

## ABSTRACT

WiMAX is a wireless *network* designed to serve various types of *traffic*. Therefore, WiMAX is needed to meet the needs of QoS (*Quality of Service*) from multiple applications and information through the network. Proper implementation for packet scheduling that brought on the WiMAX network to improve the quality QoS.

Comparative performance of scheduling algorithm associated with the performance of WiMAX networks, which is *Smoothed Round Robin* (SRR) and *Deficit Round Robin* (DRR). The parameters used include *throughput*, *packetloss* and *queuing delay*.

The addition of increasingly large number of users resulting in *delay* and *packetloss* good value at SRR and DRR. To increase the number of user *throughput* resulting throughput value smaller or worse. For the scenario changes in the value of delay and *bandwidth* greater packetloss SRR algorithm if the value of the greater *bandwidth*, while for the DRR algorithm *delay* value is fixed or more stable, although large bandwidth changed. The SRR algorithm for *bandwidth throughput* of 4M, 10M, 12M is 139.236 kbps, 336 kbps, 336 kbps for video, for the DRR algorithm, the *throughput* in *bandwidth* 4M, 10M, 12M is 336kbps, 336 kbps, 336 kbps for video, we see that the *throughput* DRR algorithm is more stable.

Advantages *Deficit Round Robin algorithm* (DRR) is the ability to handle the data queue that has the ultimate priority. At WiMAX DRR algorithm capable of handling the type of service *Unsolicited Grant Service* (UGS) with a good example VoIP.

**Keywords: Scheduling, smoothed Round Robin, Deficit Round Robin, NS2**