TUGAS 5
Menginstall WordPress menggunakan Server Web Apache di Ubuntu

Disusun :

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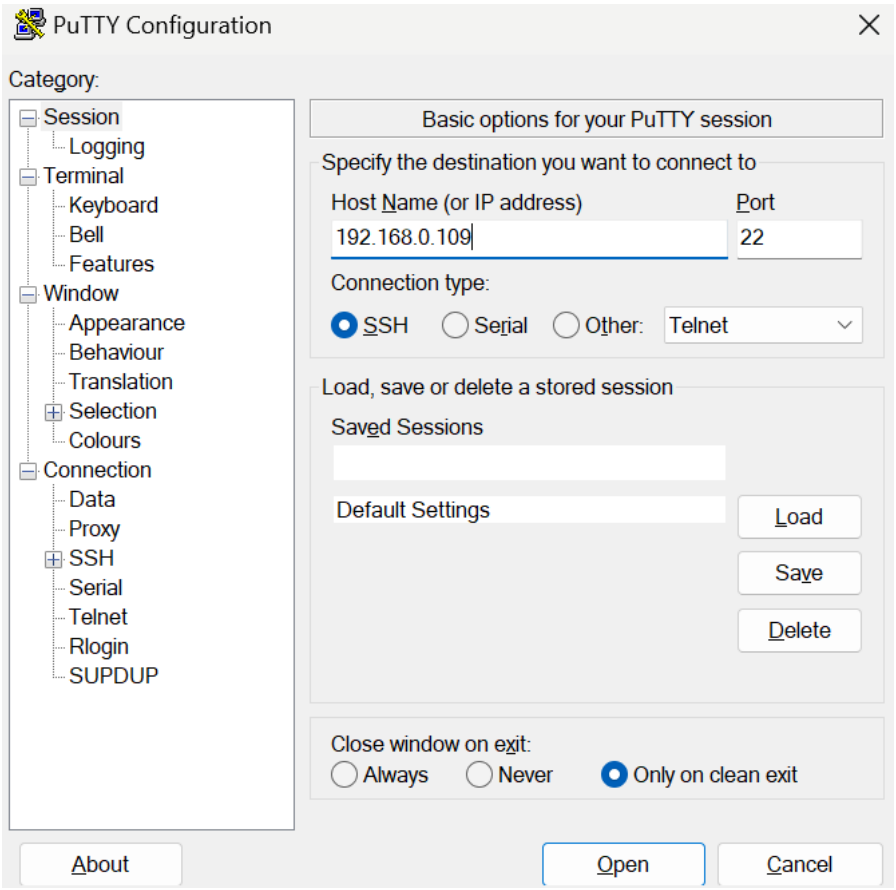
Menginstal WordPress menggunakan Server Web Apache di Ubuntu

1. Sambungkan ubuntu ke PuTTY dengan menggunakan ip address “192.168.0.109” melalui perintah “ifconfig”,

```
yuni@yuni:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.109  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.0.255
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe5d:2f12  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:5d:2f:12  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 6560  bytes 4909091 (4.9 MB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 6382  bytes 820021 (820.0 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 208  bytes 20372 (20.3 KB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 208  bytes 20372 (20.3 KB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

yuni@yuni:~$ _
```



2. Login user lalu ping google untuk memastikan apakah sudah terhubung dengan internet dan ping denga nip address untuk memastikan apakah sudah terhubung,

   Ping google

```
yuni@yuni:~$ ping google.com
PING forcesafesearch.google.com (216.239.38.120) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from any-in-2678.1e100.net (216.239.38.120): icmp_seq=1 ttl=56 time=510
 ms
64 bytes from any-in-2678.1e100.net (216.239.38.120): icmp_seq=2 ttl=56 time=28.
5 ms
64 bytes from any-in-2678.1e100.net (216.239.38.120): icmp_seq=3 ttl=56 time=128
 ms
64 bytes from any-in-2678.1e100.net (216.239.38.120): icmp_seq=4 ttl=56 time=27.
9 ms
^C
--- forcesafesearch.google.com ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 7544ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 27.924/173.633/509.685/198.282 ms
yuni@yuni:~$
```

   Ping ip address

```
yuni@yuni:~$ ping 192.168.0.109
PING 192.168.0.109 (192.168.0.109) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.109: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.109: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.109: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.109: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.069 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.109: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.072 ms
^C
--- 192.168.0.109 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4083ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.038/0.064/0.072/0.013 ms
yuni@yuni:~$
```

3. Masuk sebagai pengguna dengan “sudo su” lalu install Apache dengan command “sudo apt update” dan “sudo apt install apache2” kemudian aktifkan dan mulai apache “sudo systemctl start apache2” dan “sudo systemctl enable apache2”,

   Update dan Install

```
Last login: Mon Oct 30 11:29:47 2023 from 192.168.0.107
yuni@yuni:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for yuni:
root@yuni:/home/yuni# sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
31 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
root@yuni:/home/yuni# sudo apt install apache2
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 31 not upgraded.
```

   Aktifkan dan mulai

```
root@yuni:/home/yuni# sudo systemctl start apache2
root@yuni:/home/yuni# 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
```

4. Install PHP dan Modulnya dengan command “sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql” lalu pastikan PHP bekerja dengan Apache dengan baik “sudo systemctl restart apache2”,

```
root@yuni:/home/yuni# 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).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 31 not upgraded.
root@yuni:/home/yuni# sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

5. Install Database Server “sudo apt install mariadb-server” kemudian amankan instalasi MariaDB “sudo mysql_secure_installation”,

   Install

```
root@yuni:/home/yuni# 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).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 31 not upgraded.
root@yuni:/home/yuni# 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.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] y
Enabled successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!


You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.

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
 ... Success!
```

Amankan instalasi

```
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
 ... Success!

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
 - Dropping test database...
 ... Success!
 - Removing privileges on test database...
 ... Success!

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

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
root@yuni:/home/yuni# sudo mysql
```

6. Buat Database dan Pengguna Database dengan Log (root) “sudo mysql” setelah itu buat database baru dan pengguna database untuk WordPress,

```
root@yuni:/home/yuni# sudo mysql
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 42
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)]> CREATE DATABASE kelas;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'yuni'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'unsriyuni';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON kelas.* TO 'yuni'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.004 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> EXIT;
Bye
```

7. Install WordPress, unduh dan ekstrak arsip WordPress ke direktori web root,

```
root@yuni:/home/yuni# cd /var/www/html
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2023-10-30 16:25:55--  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.
Unable to establish SSL connection.
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo tar -xzvf latest.tar.gz
```

```
wordpress/wp-admin/themes.php
wordpress/wp-admin/options-reading.php
wordpress/wp-trackback.php
wordpress/wp-comments-post.php
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo mv wordpress kartika_nf
```

8. Konfigurasi WordPress dengan membuat Salinan file konfigurasi nya" sudo cp /var/www/html/nama_folder/wp-config-sample.php /var/www/html/nama_folder/wp-config.php" selanjutnya edit file wp-config.php "sudo nano /var/www/html/nama_folder/wp-config.php" kemudian ganti konfigurasi database dengan informasi yang sudah dibuat sebelumnya lalu setelah selesai klik "ctrl-x kemudian y lalu enter"

```
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo cp /var/www/html/kartika_nf/wp-config-sample.php /var/www/html/kartika_nf/wp-config.php
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo nano /var/www/html/kartika_nf/wp-config.php
```

Setelahnya akan muncul,

```
define('DB_NAME', 'nama_database');
define('DB_USER', 'nama_pengguna');
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'password_pengguna');
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
```

9. Setel hak akses yang tepat ke folder WordPress,

```
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/kartika_nf
```

10. Konfigurasi web server untuk mengarahkan permintaan ke WordPress dengan membuat file konfigurasi baru kemudian isi server web,

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

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

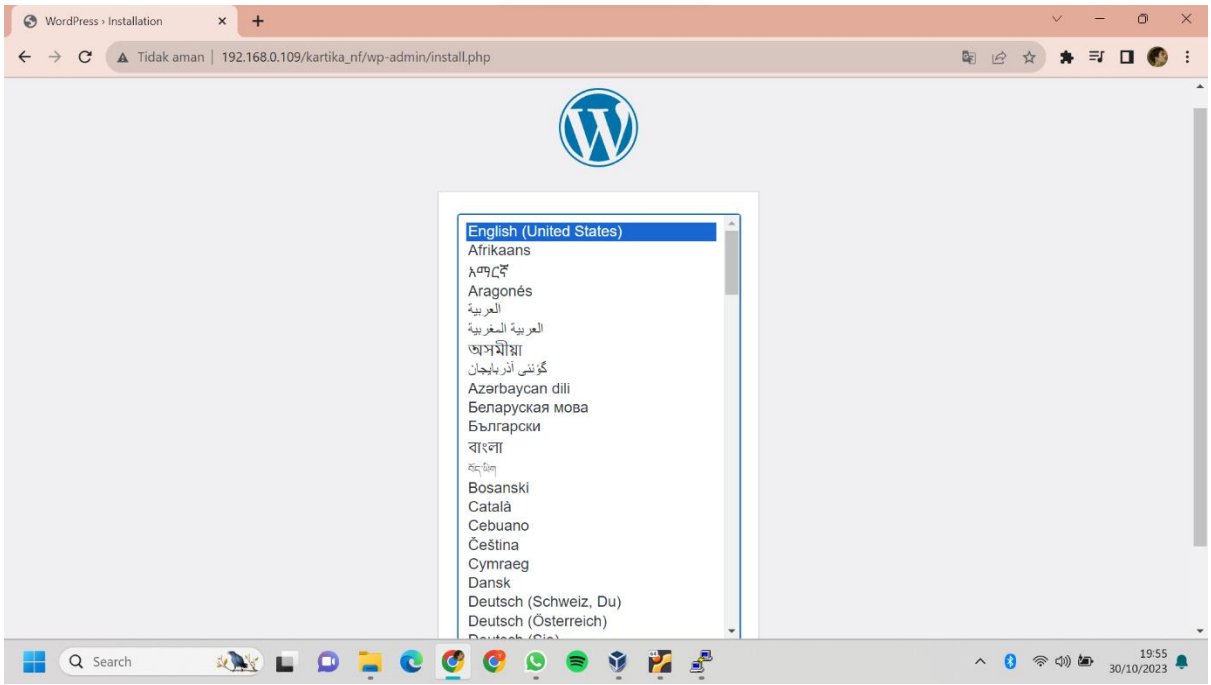
Setelah selesai tekan “ctrl-x kemudian y lalu enter”,

```
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/kartika_nf
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/kartika_nd.conf
```

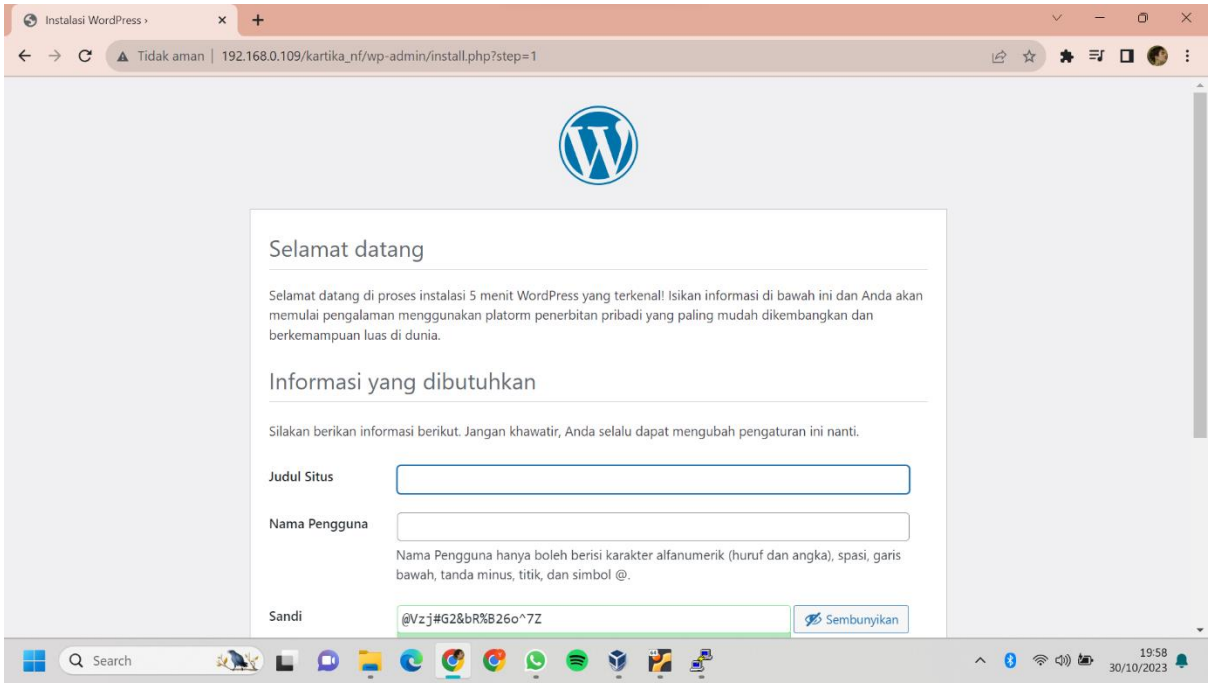
11. Aktifkan konfigurasi situs dan restart Apache,

```
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo a2ensite kartika_nd.conf
Enabling site kartika_nd.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
root@yuni:/var/www/html# sudo systemctl restart apache2
root@yuni:/var/www/html#
```

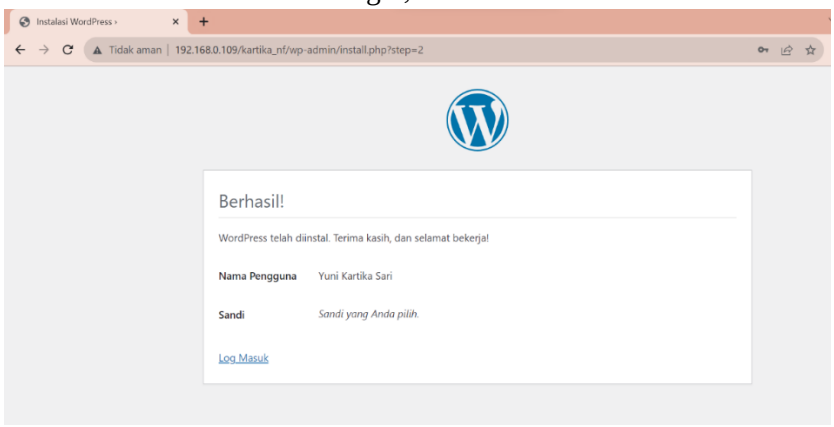
12. Buka Chrome lalu ketik di bagian pencarian http://alamat_domain_atau_IP_server/nama_folder/wp-admin/install.php
13. Install WordPress dari web



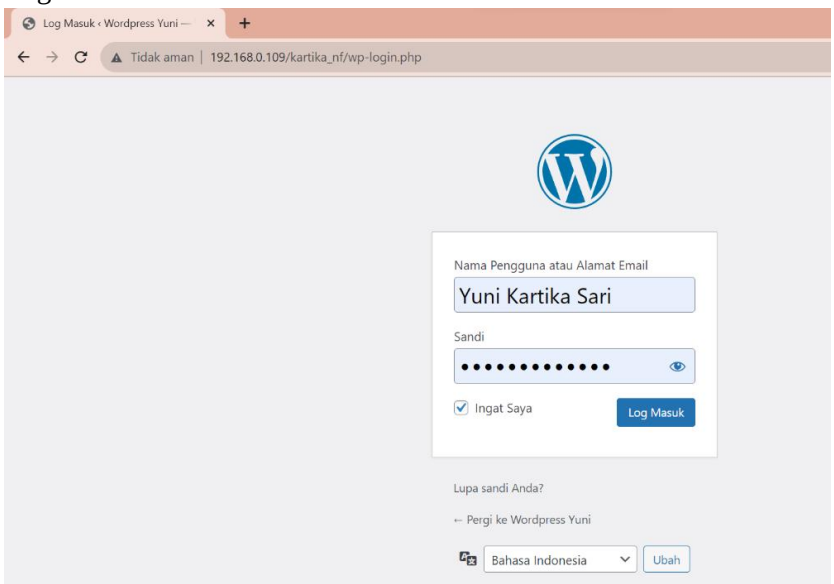
14. Isi informasi diri untuk masuk ke WordPress



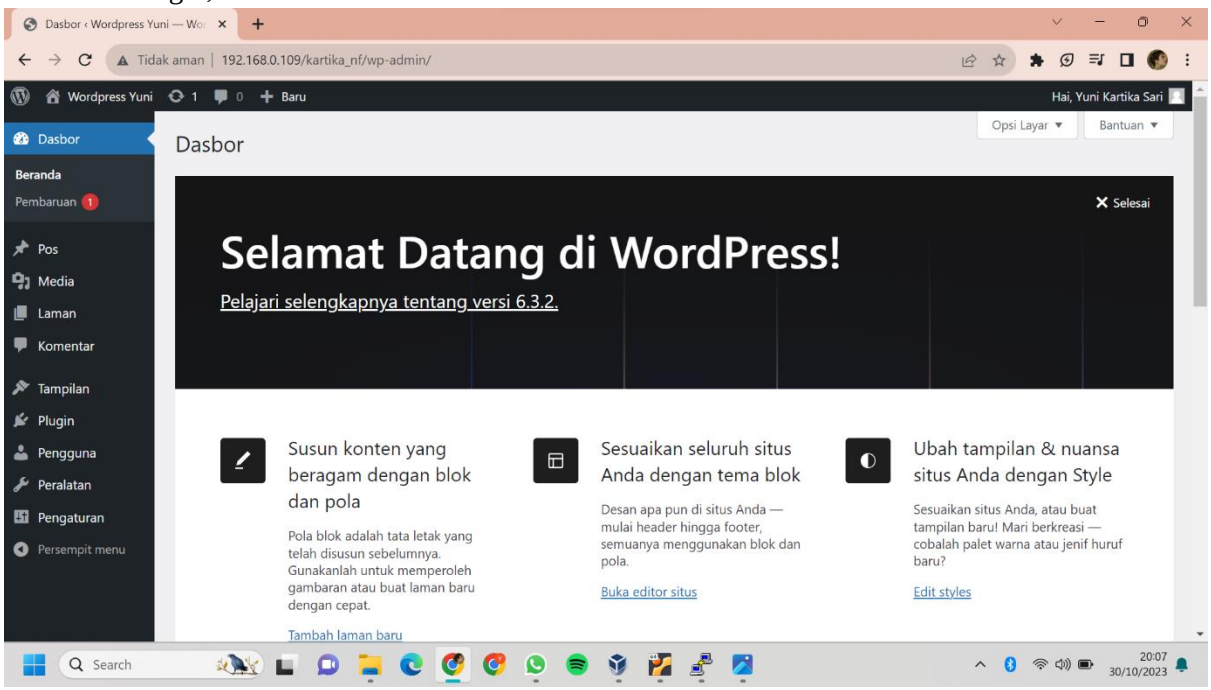
15. Setelah berhasil masuk lalu Login,



Login



16. Setelah itu Login,



Inilah tampilah Halaman Dashbor WordPress saya.