MODUL 1

KONSEP PROTOKOL







Setelah mengikuti modul ini dengan seksama, peserta diharapkan mampu :

- Menjelaskan Model Referensi OSI.
- Menjelaskan Proses Enkapsulasi dan Dekapsulasi.
- Menjelaskan Fungsi Setiap Layer.
- Menjelaskan Model TCP/IP Protocol Suite.
- Menyebutkan Protokol pada Setiap Layer.







- Model Referensi OSI
 - Layer pada Model Referensi OSI
 - Proses Enkapsulasi dan Dekapsulasi
 - Fungsi Layer
- Model TCP/IP Protocol Suite
 - Layer pada Model TCP/IP Protocol Suite
 - Protokol pada Layer TCP/IP



Model Referensi OSI



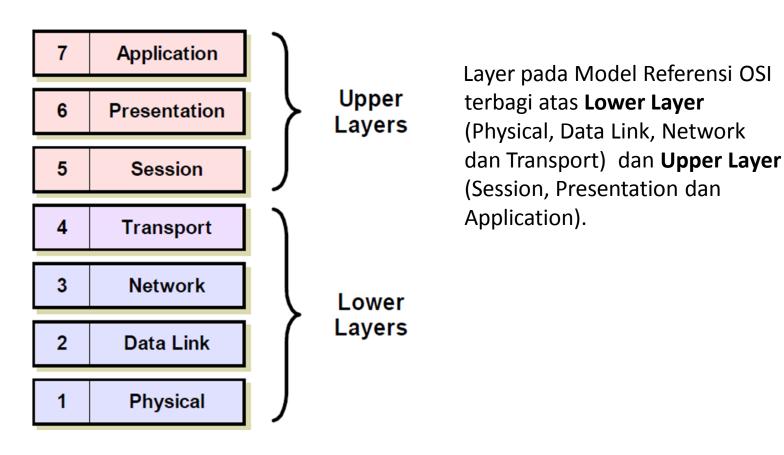
Model Referensi OSI dikembangkan oleh ISO sebagai kerangka standar bersifat open (terbuka) yang digunakan untuk komunikasi di dalam jaringan antar sistem/perangkat dari vendor yang berbeda.

Model Referensi OSI merupakan framework untuk mendesain sistem jaringan komputer yang terbagi menjadi 7 layer.

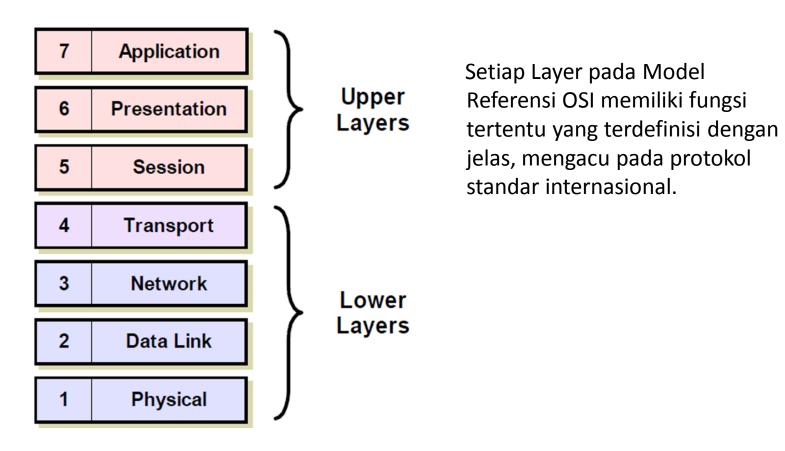
OSI = Open System Interconnection

ISO = International Organization for Standardization

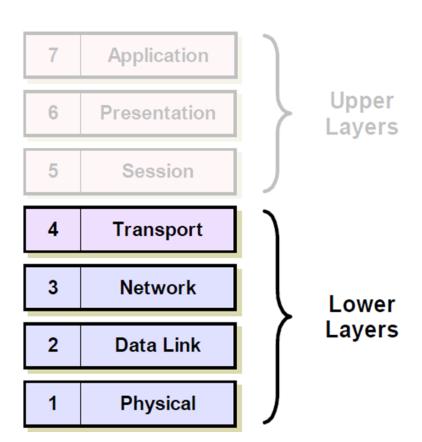






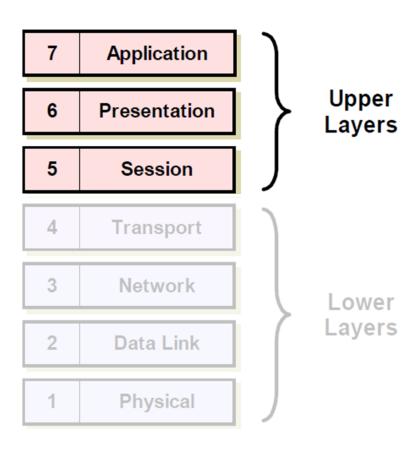






Lower Layer (Physical, Data Link, Network dan Transport) umumnya terkait dengan format, pengkodean dan pengiriman data via network. Lower layer bisa diterapkan pada hardware dan software. Proses transisi HW ke SW terjadi dari layer-1 ke layer-4.





Upper Layer (Session, Presentation dan Application) terkait dengan interaksi ke user yang diterapkan pada software aplikasi yang berjalan pada komputer atau hardware lain.

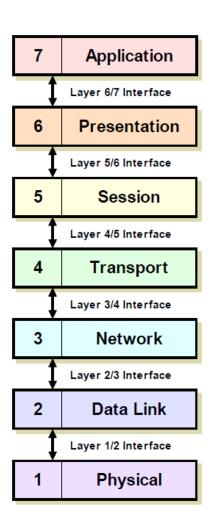


Komunikasi pada Model Referensi OSI

- Salah satu tujuannya adalah menerapkan interkoneksi dari berbagai layer yang berbeda.
- Mekanisme untuk komunikasi antar layer yang berdekatan dalam perangkat yang sama pada model referensi OSI digunakan istilah interface.
- Sekumpulan aturan, instruksi dan/atau prosedur komunikasi antar elemen hardware atau software pada layer yang sama dari suatu perangkat berbeda dalam suatu jaringan disebut protokol.



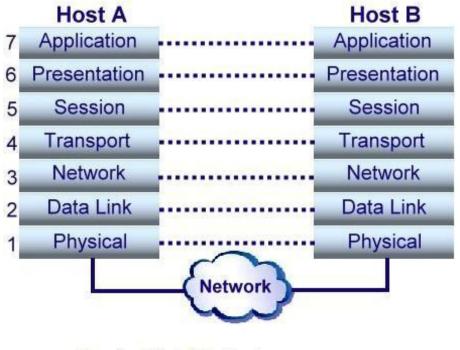
Komunikasi Vertikal



 Komunikasi vertikal dilakukan setiap kali ada paket data yang dikirim dari upper layer menuju ke lower layer atau diterima dari lower layer menuju ke upper layer pada perangkat yang sama, sehingga tiap layer akan menjadi interface bagi layer yang berdekatan.



Komunikasi Horizontal

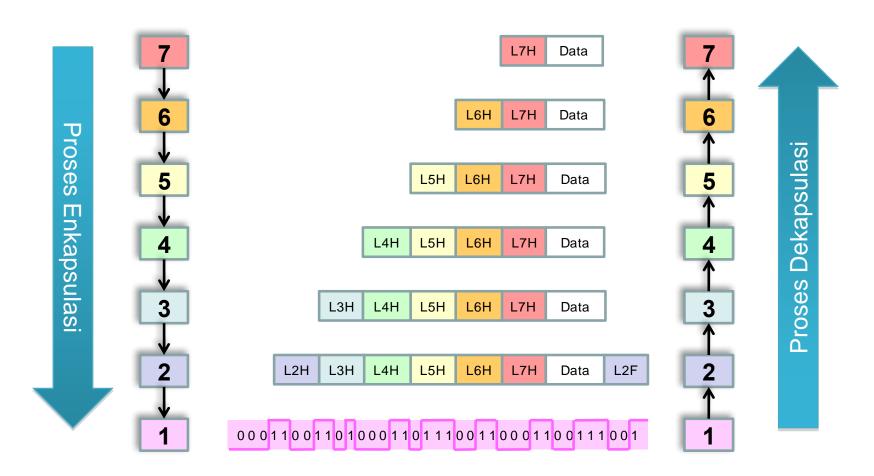


 Komunikasi horizontal dilakukan antara proses yang berjalan pada layer yang sama pada model referensi OSI.

Physical Link (Medium)
Logical Link (Peer to Peer Protocol)



Proses Enkapsulasi-Dekapsulasi



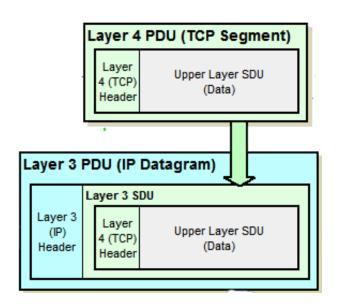


Protokol Data Unit (PDU)

- Protokol adalah aturan komunikasi antara proses-proses yang berjalan pada layer yang sama dalam model referensi OSI. Pada setiap layer, kecuali layer satu, komunikasi membentuk message yang dikirim antara unsur-unsur software yang sesuai pada dua atau beberapa perangkat.
- Message ini adalah mekanisme yang digunakan untuk komunikasi antar protokol, karena itu disebut Protocol Data Unit (PDU).
- Setiap PDU mempunyai format khusus sesuai dengan ketentuan dari protokol tersebut.



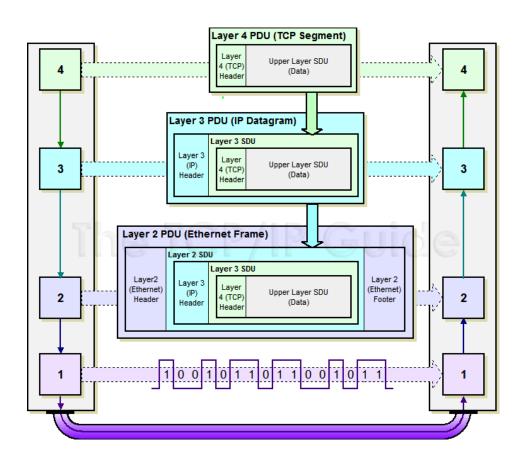
Service Data Unit (SDU)



- PDU pada setiap layer N tertentu, merupakan sebuah message lengkap yang menjalankan protokol pada layer tersebut.
- PDU layer N diteruskan ke layer N-1 yang ada di bawahnya, dijadikan sebagai data oleh protokol di layer N-1 dan dianggap sebagai service.
- PDU pada layer N disebut sebagai Service
 Data Unit (SDU) pada layer N-1.



Enkapsulasi-Dekapsulasi PDU dan SDU





Enkapsulasi PDU dan SDU

- Pada slide sebelumnya dijelaskan bagaimana PDU dan SDU pada model OSI dibuat dan di-enkapsulasi.
- Segmen TCP sebagai PDU pada layer-4 akan menjadi SDU pada layer-3, selanjutnya di-enkapsulasi menjadi PDU layer-3 dengan menambahkan header IP.
- PDU pada layer-3 akan menjadi payload frame ethernet (SDU layer-2).
- PDU layer-2 terdiri dari header ethernet, SDU layer-2 (IP datagram) ditambah dengan footer ethernet.

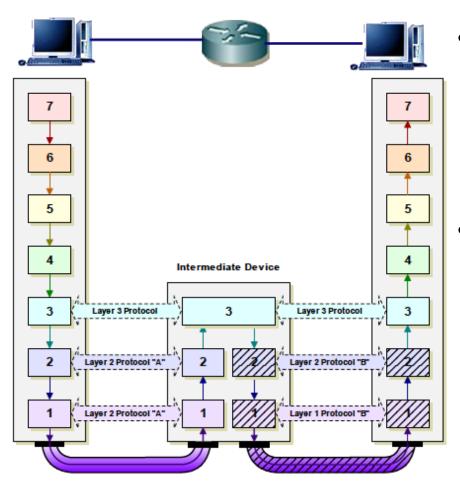


Dekapsulasi PDU dan SDU

- Di sisi penerima, perangkat mengurai IP datagram dengan menghilangkan header dan footer ethernet kemudian meneruskannya ke layer 3.
- Software IP mengurai segmen TCP dengan menghapus header IP dan meneruskannya ke software TCP.

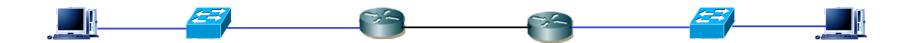


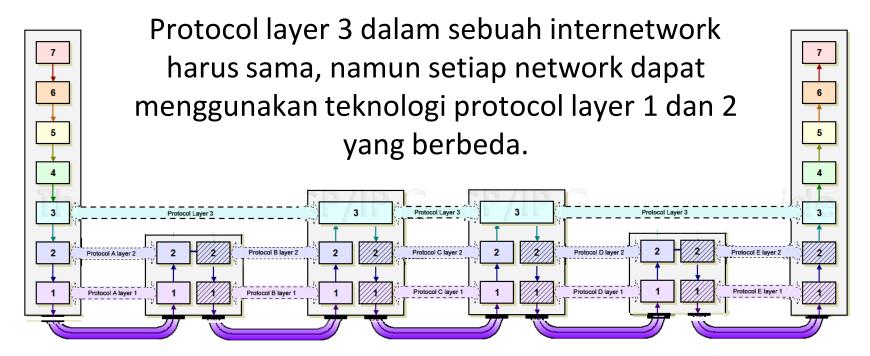
Message Routing



- Dalam model OSI, proses
 routing terjadi jika data tidak
 dikirim langsung dari pengirim
 menuju penerima tetapi via
 intermediate device.
- Post of the second person of the second person of the second of the seco

Message Routing







Fungsi Layer

| Group | # | Layer Name | Key Responsibilities | Data Type Handled | Scope | Common Proto- cols and Technologies |
|--------|---|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| | 1 | Physical | Encoding and Signaling; Physical Data Trans- mission; Hardware Specifications; Topology and Design | Bits | Electrical or light signals sent between local devices | (Physical layers of most of the technol- ogies listed for the data link layer) |
| Lower | 2 | Data Link | Logical Link Control; Media Access Control; Data Framing; Addressing; Error Detection and Handling; Defining Requirements of Physical Layer | Frames | Low-level data messages between local devices | IEEE 802.2 LLC, Ethernet Family; Token Ring; FDDI and CDDI; IEEE 802.11 (WLAN, Wi- Fi); HomePNA; HomeRF; ATM; SLIP and PPP |
| Layers | 3 | Network | Logical Addressing; Routing; Datagram Encap- sulation; Fragmentation and Reassembly; Error Handling and Diagnostics | Datagrams / Packets | Messages between local or remote devices | IP; IPv8; IP NAT; IPsec; Mobile IP; ICMP; IPX; DLC; PLP; Routing protocols such as RIP and BGP |
| | 4 | Transport | Process-Level Addressing; Multiplexing/Demulti- plexing; Connections; Segmentation and Reassembly; Acknowledgments and Retransmissions; Flow Control | Datagrams / Segments | Communi- cation between software processes | TCP and UDP; SPX; NetBEUI/NBF |



Fungsi Layer

| Group | # | Layer Name | Key Responsibilities | Data Type Handled | Scope | Common Proto- cols and Technologies |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| | 5 | Session | Session Establishment, Management and Termination | Sessions | Sessions between local or remote devices | NetBIOS, Sockets, Named Pipes, RPC |
| Upper Layers | 6 | Presen- tation | Data Translation; Compression and Encryption | Encoded User Data | Application data representa- tions | SSL; Shells and Redirectors; MIME |
| | 7 | Appli- cation | User Application Services | User Data | Application data | DNS; NFS; BOOTP; DHCP; SNMP; RMON; FTP; TFTP; SMTP; POP3; IMAP; NNTP; HTTP; Telnet |



Model TCP/IP Protocol Suite



Arsitektur Model TCP/IP

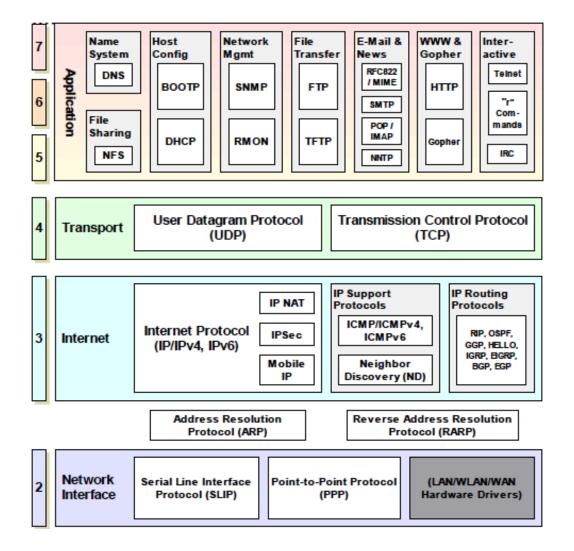
- Pengembang TCP/IP membuat model sendiri untuk menjelaskan komponen dan fungsinya.
- Model TCP/IP disebut juga :
 - Model DARPA (sebuah lembaga yang sebagian besar bertanggung jawab dalam mengembangkan TCP/IP).
 - Model DOD (Department of Defence).
- TCP/IP menggunakan 4 Layer yang mirip fungsinya dengan layer OSI.



Arsitektur Model TCP/IP

| 7 | Application | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| 6 | Presentation | Application |
| 5 | Session | |
| | | |
| 4 | Transport | (Host-to-Host) Transport |
| | | |
| 3 | Network | Internet |
| | | |
| 2 | Data Link | Network Interface |
| 1 | Physical | (Hardware) |
| | OSI Model | TCP/IP Model |







TCP/IP Protocols: Network Interface Layer (OSI Layer 2)

| Protocol Name | Protocol Abbr. | Description |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP) | SLIP | Provides basic TCP/IP functionality by creating a layer- two connection between two devices over a serial line. |
| Point-to-Point Protocol | PPP | Provides layer-two connectivity like SLIP, but is much more sophisticated and capable. PPP is itself a suite of protocols ("sub-protocols" if you will) that allow for functions such as authentication, data encapsulation, encryption and aggregation, facilitating TCP/IP operation over WAN links. |

TCP/IP Protocols: Network Interface/Network Layer ("OSI Layer 2/3")

| Protocol Name | Protocol Abbr. | Description |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Address Resolution Protocol | ARP | Used to map layer three IP addresses to layer two physical network addresses. |
| Reverse Address Resolution Protocol | RARP | Determines the layer three address of a machine from its layer two address. Now mostly superseded by BOOTP and DHCP. |



TCP/IP Protocols: Network Layer (OSI Layer 3)

| Protocol Name | Protocol Abbr. | Description |
|--|---|--|
| Internet Protocol, Internet Protocol Version 6 | IP, IPv6 | Provides encapsulation and connectionless delivery of transport layer messages over a TCP/IP network. Also responsible for addressing and routing functions. |
| IP Network Address Translation | IP NAT | Allows addresses on a private network to be automati- cally translated to different addresses on a public network, providing address sharing and security benefits. (Note that some people don't consider IP NAT to be a protocol in the strict sense of that word.) |
| IP Security | IPSec | A set of IP-related protocols that improve the security of IP transmissions. |
| Internet Protocol Mobility Support | Mobile IP | Resolves certain problems with IP associated with mobile devices. |
| Internet Control Message Protocol | ICMP/ ICMPv4, ICMPv6 | A "support protocol" for IP and IPv6 that provides error- reporting and information request-and-reply capabilities to hosts. |
| Neighbor Discovery Protocol | ND | A new "support protocol" for IPv8 that includes several functions performed by ARP and ICMP in conventional IP. |
| Routing Information Protocol, Open Shortest Path First, Gateway-to-Gateway Protocol, HELLO Protocol, Interior Gateway Routing Protocol, Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol, Border Gateway Protocol, Exterior Gateway Protocol | RIP, OSPF, GGP, HELLO, IGRP, EIGRP, BGP, EGP | Protocols used to support the routing of IP datagrams and the exchange of routing information. |



TCP/IP Protocols: Host-to-Host Transport Layer (OSI Layer 4)

| Protocol Name | Protocol Abbr. | Description |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Transmission Control Protocol | TCP | The main transport layer protocol for TCP/IP. Establishes and manages connections between devices and ensures reliable and flow-controlled delivery of data using IP. |
| User Datagram Protocol | UDP | A transport protocol that can be considered a "severely stripped-down" version of TCP. It is used to send data in a simple way between application processes, without the many reliability and flow management features of TCP, but often with greater efficiency. |



TCP/IP Protocols: Application Layer (OSI Layer 5/6/7) (1 of 2)

| Protocol Name | Protocol Abbr. | Description |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Domain Name System | DNS | Provides the ability to refer to IP devices using names instead of just numerical IP addresses. Allows machines to resolve these names into their corresponding IP addresses. |
| Network File System | NFS | Allows files to be shared seamlessly across TCP/IP networks. |
| Bootstrap Protocol | воотр | Developed to address some of the issues with RARP and used in a similar manner: to allow the configuration of a TCP/IP device at startup. Generally superseded by DHCP. |
| Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol | DHCP | A complete protocol for configuring TCP/IP devices and managing IP addresses. The successor to RARP and BOOTP, it includes numerous features and capabilities. |
| Simple Network Management Protocol | SNMP | A full-featured protocol for remote management of networks and devices. |
| Remote Monitoring | RMON | A diagnostic "protocol" (really a part of SNMP) used for remote monitoring of network devices. |
| File Transfer Protocol, Trivial File Transfer Protocol | FTP, TFTP | Protocols designed to permit the transfer of all types of files from one device to another. |

TCP/IP Protocols: Application Layer (OSI Layer 5/6/7) (2 of 2)

| Protocol Name | Protocol Abbr. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| RFC 822, Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Post Office Protocol, Internet Message Access Protocol | RFC 822, MIME, SMTP, POP, IMAP | Protocols that define the formatting, delivery and storage of electronic mail messages on TCP/IP networks. |
| Network News Transfer Protocol | NNTP | Enables the operation of the Usenet online community by transferring Usenet news messages between hosts. |
| Hypertext Transfer Protocol | HTTP | Transfers hypertext documents between hosts; implements the World Wide Web. |
| Gopher Protocol | Gopher | An older document retrieval protocol, now largely replaced by the World Wide Web. |
| Telnet Protocol | Telnet | Allows a user on one machine to establish a remote terminal session on another. |
| Berkeley "r" Commands | _ | Permit commands and operations on one machine to be performed on another. |
| Internet Relay Chat | IRC | Allows real-time chat between TCP/IP users. |
| Administration and Trouble- shooting Utilities and Protocols | _ | A collection of software tools that allows administrators to manage, configure and troubleshoot TCP/IP internetworks. |



Daftar Pustaka

Charles M. Kozierok, The TCP/IP Guide, a comprehensive illustrated, Internet Protocol Reference, Copyright © 2001-2005.



Soal Latihan



KERJAKAN SOAL LATIHAN BERIKUT INI DENGAN TELITI

- 1. Pada layer OSI apakah logical path dibuat antara dua system host?
- A. Session
- B. Transport
- C. Network
- D. Data Link
- E. Physical
- 2. Berdasarkan OSI model, pada layer apakah WAN beroperasi? (Pilih 2.)
- A. Application Layer
- B. Session Layer
- C. Transport Layer
- D. Network Layer
- E. Datalink Layer
- F. Physical Layer



- 3. Transformasi bit-bit data ke signal electromagnetic adalah fungsi dari layer:
- A. Transport
- B. Application
- C. Network
- D. Physical
- 4. Protokol Data Unit (PDU) yang telah dienkapsulasi di layer Data Link model OSI disebut....
- A. Packet
- B. Frame
- C. Segment
- D. Bit



- 5. Teknologi WAN termasuk ke kategori layer berapa pada OSI Model ? (Pilih 2 jawaban)
- A. Physical Layer
- B. Network Layer
- C. Session Layer
- D. Data link Layer
- E. Transport Layer
- 6. Pada model TCP/IP, layer mana yang sesuai atau sama dengan Network layer pada OSI Model ?
- A. Application
- B. Host to Host
- C. Internet
- D. Network Access
- 7. Protocol Data Unit (PDU) pada layer transport disebut
- A. Segment
- B. Frame
- C. TCP
- D. UDP



- 8. Protokol Data Unit (PDU) yang telah dienkapsulasi di Layer Network disebut...
- A. Frame
- B. Packet
- C. Segment
- D. Bit
- 9. Logical address berada di OSI layer
- A. Network
- B. Data link
- C. Transport
- D. Presentation
- 10. Manakah layer pada OSI model yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pengiriman yang reliable ?
- A. Application
- B. Presentation
- C. Session
- D. Transport
- E. Network



- 11. UDP dan TCP termasuk dalam layer..... dalam model OSI
- A. Application
- B. Network
- C. Transport
- D. Internet
- 12. Teknik yang digunakan oleh layer-layer protokol dengan cara menghapus informasi header disebut....
- A. Decapsulation
- B. Encapsulation
- C. Compression
- D. Encryption
- 13. Perangkat Sistem Gateway antar jaringan intranet dan internet bekerja sampai layer pada OSI layer
- A. Network
- B. Data link
- C. Application
- D. Transport



- 14. Kabel UTP dan Coax termasuk Layer berapa model OSI?
- A. Layer 4
- B. Layer 3
- C. Layer 2
- D. Layer 1
- 15. Urutan proses decapsulation pada protocol TCP/IP adalah:
- A. bit, frame, packet, segment, data stream
- B. packet, data stream, segment, frame, bit
- C. bit, frame, segment, data stream, packet
- D. data stream, segment, packet, frame, bit
- 16. Jika troubleshooting pada layer physical protocol OSI termasuk dalam pencarian hal berikut ini (pilih 2 jawaban) :
- A. Pengecekan logical address
- B. Pengecekan pin-pin pada konektor
- C. Pengecekan level signal elektrik
- D. Pengecekan fullduplex dan halfduplex pada interface





