

Instalasi Proxy Server pada Linux (Debian 3.0 – Woody)

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Lisensi Dokumen:

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Proxy Server merupakan Server yang berperan sebagai perantara yang menghubungkan dua pihak yang melakukan suatu komunikasi data. Proxy server mempunyai 3 fungsi utama yaitu Connection Sharing, Filtering dan Caching. Beberapa hal yang umumnya dilakukan pada Proxy Server adalah melakukan filtering url, pembatasan waktu koneksi, pembagian bandwidth dan banyak lagi lainnya.

Langkah-langkahnya adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Scan semua CD debian dengan perintah : [host]# apt-cdrom add . tekan enter.
Lakukan ini kepada seluruh rangkaian CD debian (2-9)

```
Setting the System Clock using the Hardware Clock as reference...
System Clock set. System local time is now Tue Apr  6 09:04:36 UTC 2010.
Calculating module dependencies... done.
Loading modules: usb-uhci input usbkbd keybdev
Checking all file systems...
fsck 1.27 (8-Mar-2002)
Setting kernel variables.
Loading the saved-state of the serial devices...
Mounting local filesystems...
nothing was mounted
Running Odns-down to make sure resolv.conf is ok...done.
Cleaning: /etc/network/ifstate.
Setting up IP spoofing protection: rp_filter.
Enabling packet forwarding: done.
Configuring network interfaces: SIOCADDRT: File exists
SIOCSIFADDR: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
SIOCSIFNETMASK: No such device
SIOCSIFBRDADDR: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
done.

Setting the System Clock using the Hardware Clock as reference...
System Clock set. Local time: Tue Apr  6 16:04:38 WIT 2010

Cleaning: /tmp /var/lock /var/run.
Initializing random number generator... done.
Recovering nvi editor sessions... done.
Ztkj1:~# apt-cdrom add
```

```
This Disc is called:
'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 r6 _Woody_ - Official i386 Binary-6 (20050603)'
Reading Package Indexes... Done
Wrote 686 records.
Writing new source list
Source List entries for this Disc are:
deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 r6 _Woody_ - Official i386 Binary-6 (20050603)]/
unstable contrib main non-US/contrib non-US/main
Repeat this process for the rest of the CDs in your set.
Ztkj1:/#
Ztkj1:/# apt-cdrom add
Using CD-ROM mount point /cdrom/
Unmounting CD-ROM
Please insert a Disc in the drive and press enter
Mounting CD-ROM
Identifying.. [ca88ad6bdfd6e8665b870c7e8e8d5abc-2]
Scanning Disc for index files.. Found 4 package indexes and 0 source indexes.
Found label 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 r6 _Woody_ - Official i386 Binary-7 (20050603)'

This Disc is called:
'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 r6 _Woody_ - Official i386 Binary-7 (20050603)'
Reading Package Indexes... Done
Wrote 1324 records.
Writing new source list
Source List entries for this Disc are:
deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 3.0 r6 _Woody_ - Official i386 Binary-7 (20050603)]/
unstable contrib main non-US/contrib non-US/main
Repeat this process for the rest of the CDs in your set.
Ztkj1:/#
```

2. Setelah semua CD discan, lakukan perintah `# apt-get install vim`. Tekan enter, pilih yes untuk konfigurasi. Masukkan CD sesuai perintah (saat menginstall, OS akan meminta anda memasukkan cd tertentu). CD yang dimaksud: Binary: CD1-7, Update1: CD8, Update2: CD9.

```
Identifying.. [208f46b2e01fa9246787a34865b98597-21]
Scanning Disc for index files.. Found 4 package indexes and 0 source indexes.
Found label 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 20050603: i386 CD 1'
This Disc is called:
'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 20050603: i386 CD 1'
Reading Package Indexes... Done
Wrote 823 records.
Writing new source list
Source List entries for this Disc are:
deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 20050603: i386 CD 1]/ woody contrib
main non-US/contrib non-US/main
Repeat this process for the rest of the CDs in your set.
Ztkj1:~# apt-cdrom add
Using CD-ROM mount point /cdrom/
Unmounting CD-ROM
Please insert a Disc in the drive and press enter
Mounting CD-ROM
Identifying.. [0c4a5e1a209acb1b4a27bcaaab235326-21]
Scanning Disc for index files.. Found 4 package indexes and 0 source indexes.
Found label 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 20050603: i386 CD 2'
This Disc is called:
'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 20050603: i386 CD 2'
Reading Package Indexes... Done
Wrote 426 records.
Writing new source list
Source List entries for this Disc are:
deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 20050603: i386 CD 2]/ woody contrib
main non-US/contrib non-US/main
Repeat this process for the rest of the CDs in your set.
Ztkj1:~# apt-get install vim
```

3. Install squid. Perintahnya: # apt-get install squid. Masukkan CD sesuai permintaan.

```
Ztkj1:~# apt-get install
Reading Package Lists... Done
Building Dependency Tree... Done
0 packages upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Ztkj1:~# apt-get install vim
Reading Package Lists... Done
Building Dependency Tree... Done
Some packages could not be installed. This may mean that you have
requested an impossible situation or if you are using the unstable
distribution that some required packages have not yet been created
or been moved out of Incoming.

Since you only requested a single operation it is extremely likely that
the package is simply not installable and a bug report against
that package should be filed.
The following information may help to resolve the situation:

Sorry, but the following packages have unmet dependencies:
  vim: Depends: libgpmgl (>= 1.19.6-1) but it is not installable
E: Sorry, broken packages
Ztkj1:~# apt-get install squid
Reading Package Lists... Done
Building Dependency Tree... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  squid
0 packages upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/685kB of archives. After unpacking 5071kB will be used.
Media Change: Please insert the disc labeled 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 2
0050603: i386 CD 2' in the drive '/cdrom/' and press enter
```

```
or been moved out of Incoming.

Since you only requested a single operation it is extremely likely that
the package is simply not installable and a bug report against
that package should be filed.
The following information may help to resolve the situation:

Sorry, but the following packages have unmet dependencies:
  vim: Depends: libgpmg1 (>= 1.19.6-1) but it is not installable
E: Sorry, broken packages
Ztkj1:~# apt-get install squid
Reading Package Lists... Done
Building Dependency Tree... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  squid
0 packages upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/685kB of archives. After unpacking 5071kB will be used.
Media Change: Please insert the disc labeled 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 2
0050603: i386 CD 2' in the drive '/cdrom/' and press enter

Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously deselected package squid.
(Reading database ... 6065 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking squid (from ../squid_2.4.6-2woody8_i386.deb) ...
Setting up squid (2.4.6-2woody8) ...
Creating squid spool directory structure
2010/04/06 16:25:45! Creating Swap Directories
Starting proxy server: squid.

Ztkj1:~#
```

4. Masuk ke editor proxy. Perintahnya # nano /etc/fstab . enter.

```
Sorry, but the following packages have unmet dependencies:
 vim: Depends: libgpmg1 (>= 1.19.6-1) but it is not installable
E: Sorry, broken packages
Ztkj1:~# apt-get install squid
Reading Package Lists... Done
Building Dependency Tree... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 squid
0 packages upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0B/685kB of archives. After unpacking 5071kB will be used.
Media Change: Please insert the disc labeled 'Debian GNU/Linux 3.0r6 Update CD 2
0050603: i386 CD 2' in the drive '/cdrom/' and press enter

Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously deselected package squid.
(Reading database ... 6065 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking squid (from .../squid_2.4.6-2woody8_i386.deb) ...
Setting up squid (2.4.6-2woody8) ...
Creating squid spool directory structure
2010/04/06 16:25:45| Creating Swap Directories
Starting proxy server: squid.

Ztkj1:~# mkfs.ext3 /dev/hda5
mke2fs 1.27 (8-Mar-2002)
mkfs.ext3: No such device or address while trying to determine filesystem size
Ztkj1:~# tune2fs /dev/hda5 -L cache
tune2fs 1.27 (8-Mar-2002)
tune2fs: No such device or address while trying to open /dev/hda5
Couldn't find valid filesystem superblock.
Ztkj1:~# nano /etc/fstab
```

Dibagian bawahnya ketikkan :

```
/dev/hda5          /cache          ext3             defaults 0          0
```

```
GNU nano 1.0.6      File: /etc/fstab
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options>          <dump> <pass>
/dev/sda1        /                reiserfs        defaults          0        0
/dev/sda2        none             swap            sw                0        0
proc             /proc            proc            defaults          0        0
/dev/fd0         /floppy          auto            user,noauto       0        0
/dev/cdrom       /cdrom           iso9660         ro,user,noauto    0        0

[ Read 8 lines ]
^G Get Help      ^O WriteOut     ^M Replace      ^Y Prev Page   ^K Cut Text     ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit          ^R Read File    ^W Where Is    ^U Next Page   ^U UnCut Txt   ^T To Spell
```

Simpan dengan ctrl+o.


```
Loading modules: usb-uhci input usbkbd keybdev
Checking all file systems...
fsck 1.27 (8-Mar-2002)
Setting kernel variables.
Loading the saved-state of the serial devices...
Mounting local filesystems...
nothing was mounted
Running Odns-down to make sure resolv.conf is ok...done.
Cleaning: /etc/network/ifstate.
Setting up IP spoofing protection: rp_filter.
Enabling packet forwarding: done.
Configuring network interfaces: SIOCADDRT: File exists
SIOCSIFADDR: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
SIOCSIFNETMASK: No such device
SIOCSIFBRDADDR: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
done.

Setting the System Clock using the Hardware Clock as reference...
System Clock set. Local time: Tue Apr  6 16:04:38 WIT 2010

Cleaning: /tmp /var/lock /var/run.
Initializing random number generator... done.
Recovering nvi editor sessions... done.
Ztkj1:~# apt-cdrom add
Using CD-ROM mount point /cdrom/
Unmounting CD-ROM
Please insert a Disc in the drive and press enter
```

5. masuk ke # nano /etc/init.d/rcS. Enter.

```
GNU nano 1.0.6          File: rcS
[ New File ]
kelompok12:/etc# nano /etc/init.d/rcS
```

6. Dibagian paling bawah, ketikkan: `mount /dev/hda5 /cache`. Simpan dengan `ctrl+O`

```
GNU nano 1.0.6 File: /etc/init.d/rcS
# No sh extension, so fork subprocess.
$i start
;;
esac
done
#
# For compatibility, run the files in /etc/rc.boot too.
#
[ -d /etc/rc.boot ] && run-parts /etc/rc.boot
#
# Finish setup if needed. The comment above about
# /sbin/unconfigured.sh applies here as well!
#
if [ -x /sbin/setup.sh ]
then
  /sbin/setup.sh
fi

iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
mount /dev/hda5 /cache

[ Wrote 74 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Replace ^Y Prev Page ^X Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^W Where Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Txt ^T To Spell
```

7. Masuk ke folder dimana terdapat squid (# cd /etc/).

```
# No sh extension, so fork subprocess.
$i start
;;
esac
done
#
# For compatibility, run the files in /etc/rc.boot too.
#
[ -d /etc/rc.boot ] && run-parts /etc/rc.boot
#
# Finish setup if needed. The comment above about
# /sbin/unconfigured.sh applies here as well!
#
if [ -x /sbin/setup.sh ]
then
  /sbin/setup.sh
fi

iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
mount /dev/hda5 /cache

[ Wrote 74 lines ]
2tkj1:~# chmod 755 /cache/
2tkj1:~# cd /etc/
```

Isi dari squid kita copy dengan perintah : cp squid.conf squid.conf.asli.

```
# No sh extension, so fork subprocess.
$i start
;;
    esac
done

#
#   For compatibility, run the files in /etc/rc.boot too.
#
[ -d /etc/rc.boot ] && run-parts /etc/rc.boot

#
#   Finish setup if needed. The comment above about
#   /sbin/unconfigured.sh applies here as well!
#
if [ -x /sbin/setup.sh ]
then
    /sbin/setup.sh
fi

iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
mount /dev/hda5 /cache

[ Wrote 74 lines ]

2tkj1:~# chmod 755 /cache/
2tkj1:~# cd /etc/
2tkj1:/etc# cp squid.conf squid.conf.asli
```

8. Masuk ke editor, # vi /etc/squid.conf.

```
# WELCOME TO SQUID 2
# -----
#
# This is the default Squid configuration file. You may wish
# to look at the Squid home page (http://www.squid-cache.org/)
# for the FAQ and other documentation.
#
# The default Squid config file shows what the defaults for
# various options happen to be. If you don't need to change the
# default, you shouldn't uncomment the line. Doing so may cause
# run-time problems. In some cases "none" refers to no default
# setting at all, while in other cases it refers to a valid
# option - the comments for that keyword indicate if this is the
# case.
#
# NETWORK OPTIONS
# -----
#
# TAG: http_port
# Usage: port
#         hostname:port
#         1.2.3.4:port
#
# The socket addresses where Squid will listen for HTTP client
# requests. You may specify multiple socket addresses.
# There are three forms: port alone, hostname with port, and
```

9. Hilangkan tanda pagar pada syntax berikut: (untuk mencari, ketikkan “/yang dicari”,enter)
http_port 3128

```
45 #       You may specify multiple socket addresses on multiple lines.
46 #
47 #Default:
48 # http_port 3128
49
50 # TAG: icp_port
51 #       The port number where Squid sends and receives ICP queries to
52 #       and from neighbor caches. Default is 3130. To disable use
53 #       "0". May be overridden with -u on the command line.
54 #
55 #Default:
56 # icp_port 3130
57
58 # TAG: htcp_port
59 #       The port number where Squid sends and receives HTCP queries to
60 #       and from neighbor caches. To turn it on you want to set it 4827
61 #
62 #       By default it is set to "0" (disabled).
63 #
64 #       To enable this option, you must use --enable-htcp with the
65 #       configure script.
66 #Default:
67 # htcp_port 0
68
69 # TAG: mcast_groups
70 #       This tag specifies a list of multicast groups which your server
71 #       should join to receive multicasted ICP queries.
72 #
```

memory_replacement_policy iru

```
496 # replacement policies.
497 #
498 # NOTE: if using the LFUDA replacement policy you should increase
499 # the value of maximum_object_size above its default of 4096 KB to
500 # to maximize the potential byte hit rate improvement of LFUDA.
501 #
502 # For more information about the GDSF and LFUDA cache replacement
503 # policies see http://www.hpl.hp.com/techreports/1999/HPL-1999-69.html
504 # and http://fog.hpl.external.hp.com/techreports/98/HPL-98-173.html.
505 #
506 #Default:
507 # cache_replacement_policy lru
508 #
509 # TAG: memory_replacement_policy
510 # The memory replacement policy parameter determines which
511 # objects are purged from memory when memory space is needed.
512 #
513 # See cache_replacement_policy for details.
514 #
515 #Default:
516 # memory_replacement_policy lru
517 #
518 #
519 # LOGFILE PATHNAMES AND CACHE DIRECTORIES
520 # -----
521
```

cache_replacement_policy lru

Maximum_object_size_in_memory

```
432 #      this value to maximize the byte hit rate improvement of LFUDA!
433 #      See replacement_policy below for a discussion of this policy.
434 #
435 #Default:
436 # maximum_object_size 4096 KB
437
438 # TAG: minimum_object_size      (bytes)
439 #      Objects smaller than this size will NOT be saved on disk.  The
440 #      value is specified in kilobytes, and the default is 0 KB, which
441 #      means there is no minimum.
442 #
443 #Default:
444 # minimum_object_size 0 KB
445
446 # TAG: maximum_object_size_in_memory  (bytes)
447 #      Objects greater than this size will not be attempted to kept in
448 #      the memory cache.  This should be set high enough to keep object
449 #      accessed frequently in memory to improve performance whilst low
450 #      enough to keep larger objects from hoarding cache_mem .
451 #
452 #Default:
453 # maximum_object_size_in_memory 8 KB
454
455 # TAG: ipcache_size      (number of entries)
456 # TAG: ipcache_low      (percent)
457 # TAG: ipcache_high     (percent)
458 #      The size, low-, and high-water marks for the IP cache.
459 #
```

Maximum_object_size


```
432 #      this value to maximize the byte hit rate improvement of LFUDA!
433 #      See replacement_policy below for a discussion of this policy.
434 #
435 #Default:
436 # maximum_object_size 4096 KB
437
438 # TAG: minimum_object_size      (bytes)
439 #      Objects smaller than this size will NOT be saved on disk.  The
440 #      value is specified in kilobytes, and the default is 0 KB, which
441 #      means there is no minimum.
442 #
443 #Default:
444 # minimum_object_size 0 KB
445
446 # TAG: maximum_object_size_in_memory  (bytes)
447 #      Objects greater than this size will not be attempted to kept in
448 #      the memory cache.  This should be set high enough to keep object
449 #      accessed frequently in memory to improve performance whilst low
450 #      enough to keep larger objects from hoarding cache_mem .
451 #
452 #Default:
453 # maximum_object_size_in_memory 8 KB
454
455 # TAG: ipcache_size      (number of entries)
456 # TAG: ipcache_low      (percent)
457 # TAG: ipcache_high     (percent)
458 #      The size, low-, and high-water marks for the IP cache.
459 #
```

```
# Cache_mem          8mb
# Cache_swap_low     90
# Cache_swap_high    95
```

```
396 # 'cache_mem' of memory to hold in-transit objects, Squid will
397 # exceed this limit to satisfy the new requests. When the load
398 # decreases, blocks will be freed until the high-water mark is
399 # reached. Thereafter, blocks will be used to store hot
400 # objects.
401 #
402 #Default:
403 # cache_mem 8 MB
404
405 # TAG: cache_swap_low (percent, 0-100)
406 # TAG: cache_swap_high (percent, 0-100)
407 #
408 # The low- and high-water marks for cache object replacement.
409 # Replacement begins when the swap (disk) usage is above the
410 # low-water mark and attempts to maintain utilization near the
411 # low-water mark. As swap utilization gets close to high-water
412 # mark object eviction becomes more aggressive. If utilization is
413 # close to the low-water mark less replacement is done each time.
414 #
415 # Defaults are 90% and 95%. If you have a large cache, 5% could be
416 # hundreds of MB. If this is the case you may wish to set these
417 # numbers closer together.
418 #
419 #Default:
420 # cache_swap_low 90
421 # cache_swap_high 95
422
423 # TAG: maximum_object_size (bytes)
424 # Objects larger than this size will NOT be saved on disk. The
```

Cache_access_log

```
583 #
584 #     Q2 specifies the number of unacknowledged messages when Squid
585 #     starts blocking.  If this many messages are in the queues,
586 #     Squid blocks until it receives some replies.  Default is 72
587 #
588 #     Common options:
589 #
590 #     read-only, this cache_dir is read only.
591 #
592 #     max-size=n, refers to the max object size this storedir supports
593 #
594 #     It is used to initially choose the storedir to dump the object.
595 #     Note: To make optimal use of the max-size limits you should order
596 #     the cache_dir lines with the smallest max-size value first and the
597 #     ones with no max-size specification last.
598 #Default:
599 cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 100 16 256
600
601 # TAG: cache_access_log
602 #     Logs the client request activity.  Contains an entry for
603 #     every HTTP and ICP queries received.
604 #
605 #Default:
606 cache_access_log /var/log/squid/access.log
607
608 # TAG: cache_log
```

Httpd_accel_port.80, lalu tambahkan "httpd_accel_host virtual" dibawahnya

```
1645 # TAG: httpd_accel_port
1646 # If you want to run Squid as an httpd accelerator, define the
1647 # host name and port number where the real HTTP server is.
1648 #
1649 # If you want virtual host support then specify the hostname
1650 # as "virtual".
1651 #
1652 # If you want virtual port support then specify the port as "0".
1653 #
1654 # NOTE: enabling httpd_accel_host disables proxy-caching and
1655 # ICP. If you want these features enabled also, then set
1656 # the 'httpd_accel_with_proxy' option.
1657 #
1658 #Default:
1659 # httpd_accel_port 80
1660
1661 # TAG: httpd_accel_single_host on/off
1662 # If you are running Squid as an accelerator and have a single back
end
1663 # server then set this to on. This causes Squid to forward the req
uest
1664 # to this server irregardles of what any redirectors or Host head
ers
1665 # says.
1666 #
1667 # Leave this at off if you have multiple backend servers, and use
a
1668 # redirector (or host table or private DNS) to map the requests to
the
```

Lalu hilangkan pagar dan DIGANTI untuk syntax berikut:

```
# cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 100 16 256
Menjadi cache_dir ufs /cache 100 16 256
```

```
578 # see argument descriptions under ufs above
579 #
580 # Q1 specifies the number of unacknowledged I/O requests when Squid
581 # stops opening new files. If this many messages are in the queues
582 # Squid won't open new files. Default is 64
583 #
584 # Q2 specifies the number of unacknowledged messages when Squid
585 # starts blocking. If this many messages are in the queues,
586 # Squid blocks until it receives some replies. Default is 72
587 #
588 # Common options:
589 #
590 # read-only, this cache_dir is read only.
591 #
592 # max-size=n, refers to the max object size this storedir supports
593 #
594 # It is used to initially choose the storedir to dump the object.
595 # Note: To make optimal use of the max-size limits you should order
596 # the cache_dir lines with the smallest max-size value first and t
597 # ones with no max-size specification last.
598 #Default:
599 cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 100 16 256
600
601 # TAG: cache_access_log
```

http_acces deny all 1463
Menjadi http_acces allow all 1463

```
1418 acl Safe_ports port 488          # gss-http
1419 acl Safe_ports port 591          # filemaker
1420 acl Safe_ports port 777          # multiling http
1421 acl Safe_ports port 901          # SWAT
1422 acl purge method PURGE
1423 acl CONNECT method CONNECT
1424
1425 # TAG: http_access
1426 #     Allowing or Denying access based on defined access lists
1427 #
1428 #     Access to the HTTP port:
1429 #     http_access allow|deny [!]aclname ...
1430 #
1431 #     NOTE on default values:
1432 #
1433 #     If there are no "access" lines present, the default is to deny
1434 #     the request.
1435 #
1436 #     If none of the "access" lines cause a match, the default is the
1437 #     opposite of the last line in the list.  If the last line was
1438 #     deny, then the default is allow.  Conversely, if the last line
1439 #     is allow, the default will be deny.  For these reasons, it is a
1440 #     good idea to have an "deny all" or "allow all" entry at the end
1441 #     of your access lists to avoid potential confusion.
1442 #
1443 #Default:
1444 # http_access deny all
1445 #
1446 #Recommended minimum configuration:
```

Lalu hilangkan pagar dan ganti Off menjadi On pada Syntax:
httpd_accel_with_proxy off

```
1665 #      says.
1666 #
1667 #      Leave this at off if you have multiple backend servers, and use
a
1668 #      redirector (or host table or private DNS) to map the requests to
the
1669 #      appropriate backend servers. Note that the mapping needs to be a
1670 #      1-1 mapping between requested and backend (from redirector) doma
in
1671 #      names or caching will fail, as cacing is performed using the
1672 #      URL returned from the redirector.
1673 #
1674 #      See also redirect_rewrites_host_header.
1675 #
1676 #Default:
1677 # httpd_accel_single_host off
1678
1679 # TAG: httpd_accel_with_proxy on/off
1680 #
1681 #      If you want to use Squid as both a local httpd accelerator
1682 #      and as a proxy, change this to 'on'. Note however that your
1683 #      proxy users may have trouble to reach the accelerated domains
1684 #      unless their browsers are configured not to use this proxy for
those domains (for example via the no_proxy browser configuratio
n
1685 #      setting)
1686 #
1687 #Default:
1688 # httpd_accel_with_proxy o
1689
Pattern not found
```

httpd_accel_uses_host header off

```
1700 #       require the Host: header will not be properly cached.
1701 #
1702 #Default:
1703 httpd_accel_uses_host_header off
1704
1705
1706 # MISCELLANEOUS
1707 # -----
-----
1708
1709 # TAG: dns_testnames
1710 #       The DNS tests exit as soon as the first site is successfully loo
ked up
1711 #
1712 #       This test can be disabled with the -D command line option.
1713 #
1714 #Default:
1715 # dns_testnames netscape.com internic.net nlanr.net microsoft.com
1716
1717 # TAG: logfile_rotate
1718 #       Specifies the number of logfile rotations to make when you
1719 #       type 'squid -k rotate'. The default is 10, which will rotate
1720 #       with extensions 0 through 9. Setting logfile_rotate to 0 will
1721 #       disable the rotation, but the logfiles are still closed and
1722 #       re-opened. This will enable you to rename the logfiles
1723 #       yourself just before sending the rotate signal.
1724 #
1725 #       Note, the 'squid -k rotate' command normally sends a USR1
1726 #       signal to the running squid process. In certain situations
```

Lalu keluar dan simpan, perintahnya “:wq” tanpa tanda petik.

10. Masuk ke editor nano /etc/init.d/rcS


```
Calculating module dependencies... done.
Loading modules: usb-uhci input usbkbd keybdev
Checking all file systems...
fsck 1.27 (8-Mar-2002)
Setting kernel variables.
Loading the saved-state of the serial devices...
Mounting local filesystems...
nothing was mounted
Running Odns-down to make sure resolv.conf is ok...done.
Cleaning: /etc/network/ifstate.
Setting up IP spoofing protection: rp_filter.
Enabling packet forwarding: done.
Configuring network interfaces: SIOCADDRT: File exists
SIOCSIFADDR: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
SIOCSIFNETMASK: No such device
SIOCSIFBRDADDR: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
eth1: ERROR while getting interface flags: No such device
done.

Setting the System Clock using the Hardware Clock as reference...
System Clock set. Local time: Tue Apr  6 16:33:34 WIT 2010

Cleaning: /tmp /var/lock /var/run.
Initializing random number generator... done.
Recovering nvi editor sessions... done.
Ztkj1:~# cd /
Ztkj1:~# mkdir cache
Ztkj1:~# nano /etc/init.d/rcS
```

Dibagian paling bawah ketik:

```
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp -dport 80 -i
eth1 -j REDIRECT --to -port 3128
```

```
GNU nano 1.0.6 File: /etc/init.d/rcS
# No sh extension, so fork subprocess.
$i start
;;
esac
done
#
# For compatibility, run the files in /etc/rc.boot too.
#
[ -d /etc/rc.boot ] && run-parts /etc/rc.boot
#
# Finish setup if needed. The comment above about
# /sbin/unconfigured.sh applies here as well!
#
if [ -x /sbin/setup.sh ]
then
/sbin/setup.sh
fi
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE

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

11. simpan dengan ctrl+o.

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