

OpenBSD

Pengantar

Sejarah Lahirnya OpenBSD



bersambung

Apa saja yang disertakan dengan OpenBSD

OpenBSD menyertakan aplikasi-aplikasi yang umumnya diperlukan di setiap rilisnya. Diantaranya adalah:

- X.org
- GCC (dengan peningkatan kemampuan)
- Perl 5.8.6 (dengan peningkatan kemampuan)
- Apache 1.3.29 (peningkatan kemampuan dari segi security)
- OpenSSL 0.9.7d (dengan peningkatan kemampuan)
- Groff 1.15
- Sendmail 8.13.3 mail server, with libmilter.
- BIND 9.3.0 DNS server. (dengan peningkatan kemampuan)
- Lynx 2.8.5rel.2 (peningkatan kemampuan)
- Sudo v1.6.8p6, allowing users to run individual commands as root.
- Ncurses 5.2.
- KAME IPv6.
- Heimdal 0.6rc1 (dengan peningkatan kemampuan)
- Arla 0.35.7
- OpenSSH 4.1
- gdb 6.1

Install

File ISO OpenBSD

Pertanyaan yang sangat sering muncul bagi yang baru kenal dengan OpenBSD adalah : *dimana sih ngedownload file .iso nya OpenBSD ? kok di official dan mirror-mirror FTP nya gak ada.* Jawabannya adalah : Memang tidak ada !. OpenBSD tidak menyediakan file .iso seperti yang disediakan oleh Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD dan lainnya Untuk lebih lengkapnya silahkan baca <http://www.openbsd.org/faq/faq3.html#3.1.2>

Meskipun begitu, ada beberapa pihak yang membuat file ISO OpenBSD dan tersedia untuk di download di internet. Tentu saja file-file ISO tersebut bukan berasal dari OpenBSD. Saya pribadi tidak menganjurkan untuk menggunakan file yang beredar di internet ini. Kenapa ? Alasan yang masuk akal adalah security. Apa jadinya kalau distribusi OpenBSD yang anda download iso nya itu sudah

dimodifikasi oleh pihak-pihak tertentu untuk tujuan tertentu pula.

Membuat file ISO OpenBSD tidak terlalu sulit. Berikut adalah langkah-langkah (dengan menggunakan Windows) untuk membuat file ISO OpenBSD 3.7 untuk arsitektur mesin i386 (cara yang sama bisa digunakan untuk membuat file iso untuk arsitektur mesin yang lain, seperti alpha, amd64, dsb). Walaupun ada menggunakan UNIX varian untuk membuat file ISO ini, anda bisa melakukannya dengan cara yang sama, selama di environment anda terdapat aplikasi cdrecord:

- Buat direktori dengan susunan berikut , misal OpenBSD/3.7/i386
- Downloadlah semua isi <ftp://ftp.openbsd.org/pub/OpenBSD/3.7/i386> ke direktori i386 yang ada di komputer anda (yang baru saja dibuat di atas). Jangan lupa untuk juga mendownload file-file `src.tar.gz` `srcsys.tar.gz` `ports.tar.gz`. File-file tersebut merupakan file yang berisi source code dan ports OpenBSD, yang akan dapat menghemat waktu dan bandwidth dalam proses update ataupun membuat kernel yang baru. Susunan direktorinya kira-kira sebagai berikut :

```
3.7/  
  i386/  
    bsd  
    baseXX.tgz  
    etcXX.tgz  
    manXX.tgz  
    compXX.tgz  
    gameXX.tgz  
    miscXX.tgz  
    xbaseXX.tgz  
    xbaseXX.tgz  
    xservXX.tgz  
    xshareXX.tgz  
  ports.tar.gz  
  src.tar.gz  
  srcsys.tar.gz  
  
HARDWARE  
PACKAGES  
PORTS  
README  
TRANS.TBL  
song37.mp3
```

- Kemudian baru kita membuat iso nya dengan menggunakan program mkisofs (yang dapat di download di <http://cdrecord.berlios.de/old/private/cdrecord.html>) dengan perintah detail nya sebagai berikut :

```
c:\isotools\mkisofs  
-v  
-r  
-T  
-J  
-V "OpenBSD-Current"  
-b C:/OpenBSD/3.7/i386/cdrom37.fs
```

```
-c boot.catalog
-o C:/OpenBSD/OpenBSD-37.iso
-x C:/OpenBSD/OpenBSD-37.iso
C:/OpenBSD/.
```

- Tunggulah sampai proses pembuatan file ISO tersebut selesai, kalau sudah, file iso OpenBSD yang anda buat C:\OpenBSD\OpenBSD-37.iso sudah dapat anda burn ke CD

Catatan : Cara yang sama dapat digunakan untuk membuat DVD-ROM OpenBSD dengan menyertakan semua file-file packages yang tersedia. Total ukurannya sekitar 2.5 GB.

Instalasi

Proses instalasi OpenBSD, termasuk proses instalasi yang paling cepat dibandingkan dengan Operating System yang lainnya. Perlu dicatat, bahwa instalasi OpenBSD tidak sekedar instalasi kernel.

Umumnya OpenBSD dapat diinstal melalui [FTP](#), [HTTP](#) ataupun dari CD-ROM, untuk ISO resmi tidak disediakan oleh OpenBSD ¹⁾. Untuk ISO yang tidak resmi bisa didownload pada <http://ftp.giga.net.tw/OS/OpenBSD/iso/>, jika anda menyukai OpenBSD, mohon dipertimbangkan untuk membeli CD [resmi](#) yang dapat membantu membiayai project OpenBSD

Dalam kasus ini, instalasi OpenBSD menggunakan CDROM

Booting melalui CDROM

```
Loading;.....
probing: pc0 com0 com1 apm mem[634K 509M 1024K a20=on]
disk: fd0 fd1 hd0+*
>> OpenBSD/i386 B00T 2.06
boot> <enter>
```

Install: untuk menginstalasi OpenBSD ke sistem yang baru.

Upgrade: untuk mengupgrade OpenBSD dari versi sebelumnya ke versi baru

Catatan: hanya beda 1 versi, seperti 3.6 → 3.7, atau, dari 3.7 → 3.8, untuk perbedaan 2-3 versi, disarankan untuk membackup data & configuration, dan melakukan instalasi baru.

Shell: untuk melakukan maintenance

```
rootdev=0x1100 rrootdev=0x2f00 rawdev=0x2f02
erase ^?, werase ^W, kill ^U, intr ^C, status ^T
(I)nstall, (U)pgrade or (S)hell? i <enter>
```

Welcome to the OpenBSD/i386 3.7 install program.

This program will help you install OpenBSD in a simple and rational way. At any prompt except password prompts you can run a shell command by typing '!foo', or escape to a shell by typing '!'. Default answers are shown in []'s and are selected by pressing RETURN. At any time you can exit this program

```
by  
pressing Control-C and then RETURN, but quitting during an install can leave  
your system in an inconsistent state.
```

```
Specify terminal type: [vt220] <Enter>  
Do you wish to select a keyboard encoding table? [no] <Enter>
```

```
IS YOUR DATA BACKED UP? As with anything that modifies disk contents, this  
program can cause SIGNIFICANT data loss.
```

```
It is often helpful to have the installation notes handy. For complex disk  
configurations, relevant disk hardware manuals and a calculator are useful.
```

```
Proceed with install? [no] y <enter>
```

```
Cool! Let's get to it...
```

```
You will now initialize the disk(s) that OpenBSD will use. To enable all  
available security features you should configure the disk(s) to allow the  
creation of separate filesystems for /, /tmp, /var, /usr, and /home.
```

```
Available disks are: wd0.  
Which one is the root disk? (or done) [wd0] <Enter>
```

Untuk server ataupun firewall, sangat jarang menggunakan dual operating system, untuk kasus ini, semua space harddisk didedikasi untuk OpenBSD

```
Do you want to use *all* of wd0 for OpenBSD? [no] y <enter>
```

Partisi

```
Putting all of wd0 into an active OpenBSD MBR partition (type 'A6')...done.
```

```
You will now create an OpenBSD disklabel inside the OpenBSD MBR  
partition. The disklabel defines how OpenBSD splits up the MBR partition  
into OpenBSD partitions in which filesystems and swap space are created.
```

```
The offsets used in the disklabel are ABSOLUTE, i.e. relative to the  
start of the disk, NOT the start of the OpenBSD MBR partition.
```

```
# using MBR partition 3: type A6 off 63 (0x3f) size 41929587 (0x27fcb73)
```

```
Treating sectors 63-41929650 as the OpenBSD portion of the disk.  
You can use the 'b' command to change this.
```

```
Initial label editor (enter '?' for help at any prompt)  
> ?
```

```
Available commands:  
  ? [cmdnd] - this message or command specific help.  
  a [part]  - add new partition.  
  b         - set OpenBSD disk boundaries.
```

```

c [part] - change partition size.
D        - set label to default.
d [part] - delete partition.
e        - edit drive parameters.
g [b|d|u] - use [b]ios, [d]isk or [u]ser geometry.
M        - show entire OpenBSD man page for disklabel.
m [part] - modify existing partition.
n [part] - set the mount point for a partition.
p [unit] - print label.
q        - quit and save changes.
r        - recalculate free space.
s [path] - save label to file.
u        - undo last change.
w        - write label to disk.
X        - toggle expert mode.
x        - exit without saving changes.
z        - zero out partition table.

```

Numeric parameters may use suffixes to indicate units:

'b' for bytes, 'c' for cylinders, 'k' for kilobytes, 'm' for megabytes,

'g' for gigabytes or no suffix for sectors (usually 512 bytes).

'%' for percent of total disk size, '&' for percent of free space.

Non-sector units will be rounded to the nearest cylinder.

Entering '?' at most prompts will give you (simple) context sensitive help.

>

Untuk skema partisi, digunakan

wd0a: / (root) - 128M

wd0b: (swap) - 256M

wd0d: /tmp - 1G

wd0e: /var - 8G

wd0f: /usr - 2G

w0dg: /home - rest of the disk

```

> p m
device: /dev/rwd0c
type: ESDI
disk: ESDI/IDE disk
label: QUANTUM FIREBALL
bytes/sector: 512
sectors/track: 63
tracks/cylinder: 15
sectors/cylinder: 945
cylinders: 16383
total sectors: 20480.0M
free sectors: 20473.4M
rpm: 3600

16 partitions:
#          size          offset  fstype  [fsize  bsize  cpg]
a:      20473.4M          0.0M  unused      0      0

```

```
c:      20480.0M      0.0M  unused      0      0
> d a <enter>
> a a <enter>
offset: [63] <enter>
size: [41929587] 128M <enter>
Rouding to nearest cylinder: 261702
FS type: [4.2BSD] <enter>
mount point: [none] / <enter>
> a b <enter>
offset: [261765] <enter>
size: [41667885] 256M <enter>
Rouding to nearest cylinder: 524475
FS type: [swap] <enter>
> a d <enter>
offset: [786240] <enter>
size: [41143410] 1G <enter>
Rouding to nearest cylinder: 2096955
FS typeL [4.2BSD] <enter>
mount point: [none] /tmp <enter>
> a e <enter>
offset: [2883195] <enter>
size: [39046455] 8G <enter>
Rouding to nearest cyclinder: 16777530
FS typeL [4.2BSD] <enter>
mount point: [none] /var <enter>
> a f <enter>
offset: [19660725] <enter>
size: [22268925] 2G <enter>
Rouding to nearest cylinder: 4193910
FS typeL [4.2BSD] <enter>
mount point: [none] /usr <enter>
> a g <enter>
offset: [23854635] <enter>
size: [18075015] <enter>
FS typeL [4.2BSD] <enter>
mount point: [none] /home <enter>
> p m <enter>
device: /dev/rwd0c
type: ESDI
disk: ESDI/IDE disk
label: QUANTUM FIREBALL
bytes/sector: 512
sectors/track: 63
tracks/cylinder: 15
sectors/cylinder: 945
cylinders: 16383
total sectors: 20480.0M
free sectors: 0.0M
rpm: 3600

16 partitions:
```

```
#          size          offset  fstype [fsize bsize  cpg]
a:        127.8M          0.0M  4.2BSD  2048 16384   16 # /
b:        256.1M        127.8M    swap
c:       20480.0M          0.0M  unused      0     0
d:       1023.9M        383.9M  4.2BSD  2048 16384   16 # /tmp
e:       8192.2M       1407.8M  4.2BSD  2048 16384   16 # /var
f:       2047.8M       9600.0M  4.2BSD  2048 16384   16 # /usr
g:       8825.7M      11648.8M  4.2BSD  2048 16384   16 # /home
> q
Write new label?: [y] <enter>
```

Mount point dan format system

```
Mount point for wd0d (size=1048477k), none or done? [/tmp] <enter>
Mount point for wd0e (size=8388765k), none or done? [/var] <enter>
Mount point for wd0f (size=2096955k), none or done? [/usr] <enter>
Mount point for wd0g (size=9037507k), none or done? [/home] <enter>
Mount point for wd0d (size=1048477k), none or done? [/tmp] done <enter>
```

No more disks to initialize.

OpenBSD filesystems:

```
wd0a /
wd0d /tmp
wd0e /var
wd0f /usr
wd0g /home
```

The next step ***DESTROYS*** all existing data on these partitions!

Are you really sure that you're ready to proceed? [no] y <enter>

```
/dev/rwd0a: 261700 sectors in 277 cylinders of 15 tracks, 63 sectors
           127.8MB in 1 cyl groups (288 c/g, 132.89MB/g, 17024 i/g)
/dev/rwd0d: 2096952 sectors in 2219 cylinders of 15 tracks, 63 sectors
           1023.9MB in 7 cyl groups (320 c/g, 147.66MB/g, 18944 i/g)
/dev/rwd0e: 16777528 sectors in 17754 cylinders of 15 tracks, 63 sectors
           8192.2MB in 56 cyl groups (320 c/g, 147.66MB/g, 18944 i/g)
/dev/rwd0f: 4193908 sectors in 4438 cylinders of 15 tracks, 63 sectors
           2047.8MB in 14 cyl groups (320 c/g, 147.66MB/g, 18944 i/g)
/dev/rwd0g: 18075012 sectors in 19127 cylinders of 15 tracks, 63 sectors
           8825.7MB in 60 cyl groups (328 c/g, 147.66MB/g, 18944 i/g)
/dev/wd0a on /mnt type ffs (rw, asynchronous, local, ctime=Thu Oct 6
16:38:01 2
005)
/dev/wd0g on /mnt/home type ffs (rw, asynchronous, local, nodev, nosuid,
ctime=T
hu Oct 6 16:38:01 2005)
/dev/wd0d on /mnt/tmp type ffs (rw, asynchronous, local, nodev, nosuid,
ctime=Th
u Oct 6 16:38:01 2005)
/dev/wd0f on /mnt/usr type ffs (rw, asynchronous, local, nodev, ctime=Thu
Oct 6
```

```
16:38:01 2005)
/dev/wd0e on /mnt/var type ffs (rw, asynchronous, local, nodev, nosuid,
ctime=Th
u Oct  6 16:38:01 2005)
```

Konfigurasi jaringan

```
Enter system hostname (short form, e.g. 'foo'): fw <enter>
```

```
Configure the network? [yes] <enter>
Available interfaces are: sis0.
Which one do you wish to initialize? (or 'done') [sis0] <enter>
Symbolic (host) name for sis0? [fw] Enter
IP address for sis0? (or 'dhcp') 192.168.0.254 <enter>
Netmask? [255.255.255.0] <enter>
No more interfaces to initalize.
DNS domain name? (e.g. 'bar.com') [my.domain] example.or.id <enter>
NS nameserver? (IP address or 'none') [none] 192.168.0.7 <enter>
Use the nameserver now? [yes] <enter>
Default route? (IP address, 'dhcp' or 'none') 192.168.0.1 <enter>
add net default: gateway 192.168.0.1
Edit hosts with ed? [no] <enter>
Do you want to do any manual network configuration? [no] <enter>
```

```
Password for root account? (will not echo) pAssW0rd <enter>
Password for root account? (again) pAssW0rd <enter>
```

Instalasi base system dan set yang lain

You will now specify the location and names of the install sets you want to load. You will be able to repeat this step until all of your sets have been successfully loaded. If you are not sure what sets to install, refer to the installation notes for details on the contents of each.

Sets can be located on a (m)ounted filesystem; a (c)drom, (d)isk or (t)ape device; or a (f)tp, (n)fs or (h)ttp server.

```
Where are the install sets? c <enter>
Available CD-ROMs are: cd0.
```

```
Available CD-ROMs are: cd0.
Which one contains the install media? (or 'done') [cd0] <enter>
Pathname to the sets? (or 'done') [3.7/i386] <enter>
```

The following sets are available. Enter a filename, 'all' to select all the sets, or 'done'. You may de-select a set by prepending a '-' to its name.

```
[X] bsd
[X] bsd.rd
[ ] bsd.mp
```

- base37.tgz
- etc37.tgz
- misc37.tgz
- comp37.tgz
- man37.tgz
- game37.tgz
- xbase37.tgz
- xetc37.tgz
- xshare37.tgz
- xfont37.tgz
- xserv37.tgz

File Name? (or 'done') [bsd.mp] -game37.tgz

The following sets are available. Enter a filename, 'all' to select all the sets, or 'done'. You may de-select a set by prepending a '-' to its name.

- bsd
- bsd.rd
- bsd.mp
- base37.tgz
- etc37.tgz
- misc37.tgz
- comp37.tgz
- man37.tgz
- game37.tgz
- xbase37.tgz
- xetc37.tgz
- xshare37.tgz
- xfont37.tgz
- xserv37.tgz

File Name? (or 'done') [done] <enter>

Ready to install sets? [yes] <enter>

Getting bsd ...

100%	*****	5030 KB	00:05
------	-------	---------	-------

Getting bsd.rd ...

100%	*****	4478 KB	00:05
------	-------	---------	-------

Getting base37.tgz ...

100%	*****	34337 KB	00:43
------	-------	----------	-------

Getting etc37.tgz ...

100%	*****	1636 KB	00:02
------	-------	---------	-------

Getting misc37.tgz ...

100%	*****	2222 KB	00:02
------	-------	---------	-------

Getting comp37.tgz ...

100%	*****	21606 KB	00:27
------	-------	----------	-------

Getting man37.tgz ...

100%	*****	7199 KB	00:59
------	-------	---------	-------

Sets can be located on a (m)ounted filesystem; a (c)drom, (d)isk or (t)ape

device; or a (f)tp, (n)fs or (h)ttp server.
Where are the install sets? (or 'done') [done] <enter>

Start sshd(8) by default? [yes] <enter>

Start ntpd(8) by default? [no] y <enter>

Change the default console to com0? [no] <enter>

Untuk timezone dapat dicocokkan dengan waktu setempat

```

Saving configuration files.....done.
Generating initial host.random file .....done.
What timezone are you in? ('?' for list) [Canada/Mountain] ? <enter>
Africa/      Chile/      GB-Eire     Israel      NZ-CHAT    Turkey
America/    Cuba       GMT         Jamaica    Navajo     UCT
Antarctica/ EET        GMT+0      Japan      PRC        US/
Arctic/     EST        GMT-0      Kwajalein  PST8PDT    UTC
Asia/       EST5EDT    GMT0       Libya      Pacific/   Universal
Atlantic/   Egypt     Greenwich  MET        Poland     W-SU
Australia/  Eire      HST        MST        Portugal   WET
Brazil/     Etc/      Hongkong   MST7MDT    ROC        Zulu
CET         Europe/   Iceland    Mexico/    ROK        posix/
CST6CDT    Factory  Indian/    Mideast/   Singapore  posixrules
Canada/    GB        Iran       NZ         SystemV/   right/
What timezone are you in? ('?' for list) [Canada/Mountain] Asia <enter>
What sub-timezone of 'Asia' are you in? ('?' for list) ? <enter>
Aden        Chungking  Kamchatka  Phnom_Penh Tbilisi
Almaty      Colombo   Karchi     Pontianak  Tehran
Amman       Dacca     Kashgar    Pyongyang  Tel_Aviv
Anadyr      Damascus  Katmandu   Qatar      Thimbu
Aqtau       Dhaka     Krasnoyarsk Qyzylorda  Thimphu
Aqtobe      Dili      Kuala_Lumpur Rangoon    Tokyo
Ashgabat    Dubai     Kuching    Riyadh
Ujung_Pandang
Ashkhabad   Dushanbe  Kuwait     Riyadh87   Ulaanbaatar
Baghdad     Gaza      Macao      Riyadh88   Ulan_Bator
Bahrain     Harbin    Macau      Riyadh89   Urumqi
Baku        Hong_Kong Magadan    Saigon     Vientiane
Bangkok     Hovd     Makassar   Sakhalin   Vladivostok
Beirut      Irkutsk   Manila     Samarkand  Yakutsk
Bishkek     Istanbul  Muscat     Seoul
Yekaterinburg
Brunei      Jakarta   Nicosia    Shanghai   Yerevan
Calcutta    Jayapura  Novosibirsk Singapore
Choibalsan  Jerusalem Omsk       Taipei
Chongqing   Kabul     Oral       Tashkent
What sub-timezone of 'Asia' are you in? ('?' for list) ? Jakarta <enter>
Setting local timezone to 'Asia/Jakarta'...done.

```

Making all device nodes...done.

```
Installing boot block...
boot: /mnt/boot
proto: /usr/mdec/biosboot
device: /dev/rwd0c
/usr/mdec/biosboot: entry point 0
proto bootblock size 512
/mnt/boot is 3 blocks x 16384 bytes
fs block shift 2; part offset 63; inode block 120, offset 14248
using MBR partition 3: type 166 (0xa6) offset 63 (0x3f)
done.
```

CONGRATULATIONS! Your OpenBSD install has been successfully completed!
To boot the new system, enter halt at the command prompt. Once the system has halted, reset the machine and boot from the disk.

```
# halt <enter>
syncing disks... done
```

The operating system has halted.
Please press any key to reboot.

Multiboot

Windows → OpenBSD → FreeBSD atau Linux

- Jika anda ingin dualboot antara Windows dan OpenBSD, installah Windows terlebih dahulu. Baik itu Windows 9x ataupun Windows NT-based (termasuk Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows 2003)
- Pastikan ukuran partisi pertama (C:\>) anda tidak lebih besar dari 7 GB. Karena partisi root dari OpenBSD, dimana kernel berada, harus bisa diakses di bagian partisi pertama dari hardisk yang ukurannya tidak boleh lebih besar dari 8 GB.
- Contoh kasus ini adalah instalasi Windows XP (dengan ukuran partisi pertama - C:\> sebesar 7 GB) + OpenBSD dengan menggunakan hardisk (IDE) yang berukuran 20 GB.
- Setelah selesai menginstall Windows, boot komputer anda dengan menggunakan CD instalasi OpenBSD. Kemudian tahap-tahap instalasi akan muncul seperti yang dijelaskan di atas.
- Perhatikan mulai dari bagian ini :

```
Available disks are: sd0 sd1 wd0.
Which one is the root disk? (or done) [done] wd0
Do you want to use *all* of wd0 for OpenBSD? [no]
```

Setting dan Konfigurasi

/etc/rc.conf

Post-Install

Berikut ini adalah hal-hal yang dilakukan sesudah proses Instalasi berhasil dilakukan.

- man afterboot

Bagi yang baru menggunakan OpenBSD disarankan untuk memaca manual afterboot

- Mengirimkan file dmesg (file yang berisi informasi hardware yang kita gunakan untuk menjalankan OpenBSD) dapat berguna bagi developer OpenBSD, baik untuk statistik maupun bugs yang mungkin ditemukan pada hardware-hardware tertentu.

```
$ dmesg | mail -s "subject mesin" dmesg@openbsd.org
```

- Bagaimana caranya mengakses CDROM ? merupakan salah satu pertanyaan yang sering muncul bagi yang baru menggunakan OpenBSD.

```
# mkdir /mnt/cdrom; mount -t cd9660 /dev/cd0a /mnt/cdrom
```

- Install source code OpenBSD

```
# cd /usr/src ; tar -xzvpf /mnt/cdrom/src.tar.gz  
# cd /usr/src ; tar -xzvpf /mnt/cdrom/srcsys.tar.gz
```

- Install Ports

```
# cd /usr ; tar -xzvpf ports.tar.gz
```

- sudo

Dianjurkan untuk tidak menggunakan user root secara langsung untuk memantain server. Kenapa ? Terlalu beresiko dan berbahaya, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung. Untuk itulah diciptakan sudo yang memungkinkan pendelegasian hak kepada user-user lain. Untuk mensetup sudo lakukan hal berikut ini :

```
# vi /etc/group  
wheel:root,ayam,monyet,buaya,kuya
```

```
#visudo  
%wheel ALL:ALL
```

Artinya memberikan akses superuser kepada user-user yang termasuk ke dalam group wheel melalui perintah sudo. Selanjutnya cara penggunaan sudo ini tidak terlalu sulit. Misalkan, buaya yang termasuk kedalam group wheel adalah user yang mempunyai hak setara dengan superuser. User buaya dapat melakukan perintah, katakanlah reboot melalui sudo ini dengan mengetikkan perintah `$ sudo reboot` Dengan contoh seperti di atas, sebelum perintah reboot dijalankan, user buaya terlebih dahulu harus mengisi password, yaitu password yang sama dengan password login buaya ke sistem.

Ports dan Packages

Ada dua metode yang disediakan untuk memudahkan proses instalasi dan pengaturan aplikasi/software/program di OpenBSD (juga varian BSD yang lainnya)

- Packages

Merupakan kumpulan file binari (hasil kompilasi) yang dibuat oleh para developer OpenBSD dengan menggunakan ports sebagai dasarnya. Jika anda membeli CD official OpenBSD, di dalamnya sudah disertakan package-package yang umumnya diperlukan. Biasanya ciri dari package di OpenBSD adalah file yang berekstensi `.tgz`. Perintah-perintah yang akan akrab sehubungan dengan package ini adalah Install package

```
# pkg_add -v packagenya.tgz
```

Option `-v` di atas artinya verbose, dimana proses instalasi package akan ditampilkan, dianjurkan untuk selalu menggunakan option ini, untuk memantau proses instalasi, dan pesan-pesan yang disertakan para developer di dalam package yang akan diinstall. Informasi package yang sudah terinstall di sistem

```
# pkg_info
```

Delete package

```
# pkg_delete namapackage
```

Selain itu kita juga dapat menginstall packages secara langsung dari internet.

untuk `csh`, `tcsh`

```
# setenv PKG_PATH ftp://ftp.openbsd.org/pub/OpenBSD/3.6/packages/i386/
```

untuk `ksh`, `bash`

```
# export PKG_PATH ftp://ftp.openbsd.org/pub/OpenBSD/3.6/packages/i386/
```

Contoh penggunaan

```
# pkg_add ${PKG_PATH}gimp-1.2.5.tgz
```

Agar dapat menginstall GIMP, kita juga perlu menginstall package-package lain, yang diperlukan agar GIMP dapat berfungsi dengan baik. Dan karena kita sudah mendefinisikan dimana lokasi package kita dengan cara di atas, maka perintah `pkg_add` akan secara otomatis mencari semua package-package lain yang diperlukan untuk menginstall GIMP

- Ports

```
# make search key=keyword  
# make fetch  
# make depends
```

```
# make build
# make install
# make package
# make clean
```

sekaligus

```
# make install clean
```

Update

Rata-rata pengguna BSD sudah cukup akrab untuk mengupdate sistem mereka dengan menggunakan cvsup. cvsup tidak tersedia di dalam base nya OpenBSD, untuk itu kita perlu menginstallnya terlebih dahulu.

```
# pkg_add -v
ftp://ftp.openbsd.org/pub/OpenBSD/3.7/packages/i386/cvsup-16.1g-no_x11.tgz
```

Proses update yang akan kita lakukan dalam contoh ini adalah proses update dari versi -RELEASE ke versi -STABLE.

stable-supfile

```
# Defaults that apply to all the collections
*default release=cvs
*default delete use-rel-suffix
*default umask=002
*default host=anoncvs3.usa.openbsd.org
*default base=/usr
*default prefix=/usr
*default tag=OPENBSD_3_7

#Repository yang tersedia
#OpenBSD-all
OpenBSD-src
OpenBSD-ports
#OpenBSD-www
#OpenBSD-x11
#OpenBSD-xf4
```

Perhatikan bagian `*default tag=OPENBSD_3_7` diatas. Bagian inilah yang akan menginformasikan kepada cvsup server bahwa source tree anda akan diupdate ke versi 3.7-STABLE. Jika di dalam supfile anda terdapat `*default tag=.`, artinya anda akan mengupdate source tree anda ke versi -CURRENT, versi yang sangat-sangat tidak dianjurkan untuk mesin yang memerlukan stabilitas tinggi.

```
# cvsup -g -L 2 stable-supfile
```

Perintah diatas akan melakukan proses update terhadap source tree system dan ports anda. Lama tidaknya proses diatas, tergantung koneksi yang anda miliki.

Kernel

Aplikasi tidak ada yang perlu di update

```
# cd /usr/ports
# ./out-of-date
Make sure your ports tree is up-to-date
Generating specs
Checking new package names
Recording old package names
Showing discrepancies
#
```

Aplikasi ada yang perlu di update, berdasarkan susunan ports yang baru saja di fetch

```
# ./out-of-date
Make sure your ports tree is up-to-date
Generating specs
Checking new package names
Recording old package names
Showing discrepancies
--- /tmp/outdated.dmwN17408/old Thu Aug 11 18:06:36 2005
+++ /tmp/outdated.dmwN17408/new Thu Aug 11 18:06:36 2005
@@ -1,9 +1,9 @@
-bash-3.0.16p0
-cvsup-16.1g-no_x11
-gettext-0.10.40p2
-libiconv-1.9.2
-lsof-4.69p0
-pico-4.9
-pine-4.62
-unzip-5.51
+bash-3.0.16p1
+cvsup-16.1h-no_x11
+gettext-0.10.40p3
+libiconv-1.9.2p1
+lsof-4.75
+pico-4.10
+pine-4.63
+unzip-5.52
  zip-2.3p0
#
```

```
# cp /bsd /bsd.old
# cd /usr/src/sys/arch/i386/conf
```

Tips : Untuk membuat kernel yang spesifik dengan hardware yang ada di box tersebut, selain dengan mengedit file `/usr/src/sys/arch/i386/conf/GENERIC` juga bisa menggunakan tool [dmassage](#) . Contoh penggunaan `dmassage` adalah sebagai berikut:

```
# cd /usr/src/sys/arch/i386/conf/  
# dmessage -s GENERIC >KERNELKU
```

lanjutkan dengan

```
# config KERNELKU  
Don't forget to run "make depend"  
If config tells you to make clean, do so before running make depend. [make  
clean && make depend]  
# cd /usr/src/sys/arch/i386/compile/GENERIC/  
# make depend && make  
# cp /usr/src/sys/arch/i386/compile/GENERIC/bsd /
```

Rebuilding the system

```
# cd /usr/src  
# find . -type l -name obj | xargs rm  
# make cleandir  
# rm -rf /usr/obj/*  
# make obj  
# cd /usr/src/etc  
# make DESTDIR=/ distrib-dirs  
# cd /usr/src  
# make build
```

Daemon

DNS

Bind/Named

djbdns

<http://experimental.bug.it/tarballs/djbdns.tar.gz>

Mail

Sendmail

Apache / Webserver

Virtual Host

SSL

```
# openssl genrsa -out /etc/ssl/private/server.key 1024
# openssl req -new -key /etc/ssl/private/server.key -out
/etc/ssl/private/server.csr
# openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in /etc/ssl/private/server.csr \
    -signkey /etc/ssl/private/server.key -out /etc/ssl/server.crt
```

File rc.conf

```
httpd_flags="-DSSL"      # for normal use: "" (or "-DSSL" after reading
ssl(8))
```

Start Apache+SSL

```
# apachectl startssl
```

chroot

Persiapan direktori untuk chroot, dengan catatan, webserver ini disiapkan untuk support PHP dan Perl

```
# mkdir -p /var/www/var/db
# mkdir -p /var/www/usr/bin
# mkdir -p /var/www/usr/lib
# mkdir -p /var/www/usr/libdata/perl5
# mkdir -p /var/www/usr/local/libdata/perl5
# mkdir -p /var/www/usr/libexec
# mkdir -p /var/www/etc
# mkdir -p /var/www/tmp
# chmod a+w /var/www/tmp
# chmod u+t /var/www/tmp
```

Perl

```
# cp /usr/bin/perl /var/www/usr/bin/
# cp /usr/lib/libc.so.34.1 /var/www/usr/lib/
# cp /usr/lib/libm.so.2.0 /var/www/usr/lib/
# cp /usr/lib/libperl.so.10.0 /var/www/usr/lib/
# cp /usr/lib/libutil.so.11.0 /var/www/usr/lib/
# cp /usr/libexec/ld.so /var/www/usr/libexec/
# cd /usr/libdata/perl5; tar cf - . | (cd /var/www/usr/libdata/perl5; tar
xfBp -)
# cd /usr/local/libdata/perl5; tar cf - . | (cd
/var/www/usr/local/libdata/perl5; tar xfBp -)
```

Untuk memeriksa apakah chroot berjalan dengan baik, install [MovableType](#)

PHP

Di dalam susunan ports OpenBSD terdapat dua macam versi PHP, yaitu PHP4 dan PHP5, dan rata-rata aplikasi web yang ada di ports yang menggunakan PHP, mensyaratkan untuk menggunakan PHP5. Karena itu disini juga akan digunakan PHP5. Kemungkinan masalah yang akan timbul adalah tidak kompatibelnya aplikasi web yang akan digunakan dengan PHP5.

```
# cd /usr/ports/www/php5; make install clean
```

Dengan metode instalasi di atas, secara default akan terinstall dua package yaitu php5-core dan php5-extension, seperti di bawah ini :

```
php5-core-5.0.5      server-side HTML-embedded scripting language
php5-extensions-5.0.5p0 informational package about PHP5 extensions
```

Untuk mengaktifkan PHP di webserver, lakukan hal-hal berikut, seperti terdapat di post-message nya PORTS

```
# /usr/local/sbin/phpxs -s
```

pastikan baris berikut terdapat di dalam file /var/www/conf/httpd.conf

```
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
```

Kopi file konfigurasi php (php.ini) dari direktori contoh

```
# cp /usr/local/share/examples/php5/php.ini-recommended
/var/www/conf/php.ini
```

```
edit file php.ini pada bagian
session.save_path = /tmp
```

Kemudian restart apache nya

```
# apachectl stop
```

```
# apachectl startssl
```

Catatan : karena kita menggunakan Apache dengan fitur SSL, kita tidak bisa langsung mengetikkan apachectl restart

Lalu bagaimana jika seandainya kita ingin PHP nya support mysql ? PHP5 yang baru saja kita install, dipisahkan dalam beberapa extension, coba perhatikan extension-extension yang sudah di build begitu kita melakukan perintah make install clean tadi

```
# ls /usr/ports/packages/i386/all/ | grep php5
php5-bz2-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-core-5.0.5.tgz
php5-curl-5.0.5p0.tgz
```

```
php5-dba-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-dbase-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-dbx-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-extensions-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-filepro-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-gd-5.0.5p2-no_x11.tgz
php5-gmp-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-imap-5.0.5p1.tgz
php5-ldap-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-mbstring-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-mcrypt-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-mhash-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-mysql-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-ncurses-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-odbc-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-pear-5.0.5.tgz
php5-pgsql-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-shmop-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-snmp-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-soap-5.0.5p1.tgz
php5-sqlite-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-sybase_ct-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-xmlrpc-5.0.5p0.tgz
php5-xsl-5.0.5p1.tgz
```

Jika kita ingin menambahkan ekstensi mysql, yang memungkinkan PHP5 untuk berinteraksi dengan MySQL, berarti kita harus menginstall dan mengaktifkan ekstensi PHP5-mysql

```
# pkg_add -v /usr/ports/packages/i386/all/php5-mysql-5.0.5p0.tgz
# /usr/local/sbin/phpxs -a mysql
```

```
bash-3.00# cp jhead /var/www/usr/local/bin/
bash-3.00# ldd jhead
jhead#58;
      Start      End          Type Ref Name
      00000000 00000000    exe   1   jhead
      03663000 2366a000    rlib  1   /usr/lib/libm.so.2.0
      08914000 2894c000    rlib  1   /usr/lib/libc.so.34.1
      0c0ec000 0c0ec000    rtld  1   /usr/libexec/ld.so
bash-3.00# cp /usr/lib/libm.so.2.0
bash-3.00# cp /usr/lib/libm.so.2.0 /var/www/usr/lib/
bash-3.00# cp /usr/libexec/ld.so /var/www/usr/libe
bash-3.00# mkdir /var/www/usr/libexec
bash-3.00# cp /usr/libexec/ld.so /var/www/usr/libexec/
bash-3.00# history | grep sysctl
 2078 sysctl kern.emul.freebsd=1
 2126 history | grep sysctl
bash-3.00# sysctl kern.emul.freebsd=0
kern.emul.freebsd: 1 -> 0
bash-3.00#
```

Untuk memeriksa apakah chroot berjalan dengan baik, install [Gallery](#)

Caching/Proxy

Squid

Transparent Proxy

FTP Server

Anonymous FTP

```
# adduser
Use option ``-silent'' if you don't want to see all warnings and questions.

Reading /etc/shells
Reading /etc/login.conf
Check /etc/master.passwd
Check /etc/group

Ok, let's go.
Don't worry about mistakes. I will give you the chance later to correct any
input.
Enter username []: ftp
Enter full name []: anonymous ftp
Enter shell csh false ksh nologin sh tcsh zsh [sh]: false
Uid [1002]: Enter
Login group ftp [ftp]: Enter
Login group is ``ftp''. Invite ftp into other groups: guest no
[no]: no
Login class auth-defaults auth-ftp-defaults daemon default staff
[default]: Enter
Enter password []: Enter
Set the password so that user cannot logon? (y/n) [n]: y

Name:      ftp
Password:  ****
Fullname:  anonymous ftp
Uid:      1002
Gid:      1002 (ftp)
Groups:    ftp
Login Class: default
HOME:     /home/ftp
Shell:     /usr/bin/false
OK? (y/n) [y]: y
Added user ``ftp''
Copy files from /etc/skel to /home/ftp
```

```
Add another user? (y/n) [y]: n
Goodbye!
```

FTP-only User

Tambahkan baris berikut di file `/etc/shells`

```
/usr/bin/false
```

Gunakan `/usr/bin/false` sebagai shell dari user yang hanya diizinkan untuk menggunakan FTP

File & Print Services

Samba

NFS

AFS

Database

MySQL

```
# pkg_add -v
ftp://ftp.openbsd.org/pub/OpenBSD/3.6/packages/i386/mysql-server-4.0.20.tgz
Adding
ftp://ftp.openbsd.org/pub/OpenBSD/3.6/packages/i386/mysql-server-4.0.20.tgz
Dependencies for mysql-server-4.0.20 resolve to: mysql-client-4.0.20,p5-DBD-
mysql-2.9004 (todo: mysql-client-4.0.20,p5-DBD-mysql-2.9004)
Adding mysql-client-4.0.20
Adding p5-DBD-mysql-2.9004
Dependencies for p5-DBD-mysql-2.9004 resolve to: p5-DBI-1.43,mysql-
client-4.0.20 (todo: p5-DBI-1.43)
Adding p5-DBI-1.43
Dependencies for p5-DBI-1.43 resolve to: p5-PLRPC-0.2018 (todo: p5-
PLRPC-0.2018)
Adding p5-PLRPC-0.2018
Dependencies for p5-PLRPC-0.2018 resolve to: p5-Net-Daemon-0.38 (todo: p5-
Net-Daemon-0.38)
Adding p5-Net-Daemon-0.38
====> Creating _mysql group for MySQL
====> Creating _mysql user for MySQL
Preparing db table
Preparing host table
Preparing user table
```

```
Preparing func table
Preparing tables_priv table
Preparing columns_priv table
Installing all prepared tables
050402 6:14:07 /usr/local/libexec/mysqld: Shutdown Complete
```

```
# /usr/local/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
# /usr/local/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h obsd3.securemarmot.com password 'new-password'
```

```
# /usr/local/bin/mysqld_safe &
[1] 5452
# Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /var/mysql
```

Agar mysql bisa diakses dari aplikasi web yang menggunakan sistem chroot, perlu ditambahkan : file /etc/rc.local

```
if [ -x /usr/local/bin/mysqld_safe ]; then
    echo -n " mysqld"
    /usr/local/bin/mysqld_safe --user=_mysql --log=/var/log/mysqld
    sleep 4
    rm -f /var/www/var/run/mysql/mysql.sock
    ln /var/run/mysql/mysql.sock /var/www/var/run/mysql/mysql.sock
fi
```

PostgreSQL

X-Windows

KDE

```
# pkg_add -v kdebase-3.4.tgz
```

KDM

```
# /usr/local/bin/genkdmconf
```

PWM

Network

Firewall

Contoh pf.conf from phoenix

-> phoenix-pf.conf

```
##### needed variables & their values #####
ext_if="rl0"
int_if="rl1"
wifi_if="rl2"
ipv6_if="gif0"
local_net="192.168.10.0/24"
unroutable='{ 127.0.0.0/8, 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16,
255.255.255.255/32 }'
tcp_services='{ 20, 21, 22, 25, 80, 110, 113, 143, 443, 993, 995, 6881,
5041, 5678, 12121, 32031, 50115, 51235 }'
udp_services='{ 53, 517, 518, 993, 995, 3306, 5000><5010 }'
dns_servers='{ 209.53.4.130, 209.53.4.150 }'
icmp_types='{ 8, 11 }'
irc='6667'

# cvs.openbsd.org
trusted_hosts='{ 202.51.227.12/32, 70.68.160.199/32, 24.80.109.23/32,
24.84.236.251/32, 142.58.101.25/32, 199.185.137.3/32, 216.232.85.96/32, 19
5.20.105.149/32, 213.133.115.5/32, 202.162.217.14/32, 195.20.105.149/32,
206.123.31.116/32, 64.71.128.84/32, 213.121.24.85/32 }'

set timeout { interval 10, frag 30 }
set timeout { tcp.first 120, tcp.opening 30, tcp.established 86400 }
set timeout { tcp.closing 900, tcp.finwait 45, tcp.closed 90 }
set timeout { udp.first 60, udp.single 30, udp.multiple 60 }
set timeout { icmp.first 20, icmp.error 10 }
set timeout { other.first 60, other.single 30, other.multiple 60 }
set timeout { adaptive.start 0, adaptive.end 0 }
set limit { states 10000, frags 5000 }
set loginterface none
set optimization normal
set block-policy return
set require-order yes
set fingerprints "/etc/pf.os"

table <authpf_users> persist

##### Ruled!
#####
scrub in on $ext_if all fragment reassemble no-df min-ttl 24 max-mss 1492
scrub out on $ext_if all fragment reassemble random-id no-df min-ttl 24 max-
mss 1492

##### Shaper!
```

```
#####  
#altq on $int_if priq bandwidth 2.5Mb queue {std_in, max_in, min_in}  
#     queue std_in priq(default)  
#     queue max_in      priority 15 priq(red)  
#     queue min_in      priority 0  
  
#altq on $ext_if priq bandwidth 800Kb queue {std_out, max_out, med_out,  
min_out}  
#     queue std_out      priq(default)  
#     queue max_out      priority 14 priq(red)  
#     queue med_out      priority 7  
#     queue min_out      priority 0  
  
##### Network Address Translation #####  
nat on $ext_if from 192.168.10.0/24 to any -> 142.179.115.60/32  
nat-anchor "authpf/*"  
  
## redirect ##  
rdr pass on $int_if proto tcp to port $irc -> 192.168.10.1 port 7667  
rdr pass on $int_if proto tcp to port ftp -> 127.0.0.1 port 8021  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 6881 ->  
192.168.10.3 port 6881  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 5041 ->  
192.168.10.3 port 5041  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 25 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 25  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 110 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 110  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 25 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 25  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 110 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 110  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.60/32 port 143 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 143  
  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 113 ->  
192.168.10.1 port 113  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 22 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 22  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 25 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 25  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 80 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 80  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 110 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 110  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 143 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 143  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 3306 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 3306  
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 5432 ->  
192.168.10.2 port 5432
```

```
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 995 ->
192.168.10.2 port 995
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to 142.179.115.215/32 port 993 ->
192.168.10.2 port 993

##### FILTERING #####

block log all

pass quick on { lo $int_if $ipv6_if }
pass quick on $ipv6_if inet6

antispoof quick for { lo $int_if }
antispoof quick for $ext_if inet

block drop in quick on $ext_if from $unroutable to any
block drop out quick on $ext_if from any to $unroutable

pass in on $int_if from $int_if:network to any keep state
pass out on $int_if from any to $int_if:network keep state

pass in on $ext_if inet proto {tcp,udp,icmp} from $trusted_hosts to any keep
state
pass in on $ext_if inet proto tcp from any to any port $tcp_services flags
S/SAFR keep state
pass in on $ext_if inet proto udp from any to any port $udp_services keep
state

pass out on $ext_if inet proto tcp from $ext_if to any flags S/SA
keep state
pass out on $ext_if inet proto {udp, icmp}from $ext_if to any keep state

anchor "snort2pf"

#for wifi

pass out quick on $wifi_if proto tcp from $wifi_if:network flags S/SA
modulate state
pass out quick on $wifi_if proto { udp, icmp } from $wifi_if:network
keep state

pass in quick on $wifi_if inet proto tcp from any to any port { bootps,
bootpc, ssh } flags S/SA keep state
pass in quick on $wifi_if inet proto udp from <authpf_users> to
$dns_servers port domain keep state

anchor "authpf/*" in on $wifi_if
anchor "authpf/*" out on $wifi_if
```

←- phoenix-pf.conf

Bandwith Limiter

IPV6

NTP (Network Time Protocol)

Server

```
# vi /etc/ntpd.conf
# $OpenBSD: ntpd.conf,v 1.7 2004/07/20 17:38:35 henning Exp $
# sample ntpd configuration file, see ntpd.conf(5)

# Addresses to listen on (ntpd does not listen by default)
#listen on *
listen on ::1

# sync to a single server
#server ntp.example.org

# use a random selection of 8 public stratum 2 servers
# see http://twiki.ntp.org/bin/view/Servers/NTPPoolServers
servers pool.ntp.org
```

```
# vi /etc/rc.conf.local
ntpd_flags= # enabled during install
```

Unix Client

```
# vi /etc/ntpd.conf
# $OpenBSD: ntpd.conf,v 1.7 2004/07/20 17:38:35 henning Exp $
# sample ntpd configuration file, see ntpd.conf(5)
# Addresses to listen on (ntpd does not listen by default)
#listen on *
# sync to a single server
#server ntp.example.org
server 192.168.1.20
# use a random selection of 8 public stratum 2 servers
# see http://twiki.ntp.org/bin/view/Servers/NTPPoolServers
#servers pool.ntp.org
```

```
# vi /etc/rc.conf.local
ntpd_flags= # enabled during install
```

Windows Client

```
C:\>net time /setsntp:192.168.1.20
The command completed successfully.
C:\>net stop w32time
The Windows Time service is stopping.
The Windows Time service was stopped successfully.
C:\>net start w32time
The Windows Time service is starting.
The Windows Time service was started successfully.
C:\>net time /querysnTP
The current SNTP value is: 192.168.1.20
The command completed successfully.
```

Check konfigurasi

```
$ grep ntpd daemon
May 22 17:23:15 obsd3 ntpd[29943]: adjusting local clock by 0.175522s
May 22 18:44:44 obsd3 ntpd[14662]: adjusting local clock by 0.184475s
May 22 19:42:26 obsd3 ntpd[14662]: adjusting local clock by 0.159438s
May 22 23:08:08 obsd3 ntpd[14662]: adjusting local clock by 0.185314s
May 23 00:19:29 obsd3 ntpd[14662]: adjusting local clock by 0.158105s
May 23 17:55:48 obsd3 ntpd[31680]: adjusting local clock by -0.921275s
May 23 17:59:07 obsd3 ntpd[31680]: adjusting local clock by -0.778339s
May 23 18:01:12 obsd3 ntpd[31680]: adjusting local clock by -0.297160s
etc...
```

Filosofi

- **Kenapa Mailing List OpenBSD sangat tidak bersahabat/ramah ?**
- **Kenapa OpenBSD tidak mempunyai journaling file sistem ?**
- **Kenapa IPF tidak ada lagi di OpenBSD ?**
- **Kenapa versi BIND yang disertakan di OpenBSD sangat tua ?**
- **Saya baru saja melakukan scanning dengan menggunakan nmap terhadap OpenBSD yang baru saja saya install, dan yang mengejutkan adalah, saya mendapatkan [apapun daemونها] aktif !**
- **Kenapa OpenBSD menyertakan software-software seperti Sendmail dan BIND yang jelas-jelas diketahui tidak secure ?**
- **Kenapa website www.openbsd.org menggunakan Solaris ?**
- **Saya mempunyai usulan ! Kenapa para developer tidak mendengarkan usul saya ?**

— [Hengky Anwar](#) 2005/06/11 03:20

1)

<http://openbsd.cbn.net.id/faq/faq3.html#ISO>

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