



# OUTLINES

---

Pendahuluan

01



03

Uji Coba dan Evaluasi

Metode Modifikasi

02



04

Kesimpulan dan Saran

The background is a dark navy blue. It features several decorative elements: a large, light blue gear outline in the bottom left corner; a smaller, solid light blue gear with a circular arrow around it at the top center; a solid light blue gear with a circular arrow around it in the bottom right corner; and various horizontal and vertical lines in white and light blue at the top left and top right. A large, solid light blue rectangle is centered on the slide.

# PENDAHULUAN



# ADHOC ON-DEMAND DISTANCE VECTOR

AODV merupakan perpaduan antara DSR dan DSDV. AODV mengambil karakteristik DSR yaitu melakukan route discovery bila dibutuhkan. Perbedaan AODV dan DSR adalah AODV menggunakan routing table tradisional yaitu satu entri per tujuan [2].

AODV sendiri mempunyai 2 fase utama, yaitu Route Discovery dan Route Maintenance. Pada setiap fase, proses ini melibatkan beberapa jenis paket yang disebut control messages.



# MOBILE ADHOC NETWORKS

---

Mobile Ad hoc Network(MANET) merupakan sebuah jaringan yang terbentuk dari beberapa node yang bergerak bebas dan dinamis. MANET memungkinkan terjadinya komunikasi jaringan tanpa bergantung pada ketersediaan infrastruktur jaringan yang tetap [1].

# LATAR BELAKANG

---



1

AODV adalah distance vector routing protocol yang termasuk dalam klasifikasi reaktif routing protocol, yang hanya merequest sebuah rute saat dibutuhkan. Teknologi AODV pun pada akhirnya dikembangkan dan akhirnya muncul teknologi baru yang bisa digunakan pada perangkat bergerak, yaitu Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET).



2

Beberapa penelitian melakukan evaluasi dari MANET. Dihasilkan bahwa jika MANET mengirim paket data melalui rute yang telah rusak, maka sistem tersebut tidak dapat memberikan rute cadangan langsung. Maka dari itu, perlu sekali dilakukan optimasi performa dari MANET.



3

Penulis akan melakukan modifikasi terhadap MANET dengan melakukan implementasi K-Means Clustering pada AODV Routing Protocol untuk meningkatkan Packet Delivery Ratio, dan menurunkan routing overhead, average hop count dan end-to-end delay.



# RUMUSAN MASALAH

- Bagaimana melakukan implementasi K-Means Clustering pada AODV Routing Protocol pada MANET?
- Bagaimana peranan K-Means Clustering dalam AODV Based Backup Routing dalam mengurangi Packet Loss Ratio pada MANET?
- Bagaimana peranan algoritma K-means dalam AODV Based Backup Routing memengaruhi performa MANET secara keseluruhan diukur dari Packet Delivery Ratio, End-to-end Delay, dan Routing Overhead

# TUJUAN

---



Melakukan implementasi K-means dalam AODV routing protocol pada MANET.



Menganalisis peranan Algoritma K-means dalam AODV Based Backup Routing dalam mengurangi Packet Loss Ratio pada MANET.



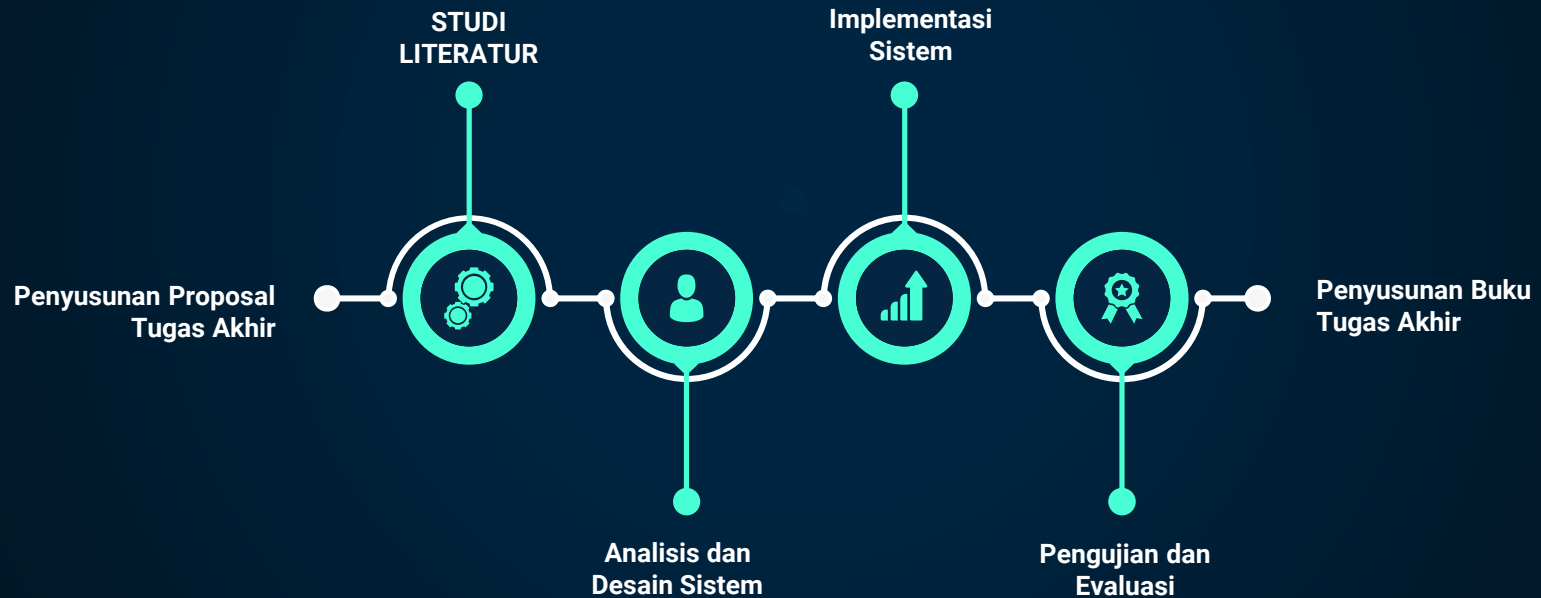
Menganalisis performa AODV Based Backup Routing yang telah ditambah algoritma K-means dengan mengukur matriks Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR), End-to-end Delay, dan Routing Overhead.





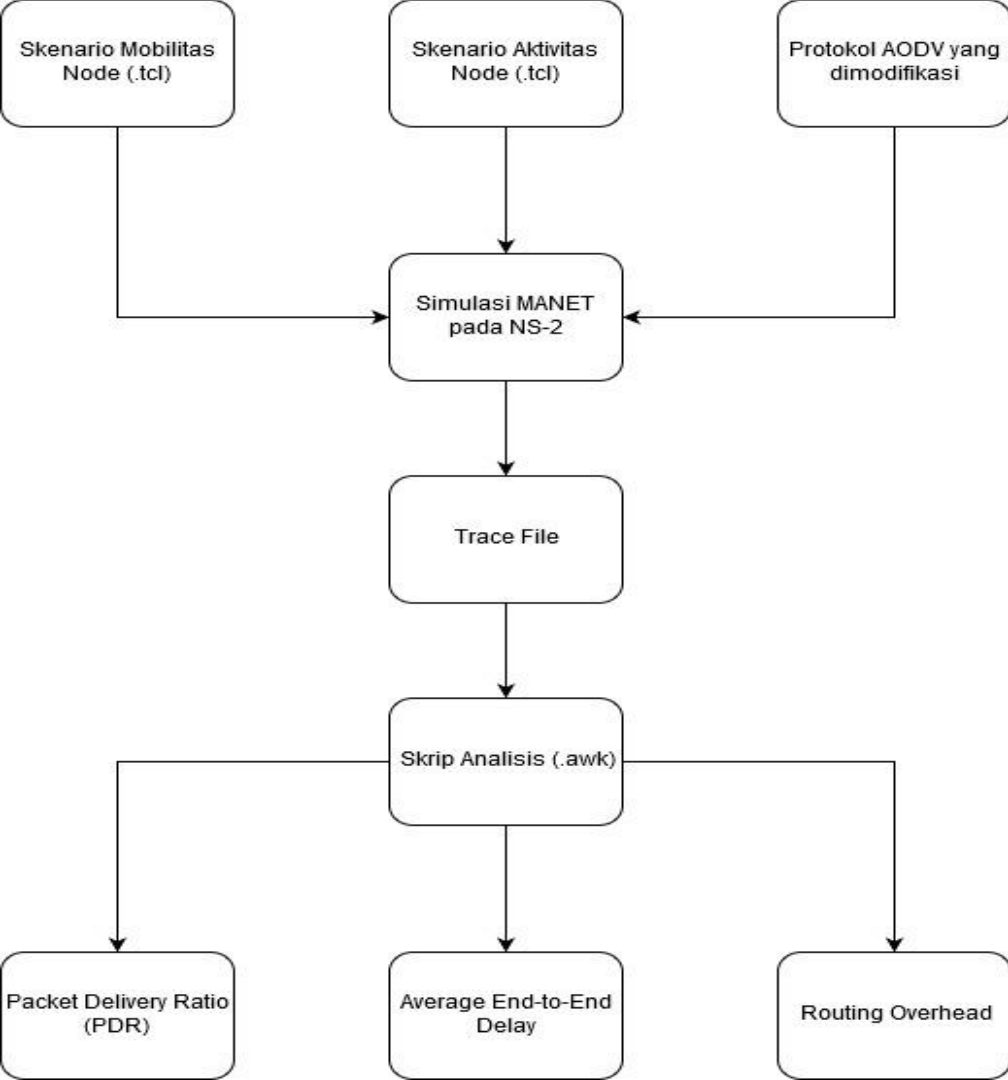
# METODOLOGI

---

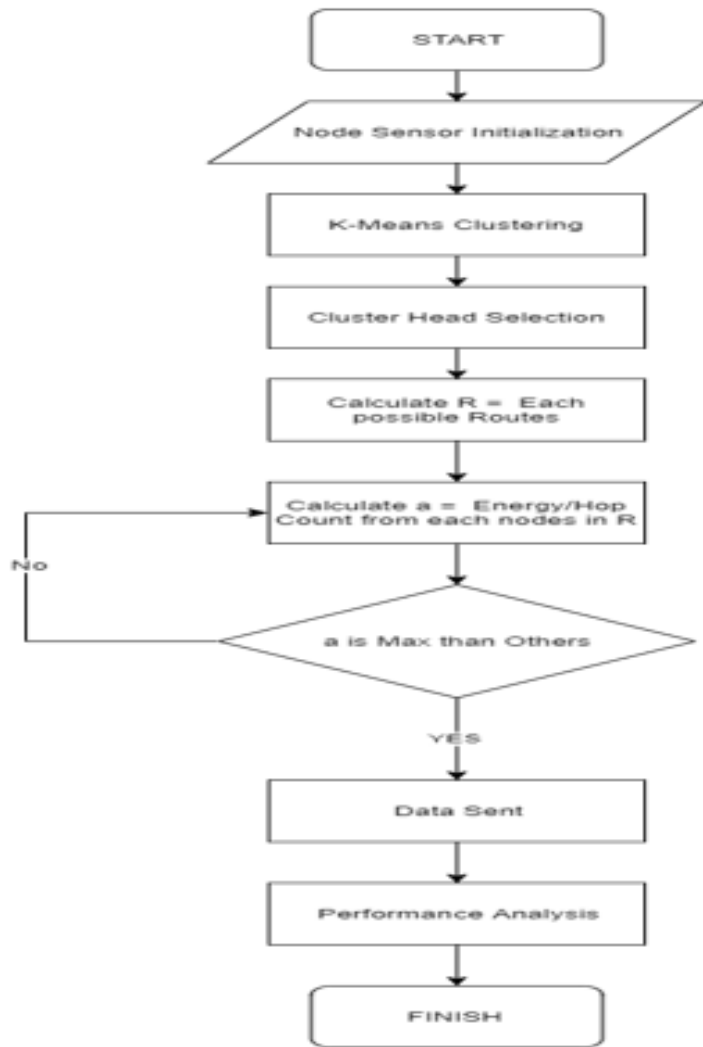




# METODE MODIFIKASI



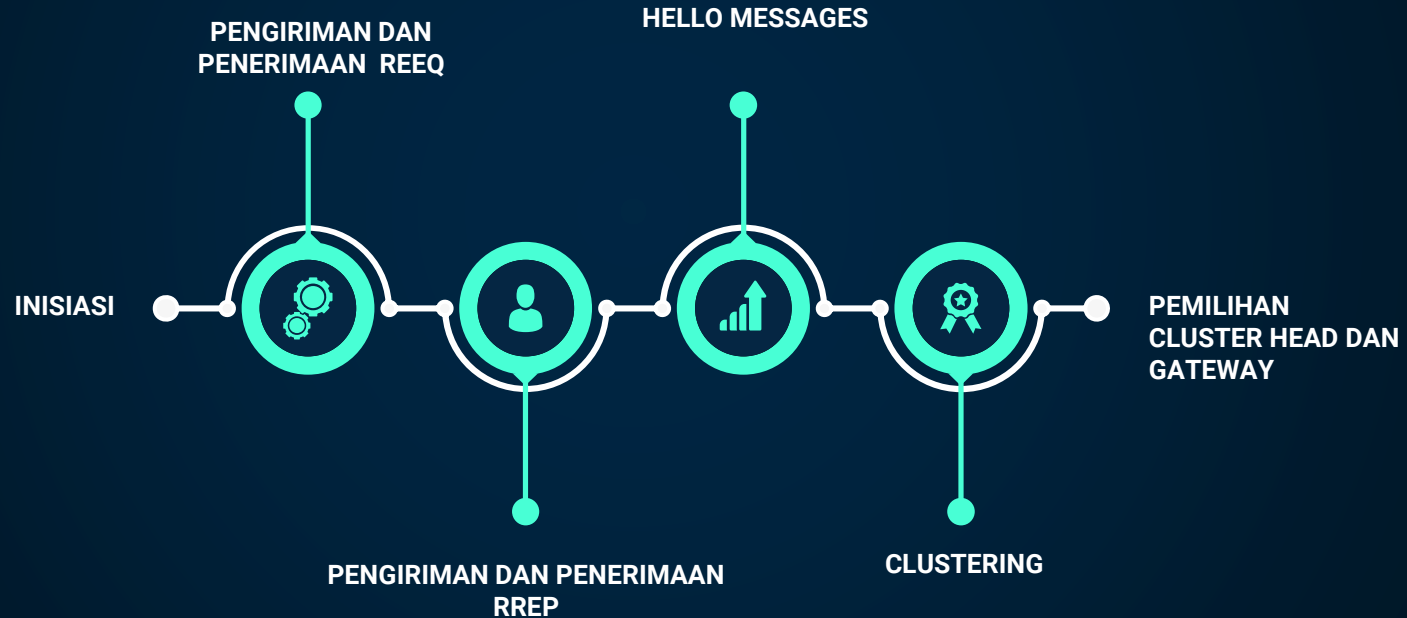
# DIAGRAM ALUR SIMULASI



# MODIFIKASI PROTOKOL AODV

# K-MEANS CLUSTERING

---



# BACK-UP ROUTING

---



INISIASI



PENGIRIMAN RREQ



PENERIMAAN RREQ





# BACKUP ROUTING

$$a = \frac{\textit{total route energy}}{\textit{hop count}}$$



# SKENARIO MOBILITAS

---

Skenario Grid

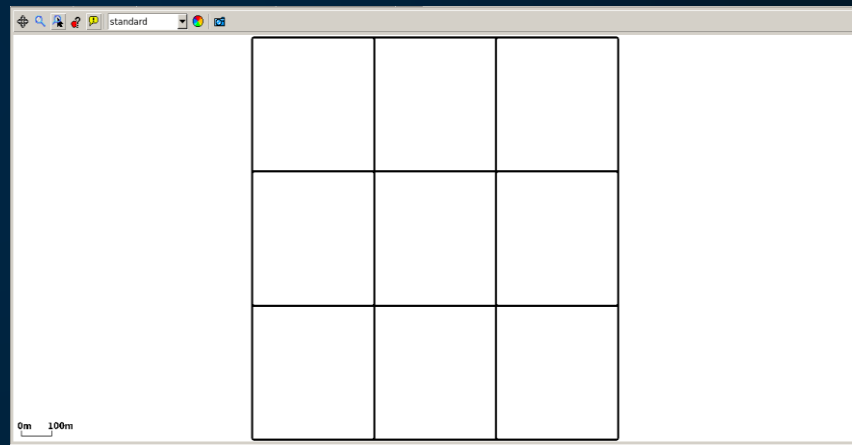
Skenario Real





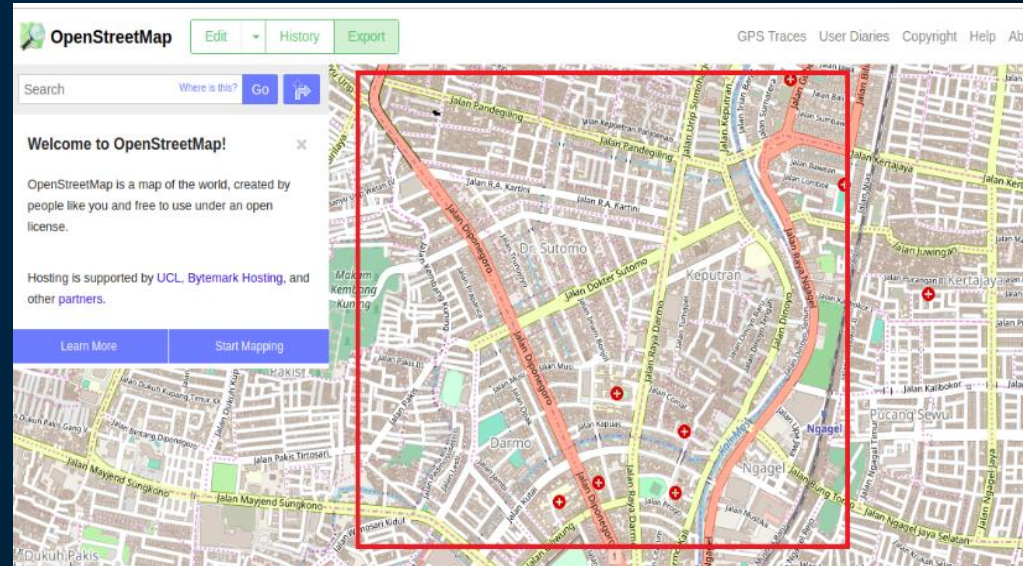
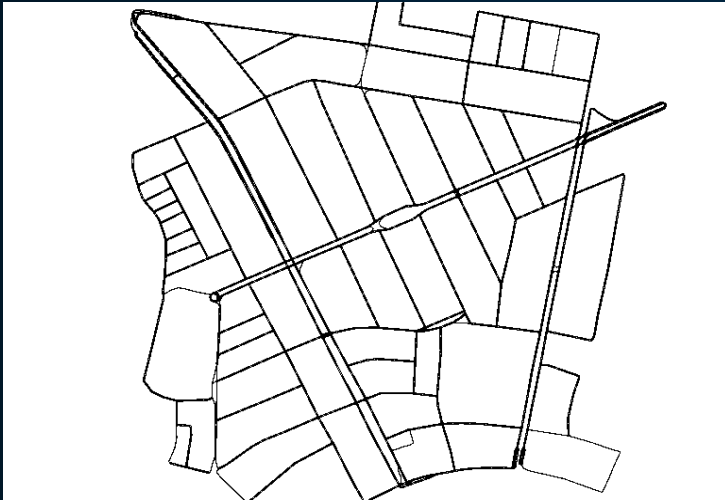
# SKENARIO GRID

700X700 M  
4X4 TITIK  
9 PETAK



# SKENARIO REAL

JL. DR SOETOMO SURABAYA



# METRIK ANALISIS (FILE AWK)



PACKET DELIVERY RATIO



END TO END DELAY



ROUTING OVERHEAD



AVERAGE HOP COUNT

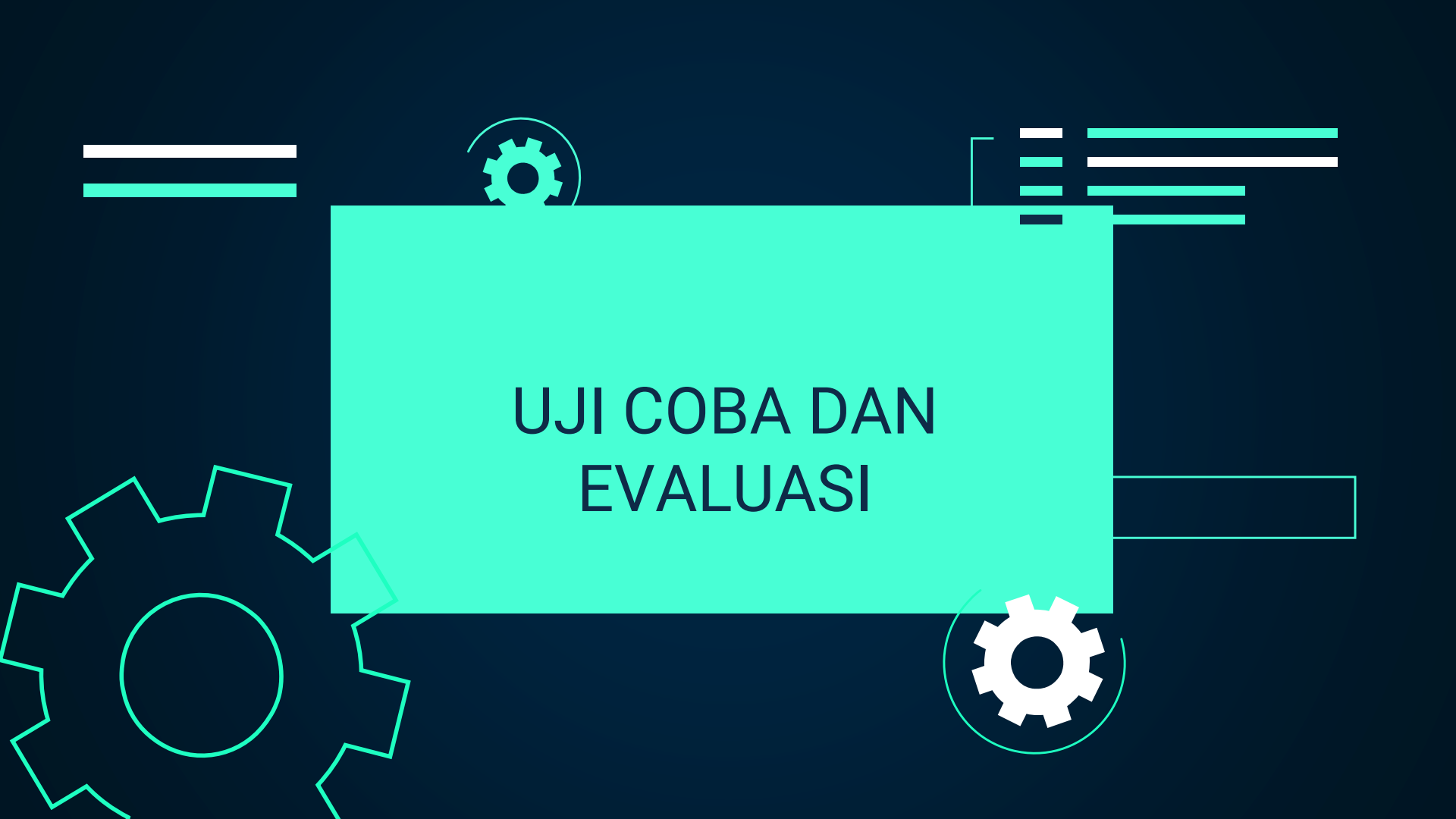


$$PDR = \frac{\textit{packet received}}{\textit{packet sent}} \times 100\%$$

$$E2E = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\textit{recvnum}} CBR(\textit{RecvTime}) - CBR(\textit{SentTime})}{\textit{recvnum}}$$

$$RO = \sum_{n=1}^{\textit{sentnum}} \textit{packet sent}$$

$$HC = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\textit{recvnum}} \textit{hop count}}{\textit{recvnum}}$$

The background is a solid dark blue. In the center is a large, solid red rectangle. To the left of this rectangle is a large, light blue gear outline. Above the rectangle is a smaller, light blue gear outline. To the right of the rectangle is a smaller, white gear outline. In the top left corner, there are two horizontal white lines. In the top right corner, there are several horizontal white lines of varying lengths. In the bottom right corner, there is a horizontal white line.

# UJI COBA DAN EVALUASI

# KONFIGURASI SIMULASI

---

No	Parameter	Spesifikasi
1	Network Simulator Tool	NS2
2	<i>Routing Protocol</i>	AODV
3	Simulation Time	200 s
4	<i>Number of Nodes</i>	50, 100, 150, 200
5	Simulation Area	700 m x 700 m
6	<i>Number of Cluster</i>	5, 10, 15, 20
7	<i>Number of Clustering</i>	1
8	Antenna Model	Omni Antenna
9	MAC Type	MAC/802_11
10	Network Interfaces Types	Wireless
11	Transmission Range	400 m
11	<i>Source/Destination Node</i>	Static
12	<i>Initial Node Energy</i>	100 Joule

# UJI COBA DAN EVALUASI

---



## LINGKUNGAN UJI COBA

Despite being red,  
Mars is a cold place,  
not hot. It's full of  
iron oxide dust



## SKENARIO GRID

Venus has a  
beautiful name and  
is the second planet  
from the Sun



## SKENARIO REAL

Mercury is the  
closest planet to the  
Sun and the smallest  
in our Solar System

# LINGKUNGAN UJI COBA

---



Komponen	Spesifikasi
CPU	Intel(R) core(TM) i7-8750H CPU @ 2.20GHz
Sistem Operasi	Linux Mint 19.3 "Tricia" - Cinnamon (64-bit)
Linux Kernel	Linux Kernel 4.4
Memori	16.4 GB
Penyimpanan	50 GB



# SKENARIO GRID



PACKET DELIVERT RATIO



END TO END DELAY



ROUTING OVERHEAD

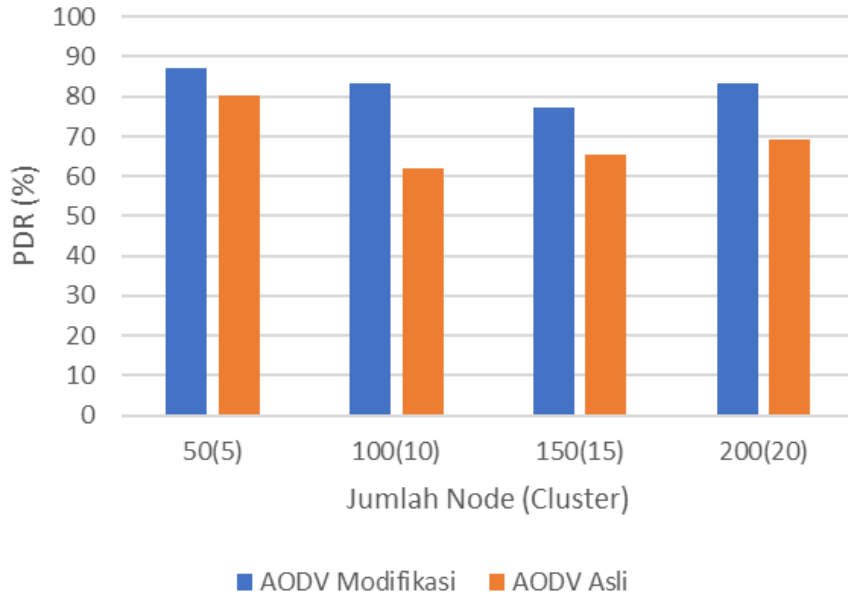


AVERAGE HOP COUNT



# SKENARIO GRID: PACKET DELIVERY RATIO

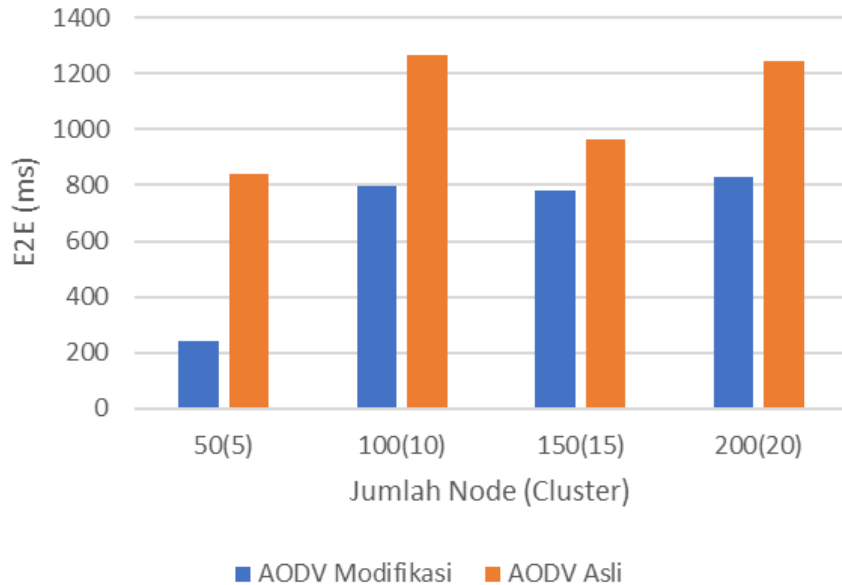
PDR Hasil Simulasi Skenario Grid



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi (%)	AODV Asli (%)	Perbedaan (%)
50(5)	86,973	80,368	6,605
100(10)	83,139	61,841	21,298
150(15)	77,145	65,476	11,669
200(20)	83,295	69,041	14,254

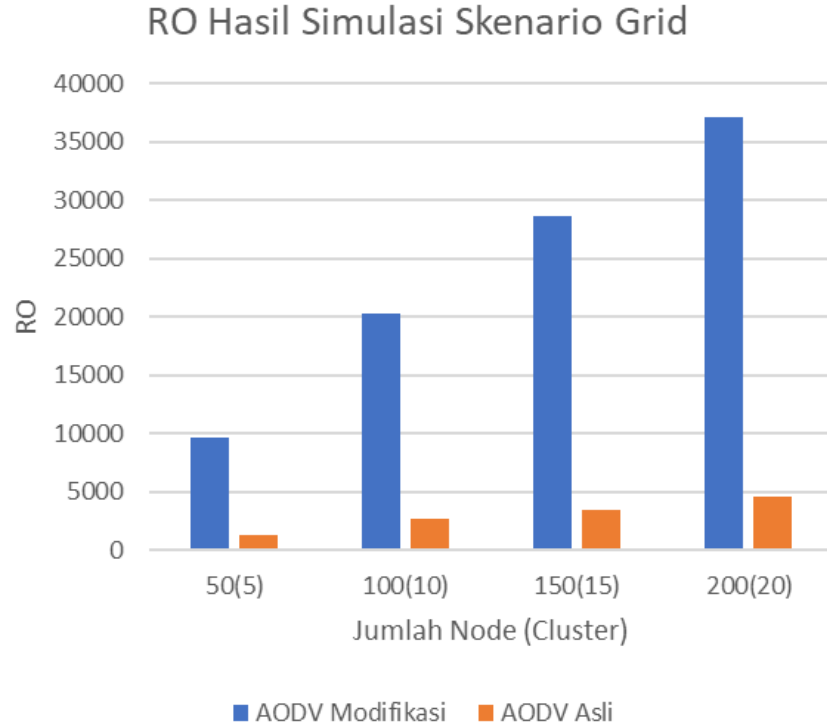
# SKENARIO GRID: END TO DELAY

E2E Hasil Simulasi Skenario Grid



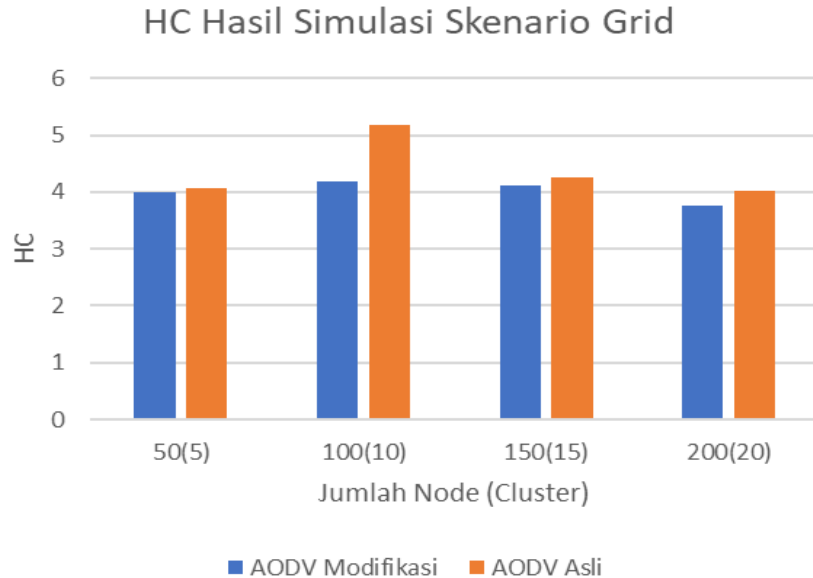
Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi (ms)	AODV Asli (ms)	Perbedaan (ms)
50(5)	242,34141	838,2864	-595,94499
100(10)	799,6421	1265,1203	-465,4782
150(15)	780,5188	962,08983	-181,57103
200(20)	829,46716	1245,8534	-416,38624

# SKENARIO GRID: ROUTING OVERHEAD



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi	AODV Asli	Perbedaan
50(5)	9701,1	1323,6	8377,5
100(10)	20234,5	2752,1	17482,4
150(15)	28704,2	3492,4	25211,8
200(20)	37069,7	4537,3	32532,4

# SKENARIO GRID: AVERAGE HOP COUNT



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi	AODV Asli	Perbedaan
50(5)	3,985	4,078	-0,093
100(10)	4,178	5,167	-0,989
150(15)	4,112	4,253	-0,141
200(20)	3,757	4,026	-0,269

# SKENARIO REAL



PACKET DELIVERT RATIO



END TO END DELAY



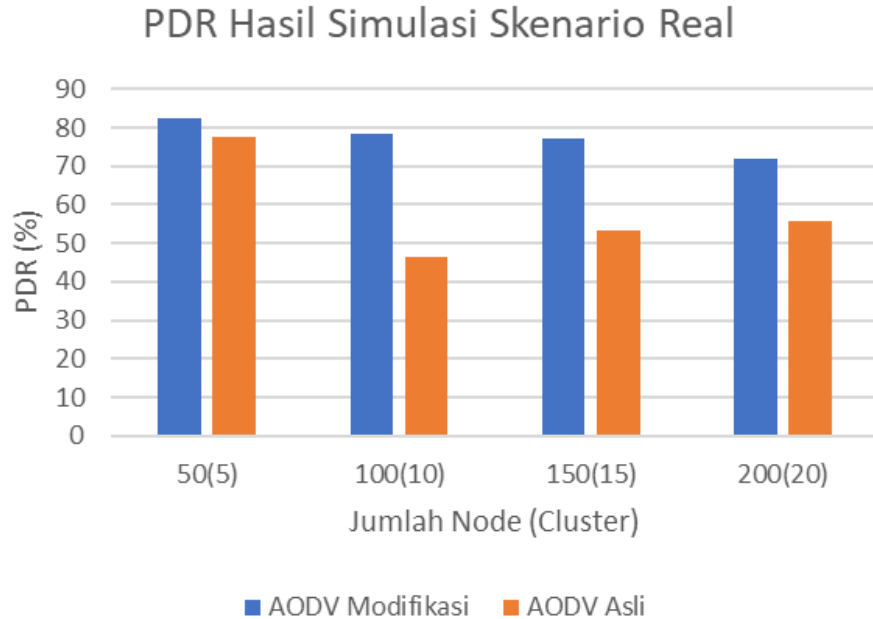
ROUTING OVERHEAD



AVERAGE HOP COUNT



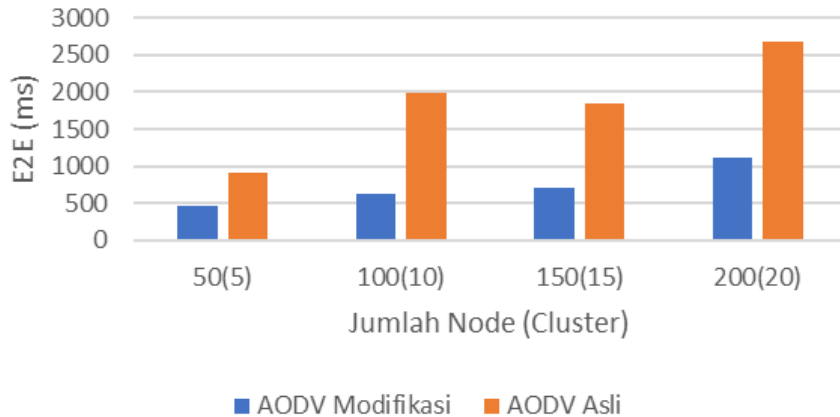
# SKENARIO REAL: PACKET DELIVERY RATIO



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi (%)	AODV Asli (%)	Perbedaan (%)
50(5)	82,608	77,379	5,229
100(10)	78,333	46,266	32,067
150(15)	77,269	53,447	23,822
200(20)	71,927	55,834	16,093

# SKENARIO REAL: END TO DELAY

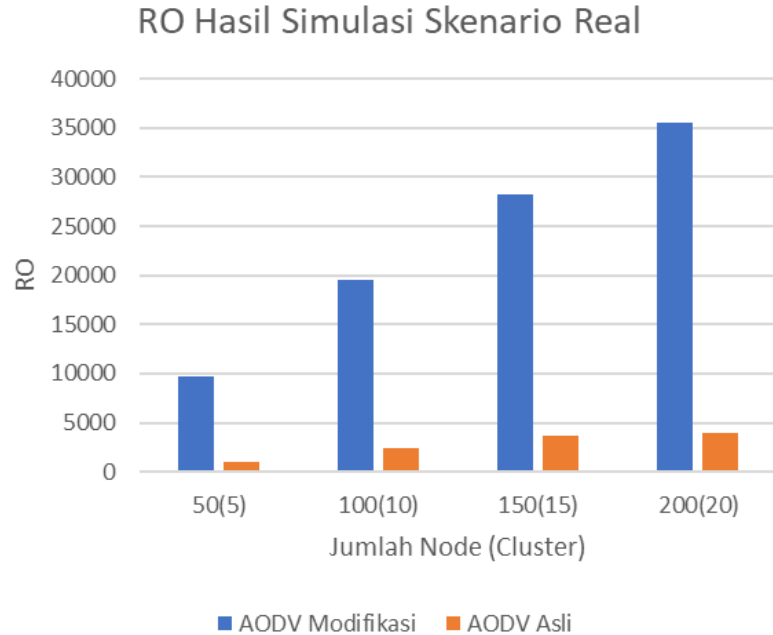
E2E Hasil Simulasi Skenario Real



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi (ms)	AODV Asli (ms)	Perbedaan (ms)
50(5)	471,53471	904,2857	-432,75099
100(10)	625,37918	1982,5671	-1357,18792
150(15)	711,1943	1848,9637	-1137,7694
200(20)	1111,78121	2676,64494	-1564,86373

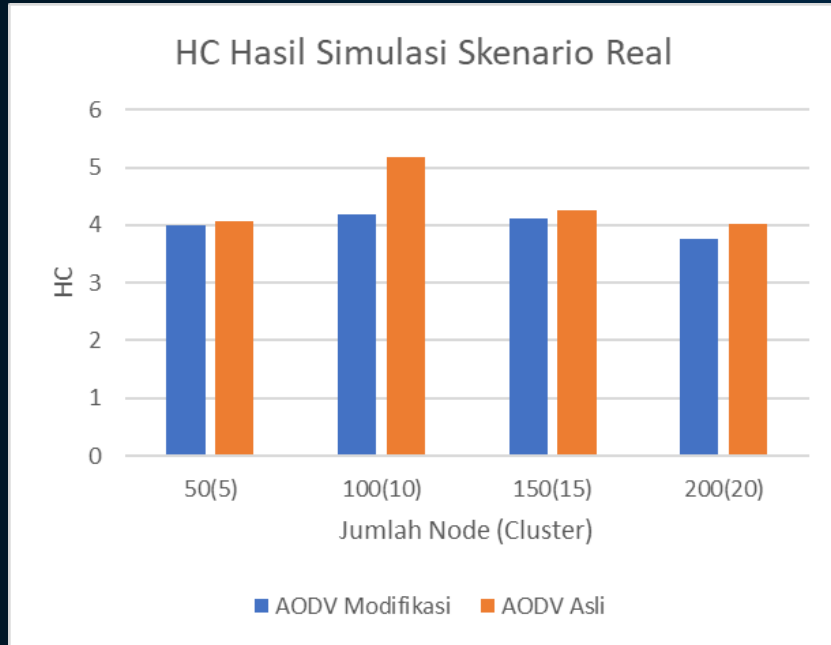


# SKENARIO REAL: ROUTING OVERHEAD



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi	AODV Asli	Perbedaan
50(5)	9718,8	1058,4	8660,4
100(10)	19474,2	2375,4	17098,8
150(15)	28210,8	3723,6	24487,2
200(20)	35575,1	3988,862	31586,238

# SKENARIO REAL: AVERAGE HOP COUNT



Jumlah Node (Cluster)	AODV Modifikasi	AODV Asli	Perbedaan
50(5)	3,727	4,335	-0,608
100(10)	3,971	5,301	-1,33
150(15)	4,002	5,606	-1,604
200(20)	3,893	5,252	-1,359



# KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN



## KESIMPULAN

PDR -> +  
E2E -> -  
HC -> -  
RO -> +

### SKENARIO GRID:

PDR -> +20%  
E2E -> -40%  
HC -> -8%  
RO -> +677%

### SKENARIO REAL:

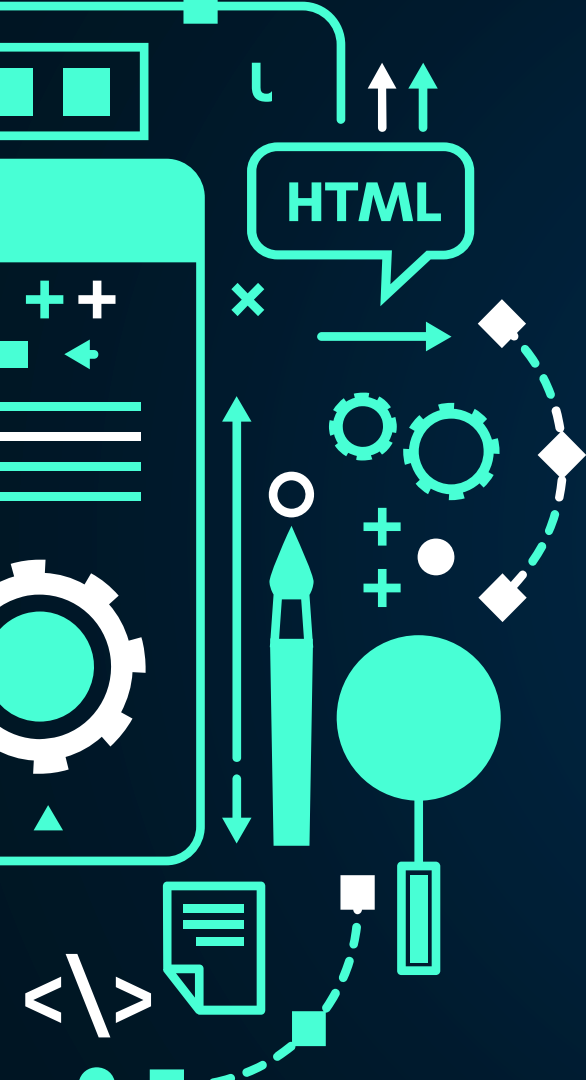
PDR -> +37%  
E2E -> -59%  
HC -> -23%  
RO -> +747%



## SARAN

---

- MEMPERBANYAK VARIASI UJI COBA AGAR DATA LEBIH AKURAT
- MENERAPKAN SEBUAH METODE UNTUK MENGURANGI HASIL ROUTING OVERHEAD
- MENAMBAHKAN METODE LAIN KE DALAM AODV, CONTOH: PARTICLE SWARM ORGANIZATION



# THANKS!

Does anyone have any question?

Fahrizal.8898@gmail.com

+62 813 2046 5964



# DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [1] M. L. Raja dan C. D. S. S. Baboo, "An Overview of MANET: Applications, Attacks and Challenges," *International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 408-417, 2014.
- [2] M. Singh dan S. Kumar, "A Survey: Ad-hoc on Demand Distance Vector (AODV) Protocol," *International Journal of Computer Applications*, vol. 161, no. 1, pp. 38-44, 2017.
- [3] G. G. S. Sruthy, "AODV based backup routing for optimized performance in mobile ad-hoc networks," *2017 International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC)*, pp. 684-688, 2017.
- [4] "OpenStreetMap," [Online]. Available: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>. [Diakses 22 May 2020].
- [5] B. A. Kumar, M. V. Subramanyam dan K. S. Prasad, "An Energy Efficient Clustering Using K-Means and AODV Routing Protocol in Ad-hoc Networks," *International Journal of Intelligent Engineering & Systems*, vol. 12, no. 2, 2019.
- [6] "JOSM," [Online]. Available: [josm.openstreetmap.de/](https://josm.openstreetmap.de/). [Diakses 22 5 2020].
- [7] K. Shaymala, S. K. Lokhande, R. B. P dan S. Kumar, "Efficient backup routing scheme in AODV with unidirectional links," *2011 Annual IEEE India Conference*, 2011.