

Konfigurasi Debian Server

Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan



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X TKJ 3

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KATA PENGANTAR

Sebelumnya, saya ingin mengucapkan puji syukur kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa , karena berkat Kekuasaannya dan kasihnya, sehingga **“Paduan Konfigurasi Debian”** ini dapat berhasil diselesaikan, walaupun banyak kekurangan yang terdapat didalamnya namun bias diselesaikan dengan tepat waktu. Dan juga, saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada kalian yang telah ikut andil mengembangkan Sistem Operasi Linux di Indonesia. Semoga, negeri kita tercinta ini, dapat terus memunculkan generasi-generasi muda yang handal dan canggih, khususnya di bidang Informatika.

Tutorial Konfigurasi Debian server ini saya pelajari dari beberapa referensi, maaf saya tidak mencantumkannya satu persatu karna saya lupa dan saking banyaknya untuk itu bagi yang tidak saya cantumkan mohon maaf sebelumnya. Yang pasti, saya mengambil dari beberapa referensi dan Internet,dan telah saya uji eBook/modul ini. Berhasil pada Sistem Operasi Debian Lenny 5.

Saya juga meminta maaf, apabila dalam eBook / modul ini, terdapat kekeliruan dalam penyusunanya atau salah konfigurasi. Ataupun juga jika kata yang dipilih tidak sesuai EYD, dan terlalu bertele-tele. Pada eBook / Modul ini , kita cenderung membahas pada Cara Konfigurasi (Praktek) dari pada teori semata.

Sekian dari saya, dan saya harap Tutorial Konfigurasi Debian Server ini dapat bermanfaat bagi Anda semua yang membacanya.

Terima Kasih.

T.D.D

Yoga Pratama



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PENGENALAN DEBIAN

1.1. Apa itu Debian

Debian adalah suatu sistem operasi bebas / free open source yang dikembangkan oleh banyak programmer sukarela (pengembang Debian) yang tergabung dalam Proyek yang dinamakan Debian. Sistem operasi Debian adalah gabungan dari perangkat lunak yang dikembangkan dengan lisensi GNU, dan utamanya menggunakan kernel Linux, sehingga populer dengan nama Debian GNU/Linux. Sistem operasi Debian yang menggunakan kernel Linux yang merupakan salah satu distro Linux yang populer dengan kestabilannya. Rata-rata Distro turunan Debian adalah Distro yang paling banyak digunakan di dunia, seperti ; Ubuntu , Linux Mint , Backtrack , Knoppix.

1.2. Sejarah Debian

Debian pertama kali diperkenalkan oleh **Ian Murdock**, seorang mahasiswa dari Universitas Purdue, Amerika Serikat, pada tanggal 16 Agustus 1993. Nama Debian berasal dari kombinasi nama Ian (Pembuat Debian) dengan mantan-kekasihnya Debra Lynn, yang disingkat dengan "DEBIAN".

Pada awalnya, Ian memulainya dengan memodifikasi distribusi SLS (Softlanding Linux System). Namun, ia tidak puas dengan SLS yang telah dimodifikasi olehnya sehingga ia berpendapat bahwa lebih baik membangun sistem (distribusi Linux) dari nol (Dalam hal ini, Patrick Volkerding juga berusaha memodifikasi SLS. Ia berhasil dan distribusinya dikenal sebagai "Slackware").

Proyek Debian tumbuh lambat pada awalnya dan merilis versi 0.9x di tahun 1994 dan 1995. Pengalihan arsitektur ke selain i386 dimulai di tahun 1995. Versi 1.x dimulai tahun 1996.

Di tahun 1996, Bruce Perens menggantikan Ian Murdoch sebagai Pemimpin Proyek. Dalam tahun yang sama pengembang Debian Ean Schuessler, berinisiatif untuk membentuk Debian Social Contract dan Debian Free Software Guidelines, memberikan standar dasar komitmen untuk pengembangan distribusi Debian. Dia juga membentuk organisasi "Software in Public Interest" untuk menaungi Debian secara legal dan hukum.

Di akhir tahun 2000, proyek Debian melakukan perubahan dalam archive dan manajemen rilis. Serta di tahun yang sama para pengembang memulai konferensi dan workshop tahunan "debconf".

Di April 8, 2007, Debian GNU/Linux 4.0 dirilis dengan nama kode "Etch". Rilis versi terbaru Debian, 2009, diberi nama kode "Lenny". deb adalah perpanjangan dari paket perangkat lunak Debian format dan nama yang paling sering digunakan untuk paket-paket binari seperti itu.

Paket Debian adalah standar Unix pada arsip yang mencakup dua gzip, tar bziped atau lzmaed arsip: salah satu yang memegang kendali informasi dan lain yang berisi data. Program kanonik untuk menangani paket-paket tersebut adalah dpkg, paling sering melalui apt/aptitude.



2. TCP/IP

2.1. Konfigurasi

1. Pertama Login sebagai super user dengan Root dan isikan password anda. Seperti gambar dibawah ini

```
Activating swapfile swap...done.
Setting up networking....
Configuring network interfaces...done.
Starting portmap daemon...
Starting NFS common utilities: statd.
Setting console screen modes and fonts.
INIT: Entering runlevel: 2
Starting enhanced syslogd: rsyslogd.
Starting ACPI services....
Starting MTA: exim4.
Starting NFS common utilities: statd.
Not starting internet superserver: no services enabled.
Starting deferred execution scheduler: atd.
Starting periodic command scheduler: crond.

Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 Yoga31 tty1

Yoga31 login: root
Password:
Login timed out after 60 seconds.

Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 Yoga31 tty1

Yoga31 login: root
Password: _
```

2. Kedua setelah masuk seperti super user lalu kita kitakan perintah
" nano /etc/network/interfaces" lalu setelah itu enter seperti gambar dibawah ini

```
Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 Yoga31 tty1

Yoga31 login: root
Password:
Login timed out after 60 seconds.

Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 Yoga31 tty1

Yoga31 login: root
Password:
Login timed out after 60 seconds.

Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 Yoga31 tty1

Yoga31 login: root
Password:
Linux Yoga31 2.6.26-2-686 #1 SMP Mon Aug 30 07:01:57 UTC 2010 i686

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/network/interfaces _
```



3. Ketiga setelah masuk ke menu nano kita memulai mensetting IP dengan format "Auto eth0" atau bisa juga "allow – hotplug eth0"

"Iface eth0 inet static "

- Address 192.168.31.31
- Netmask 255.255.255.0
- Network 192.168.31.0
- Broadcast 192.168.31.255

Agar lebih jelas bias dilihat gambar dibawah ini :

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/network/interfaces Modified
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.31.31
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    network 192.168.31.0
    broadcast 192.168.31.255

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah mensetting seperti diatas lalu kita simpan dengan menekan "CTRL + O" lalu tekan "ENTER" setelah itu kita keluar settingan IP dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "ENTER".

4. setelah itu restart networking restart dengan perintah "/etc/init.d/networking restart" lalu enter

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/network/interfaces
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.31.31
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    network 192.168.31.0
    broadcast 192.168.31.255

[ Wrote 14 lines ]
Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/networking restart_
```



2.2. Pengujian Di Debian

1. Untuk mengeceknya kita ketik "ifconfig" lalu enter
maka akan kelihatan hasil konfigurasi kita.

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
[ Wrote 14 lines ]
Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/networking restart
Reconfiguring network interfaces...done.
Yoga31:~# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:53:96:b8
          inet addr:192.168.31.31  Bcast:192.168.31.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:141 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:15615 (15.2 KiB)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
          Interrupt:19 Base address:0x2000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:24 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:24 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1616 (1.5 KiB)  TX bytes:1616 (1.5 KiB)

Yoga31:~# _
```



3. DHCP Server

3.1 instalasi :

1. setelah masuk ke super user atau admin kita masukan cd instalasi Debian 5 lalu ketikan perintah instal sebagai berikut "apt-get install dhcp3-server"

lalu tunggu beberapa saat muncul kotak dialog "DHCP Server" lalu kita oke

1

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install dhcp3-server_
```

2

```
Package configuration
```

DHCP Server

Non-authoritative version of DHCP server

The version 3 DHCP server is non-authoritative by default.

This means that if a client requests an address that the server knows nothing about and the address is incorrect for that network segment, the server will not send a DHCPNAK (which tells the client it should stop using the address). If you want to change this behavior, you must explicitly state in dhcpd.conf what network segments your server is authoritative for using the 'authoritative' statement.

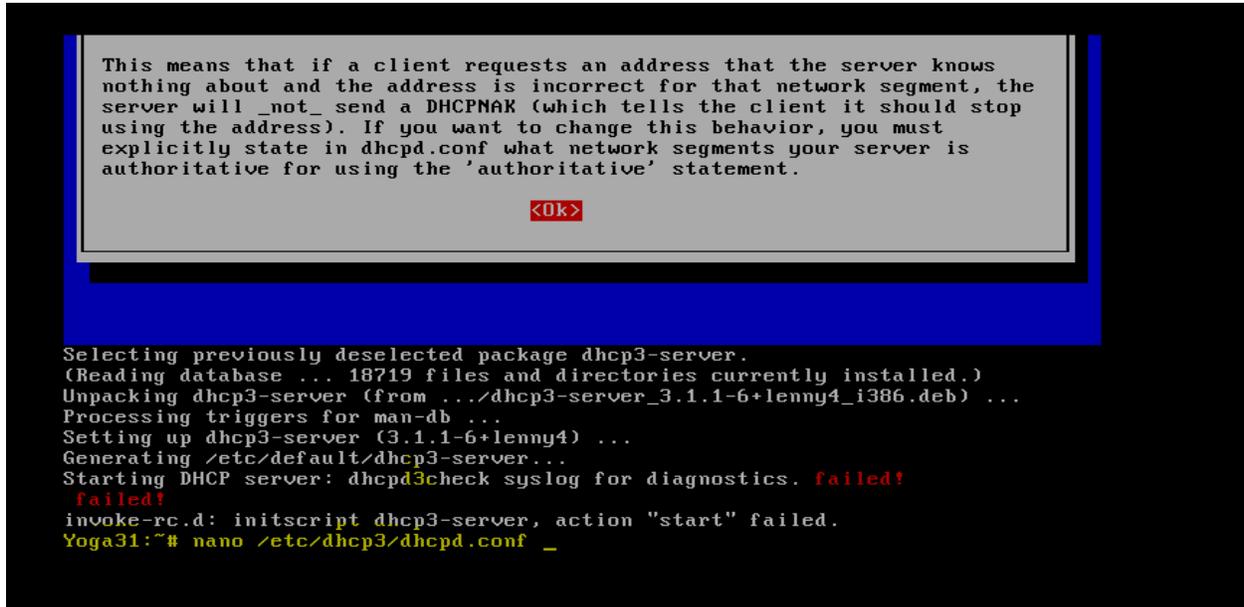
<Ok>



3.2. Konfigurasi

1. setelah itu kita setting dhcp agar kita yang menentukan dari jumlah host hingga IP masing-masing client dengan mengetikkan perintah "nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf "

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :



```
This means that if a client requests an address that the server knows
nothing about and the address is incorrect for that network segment, the
server will not send a DHCPNAK (which tells the client it should stop
using the address). If you want to change this behavior, you must
explicitly state in dhcpd.conf what network segments your server is
authoritative for using the 'authoritative' statement.

<Ok>
```

```
Selecting previously deselected package dhcp3-server.
(Reading database ... 18719 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking dhcp3-server (from ../dhcp3-server_3.1.1-6+lenny4_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up dhcp3-server (3.1.1-6+lenny4) ...
Generating /etc/default/dhcp3-server...
Starting DHCP server: dhcpd3check syslog for diagnostics. failed!
failed!
invoke-rc.d: initscript dhcp3-server, action "start" failed.
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf _
```

3.2.1 Range IP

1. setelah masuk ke menu setting cari "A slightly different" setelah itu hilangkan tanda "crash atau #" dari subnet hingga tanda }" setelah itu kita setting seperti ini :

```
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 192.168.31.0 netmask 255.255.255.0{
range 192.168.31.32 192.168.31.40;
option domain-name-servers 192.168.31.31;
option domain-name "yoga.com";
option routers 192.168.31.31;
option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
}
```

Seperti gambar di bawah ini :



Sebelum

2.0.7

File: /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf

```
# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,  
# which we don't really recommend.
```

```
#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {  
# range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;  
# option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;  
# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;  
#}
```

```
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
```

```
#subnet 10.5.5.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {  
# range 10.5.5.26 10.5.5.30;  
# option domain-name-servers ns1.internal.example.org;  
# option domain-name "internal.example.org";  
# option routers 10.5.5.1;  
# option broadcast-address 10.5.5.31;  
# default-lease-time 600;  
# max-lease-time 7200;  
#}
```

```
^G Get Help    ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos  
^X Exit        ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Sesudah

2.0.7

File: /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf

Modified

```
# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,  
# which we don't really recommend.
```

```
#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {  
# range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;  
# option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;  
# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;  
#}
```

```
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
```

```
subnet 192.168.31.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {  
 range 192.168.31.31 192.168.31.40;  
 option domain-name-servers 192.168.31.31;  
 option domain-name "yoga31.com";  
 option routers 192.168.31.31;  
 option broadcast-address 192.168.31.255 ;  
 default-lease-time 600;_  
 max-lease-time 7200;  
}
```

```
^G Get Help    ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos  
^X Exit        ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"



3.2.2. Default DHCP

1. setelah itu kita setting NIC kita sebagai server pemberi IP kepada client dengan mengetikkan "nano /etc/default/dhcp3-server"

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf

# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,
# which we don't really recommend.

#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
# range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;
# option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;
# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;
#}

# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 192.168.31.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
range 192.168.31.31 192.168.31.40;
option domain-name-servers 192.168.31.31;
option domain-name "yoga31.com";
option routers 192.168.31.31;
option broadcast-address 192.168.31.255 ;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
}

[ Wrote 108 lines ]

Yoga31:~# nano /etc/default/dhcp3-server _
```

lalu cari tulisan INTERFACES="" kita beri eth0 pada tanda petik di interfaces kita menggunakan eth0 sebagai pemberi IP kepada client, seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/default/dhcp3-server

# Defaults for dhcp initscript
# sourced by /etc/init.d/dhcp
# installed at /etc/default/dhcp3-server by the maintainer scripts

#
# This is a POSIX shell fragment
#

# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
# Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACES="eth0"

[ Wrote 11 lines ]

Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/dhcp3-server restart_
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"



2. setelah itu kita restart aplikasi dengan mengetikkan perintah
"/etc/init.d/dhcp3-server restart"

```
# sourced by /etc/init.d/dhcp
# installed at /etc/default/dhcp3-server by the maintainer scripts

#
# This is a POSIX shell fragment
#

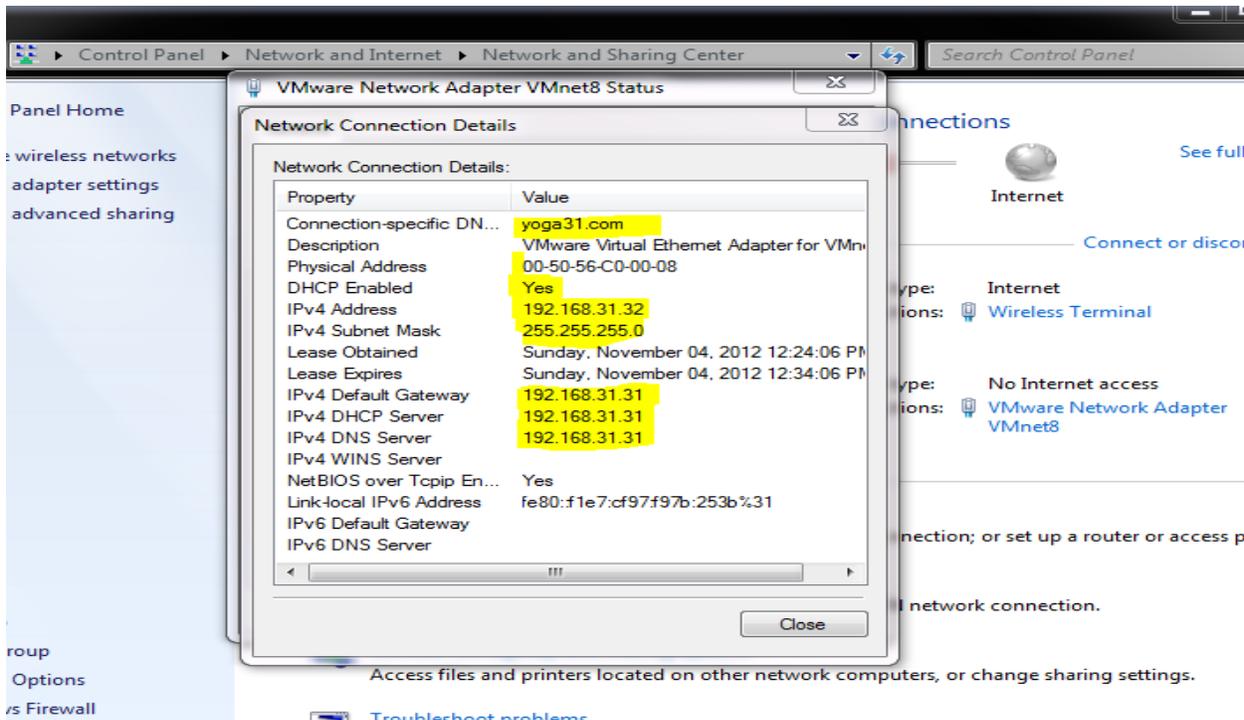
# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
# Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACES="eth0"

[ Wrote 11 lines ]

Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/dhcp3-server restart
Stopping DHCP server: dhcpd3 failed!
Starting DHCP server: dhcpd3.
Yoga31:~# _
```

3.3. Pengujian

untuk pengujian buka local area network yang terhubung lalu details maka akan muncul pemberian IP seperti gambar dibawah ini :



4. DNS Server

4.1. Instalasi

1. Packet aplikasi untuk DNS adalah “bind9” dengan cara “apt-get install bind9”

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install bind9_
```

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install bind9
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  bind9utils
Suggested packages:
  bind9-doc resolvconf ufw
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bind9 bind9utils
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/380kB of archives.
After this operation, 1147kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? _
```



4.2. Konfigurasi

1. Setelah menginstal aplikasi bind kita masuk ke directory bind untuk melakukan konfigurasi dengan cara "cd /etc/bind/" setelah itu kita copy atau backup data yang ada di "db.local dan cp.127" sebagai file forward dan file reverse dengan cara :
"cp db.local db.yoga31"
"cp db.127 db.192"

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
1 bind9-doc resolvconf ufw
# The following NEW packages will be installed:
bind9 bind9utils
# upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/380kB of archives.
After this operation, 1147kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? y
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously deselected package bind9utils.
(Reading database ... 18732 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking bind9utils (from .../bind9utils_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package bind9.
Unpacking bind9 (from .../bind9_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up bind9utils (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
Setting up bind9 (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
Adding group `bind' (GID 106) ...
Done.
Adding system user `bind' (UID 103) ...
Adding new user `bind' (UID 103) with group `bind' ...
Not creating home directory `/var/cache/bind'.
wrote key file "/etc/bind/rndc.key"
#
Starting domain name service...: bind9.
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/bind_
```

Masuk directory BIND

```
2 d to get 0B/380kB of archives.
er this operation, 1147kB of additional disk space will be used.
you want to continue [Y/n]? y
configuring packages ...
Selecting previously deselected package bind9utils.
(Reading database ... 18732 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking bind9utils (from .../bind9utils_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package bind9.
Unpacking bind9 (from .../bind9_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up bind9utils (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
Setting up bind9 (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
Adding group `bind' (GID 106) ...
Done.
Adding system user `bind' (UID 103) ...
Adding new user `bind' (UID 103) with group `bind' ...
Not creating home directory `/var/cache/bind'.
wrote key file "/etc/bind/rndc.key"
#
Starting domain name service...: bind9.
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/bind
Yoga31:/etc/bind# ls
db.0 db.255 db.local named.conf named.conf.options zones.rfc1918
db.127 db.empty db.root named.conf.local rndc.key
Yoga31:/etc/bind# _
```



```
3 For this operation, 1147kB of additional disk space will be used.
You want to continue [Y/n]? y
Configuring packages ...
Selecting previously deselected package bind9utils.
(Reading database ... 18732 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking bind9utils (from .../bind9utils_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package bind9.
Unpacking bind9 (from .../bind9_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up bind9utils (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
Setting up bind9 (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
Adding group `bind' (GID 106) ...
Done.
Adding system user `bind' (UID 103) ...
Adding new user `bind' (UID 103) with group `bind' ...
Not creating home directory `/var/cache/bind'.
wrote key file "/etc/bind/rndc.key"
#
Starting domain name service...: bind9.
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/bind
Yoga31:/etc/bind# ls
db.0      db.255    db.local  named.conf      named.conf.options  zones.rfc1918
db.127   db.empty  db.root   named.conf.local  rndc.key
Yoga31:/etc/bind# cp db.local db.yoga31
Yoga31:/etc/bind# cp db.127 db.192_
```

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :
fungsi di backup agar saat menkonfigurasi apabila terjadi kesalahan kita bisa mengambilnya kembali.

4.2.1. File Forward

1. Setelah melakukan backup kita setting pertama di db.yoga31 sebagai file forward dengan cara “nano db.yoga”

Ganti semua “localhost menjadi nama web site kita nanti” dan “tambahkan 2 settingan di

```
“@      IN      A       yoga31.com”
“www    IN      A       yoga31.com”
“ftp    IN      A       yoga31.com”
```

Lalu kita simpan



Seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
1 you want to continue [Y/n]? y
   configuring packages ...
   selecting previously deselected package bind9utils.
   adding database ... 18732 files and directories currently installed.)
   unpacking bind9utils (from ../bind9utils_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
   selecting previously deselected package bind9.
   unpacking bind9 (from ../bind9_9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2_i386.deb) ...
   processing triggers for man-db ...
   setting up bind9utils (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
   setting up bind9 (1:9.6.ESU.R1+dfsg-0+lenny2) ...
   adding group `bind' (GID 106) ...
   done.
   adding system user `bind' (UID 103) ...
   adding new user `bind' (UID 103) with group `bind' ...
   not creating home directory `/var/cache/bind'.
   wrote key file "/etc/bind/rndc.key"
   #
   starting domain name service...: bind9.
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/bind
Yoga31:/etc/bind# ls
db.0      db.255   db.local  named.conf      named.conf.options  zones.rfc1918
db.127   db.empty db.root   named.conf.local rndc.key
Yoga31:/etc/bind# cp db.local db.yoga31
Yoga31:/etc/bind# cp db.127 db.192
Yoga31:/etc/bind# nano db.yoga31_
```

```
2  GNU nano 2.0.7          File: db.yoga31
   BIND data file for local loopback interface
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      localhost. root.localhost. (
                        2          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       localhost.
@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
@         IN      AAAA     ::1

[ Read 14 lines ]
^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```
3 GNU nano 2.0.7 File: db.yoga31 Modified
BIND data file for local loopback interface

$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA yoga31.com. root.yoga31.com. (
    2 ; Serial
    604800 ; Refresh
    86400 ; Retry
    2419200 ; Expire
    604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS yoga31.com.
www IN A 192.168.31.31
ftp IN A 192.168.31.31
@ IN A 192.168.31.31_
@ IN AAAA ::1

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^V Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



4.2.2. File Reverse

1. Setelah melakukan settingan tersebut kita setting juga di db.192 sebagai file reverse dengan cara "nano db.192"

Sama seperti sebelumnya ganti semua localhost menjadi nama website kita dan kita rubah IP di bawah menjadi IP kiata tapi dari belakang. Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat gambar dibawah ini :

```
1  GNU nano 2.0.7          File: db.yoga31
IND data file for local loopback interface
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      yoga31.com. root.yoga31.com. (
                        2          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       yoga31.com.
www       IN      A        192.168.31.31
ftp       IN      A        192.168.31.31
@         IN      A        192.168.31.31
@         IN      AAAA     ::1

[ Wrote 16 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/bind# nano db.192
```

```
2  GNU nano 2.0.7          File: db.192
IND reverse data file for local loopback interface
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      localhost. root.localhost. (
                        1          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       localhost.
1.0.0     IN      PTR     localhost.

[ Read 13 lines ]
^G Get Help      ^O WriteOut     ^R Read File    ^Y Prev Page    ^K Cut Text     ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit          ^J Justify      ^W Where Is     ^U Next Page    ^U UnCut Text  ^T To Spell
```



```

3  GNU nano 2.0.7          File: db.192
IND reverse data file for local loopback interface
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      yoga31.com. root.yoga31.com. (
                        1          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       yoga31.com.
31.31.168 IN     PTR      yoga31.com.

[ Wrote 13 lines ]
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```

4.2.3. Membuat Zone Domain

- Setelah itu kita memulai settingan kembali dengan mengetikan "nano named.conf" setelah itu kita tambahkan 2 zone di bawa/di zone paling terakhir seperti dibawah ini
zone "yoga.com" {
type master;
file "/etc/bind/db.yoga31"
};

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



Lalu kita simpan Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat di gambar di bawah ini :

```
1 nano 2.0.7 File: db.192
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA yoga31.com. root.yoga31.com. (
    1 ; Serial
    604800 ; Refresh
    86400 ; Retry
    2419200 ; Expire
    604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS yoga31.com.
31.31.168 IN PTR yoga31.com.

[ Wrote 13 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/bind# nano named.conf_
```

```
2 GNU nano 2.0.7 File: named.conf Modified
// This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.
//
// Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the
// structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize
// this configuration file.
//
// If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";

// prime the server with knowledge of the root servers
zone "." {
    type hint;
    file "/etc/bind/db.root";
};

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

^G Get Help	^O WriteOut	^R Read File	^Y Prev Page	^K Cut Text	^C Cur Pos
^X Exit	^J Justify	^W Where Is	^U Next Page	^U UnCut Text	^T To Spell



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: named.conf Modified
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.0";
};
zone "255.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.255";
};
zone "yoga31.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.yoga31";
};
zone "192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.192";
};
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

4.2.4. Menambah dns-name server

1. Setelah itu kita kembali setting di "nano /etc/resolv.conf" setelah itu kita tambahkan "name server 192.168.1.31" "domain yoga.com" Setelah itu kita simpan

Agar Lebih jelas kita lihat gambar dibawah ini :



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: named.conf

    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.0";
};

zone "255.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.255";
};

zone "yoga31.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.yoga31";
};

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

include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
[ Wrote 50 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/bind# nano /etc/resolv.conf _
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/resolv.conf Modified

nameserver 192.168.31.31
domain     yoga31.com_

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



- Setelah settingan itu kita restart dengan cara “/etc/init.d/bind9 restart”

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 192.168.31.31
domain     yoga31.com

[ Wrote 2 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/bind# /etc/init.d/bind9 restart_
```

4.3. Pengujian

4.3.1 Debian :

Langkah nya dengan cara dig yoga31.com apabila semua “1” maka berhasil agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
Yoga31:/etc/bind# dig yoga31.com_
```



```
; <<>> DiG 9.6-ESU-R1 <<>> yoga31.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 51858
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; QUESTION SECTION:
yoga31.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
yoga31.com.                604800 IN      A      192.168.31.31

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
yoga31.com.                604800 IN      NS     yoga31.com.

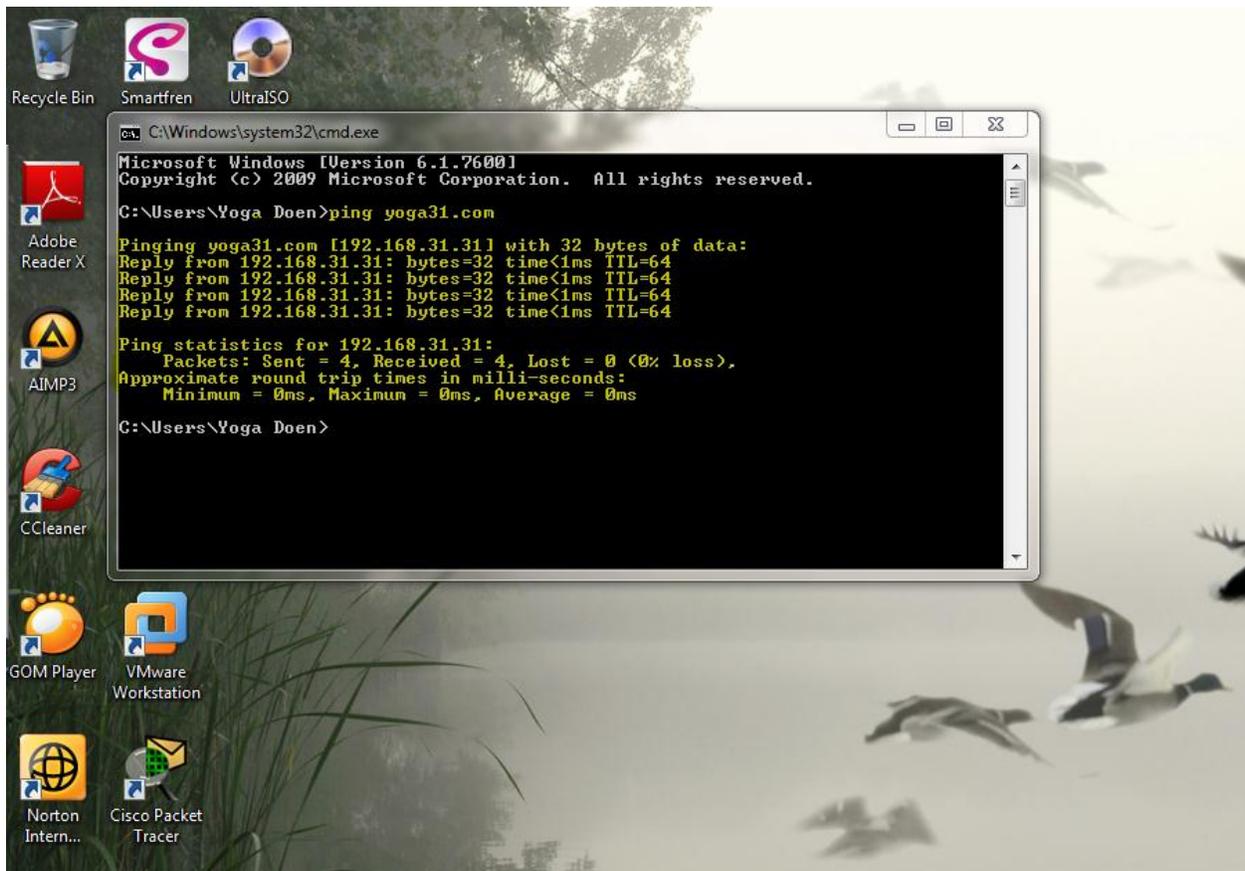
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
yoga31.com.                604800 IN      AAAA   ::1

;; Query time: 3 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.31.31#53(192.168.31.31)
;; WHEN: Sun Nov 4 00:46:46 2012
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 86

Yoga31:/etc/bind# _
```

4.3.2. Windows :

Dilakukan dengan cara melakukan ping yoga31.com seperti gambar dibawah ini :



5. Web Server

5.1. Instalasi

1. Setelah masuk ke super user atau admin kita masukan cd instalasi Debian 5 lalu ketikkan perintah instal sebagai berikut "apt-get install apache2 php5"
lalu tunggu hingga proses instalasi selesai , seperti gambar dibawah ini ;

```
Yoga31:/# apt-get install apache2 php5_
```

```
Yoga31:/# apt-get install apache2 php5
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  apache2-mpm-prefork apache2-utils apache2.2-common libapache2-mod-php5
  libapr1 libaprutil1 libexpat1 libmysqlclient15off libpq5 mysql-common
  openssl openssl-blacklist php5-common psmisc ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec apache2-suexec-custom php-pear ca-certificates
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-mpm-prefork apache2-utils apache2.2-common
  libapache2-mod-php5 libapr1 libaprutil1 libexpat1 libmysqlclient15off libpq5
  mysql-common openssl openssl-blacklist php5 php5-common psmisc ssl-cert
0 upgraded, 17 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/14.2MB of archives.
After this operation, 32.3MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? _
```



5.2. Konfigurasi

1. Setelah itu, sebelum kita memlmai mensetting kita masuk terlebih dahulu ke directory "apache" dengan cara "cd /etc/apache" kemudian untuk melihat isi nya kita ketikan "ls"
2. Setelah itu kita masuk ke directory "sites-available" dengan mengetikan "cd sites-available" kemudian "ls"
3. Setelah masuk ke directory "sites-available" kita menemukan 2 buah File yaitu file "default" dan "default-ssh". Karena kita akan membuat web server berbasis HTTP maka kita akan mensetting file "default" namun sebelum itu kita memulai nya kita backup terlebih dahulu file tersebut dengan mengetikan "cp default yoga31" lalu enter , seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
Enabling module negotiation.
Enabling module setenvif.
Enabling module status.
Enabling module auth_basic.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module authz_default.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module authz_groupfile.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_host.
Setting up apache2-mpm-prefork (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Starting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up apache2 (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Setting up php5-common (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...

Creating config file /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini with new version
Reloading web server config: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.23) ...
Yoga31:/# cd /etc/apache2/_
```



```

Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module authz_default.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module authz_groupfile.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_host.
Setting up apache2-mpm-prefork (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Starting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up apache2 (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Setting up php5-common (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...

Creating config file /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini with new version
Reloading web server config: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.23) ...
Yoga31:/# cd /etc/apache2/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf  envvars      mods-available  ports.conf      sites-enabled
conf.d        httpd.conf   mods-enabled    sites-available
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# _

```

```

Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module authz_default.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module authz_groupfile.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_host.
Setting up apache2-mpm-prefork (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Starting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up apache2 (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Setting up php5-common (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...

Creating config file /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini with new version
Reloading web server config: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.23) ...
Yoga31:/# cd /etc/apache2/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf  envvars      mods-available  ports.conf      sites-enabled
conf.d        httpd.conf   mods-enabled    sites-available
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-available/_

```



```

Enabling module authz_groupfile.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_host.
Setting up apache2-mpm-prefork (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Starting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully
qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up apache2 (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Setting up php5-common (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...

Creating config file /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini with new version
Reloading web server config: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the se
rver's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.23) ...
Yoga31:/# cd /etc/apache2/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf  envvars      mods-available  ports.conf      sites-enabled
conf.d        httpd.conf   mods-enabled    sites-available
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-available/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
default  default-ssl
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# _

```

```

Enabling module authz_groupfile.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_host.
Setting up apache2-mpm-prefork (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Starting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's f
ully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up apache2 (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Setting up php5-common (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...

Creating config file /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini with new version
Reloading web server config: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the se
rver's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.23) ...
Yoga31:/# cd /etc/apache2/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf  envvars      mods-available  ports.conf      sites-enabled
conf.d        httpd.conf   mods-enabled    sites-available
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-available/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
default  default-ssl
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cp default yoga31_

```



5.2.1. Konfigurasi Virtual Host

setelah itu kita memulai untuk mensetting virtual host nya dengan cara mengetikan "nano yoga31" ganti sesuai dengan ketentuan web yang kita inginkan seperti contoh dibawah ini :

- A. "server admin webmaster@local host" kita rubah menjadi "server admin admin@yoga31.com"
- B. "Document root /var/www" kita rubah menjadi "Document root /var/www/yoga31"
- C. "<Directory /usr/lib/cgi-bin>" kita rubah menjadi "<Directory /var/www/cgi-bin>"

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter" , seperti gambar dibawah ini;

```
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_host.
Setting up apache2-mpm-prefork (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Starting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up apache2 (2.2.9-10+lenny8) ...
Setting up php5-common (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...

Creating config file /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini with new version
Reloading web server config: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
.
Setting up php5 (5.2.6.dfsg.1-1+lenny9) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.23) ...
Yoga31:/# cd /etc/apache2/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf  envvars      mods-available  ports.conf      sites-enabled
conf.d        httpd.conf   mods-enabled    sites-available
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-available/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
default  default-ssl
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cp default yoga31
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano yoga31_
```



```

GNU nano 2.0.7          File: yoga31
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost

  DocumentRoot /var/www/
  <Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
  </Directory>

  ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
  <Directory "/usr/lib/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Order allow,deny
  [ Read 41 lines ]
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```

```

GNU nano 2.0.7          File: yoga31          Modified
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin admin@yoga31.com

  DocumentRoot /var/www/yoga31
  <Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/yoga31>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
  </Directory>

  ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
  <Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Order allow,deny
  [ Read 41 lines ]
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```



5.2.2. Konfigurasi Web Directory

1. Setelah konfigurasi virtual host kita kembali masuk ke directory "apache" dan Masuk ke directory "sites-enabled" dengan cara
 - A. kembali ke directory "apache" ketik cd ...
 - B. masuk ke directory "sites-enabled" ketik cd sites-enabled
2. Setelah masuk ke directory tersebut kita enable kan situs kita dan kita disable situs default dengan cara
 - A. Men-disable situs default ketik perintah "a2dissite default" lalu enter
 - B. Men-enable kan situs kita ketik perintah "a2ensite yoga31"
3. Setelah itu kita keluar dari directory dan membuat directory baru sebagai tempat "index.html" dan "info.php" kita nanti yang nantinya akan menjadi web kita.
Dengan cara :
 - A. keluar dari directory ketik "cd /" lalu enter
 - B. Membuat directory baru ketik perintah "mkdir -p /var/www/yoga31" lalu enter
 - C. Membuat directory baru ketik perintah "mkdir -p /var/www/cgi-bin" lalu enter

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: yoga31
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin admin@yoga31.com

  DocumentRoot /var/www/yoga31
  <Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/yoga31>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
  </Directory>

  ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
  <Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Order allow,deny
    [ Wrote 41 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd .._
```



```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@yoga31.com

    DocumentRoot /var/www/yoga31
    <Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
    </Directory>
    <Directory /var/www/yoga31>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
        AllowOverride None
        Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
        Order allow,deny
    </Directory>

```

[Wrote 41 lines]

```

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd ..
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-enabled/_

```

```

DocumentRoot /var/www/yoga31
<Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
</Directory>
<Directory /var/www/yoga31>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
</Directory>

ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Order allow,deny

```

[Wrote 41 lines]

```

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd ..
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-enabled/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dis
a2dismod a2dissite
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dissite default_

```



```

Options FollowSymLinks
AllowOverride None
</Directory>
<Directory /var/www/yoga31>
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
AllowOverride None
Order allow,deny
allow from all
</Directory>

ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
AllowOverride None
Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
Order allow,deny

```

[Wrote 41 lines]

```

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd ..
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-enabled/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dis
a2dismod a2dissite
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dissite default
Site default disabled.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2ensite yoga31_

```

```

<Directory /var/www/yoga31>
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
AllowOverride None
Order allow,deny
allow from all
</Directory>

ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
AllowOverride None
Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
Order allow,deny

```

[Wrote 41 lines]

```

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd ..
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-enabled/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dis
a2dismod a2dissite
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dissite default
Site default disabled.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2ensite yoga31
Enabling site yoga31.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# cd /_

```



```
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
    <Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
        AllowOverride None
        Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
        Order allow,deny
    [ Wrote 41 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd ..
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-enabled/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dis
a2dismod a2dissite
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dissite default
Site default disabled.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2ensite yoga31
Enabling site yoga31.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# cd /
Yoga31:/# mkdir -p /var/www/yoga31
Yoga31:/# mkdir -p /var/www/cgi-bin_
```

5.2.3. Konfigurasi Index.html Dan Info.php

1. Setelah settingan tadi kita memulai untuk membuat isi dari web kita nanti yaitu "index.html" dan "info.php" dengan cara :

A. Membuat "index.html" ketik perintah "nano /var/www/yoga31/index.html" lalu enter, setelah masuk isi sesuai keinginan kita disini saya menggunakan format sebagai berikut :

```
"Welcome To My Site"
"Yoga Pratama"
"XI TKJ 3"
"31"
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

B. Membuat "info.php" ketik perintah "nano /var/www/info.php" lalu enter, setelah masuk isikan format seperti berikut"

```
<?
phpinfo();
?>
```



setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

Agar lebih jelas seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
Order allow,deny
allow from all
</Directory>

ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Order allow,deny
    [ Wrote 41 lines ]

Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd ..
Yoga31:/etc/apache2# cd sites-enabled/
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dis
a2dismod a2dissite
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2dissite default
Site default disabled.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# a2ensite yoga31
Enabling site yoga31.
Run '/etc/init.d/apache2 reload' to activate new configuration!
Yoga31:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# cd /
Yoga31:/# mkdir -p /var/www/yoga31
Yoga31:/# mkdir -p /var/www/cgi-bin
Yoga31:/# nano /var/www/yoga31/index.html_
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /var/www/yoga31/index.html Modified
Welcome To My Site
Yoga Pratama
XI TKJ 3
31_

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /var/www/yoga31/index.html
Welcome To My Site
Yoga Pratama
XI TKJ 3
31

[ Wrote 4 lines ]
Yoga31:~# nano /var/www/yoga31/info.php_
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /var/www/yoga31/info.php Modified
<?
infophp();
?>_

[ New File ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /var/www/yoga31/info.php
<?
phpinfo();
?>
```

[Read 3 lines]

^G Get Help	^O WriteOut	^R Read File	^Y Prev Page	^K Cut Text	^C Cur Pos
^X Exit	^J Justify	^W Where Is	^U Next Page	^U UnCut Text	^T To Spell

Setelah itu kita restart dengan cara "/etc/init.d/apache2 restart"

Apa bila muncul Tulisan Seperti dibawah ini :

"Could be Reliably determine the server's

maka kita harus mengisikan "Servername" kita dengan cara ketikan perintah

"nano /etc/apache2/httpd.conf" setelah itu enter,

isikan format sebagai berikut :

Servername 192.168.31.31

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :



```
[ Wrote 3 lines ]
```

```
Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
Restarting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
... waiting apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified
domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
Yoga31:~# _
```

```
[ Wrote 3 lines ]
```

```
Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
Restarting web server: apache2apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
... waiting apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified
domain name, using 192.168.31.31 for ServerName
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/apache2/httpd.conf _
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/apache2/httpd.conf      Modified
Servername 192.168.31.31_

[ Read 0 lines ]
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
Servername 192.168.31.31

[ Wrote 1 line ]
Yoga31:/# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
Restarting web server: apache2 ... waiting .....
Yoga31:/# _
```

Setelah itu kita restart kembali dengan cara "/etc/init.d/apache2 restart".

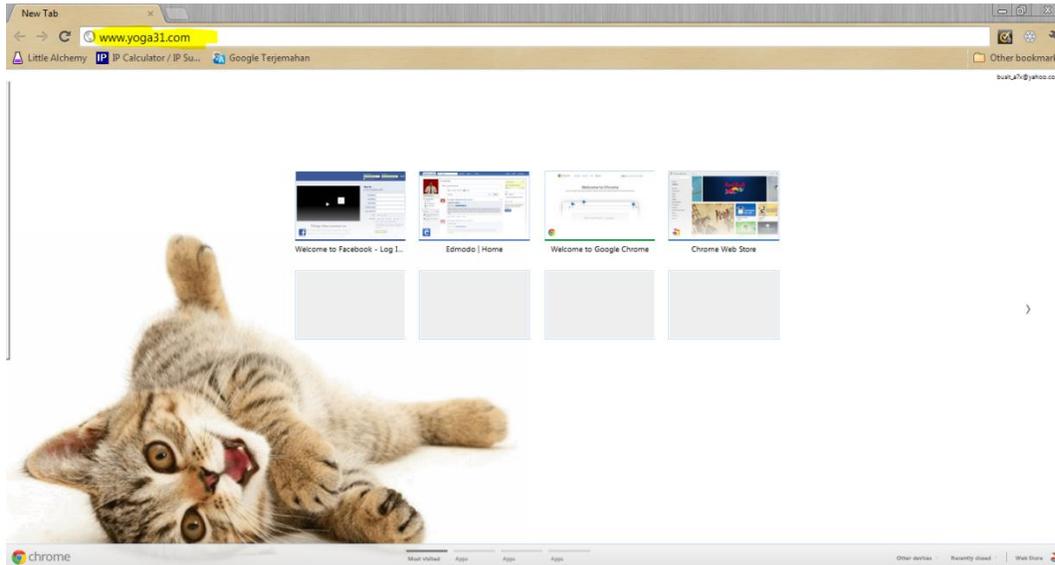


5.3. Pengujian

- Pengujian dilakukan di web browser dengan membuka situs yang kita telah buat

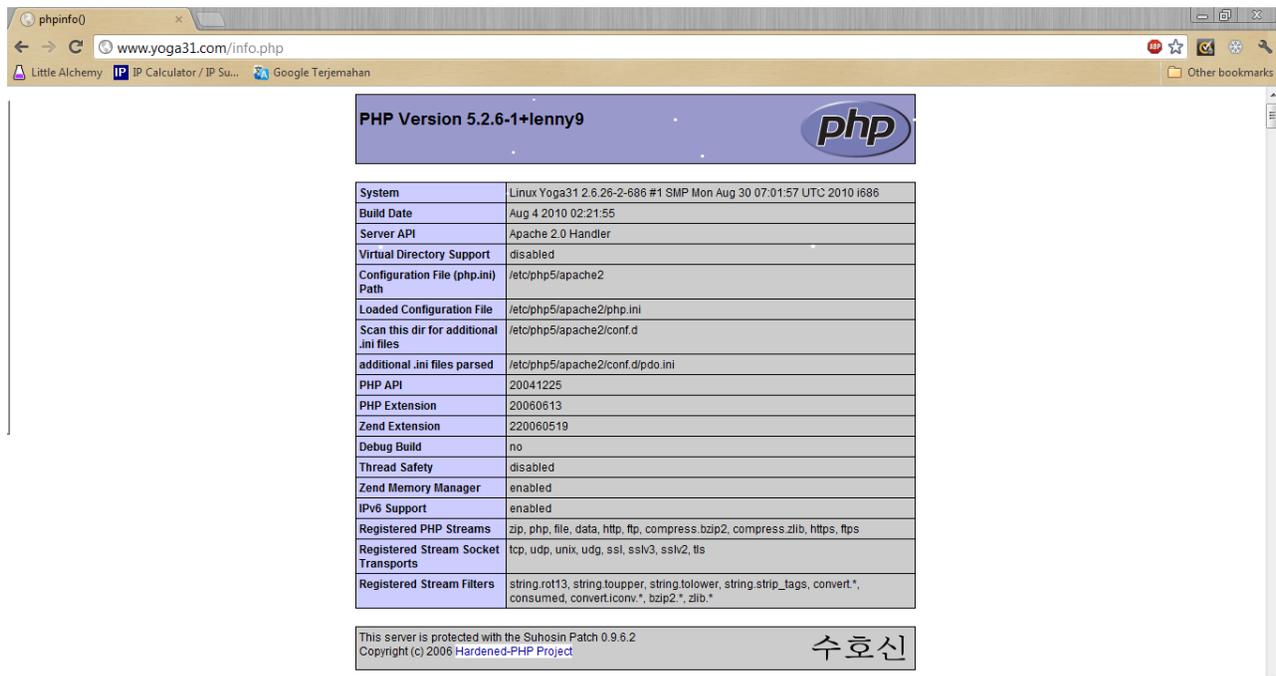
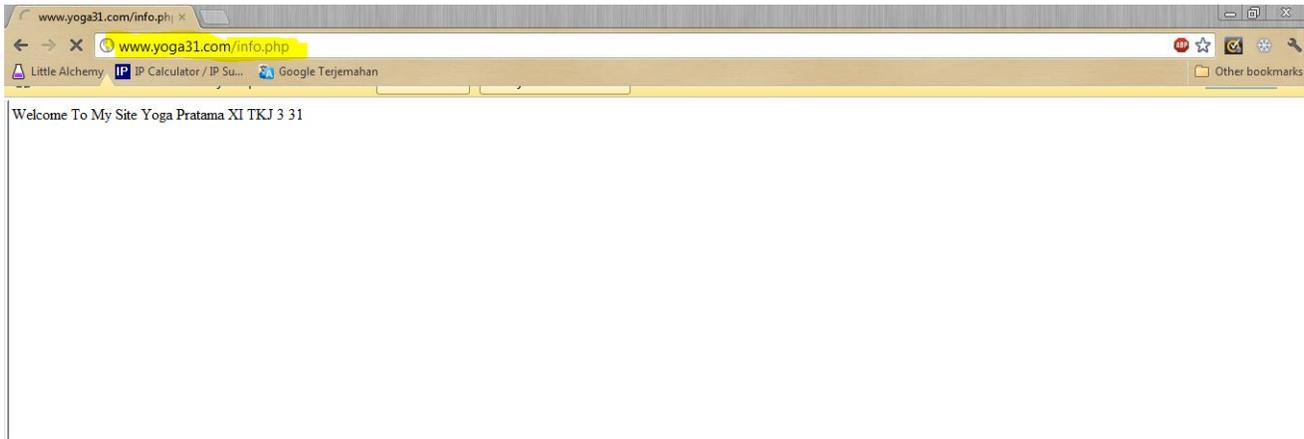
5.3.1. Pengujian Web Site

Untuk pengujiannya bisa dilihat di gambar berikut ini



5.3.1. Pengujian Info.php

Untuk pengujiannya bisa dilihat di gambar berikut ini



6. FTP Server

6.1. Instalasi

1. Setelah masuk ke super user atau admin kita masukan cd instalasi Debian 5 lalu ketikan perintah install sebagai berikut "apt-get install vsftpd"
lalu tunggu beberapa saat hingga proses instalasi selesai , seperti gambar dibawah ini

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install vsftpd_
```

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install vsftpd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libcap1
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libcap1 vsftpd
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/128kB of archives.
After this operation, 487kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? _
```



6.2. Konfigurasi

1. konfigurasi pertama dilakukan dengan masuk ke "nano /etc/vsftpd.conf"

Seperti gambar dibawah ini :

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install vsftpd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libcap1
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libcap1 vsftpd
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/128kB of archives.
After this operation, 487kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? y
Selecting previously deselected package libcap1.
(Reading database ... 19875 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking libcap1 (from .../libcap1_1.10-14_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package vsftpd.
Unpacking vsftpd (from .../vsftpd/vsftpd_2.0.7-1_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up libcap1 (1:1.10-14) ...
Setting up vsftpd (2.0.7-1) ...
Adding system user `ftp' (UID 104) ...
Adding new user `ftp' (UID 104) with group `nogroup' ...
Not creating home directory `/home/ftp'.
Starting FTP server: vsftpd.
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/vsftpd.conf _
```

2. Setelah itu kita memulai mensetting dengan mengetikan perintah

"nano /etc/vsftpd.conf"

setelah masuk kemenu settingan kita hilangkan tanda crass (#) seperti dibawah ini :

- A. "#local_enable=YES" kita rubah menjadi "local_enable=YES"
- B. "#write_enable=YES" kita rubah menjadi "write_enable=YES"



Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat gambar dibawah ini :

```
Sebelum .0.7 File: /etc/vsftpd.conf
#
# Run standalone? vsftpd can run either from an inetd or as a standalone
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=YES
#
# Run standalone with IPv6?
# Like the listen parameter, except vsftpd will listen on an IPv6 socket
# instead of an IPv4 one. This parameter and the listen parameter are mutually
# exclusive.
#listen_ipv6=YES
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you comment this out).
anonymous_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
#local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
#write_enable=YES
#
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
Sesudah .0.7 File: /etc/vsftpd.conf Modified
#
# Run standalone? vsftpd can run either from an inetd or as a standalone
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=YES
#
# Run standalone with IPv6?
# Like the listen parameter, except vsftpd will listen on an IPv6 socket
# instead of an IPv4 one. This parameter and the listen parameter are mutually
# exclusive.
#listen_ipv6=YES
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you comment this out).
anonymous_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=YES
#
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"



6.2.1. Example For Download

1. Setelah kita melakukan settingan tadi kita memulai membuat file yang akan di download oleh client nantinya dengan cara kita masuk ke :
"nano /home/ftp/Contoh_FTP_YOGA31.txt" lalu enter
setelah masuk kemenu settingan isikan apaka yang akan di download client seperti contoh dibawah ini :
Contoh Download FTP

Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat gambar berikut :

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/vsftpd.conf
#
# Run standalone? vsftpd can run either from an inetd or as a standalone
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=YES
#
# Run standalone with IPv6?
# Like the listen parameter, except vsftpd will listen on an IPv6 socket
# instead of an IPv4 one. This parameter and the listen parameter are mutually
# exclusive.
#listen_ipv6=YES
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you comment this out).
anonymous_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=YES
#
[ Wrote 137 lines ]
Yoga31:~# nano /home/ftp/Contoh_FTP_YOGA31.txt
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /home/ftp/Contoh_FTP_YOGA31.txt Modified
Contoh Download FTP

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^N Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"



2. Setelah itu kita restart ftp server dengan cara `"/etc/init.d/vsftpd restart"` lalu enter

```
Contoh Download FTP

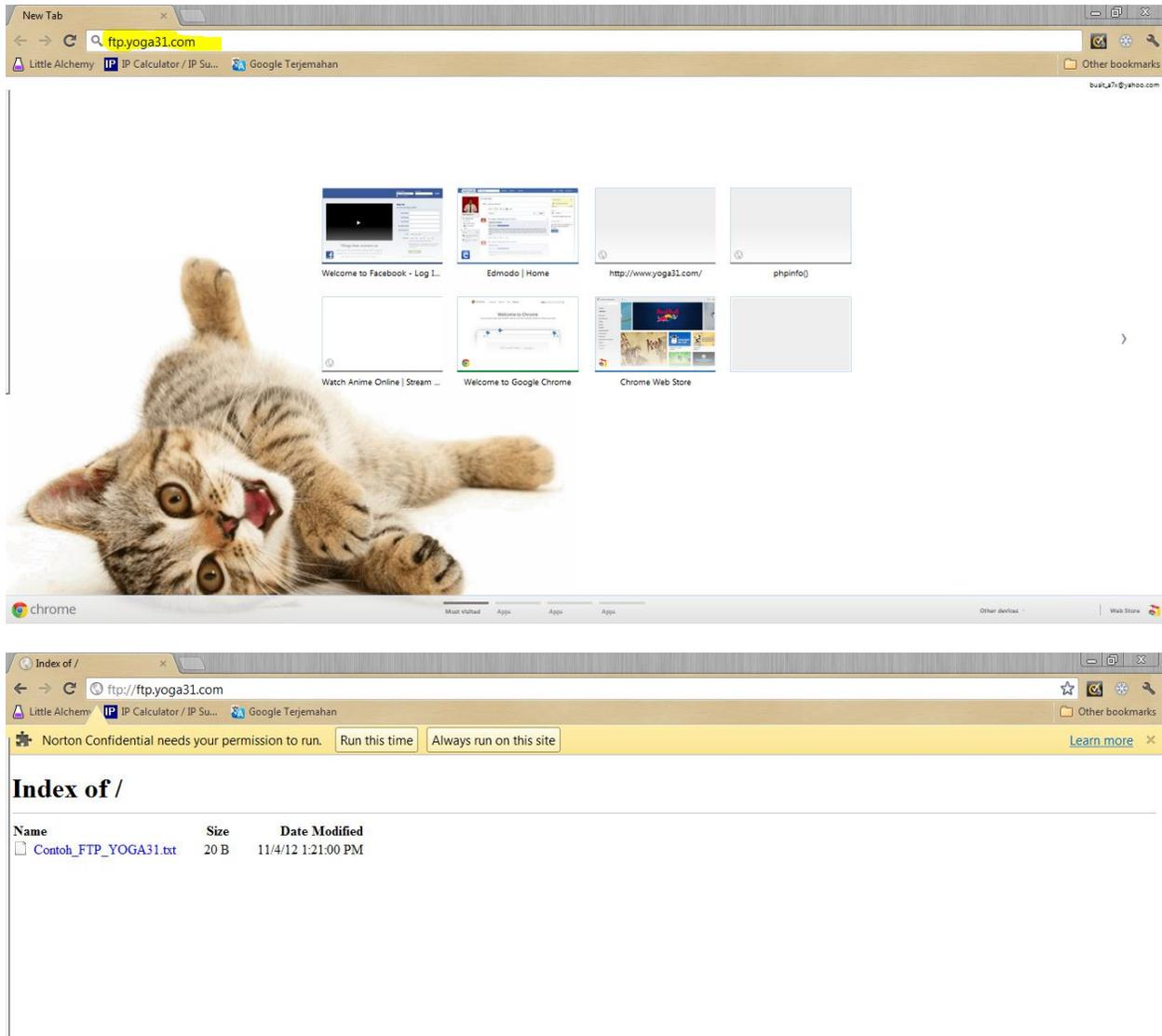
[ Wrote 1 line ]

Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart
Restarting FTP server: vsftpd.
Yoga31:~# _
```



6.3. Pengujian

Pengujian dilakukan dengan cara masuk ke web browser lalu tambahkan subdomain ftp padaa situs kita seperti ftp.yoga31.com maka akan terlihat file yang bisa didownload seperti gambar dibawah ini :



7. Network Time Protocol

7.1. Instalasi

1. Kita Installkan terlebih dahulu paket **ntp** (server), dan **ntpdate** (client). Dengan cara “apt-get install ntp ntpdate” seperti gambardibawah ini :

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install ntp ntpdate_
```

7.2. Konfigurasi

1. Konfigurasi dilakukan di file ntp.conf kita buka file tersebut untuk melakukan konfigurasi yaitu dengan cara “nano /etc/ntp.conf” lalu ikuti settingan sebagai berikut :

Sebelum

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/ntp.conf

filegen peerstats file peerstats type day enable
filegen clockstats file clockstats type day enable

# You do need to talk to an NTP server or two (or three).
#server ntp.your-provider.example

# pool.ntp.org maps to about 1000 low-stratum NTP servers. Your server will
# pick a different set every time it starts up. Please consider joining the
# pool: <http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html>
server 0.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
server 1.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
server 2.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
server 3.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
-

# Access control configuration; see /usr/share/doc/ntp-doc/html/acconf.html for
# details. The web page <http://support.ntp.org/bin/view/Support/AccessRestrictions>
# might also be helpful.
#
```

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell



Sesudah

```
ano 2.0.7 File: /etc/ntp.conf Modified

filegen peerstats file peerstats type day enable
filegen clockstats file clockstats type day enable

# You do need to talk to an NTP server or two (or three).
#server ntp.your-provider.example

# pool.ntp.org maps to about 1000 low-stratum NTP servers. Your server will
# pick a different set every time it starts up. Please consider joining the
# pool: <http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html>
#server 0.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
#server 1.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
#server 2.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
#server 3.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst dynamic
server 127.127.1.0 #local clock
fudge 127.127.1.0 startum 10_

# Access control configuration; see /usr/share/doc/ntp-doc/html/acopt.html for
# details. The web page <http://support.ntp.org/bin/view/Support/AccessRestrict$
# might also be helpful.

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Sebelum

```
2.0.7 File: /etc/ntp.conf Modified

#
# Note that "restrict" applies to both servers and clients, so a configuration
# that might be intended to block requests from certain clients could also end
# up blocking replies from your own upstream servers.

# By default, exchange time with everybody, but don't allow configuration.
restrict -4 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
restrict -6 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery

# Local users may interrogate the ntp server more closely.
restrict 127.0.0.1
restrict ::1

# Clients from this (example!) subnet have unlimited access, but only if
# cryptographically authenticated.
#restrict 192.168.123.0 mask 255.255.255.0 notrust

# If you want to provide time to your local subnet, change the next line.
# (Again, the address is an example only.)

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



Sesudah

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/ntp.conf Modified
#
# Note that "restrict" applies to both servers and clients, so a configuration
# that might be intended to block requests from certain clients could also end
# up blocking replies from your own upstream servers.
#
# By default, exchange time with everybody, but don't allow configuration.
#restrict -4 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
#restrict -6 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
#
# Local users may interrogate the ntp server more closely.
restrict 127.0.0.1
restrict ::1
#
# Clients from this (example!) subnet have unlimited access, but only if
# cryptographically authenticated.
#restrict 192.168.123.0 mask 255.255.255.0 notrust
#
# If you want to provide time to your local subnet, change the next line.
# (Again, the address is an example only.)
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/ntp.conf Modified
#
# Note that "restrict" applies to both servers and clients, so a configuration
# that might be intended to block requests from certain clients could also end
# up blocking replies from your own upstream servers.
#
# By default, exchange time with everybody, but don't allow configuration.
#restrict -4 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
#restrict -6 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
#
# Local users may interrogate the ntp server more closely.
restrict 127.0.0.1
restrict ::1
#
# Clients from this (example!) subnet have unlimited access, but only if
# cryptographically authenticated.
#restrict 192.168.123.0 mask 255.255.255.0 notrust
restrict 192.168.31.0 mask 255.255.255.0 notrap nomodify_
#
# If you want to provide time to your local subnet, change the next line.
# (Again, the address is an example only.)
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"



2. Setelah itu kita restart dengan cara `"/etc/init.d/ntp restart"` lalu enter

```
# Note that "restrict" applies to both servers and clients, so a configuration
# that might be intended to block requests from certain clients could also end
# up blocking replies from your own upstream servers.

# By default, exchange time with everybody, but don't allow configuration.
#restrict -4 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
#restrict -6 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery

# Local users may interrogate the ntp server more closely.
restrict 127.0.0.1
restrict ::1

# Clients from this (example!) subnet have unlimited access, but only if
# cryptographically authenticated.
#restrict 192.168.123.0 mask 255.255.255.0 notrust
restrict 192.168.31.0 mask 255.255.255.0 notrap nomodify

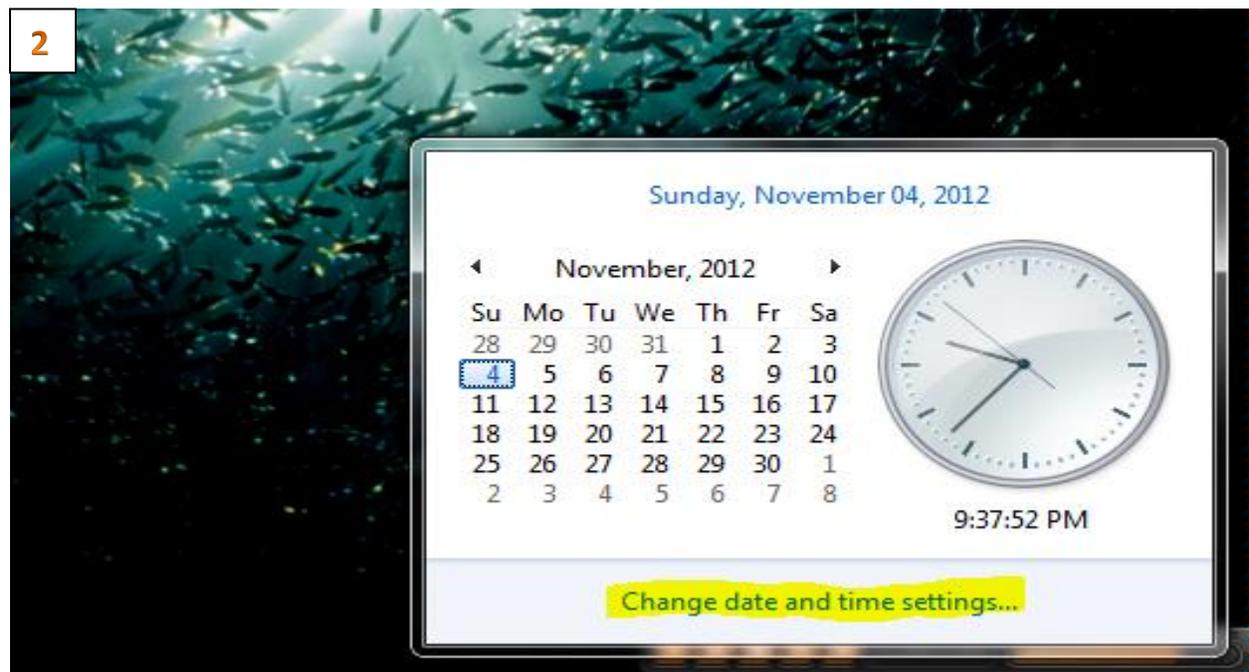
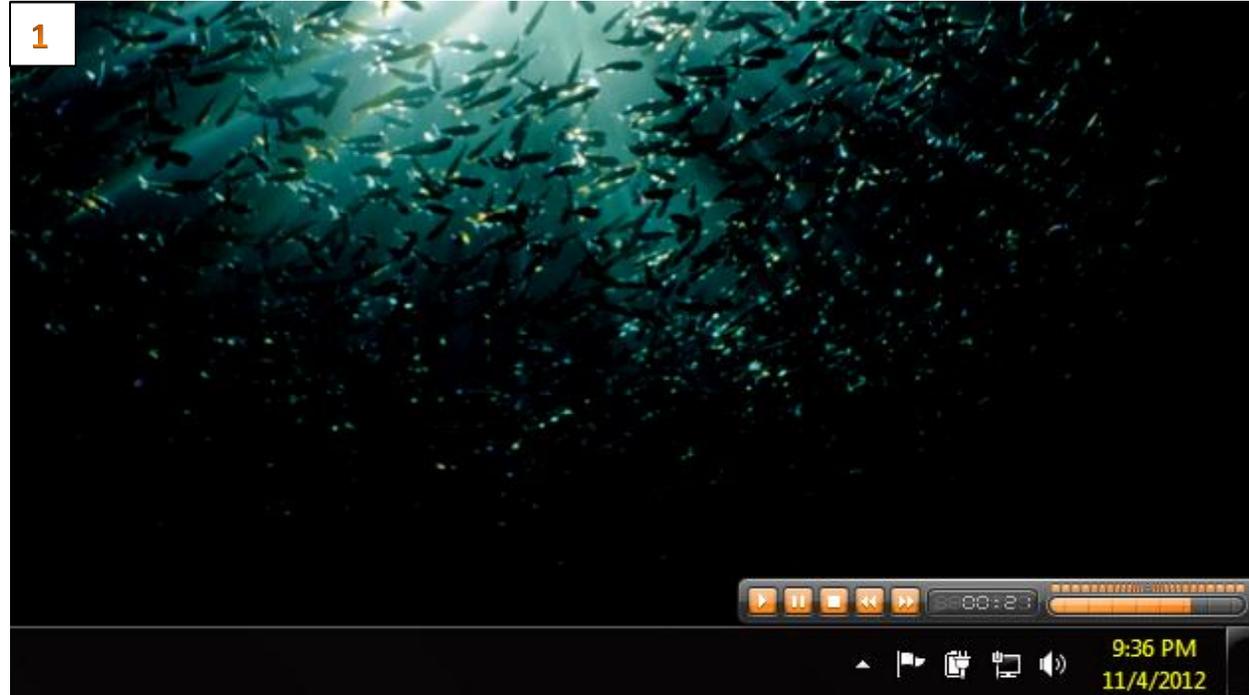
# If you want to provide time to your local subnet, change the next line.
# (Again, the address is an example only.)
[ Wrote 56 lines ]

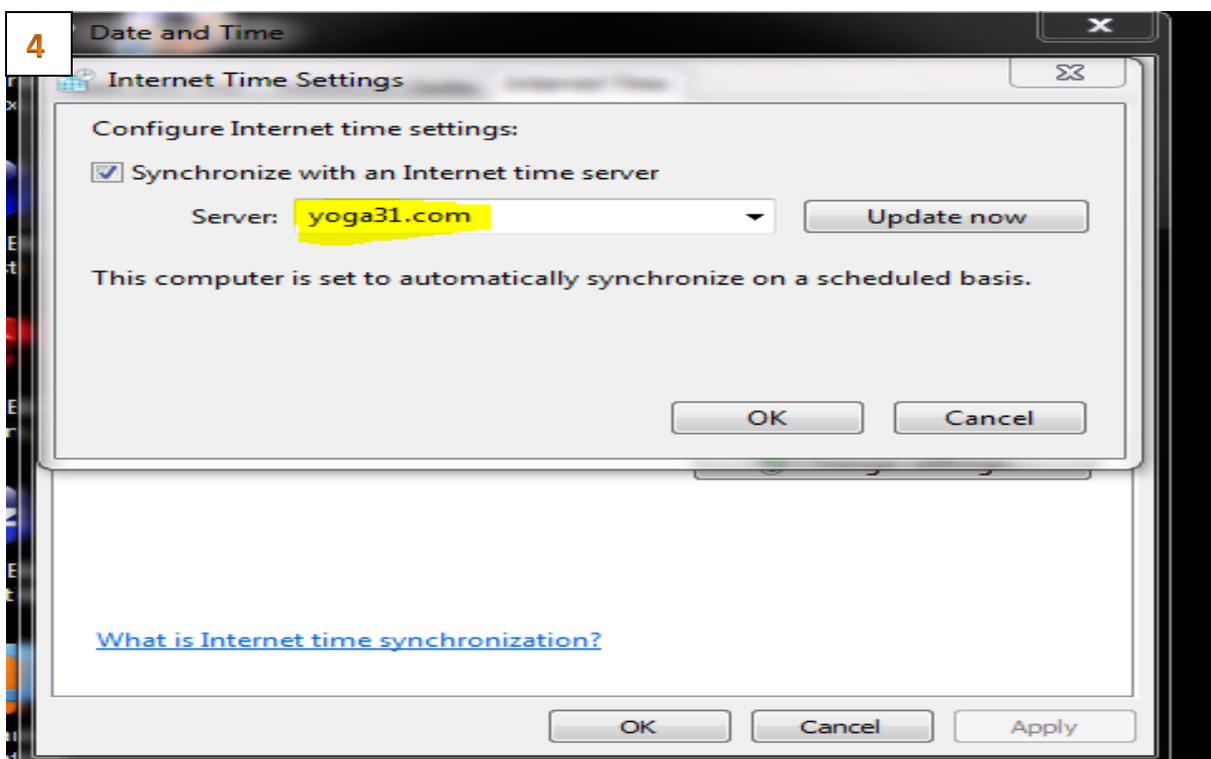
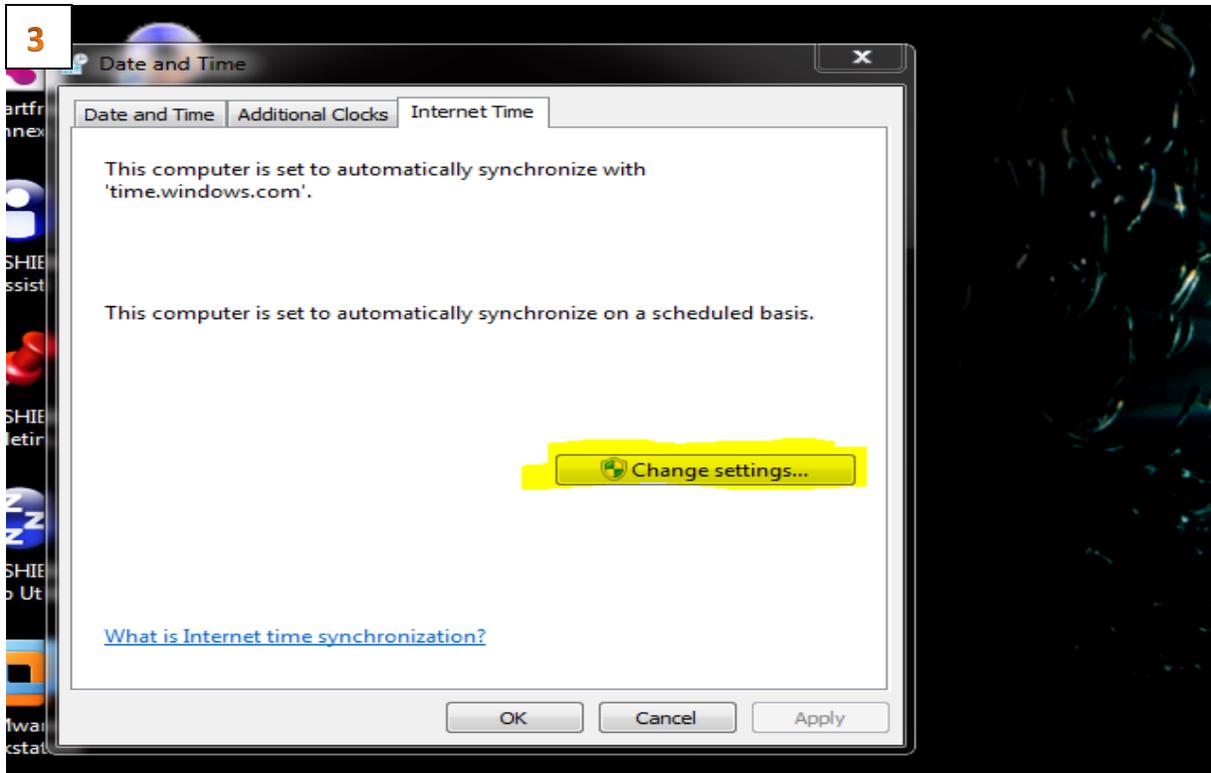
Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/ntp restart
Stopping NTP server: ntpd.
Starting NTP server: ntpd.
Yoga31:~# _
```

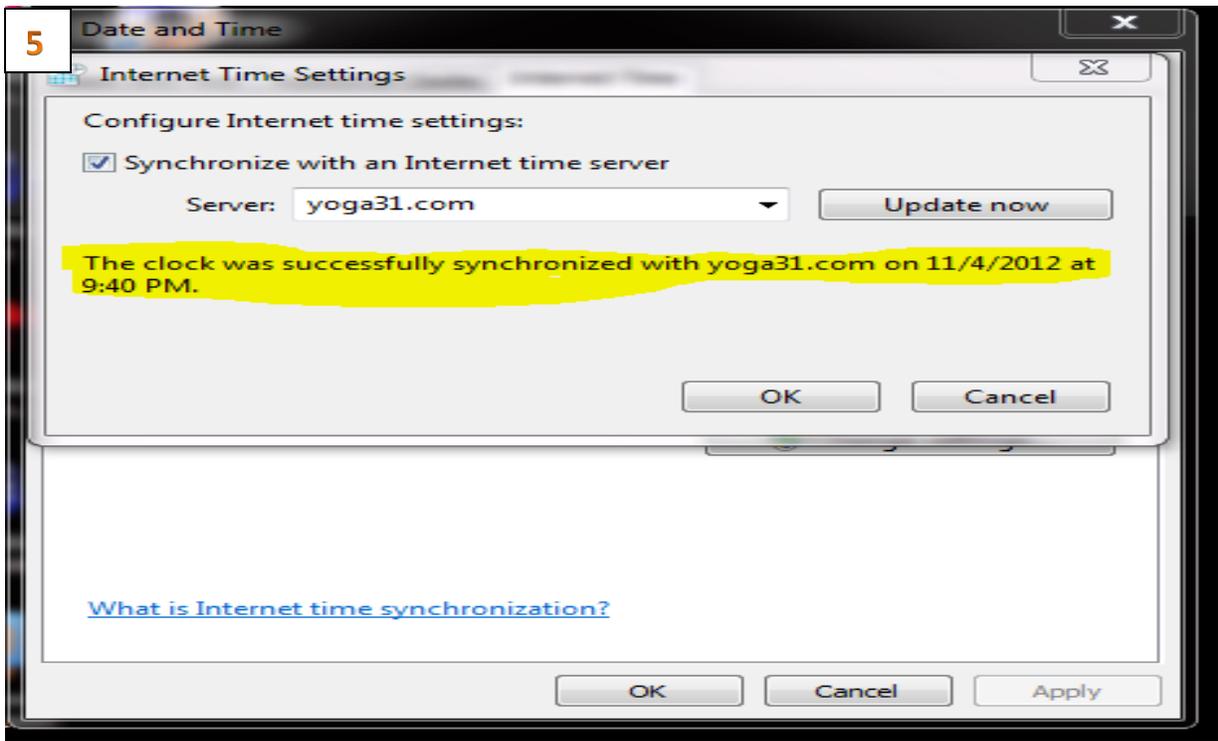


7.3. Pengujian

1. Untuk pengujian bisa dilihat dari gambar dibawah ini :







5

Date and Time

Internet Time Settings

Configure Internet time settings:

Synchronize with an Internet time server

Server: yoga31.com

Update now

The clock was successfully synchronized with yoga31.com on 11/4/2012 at 9:40 PM.

OK

Cancel

[What is Internet time synchronization?](#)

OK

Cancel

Apply



8. Web Mail Dan Mail Server

8.1. Mail Server

8.1.1. Instalasi

1. Setelah masuk ke super user atau admin kita masukan cd instalasi Debian 5 lalu ketikkan perintah instal sebagai berikut

"apt-get install squirrelmail postfix courier-imap courier-pop courier-base"

lalu tunggu beberapa saat,

hingga muncul kotak dialog "Configuring Courier base" kita pilih no, setelah itu akan muncul kembali kotak dialog "Postfix Configuration" kita pilih local only,

setelah itu kita masukan alamat situs kita seperti disini saya isikan "yoga31.com" lalu tunggu hingga proses instalasi selesai , agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat gambar berikut

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install squirrelmail postfix courier-imap courier-pop courier-base
```

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install squirrelmail postfix courier-imap courier-pop courier-base
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  courier-authdaemon courier-authlib courier-authlib-userdb expect fam libfam0
  libltdl3 squirrelmail-locales tcl8.4
Suggested packages:
  courier-doc courier-imap-ssl courier-pop-ssl expectk postfix-mysql
  postfix-pgsql postfix-ldap postfix-pcre sasl2-bin libsasl2-modules
  resolvconf postfix-cdb ufw squirrelmail-decode imap-server imapproxy
  php-pear php4-pear php5-ldap php4-ldap tclreadline
The following packages will be REMOVED:
  exim4 exim4-base exim4-config exim4-daemon-light
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  courier-authdaemon courier-authlib courier-authlib-userdb courier-base
  courier-imap courier-pop expect fam libfam0 libltdl3 postfix squirrelmail
  squirrelmail-locales tcl8.4
0 upgraded, 14 newly installed, 4 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/7093kB of archives.
After this operation, 18.8MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y_
```



Package configuration

Configuring courier-base

Courier uses several configuration files in /etc/courier. Some of these files can be replaced by a subdirectory whose contents are concatenated and treated as a single, consolidated, configuration file.

The web-based administration provided by the courier-webadmin package relies on configuration directories instead of configuration files. If you agree, any directories needed for the web-based administration tool will be created unless there is already a plain file in place.

Create directories for web-based administration?

<Yes>

<No>

Package configuration

Postfix Configuration

General type of mail configuration:

No configuration
Internet Site
Internet with smarthost
Satellite system
Local only

<Ok>

<Cancel>

Package configuration

Postfix Configuration

The "mail name" is the domain name used to "qualify" `_ALL_ mail addresses without a domain name. This includes mail to and from <root>: please do not make your machine send out mail from root@example.org unless root@example.org has told you to.`

This name will also be used by other programs. It should be the single, fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

Thus, if a mail address on the local host is `foo@example.org`, the correct value for this option would be `example.org`.

System mail name:

yoga31.com

<Ok>

<Cancel>



8.1.2. Konfigurasi

8.1.2.1. Konfigurasi Postfix

1. Setelah itu kita mulai mengkonfigurasi dengan mengetikkan perintah sebagai berikut :

"nano /etc/postfix/main.cf" lalu enter

lalu edit settingan seperti dibawah ini :

"myhostname = yoga.com"

berikan tanda crass (#) pada settingan berikut

"#mydestination = Server . yoga.com, localhost.yoga.com, localhost"

"#mailbox_command = procmail -a "\$EXTENSION"

lalu dibaris paling terakhir ketik perintah baru seperti ini :

"home_mailbox = Maildir/"

Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat gamabar dibawah ini :

```
setting destinations: Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
setting relayhost:
setting mynetworks: 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128
setting mailbox_command
setting mailbox_size_limit: 0
setting recipient_delimiter: +
setting inet_interfaces: loopback-only
setting default_transport: error
setting relay_transport: error

Postfix is now set up with a default configuration.  If you need to make
changes, edit
/etc/postfix/main.cf (and others) as needed.  To view Postfix configuration
values, see postconf(1).

After modifying main.cf, be sure to run '/etc/init.d/postfix reload'.

Running newaliases
Stopping Postfix Mail Transport Agent: postfix.
Starting Postfix Mail Transport Agent: postfix.
Setting up courier-imap (4.4.0-2) ...
Starting Courier IMAP server: imapd.
Setting up courier-pop (0.60.0-2) ...
Starting Courier POP3 server: pop3d.
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/postfix/main.cf _
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/postfix/main.cf Modified

smtpd_tls_cert_file=/etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
smtpd_tls_key_file=/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
smtpd_use_tls=yes
smtpd_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtpd_scache
smtp_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtp_scache

# See /usr/share/doc/postfix/TLS_README.gz in the postfix-doc package for
# information on enabling SSL in the smtp client.

myhostname = yoga31.com
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
#mydestination = Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::11]/128
#mailbox_command = procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = loopback-only

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/postfix/main.cf Modified

alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
#mydestination = Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::11]/128
#mailbox_command = procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = loopback-only
default_transport = error
relay_transport = error
home_mailbox = Maildir/_

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"



8.1.2.2. Konfigurasi Alias Mail Dan Squirrelmail-Configure

1. Konfigurasi ini di fungsikan agar saat kita masuk ke situs kita dengan keinginan kita. Setelah kita melakukan settingan tadi masuk ke menu settingan sebagai berikut :

"nano /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf"

setelah masuk ke menu settingan tsb kita hilangkan perintah ini :

SEBELUM:

Alias /squirrelmail /usr/.....

Kita ganti menjadi :

Alias /mail /usr/.....

Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat gambar berikut :

```
#mydestination = Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128
#mailbox_command = procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = loopback-only
default_transport = error
relay_transport = error
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

[Wrote 44 lines]

```
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/skel/
Yoga31:/etc/skel# maildirmake Maildir
Yoga31:/etc/skel# ls
Maildir
Yoga31:/etc/skel# cd /
Yoga31:/# nano /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf _
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf

Alias /squirrelmail /usr/share/squirrelmail

<Directory /usr/share/squirrelmail>
  Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
  <IfModule mod_php4.c>
    php_flag register_globals off
  </IfModule>
  <IfModule mod_php5.c>
    php_flag register_globals off
  </IfModule>
  <IfModule mod_dir.c>
    DirectoryIndex index.php
  </IfModule>

# access to configtest is limited by default to prevent information leak
<Files configtest.php>
  order deny,allow
  deny from all
  allow from 127.0.0.1
</Files>

[ Read 44 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf Modified

Alias /mail /usr/share/squirrelmail

<Directory /usr/share/squirrelmail>
  Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
  <IfModule mod_php4.c>
    php_flag register_globals off
  </IfModule>
  <IfModule mod_php5.c>
    php_flag register_globals off
  </IfModule>
  <IfModule mod_dir.c>
    DirectoryIndex index.php
  </IfModule>

# access to configtest is limited by default to prevent information leak
<Files configtest.php>
  order deny,allow
  deny from all
  allow from 127.0.0.1
</Files>

[ Read 44 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



- Setelah itu kita setting mailnya dengan cara :
ketik perintah :

"squirrelmail-configure" lalu enter

kemudian

ketik "D" lalu enter

kemudian

ketik "courier" lalu enter

kemudian tekan apa saja

kemudian ketik "S" lalu enter

kemudian ketik "Q" lalu enter

Agar lebih jelas dapat dilihat dari gambar berikut

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf
Alias /mail /usr/share/squirrelmail
<Directory /usr/share/squirrelmail>
  Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
  <IfModule mod_php4.c>
    php_flag register_globals off
  </IfModule>
  <IfModule mod_php5.c>
    php_flag register_globals off
  </IfModule>
  <IfModule mod_dir.c>
    DirectoryIndex index.php
  </IfModule>
# access to configtest is limited by default to prevent information leak
<Files configtest.php>
  order deny,allow
  deny from all
  allow from 127.0.0.1
</Files>
[ Wrote 44 lines ]
Yoga31:/# squirrelmail-configure _
```



```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
```

```
-----  
Main Menu --
```

1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Languages

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers

C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> **D_**

```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php
```

```
-----  
While we have been building SquirrelMail, we have discovered some preferences that work better with some servers that don't work so well with others. If you select your IMAP server, this option will set some pre-defined settings for that server.
```

```
Please note that you will still need to go through and make sure everything is correct. This does not change everything. There are only a few settings that this will change.
```

```
Please select your IMAP server:
```

```
bincimap    = Binc IMAP server  
courier     = Courier IMAP server  
cyrus       = Cyrus IMAP server  
dovecot     = Dovecot Secure IMAP server  
exchange   = Microsoft Exchange IMAP server  
hmailserver = hMailServer  
macosx     = Mac OS X Mailserver  
mercury32  = Mercury/32  
uw         = University of Washington's IMAP server  
  
quit       = Do not change anything
```

```
Command >> courier_
```



```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
```

```
-----  
Main Menu --
```

1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Languages

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers

- C Turn color on
- S Save data
- Q Quit

```
Command >> S_
```

```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
```

```
-----  
Main Menu --
```

1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Languages

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers

- C Turn color on
- S Save data
- Q Quit

```
Command >> Q_
```



8.1.2.3. Konfigurasi Mail directory

1. Setelah itu kita membuat settingan di postfix kita masuk ke directory skel dengan cara "cd /etc/skel" fungsi masuk ke directory ini adalah untuk membuat folder tempat mailbox nati, untuk membuat folder tersebut kita ketik perintah ini :

"maildirmake Maildir"

setelah itu kita keluar dari directory skel dengan cara "cd /"
Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dalam gambar berikut

```
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
#mydestination = Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::11/128
#mailbox_command = procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = loopback-only
default_transport = error
relay_transport = error
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

[Wrote 44 lines]

```
Yoga31:~# cd_/etc/skel/
```



```
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
#mydestination = Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128
#mailbox_command = procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = loopback-only
default_transport = error
relay_transport = error
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

[Wrote 44 lines]

```
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/skel/
Yoga31:/etc/skel# maildirmake Maildir_
```

```
myorigin = /etc/mailname
#mydestination = Yoga31.yoga31.com, localhost.yoga31.com, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128
#mailbox_command = procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = loopback-only
default_transport = error
relay_transport = error
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

[Wrote 44 lines]

```
Yoga31:~# cd /etc/skel/
Yoga31:/etc/skel# maildirmake Maildir
Yoga31:/etc/skel# ls
Maildir
Yoga31:/etc/skel# _
```



8.1.2.4. Konfigurasi Account Mail

1. Setelah itu kita membuat 2 account atau user untuk nanti dimail kita, untuk itu dilakukan dengan cara :

Account 1.

ketik "adduser pratama"

isikan password dan isi pertanyaan yang ada bila ingin diisikan
lalu enter

Account 2.

ketik "adduser pratama31"

isikan password dan isi pertanyaan yang ada bila ingin diisikan
lalu enter

Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dari gambar berikut

```
via the NAME_REGEX configuration variable. Use the '--force-badname'
option to relax this check or reconfigure NAME_REGEX.
Yoga31:/# adduser yoga
Adding user `yoga' ...
Adding new group `yoga' (1001) ...
Adding new user `yoga' (1001) with group `yoga' ...
Creating home directory `/home/yoga' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Sorry, passwords do not match
passwd: Authentication information cannot be recovered
passwd: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] n
Changing the user information for yoga
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []:
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Yoga31:/# adduser yoga
adduser: The user `yoga' already exists.
Yoga31:/# adduser pratama_
```



```

Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:
Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Yoga31:/# adduser yoga
adduser: The user `yoga' already exists.
Yoga31:/# adduser pratama
Adding user `pratama' ...
Adding new group `pratama' (1002) ...
Adding new user `pratama' (1002) with group `pratama' ...
Creating home directory `/home/pratama' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Sorry, passwords do not match
passwd: Authentication information cannot be recovered
passwd: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] y
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for pratama
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []: _

```

```

adduser: The user `yoga' already exists.
Yoga31:/# adduser pratama
Adding user `pratama' ...
Adding new group `pratama' (1002) ...
Adding new user `pratama' (1002) with group `pratama' ...
Creating home directory `/home/pratama' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Sorry, passwords do not match
passwd: Authentication information cannot be recovered
passwd: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] y
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for pratama
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []:
Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:
Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Yoga31:/# adduser pratama31_

```



```
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Sorry, passwords do not match
passwd: Authentication information cannot be recovered
passwd: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] y
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for pratama
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []:
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Yoga31:/# adduser pratama31
Adding user `pratama31' ...
Adding new group `pratama31' (1003) ...
Adding new user `pratama31' (1003) with group `pratama31' ...
Creating home directory `/home/pratama31' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password: _
```



8.2. Web Server

1. Setelah itu kita mensetting Mail server tadi kita masuk kesettingan web server agar mail kita dapat terintegrasi diweb tsb, untuk itu kita ikuti langkah berikut :

ketik perintah :

```
"nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf"
```

setelah masuk ke menu settingan tekan "page down" hingga akhir settingan tambahkan dibawah
"Include /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/" dengan
"Include /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf"

Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dari gambar berikut

```
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []:
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Yoga31:/# adduser pratama31
Adding user `pratama31' ...
Adding new group `pratama31' (1003) ...
Adding new user `pratama31' (1003) with group `pratama31' ...
Creating home directory `/home/pratama31' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for pratama31
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []:
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Yoga31:/# nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf _
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

#
# Based upon the NCSA server configuration files originally by Rob McCool.
#
# This is the main Apache server configuration file.  It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/ for detailed information about
# the directives.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do.  They're here only as hints or reminders.  If you are unsure
# consult the online docs.  You have been warned.
#
# The configuration directives are grouped into three basic sections:
# 1. Directives that control the operation of the Apache server process as a
#    whole (the 'global environment').
# 2. Directives that define the parameters of the 'main' or 'default' server,
#    which responds to requests that aren't handled by a virtual host.
#    These directives also provide default values for the settings
#    of all virtual hosts.
# 3. Settings for virtual hosts, which allow Web requests to be sent to

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is   ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

# Include of directories ignores editors' and dpkg's backup files,
# see README.Debian for details.

# Include generic snippets of statements
Include /etc/apache2/conf.d/

# Include the virtual host configurations:
Include /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/

-

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is   ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/apache2/apache2.conf      Modified

# Include of directories ignores editors' and dpkg's backup files,
# see README.Debian for details.

# Include generic snippets of statements
Include /etc/apache2/conf.d/

# Include the virtual host configurations:
Include /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
Include /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf_

^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text    ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

2. Setelah itu kita restart apache2 dengan cara `"/etc/init.d/apache2 restart"`

```
# Include of directories ignores editors' and dpkg's backup files,
# see README.Debian for details.

# Include generic snippets of statements
Include /etc/apache2/conf.d/

# Include the virtual host configurations:
Include /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
Include /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf

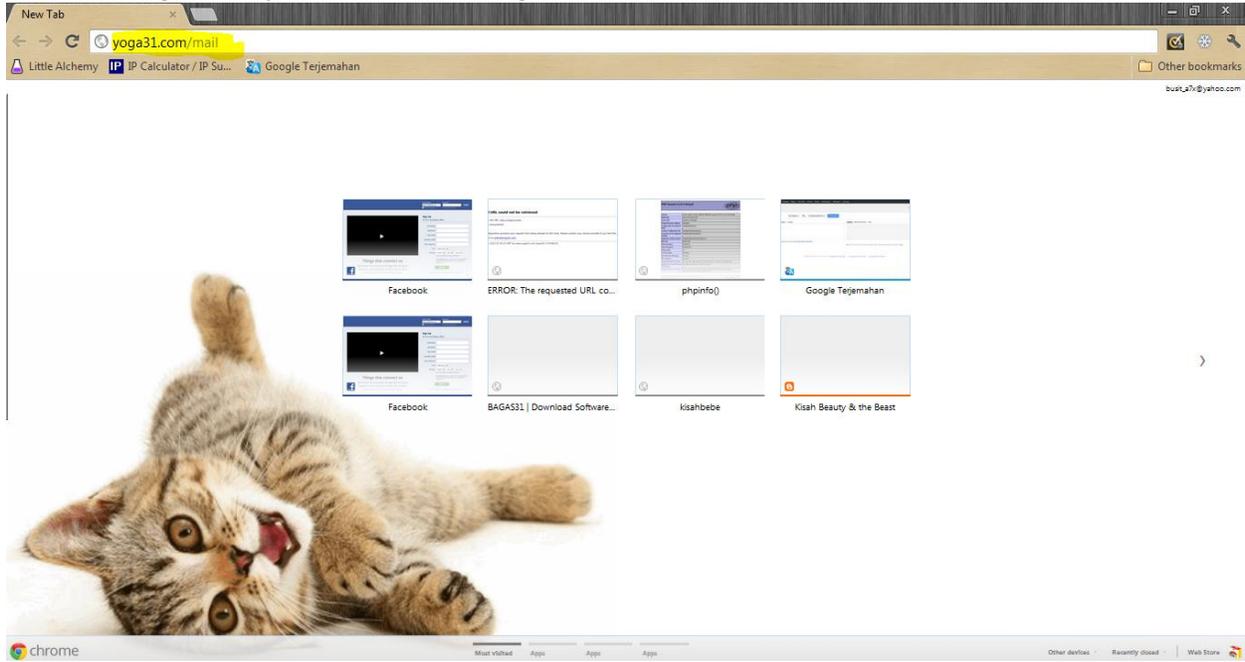
[ Wrote 282 lines ]

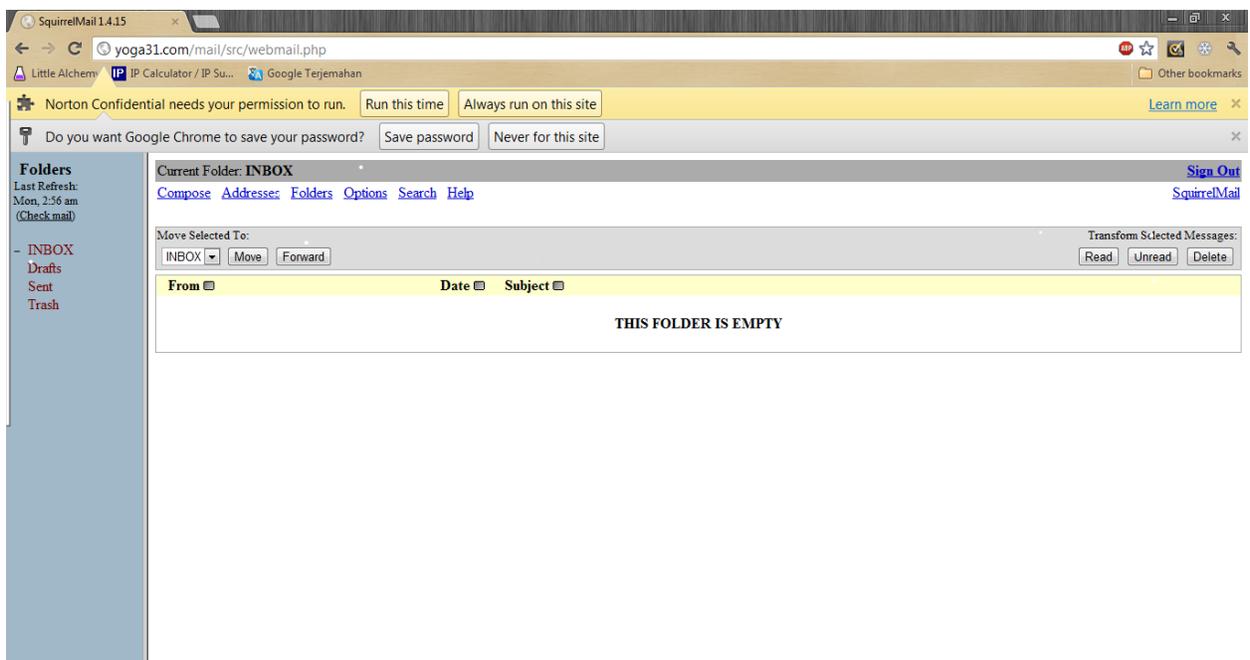
Yoga31:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
Restarting web server: apache2 ... waiting .
Yoga31:~# _
```

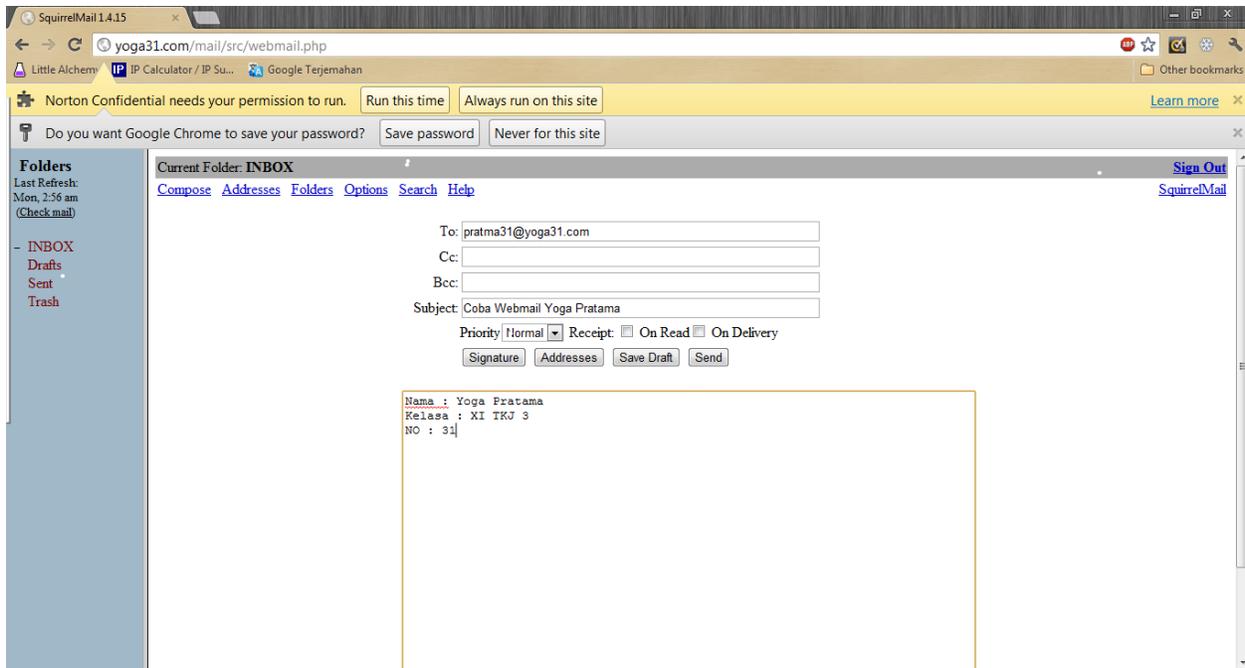


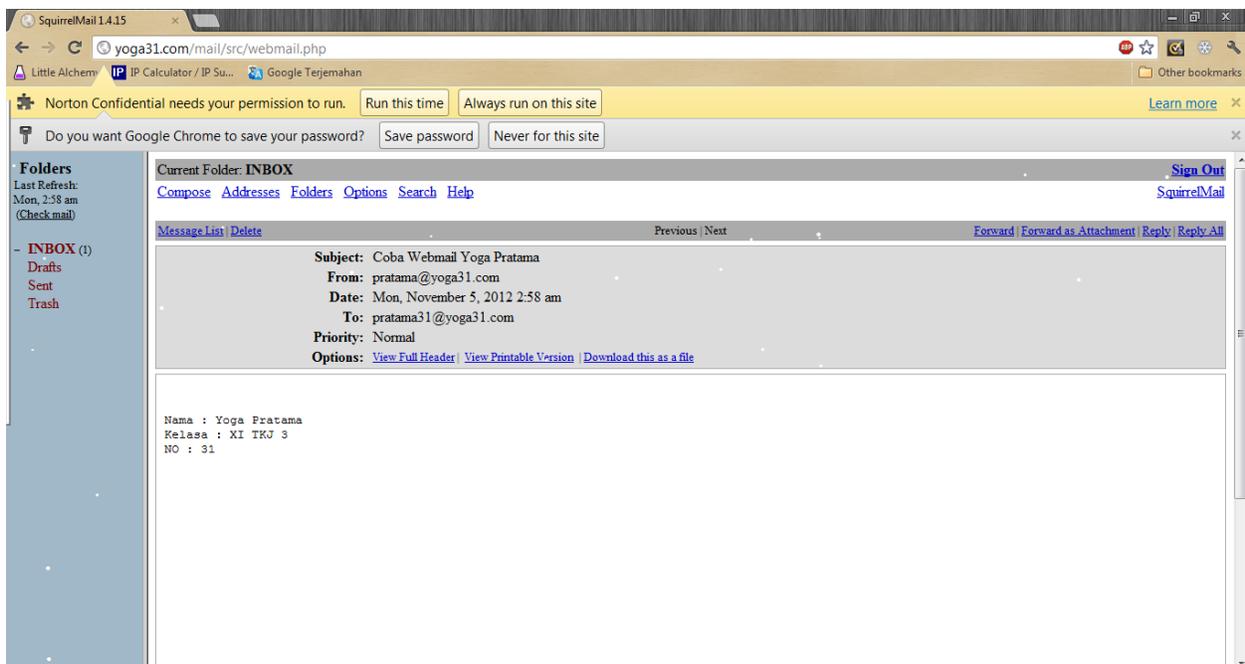
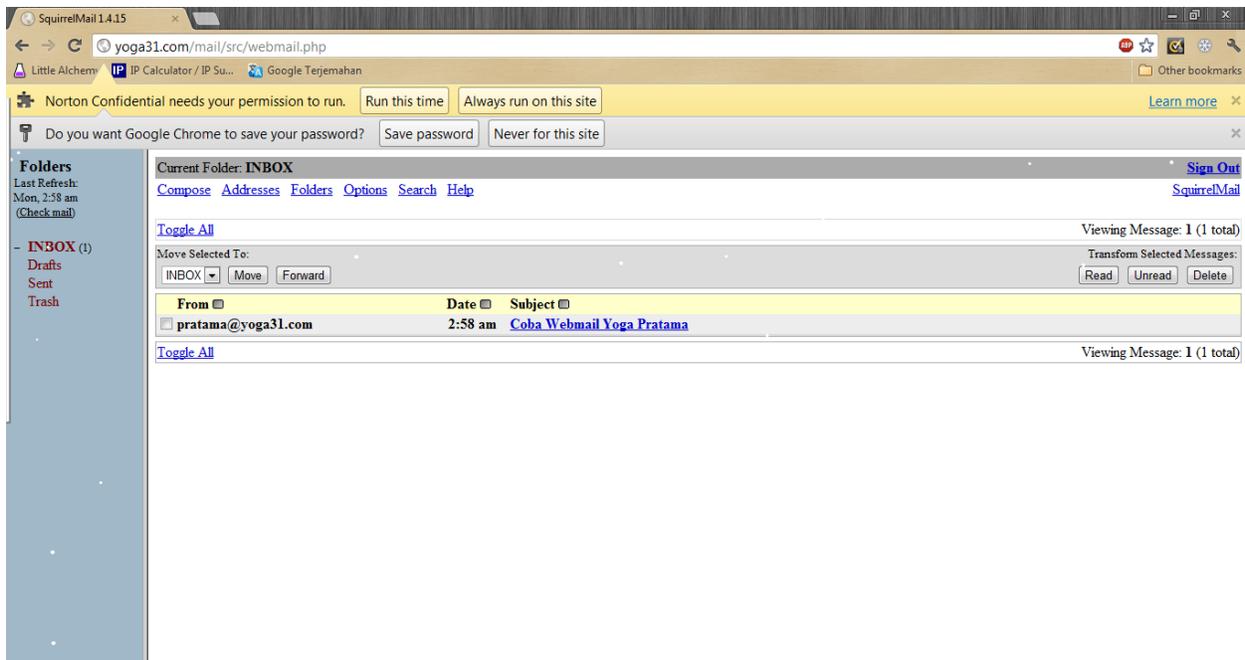
8.3. Pengujian

1. Kemudian untuk mengecek nya buka web browser kemudian ketik di address "yoga31.com/mail" lalu login dengan account 1 seperti di yahoo kemudian coba kirim mail apabila masuk di account kedua maka BERHASIL. Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dari gambar berikut









Berhasil.....



9. Proxy Server

9.1. Instalasi

1. Setelah masuk ke super user atau admin kita masukan cd instalasi Debian 5 lalu ketikan perintah instal sebagai berikut "apt-get install squid"
lalu tunggu beberapa hingga proses instalasi selesai
Seperti gambar berikut

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install squid_
```

```
Yoga31:~# apt-get install squid
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
 squid-common
Suggested packages:
 squidclient squid-cgi logcheck-database resolvconf smbclient winbind
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 squid squid-common
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/1188kB of archives.
After this operation, 6791kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? y_
```



9.2. Konfigurasi

9.2.1. Konfigurasi Squid

1. Setelah kita instal aplikasi squid kita masuk ke menu settingan "squid" dengan cara "nano /etc/squid/squid.conf"

setelah masuk ke menu settingan ikuti petunjuk settingan sebagai berikut :

A. tekan "CTRL + W" kemudian ketik "http_port 3128" lalu enter
setelah muncul rubah seperti dibawah ini :
"http_port 3128" kita rubah menjadi "http_port 3128 transparent"

B. tekan kembali "CTRL + W" kemudian ketik "to_" lalu enter
setelah muncul tambahkan settingan berikut :

```
SEBELUM :  
acl to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8  
#  
TAMBAHKAN SEBAGI BERIKUT  
acl to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8  
acl yoga31 src 192.168.31.0/24  
acl bloksitus url_regex "/etc/squid/bloksitus"  
http_access deny bloksitus  
#
```

C. Tekan kembali "CTRL + W" kemudian ketik "http_access deny all" lalu enter, kemudian tekan kembali "CTRL + W" lalu enter, tambahkan settingan sebagai berikut :

```
SEBELUM :  
# And Finally deny all other .....  
http_access deny all
```

```
TAMBAHKAN SETTINGAN BERIKUT :  
# And Finally deny all other .....  
http_access allow yoga31  
http_access deny all
```

D. Setelah itu tekan "Page Down" hingga menu settingan berada paling terakhir kemudian tambahkan settingan sebagai berikut :

```
cache_mgr admin@yoga31.com  
visible_hostname http://www.yoga31.com
```



Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dari gambar berikut :

```
1 GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/squid.conf

# WELCOME TO SQUID 2.7.STABLE3
# -----
#
# This is the default Squid configuration file. You may wish
# to look at the Squid home page (http://www.squid-cache.org/)
# for the FAQ and other documentation.
#
# The default Squid config file shows what the defaults for
# various options happen to be. If you don't need to change the
# default, you shouldn't uncomment the line. Doing so may cause
# run-time problems. In some cases "none" refers to no default
# setting at all, while in other cases it refers to a valid
# option - the comments for that keyword indicate if this is the
# case.
#
# Configuration options can be included using the "include" directive.
# Include takes a list of files to include. Quoting and wildcards is
Search: http_port 3128_
^G Get Help ^Y First Line ^R Replace ^W Beg of Par ^M-C Case Sens ^M-R Regexp
^C Cancel ^U Last Line ^T Go To Line ^O End of Par ^M-B Backwards ^P PrevHistory
```

```
2 GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/squid.conf

# idle is the initial time before TCP starts probing
# the connection, interval how often to probe, and
# timeout the time before giving up.
#
# If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
# and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
# internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
# visible on the internal address.
#
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128

# TAG: https_port
# Note: This option is only available if Squid is rebuilt with the
# --enable-ssl option
#
# Usage: [ip:port cert=certificate.pem [key=key.pem] [options...]]
#
# The socket address where Squid will listen for HTTPS client
# requests.

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



3

GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/squid.conf Modified

```
idle is the initial time before TCP starts probing
the connection, interval how often to probe, and
timeout the time before giving up.

#
#
#
# If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
# and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
# internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
# visible on the internal address.
#
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128 transparent_

# TAG: https_port
# Note: This option is only available if Squid is rebuilt with the
# --enable-ssl option
#
# Usage: [ip:]port cert=certificate.pem [key=key.pem] [options...]
#
# The socket address where Squid will listen for HTTPS client
# requests.

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

4

GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/squid.conf Modified

```
idle is the initial time before TCP starts probing
the connection, interval how often to probe, and
timeout the time before giving up.

#
#
#
# If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
# and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
# internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
# visible on the internal address.
#
# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128 transparent

# TAG: https_port
# Note: This option is only available if Squid is rebuilt with the
# --enable-ssl option
#
# Usage: [ip:]port cert=certificate.pem [key=key.pem] [options...]
#
# The socket address where Squid will listen for HTTPS client
# requests.
Search [http_port 3128]: to l
^G Get Help ^Y First Line ^R Replace ^W Beg of Par ^M-C Case Sens ^M-R Regexp
^C Cancel ^U Last Line ^T Go To Line ^O End of Par ^M-B Backwards ^P PrevHistory
```



5

GNU nano 2.0.7

File: /etc/squid/squid.conf

Modified

```
#acl macaddress arp 09:00:2b:23:45:67
#acl myexample dst_as 1241
#acl password proxy_auth REQUIRED
#acl fileupload req_mime_type -i ^multipart/form-data$
#acl javascript rep_mime_type -i ^application/x-javascript$
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
acl all src all
acl manager proto cache_object
acl localhost src 127.0.0.1/32
acl to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing
# should be allowed
acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8      # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12  # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16 # RFC1918 possible internal network
#
acl SSL_ports port 443          # https

^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

6

GNU nano 2.0.7

File: /etc/squid/squid.conf

Modified

```
acl macaddress arp 09:00:2b:23:45:67
#acl myexample dst_as 1241
#acl password proxy_auth REQUIRED
#acl fileupload req_mime_type -i ^multipart/form-data$
#acl javascript rep_mime_type -i ^application/x-javascript$
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
acl all src all
acl manager proto cache_object
acl localhost src 127.0.0.1/32
acl to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8
acl yoga31 src 192.168.31.0/24
acl bloksitus url_regex "/etc/squid/bloksitus"
http_access deny bloksitus_
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing
# should be allowed
acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8      # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12  # RFC1918 possible internal network

^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



7

```

acl macaddress arp 09:00:2b:23:45:67
#acl myexample dst_as 1241
#acl password proxy_auth REQUIRED
#acl fileupload req_mime_type -i ^multipart/form-data$
#acl javascript rep_mime_type -i ^application/x-javascript$
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
acl all src all
acl manager proto cache_object
acl localhost src 127.0.0.1/32
acl to_localhost dst 127.0.0.0/8
acl yoga31 src 192.168.31.0/24
acl bloksitus url_regex "/etc/squid/bloksitus"
http_access deny bloksitus
#
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing
# should be allowed
acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8 # RFC1918 possible internal network
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12 # RFC1918 possible internal network
Search [to_11]: http_access deny all_
^G Get Help ^Y First Line ^R Replace ^W Beg of Par ^M-C Case Sens ^M-R Regexp
^C Cancel ^U Last Line ^T Go To Line ^O End of Par ^M-B Backwards ^P PrevHistory

```

8

```

the request.
#
# If none of the "access" lines cause a match, the default is the
# opposite of the last line in the list. If the last line was
# deny, the default is allow. Conversely, if the last line
# is allow, the default will be deny. For these reasons, it is a
# good idea to have an "deny all" or "allow all" entry at the end
# of your access lists to avoid potential confusion.
#
#Default:
# http_access deny all
#
#Recommended minimum configuration:
#
# Only allow cachemgr access from localhost
http_access allow manager localhost
http_access deny manager
# Only allow purge requests from localhost
http_access allow purge localhost
http_access deny purge
Search [http_access deny all]: _
^G Get Help ^Y First Line ^R Replace ^W Beg of Par ^M-C Case Sens ^M-R Regexp
^C Cancel ^U Last Line ^T Go To Line ^O End of Par ^M-B Backwards ^P PrevHistory

```



9

GNU nano 2.0.7

File: /etc/squid/squid.conf

Modified

```

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
#http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all

# TAG: http_access2
#   Allowing or Denying access based on defined access lists
#
#   Identical to http_access, but runs after redirectors. If not set
#   then only http_access is used.
#
#Default:
# none

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

10

GNU nano 2.0.7

File: /etc/squid/squid.conf

Modified

```

# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS

# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt localnet in the ACL section to list your (internal) IP networks
# from where browsing should be allowed
#http_access allow localnet
http_access allow localhost

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access allow yoga31_
http_access deny all

# TAG: http_access2
#   Allowing or Denying access based on defined access lists
#
#   Identical to http_access, but runs after redirectors. If not set
#   then only http_access is used.
#
#Default:

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```

GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/squid.conf Modified
Note: after changing this, Squid service must be restarted.
#
#Default:
# windows_ipaddrchangementmonitor on

cache_mgr admin@yoga31.com
visible_hostname www.yoga31.com_

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

9.2.2. Konfigurasi Filter Situs

1. Setelah membuat settingan di squid kita membuat daftar list situs yang akan kita blok dengan cara mengetik perintah sebagai berikut :
"nano /etc/squid/bloksitus"
setelah masuk kemenu settingan tambahkan daftar situs yang akan kita blok seperti dibawah ini :

```

yoga31.com
http://www.yoga31.com
http://www.facebook.com

```

Agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dari gambar berikut :

```

GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/squid.conf
# Note: after changing this, Squid service must be restarted.
#
#Default:
# windows_ipaddrchangementmonitor on

cache_mgr admin@yoga31.com
visible_hostname www.yoga31.com

[ Wrote 4943 lines ]
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/squid/bloksitus_

```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/squid/bloksitus      Modified
www.yoga31.com
www.facebook.com
www.yahoo.com_

^G Get Help      ^O WriteOut     ^R Read File    ^Y Prev Page   ^K Cut Text     ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit          ^J Justify      ^W Where Is    ^U Next Page   ^U UnCut Text  ^T To Spell
```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

9.2.2. Konfigurasi IP Tables

1. Setelah itu kita masuk kemenu settingan berikutnya yaitu konfigurasi ip tables yang berfungsi untuk mengaktifkan filter situs yang kita buat tadi di squid untuk melakukannya dengan cara ketik perintah sebagai berikut :

"nano /etc/sysctl.conf" lalu enter

hilangkan tanda crass (#) pada settingan berikut :

"#net.ipv4.ip_forward=1" rubah menjadi "net.ipv4.ip_forward=1"

Seperti gambar dibawah ini



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/squid/bloksitus
www.yoga31.com
www.facebook.com
www.yahoo.com

[ Wrote 3 lines ]
Yoga31:~# nano /etc/sysctl.conf _
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/sysctl.conf
#####
# Functions previously found in netbase
#
# Uncomment the next two lines to enable Spoof protection (reverse-path filter)
# Turn on Source Address Verification in all interfaces to
# prevent some spoofing attacks
#net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=1
#net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=1
# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies
# This disables TCP Window Scaling (http://lkml.org/lkml/2008/2/5/167),
# and is not recommended.
#net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
#net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv6
[ Read 67 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```

GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/sysctl.conf      Modified

#####3
# Functions previously found in netbase
#
# Uncomment the next two lines to enable Spoof protection (reverse-path filter)
# Turn on Source Address Verification in all interfaces to
# prevent some spoofing attacks
#net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=1
#net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=1
#
# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies
# This disables TCP Window Scaling (http://lkml.org/lkml/2008/2/5/167),
# and is not recommended.
#net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1
#
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
#
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv6

^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^U Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

- Setelah itu kita masuk ke settingan "rc.local" untuk mengaktifkan settingan yang kita buat tadi di squid dengan cara :

"nano /etc/rc.local"

setelah masuk tambahkan script berikut diatas "exit 0" seperti dibawah ini :

```

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128
exit 0

```

agar lebih jelas bisa dilihat dari gambar berikut



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/sysctl.conf

#####3
# Functions previously found in netbase
#

# Uncomment the next two lines to enable Spoof protection (reverse-path filter)
# Turn on Source Address Verification in all interfaces to
# prevent some spoofing attacks
#net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=1
#net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=1

# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies
# This disables TCP Window Scaling (http://lkml.org/lkml/2008/2/5/167),
# and is not recommended.
#net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1

# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv6
[Wrote 67 lines ]

Yoga31:~# nano /etc/rc.local_
```

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/rc.local

#!/bin/sh -e
#
# rc.local
#
# This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
# Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any other
# value on error.
#
# In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
# bits.
#
# By default this script does nothing.
_
exit 0

[ Read 14 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```



```

GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/rc.local

#!/bin/sh -e
#
# rc.local
#
# This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
# Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any other
# value on error.
#
# In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
# bits.
#
# By default this script does nothing.

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128

exit 0

[ Read 16 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```

setelah itu kita simpan dengan menetakan "CTRL+O" lalu "enter" dan keluar dari menu settingan dengan menekan "CTRL+X" lalu "enter"

- Setelah itu ketik "/etc/rc.local" apa bila tidak muncul tulisan aneh atau peringatan ada yang salah kita reboot komputer kita dan settingan squid bisa kita coba di client dengan membuka daftar situs yang telah kita blok apakah teraccess atau tidak jika tidak maka BERHASIL.

Sepertigambar dibawah ini

```

#!/bin/sh -e
#
# rc.local
#
# This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
# Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any other
# value on error.
#
# In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
# bits.
#
# By default this script does nothing.

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128

exit 0

[ Wrote 16 lines ]

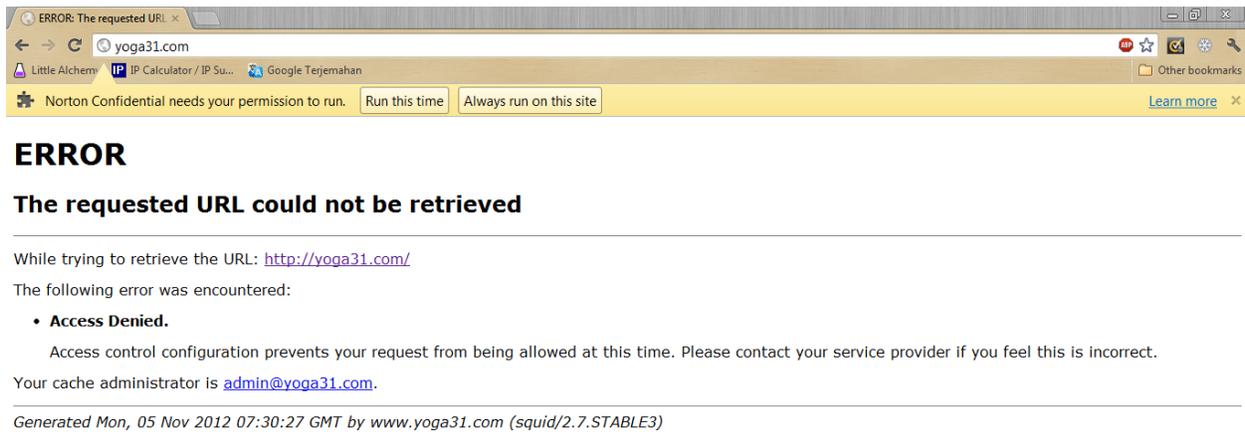
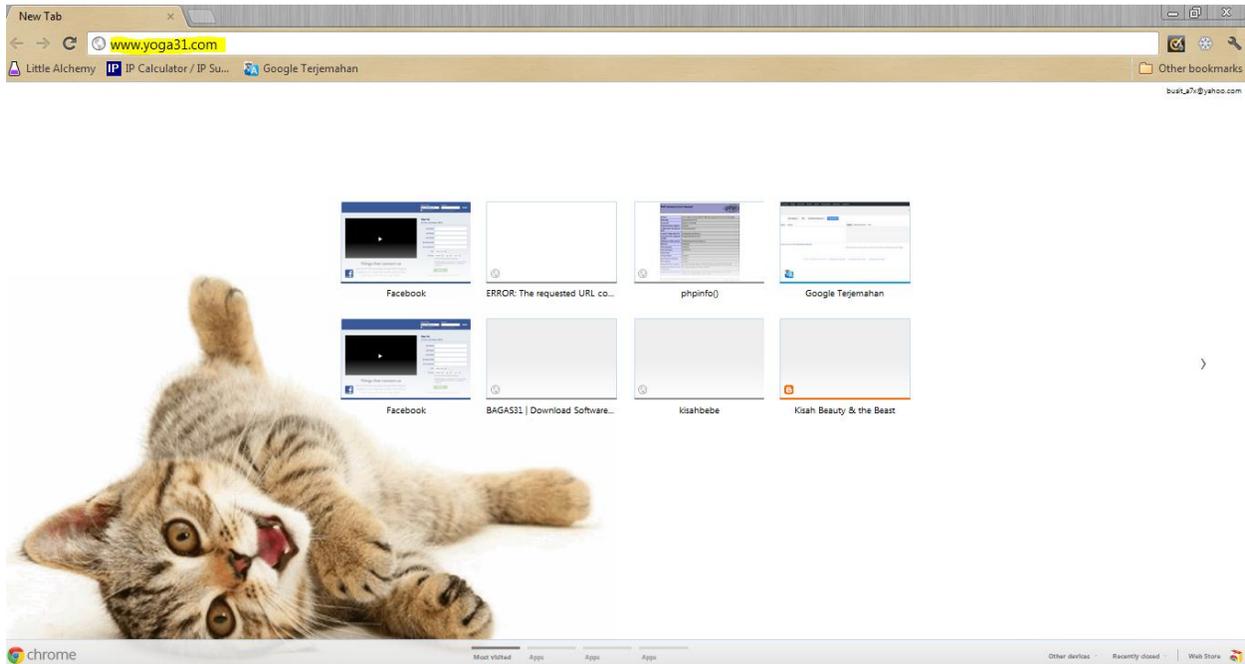
Yoga31:~# /etc/rc.local
Yoga31:~# reboot_

```



9.3. Pengujian

1. Pengujian dilakukan dengan cara membuka situs yang telah kita blokir tadi seperti gambar dibawah ini :



10. Glosarium / istilah-istilah dalam Konfigurasi

1. *Subnet* = network ip dari pada ip yang akan kita berikan ke client.
2. *Netmask* = network dari pada client kita juga namun cara penulisan yang digunakan adalah sama seperti penulisan subnetmask.
3. *Range* = merupakan jarak ataupun batasan yang akan kita gunakan untuk ip yang akan diberikan kepada client. Yang pertama merupakan start ipnya dan yang kedua merupakan end ipnya.
4. *Option domain-name-servers* = ip dari dns yang akan digunakan oleh client.
5. *Option domain-name* = nama dari dns yang akan dipakai oleh client nantinya.
6. *Option routers* = gateway dari client.
7. *Option broadcast-address* = merupakan broadcast ip dari ip yang diberikan ke client.
8. *Default-lease-time* = merupakan waktu default yang dapat digunakan oleh suatu pc atau client untuk mempergunakan ip tertentu.
9. *"cp"* adalah suatu perintah untuk mengcopy suatu file di debian
10. *"db.local"* adalah adalah suatu file yang berfungsi sebagai settingan file forward
11. *"db.192"* adalah adalah suatu file yang berfungsi sebagai settingan file reverse
12. *"zone"* adalah suatu settingan pada debian yang berfungsi mengubah IP menjadi nama / domain
13. *\$ORIGIN* adalah Menambahkan nama domain atau zone ke record-record yang tidak qualified
14. *\$TTL* adalah Mendefinisikan nilai default Time To Live untuk suatu zone.
15. *@* adalah Shortcut yang menyatakan nama domain yang bersesuaian dengan zona ini
16. *IN* adalah Kata kunci Protokol INTERNET
17. *SOA* adalah Nama record SOA
18. *Serial* adalah Nomor urut yang dibangkitkan setiap kali ada perubahan konfigurasi
19. *Refresh* adalah Interval yang digunakan Secondary NS untuk mengontak Primary NS
20. *Retry* adalah Waktu tunggu yang digunakan oleh SNS bila PNS down atau crash
21. *Expire* adalah adalah Masa berlaku zona untuk SNS tanpa harus melakukan refresh pada PNS jika PNS Down
22. *Minimum* adalah Nilai default untuk masa berlaku data yang disimpan dalam cache.
23. *Iptables* adalah suatu tools dalam sistem operasi linux yang berfungsi sebagai alat untuk melakukan filter (penyaringan) terhadap (trafic) lalulintas data.
24. *INPUT*
Mengatur paket data yang memasuki firewall dari arah intranet maupun internet.
25. *OUTPUT*
Mengatur paket data yang keluar dari firewall ke arah intranet maupun internet.
26. *FORWARD*
Mengatur paket data yang melintasi firewall dari arah internet ke intranet maupun sebaliknya.



27. ACCEPT

Akses diterima dan diizinkan melewati firewall

28. REJECT

Akses ditolak, koneksi dari komputer klien yang melewati firewall langsung terputus, biasanya terdapat pesan "Connection Refused".

29. DROP

Akses diterima tetapi paket data langsung dibuang oleh kernel, sehingga pengguna tidak mengetahui kalau koneksinya dibatasi oleh firewall, pengguna melihat seakan – akan server yang dihubungi mengalami permasalahan teknis.

30. NAT (Network Address Translation)

31. Pada bagian ini kita membahas mengenai Network Address Translation, biasa disebut dengan NAT.

32. POSTROUTING

Translasi alamat yang keluar dari firewall, berarti kita melihat paket data yang keluar dari kartu LAN.

33. PREROUTING

Translasi alamat yang memasuki kartu jaringan, kita juga bisa membelokkan paket data ke port tertentu untuk membangun server internet hanya dengan satu IP publik.

34. -d 0/0 berarti ke semua tujuan

35. -p tcp (koneksi menggunakan protokol TCP)

36. -dport 80 (melarang akses port 80)

