

TUTORIAL PACKET TRACERT



- > **DHCP**
- > **NAT**
- > **DNS**
- > **WEB SERVER**
- > **FTP**
- > **EMAIL**
- > **TELNET**
- > **SSH**
- > **NTP**

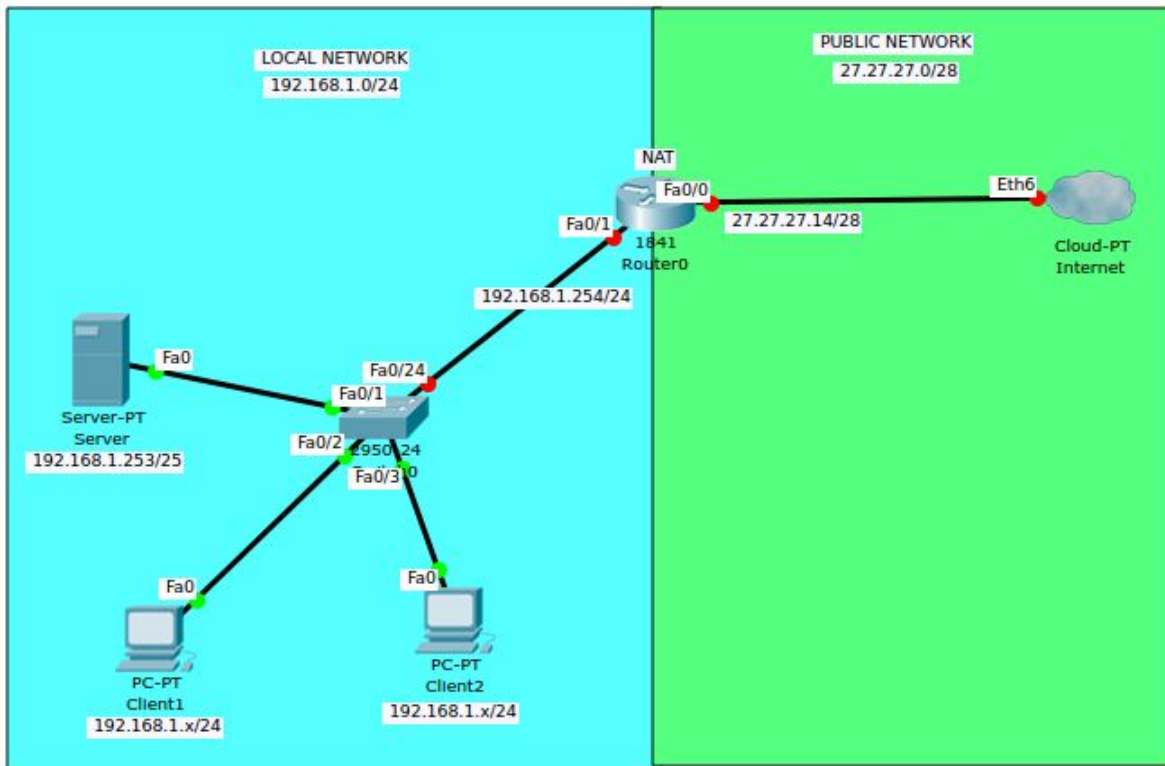
Tutorial By :

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1. TOPOLOGI

Sebelum memulai melakukan konfigurasi, yang pertama kita lakukan adalah membuat topologi atau arsitektur jaringan beserta keterangan - keterangannya. Keterangan yang penting adalah mengenai keterangan IP masing - masing perangkat jaringan.

Buatlah topologi / arsitektur jaringan seperti berikut ini :



2. DHCP

Agar lebih mudah dalam pemberian IP di komputer client, maka kita akan melakukan konfigurasi DHCP Router di Router0. Langkah - langkahnya adalah seperti berikut :

- > Buka CLI Mode di Router0
- > Ketikan perintah berikut
- > Masuk mode config

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal
```

- > memberi ip fa 0/1 dan mengaktifkannya

```
Router(config)#interface fa 0/1
```

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
```

> melakukan konfigurasi DHCP dengan nama 'cobadhcp'

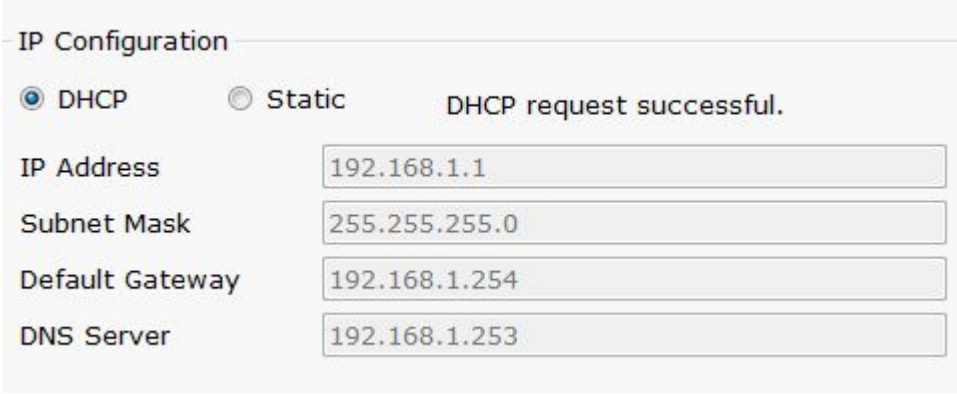
```
Router(config)#ip dhcp pool cobadhcp
Router(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#dns 192.168.1.253
Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.1.254
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
```

> menyimpan konfigurasi DHCP

```
Router(config)#do write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router(config)#
```

> Test dengan setting ip Client1 maupun Client2 menggunakan mode DHCP

- Client 1

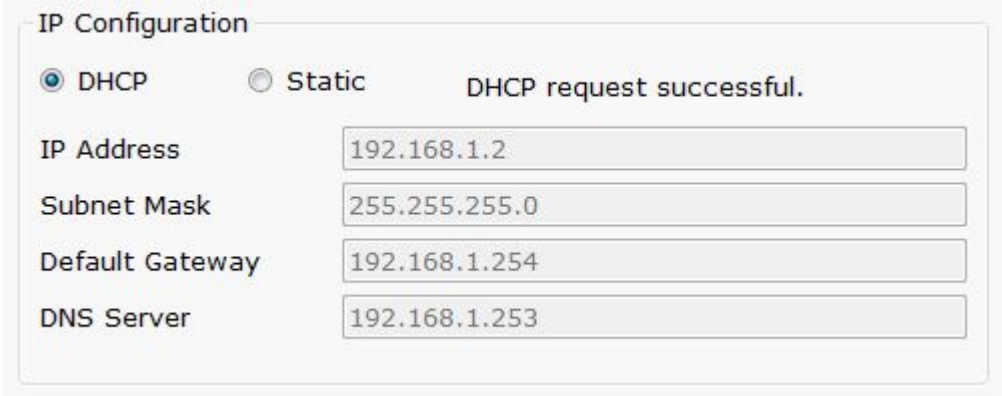


IP Configuration

DHCP Static DHCP request successful.

IP Address	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.1.254
DNS Server	192.168.1.253

- Client2



IP Configuration

DHCP Static DHCP request successful.

IP Address	192.168.1.2
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.1.254
DNS Server	192.168.1.253

3. NAT

NAT atau Network Address Translation merupakan kumpulan tabel pengalamatan IP Local dengan Satu IP Publik. Digunakan untuk metranslasi atau penerjemahkan ip dalam local network menjadi satu IP publik network maupun sebaliknya. Langkah konfigurasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

- > Buka Router dan masuk mode CLI
- > ketikkan command berikut
- > masuk mode config

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal
```

- > membuat konfigurasi nat dgn nama “cobanat”

```
Router(config)#ip nat pool cobanat 27.27.27.14 27.27.27.14 netmask 255.255.255.240
```

- > memberi akses nat, untuk netmask dibalik jadi dari belakang

```
Router(config)#access-list 99 permit 192.168.1.0 0.255.255.255
```

- > mengaktifkan ip nat “cobanat”

```
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 99 pool cobanat overload
```

- > menambah keterangan fa 0/1 bahwa dia adalah ip nat local / ip nat dalam

```
Router(config)#interface fa 0/1  
Router(config-if)#ip nat inside  
Router(config-if)#exit
```

- > memberi ip dan keterangan fa 0/0 bahwa ia adalah ip nat publik / ip nat luar

```
Router(config)#interface fa 0/0  
Router(config-if)#ip nat outside  
Router(config-if)#ip address 27.27.27.14 255.255.255.240  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown  
Router(config-if)#exit
```

- > menyimpan konfigurasi

```
Router(config)#do write memory  
Building configuration...
```

[OK]
Router(config)#

> Test dengan melakukan ping dari Client

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 27.27.27.14

Pinging 27.27.27.14 with 32 bytes of data:

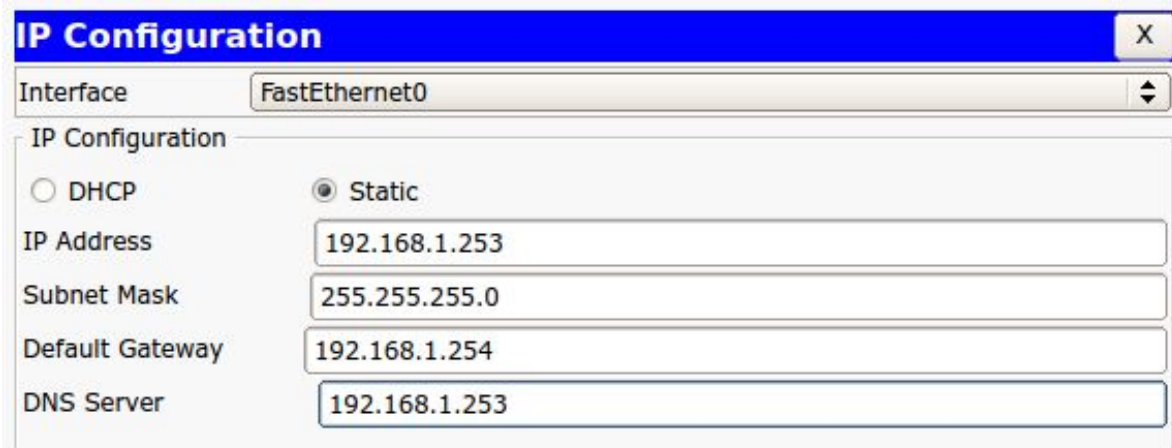
Reply from 27.27.27.14: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 27.27.27.14: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 27.27.27.14: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 27.27.27.14: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 27.27.27.14:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

4. DNS

> Buka panel server, berikan server IP seperti berikut



> Pergi ke tab Service > DNS

> Isikan nama domain yang diinginkan di bagian kolom yang ada.

Resource Records

Name Type **A Record** ▾

Address

*) keterangan :

- Name = isikan domain yang diinginkan
- Type = tipe domain yang diinginkan. Biasanya adalah tipe **A Record**
- Address = ip domain name server.

> Isi sesuai keinginan, berikut contoh domain penulis

No.	Name	Type	Detail
0	ftp.stemba.net	A Record	192.168.1.253
1	mail.stemba.net	A Record	192.168.1.253
2	stemba.net	A Record	192.168.1.253
3	www.stemba....	A Record	192.168.1.253

> Aktifkan service DNS di server

DNS Service On Off

> Test dengan melakukan ping dari client untuk masing-masing DNS

```
PC>ping stemba.net

Pinging 192.168.1.253 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.253:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

```
PC>ping www.stemba.net

Pinging 192.168.1.253 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.253:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

```
PC>ping ftp.stemba.net

Pinging 192.168.1.253 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.253:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms

PC>
```



```
PC>ping mail.stemba.net

Pinging 192.168.1.253 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.253: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.253:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

5. Web Server

- > buka panel server
- > masuk ke tab HTTP
- > Edit index.html yang ada
- > Aktifkan service web server



- > Test menggunakan browser yang ada di Client.



6. FTP

- > Buka panel Server
- > Pergi ke tab FTP
- > Tambahkan user ftp baru

A "User Setup" dialog box with two input fields: "Username" containing "ftp-stemba" and "Password" containing "12345". Below the fields are five checked checkboxes: "Write", "Read", "Delete", "Rename", and "List". An "Add" button is located to the right of the checkboxes.

- > Aktifkan service ftp

A control panel for the "FTP" service. It shows "Service" with a radio button selected for "On" and "Off" unselected.

- > Buka Command Line client. Ketikkan perintah ftp seperti berikut :

`ftp ftp.stemba.net`

- > Masuk dengan user dan password yang telah dibuat

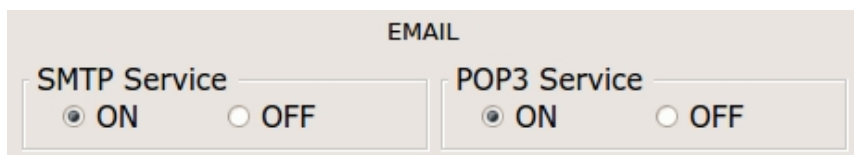
```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ftp ftp.stemba.net
Trying to connect...ftp.stemba.net
Connected to ftp.stemba.net
220- Welcome to PT Ftp server
Username:ftp-stemba
331- Username ok, need password
Password:
230- Logged in
(passive mode On)
ftp>
```

- > setelah anda login ftp, anda sudah bisa melakukan perintah perintah ftp
- > untuk melihat isi directory, ketikan **dir**

```
ftp>dir
Listing /ftp directory from ftp.stemba.net:
0   : asa842-k8.bin
5571584
1   : c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
33591768
2   : c1841-ipbase-mz.123-14.T7.bin
13832032
3   : c1841-ipbasek9-mz.124-12.bin
16599160
4   : c2600-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
```

7. EMAIL

- > Buka panel Server lalu masuk ke tab EMAIL
- > Aktifkan service Email



EMAIL

SMTP Service ON OFF

POP3 Service ON OFF

- > Set Domain Name dari konfigurasi Email.



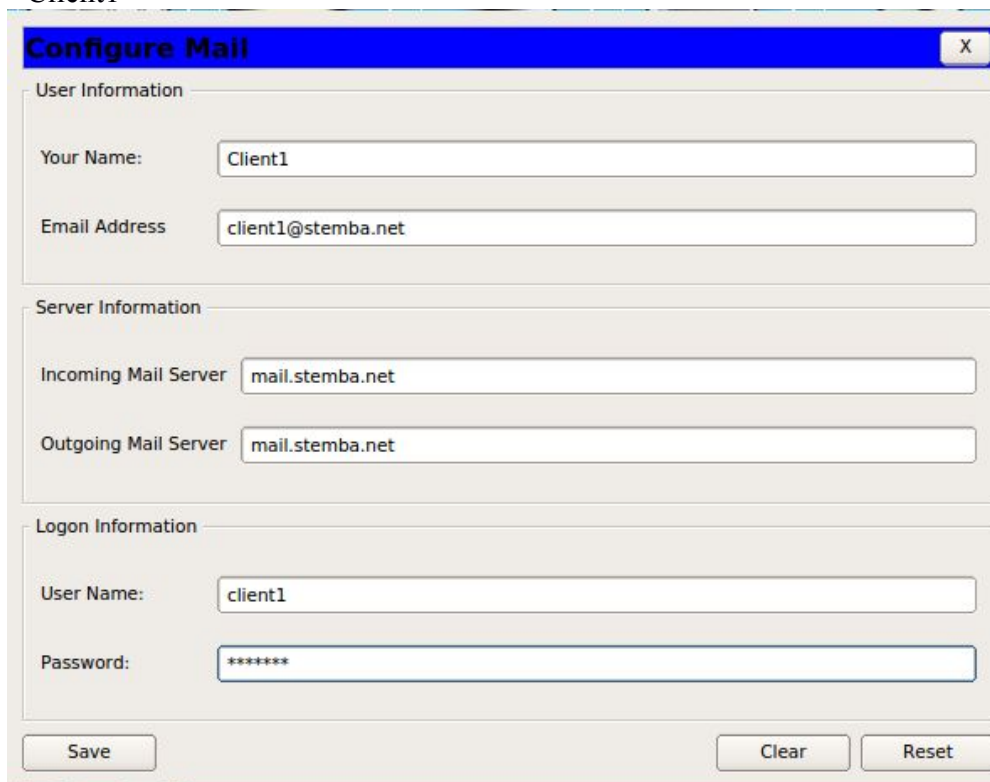
Domain Name:

- > Tambah user untuk client1 maupun client 2



- > Atur konfigurasi email di Client1 maupun Client2
- > masuk ke komputer Client. Pergi ke tab Dekstop lalu klik di bagian Email
- > Isikan seperti konfigurasi email Anda
- > Berikut merupakan contoh konfigurasi sesuai tutorial ini

- Client1



- Client2

Configure Mail [X]

User Information

Your Name: client2

Email Address: client2@stemba.net

Server Information

Incoming Mail Server: mail.stemba.net

Outgoing Mail Server: mail.stemba.net

Logon Information

User Name: client2

Password: *****

Save Clear Reset

- > Jangan lupa klik Save untuk menyimpan konfigurasi
- > Setelah selesai pengaturan. Test mengirim email antara Client1 ke Client2

Compose Mail [X]

Send To: client2@stemba.net

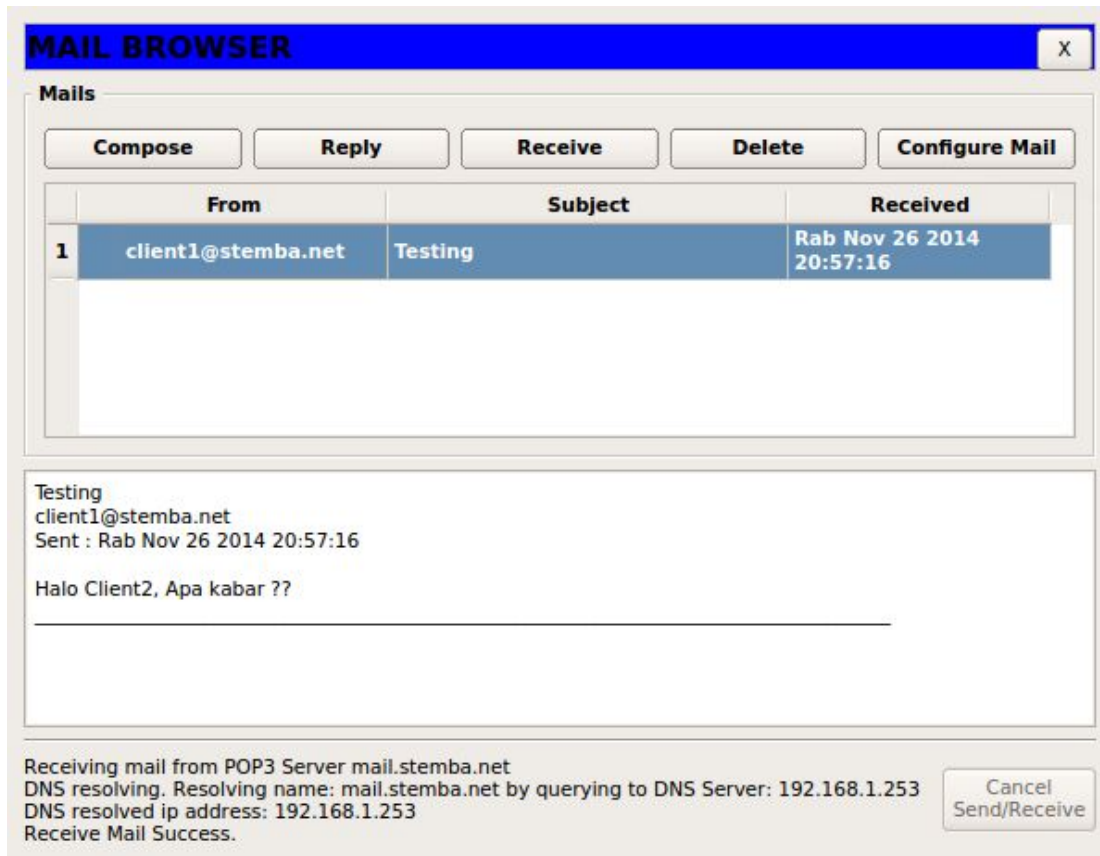
Subject: Testing

Halo Client2, Apa kabar ??

Sending mail to client2@stemba.net , with subject : Testing .. Mail Server: mail.stemba.net
DNS resolving. Resolving name: mail.stemba.net by querying to DNS Server: 192.168.1.253
DNS resolved ip address: 192.168.1.253
Send Success.

Cancel Send/Receive

- > Check di Client2 apakah email dari client1 terkirim atau tidak, Klik Receive



8. TELNET

- > buka mode CLI Router
- > Ketikan perintah telnet seperti berikut
- > masuk mode config

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
```

- > memulai konfig telnet

```
Router(config)#line vty 0 4
```

- > membuat passwod untuk login telnet, password (password telnet anda)

```
Router(config-line)#password passtelnet
Router(config-line)#login
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#
```

- > ScreenShoot

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#line vty 0 4
Router(config-line)#password passtelnet
Router(config-line)#login
Router(config-line)#exit
Router(config)#
```

- > Test dengan login telnet melalui CLI di client.
- > Buka CLI client, masukan perintah login telnet seperti berikut

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>telnet 192.168.1.254
Trying 192.168.1.254 ...Open

User Access Verification

Password:
Router>
```

- > untuk password : masukan password telnet yang sudah dibuat

9. SSH

- > Buka mode CLI Router
- > ketikkan perintah konfigurasi SSH seperti berikut :
- > masuk ke mode config

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
```

- > memulai konfigurasi SSH
- > mengubah hostname router dengan nama "Routerku"

```
Router(config)#hostname Routerku
```

- > menambah password untuk membuka router

```
Router(config)#password stemba123
```

- > menambahkan ip domain-name

```
Routerku(config)#ip domain-name stemba.net
```


> menambahkan crypto key

```
Routerku(config)#crypto key generate rsa
The name for the keys will be: Routerku.stemba.net
Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 360 to 2048 for your
General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512 may take
a few minutes.
```

```
How many bits in the modulus [512]: 512
% Generating 512 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
```

> menambah user dan password untuk login SSH

```
Routerku(config)#username stemba password stemba
*Nov 27 7:19:5.905: RSA key size needs to be at least 768 bits for ssh version 2
*Nov 27 7:19:5.905: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.5 has been enabled
```

> melakukan konfigurasi virtual terminal untuk login SSH

```
Routerku(config)#line vty 0 4
Routerku(config-line)#login local
Routerku(config-line)#transport input all
Routerku(config-line)#exit
Routerku(config)#
```

> *) untuk transport input **all**, digunakan agar bisa login SSH maupun Telnet. Anda bisa mengganti dengan transport input ssh untuk SSH saja dan transport input telnet untuk telnet saja.

> Test Login SSH

> Perintah login SSH = `ssh -l (user) (iprouter)`

```
PC>ssh -l stemba 192.168.1.254
Open
Password:

Routerku>
```

> *) Apabila anda ingin login TELNET, untuk username dan passwordnya sesuai user yang telah kita buat tadi.

10. NTP

- > Buka Router sampai Router#
- > Untuk mengecek tanggal router ketikkan “ `show clock` “

```
Router>enable
Router#show clock
*2:51:47.231 UTC Mon Mar 1 1993
Router#|
```

- > Diatas terlihat pengaturan waktu dan tanggal di Router belum benar
- > Kita akan mensinkronisasikannya dengan NTP di Server
- > Buka panel Server, pergi ke tab NTP, aktifkan service NTP

The screenshot shows the NTP configuration interface. On the left, a sidebar lists services: HTTP, DHCP, DHCPv6, TFTP, DNS, SYSLOG, AAA, NTP (selected), EMAIL, and FTP. The main panel is titled 'NTP' and has a 'Service' section with 'On' selected. Below that, the 'Authentication' section has 'Disable' selected. There are input fields for 'Key' and 'Password'. A calendar for 'November 2014' is shown with the 26th selected. To the right of the calendar is a time field showing '21.26'.

- > Kembali ke Router, untuk mensinkronkan ketikkan perintah seperti berikut

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ntp server 192.168.1.253
Router(config)#exit
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#show clock
*21:30:27.66 UTC Wed Nov 26 2014
Router#
```