core-drivers cups-ipp-utils cups-ppdc
  cups-server-common ghostscript libcupsfilters1 libfontembed1
  liblouisutdml-bin liblouisutdml-data liblouisutdml9 libpoppler-cpp0v5
  libqpdf28 poppler-utils ssl-cert
The following packages will be upgraded:
  apache2-bin base-files dirmngr distro-info-data dpkg espeak-ng-data
  gir1.2-gtk-3.0 gir1.2-mutter-7 gnome-maps gnome-shell gnome-shell-common
  gnome-shell-extension-prefs gnupg gnupg-l10n gnupg-utils gpg gpg-agent
  gpg-wks-client gpg-wks-server gpgconf gpgsm gpgv gtk-update-icon-cache
  im-config krb5-locales libapr1 libarchive13 libayatana-indicator3-7
  libbluray2 libbrlapi0.8 libc-bin libc-l10n libc6 libcups2 libcurl3-gnutls
  libcurl4 libdpkg-perl libespeak-ng1 libflac8 libgail-3-0 libgmp10
  libgssapi-krb5-2 libgtk-3-0 libgtk-3-bin libgtk-3-common libk5crypto3
  libkrb5-3 libkrb5support0 libmutter-7-0 libnautilus-extension1a
  libnss-myhostname libnss-systemd libostree-1-1 libpam-modules
  libpam-modules-bin libpam-runtime libpam-systemd libpam0g libperl5.32
```

9. Jika ada pilihan [Y/n] Pilihlah Y dan enter dan tunggu sampai 100 %

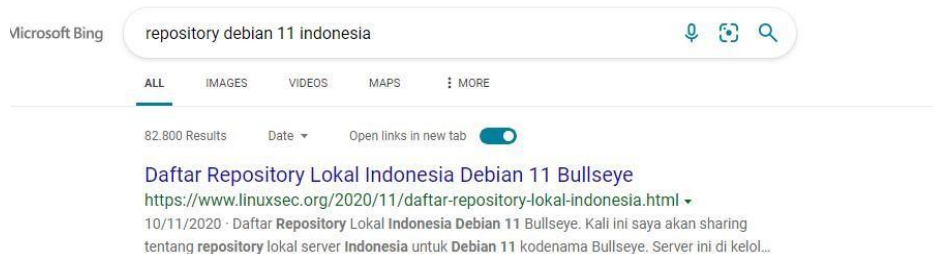


```
101 upgraded, 22 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 17.5 MB/74.8 MB of archives.
After this operation, 18.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 bc amd64 1.07.1-2+b2 [109 kB]
Get:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 ssl-cert all 1.1.0+nmul [21.0 kB]
Get:3 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 libpoppler-cpp0v5 amd64 20.09.0-3.1 [58.5 kB]
]
Get:4 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 libqpdf28 amd64 10.1.0-1 [489 kB]
Get:5 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 poppler-utils amd64 20.09.0-3.1 [189 kB]
Get:6 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 liblouisutdml-data all 2.9.0-1 [45.4 kB]
Get:7 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 liblouisutdml9 amd64 2.9.0-1 [88.3 kB]
Get:8 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1
20210814-10:04] bullseye/main amd64 liblouisutdml-bin amd64 2.9.0-1 [15.2 kB]
Get:9 http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian bullseye/main amd64 libgtk-3-0
amd64 3.24.24-4+deb11u2 [2,716 kB]
76% [9 libgtk-3-0 737 kB/2,716 kB 27%]
```


10. Pilihlah Setting di Debianmu, Pastikan Network sudah Attached to Nad



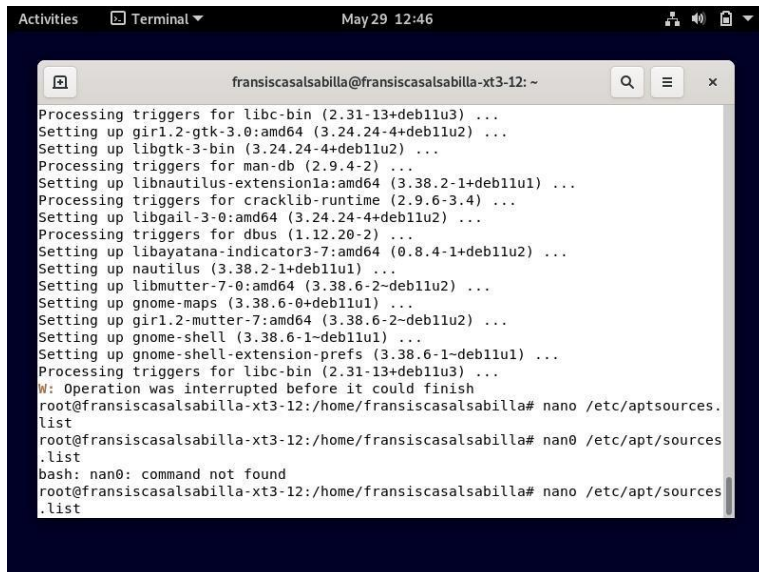
11. Cari di Microsoft kalian masing-masing “ Repository Debian 11 Indonesia “ dan Pilihlah Data utama Surabaya.



Data Utama Surabaya

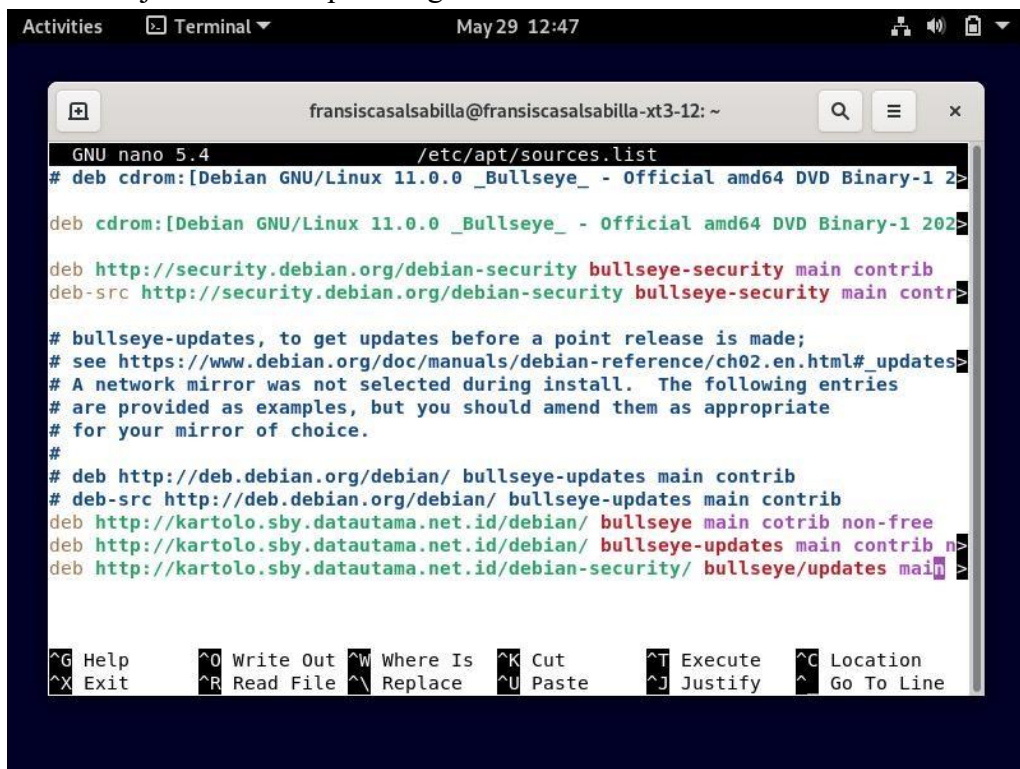
```
deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian/ bullseye main contrib non-free
deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non-free
deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian-security/ bullseye/updates main contrib non-free
```

12. Kemudian, Kembali pada terminal dan Ketik “nano /etc/apt/sources.list”



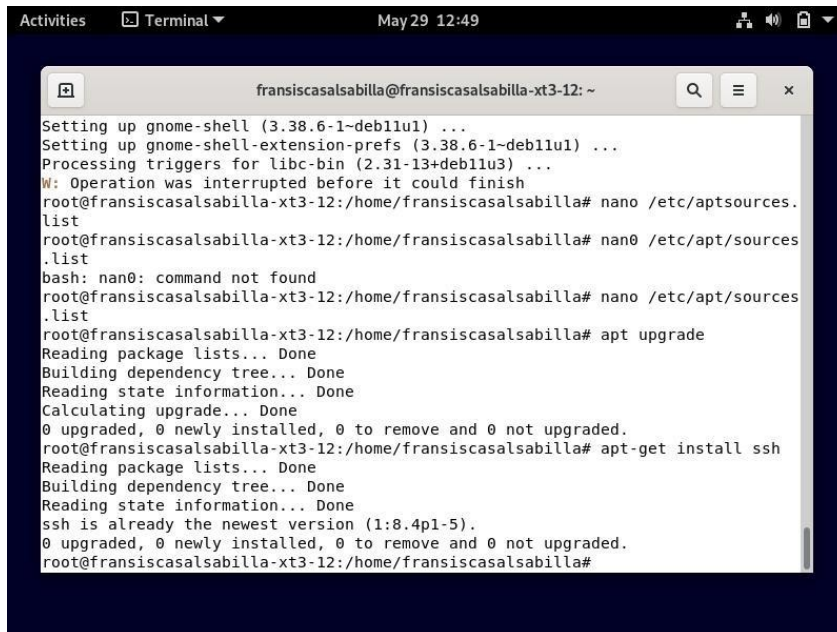
```
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u3) ...
Setting up gir1.2-gtk-3.0:amd64 (3.24.24-4+deb11u2) ...
Setting up libgtk-3-bin (3.24.24-4+deb11u2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...
Setting up libnautilus-extension1a:amd64 (3.38.2-1+deb11u1) ...
Processing triggers for cracklib-runtime (2.9.6-3.4) ...
Setting up libgail-3-0:amd64 (3.24.24-4+deb11u2) ...
Processing triggers for dbus (1.12.20-2) ...
Setting up libayatana-indicator3-7:amd64 (0.8.4-1+deb11u2) ...
Setting up nautilus (3.38.2-1+deb11u1) ...
Setting up libmutter-7-0:amd64 (3.38.6-2+deb11u2) ...
Setting up gnome-maps (3.38.6-0+deb11u1) ...
Setting up gir1.2-mutter-7:amd64 (3.38.6-2+deb11u2) ...
Setting up gnome-shell (3.38.6-1+deb11u1) ...
Setting up gnome-shell-extension-prefs (3.38.6-1+deb11u1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u3) ...
W: Operation was interrupted before it could finish
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apsources.
list
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apt/sources
.list
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apt/sources
.list
bash: nano: command not found
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apt/sources
.list
```

13. Kemudian ketikan yang berada pada Data Utama Surabaya tadi, pastikan tulisan sama. “deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian/ bullseye main contrib non-free, deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non free, deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian-security/ bullseye/updates main contrib non-free” kemudian jika sudah simpah dengan ctrl+x.



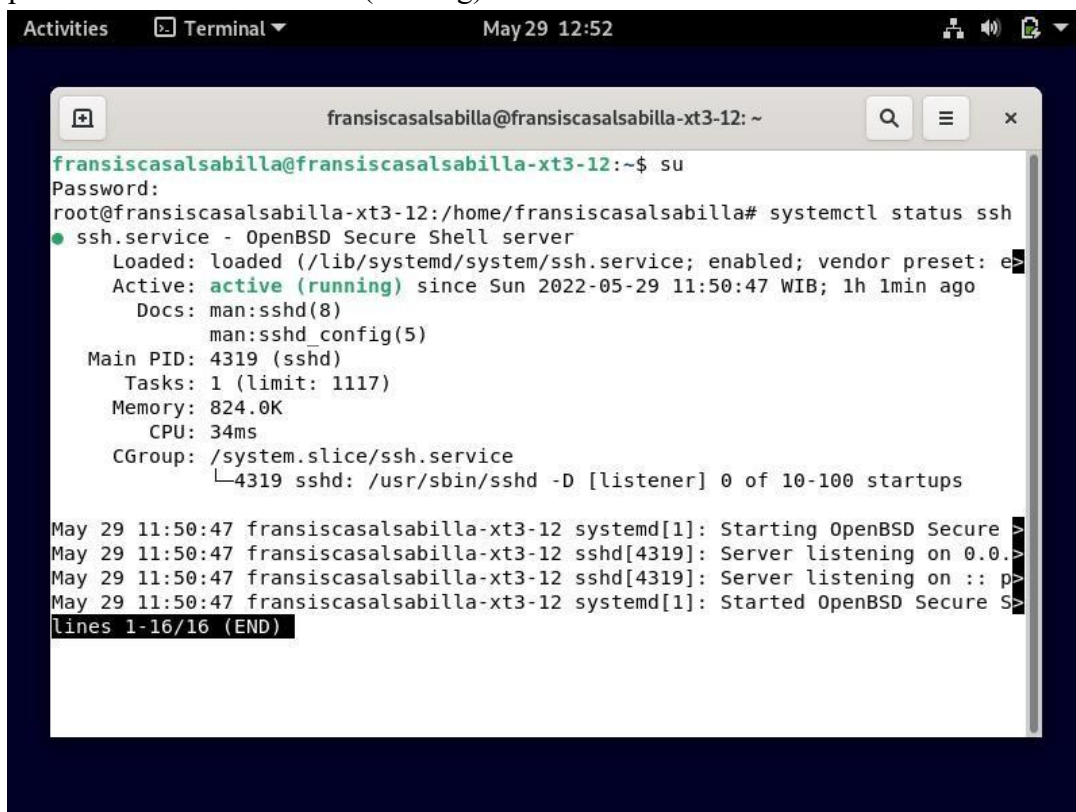
```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/apt/sources.list
# deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 2>
deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 11.0.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 202>
deb http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security main contrib
deb-src http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security main contr>
# bullseye-updates, to get updates before a point release is made;
# see https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-reference/ch02.en.html#_updates>
# A network mirror was not selected during install. The following entries
# are provided as examples, but you should amend them as appropriate
# for your mirror of choice.
#
# deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib
# deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib
deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian/ bullseye main cotrib non-free
deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib n>
deb http://kartolo.sby.datautama.net.id/debian-security/ bullseye/updates mai>
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is   ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^N Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line
```


14. Ketikkan pada root “ apt upgrade “ dan enter Kemudian Ketikkan “ apt-get install ssh “, dan pilih Y, dan enter

A terminal window titled 'fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~' showing the execution of system update commands. The user runs 'apt upgrade' and 'apt-get install ssh'. The output shows that the system is up to date and SSH is already installed.

```
fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~  
Setting up gnome-shell (3.38.6-1~deb11u1) ...  
Setting up gnome-shell-extension-prefs (3.38.6-1~deb11u1) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u3) ...  
W: Operation was interrupted before it could finish  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apt/sources.  
.list  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apt/sources  
.list  
bash: nano: command not found  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# nano /etc/apt/sources  
.list  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# apt upgrade  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
Calculating upgrade... Done  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# apt-get install ssh  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
ssh is already the newest version (1:8.4p1-5).  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla#
```

15. Kemudian untuk mengetahui status Instalasi ssh, ketikkan “ systemctl status ssh “, pastikan status sudah active(running) . dan ctrl+x untuk keluar.

A terminal window titled 'fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~' showing the output of 'systemctl status ssh'. The status is 'active (running)'. The user then presses Ctrl+X to exit the pager.

```
fransiscasalsabilla@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12: ~$ su  
Password:  
root@fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12:/home/fransiscasalsabilla# systemctl status ssh  
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server  
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; vendor preset: en  
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2022-05-29 11:50:47 WIB; 1h 1min ago  
     Docs: man:sshd(8)  
           man:sshd_config(5)  
   Main PID: 4319 (sshd)  
     Tasks: 1 (limit: 1117)  
    Memory: 824.0K  
       CPU: 34ms  
    CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service  
            └─4319 sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups  
  
May 29 11:50:47 fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12 systemd[1]: Starting OpenBSD Secure  
May 29 11:50:47 fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12 sshd[4319]: Server listening on 0.0.  
May 29 11:50:47 fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12 sshd[4319]: Server listening on :: p  
May 29 11:50:47 fransiscasalsabilla-xt3-12 systemd[1]: Started OpenBSD Secure S  
lines 1-16/16 (END)
```

