

ABSTRACT

Although internet coverage in Indonesia is now relatively evenly distributed, integrating the presence machine centrally in government agencies is still constrained by the limited availability of Public IPv4 which is used as a cloud server identity. Meanwhile, to build a network infrastructure based on a Virtual Private Network (VPN), besides requiring Public IPv4, it also requires time, bandwidth, and relatively large costs.

This study aims to build a presence system so that it can be integrated online with the Reverse SSH Port Forwarding method. In contrast to the use of conventional Public IPv4 which can only accommodate one presenter machine manager, with this method every single SSH server that has a Public IPv4 is expected to be able to serve tunneling to many cloud servers. The results of this study were then tested using the System Usability Scale (SUS).

This research has produced a system in the form of a proxy server and a Siprestasi application. Attempt integration of the presence machine into the Siprestasi application via reverse SSH Port Forwarding shows that the proxy server successfully created an SSH tunnel that is used for communication between the presence machine and the virtual server. Monitoring the use of proxy servers by 5 (five) virtual servers for 8 (eight) hours produces 32ms latency (very good), Jitter ± 20 ms (good), and 0% packet loss (very good). The load testing simulation on the proxy server accessed by 50 virtual users for each virtual server produces a 32ms latency value (very good). The application of Performance is also able to meet the functional needs that have been made. Evaluation using the System Usability Scale (SUS) produces a value of 84.17 which means that the application is effective, efficient and satisfying for the user.

Keywords - cloud computing, cloud server, integration, staffing, presence, public IP, Reverse SSH Port Forwarding, System Usage Scale.

INTISARI

Meskipun *coverage* internet di Indonesia saat ini sudah relatif merata, namun mengintegrasikan mesin presensi secara terpusat di instansi pemerintah masih terkendala oleh terbatasnya ketersediaan IPv4 Publik yang digunakan sebagai identitas *cloud server*. Sedangkan untuk membangun infrastruktur jaringan berbasis *Virtual Private Network* (VPN), selain dibutuhkan IPv4 Publik, juga dibutuhkan waktu, *bandwith*, serta biaya yang relatif besar.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membangun sistem presensi agar dapat terintegrasi secara *online* dengan metode *Reverse SSH Port Forwarding*. Berbeda dengan penggunaan IPv4 Publik konvensional yang hanya dapat mengakomodasi satu server pengelola mesin presensi, dengan metode ini setiap satu server SSH yang memiliki IPv4 Publik diharapkan dapat melakukan melayani *tunneling* hingga banyak *cloud server*. Hasil dari penelitian ini kemudian diuji menggunakan *System Usability Scale* (SUS).

Penelitian ini telah menghasilkan sistem berupa server *proxy* dan aplikasi Siprestasi. Percobaan integrasi mesin presensi ke aplikasi Siprestasi melalui *reverse SSH Port Forwarding* menunjukkan server *proxy* berhasil membuat *tunnel* SSH yang digunakan untuk komunikasi antara mesin presensi dengan server virtual. Pemantauan terhadap pemanfaatan server *proxy* oleh 5 (lima) server *virtual* selama 8 (delapan) jam menghasilkan nilai *latency* 32ms (sangat baik), *Jitter* ± 20 ms (baik), dan *Packet loss* 0% (sangat baik). Adapun simulasi pengujian beban pada server *proxy* diakses oleh 50 *virtual users* untuk masing-masing server virtual menghasilkan nilai *latency* 32ms (sangat baik). Aplikasi Siprestasi juga sudah dapat memenuhi kebutuhan fungsional yang telah dibuat. Evaluasi menggunakan *System Usability Scale* (SUS) menghasilkan nilai 84,17 yang berarti bahwa aplikasi tersebut efektif, efisien dan memuaskan bagi pengguna.

Kata kunci -- *cloud computing, cloud server, integrasi, kepegawaian, presensi, public IP, Reverse SSH Port Forwarding, System Usability Scale.*