

ABSTRACT

Delay Tolerant Network (DTN) is a network that allows nodes to move mobile and doesn't always provide an end-to-end communication. In DTN message will be sent from source to the destination via intermediate nodes that perform store, carry, and forward mechanism. The mobility of the nodes make the movement of the nodes become important. That movement model will represent the behavior of the nodes and can be used to assess a new type of routing protocol in DTN. One of the routing protocol in DTN that utilizing it is ProfileCast CSI: T routing. ProfileCast CSI: T routing sees a node based on their value of behavior.

This final project will analyze the influence of changing the buffer capacity, packet size, number of nodes, and interval packet creation time to the performances of ProfileCast CSI: T routing with the scenario in campus environment. The simulation is conducted in School of Engineering Telkom University with parameter measured are delivery ratio, overhead ratio, and average latency.

From the simulation results show that the value of the delivery ratio increase due to the larger buffer capacity, TTL value, and number of message generations, decrease as message size increase. Overhead ratio value decrease when enlarging buffer capacity, TTL, and number of message generation, increase as message size increase. The average latency value decrease when the message size increase, and increase when the buffer capacity, TTL value, and the number of message generations increase.

Keyword: Delay Tolerant Network, delivery ratio, overhead ratio, average latency, CSI: T, working day movement