# Setup LEMP in Ubuntu 16.04 in less than 10 steps

**Present : Cloudsore Kelompok 7**

# Anggota

- Suparman (31)
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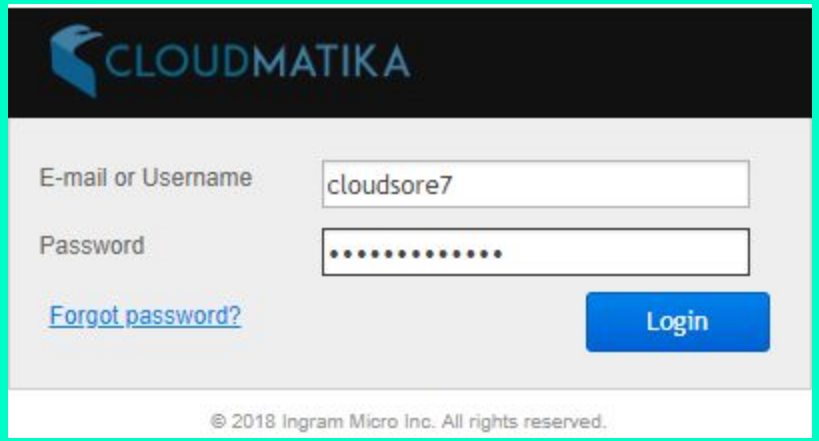
- Maharani (32)
- Tantowi (33)
- Venny Handayani (34)
- Yosua Tito Sumbogo (35)
- Zaky (36)

# STEP 1

Login ke
https://cloudmatika.com

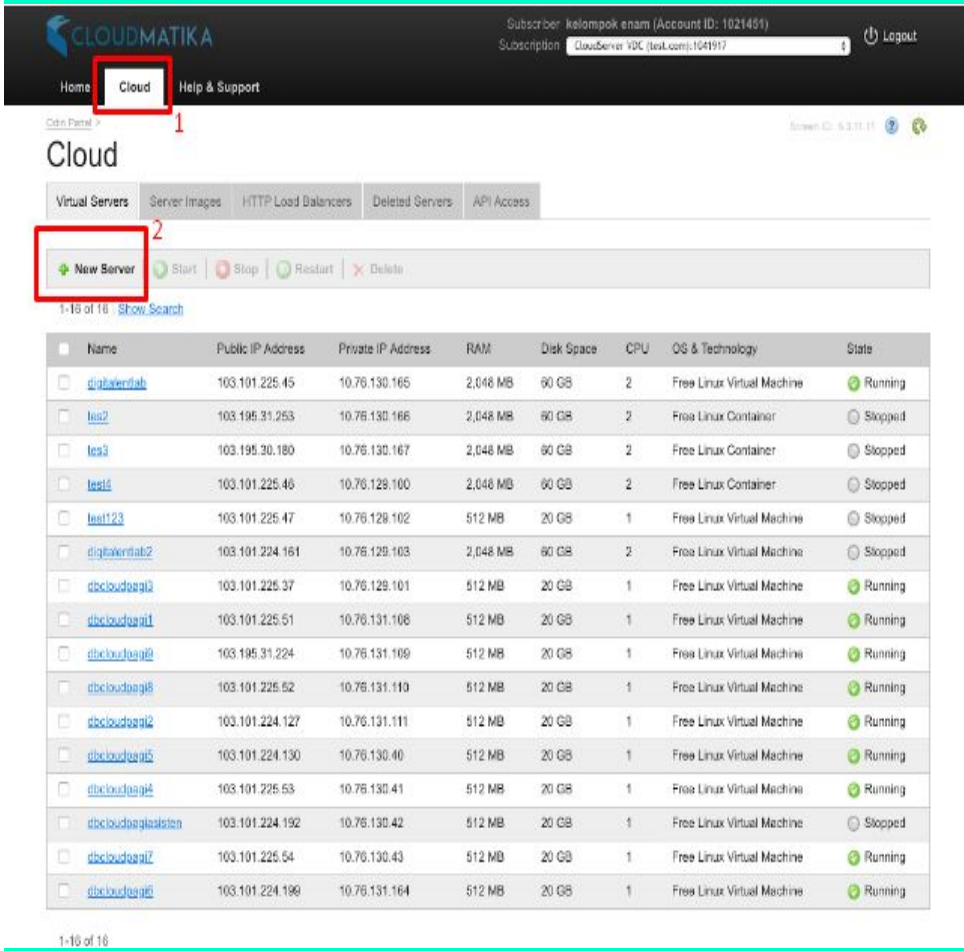
*Username*
**cloudsore<no_kelompok>**

*Password*
**Digitalent:2018**



# Klik

1. Cloud
2. New Server



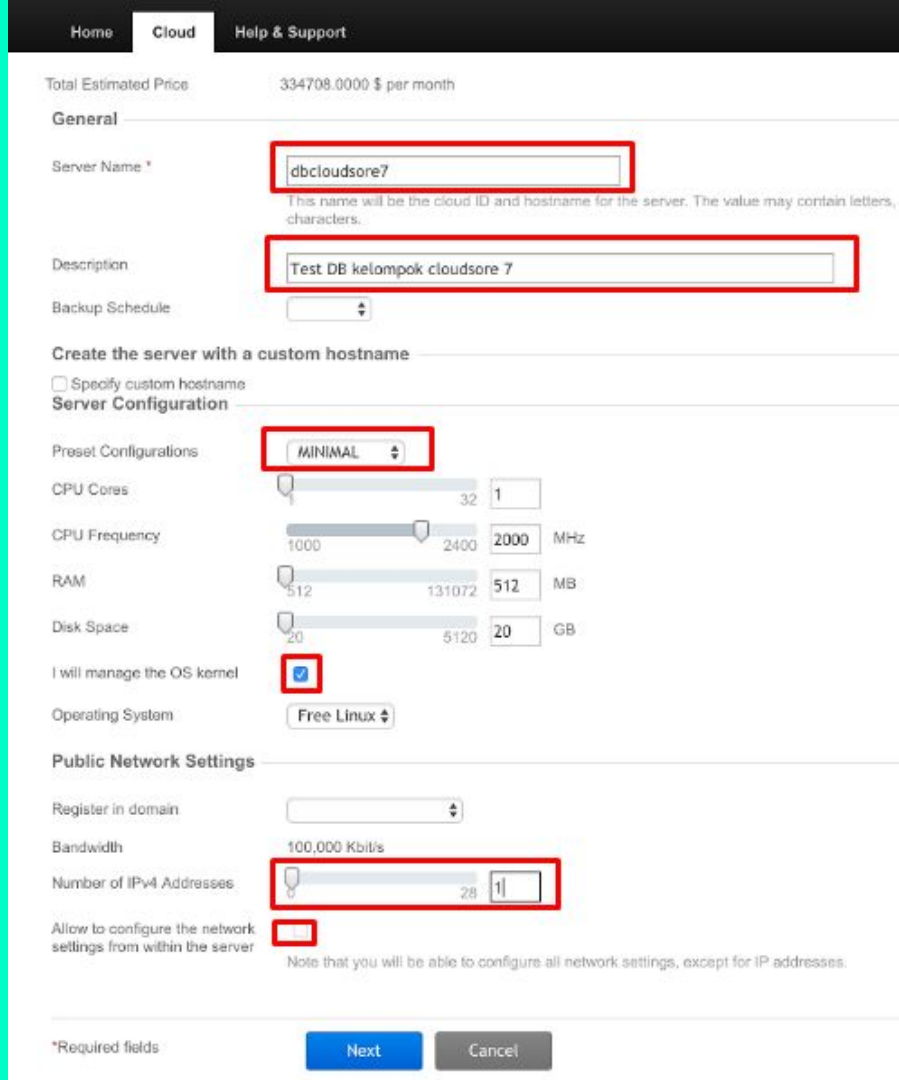
# Isilah sesuai dengan data dan kebutuhan organisasi

Preset Configuration
-> **Minimal**

I will manage the OS kernel
-> **Checklist**

Number of IPV4 Address
-> **1**

Allow to configure the network setting
-> **Unchecklist**



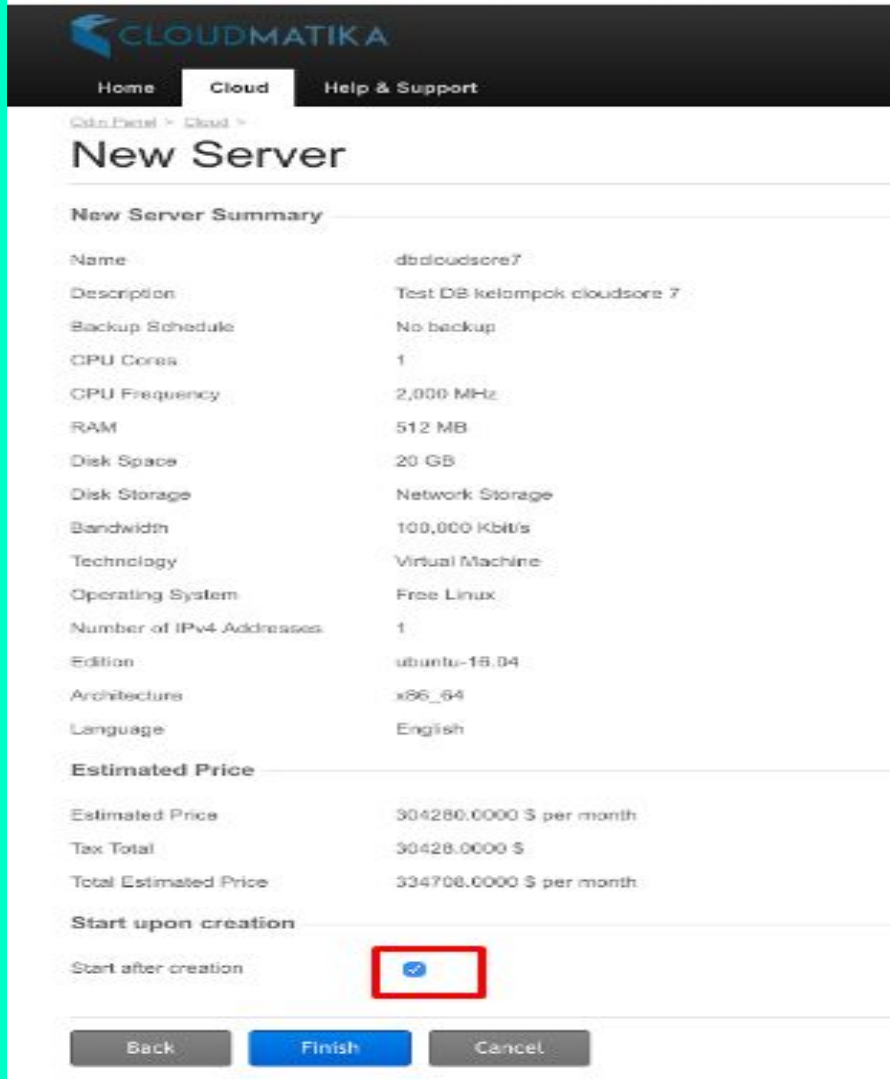
# Edition
# -> ubuntu-16.04

# Start after creation

-> *uncheck*

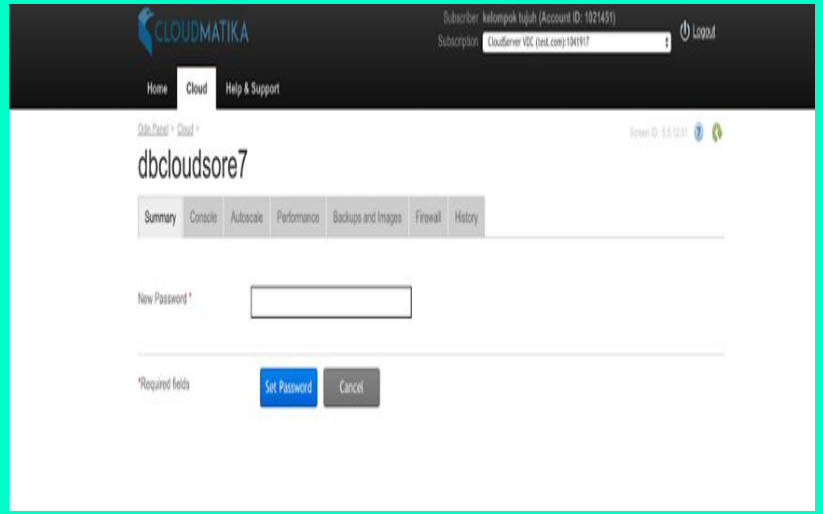
# Klick

-> *Finish*



# Step 2

Untuk lebih memudahkan mengingat password server setiap kelompok, maka perlu ganti password.



# STEP 3

Agar User dapat mengakses server, maka dapat menggunakan metode SSH dengan memasukkan Public IP Address yang didapatkan setelah berhasil membuat server.

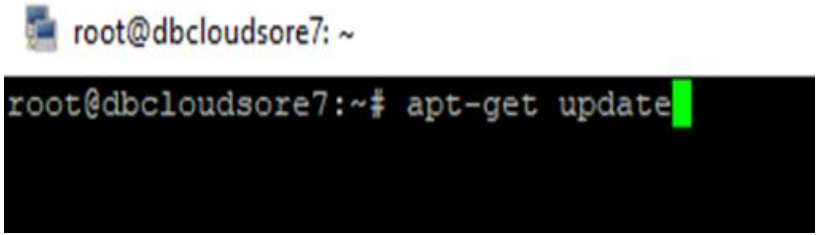
Public IP Address yaitu 103.101.224.205.

command : ssh root@ 103.101.224.205

# STEP 4

# APT-GET UPDATE

- APT-GET UPDATE BERFUNGSI UNTUK MENGUPDATE LIST PACKAGE DARI REPOSITORI LINUX.
- BERFUNGSI UNTUK MENGETAHUI APAKAH ADA PACKAGE YANG BARU UNTUK DI UPGRADE ATAU TIDAK.



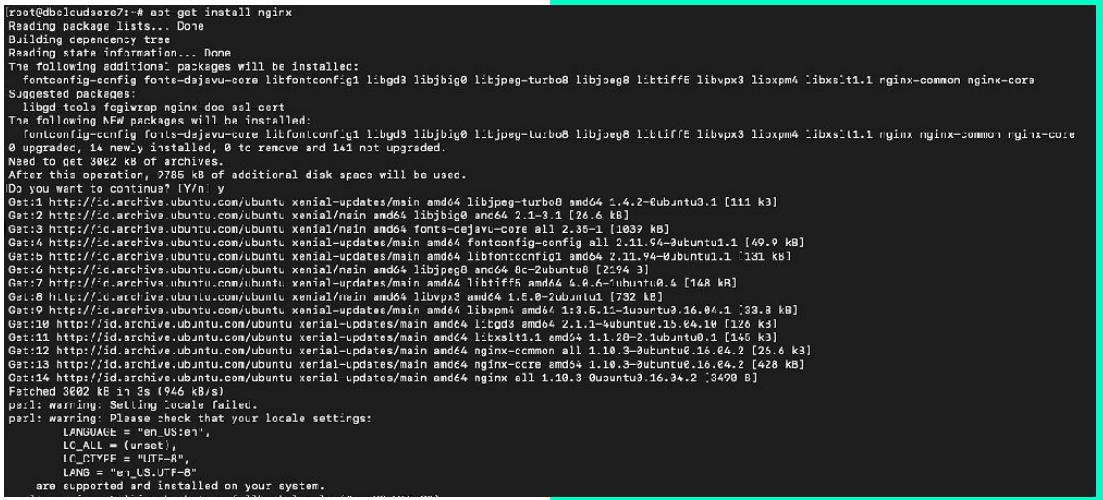

- Pada langkah 4 perintah apt-get update dijalankan karena sistem ubuntu 16.04 yang diinstal masih baru dan package yang ada masih mengikuti distro bawaan ubuntu 16.04.

# Apt-get install

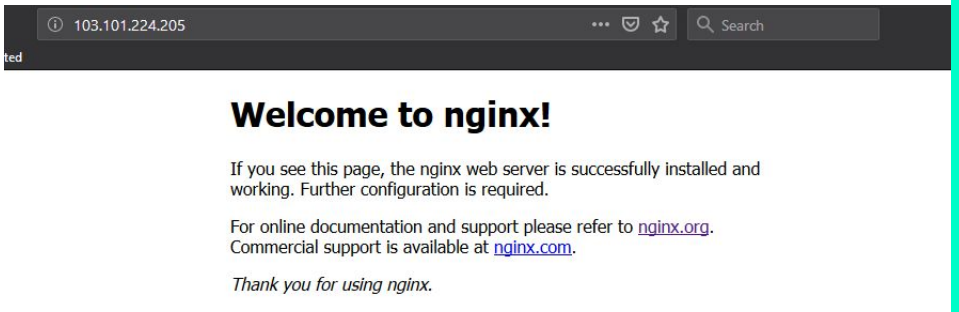
```
[root@dbcloudsore7:~# apt-get install nginx
```

- Fungsi tersebut berfungsi untuk menginstall package baru
- Semisal ingin menginstall aplikasi nginx pada linux dapat menggunakan fungsi apt-get install nginx

# Proses installasi



# HASIL



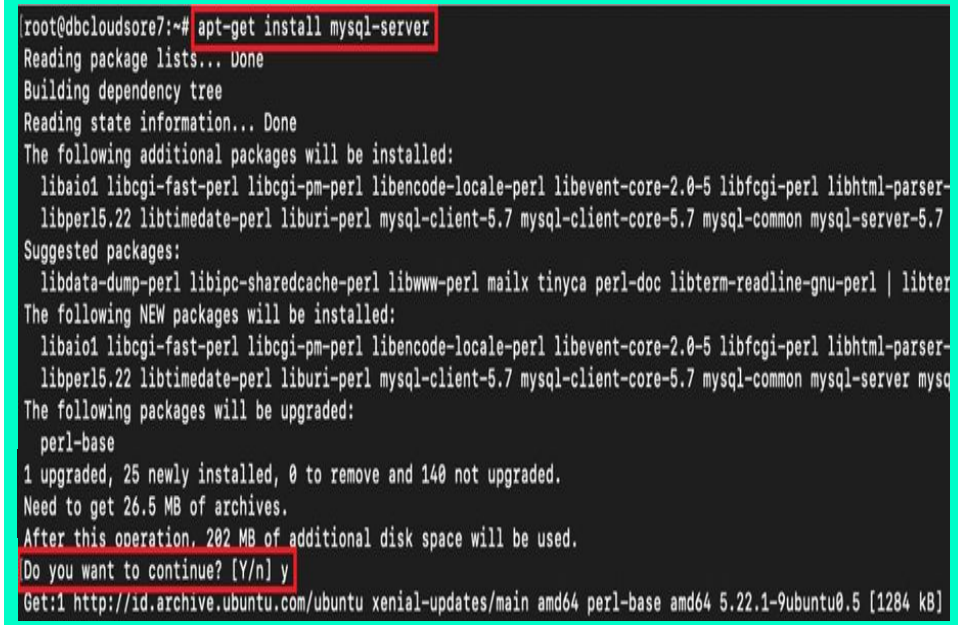

Setelah selesai di install nginx dapat diakses pada browser dengan mengetikan ip server pada browser.

# Step 5

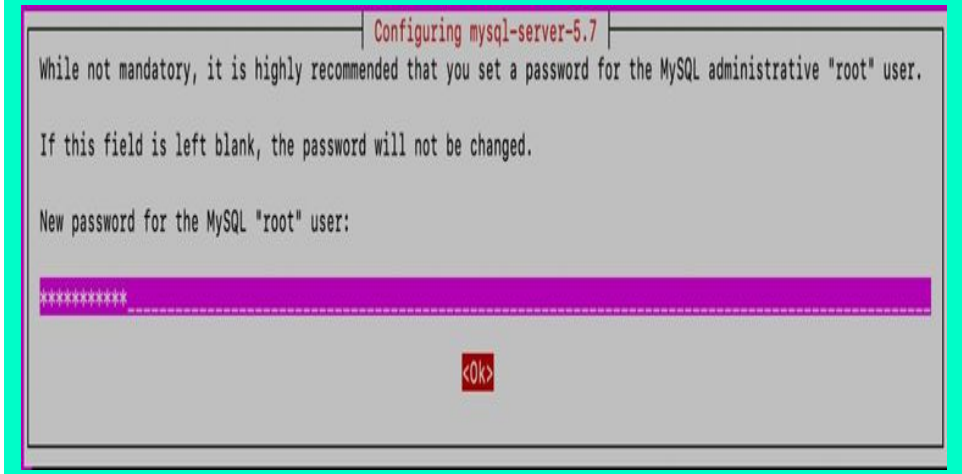
# Install mysql-server

=>Install mysql sebagai Database Engine dengan perintah **apt-get install mysql-server**

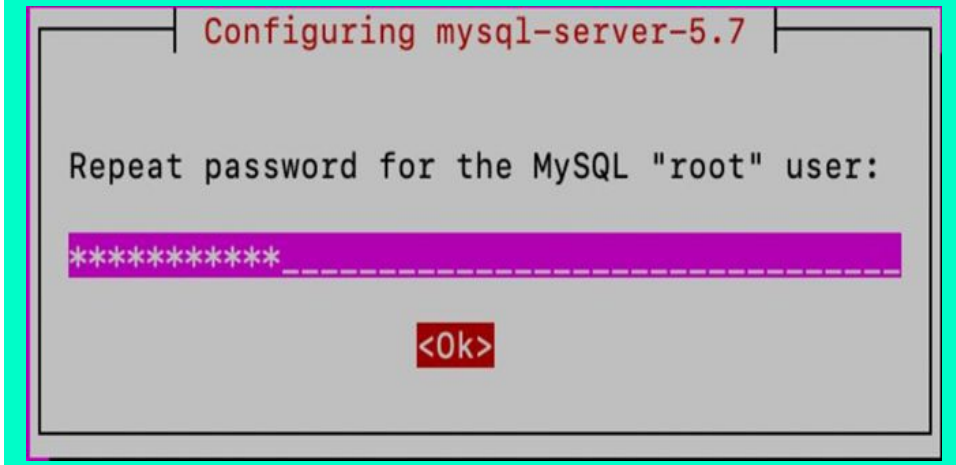
=>Kemudian pada Proses Verifikasi untuk menjalankan Instalasi, Silahkan Ketik **Y** Agar proses instalasi dapat Berlanjut



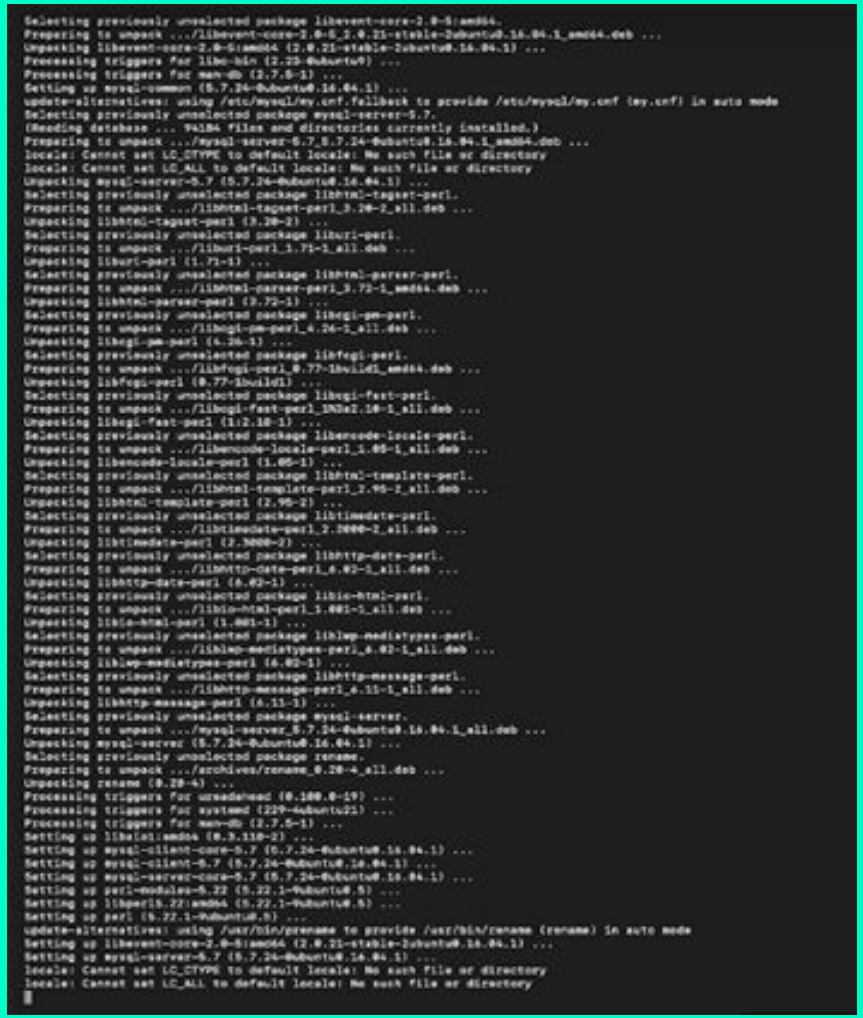
Di tengah-tengah instalasi, kita akan diminta untuk memasukkan password baru untuk user root yang akan digunakan di dalam database MySQL seperti yang terlihat pada gambar di samping ==>



setelah berhasil memasukkan password untuk user root pada server MySQL, lanjutkan dengan menekan ENTER, maka akan diminta melakukan input ulang password baru yang di buat sebelumnya melalui form verifikasi password.



Setelah semua proses install mysql selesai maka akan muncul tampilan seperti berikut ==>



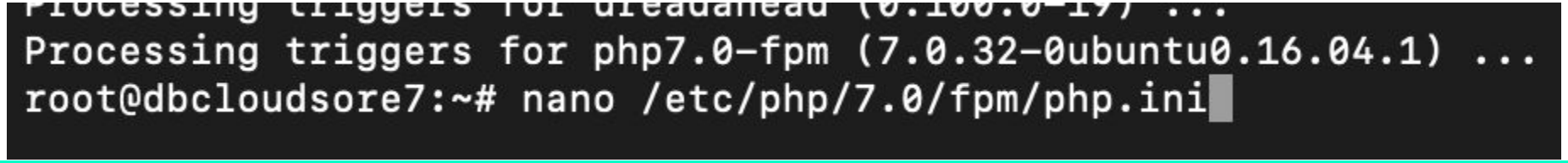
# STEP 6

# Install PHP Untuk Processing

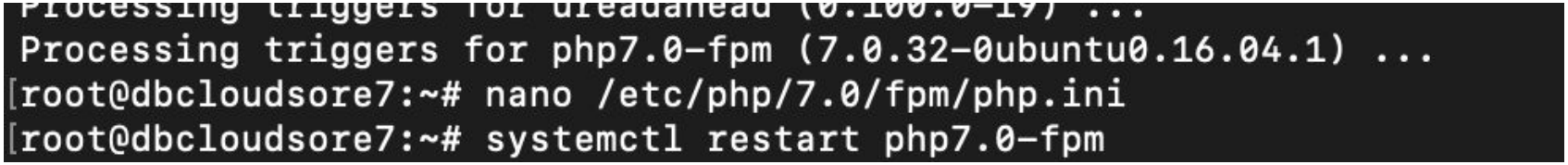
Install php dengan cara ketik “apt-get install php-fpm php-mysql” pada terminal kemudaian enter.

```
root@dbcloudsore7:~# apt-get install php-fpm php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  php-common php7.0-cli php7.0-common php7.0-fpm php7.0-json php7.0-mysql php7.0-opcache php7.0-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  php-common php-fpm php-mysql php7.0-cli php7.0-common php7.0-fpm php7.0-json php7.0-mysql php7.0-opcache php7.0-readline
0 upgraded, 10 newly installed, 0 to remove and 140 not upgraded.
Need to get 3657 kB of archives.
After this operation, 14.5 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

Ketik “nano /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini” untuk membuka konfigurasi php, kemudian temukan dan ubah baris “;cgi.fix_pathinfo=1” menjadi “cgi.fix_pathinfo=0” untuk alasan keamanan.



Setelah melakukan konfigurasi php lakukan restart dengan cara ketik “systemctl restart php7.0-fpm” pada terminal kemudian tekan enter.

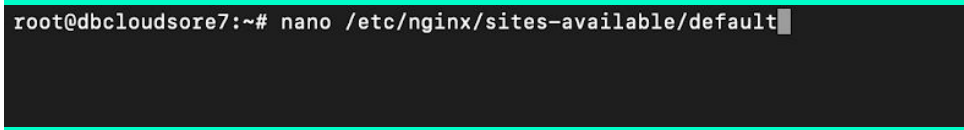


# STEP 7

# Konfigurasi Nginx untuk menggunakan PHP Processor

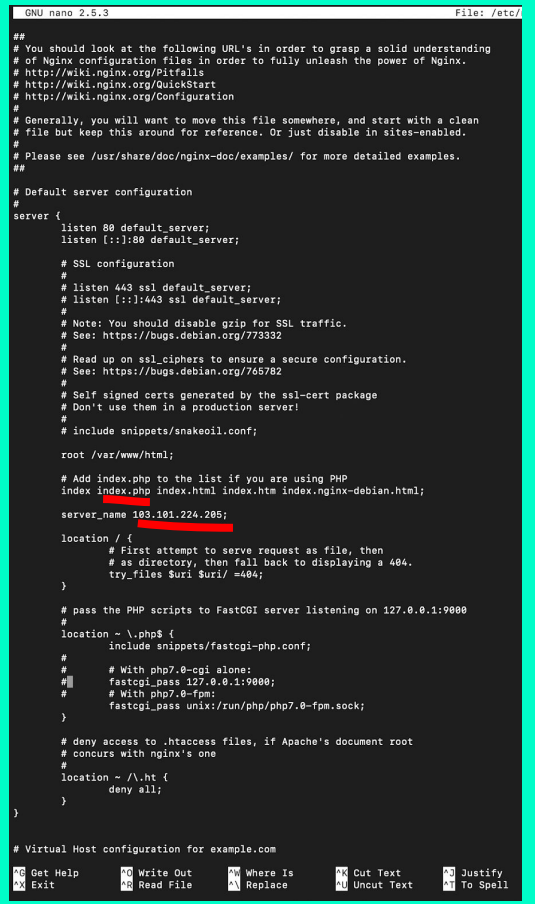
Ketik pada terminal

**nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default**



# Edit File config Default nginx

Tambahkan ***index.php*** pada list
dan
IP Publik server pada baris
***server_name***



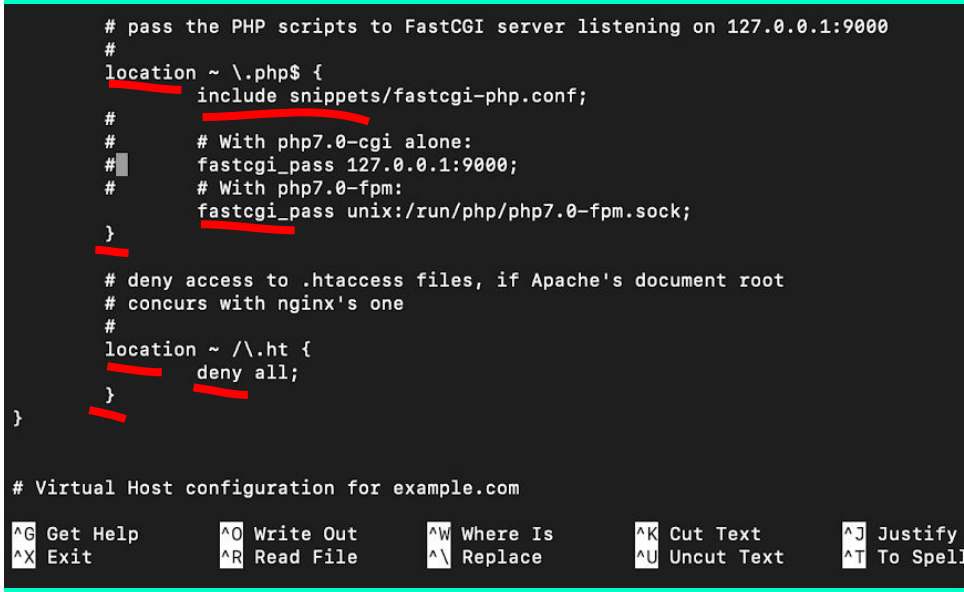
# Edit File config Default nginx

Hapus tanda # dari

```
location ~ \.php$ {
	include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
	fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;
}

location ~ /\.ht {
	deny all;
}
```

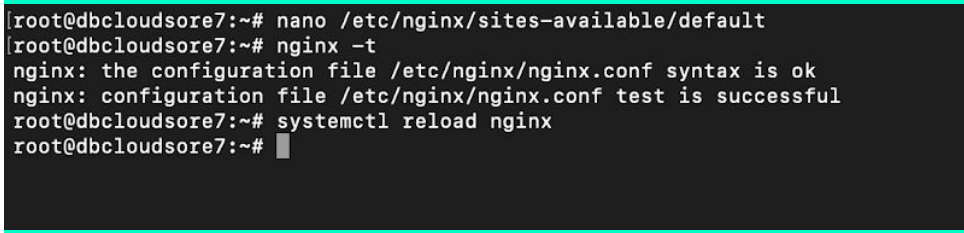
~~simpan!~~



# Reload nginx

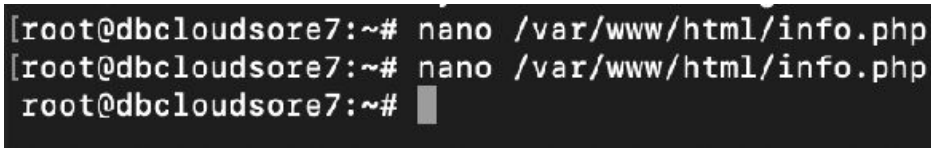
ketikan

```
nginx -t
systemctl reload nginx
```

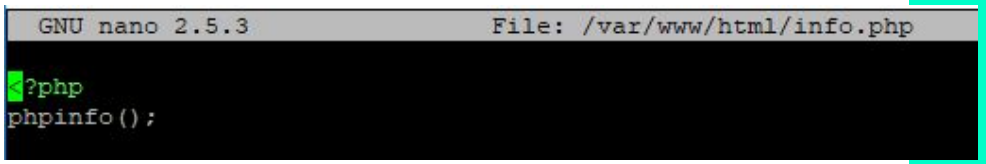


# STEP 8

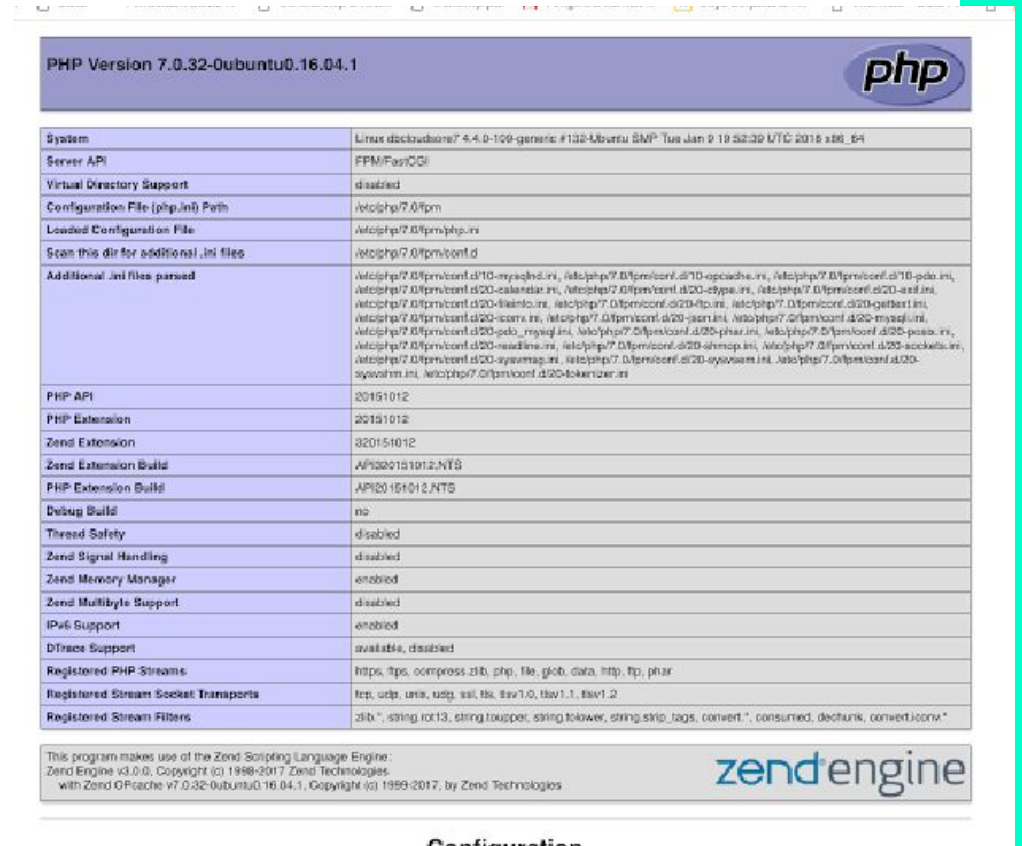
Buat file PHP untuk tes konfigurasi




Pada step ini kita akan membuat homepage baru dengan cara membuat file info .php pada direktori /var/www/html/




Pada tahap ini syntax pada gambar berfungsi untuk menampilkan informasi terkait konfigurasi php dan informasi dari server yang digunakan.



PHP Version 7.0.32-0ubuntu0.16.04.1

| | |
|---|---|
| System | Linux dbcloudsore7 4.4.0-109-generic #132-Ubuntu SMP Tue Jan 9 19:52:39 UTC 2018 x86_64 |
| Server API | FPM/FastCGI |
| Virtual Directory Support | disabled |
| Configuration File (php.ini) Path | /etc/php/7.0/fpm |
| Loaded Configuration File | /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini |
| Scan this dir for additional .ini files | /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d |
| Additional .ini files parsed | /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini |
| PHP API | 20151012 |
| PHP Extension | 20151012 |
| Zend Extension | 320151012 |
| Zend Extension Build | API320151012,NTS |
| PHP Extension Build | API20151012,NTS |
| Debug Build | no |
| Thread Safety | disabled |
| Zend Signal Handling | disabled |
| Zend Memory Manager | enabled |
| Zend Multibyte Support | disabled |
| IPv6 Support | enabled |
| DTrace Support | available, disabled |
| Registered PHP Streams | https, ftps, compress.zlib, php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, phar |
| Registered Stream Socket Transports | tcp, udp, unix, udg, ssl, tls, tlsv1.0, tlsv1.1, tlsv1.2 |
| Registered Stream Filters | zlib.*, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, convert.iconv.* |

This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine:
Zend Engine v3.0.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2017 Zend Technologies
with Zend OPcache v7.0.32-0ubuntu0.16.04.1, Copyright (c) 1999-2017, by Zend Technologies

zend engine

Configuration

Untuk melihat hasil info.php akses alamat ipserver/info.php.

| | |
|---|---|
| SQLite3 | Scott MacVicar, Ilia Alshanetsky, Brad Dewar |
| SQLite 3.x driver for PDO | Wez Furlong |
| System V Message based IPC | Wez Furlong |
| System V Semaphores | Tom May |
| System V Shared Memory | Christian Cartus |
| tidy | John Coggeshall, Ilia Alshanetsky |
| tokenizer | Andrei Zmievski, Johannes Schlueter |
| WDDX | Andrei Zmievski |
| XMLReader | Rob Richards |
| xmlrpc | Dan Libby |
| XML | Stig Bakken, Thies C. Arntzen, Sterling Hughes |
| XMLWriter | Rob Richards, Pierre-Alain Joye |
| XSL | Christian Stocker, Rob Richards |
| Zip | Pierre-Alain Joye, Remi Collet |
| Zlib | Rasmus Lerdorf, Stefan Roehrich, Zeev Suraski, Jade Nicoletti, Michael Wallner |

| PHP Documentation | |
|---|---|
| Authors | Mehdi Achour, Friedhelm Betz, Antony Dovgal, Nuno Lopes, Hannes Magnusson, Philip Olson, Georg Richter, Damien Seguy, Jakub Vrana, Adam Harvey |
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| Network Infrastructure | Daniel P. Brown |
| Windows Infrastructure | Alex Schoenmaker |

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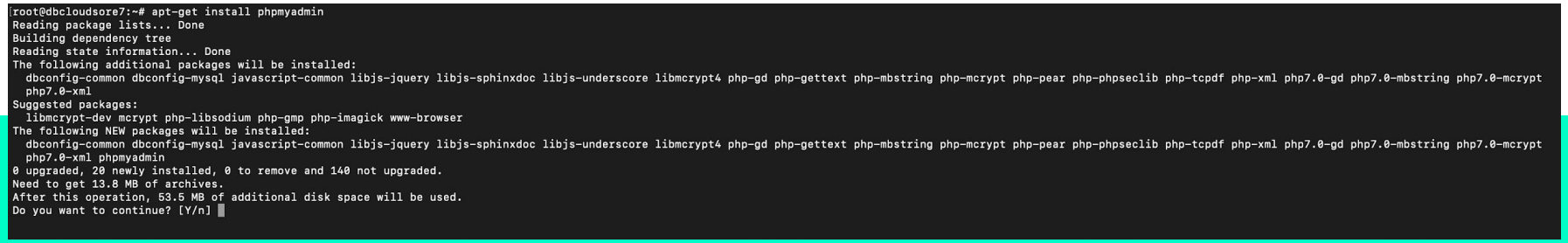
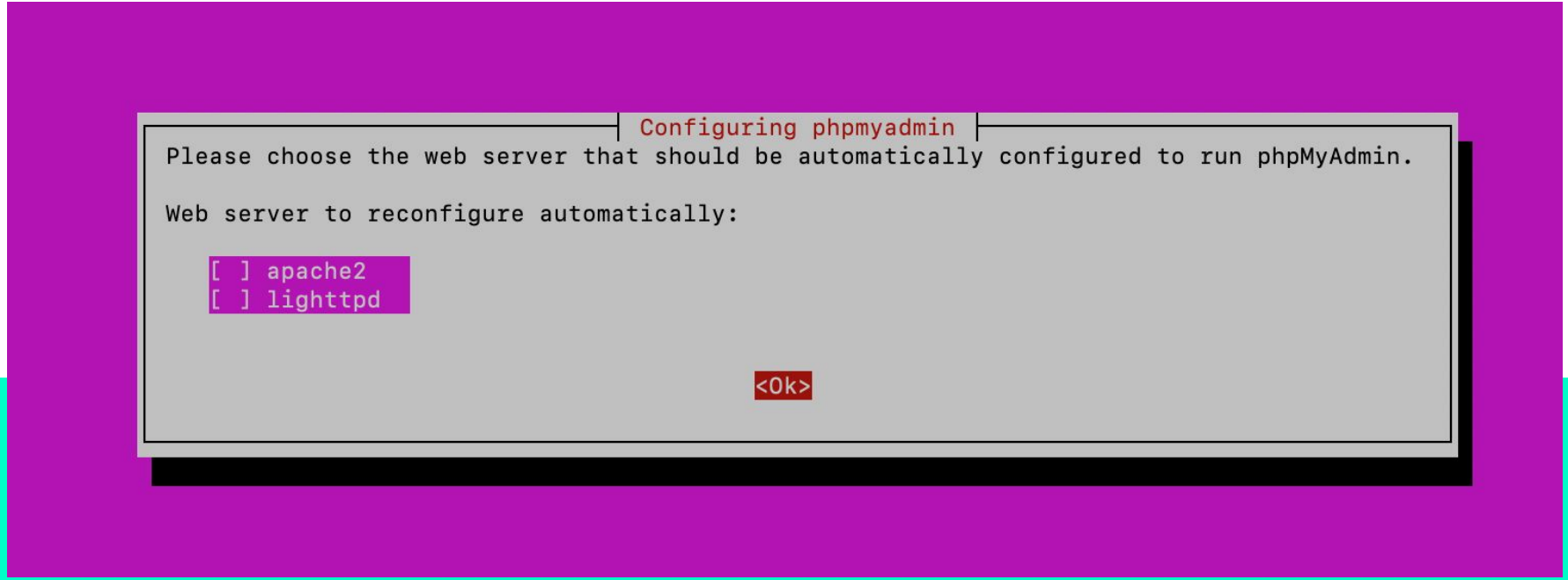
# STEP 9

# Install phpMyAdmin

Ketik “apt-get install phpmyadmin” pada terminal kemudaian enter

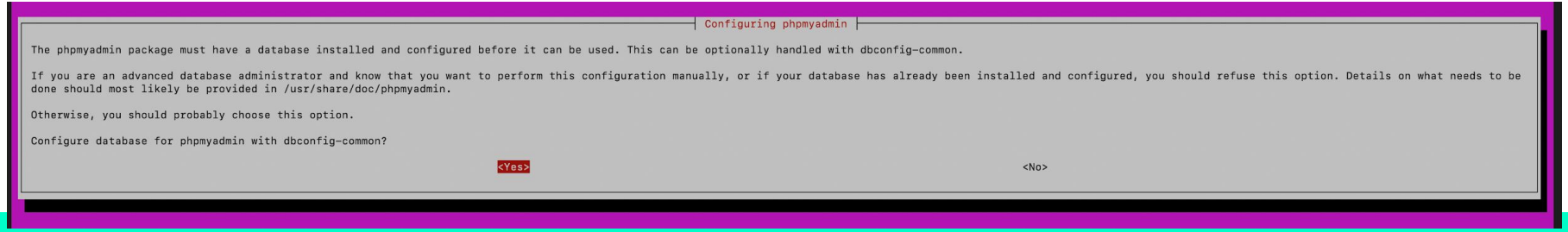


Lanjutkan step-step seperti pada gambar
-Gambar 1: Lewati opsi berikut dengan menekan tombol “tab” pada keyboard kemudian ketik enter.



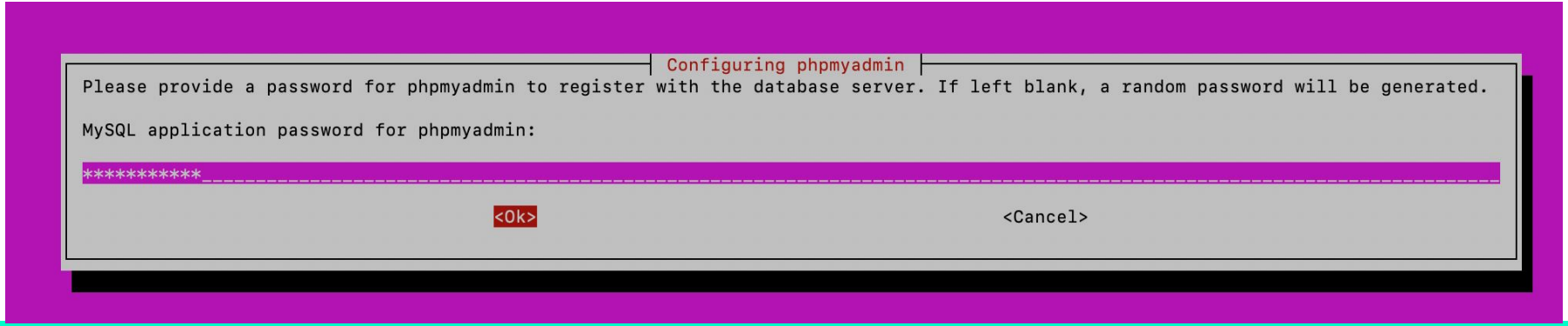

Gambar 1

-Gambar 2: Saat tampilan untuk configure database pilih opsi “yes” kemudian tekan enter.



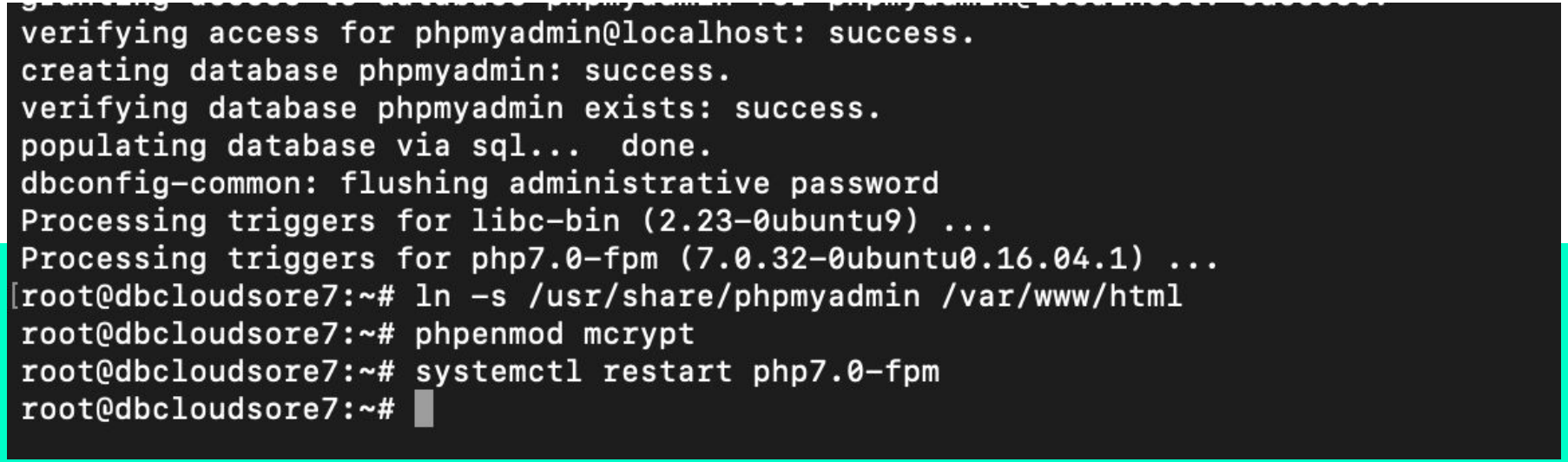

Gambar 2

-Gambar 3: Masukan password phpMyAdmin sesuai yang anda inginkan




Gambar 3

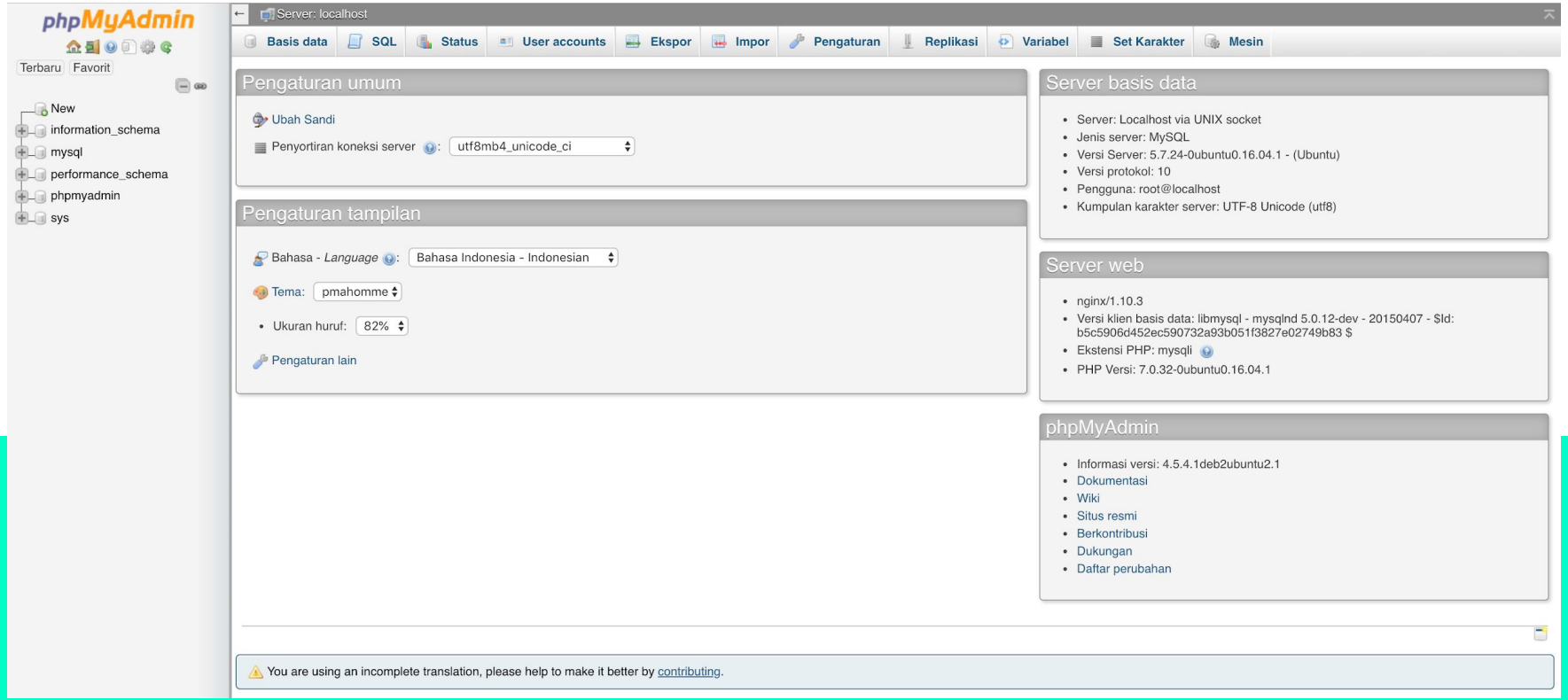
-Gambar 4: Setelah sukses meng-install phpMyAdmin ketik “ln -s /usr/share/phpmyadmin /var/www/html” pada terminal, kemudian ketik “phpenmod mcrypt” sesudah itu restart php dengan scrip sebagai berikut “systemctl restart php7.0-fpm” kemudian enter.




Gambar 4

Setelah phpMyAdmin terinstal sempurna kemudian akses phpMyAdmin melalui browser dengan memasukan alamat sebagai berikut “http://**(public ip address)**/phpmyadmin” dan akan muncul akses login untuk masuk kedalam halaman phpMyAdmin.

Setelah melakukan login pada phpMyAdmin seperti inilah tampilan dashboard phpMyAdmin



# Thank You