



## Autonomous Networking a.y. 22-23

### *Homework 1: Report*

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## 1 Introduction

This homework requires us to implement the Q-Learning algorithm presented in the paper “A Q-Learning-Based Topology-Aware Routing Protocol for Flying Ad Hoc Networks” by Arafat and Moh. The paper presents a location-based routing which not only utilizes the information of single-hop neighbors but also uses the information of two-hop neighbors.



## 2 Models

### 2.1 Q-Learning and UAVs

Q-learning can be used to design intelligent control policies for unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), also known as drones. For example, a Q-learning algorithm could be used to teach a drone to navigate through an unknown environment and avoid obstacles. In this case, we train the model to let the agents learn what are the best drones to relay the packets to based on their two-hop neighbors.

The one-hop neighbors are the drones that are within the communication range of the current drone, and the two-hop neighbors are the drones that are within the communication range of the one-hop neighbors. This allows the drones to make decisions based on the information they have about their neighbors, and the information they have about their neighbors' neighbors thus making the decisions more informed. That's because maybe the best drone to relay to is near the first hop neighbor.

### 2.2 QTAR

The algorithm proposed in the paper “A Q-Learning-Based Topology-Aware Routing Protocol for Flying Ad Hoc Networks” by Arafat and Moh is called QTAR. QTAR not only utilizes the information of single-hop neighbors but also uses the information of two-hop neighbors. The authors believe that this method improves the path discovery process, reduces the time required for calculating routes and improves the selection of the next-hop node. Although this technique increases routing overhead and system complexity. QTAR considers information such as delay, speed, and energy when selecting next-hop node. Moreover, QTAR provides a technique for calculating the link lifetime to estimate the Hello interval and the link holding time. The link holding time is In this protocol, Q-Learning factors such as learning rate and reward factor are adaptively determined with regard to network conditions. For simplicity, this implementation uses a 2D environment instead of a 3D environment as proposed in the paper.



## 3 Experiments

### 3.1 Implementation

For the implementation of the QTAR algorithm, we had to make some changes to the simulator.

#### 3.1.1 Hello Packet

As far as concerns the **Hello Packet**, we made the following changes:

- **Link holding timer**: the time after which a link is considered broken.
- **Sequence number**: the sequence number of the packet. This is used to check if a packet is a duplicate or not. We discarded this part from the paper because it will never happen in this simulator
- **One-hop neighbors**: each drone will attach to the hello packet its list of one-hop neighbors. This is used to update the list of two-hop neighbors of the other drones.
- **Two-hop neighbors**: each drone will attach to the hello packet its list of two-hop neighbors.

#### 3.1.2 Drone

As far as concerns the **Drone**, we made the following changes:

- **Speed**: the speed of the drone. This is used to move the drone in the environment. We modified it making it random at initialization.
- **Hello interval**: the time between two hello packets.
- **Link holding timer**: the time after which a link is considered broken.
- **Distance between the drones**: a list of the distances with the other drones and the time at which the distance was measured.
- **One-hop neighbors**: the list of one-hop neighbors of the drone.
- **Two-hop neighbors**: the list of two-hop neighbors of the drone.
- **Old one-hop neighbors**: the list of one-hop neighbors of the drone at the previous time step.
- **Residual energy**: the residual energy of the drone. The drones will lose energy during the simulation.



### 3.1.3 Utilities

In the utilities, we added some functions that measure:

- **Delay between two drones:** the time between the moment a packet is sent and the moment it is received. This is 1 second when the drones is at the max distance (distance = communication range) and 0 when the drones is at the min distance (distance = 0).
- **One hop speed:** this is the ratio between the distance from the  $i$ -th neighbor drone and the delay.
- **Two hop delay:** this is the ratio between the distance from the  $i$ -th neighbor drone and the sum delay of the two path segments (one hop delay and two hop delay).
- **Required speed:** the speed required to reach the destination in the time required to reach the destination.

### 3.1.4 Routing

We made two classes, AdvancedRouting and QTARRouting, in which the latter inherits the former in order to implement the Algorithm 1 and the Algorithm 2 of the paper. In the AdvancedRouting class, we implement the exchange of Hello Packets between the drones and the construction of the topology. In the QTARRouting class, we implement the reward function and the states and actions of the drones. Furthermore, in the QTARRouting class, we take as action the best drone to relay to.

- **Exchange hello packets:** the drones will exchange hello packets with their neighbors.
- **Process hello packets:** the drones will process the hello packets received from their neighbors.
- **Reward function:** the reward function is the same as the one proposed in the paper.
- **States and actions:** the states and actions are the same as the ones proposed in the paper.

## 3.2 Results



## **4 Conclusions**

Summarize your results and your findings.



## Contributions

Each student in the group is required to state their contribution to the homework.

**Student Name**   contribution

**Student Name**   contribution

**Student Name**   contribution