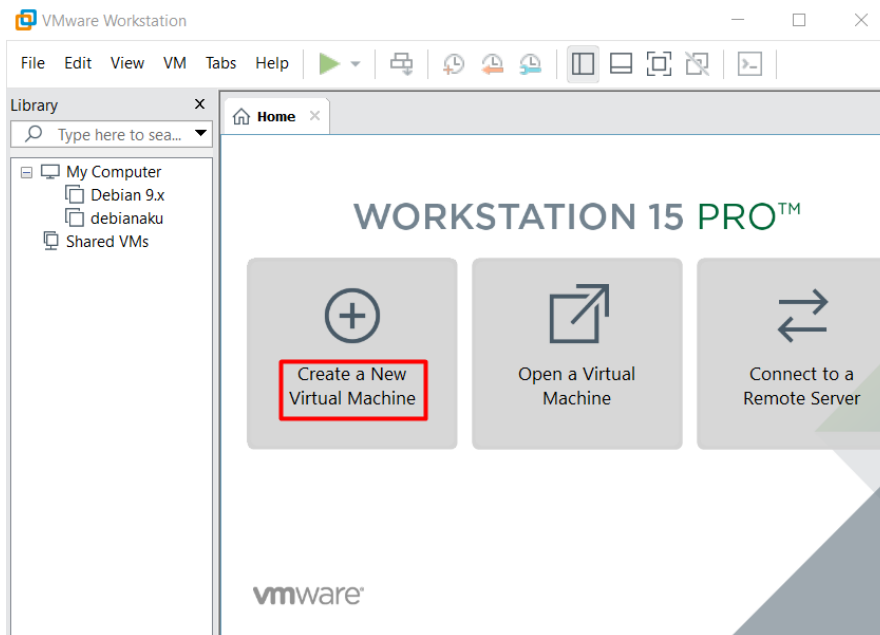


INSTALASI DEBIAN 9.5 DI VMWARE

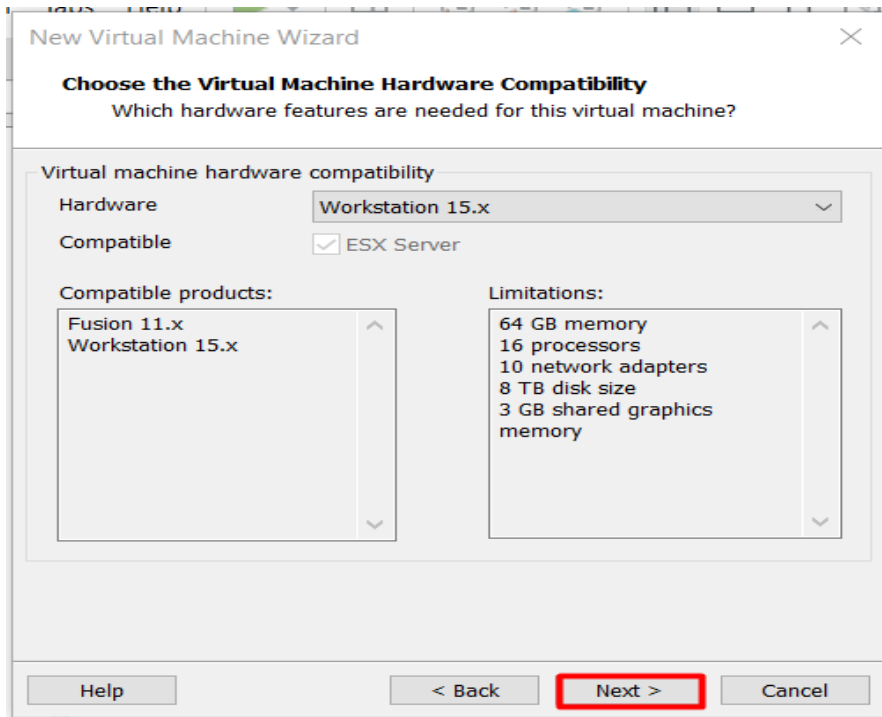
1. Create mesin yang baru :



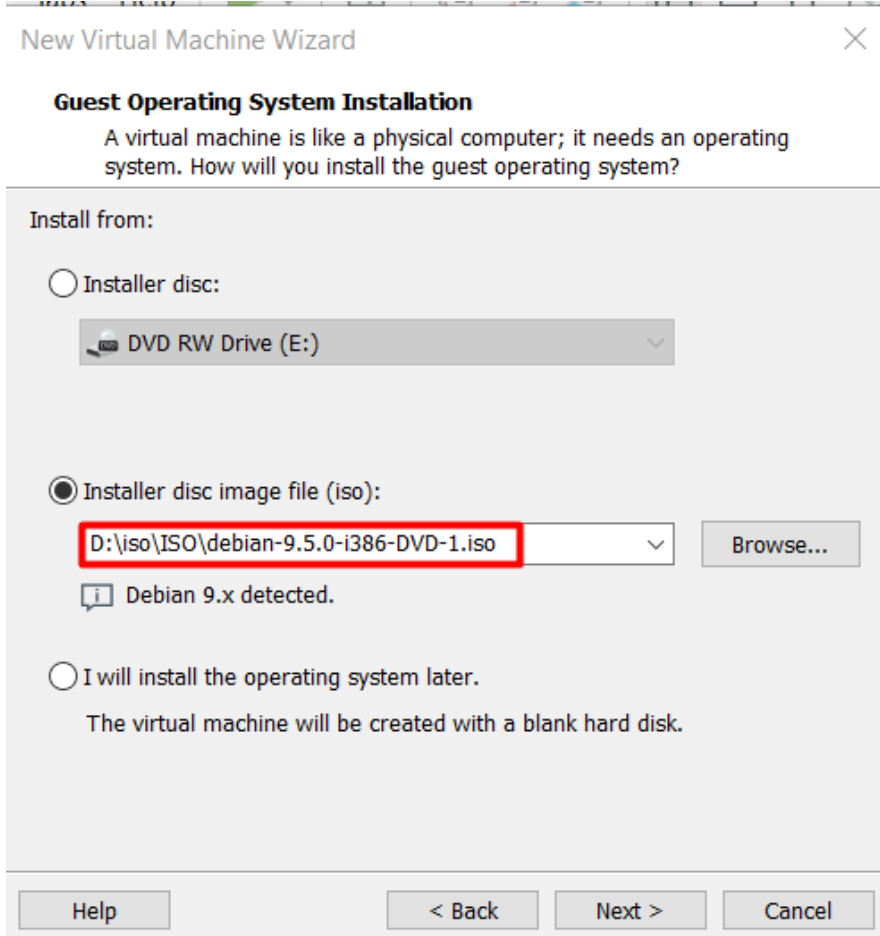
2. Pilih custom untuk pilihan mesin



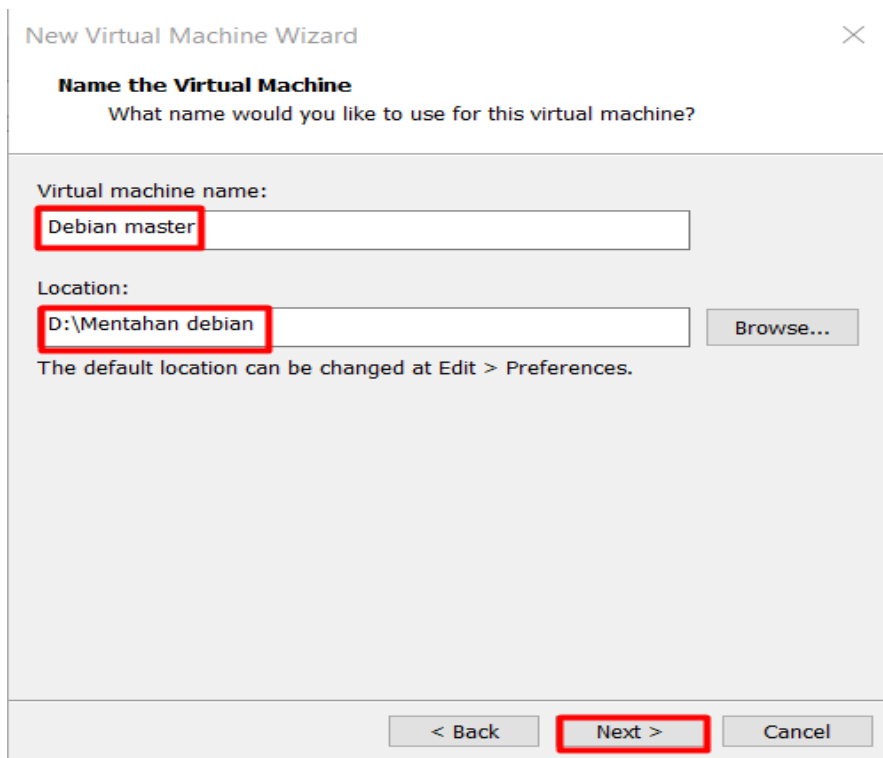
3. Selanjutnya pilih mesin compatible



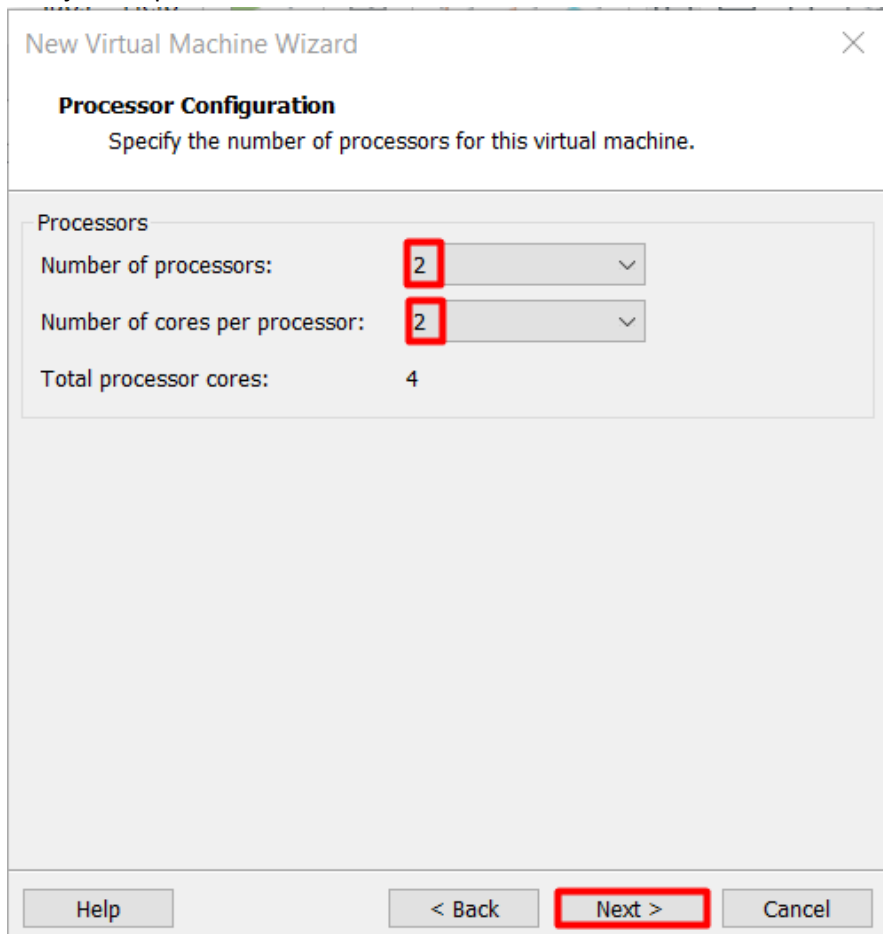
4. Masukkan file isonya



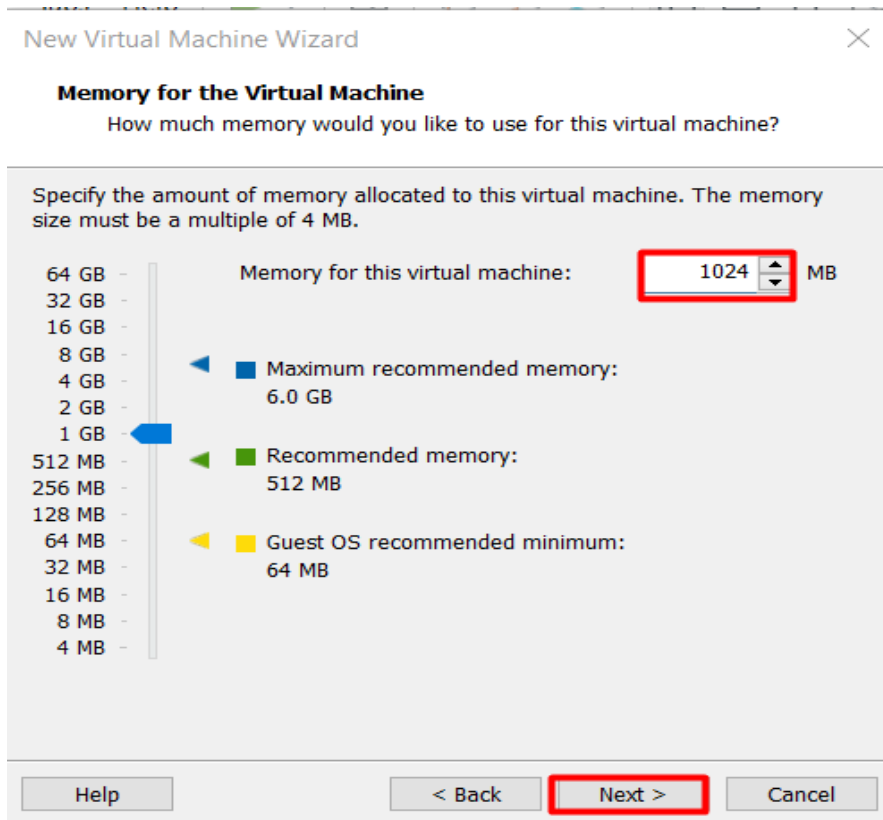
5. Virtual mesin name



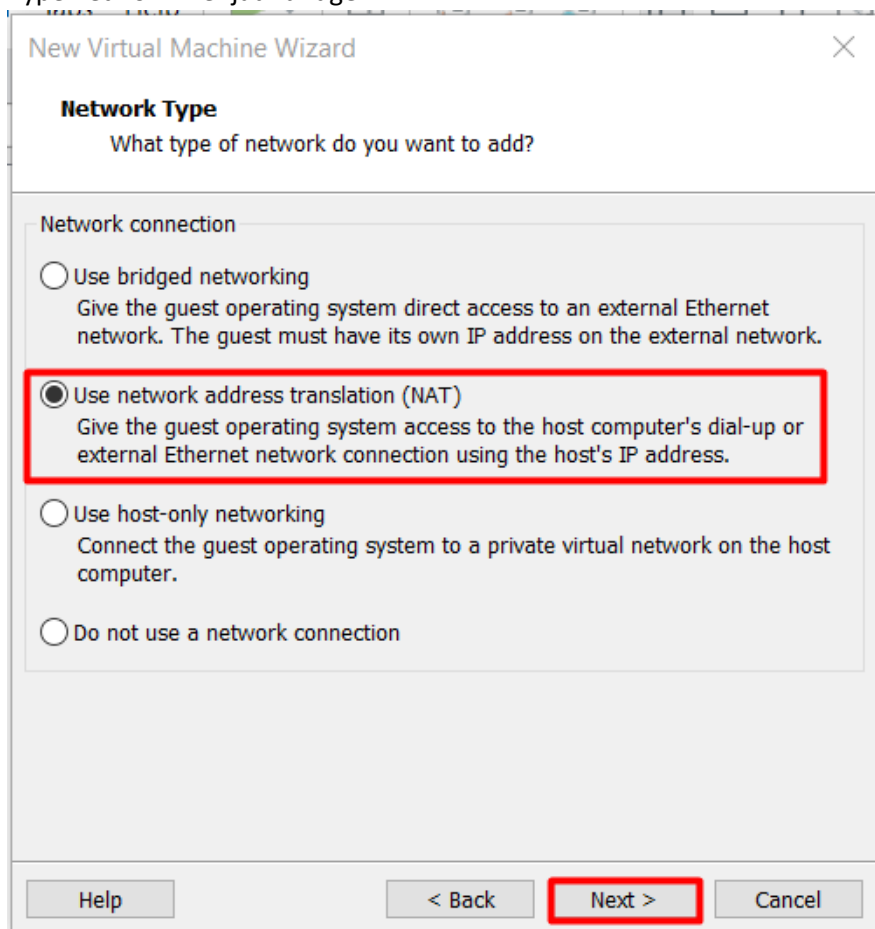
6. Pilih jumlah prosesor



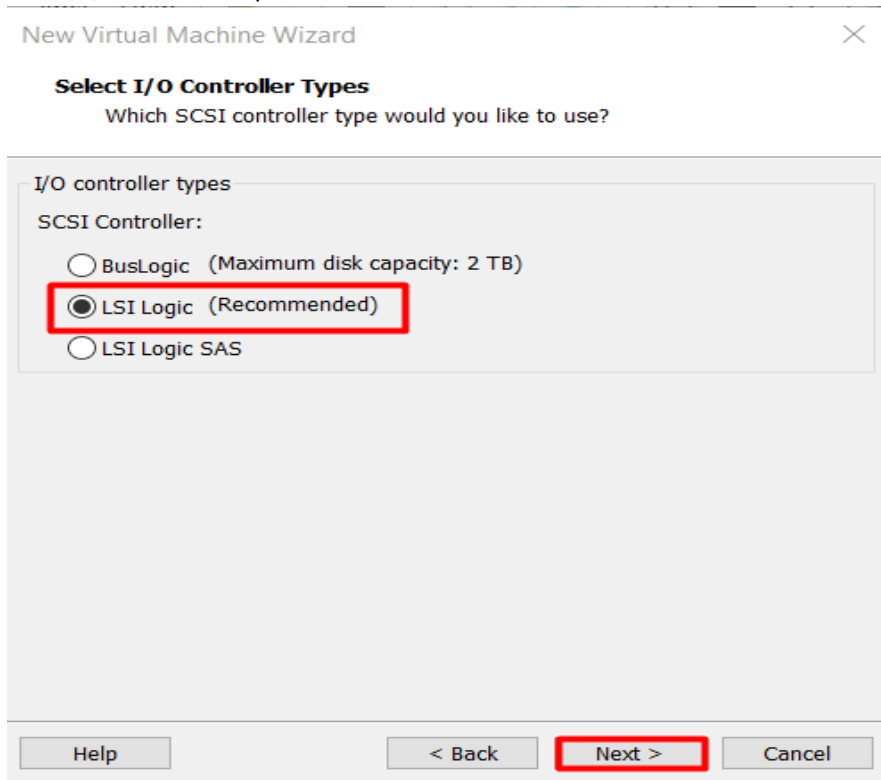
7. Setting memory 1GB



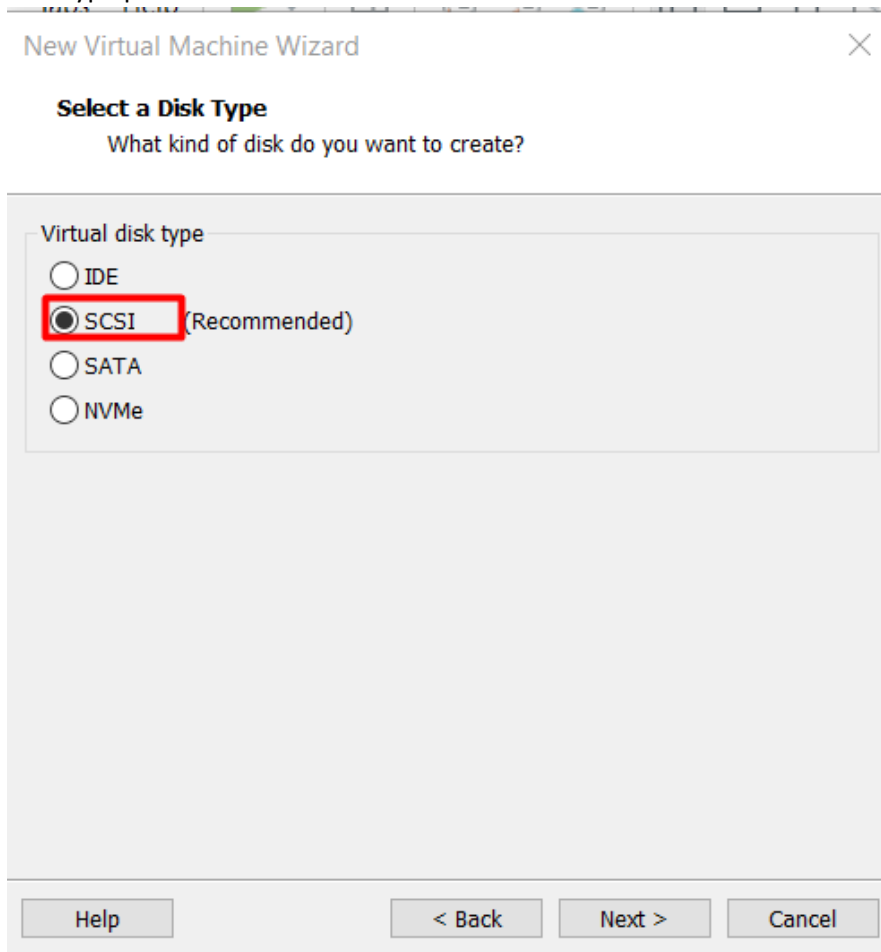
8. Type network menjadi bridge.



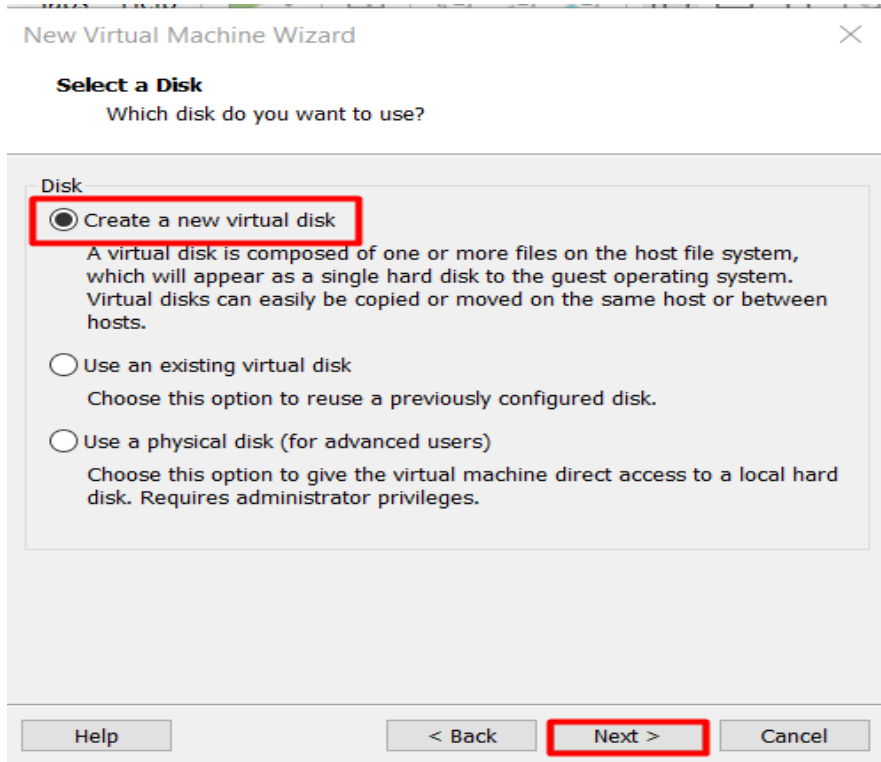
9. Select I/O controller pilih LSI



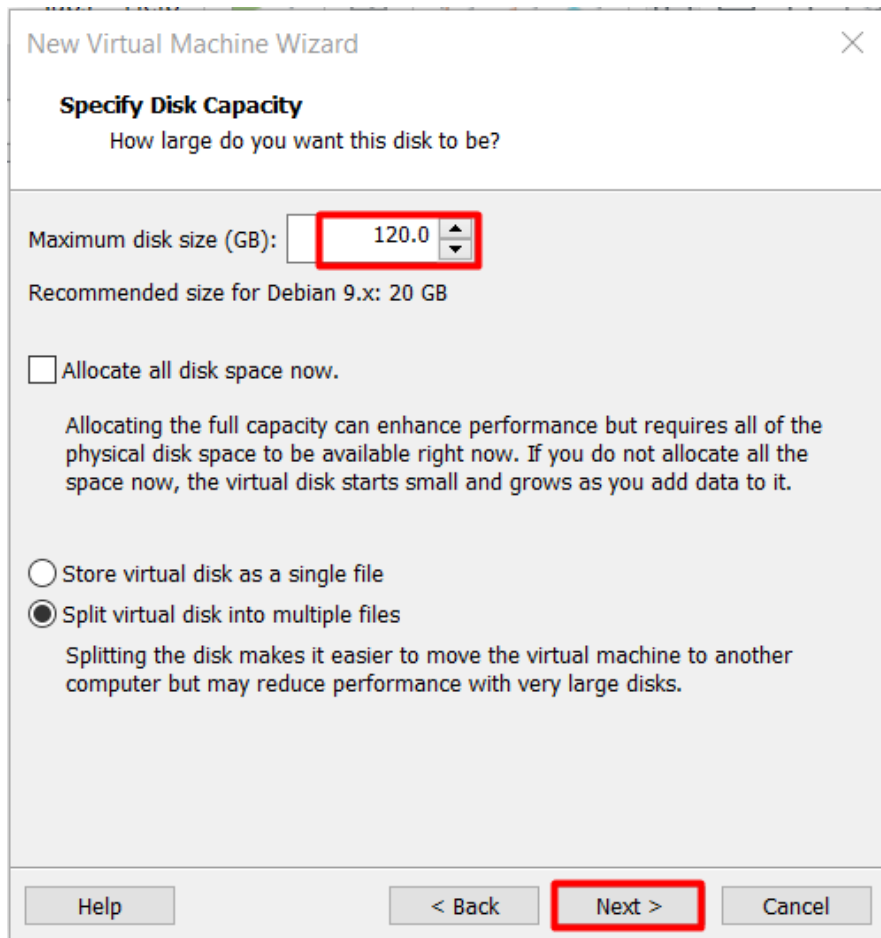
10. Disk type pilih scsi



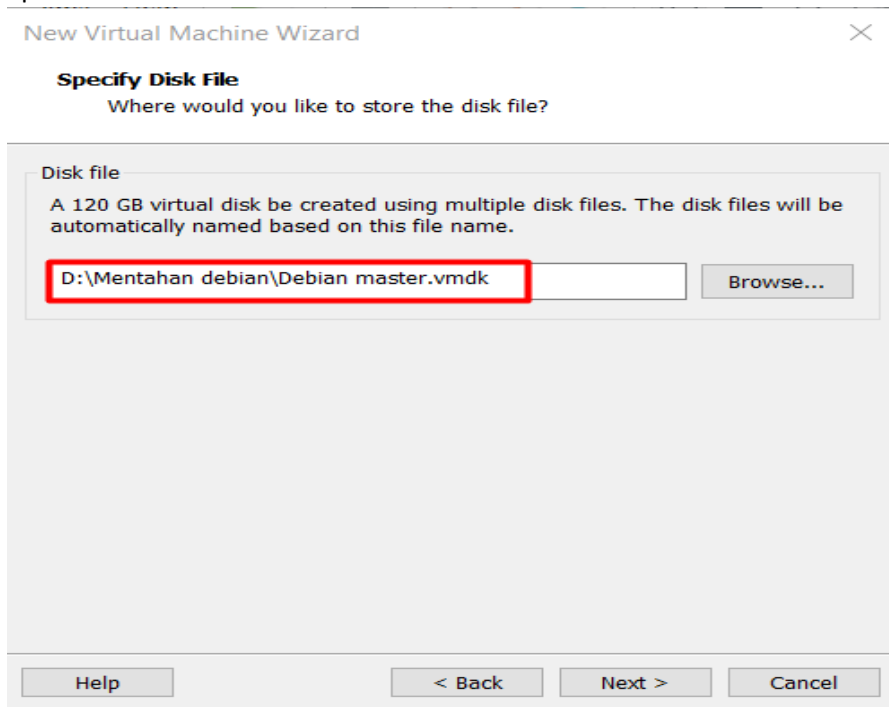
11. Create new virtual mesin



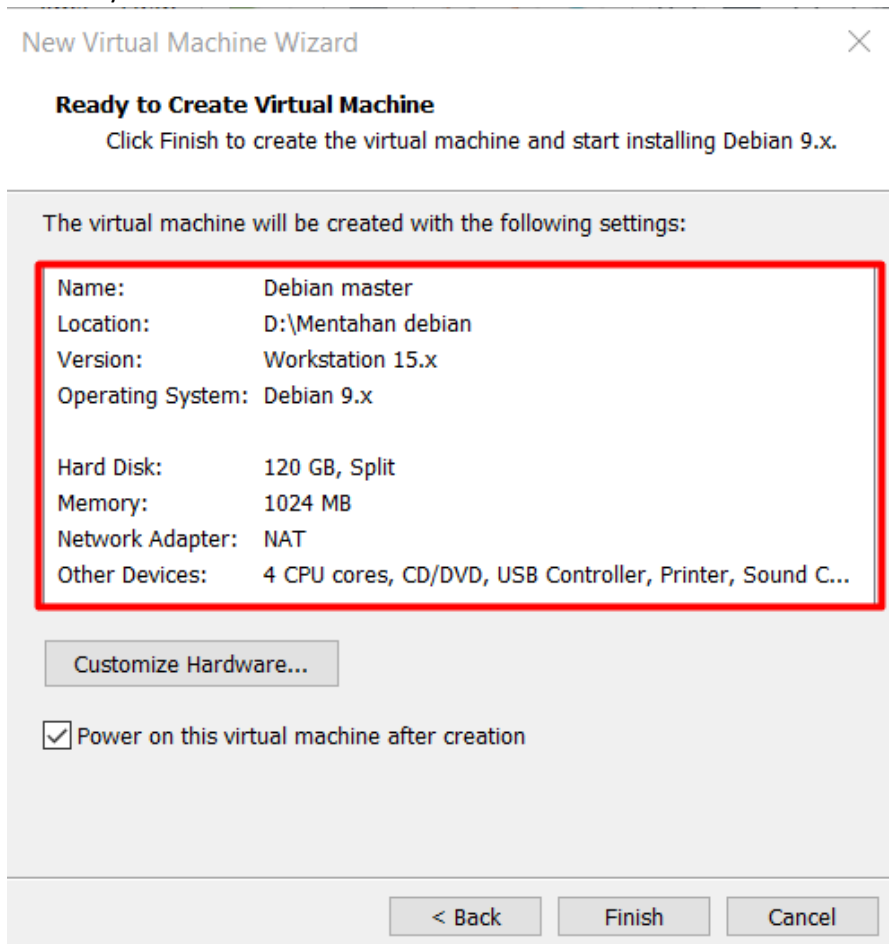
12. Hardisk 120



13. Spesifikasi disk file

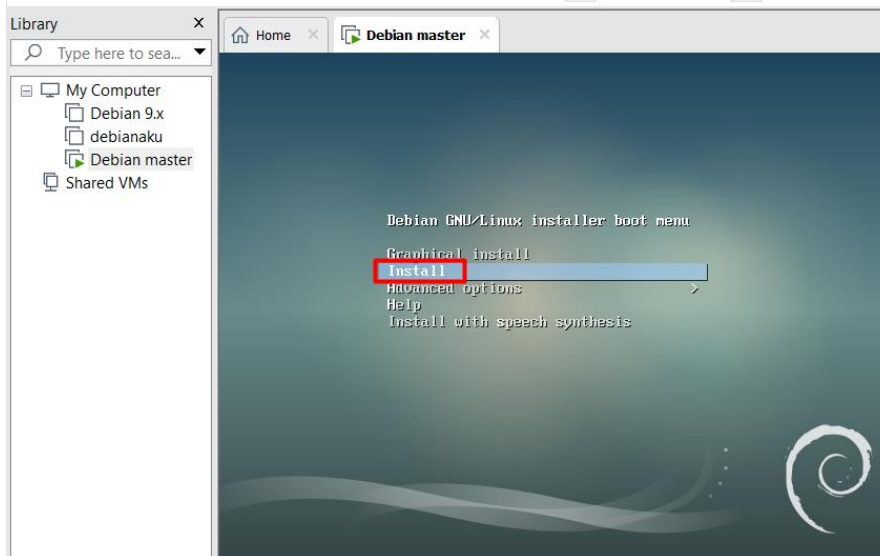


14. Summary

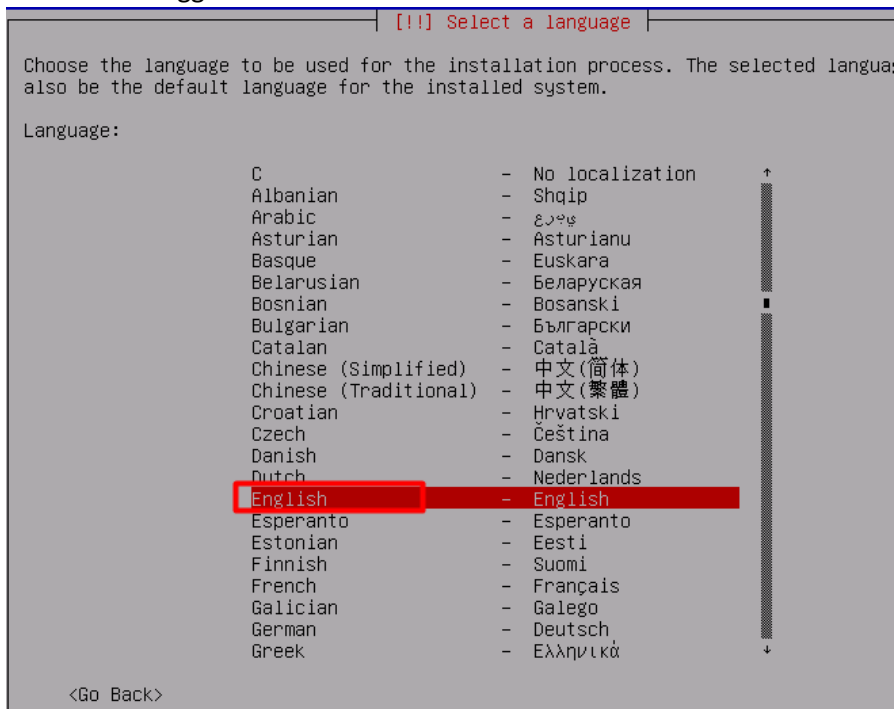


Proses instalasi

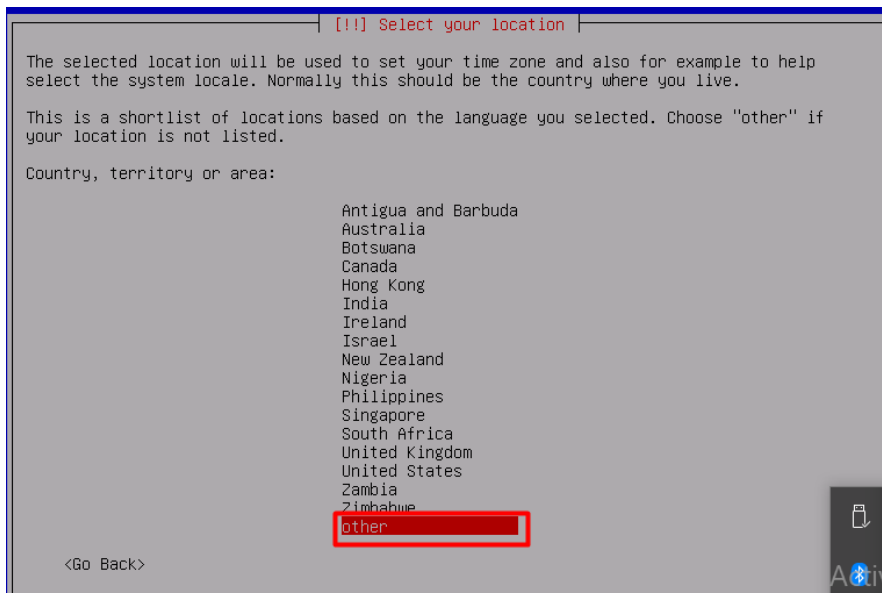
1. Pilih install



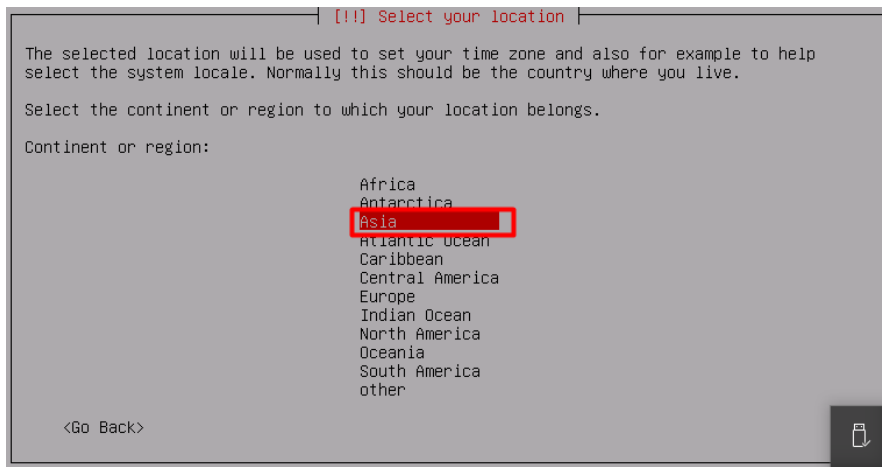
2. Pilih bahasa inggris



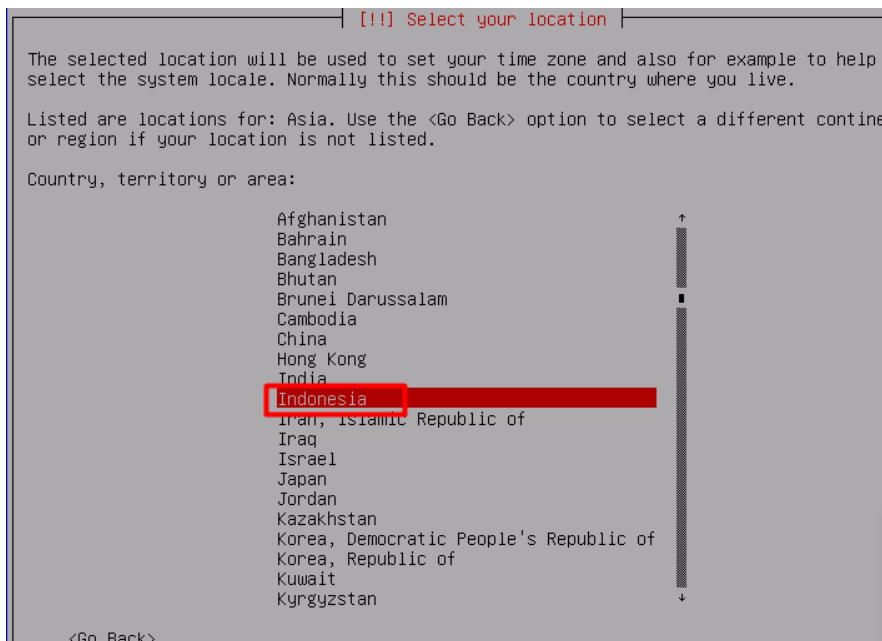
3. Pilih Negara other



4. Pilih asia



5. Pilih Indonesia



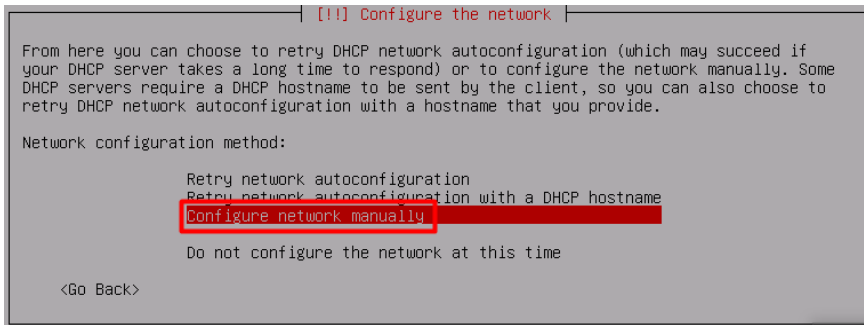
6. Pilih Negara



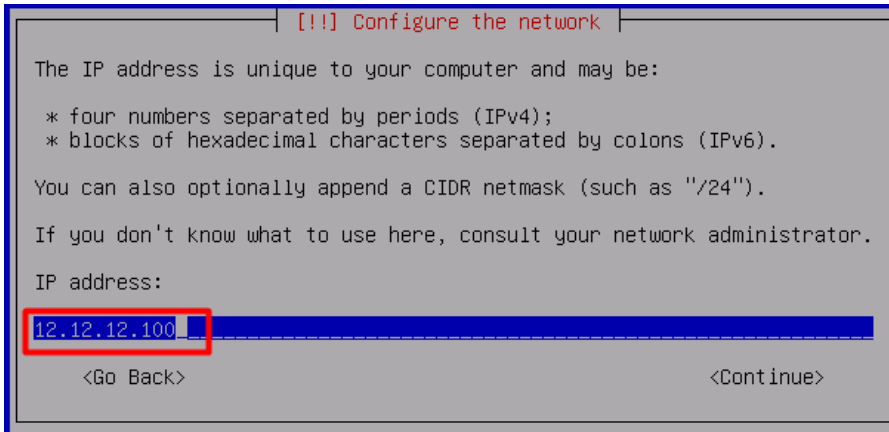
7. Pilih type Keyboard



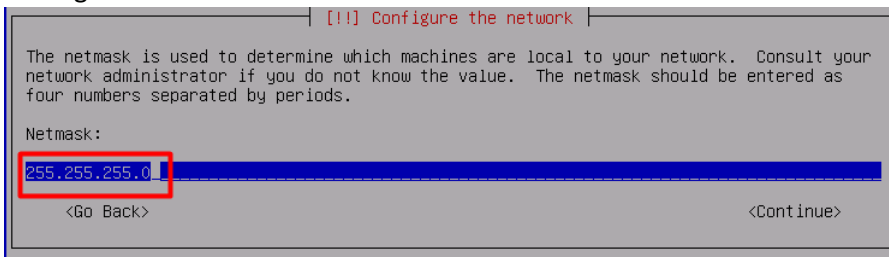
8. Ketika selesai hostname ketik back untuk memilih konfigurasi network manual



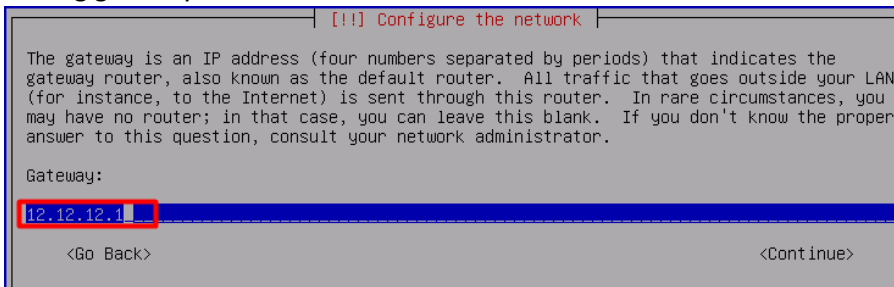
9. Setting ip address



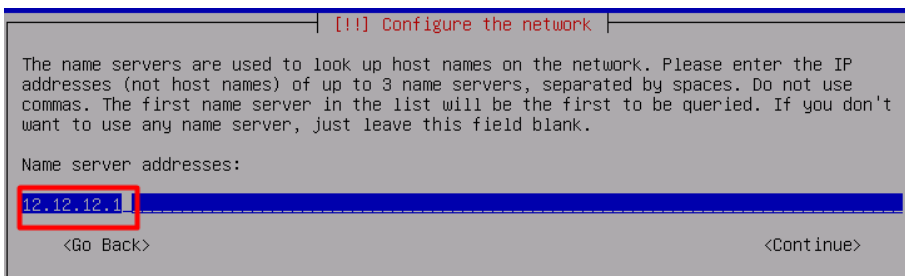
10. Setting Netmask



11. Setting gateway



12. Name server



13. Setting hostname

[!] Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

<Go Back> <Continue>

14. Domain name

[!] Configure the network

The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.

Domain name:

<Go Back> <Continue>

15. Password

[!] Set up users and passwords

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

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

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

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

Root password:

Show Password in Clear

<Go Back> <Continue>

16. Password kembali

[!] Set up users and passwords

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

Re-enter password to verify:

Show Password in Clear

<Go Back> <Continue>

17. Full name user

[!] Set up users and passwords

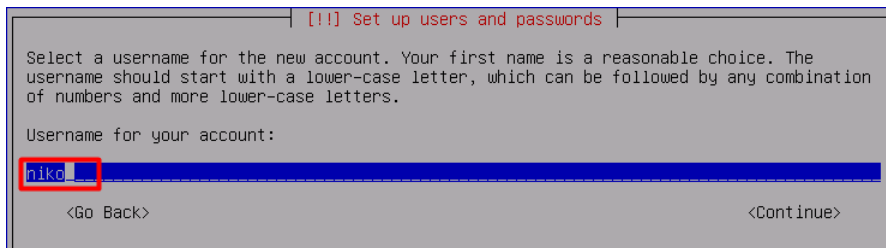
A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

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

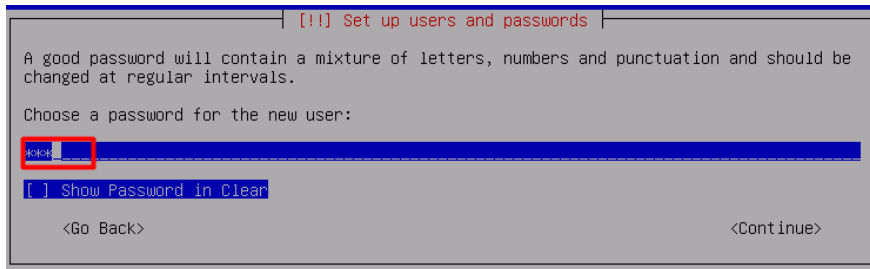
Full name for the new user:

<Go Back> <Continue>

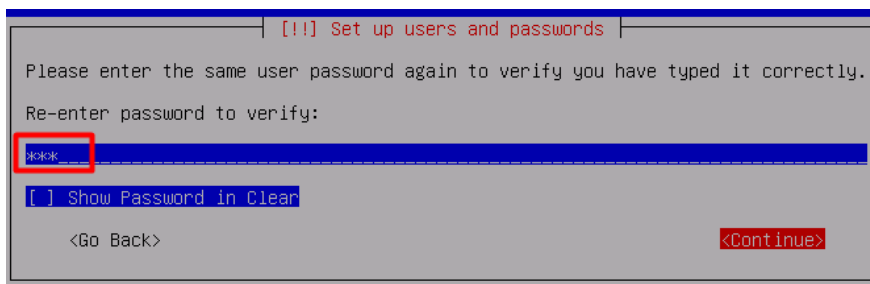
18. User name account



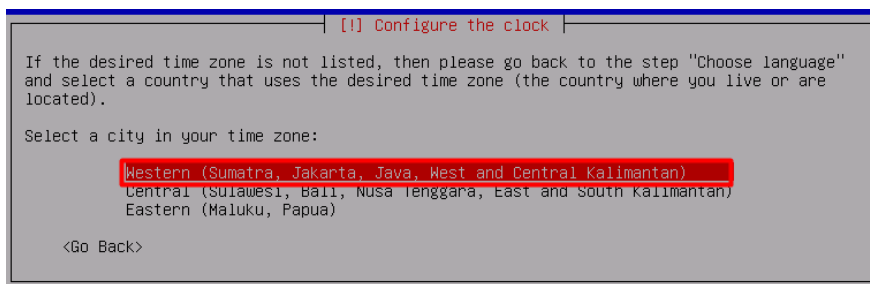
19. Password user



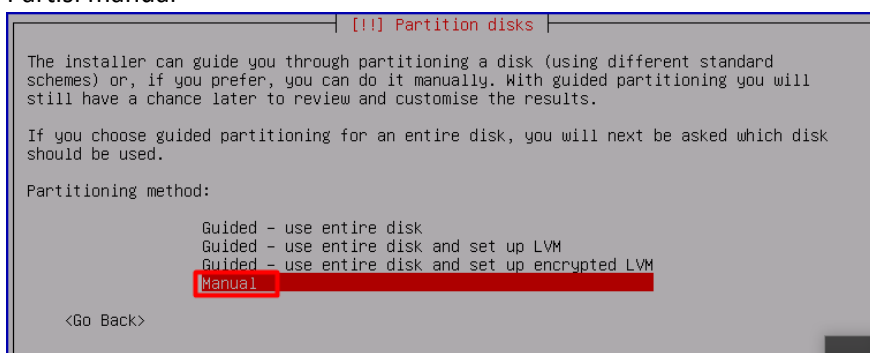
20. Password kembali user baru



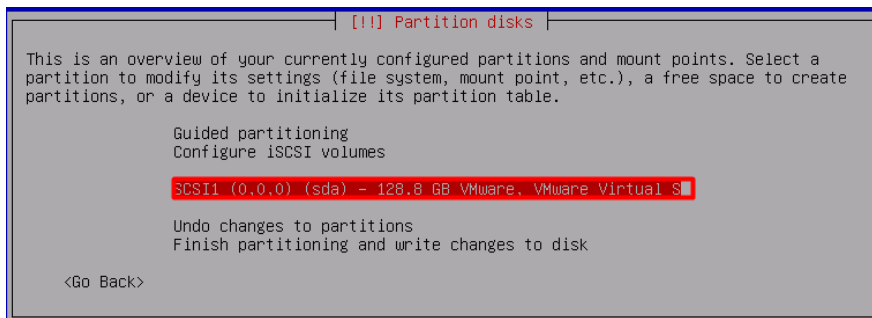
21. Pilih nama kota



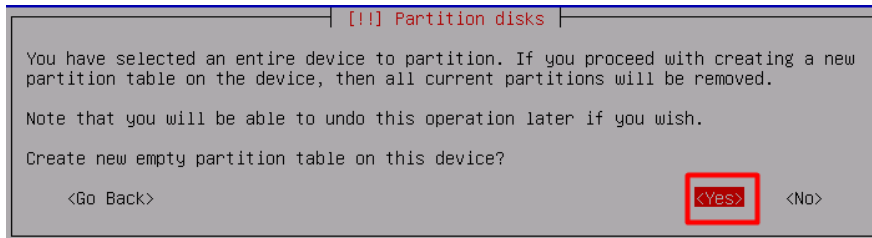
22. Partisi manual



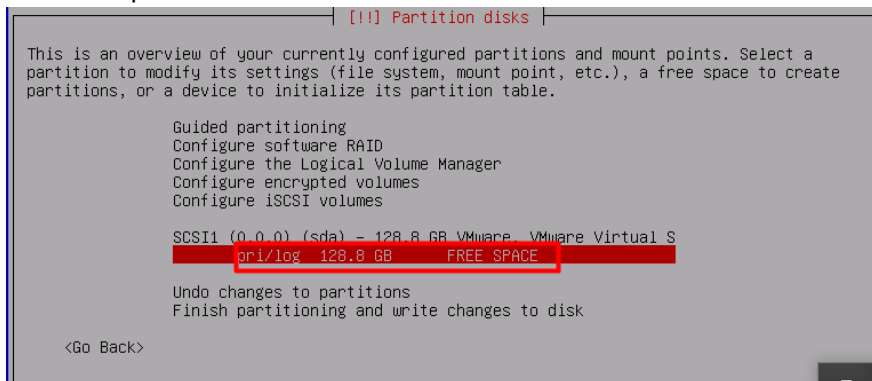
23. Pilih scsi



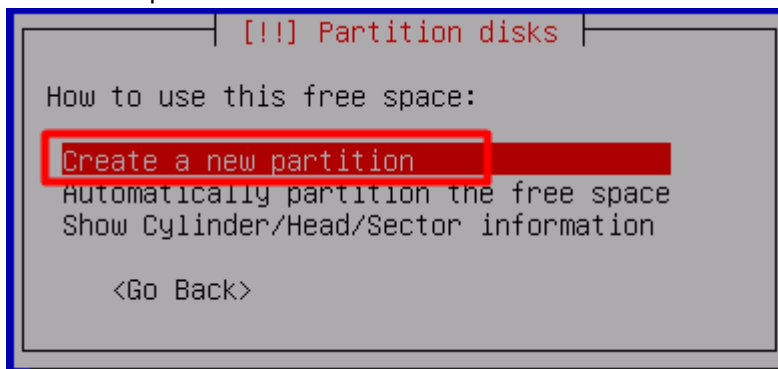
24. Create new partisi



25. Pilih free space



26. Create new partisi



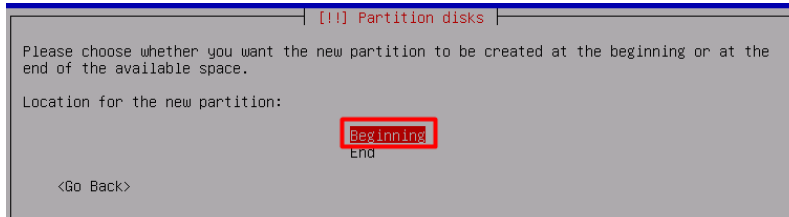
27. Bagi drive c menjadi 80



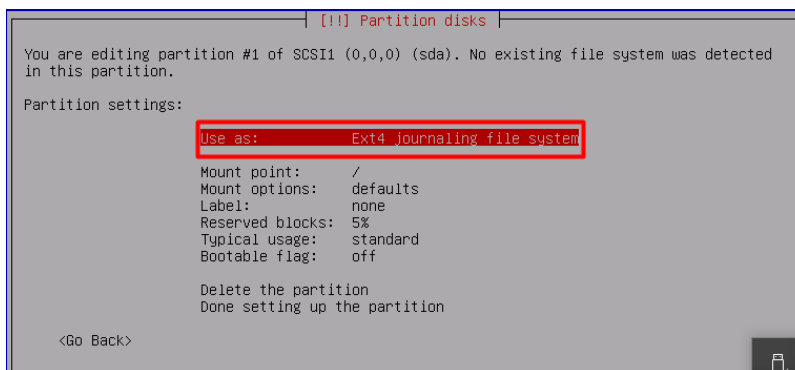
28. Type primary



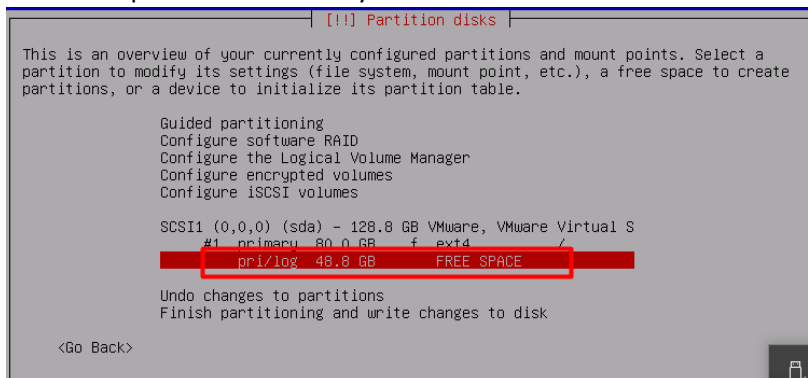
29. Pilih beginning



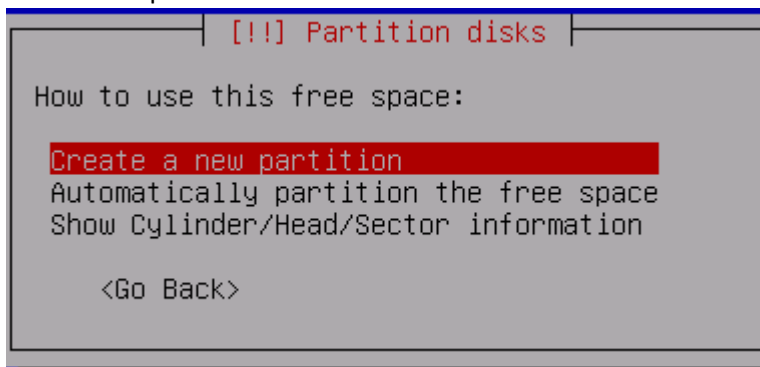
30. Use as



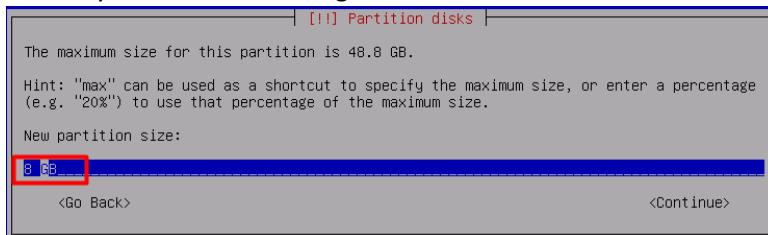
31. Pilih free space untuk memory



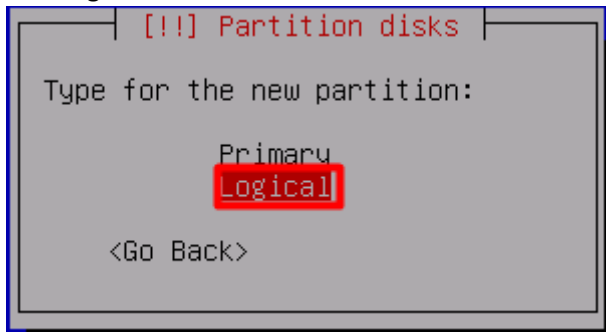
32. Create new partisi



33. Memory isi 8 GB sesuai dengan ram awal dikali dua



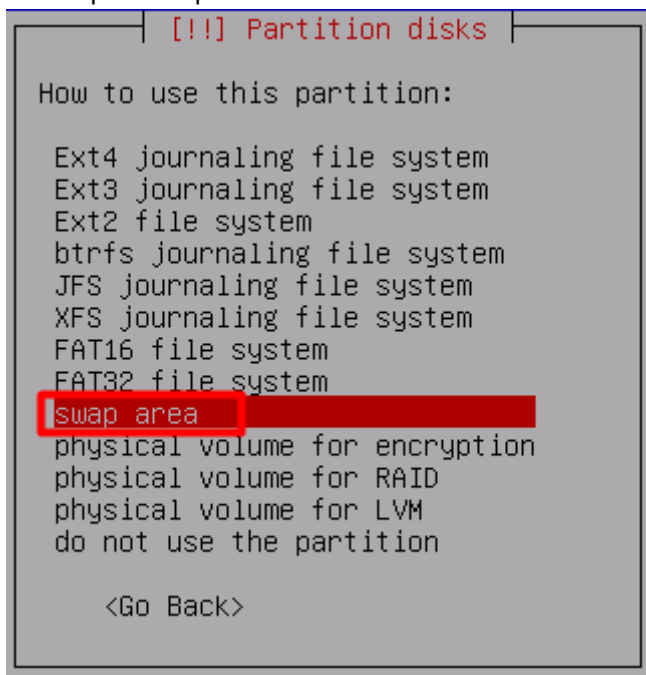
34. Pilih logical



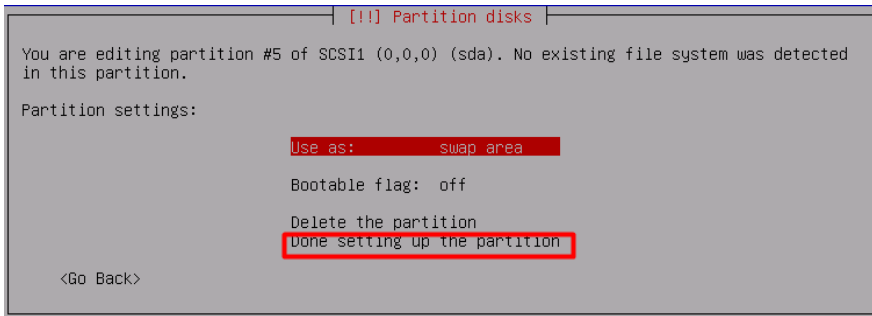
35. Pilih beginning



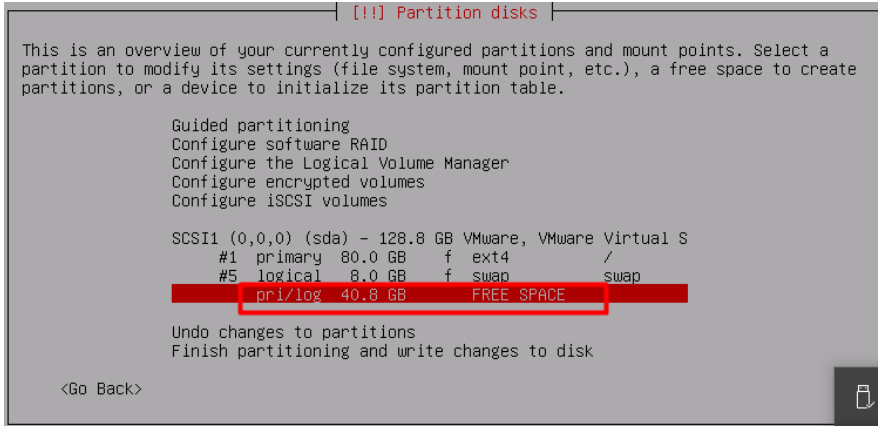
36. Use as pilih swap area



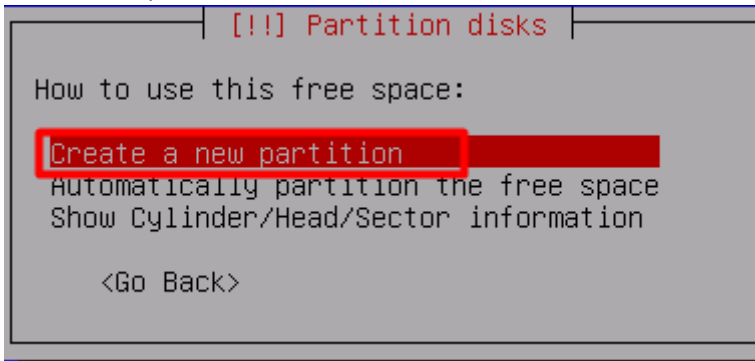
37. Swap area done



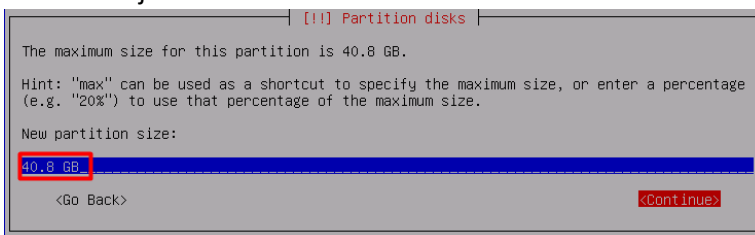
38. Sisa hardisk jadikan data



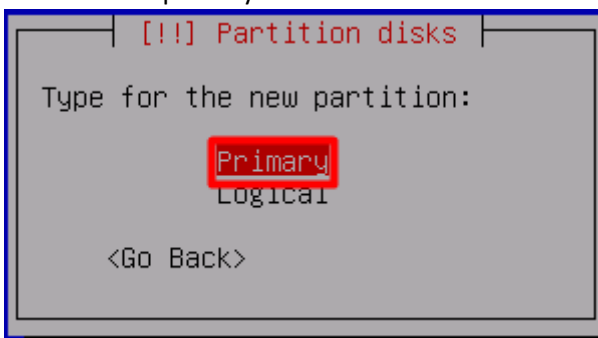
39. Create new partisi



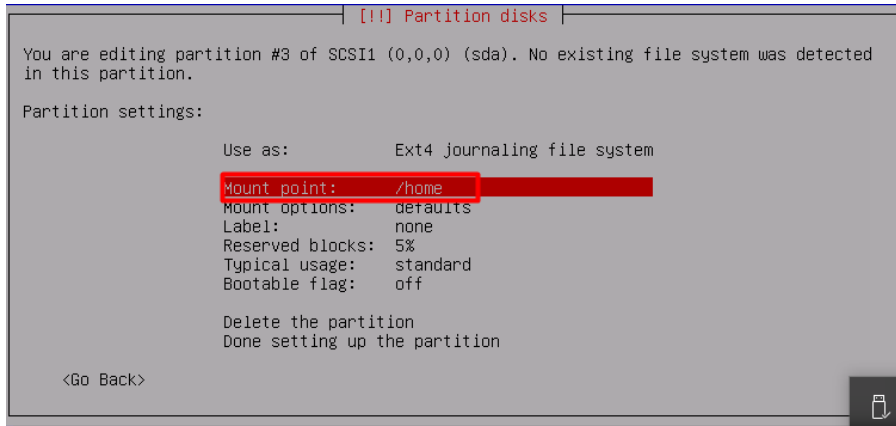
40. Sisa hardik jadikan semua data



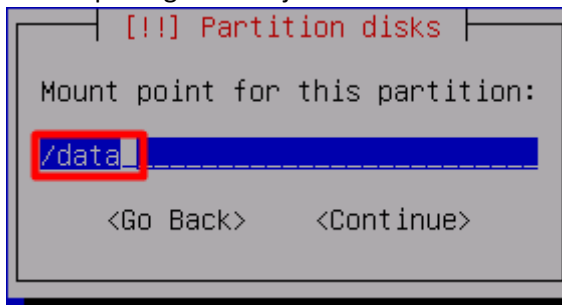
41. Pilih hardisk primary



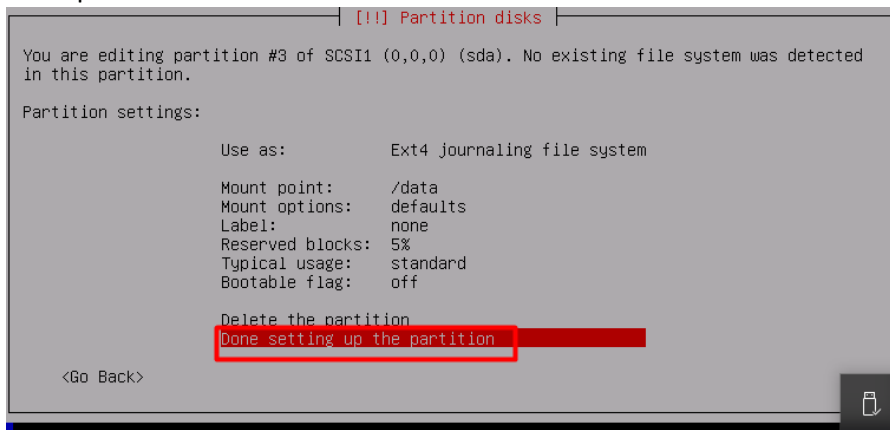
42. Mount point ganti data secara manual



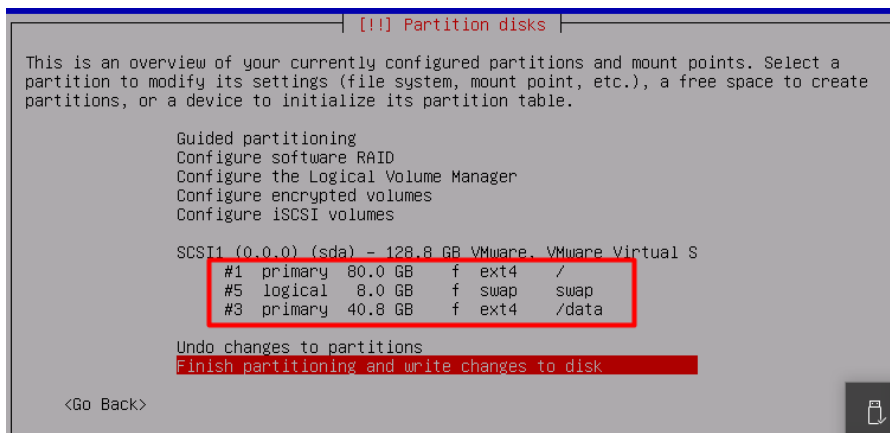
43. Mount point ganti menjadi data



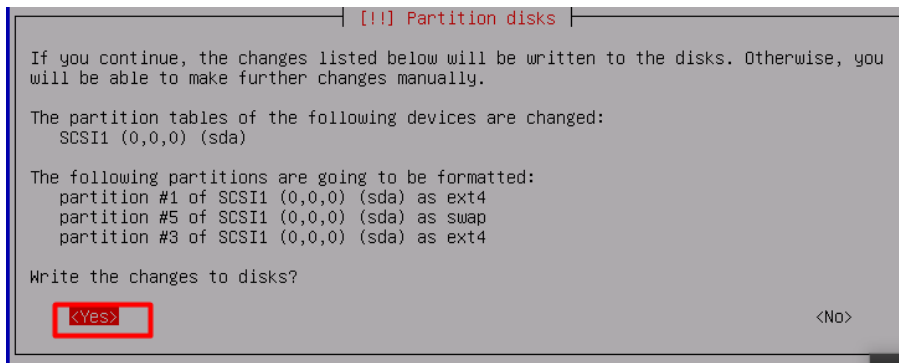
44. Done partisi data



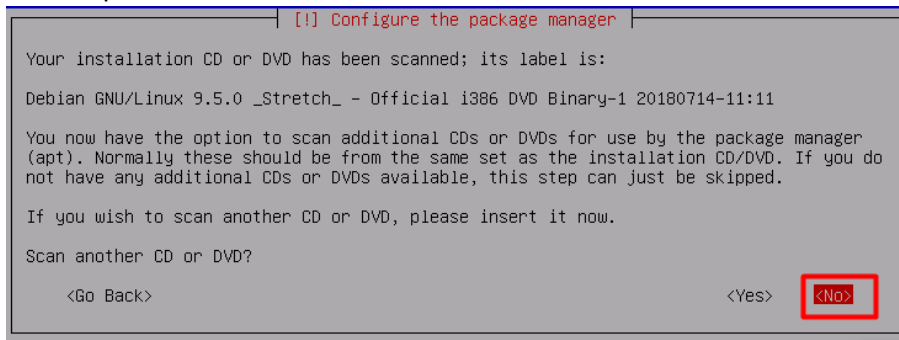
45. Partisi semua hardisk selesai



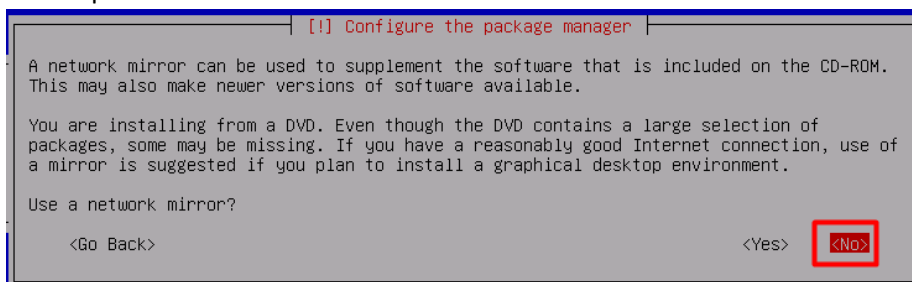
46. Partisi sudah selesai ketik yes



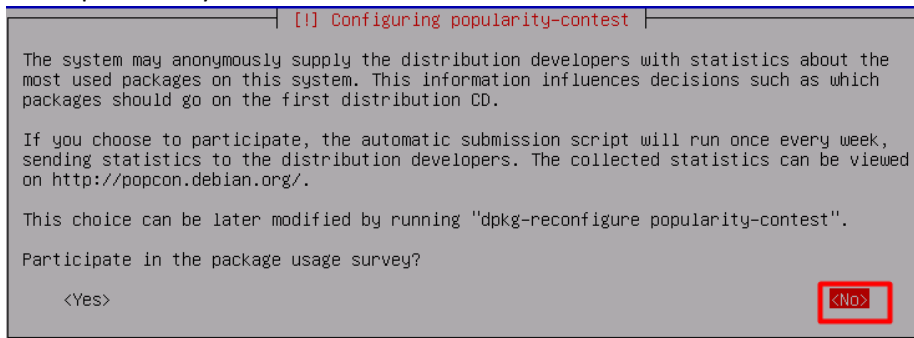
47. Scan cd pilih no



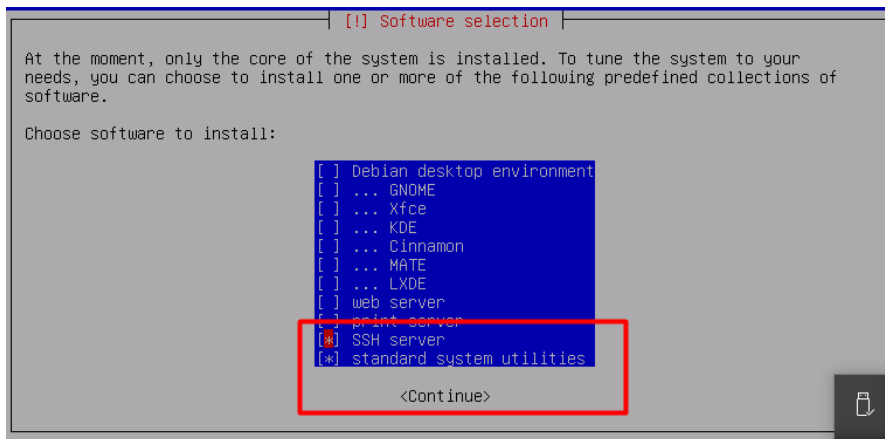
48. Mirror pilih no



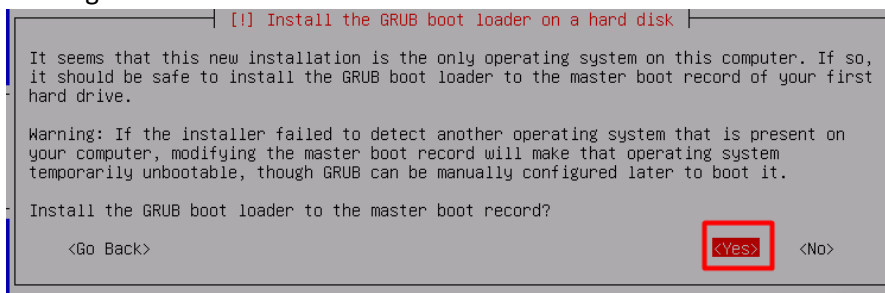
49. Partisipasi survey no



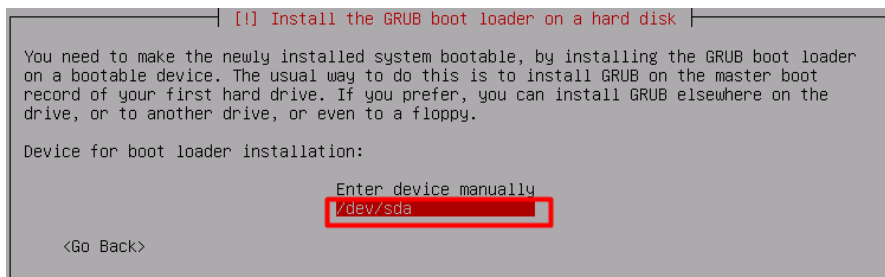
50. Software selection



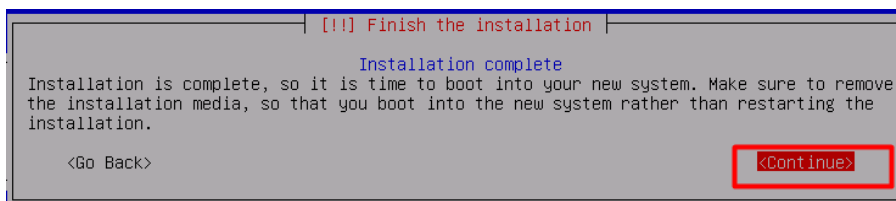
51. Install grub bootloder



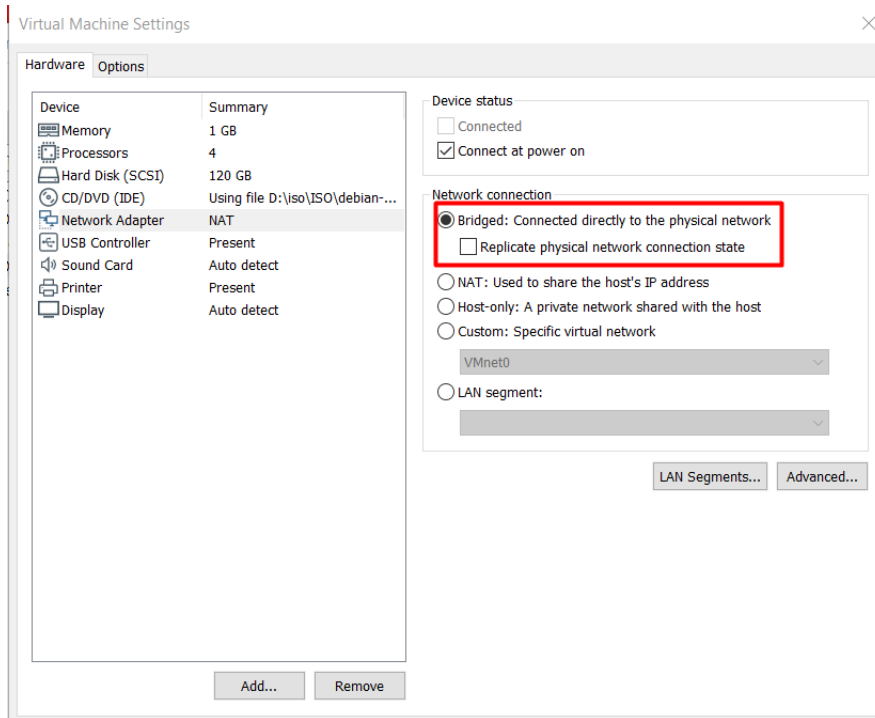
52. Device for loader



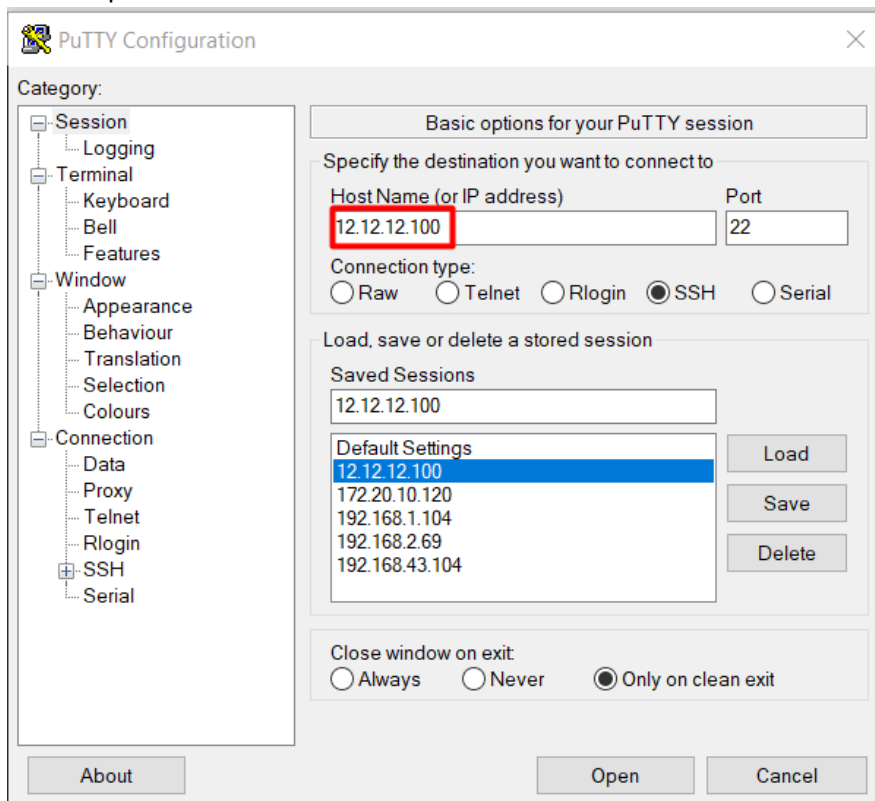
53. Finish instalasi



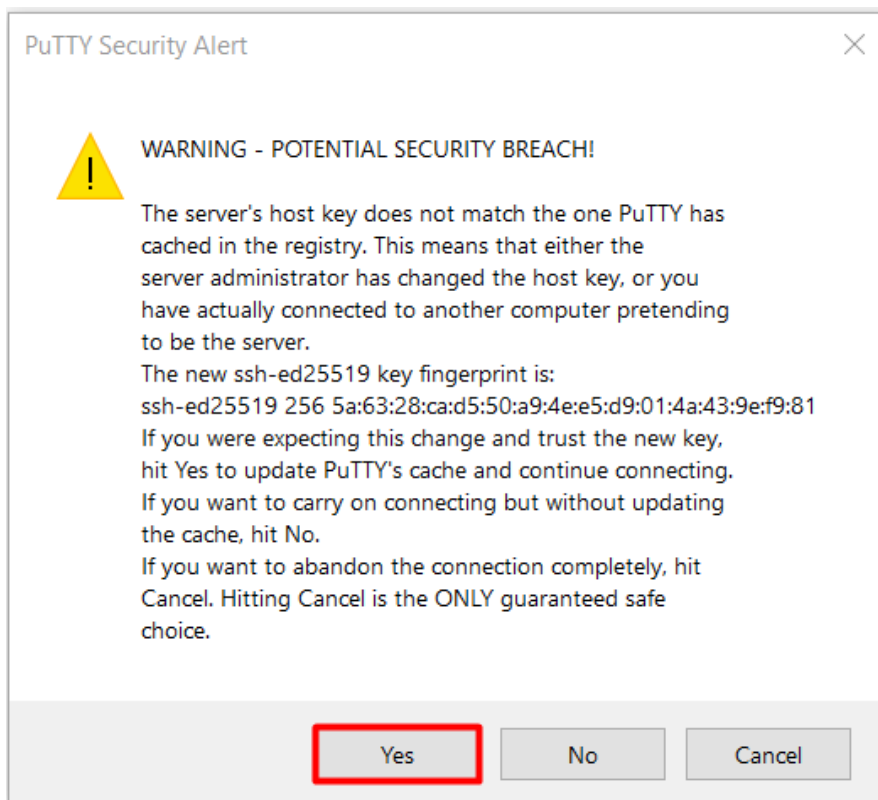
54. Matikan mesin terlebih dahulu ganti ke bridge



55. Remote pake ssh



56. Muncul pop up



57. Masukkan user dan password

```
niko@niko: ~  
login as: niko  
niko@12.12.12.100's password:   
Linux niko 4.9.0-7-686-pae #1 SMP Debian 4.9.110-1 (2018-07-05) 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.  
Last login: Wed Jul 17 15:00:37 2019  
niko@niko:~$ su  
Password:   
root@niko:/home/niko#
```

58. Cek ip dengan perintah ip a

```
root@niko:/home/niko# ip a  
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1  
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00  
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000  
    link/ether 00:0c:29:08:4c:34 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  
    inet 12.12.12.100/24 brd 12.12.12.255 scope global ens33  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe08:4c34/64 scope link  
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
root@niko:/home/niko#
```

59. Install ifconfig dengan perintah apt-get install net-tools

```
niko@niko: ~  
root@niko:/home/niko# apt-get install net-tools  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  net-tools  
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
Need to get 0 B/249 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 956 kB of additional disk space will be used.  
Get:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 9.5.0 _Stretch_ - Official i386 DVD Binary-1 201  
80714-11:11] stretch/main i386 net-tools i386 1.60+git20161116.90da8a0-1 [249 kB  
]  
Selecting previously unselected package net-tools.  
(Reading database ... 26563 files and directories currently installed.)  
Preparing to unpack .../net-tools_1.60+git20161116.90da8a0-1_i386.deb ...  
Unpacking net-tools (1.60+git20161116.90da8a0-1) ...  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.7.6.1-2) ...  
Setting up net-tools (1.60+git20161116.90da8a0-1) ...  
root@niko:/home/niko#
```

60. Ketik ifconfig

```
Processing triggers for man-db (2.7.6.1-2) ...  
Setting up net-tools (1.60+git20161116.90da8a0-1) ...  
root@niko:/home/niko# ifconfig  
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 12.12.12.100 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 12.12.12.255  
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe08:4c34 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether 00:0c:29:08:4c:34 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 189 bytes 19132 (18.6 KiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 151 bytes 21530 (21.0 KiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
    device interrupt 19 base 0x2000  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1 (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
```

Selamat mengerjakan :

Tugas : Pelajari perintah dasar linux minimal 50 perintah.