

LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK

NAMA : Mita Sugiarti
KELAS : XI TJKT 4
SEMESTER : Semester 1 (Ganjil)
KONSENTRASI KEAHLIAN : Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan
ELEMEN : Administrasi Sistem Jaringan
TOPIK : Perintah Pada Linux
ALOKASI WAKTU : 270 Menit

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

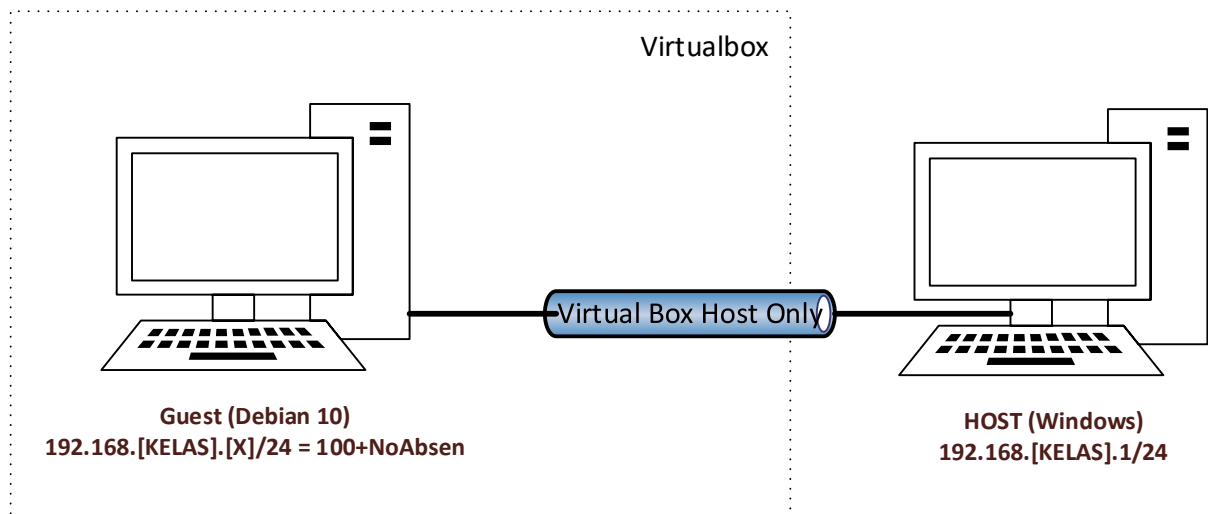
- 1) Setelah melakukan literasi dari bahan bacaan yang tersedia atau dari internet peserta didik mampu menerapkan perintah pada sistem operasi Linux dengan benar secara mandiri
- 2) Setelah melakukan literasi dari bahan bacaan yang tersedia atau dari internet peserta didik mampu menganalisis perintah pada sistem operasi linux dengan tepat secara mandiri

B. Alat dan Bahan

- 1) 1 Unit PC/Laptop
- 2) Aplikasi Virtual Box
- 3) PC Virtual / Guest pada virtual box
- 4) Sistem Operasi Debian 10 yang sudah terinstall pada PC Virtual / Guest pada virtual box

C. Langkah Pembelajaran

Topologi



Skema IP Address

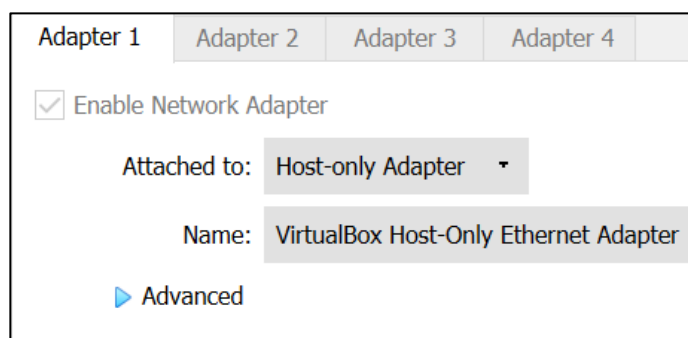
IP Host (Windows) : $192.168.[KELAS].1/24$

IP Guest (Debian 10) : $192.168.[KELAS].[X]/24$ dimana $X = 100+Noabsen$

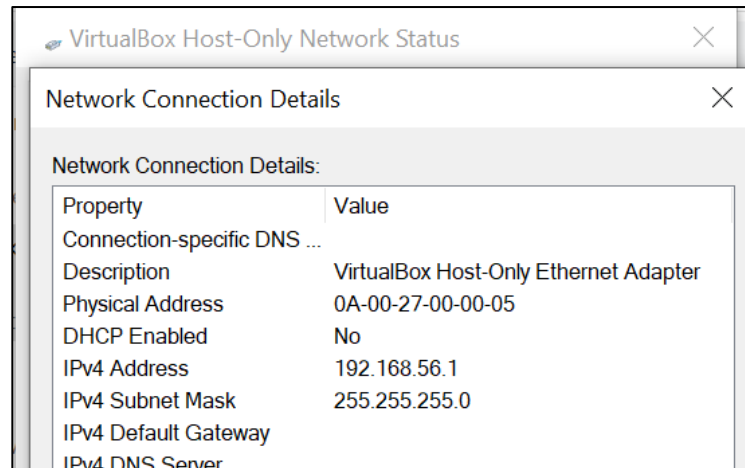
Langkah Kerja

- 1) Silahkan persiapan diri dan duduk di meja kerja
- 2) Siapkan Virtual PC/Guest Debian 10 pada virtualbox. Sesuaikan nama hostname dan username debian (nama masing-masing) sesuai praktikum instalasi debian 10 yang telah dilakukan pada pertemuan sebelumnya.
- 3) Konfigurasikan network guest debian 10 dengan pengaturan **Host Only Adapter**

Adapter



- 4) Pastikan konfigurasi jaringan (IP address) pada Host Windows sesuai dengan topologi.



- 5) Nyalakan PC guest debian 10
- 6) Lakukan screenshot setiap Anda melakukan/menjalankan perintah pada linux atau melakukan praktikum
- 7) Login menggunakan username masing-masing
- 8) **Command Line Interfaces**

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls /etc/network
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls /etc/network /etc/ssh
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l /etc/network
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -lr /etc/network
sysadmin@localhost:~$ history

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

9) **Getting Helps**

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ man ls

```

Gunakan tombol q untuk keluar dari command man

Gunakan tombol / untuk mencari sesuatu pada command man

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ ps --help

```

10) Directory Structure

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls /
sysadmin@localhost:~$ pwd
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd /
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls
sysadmin@localhost:~$ pwd
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls /home
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd etc/network
sysadmin@localhost:~$ pwd
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd etc/network
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd ..
sysadmin@localhost:~$ pwd
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd /var/log
sysadmin@localhost:~$ pwd
svsadmin@localhost:~$ ls -lr
```

Perhatikan hasil dari `ls -lr`, seperti contoh dibawah ini. Jelaskan bagian-bagian yang muncul dari hasil perintah tersebut.

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  17869 Mar 14 17:48 alternatives.log
drwxr-x--- 2 root  adm   4096 Mar 14 17:48 auth.log
```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

11) Managing Files and Directories

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo /etc/t*
sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo /etc/t???????
sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo /etc/*.???
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd ~
sysadmin@localhost:~$ touch biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp /etc/hosts .
sysadmin@localhost:~$ mkdir tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp -v biodata.txt tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp -i biodata.txt tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp -n /etc/skel/. * ~
sysadmin@localhost:~$ mkdir 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp tkj/biodata.txt 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp tkj 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cp -r tkj 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ mv biodata.txt biodataok.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ mv biodataok.txt 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rm tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rmdir tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rm tkj/biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rm tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rmdir tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rm -r 11tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

12) Archiving & Compression

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd ~
sysadmin@localhost:~$ mkdir tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ touch biodata{1..10}.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd ..
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l
sysadmin@localhost:~$ tar -czf biodataTKJ.tar.gz tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ rm -rf tkj
sysadmin@localhost:~$ tar -xzvf biodataTKJ.tar.gz

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

13) Working With Text

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ cd ~
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cat /etc/network/interfaces
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cat /etc/debconf.conf
sysadmin@localhost:~$ more /etc/debconf.conf
sysadmin@localhost:~$ grep address /etc/network/interfaces
sysadmin@localhost:~$ head -n 3 /etc/network/interfaces
sysadmin@localhost:~$ tail -n 4 /etc/network/interfaces
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -lr /etc | grep network
sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo "Nama : Trimans"
sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo "Nama : Trimans" >> biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cat biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo "Alamat : Bandung" >> biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cat biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ echo "085697719971" > biodata.txt
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cat biodata.txt

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

14) Understanding Computer Hardware

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ free -m
sysadmin@localhost:~$ df -h
sysadmin@localhost:~$ cat /proc/cpuinfo

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

15) Where data is stored

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ ps -ax
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ps -ax | grep cron
sysadmin@localhost:~$ top

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

16) Managing Application

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ dpkg -l | grep sudo
sysadmin@localhost:~$ su
root@localhost:~# apt-cdrom add
root@localhost:~# apt-cache search sudo
root@localhost:~# apt install sudo
root@localhost:~# dpkg -l | grep sudo
root@localhost:~# apt autoremove --purge sudo
root@localhost:~# dpkg -l | grep sudo
root@localhost:~# apt install sudo

```

Saat menggunakan perintah `su`, Anda diminta untuk memasukkan password root. Proses penginstalan aplikasi akan meminta repository, pada debian 10 terdapat 3 buah dvd yang dapat dijadikan repository, untuk menambahkan setiap DVD pada repository gunakan perintah `apt-cdrom add` dengan sebelumnya dvd sudah di masukan (attach) kedalam dvdroom.

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

17) Management User

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

sysadmin@localhost:~$ su
root@localhost:~# /sbin/adduser usertkj
root@localhost:~# grep usertkj /etc/passwd
root@localhost:~# /sbin/groupadd grouptkj
root@localhost:~# grep grouptkj /etc/group
root@localhost:~# /sbin/usermod -aG grouptkj usertkj
root@localhost:~# grep grouptkj /etc/group

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

18) System and User Security

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

root@localhost:~# exit
sysadmin@localhost:~$ exit
localhost login: usertkj
usertkj@localhost:~$ tail -n 10 /var/log/syslog
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo tail -n 10 /var/log/syslog
usertkj@localhost:~$ su
root@localhost:~# tail -n 10 /var/log/syslog
root@localhost:~# /sbin/usermod -aG sudo usertkj
root@localhost:~# grep usertkj /etc/group
root@localhost:~# exit
usertkj@localhost:~$ exit
localhost login: usertkj
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo tail -n 10 /var/log/syslog
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo /sbin/adduser newuser
usertkj@localhost:~$ grep newuser /etc/password
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo /sbin/groupadd newgroup
usertkj@localhost:~$ grep newgroup /etc/group
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo /sbin/userdel newuser
usertkj@localhost:~$ grep newuser /etc/password
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo /sbin/groupdel newgroup
usertkj@localhost:~$ grep newgroup /etc/group
usertkj@localhost:~$ passwd

```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command* *[options]* *[arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

19) Ownership and Permissions

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

usertkj@localhost:~$ ls -al
usertkj@localhost:~$ touch biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ ls -al
usertkj@localhost:~$ chown usertkj:grouptkj biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo cp biodataku.txt /home/
usertkj@localhost:~$ ls -al /home
usertkj@localhost:~$ echo "Nama : Trimans" >>
/home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo chown root:grouptkj
/home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ ls -al /home
usertkj@localhost:~$ echo "Nama : Trimans" >>
/home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo chmod 774 /home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ ls -al /home
usertkj@localhost:~$ echo "Nama : Trimans" >>
/home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@localhost:~$ cat /home/biodataku.txt

```

Numeric values: 4 = Read, 2 = Write, 1 = Execute

Dengan menggunakan kombinasi angka dari 0 hingga 7, semua kemungkinan kombinasi izin read, write, dan execute dapat ditentukan untuk satu set grup izin:

7 = rwx	3 = -wx
6 = rw-	2 = -w-
5 = r-x	1 = --x
4 = r--	0 = ---

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

20) Using Editor Text

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini :

```

usertkj@localhost:~$ nano biodataku.txt
Nama : Trimans Yogiana
Alamat : Bandung

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Uncut Text^T To Spell  ^_ Go To Line
usertkj@localhost:~$ cat biodataku.txt

```

Untuk menyimpan file yang telah di edit, gunakan kombinasi pada keyboard **Ctrl+o** untuk keluar dari editor gunakan **Ctrl+x**

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan.

21) Network Configuration

Jalankan perintah-perintah dibawah ini dan sesuaikan konfigurasi jaringan sesuai dengan noabsen Anda:

```

usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
# Jangan lupa sesuaikan nomor NIC nya (enp0s1, enp0s2, dst)
allow-hotplug enp0s3
auto enp0s3
iface enp0s3 inet static
    address 192.168.[KELAS].[100+NOABSEN]/24
    gateway 192.168.[KELAS].1
    # dns-* options are implemented by the resolvconf package, if installed
    dns-nameservers 192.168.[KELAS].[100+NOABSEN]
    dns-search smkn2baleendah.sch.id

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace  ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell  ^_ Go To Line
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo systemctl status networking
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo systemctl restart networking
usertkj@localhost:~$ ip address

```

Jika command `systemctl restart networking` tidak berfungsi, Anda dapat menggunakan command :

```
ifdown [INTERFACE] && ifup [INTERFACE]
```

```

usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo /sbin/ifdown enp0s3
usertkj@localhost:~$ sudo /sbin/ifup enp0s3
usertkj@localhost:~$ ip address

```

Lakukan pengujian

```
usertkj@localhost:~$ ping 192.168.[KELAS].1
```

Pahami perintah-perintah yang digunakan sesuai standard penulisan *command [options] [arguments]* , simpulkan pada bagian kesimpulan. Buka di cmd pada komputer HOST, lakukan tes koneksi dengan menggunakan command *ping* ke IP server.

22) Tuliskan hasil praktikum Anda pada Lembar pengerjaan.

D. Lembar Pengerjaan

Jelaskan langkah-langkah yang dikerjakan dan Simpan screenshot dari setiap langkah kerja yang Anda lakukan pada lembar kerja berikut :

LEMBAR Pengerjaan / Screenshot Praktikum

```
Debian GNU/Linux 12 XITKJ4-16 tty1
XITKJ4-16 login: mitasugiarti
Password:
Linux XITKJ4-16 6.1.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.27-1 (2023-05-08) x86_64

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: Thu Aug 21 09:29:41 WIB 2025 on tty1
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls /etc/network
if-down.d if-post-down.d if-pre-up.d if-up.d interfaces interfaces.d
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls /etc/network /etc/ssh
/etc/network:
if-down.d if-post-down.d if-pre-up.d if-up.d interfaces interfaces.d
/etc/ssh:
moduli          sshd_config      ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub  ssh_host_rsa_key
ssh_config      sshd_config.d    ssh_host_ed25519_key    ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
ssh_config.d    ssh_host_ecdsa_key  ssh_host_ed25519_key.pub
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l
total 0
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l /etc/network
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-down.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-post-down.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-pre-up.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-up.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 505 Aug 21 09:21 interfaces
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 24 2023 interfaces.d
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$
```

```
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -lr /etc/network
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 24 2023 interfaces.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 505 Aug 21 09:21 interfaces
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-up.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-pre-up.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-post-down.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 if-down.d
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ history
 1  exit
 2  ls
 3  ls /etc/network
 4  ls /etc/network /etc/ssh
 5  ls -l
 6  ls -l /etc/network
 7  ls -lr /etc/network
 8  history
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$
```

```

LS(1)                                User Commands                                LS(1)
NAME
  ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
  ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
  List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alpha-
  betically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

  Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

  -a, --all
      do not ignore entries starting with .

  -A, --almost-all
      do not list implied . and ..

  --author
      with -l, print the author of each file

  -b, --escape
      print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

  --block-size=SIZE
      with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE
      format below

  -B, --ignore-backups
      do not list implied entries ending with ~

  -c      with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status infor-
          mation); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest
          first
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$

```

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ps --help
Usage:
  ps [options]

  Try 'ps --help <simple|list|output|threads|misc|all>'
  or 'ps --help <s|l|o|t|m|a>'
  for additional help text.

For more details see ps(1).
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls /
bin  etc      initrd.img.old  lib64      media  proc  sbin  time  vmlinuz
boot home    lib             libx32     mnt    root  srv   usr   vmlinuz.old
dev  initrd.img  lib32         lost+found  opt    run   sys   var
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ pwd
/home/mitasugiarti
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cd /
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ ls
bin  etc      initrd.img.old  lib64      media  proc  sbin  time  vmlinuz
boot home    lib             libx32     mnt    root  srv   usr   vmlinuz.old
dev  initrd.img  lib32         lost+found  opt    run   sys   var
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ pwd
/
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ ls /home
mitasugiarti
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ cd etc/network
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$ pwd
/etc/network
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$ ls
if-down.d  if-post-down.d  if-pre-up.d  if-up.d  interfaces  interfaces.d
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$

```

```

boot home lib libx32 mnt root srv usr vmlinuz.old
dev initrd.img lib32 lost+found opt run sys var
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ pwd
/
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ ls /home
mitasugiarti
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/$ cd etc/network
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$ pwd
/etc/network
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$ ls
if-down.d if-post-down.d if-pre-up.d if-up.d interfaces interfaces.d
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$ cd etc/network
-bash: cd: etc/network: No such file or directory
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc/network$ cd ..
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc$ pwd
/etc
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/etc$ cd /var/log
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$ pwd
/var/log
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$ ls -lr
total 240
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 5760 Aug 21 09:30 utmp
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:23 runit
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 39 Aug 21 09:21 README -> ../../usr/share/doc/systemd/README.logs
logs
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:21 private
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 19170 Aug 21 09:30 popularity-contest.501
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Aug 21 09:30 popularity-contest.0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 292292 Aug 21 09:30 lastlog
drwxr-sr-x+ 3 root systemd-journal 4096 Aug 21 09:25 journal
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:24 installer
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Aug 21 09:21 faillog
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 168043 Aug 21 09:24 dpkg.log
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 1152 Aug 21 09:29 btmp
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 09:24 apt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 12154 Aug 21 09:23 alternatives.log
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$

```

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$ echo /etc/t*
/etc/terminfo /etc/timezone /etc/tmpfiles.d
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$ echo /etc/t????????
/etc/terminfo /etc/timezone
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$ echo /etc/*.???
/etc/issue.net /etc/locale.gen
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:/var/log$ cd ~
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ touch biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cp /etc/hosts .
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ mkdir tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cp -v biodata.txt tkj
'biodata.txt' -> 'tkj/biodata.txt'
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cp -i biodata.txt tkj
cp: overwrite 'tkj/biodata.txt'? cp -n /etc/skel/* ~
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ mkdir 11tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cp tkj/biodata.txt 11tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cp tkj 11tkj
cp: -r not specified; omitting directory 'tkj'
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ mv biodata.txt biodataok.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ mv biodataok.txt 11tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$

```

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 09:59 11tkj
-rw-r--r-- 1 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 226 Aug 21 09:55 hosts
drwxr-xr-x 2 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 09:56 tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l 11tkj
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 0 Aug 21 09:55 biodataok.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 0 Aug 21 09:58 biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rm tkj
rm: cannot remove 'tkj': Is a directory
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rmdir tkj
rmdir: failed to remove 'tkj': Directory not empty
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l tkj
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 0 Aug 21 09:56 biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rm tkj/biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rm tkj
rm: cannot remove 'tkj': Is a directory
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rmdir tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rm-r 11tkj
-bash: rm-r: command not found
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 09:59 11tkj
-rw-r--r-- 1 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 226 Aug 21 09:55 hosts
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cd ~
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ mkdir tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cd tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~/tkj$ touch biodata{1..10}.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~/tkj$ cd ..
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -l
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 09:59 11tkj
-rw-r--r-- 1 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 226 Aug 21 09:55 hosts
drwxr-xr-x 2 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 10:04 tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ tar -czf biodataTKJ.tar.gz tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ rm -rf tkj
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ tar -xzvf biodataTKJ.tar.gz
tkj/
tkj/biodata3.txt
tkj/biodata10.txt
tkj/biodata2.txt
tkj/biodata4.txt
tkj/biodata6.txt
tkj/biodata1.txt
tkj/biodata5.txt
tkj/biodata8.txt
tkj/biodata9.txt
tkj/biodata7.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$

```

```

# just read from it, so you still need a local database for local changes.
#
# A remote NFS mounted database, read-only. It is optional; if debconf
# fails to use it it will not abort.
#Name: remotedb
#Driver: DirTree
#Directory: /mnt/otherhost/var/cache/debconf/config
#ReadOnly: true
#Required: false
#
# A remote LDAP database. It is also read-only. The password is really
# only necessary if the database is not accessible anonymously.
# Option KeyByKey instructs the backend to retrieve keys from the LDAP
# server individually (when they are requested), instead of loading all
# keys at startup. The default is 0, and should only be enabled if you
# want to track accesses to individual keys on the LDAP server side.
#Name: remotedb
#Driver: LDAP
#Server: remotehost
#BaseDN: cn=debconf,dc=domain,dc=com
#BindDN: uid=admin,dc=domain,dc=com
#BindPasswd: secret
#KeyByKey: 0
#
# A stack consisting of two databases. Values will be read from
# the first database in the stack to contain a value. In this example,
# writes always go to the first database.
#Name: fullldb
#Driver: Stack
#Stack: configdb, remotedb
#
# In this example, we'd use Config: fullldb at the top of the file
# to make it use the combination of the databases.
#
# Even more complex and interesting setups are possible, see the
# debconf.conf(5) page for details.
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$

```

```

Mode: 600
Backup: false
Required: false
Accept-Type: password
Filename: /var/cache/debconf/passwords.dat

# Set up the configdb database. By default, it consists of a stack of two
# databases, one to hold passwords and one for everything else.
Name: configdb
Driver: Stack
Stack: config, passwords

# Set up the templatedb database, which is a single flat text file
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep address /etc/network/interfaces
address 192.168.16.254/24
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ head -n 3 /etc/network/interfaces
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ tail -n 4 /etc/network/interfaces
-bash: tail: command not found
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -lr /etc | grep network
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root    81 Aug 21 09:21 networks
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root  4096 Aug 21 09:21 network
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "Nama : Mita"
Nama : Mita
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "Nama : Mita" >> biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cat biodata.txt
Nama : Mita
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "Alamat : Bandung" >> biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cat biodata.txt
Nama : Mita
Alamat : Bandung
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "081563250228" >> biodata.txt
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cat biodata.txt
081563250228
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```

/dev/sda1      8.9G  1.1G  7.8G  13% /
tmpfs          481M   0  481M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs          5.0M   0   5.0M   0% /run/lock
tmpfs          97M    0   97M   0% /run/user/1000
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ cat /proc/cpuinfo
processor       : 0
vendor_id     : GenuineIntel
cpu family    : 6
model         : 78
model name    : Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6600U CPU @ 2.60GHz
stepping     : 3
cpu MHz      : 2807.998
cache size   : 4096 KB
physical id  : 0
siblings     : 1
core id      : 0
cpu cores    : 1
apicid       : 0
initial apicid : 0
fpu          : yes
fpu_exception : yes
cpuid level  : 22
wp           : yes
flags        : fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush mm
x fxsr sse sse2 ht syscall nx rdtscp lm constant_tsc rep_good nopl xtopology nonstop_tsc cpuid tsc_k
nowin_freq pni pclmulqdq monitor ssse3 cx16 pcid sse4_1 sse4_2 x2apic movbe popcnt aes xsave avx rdra
nd hypervisor lahfi_lm abm 3dnowprefetch invpcid_single pti fsgsbase bmi1 avx2 bmi2 invpcid rdseed cl
flushopt arat md_clear flush_l1d
bugs         : cpu_meltdown spectre_v1 spectre_v2 spec_store_bypass l1tf mds swapgs itlb_multihit
srbds mmio_stale_data retbleed
bogomips     : 5615.99
clflush size : 64
cache_alignm : 64
address sizes : 39 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
power managem:
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```

Tasks: 79 total, 1 running, 78 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.3 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.0 id, 0.3 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 961.1 total, 750.2 free, 226.5 used, 108.4 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 975.0 total, 975.0 free, 0.0 used, 734.6 avail Mem

```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
649	mitasug+	20	0	11564	5048	3176	R	0.3	0.5	0:00.02	top
1	root	20	0	101832	11876	9048	S	0.0	1.2	0:01.16	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthreadd
3	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_gp
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_par_gp
5	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	slub_flushwq
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	netns
10	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu_wq
11	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_kthread
12	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
14	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.14	ksoftirqd/0
15	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.18	rcu_preempt
16	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.11	migration/0
18	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0
20	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kdevtmpfs
21	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	inet_frag_wq
22	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kauditd
23	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	khungtaskd
24	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	oom_reaper
26	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.14	kworker/u2:2-flush-8:0
27	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	writeback
28	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.72	kcompactd0
29	root	25	5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ksmd
30	root	39	19	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.07	khugepaged
31	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kintegrityd
32	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kblockd
33	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	blkcg_punt_bio
34	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	tpm_dev_wq
35	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	edac-poller

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```

mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ dpkg -l | grep sudo
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ su
Password:
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# apt-cdrom add
[ 3459.370513] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Using CD-ROM mount point /media/cdrom/
Unmounting CD-ROM...
Waiting for disc...
Please insert a Disc in the drive and press [Enter] apt-cache search sudo

Mounting CD-ROM...
W: Failed to mount '/dev/sr0' to '/media/cdrom/'
E: Failed to mount the cdrom.
E: No CD-ROM could be auto-detected or found using the default mount point.
  You may try the --cdrom option to set the CD-ROM mount point.
  See 'man apt-cdrom' for more information about the CD-ROM auto-detection and mount point.
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# pt-cache search sudo
bash: pt-cache: command not found
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# apt install sudo
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  sudo
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/1,889 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6,199 kB of additional disk space will be used.
0% [Working] [ 3498.722490] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]

```

```

  See 'man apt-cdrom' for more information about the CD-ROM auto-detection and mount point.
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# pt-cache search sudo
bash: pt-cache: command not found
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# apt install sudo
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  sudo
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/1,889 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6,199 kB of additional disk space will be used.
0% [Working] [ 3498.722490] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
dpkg -l | grep sudo
0% [Working] [ 3563.918517] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
apt autoremove --purge sudo
0% [Working] [ 3597.030393] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
dpkg -l | grep sudo
0% [Working] [ 3625.362924] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
apt install sudo
0% [Working] [ 3642.594565] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]

```

```

See 'man apt-cdrom' for more information about the CD-ROM auto-detection and mount point.
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# pt-cache search sudo
bash: pt-cache: command not found
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# apt install sudo
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  sudo
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/1,889 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6,199 kB of additional disk space will be used.
0% [Working] [ 3498.722490] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
dpkg -l | grep sudo
0% [Working] [ 3563.918517] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
apt autoremove --purge sudo
0% [Working] [ 3597.030393] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
dpkg -l | grep sudo
0% [Working] [ 3625.362924] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
apt install sudo
0% [Working] [ 3642.594565] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]

```

```

'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
dpkg -l | grep sudo
0% [Working] [ 3625.362924] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
apt install sudo
0% [Working] [ 3642.594565] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
su
0% [Working] [ 3709.886367] /dev/sr0: Can't open blockdev
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20230610-10:23'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]

Get:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 12.0.0 _Bookworm_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 202306
10-10:23] bookworm/main amd64 sudo amd64 1.9.13p3-1 [1,889 kB]
Selecting previously unselected package sudo.
(Reading database ... 29328 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack ../sudo/sudo_1.9.13p3-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking sudo (1.9.13p3-1) ...
Setting up sudo (1.9.13p3-1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.11.2-2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.36-9) ...
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# su - mitasugiarti
mitasugiarti@XITKJ4-16:~$ su
Password:
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugiarti# /sbin/adduser usertkj
Adding user `usertkj' ...
Adding new group `usertkj' (1001) ...
Adding new user `usertkj' (1001) with group `usertkj (1001)' ...
Creating home directory `/home/usertkj' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password: _

```

```
(Reading database ... 29328 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack ../sudo/sudo_1.9.13p3-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking sudo (1.9.13p3-1) ...
Setting up sudo (1.9.13p3-1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.11.2-2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.36-9) ...
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# su - mitasugianti
mitasugianti@XITKJ4-16:~$ su
Password:
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# /sbin/adduser usertkj
Adding user `usertkj' ...
Adding new group `usertkj' (1001) ...
Adding new user `usertkj' (1001) with group `usertkj (1001)' ...
Creating home directory `/home/usertkj' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for usertkj
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []: mita sugianti
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
Adding new user `usertkj' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
Adding user `usertkj' to group `users' ...
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# grep usertkj /etc/passwd
usertkj:x:1001:1001:mita sugianti,,,:/home/usertkj:/bin/bash
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# /sbin/groupadd groupptkj
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# grep groupptkj /etc/group
groupptkj:x:1002:
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# /sbin/usermod -aG groupptkj usertkj
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti# grep groupptkj /etc/group
groupptkj:x:1002:usertkj
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/mitasugianti#
```

```
Debian GNU/Linux 12 XITKJ4-16 tty1

XITKJ4-16 login: usertkj
Password:
Linux XITKJ4-16 6.1.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.27-1 (2023-05-08) x86_64

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: Thu Aug 21 10:55:33 WIB 2025 on tty1
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ tail -n 10 /var/log/dpkg.log
2025-08-21 10:28:20 configure sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status unpacked sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status half-configured sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status installed sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 trigproc man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status half-configured man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status installed man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2
2025-08-21 10:28:21 trigproc libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status half-configured libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status installed libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ _
```

```

New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for newuser
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
   Full Name []: mita sugiarti
   Room Number []:
   Work Phone []:
   Home Phone []:
   Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
Adding new user 'newuser' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
Adding user 'newuser' to group `users' ...
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newuser /etc/passwd
grep: /etc/passwd: No such file or directory
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newuser /etc/passwd
newuser:x:1003:1003:mita sugiarti,,:/home/newuser:/bin/bash
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo /sbin/groupadd newgroup
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newgroup /etc/group
newgroup:x:1004:
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo /sbin/userdel newuser
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newuser /etc/passwd
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo /sbin/groupdel newgroup
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newgroup /etc/group
^C
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newgroup /etc/group

```

```

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: Thu Aug 21 10:55:33 WIB 2025 on tty1
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ tail -n 10 /var/log/dpkg.log
2025-08-21 10:28:20 configure sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status unpacked sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status half-configured sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status installed sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 trigproc man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status half-configured man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status installed man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2
2025-08-21 10:28:21 trigproc libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status half-configured libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status installed libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo tail -n 10 /var/log/dpkg.log
[sudo] password for usertkj:
usertkj is not in the sudoers file.
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ su
Password:
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/usertkj# [ 7171.662680] watchdog - BUG: soft lockup - CPU#0 stuck for 35s! [kworker/0:3:825]

root@XITKJ4-16:/home/usertkj# tail -n 10 /var/log/dpkg.log
2025-08-21 10:28:20 configure sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status unpacked sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status half-configured sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status installed sudo:amd64 1.9.13p3-1
2025-08-21 10:28:20 trigproc man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:20 status half-configured man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status installed man-db:amd64 2.11.2-2
2025-08-21 10:28:21 trigproc libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9 <none>
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status half-configured libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9
2025-08-21 10:28:21 status installed libc-bin:amd64 2.36-9
root@XITKJ4-16:/home/usertkj#

```

```

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "Nama : Mita" >> /home/biodataku.txt
-bash: /home/biodataku.txt: Permission denied
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo chmod 774 /home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -al /home
total 20
drwxr-xr-x  5 root          root          4096 Aug 21 12:09 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root          root          4096 Aug 21 09:22 ..
-rwxrwxr--  1 root          grouptkj      0 Aug 21 12:09 biodataku.txt
drwx-----  5 mitasugianti mitasugianti 4096 Aug 21 10:20 mitasugianti
drwx-----  2              1003          1003 4096 Aug 21 11:45 newuser
drwx-----  2 usertkj      usertkj      4096 Aug 21 12:05 usertkj
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "Nama : Mita" >> /home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ cat /home/biodataku.txt
Nama : Mita
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$

```

```

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -al
total 24
drwx----- 2 usertkj usertkj 4096 Aug 21 12:05 .
drwxr-xr-x  5 root    root    4096 Aug 21 11:45 ..
-rw-----  1 usertkj usertkj  109 Aug 21 11:42 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj  220 Aug 21 10:31 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj 3526 Aug 21 10:31 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj   0 Aug 21 12:05 biodataku.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj  807 Aug 21 10:31 .profile
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj   0 Aug 21 11:44 .sudo_as_admin_successful
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ chown usertkj:grouptkj biodataku.txt
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo cp biodataku.txt /home/
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -al /home
total 20
drwxr-xr-x  5 root    root    4096 Aug 21 12:09 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root    root    4096 Aug 21 09:22 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root     0 Aug 21 12:09 biodataku.txt
drwx-----  5 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 10:20 mitasugiarti
drwx-----  2      1003      1003 4096 Aug 21 11:45 newuser
drwx-----  2 usertkj    usertkj    4096 Aug 21 12:05 usertkj
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ echo "Nama : Mita" >> /home/biodataku.txt
-bash: /home/biodataku.txt: Permission denied
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo chown root:grouptkj /home/biodataku.txt
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -al /home
total 20
drwxr-xr-x  5 root    root    4096 Aug 21 12:09 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root    root    4096 Aug 21 09:22 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root    grouptkj   0 Aug 21 12:09 biodataku.txt
drwx-----  5 mitasugiarti mitasugiarti 4096 Aug 21 10:20 mitasugiarti
drwx-----  2      1003      1003 4096 Aug 21 11:45 newuser
drwx-----  2 usertkj    usertkj    4096 Aug 21 12:05 usertkj
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ grep newgroup /etc/group
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -al
total 24
drwx----- 2 usertkj usertkj 4096 Aug 21 11:44 .
drwxr-xr-x  5 root    root    4096 Aug 21 11:45 ..
-rw-----  1 usertkj usertkj  109 Aug 21 11:42 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj  220 Aug 21 10:31 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj 3526 Aug 21 10:31 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj  807 Aug 21 10:31 .profile
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj   0 Aug 21 11:44 .sudo_as_admin_successful
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ touch biodataku.txt
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ls -al
total 24
drwx----- 2 usertkj usertkj 4096 Aug 21 12:05 .
drwxr-xr-x  5 root    root    4096 Aug 21 11:45 ..
-rw-----  1 usertkj usertkj  109 Aug 21 11:42 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj  220 Aug 21 10:31 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj 3526 Aug 21 10:31 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj   0 Aug 21 12:05 biodataku.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj  807 Aug 21 10:31 .profile
-rw-r--r--  1 usertkj usertkj   0 Aug 21 11:44 .sudo_as_admin_successful
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ chown usertkj:grouptkj biodataku.txt

```

```

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ cat biodataku.txt
Nama : Mita Sugiarti
Alamat : Bandung
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

```
GNU nano 7.2          biodataku.txt
Nama : Mita Sugiarti
Alamat : Bandung

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ _
```

```
GNU nano 7.2          /etc/network/interfaces *
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug enp0s3
iface enp0s3 inet static
    address 192.168.11.116/24
    gateway 192.168.11_1
    # dns-* options are implemented by the resolvconf package, if installed
    dns-nameservers 192.168.16.1
    dns-search smkn2baleendah.sch.id

⌘G Help      ⌘O Write Out  ⌘W Where Is  ⌘K Cut       ⌘T Execute   ⌘C Location  ⌘-U Undo
⌘X Exit      ⌘R Read File  ⌘N Replace   ⌘U Paste     ⌘J Justify   ⌘/ Go To Line ⌘-E Redo
```



```

~
~
~
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    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: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:0b:ab:a6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.16.254/24 brd 192.168.16.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0b:aba6/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo /sbin/ifdown enp0s3
RTNETLINK answers: No such process
RTNETLINK answers: Cannot assign requested address
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ sudo /sbin/ifup enp0s3
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    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: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:0b:ab:a6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.11.116/24 brd 192.168.11.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0b:aba6/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$

```

```

pipe 4
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    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: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:0b:ab:a6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.11.116/24 brd 192.168.11.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0b:aba6/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ [14758.484429] e1000 0000:00:03:0 enp0s3: Reset adapter

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ping 192.168.11.1
PING 192.168.11.1 (192.168.11.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 192.168.11.1 ping statistics ---
 85 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 34819ms

usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ ping 192.168.11.1
PING 192.168.11.1 (192.168.11.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
 64 bytes from 192.168.11.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.342 ms
 64 bytes from 192.168.11.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.951 ms
 64 bytes from 192.168.11.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.997 ms
 64 bytes from 192.168.11.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=1.20 ms
 64 bytes from 192.168.11.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=0.933 ms
 64 bytes from 192.168.11.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=2.17 ms
^C
--- 192.168.11.1 ping statistics ---
 6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5012ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.342/1.097/2.165/0.544 ms
usertkj@XITKJ4-16:~$ _

```

E. Kesimpulan

Buatlah kesimpulan dari praktikum yang sudah dilakukan pada lembar kerja berikut :

KESIMPULAN
<p>Perintah dasar di Debian digunakan untuk mengelola system lewat terminal. Beberapa yang paling penting contohnya :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ls : untuk menampilkan isi directory • ls /etc/network : untuk menampilkan isi directory lebih spesifik • pwd : untuk menampilkan Lokasi directory saat ini • cd : untuk pindah directory • man ls : untuk membuka panduan penggunaan perintah ls <p>◆ Navigasi & Manajemen Direktori</p> <p>cd ~ masuk ke home directory user. mkdir tkj buat folder baru bernama tkj. cd tkj masuk ke folder tkj. cd .. kembali ke direktori sebelumnya.</p> <p>◆ Membuat & Mengelola File</p> <p>touch biodata{1..10}.txt buat 10 file kosong (biodata1.txt ... biodata10.txt).</p> <p>cp -v biodata.txt tkj salin file ke folder tkj dengan tampilan proses. cp -i biodata.txt tkj salin file ke folder tkj, tanya dulu jika file sudah ada.</p>

`cp -n biodata.txt tkj` salin file ke folder tkj, abaikan kalau file sudah ada.

`mv biodata.txt biodataok.txt` ubah nama file (rename).

`mv biodataok.txt 11tkj` pindahkan file ke folder 11tkj.

◆ Melihat Isi Direktori

`ls -l` lihat isi direktori secara detail (permission, owner, ukuran, waktu, nama).

`ls -l 11tkj` lihat isi folder 11tkj.

`ls -lr /etc | grep network` tampilkan file/direktori di /etc yang mengandung kata network.

◆ Menghapus File & Direktori

`rm file.txt` hapus file.

`rmdir folder` hapus folder kosong.

`rm -r folder` hapus folder beserta isinya.

`rm -rf folder` hapus folder beserta isinya paksa tanpa konfirmasi ⚠ hati-hati.

◆ Membuat Arsip (Backup) & Restore

`tar -czf biodataTKJ.tar.gz tkj` buat arsip kompresi gzip dari folder tkj.

`rm -rf tkj` hapus folder tkj.

`tar -xzvf biodataTKJ.tar.gz` ekstrak kembali arsip, folder tkj kembali muncul.

◆ Melihat Isi File

`cat /etc/network/interfaces` tampilkan konfigurasi jaringan.

`grep address /etc/network/interfaces` cari baris yang ada kata address.

`head -n 3 /etc/network/interfaces` tampilkan 3 baris pertama file.

`tail -n 4 /etc/network/interfaces` tampilkan 4 baris terakhir file.

`cat /etc/debconf.conf` lihat konfigurasi sistem Debconf.

`more /etc/debconf.conf` lihat isi file per halaman.

 Ringkasan

1. cd, ls, mkdir, touch navigasi & buat file/direktori.
2. cp, mv menyalin & memindahkan file.
3. rm, rmdir, rm -r menghapus file/direktori.
4. tar membuat & mengembalikan arsip (backup/restore).
5. cat, grep, head, tail, more membaca isi file konfigurasi.
6. ls -lr /etc | grep network mencari file konfigurasi jaringan di /etc.
7. sudo dipakai jika perintah butuh hak akses root

F. Daftar Pustaka

- Cisco Netacad NDG Linux Essentials V2 Materials