

## PERSIAPAN UKK TKJ 2019 SMK HANG NADIM BATAM

### A. Menginstall Debian 7.8 (lihat tutorial Install Debian 7.8 Server)

### B. Install Aplikasi yang dibutuhkan:

1. apache2 = untuk web server
2. bind9 = untuk DNS Server
3. isc-dhcp-server = untuk dhcp server
4. php5 = php untuk apache
5. php5-mysql = php untuk sql
6. mysql-server = untuk database server
7. ssh = untuk hak akses server
8. phpmyadmin = untuk basis data
9. cups = untuk print server
10. proftpd = untuk ftp server
11. samba = untuk sharing data
12. postfix = untuk mail server
13. dovecot = untuk membuka email disisi klient
14. squirrelmail = untuk aplikasi email
15. cacti = untuk monitoring jaringan

### C. Install dan Konfigurasi

Sebelum melakukan Install aplikasi masuk ke server Debian dengan perintah:

```
Debian GNU/Linux 7 tkj tty1
tkj login: tkj 1
Password: 2
Linux tkj 3.2.0-4-486 #1 Debian 3.2.65-1 i686

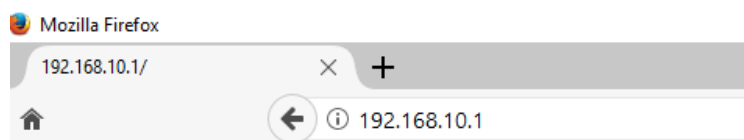
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system
are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program
are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
tkj@tkj:~$ su 3
Password: 4
```

1. Install aplikasi "apache2" untuk Web Server dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install apache2
```

Lakukan test di computer Client dengan memasukan IP Address di URL bar. (*untuk hal ini IP address client harus satu segmen dengan IP Address Server*). jika muncul seperti berikut ini, maka Web Server sudah OK.



## It works!

This is the default web page for this server.

The web server software is running but no content has been added, yet.

2. Install aplikasi "bind9" untuk DNS dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install bind9
```

3. Konfigurasi DNS dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
```

- a. Atur Konfigurasi seperti berikut (sesuaikan DNS anda)

```
//  
// Do any local configuration here  
//  
  
// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not u  
// organization  
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";  
  
zone "ukktkjsmkhn.net" {  
    type master;  
    file "forward";  
};  
  
zone "192.in-addr.arpa" {  
    type master;  
    file "reverse";  
};
```

- b. Simpan Konfigurasi dengan menekan "CTRL+X" kemudian tekan tombol "Y" lalu "Enter".

- c. Masuk ke direktori bind dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# cd /etc/bind
```

- d. Copy direktori local ke direktori "forward" dan direktori 127 ke "reverse" dengan menambahkan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/etc/bind# cp db.local /var/cache/bind/forward  
root@tkj:/etc/bind# cp db.127 /var/cache/bind/reverse
```

- e. Atur "db.forward" yang telah di copy dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/etc/bind# nano /var/cache/bind/forward
```

- f. Atur seperti berikut ini (sesuaikan domain dan IP anda):

```
$TTL      604800  
@         IN      SOA      ukktkjsmkhn.net. ns.ukktkjsmkhn.net. (  
                                2              ; Serial  
                                604800         ; Refresh  
                                86400          ; Retry  
                                2419200        ; Expire  
                                604800 )       ; Negative Cache TTL  
;  
@         IN      NS       ukktkjsmkhn.net.  
@         IN      A        192.168.10.1  
www       IN      A        192.168.10.1  
ftp       IN      A        192.168.10.1  
mail      IN      A        192.168.10.1
```

- g. Simpan Konfigurasi dengan menekan "CTRL+X" kemudian tekan tombol "Y" lalu "Enter".

- h. Masukan lagi perintah untuk mengatur "db.reverse":

```
root@tkj:/etc/bind# nano /var/cache/bind/reverse
```

- i. Atur "db.reverse" seperti berikut ini (sesuaikan domain dan IP anda):

```

GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /var/cache/bind/reverse
$TTL      604800
@          IN      SOA      ukktkjsmkhn.net. root.ukktkjsmkhn.net. (
                                1          ; Serial
                                604800     ; Refresh
                                86400      ; Retry
                                2419200    ; Expire
                                604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@          IN      NS       ukktkjsmkhn.net.
1.10.168   IN      PTR      ukktkjsmkhn.net.

```

- j. Simpan konfigurasi dengan menekan tombol “CTRL+X” kemudian tekan tombol “Y” lalu “Enter”.
- k. Restart “bind9” dengan memasukan perintah berikut ini (pastikan status OK):

```

root@tkj:/etc/bind# /etc/init.d/bind9 restart
[....] Stopping domain name service...: bind9waiting for pid 3799 to die
. ok
[ ok ] Starting domain name service...: bind9.

```

- l. Lakukan uji coba “DNS” dengan mengetikan perintah berikut: (pastikan DNS sinkron dengan IP address Server anda).

```

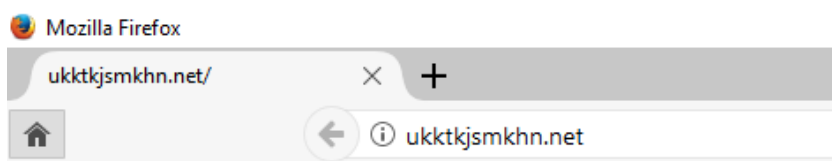
root@tkj:/etc/bind# nslookup 192.168.10.1
Server:          192.168.10.1
Address:         192.168.10.1#53

1.10.168.192.in-addr.arpa      name = ukktkjsmkhn.net.

root@tkj:/etc/bind#

```

- m. Lakukan juga pengujian di computer client dengan cara mengetikan “DNS” pada URL bar, seperti berikut ini:



## It works!

This is the default web page for this server.

The web server software is running but no content has been added, yet.

4. Restart “apache2” dan “bind9” dengan memasukan perintah:

```

root@tkj:/etc/bind# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
root@tkj:/etc/bind# /etc/init.d/bind9 restart

```

5. Install aplikasi “proftpd” dengan memasukan perintah:

```

root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install proftpd

```

- a. Buat direktori untuk semua file dari user ftp, dan buat hak akses agar client dapat mengupload file.

```

root@tkj:/home/tkj# mkdir ftp
root@tkj:/home/tkj# chmod 777 ftp

```

- b. Buat user baru dengan memasukan perintah:

```

root@tkj:/home/tkj# adduser nazar
Adding user `nazar' ...
Adding new group `nazar' (1001) ...
Adding new user `nazar' (1001) with group `nazar' ...
Creating home directory `/home/nazar' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for nazar
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: 1
    Room Number []: 1
    Work Phone []: 1
    Home Phone []: 1
    Other []: 1
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y

```

- c. Tambahkan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# usermod -d /home/tkj/ftp/ nazar
```

(sesuaikan dengan user yang sudah ditambahkan).

- d. Edit file “**proftpd**” dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf
```

- e. Ganti server name “**Debian**” menjadi domain anda seperti berikut:

```

ServerName                "ukktkjsmkhn.net"
ServerType                standalone
DeferWelcome              off

MultilineRFC2228          on
DefaultServer             on

```

- f. Cari baris “**DefaultRoot**” ganti sesuai folder path yang dituju, contoh: “**/home/tkj**” dan hilangkan tanda “**#**” di awal.

```

DenyFilter                \*.*/*

# Use this to jail all users in their homes
DefaultRoot                /home/tkj

```

- g. Simpan konfigurasi dengan menekan tombol “**CTRL+X**” kemudian tekan “**Y**” lalu “**Enter**”.

- h. Restart proftpd dengan memasukan perintah:

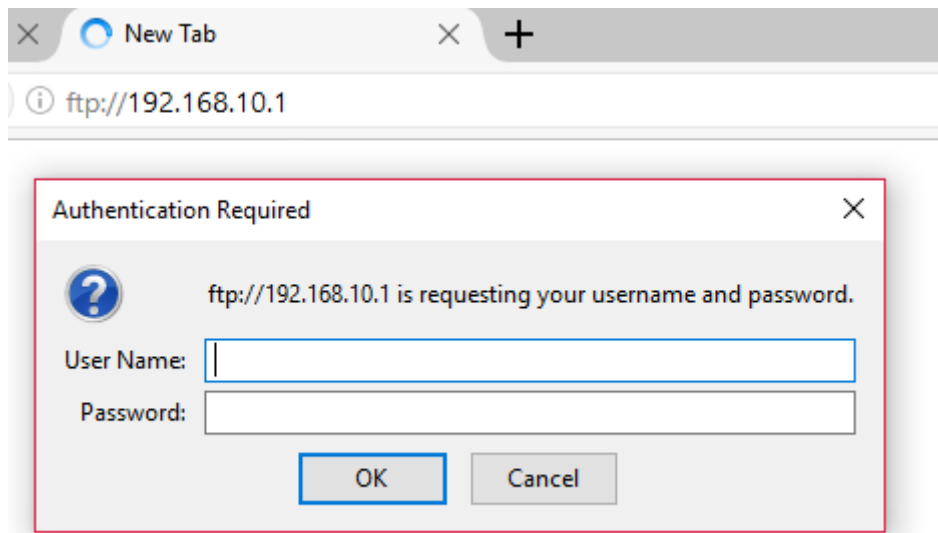
```

root@tkj:/home/tkj# usermod -d /home/tkj/ftp/ nazar
root@tkj:/home/tkj# /etc/init.d/proftpd restart
[ ok ] Stopping ftp server: proftpd.
[....] Starting ftp server: proftpdtkj proftpd[5913]
ce: unable to register 'memcache' SSL session cache:
d
. ok
root@tkj:/home/tkj# _

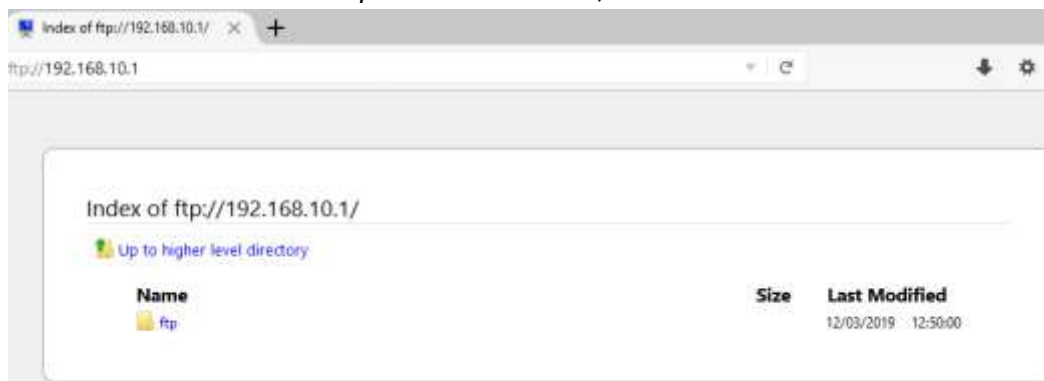
```

(pastikan ftp OK).

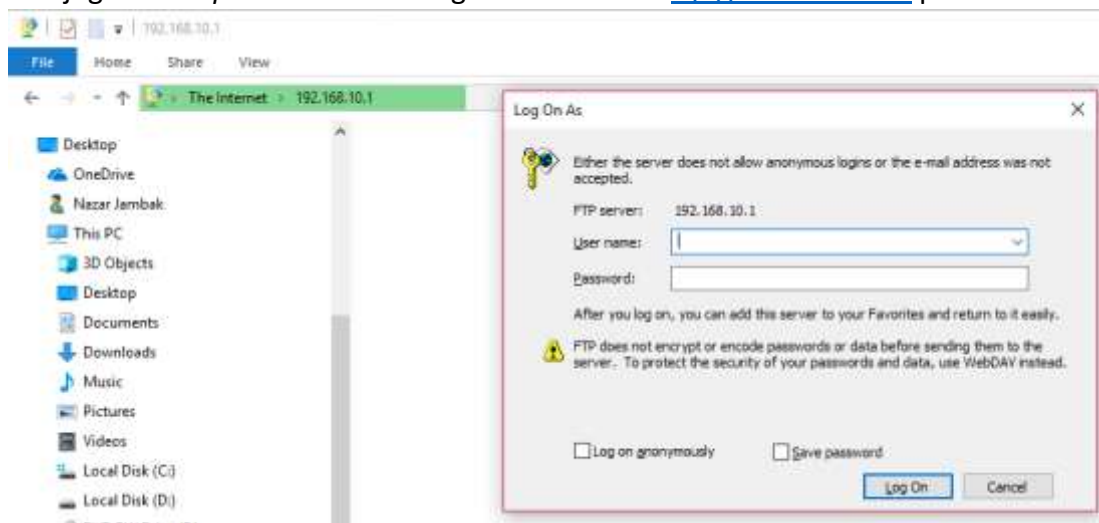
- i. Test “**FTP**” di Client dengan cara memasukan di URL browser: <ftp://192.168.10.1> atau <ftp://ukktkjsmkhn.net> (sesuaikan dengan IP dan domain anda).



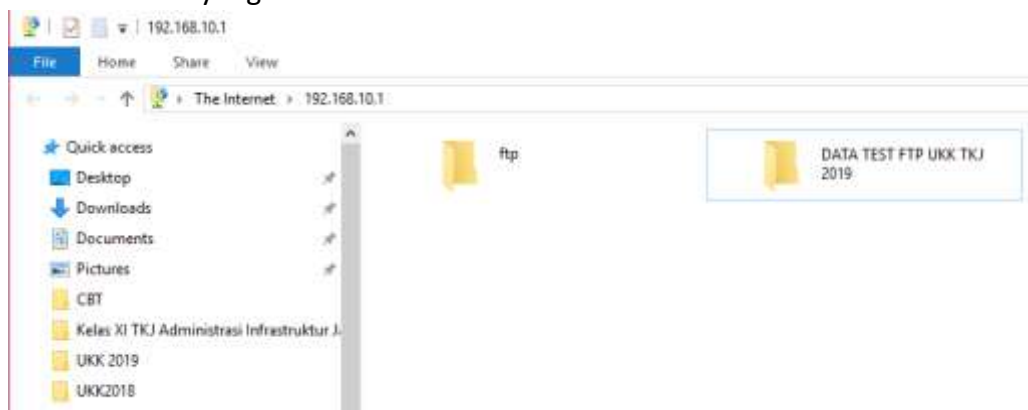
- j. Masukan “username” dan “password” lalu OK; maka muncul halaman berikut:



- k. Test juga di “Eksplorer Client”: dengan memasukkan <ftp://192.168.10.1> pada “addressbar”.



- l. Masukan “username” dan “password”, kemudian klik “Log On”, kemudian tambahkan sebuah folder atau file yang akan dishare.



## 6. Konfigurasi "DHCP Server"

- a. Install "isc-dhcp-server" dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install isc-dhcp-server
```

- b. Konfigurasi "DHCP" dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
```

- c. Atur Konfigurasi seperti berikut:

```
# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 192.168.10.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.10.2 192.168.10.30;
    option domain-name-servers 192.168.10.1;
    option domain-name "ukktkjsmkhn.net";
    option routers 192.168.10.1;
    option broadcast-address 192.168.10.31;
    default-lease-time 600;
    max-lease-time 7200;
}
```

(sesuaikan dengan IP address dan domain anda)

- d. Masukkan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server
```

- e. Tambahkan Ethernet yang akan dijadikan "DHCP" seperti berikut:

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

## 7. Install "ssh server" dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install ssh
```

Atur hak akses user dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# chmod -R 777 /var/www
```

## KONFIGURASI PRINT SERVER DI DEBIAN 7.8

1. Install Aplikasi "CUPS" dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install cups
```

2. Konfigurasi dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/cups/cupsd.conf
```

Pada baris Paling Atas tambahkan tulisan berikut:

```
GNU nano 2.2.6

ServerAlias*
Listen 631
#
```

Cari tag **<Location>** lalu Uncomment dan Sesuaikan agar menjadi seperti berikut:

```
# Restrict access to the server...
<Location />
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Location>

# Restrict access to the admin pages...
<Location /admin>
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Location>

# Restrict access to configuration files...
<Location /admin/conf>
  #AuthType Default
  #Require user @SYSTEM
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Location>
```

3. Simpan Konfigurasi dan Restart “CUPS” dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# /etc/init.d/cups restart
[ ok ] Restarting Common Unix Printing System: cupsd.
root@tkj:/home/tkj#
```

Pastikan printing system: cupsd status OK.

4. Instal samba dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install samba
```

- a. Konfigurasi samba dengan memasukkan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

- b. Pada bagian Authentication ganti:

```
##### Authentication #####

# "security = user" is always a good idea. This will require a Unix account
# in this server for every user accessing the server. See
# /usr/share/doc/samba-doc/htmldocs/Samba3-HOWTO/ServerType.html
# in the samba-doc package for details.
security = share
```

- c. Dalam halaman yang sama pada bagian “**Printing**” hilangkan tanda pagar pada “**load printers = yes**”

```
##### Printing #####

# If you want to automatically load your printer list rather
# than setting them up individually then you'll need this
load printers = yes
```

- d. Masih dalam halaman yang sama cari kata “**printing = cups**” dan “**printcap name = cups**” hilangkan tanda “**;**” di awal:

```
# cupsys-client package.
printing = cups
- printcap name = cups
```

- e. Kemudian pada bagian Share Definition

Atur seperti ini:

```
[printers]
comment = All Printers
browseable = yes
path = /var/spool/samba
printable = yes
guest ok = yes
read only = yes
create mask = 0700

# Windows clients look for this share
# printer drivers
[print$]
comment = Printer Drivers
path = /var/lib/samba/printers
browseable = yes
read only = yes
guest ok = yes
```

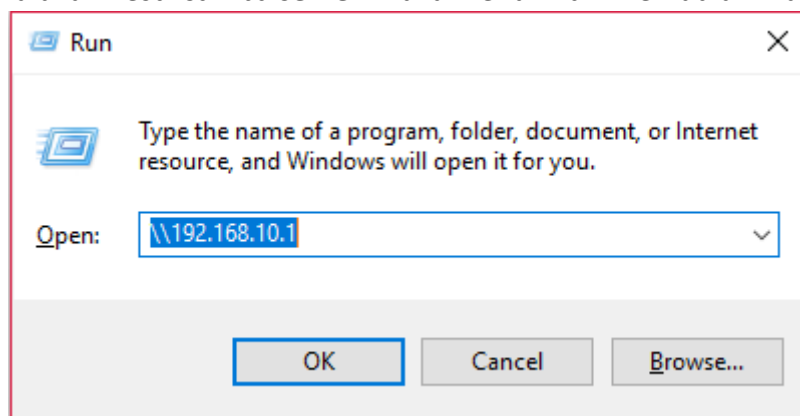
- f. Lalu tambahkan paling bawah:

```
[ukktkjsmkhn.net]
path = /home/tkj
browseable = yes
writeable = yes
guest ok = yes
public = yes
read only = no
```

- g. Restart samba dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# /etc/init.d/samba restart
[ ok ] Stopping Samba daemons: nmbd smbd.
[ ok ] Starting Samba daemons: nmbd smbd.
root@tkj:/home/tkj#
```

- h. Lakukan Test “samba server” Buka menu “Run” kemudian masukan [\\192.168.10.1](http://192.168.10.1)



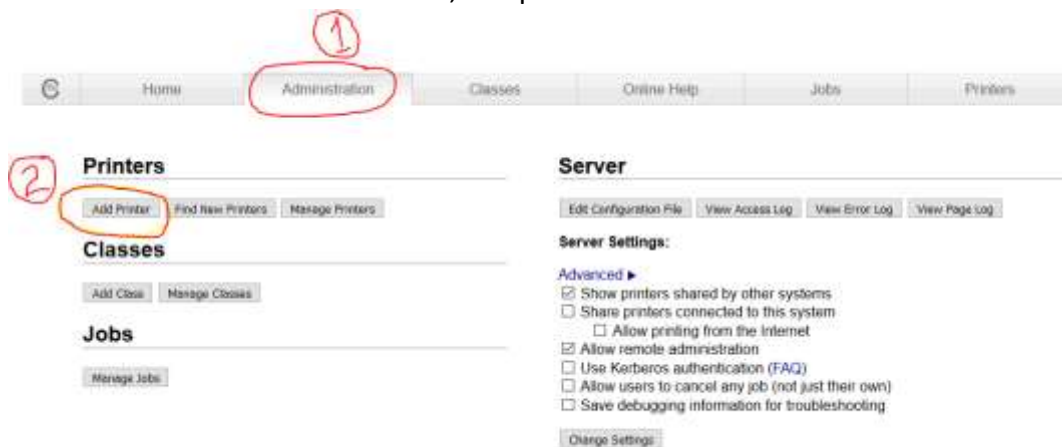
### **MENAMBAHKAN PRINTER:**

1. Hubungkan Printer ke Server Debian (posisi printer ON).
2. Dari computer Client buka alamat: <http://192.168.2.1:631>

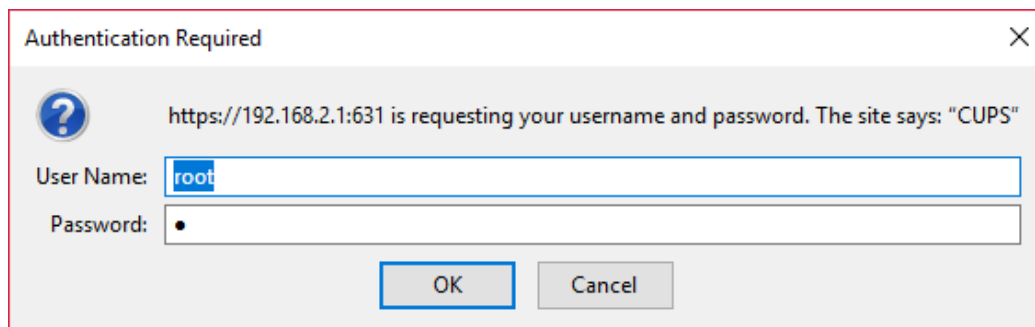




3. Masuk ke menu “**Administration**”, lalu pilih “**Add Printer**”:



4. Jika diminta “**username**” dan “**password**” masukan user “**root**” dan password sesuai password root server.



5. Pilih printer, Seperti contoh: HP Printer Klik “**Continue**”

## Add Printer

**Local Printers:** ☐ HP Printer (HPLIP)  
☐ HP Fax (HPLIP)

### Discovered Network Printers:

**Other Network Printers:** ☐ AppSocket/HP JetDirect  
☐ Internet Printing Protocol (http)  
☐ Backend Error Handler  
☐ Windows Printer via SAMBA  
☐ Internet Printing Protocol (ipps)  
☐ Internet Printing Protocol (https)  
☐ Internet Printing Protocol (ipp)  
☐ LPD/LPR Host or Printer

Continue

6. Masukkan URL Printer:

## Add Printer

---

**Connection:**

Examples:

```
http://hostname:631/ipp/
http://hostname:631/ipp/port1

ipp://hostname/ipp/
ipp://hostname/ipp/port1

lpd://hostname/queue

socket://hostname
socket://hostname:9100
```

See "[Network Printers](#)" for the correct URI to use with your printer.

7. Masukkan nama printer dan Centang “Share This Printer” Klik “Continue”:

## Add Printer

---

**Name:**

(May contain any printable characters except "/", "#", and space)

**Description:**

(Human-readable description such as "HP LaserJet with Duplexer")

**Location:**

(Human-readable location such as "Lab 1")

**Connection:**

**Sharing:** ☒ Share This Printer

8. Pilih Seri Printer:

## Add Printer

---

**Name:** Canon\_IP\_2700

**Description:** Canon IP2770

**Location:**

**Connection:**

**Sharing:** Share This Printer

**Make:** Canon

**Model:**

- Canon PIXMA E500 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA E600 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP90 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP90v - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP100 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP2000 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP2700 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)**
- Canon PIXMA iP3000 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP3100 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)
- Canon PIXMA iP3300 - CUPS+Gutenprint v5.2.9 (en)

**Or Provide a PPD File:**  No file selected.

9. Klik “Set Default Option”

**General**

**Media Size:** Letter

**Color Model:** RGB Color

**Color Precision:** Normal

**Media Type:** Plain Paper

**Print Quality:** Standard

**Resolution:** Automatic

**sary to Fit Borders:** Shrink (print the whole page)

Set Default Options

10. Copy Link Printer:

[https://192.168.2.1:631/printers/Canon\\_IP\\_2700](https://192.168.2.1:631/printers/Canon_IP_2700)

11. Konfigurasi di Client Windows: Masuk ke “**Setting**”, lalu pilih “**Device**”, kemudian “**Printers&Scanner**”, lalu pilih “**Add Printer**”, pilih “**select printer by name**”.  
Lalu paste URL yang telah dicopy tadi.
12. Arahkan ke Lokasi dimana Driver disimpan, dan ikuti langkahnya seperti menginstall Printer biasanya.
13. Penambahan printer selesai, pilih “**printer test page**” untuk mencoba printer.

**KONFIGUASI MAIL SERVER:**

1. Install “**Postfix**” dengan perintah:  

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install postfix
```
2. Install “**pop dan imap**” dengan perintah:  

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install dovecot-common dovecot-imapd dovecot-pop3d
```
3. Install “**Squirrelmail**” dengan perintah:  

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install squirrelmail
```
4. Konfigurasi “**postfix**” dengan perintah:  

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/postfix/main.cf
```

  - a. Tambahkan paling bawah :  

```
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```
  - b. Masukan perintah:  

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```
  - c. Tambahkan baris paling bawah:  

```
Include /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf
```
  - d. Masukan perintah:  

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# nano /etc/squirrelmail/apache.conf
```
  - e. Atur Konfigurasi:  

```
# users will prefer a simple URL like http://webmail.example.com
<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot /usr/share/squirrelmail
    ServerName mail.ukktkjsmkhn.net
</VirtualHost>
```

- f. Tambahkan user baru:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# adduser user1
Adding user `user1' ...
Adding new group `user1' (1003) ...
Adding new user `user1' (1003) with group `user1' ...
Creating home directory `/home/user1' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for user1
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: 1
    Room Number []: 1
    Work Phone []: 1
    Home Phone []: 1
    Other []: 1
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@tkj:/home/tkj#
```

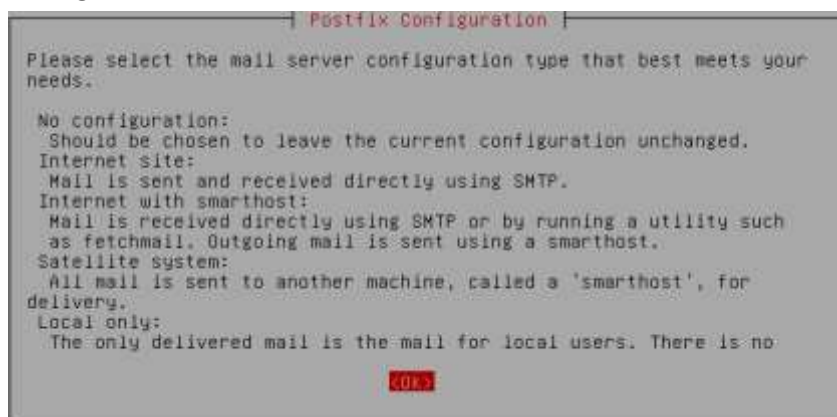
- g. Restart “**postfix**” dengan memasukan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
[ ok ] Stopping Postfix Mail Transport Agent: postfix.
[ ok ] Starting Postfix Mail Transport Agent: postfix.
root@tkj:/home/tkj# _
```

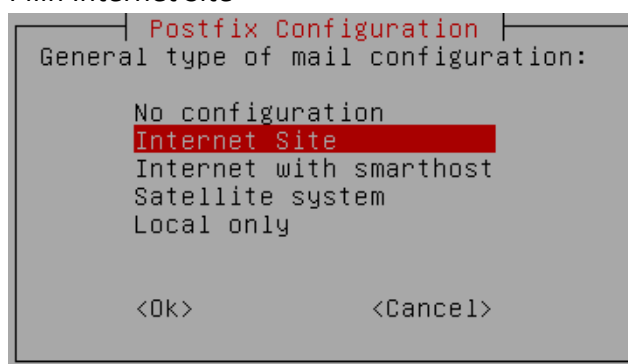
- h. Install “**dpkg-reconfigure postfix**” dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# dpkg-reconfigure postfix.
```

Pilih OK



Pilih Internet Site



Pilih OK

**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:

ukktkismkhn.net

<Ok> <Cancel>

Biarkan kosong langsung OK

**Postfix Configuration**

Mail for the 'postmaster', 'root', and other system accounts needs to be redirected to the user account of the actual system administrator.

If this value is left empty, such mail will be saved in /var/mail/nobody, which is not recommended.

Mail is not delivered to external delivery agents as root.

If you already have a /etc/aliases file and it does not have an entry for root, then you should add this entry. Leave this blank to not add one.

Root and postmaster mail recipient:

<Ok> <Cancel>

Lansung OK

**Postfix Configuration**

Please give a comma-separated list of domains for which this machine should consider itself the final destination. If this is a mail domain gateway, you probably want to include the top-level domain.

Other destinations to accept mail for (blank for none):

tkismkhn.net, tkj.ukktkismkhn.net, localhost.ukktkismkhn.net, localhost

<Ok> <Cancel>

Pilih No

**Postfix Configuration**

If synchronous updates are forced, then mail is processed more slowly. If not forced, then there is a remote chance of losing some mail if the system crashes at an inopportune time, and you are not using a journaled filesystem (such as ext3).

Force synchronous updates on mail queue?

<Yes> <No>

Tambahkan IP Address 0.0.0.0/0

**Postfix Configuration**

Please specify the network blocks for which this host should relay mail. The default is just the local host, which is needed by some mail user agents. The default includes local host for both IPv4 and IPv6. If just connecting via one IP version, the unused value(s) may be removed.

If this host is a smarthost for a block of machines, you need to specify the netblocks here, or mail will be rejected rather than relayed.

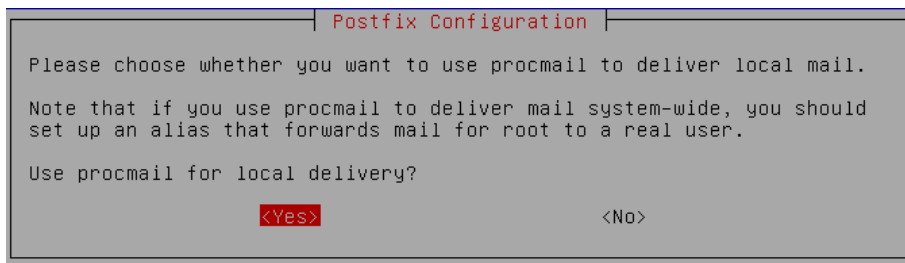
To use the postfix default (which is based on the connected subnets), leave this blank.

Local networks:

127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128 0.0.0.0/0

<Ok> <Cancel>

Pilih Yes



Pilih OK sampai tampilan berikut:



5. Restart “dovecot” dengan perintah:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# /etc/init.d/dovecot restart
[ ok ] Restarting IMAP/POP3 mail server: dovecot.
root@tkj:/home/tkj# _
```

6. Restart “Postfix”

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
[ ok ] Stopping Postfix Mail Transport Agent: postfix.
[ ok ] Starting Postfix Mail Transport Agent: postfix.
root@tkj:/home/tkj# _
```

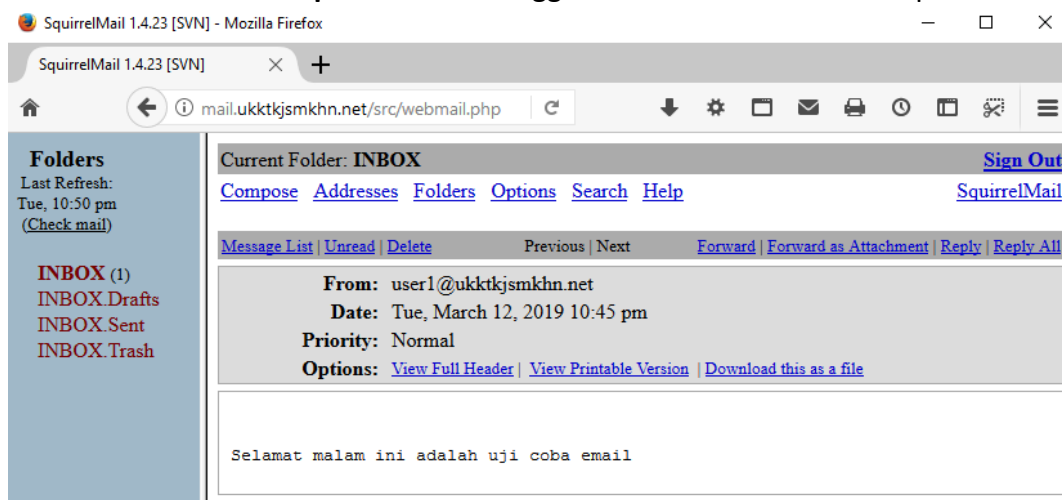
7. Test kirim email dengan melakukan perintah berikut:

```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# telnet mail.ukktkjsmkhn.net 25
Trying 192.168.10.1...
Connected to mail.ukktkjsmkhn.net.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 tkj.ukktkjsmkhn.net ESMTP Postfix (Debian/GNU)
mail from: user1
250 2.1.0 Ok
rcpt to: tkj
250 2.1.5 Ok
data
354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>
Selamat malam ini adalah uji coba email
.
250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 4ADA961B96
quit
221 2.0.0 Bye
Connection closed by foreign host.
root@tkj:/home/tkj#
```

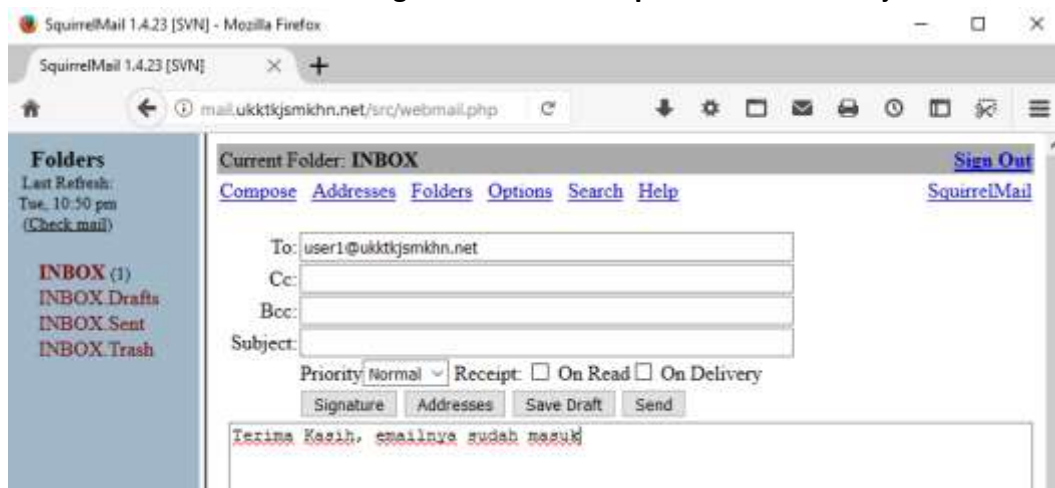
8. Jalankan “mail” pada computer client dengan cara mengetikan “mail.ukktkjsmkhn.net” di URL browser:



9. Masukkan “name” dan “password” sehingga muncul halaman email seperti berikut:



10. Coba balas email “user1” dengan cara klik “Compose” and isikan tujuan email:



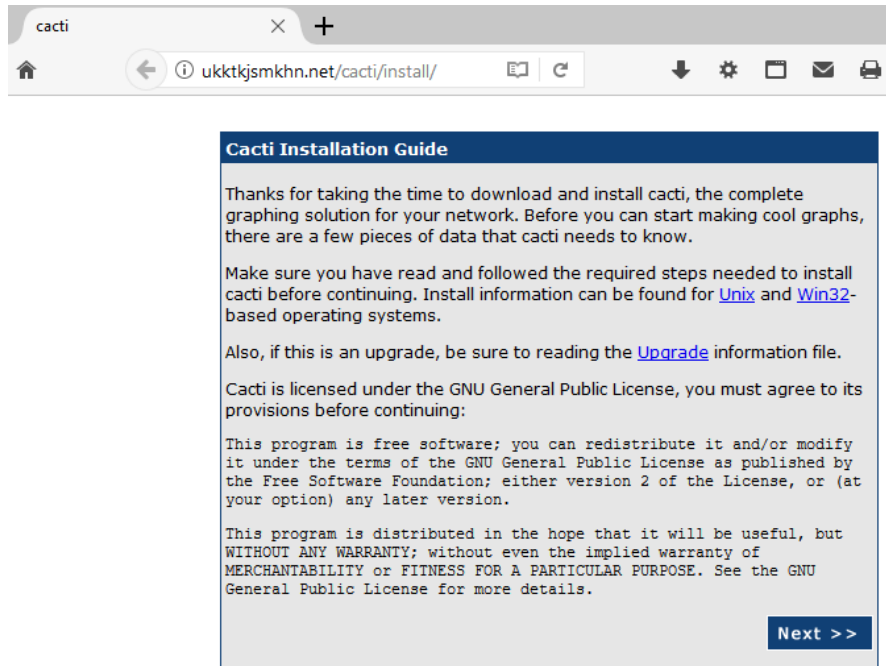
## KONFIGURASI MONITOR JARINGAN

1. Install Aplikasi “cacti” dengan perintah:

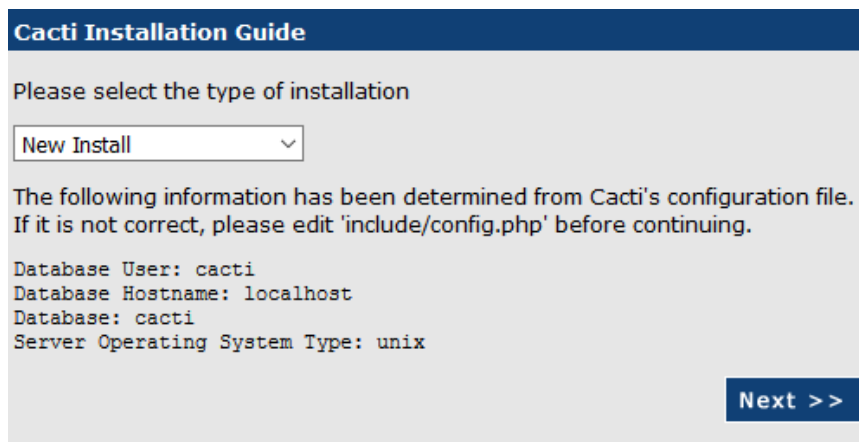
```
root@tkj:/home/tkj# apt-get install cacti
```

2. Lakukan Instal cacti di Komputer Client

- a. Dengan memasukan “192.168.10.1/cacti” atau “ukktkjsmkhn.net/cacti” pada URL Browser. Lalu klik Next

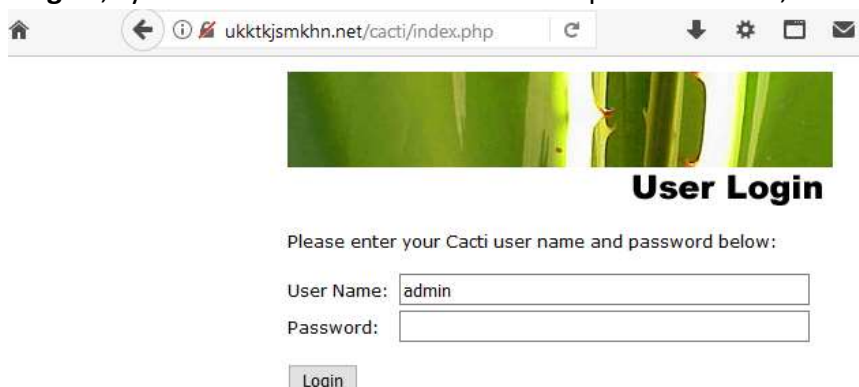


- b. Kemudian Install Baru dan Klik Next:



Pada halaman berikutnya klik finis

- c. Login ke aplikasi “cacti”: Masukan User Name=“admin” Password=“admin” kemudian klik “login”, system meminta untuk memasukan password baru, masukan password klik “save”.





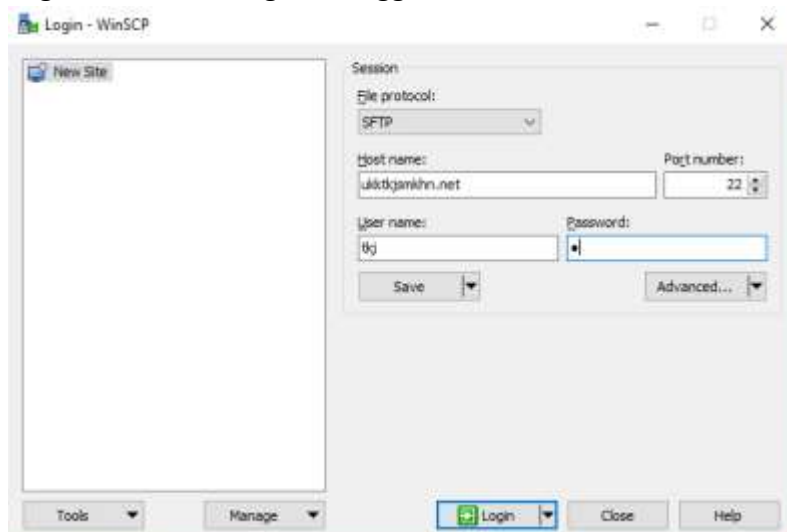
d. Berikut halaman Console Cacti:



### MENAMBAHKAN CONTEN WEB:

Memasukan Content Web Server dapat dilakukan langkah-langkah berikut:

1. Login ke Server dengan menggunakan “WinSCP” atau “File Zilla”.



2. Klik Login sehingga muncul halaman server:
3. Upload Konten Web dengan cara Drag ke direktori “/root/var/www”

