

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Afan, R., Virgono, A., & Rumani, M. (2018). Analisis Efek Penggunaan *Controller Ryu* Dan *POX* pada Performansi Jaringan SDN. *eProceedings of Engineering*, 5(3).
- Alotaibi, D., Thayananthan, V., & Yazdani, J. (2021). The 5G *network slicing* using SDN based technology for managing *network traffic*. *Procedia Computer Science*, 194, 114-121.
- Barakabitze, A. A., Ahmad, A., Mijumbi, R., & Hines, A. (2020). 5G *network slicing* using SDN and NFV: A survey of taxonomy, architectures and future challenges. *Computer Networks*, 167, 106984.
- Benzekki, K., El Fergougui, A., & Elbelrhiti Elalaoui, A. (2016). *Software-defined networking (SDN): a survey*. *Security and communication networks*, 9(18), 5803-5833.
- Broadband Speed Guide*. Federal Communications Commission. <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/broadband-speed-guide>
- Caroline, R., Rahmat, B., & Dewanta, F. (2023). Implementasi Dan Analisis *Network Slicing* Berbasis *Software Defined Network*. *eProceedings of Engineering*, 9(6).
- Cintasari, E. P. (2018). *Analisis Kinerja Jaringan Software Defined Network (SDN) Dengan Protokol OpenFlow pada Mininet* (Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta).
- Friwansya, H. A., Irawati, I. D., & Hariyani, Y. S. (2018). Implementasi Protokol Routing Ebgp Pada *Software Defined Network* Berbasis Routeflow. *eProceedings of Applied Science*, 4(3).
- Hasbi, M., & Saputra, N. R. (2021). Analisis *Quality of service (Qos)* Jaringan Internet Kantor Pusat King Bukopin Dengan Menggunakan Wireshark. Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, 12 (1), 1–7.

- Hu, F., Hao, Q., & Bao, K. (2014). A survey on *software-defined network* and openflow: From concept to implementation. *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, 16(4), 2181-2206.
- Islam, M. T., Islam, N., & Refat, M. A. (2020). Node to node performance evaluation through RYU SDN controller. *Wireless Personal Communications*, 112, 555-570.
- Khan, L. U., Yaqoob, I., Tran, N. H., Han, Z., & Hong, C. S. (2020). *Network slicing*: Recent advances, taxonomy, requirements, and open research challenges. *IEEE Access*, 8, 36009-36028.
- Kreutz, D., Ramos, F. M., Verissimo, P. E., Rothenberg, C. E., Azodolmolky, S., & Uhlig, S. (2015). *Software-defined networking: A comprehensive survey*. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 103(1), 14-76.
- Monita, V., Wendanto, W., & Anggiratih, E. (2023). *Network Slicing Using FlowVisor for Enforcement of Bandwidth Isolation in SDN Virtual Networks*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Teknik Elektro Komputer dan Informatika (JITEKI)*, 9(3), 768-779.
- Oracle. (2023, November). VM VirtualBox | Virtualization. <https://www.oracle.com/virtualization/virtualbox/>
- Pelayo, G. M. E. (2023). *Bandwidth prediction for adaptive video streaming*.
- Pratama, I. P. A. E., & Bakkara, K. C. (2021). Pengujian QoS Pada Implementasi SDN Berbasis Mininet dan OpenDaylight Menggunakan Topologi Tree. *Jurnal Sisfokom (Sistem Informasi dan Komputer)*, 10(2), 170-175.
- Purnomo, R., & Arisandi, P. R. (2019). Analisis QoS Dengan Virtual Tenant Network Pada Software Define Networking. *Jurnal Teknologi Informatika dan Komputer*, 5(2), 33-42.
- Putra, F. F., Dewanta, F., & Hertiana, S. N. (2023). Analisis QoS Pengaplikasian *Network Slicing* Pada Topologi Abilene Jaringan SDN Menggunakan FlowVisor Dan POX Controller. *MULTINETICS*, 9(1), 35-42.

- Ryu-sdn. (2023, November). What's Ryu?. <https://ryu-sdn.org/>
- Sriastunti, A. K., Primananda, R., & Yahya, W. (2019). Implementasi Routing pada OpenFlow *Software-Defined Network* dengan Algoritme Depth-First Search dan Breadth-First Search. *Jurnal Pengembangan Teknologi Informasi dan Ilmu Komputer*, 3(8), 8112-8120.
- Thomas, E. E., Palit, H., & Noertjahyana, A. (2018). Aplikasi Manajemen Jaringan Berbasis *Software Defined Networking*. *Jurnal Infra*, 6(1), 195-199.
- Ubuntu. (2023, November). Ubuntu: Enterprise Open Source and Linux. <https://ubuntu.com/>
- Wireshark. (2023, November). Wireshark Frequently Asked Questions. <https://www.wireshark.org/faq.html>
- Zhao, J., Jing, X., Yan, Z., & Pedrycz, W. (2021). *Network traffic* classification for data fusion: A survey. *Information Fusion*, 72, 22-47.

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 *Script* topologi jaringan 1 switch 4 host

```

from mininet.topo import Topo
from mininet.net import Mininet
from mininet.link import TCLink
from mininet.cli import CLI
from mininet.node import RemoteController

class MyTopo(Topo):
    def build(self):
        # Tambahkan 1 switch
        switch1 = self.addSwitch('s1')

        # Tambahkan 4 host
        host1 = self.addHost('h1')
        host2 = self.addHost('h2')
        host3 = self.addHost('h3')
        host4 = self.addHost('h4')

        # Hubungkan host ke switch
        self.addLink(host1, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host2, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host3, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host4, switch1, bw=10)

topos = { 'mytopo': ( lambda: MyTopo() ) }

if __name__ == '__main__':
    topo = MyTopo()
    net = Mininet(topo=topo, controller=RemoteController,
autoSetMacs=True)
    net.addController('ryu', controller=RemoteController,
ip='127.0.0.1', port=6653)

    net.start()
    CLI(net)
    net.stop()

```

Lampiran 2 *Script* topologi jaringan 2 switch 4 host

```

from mininet.topo import Topo

```

```

from mininet.net import Mininet
from mininet.link import TCLink
from mininet.cli import CLI
from mininet.node import RemoteController

class MyTopo(Topo):
    def build(self):
        # Tambahkan 2 switch
        switch1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
        switch2 = self.addSwitch('s2')

        # Tambahkan 2 host
        host1 = self.addHost('h1')
        host2 = self.addHost('h2')
        host3 = self.addHost('h3')
        host4 = self.addHost('h4')

        # Hubungkan host ke switch
        self.addLink(host1, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host2, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host3, switch2, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host4, switch2, bw=10)

        # Hubungkan switch ke switch
        self.addLink(switch1, switch2)

topos = { 'mytopo': ( lambda: MyTopo() ) }

if __name__ == '__main__':
    topo = MyTopo()
    net = Mininet(topo=topo, controller=RemoteController,
autoSetMacs=True)
    net.addController('ryu', controller=RemoteController,
ip='127.0.0.1', port=6653)

    net.start()
    CLI(net)
    net.stop()

```

Lampiran 3 Script topologi jaringan 3 switch 4 host

```

from mininet.topo import Topo
from mininet.net import Mininet

```

```

from mininet.link import TCLink
from mininet.cli import CLI
from mininet.node import RemoteController

class MyTopo(Topo):
    def build(self):
        # Tambahkan 3 switch
        switch1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
        switch2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
        switch3 = self.addSwitch('s3')

        # Tambahkan 4 host
        host1 = self.addHost('h1')
        host2 = self.addHost('h2')
        host3 = self.addHost('h3')
        host4 = self.addHost('h4')

        # Hubungkan host ke switch
        self.addLink(host1, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host2, switch2, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host3, switch2, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host4, switch3, bw=10)

        # Hubungkan switch ke switch
        self.addLink(switch1, switch2)
        self.addLink(switch2, switch3)

topos = { 'mytopo': ( lambda: MyTopo() ) }

if __name__ == '__main__':
    topo = MyTopo()
    net = Mininet(topo=topo, controller=RemoteController,
autoSetMacs=True)
    net.addController('ryu', controller=RemoteController,
ip='127.0.0.1', port=6653)

    net.start()
    CLI(net)
    net.stop()

```

Lampiran 4 Script topologi jaringan 4 switch 4 host

```

from mininet.topo import Topo

```

```

from mininet.net import Mininet
from mininet.link import TCLink
from mininet.cli import CLI
from mininet.node import RemoteController

class MyTopo(Topo):
    def build(self):
        # Tambahkan 4 switch
        switch1 = self.addSwitch('s1')
        switch2 = self.addSwitch('s2')
        switch3 = self.addSwitch('s3')
        switch4 = self.addSwitch('s4')

        # Tambahkan 4 host
        host1 = self.addHost('h1')
        host2 = self.addHost('h2')
        host3 = self.addHost('h3')
        host4 = self.addHost('h4')

        # Hubungkan host ke switch
        self.addLink(host1, switch1, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host2, switch2, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host3, switch3, bw=10)
        self.addLink(host4, switch4, bw=10)

        # Hubungkan switch ke switch
        self.addLink(switch1, switch2)
        self.addLink(switch2, switch3)
        self.addLink(switch3, switch4)
        self.addLink(switch4, switch1)

topos = { 'mytopo': ( lambda: MyTopo() ) }

if __name__ == '__main__':
    topo = MyTopo()
    net = Mininet(topo=topo, controller=RemoteController,
autoSetMacs=True)
    net.addController('ryu', controller=RemoteController,
ip='127.0.0.1', port=6653)

    net.start()
    CLI(net)
    net.stop()

```

Lampiran 5 Script ryu controller (ryu-manager)

```

from ryu.base import app_manager
from ryu.controller import ofp_event
from ryu.controller.handler import CONFIG_DISPATCHER,
MAIN_DISPATCHER
from ryu.controller.handler import set_ev_cls
from ryu.ofproto import ofproto_v1_3
from ryu.lib import dpid as dpid_lib
from ryu.lib import stplib
from ryu.lib.packet import packet
from ryu.lib.packet import ethernet
from ryu.app import simple_switch_13

class SimpleSwitch13(simple_switch_13.SimpleSwitch13):
    OFP_VERSIONS = [ofproto_v1_3.OFP_VERSION]
    _CONTEXTS = {'stplib': stplib.Stp}

    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        super(SimpleSwitch13, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        self.mac_to_port = {}
        self.stp = kwargs['stplib']

        # Sample of stplib config.
        # please refer to stplib.Stp.set_config() for details.
        config = {dpid_lib.str_to_dpid('0000000000000001'):
                    {'bridge': {'priority': 0x8000}},
                  dpid_lib.str_to_dpid('0000000000000002'):
                    {'bridge': {'priority': 0x9000}},
                  dpid_lib.str_to_dpid('0000000000000003'):
                    {'bridge': {'priority': 0xa000}}}
        self.stp.set_config(config)

    def delete_flow(self, datapath):
        ofproto = datapath.ofproto
        parser = datapath.ofproto_parser

        for dst in self.mac_to_port[datapath.id].keys():
            match = parser.OFPMatch(eth_dst=dst)
            mod = parser.OFPFlowMod(
                datapath, command=ofproto.OFPFC_DELETE,
                out_port=ofproto.OFPP_ANY,
                out_group=ofproto.OFPG_ANY,
                priority=1, match=match)

```

```

        datapath.send_msg(mod)

    @set_ev_cls(stplib.EventPacketIn, MAIN_DISPATCHER)
    def _packet_in_handler(self, ev):
        msg = ev.msg
        datapath = msg.datapath
        ofproto = datapath.ofproto
        parser = datapath.ofproto_parser
        in_port = msg.match['in_port']

        pkt = packet.Packet(msg.data)
        eth = pkt.get_protocols(ethernet.ethernet)[0]

        dst = eth.dst
        src = eth.src

        dpid = datapath.id
        self.mac_to_port.setdefault(dpid, {})

        self.logger.info("packet in %s %s %s %s", dpid, src, dst,
in_port)

        # learn a mac address to avoid FLOOD next time.
        self.mac_to_port[dpid][src] = in_port

        if dst in self.mac_to_port[dpid]:
            out_port = self.mac_to_port[dpid][dst]
        else:
            out_port = ofproto.OFPP_FLOOD

        actions = [parser.OFPACTIONOutput(out_port)]

        # install a flow to avoid packet_in next time
        if out_port != ofproto.OFPP_FLOOD:
            match = parser.OFPMATCH(in_port=in_port, eth_dst=dst)
            self.add_flow(datapath, 1, match, actions)

        data = None
        if msg.buffer_id == ofproto.OFP_NO_BUFFER:
            data = msg.data

        out = parser.OFPPACKETOut(datapath=datapath,
buffer_id=msg.buffer_id,
                                in_port=in_port, actions=actions,
data=data)
        datapath.send_msg(out)

```

```

@set_ev_cls(stplib.EventTopologyChange, MAIN_DISPATCHER)
def _topology_change_handler(self, ev):
    dp = ev.dp
    dpid_str = dpid_lib.dpid_to_str(dp.id)
    msg = 'Receive topology change event. Flush MAC table.'
    self.logger.debug("[dpid=%s] %s", dpid_str, msg)

    if dp.id in self.mac_to_port:
        self.delete_flow(dp)
        del self.mac_to_port[dp.id]

```

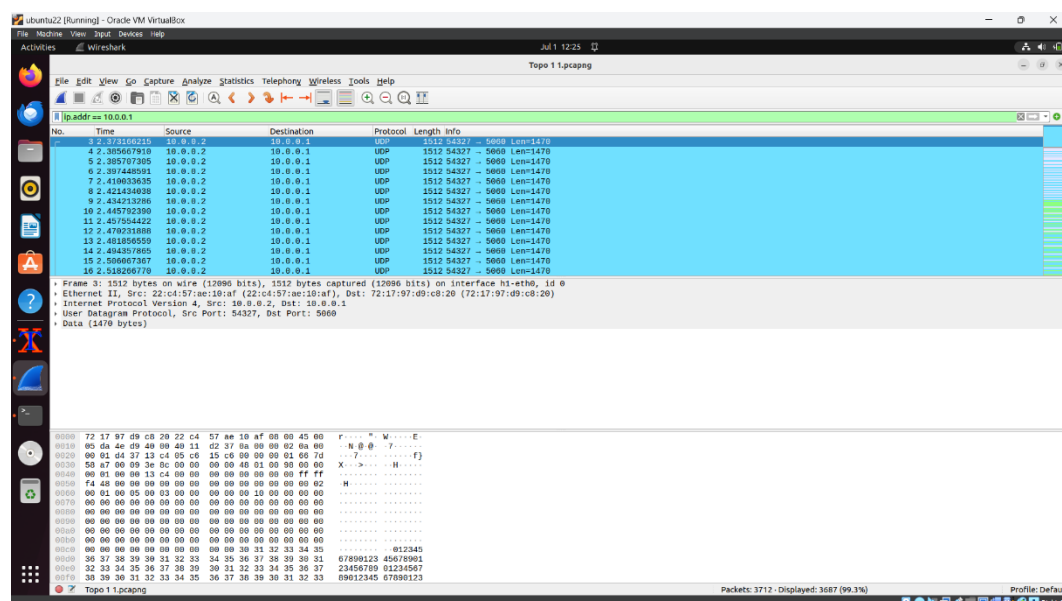
```

@set_ev_cls(stplib.EventPortStateChange, MAIN_DISPATCHER)
def _port_state_change_handler(self, ev):
    dpid_str = dpid_lib.dpid_to_str(ev.dp.id)
    of_state = {stplib.PORT_STATE_DISABLE: 'DISABLE',
                stplib.PORT_STATE_BLOCK: 'BLOCK',
                stplib.PORT_STATE_LISTEN: 'LISTEN',
                stplib.PORT_STATE_LEARN: 'LEARN',
                stplib.PORT_STATE_FORWARD: 'FORWARD'}
    self.logger.debug("[dpid=%s][port=%d] state=%s",
                      dpid_str, ev.port_no,

```

of_state[ev.port_state])

Lampiran 6 Traffic packet pengirim



Lampiran 7 Traffic packet penerima

The screenshot displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for various functions like opening files, saving, and capturing. The main window is titled 'Topo 1.1.pcapng' and shows a list of captured packets. The selected packet (No. 43) is a TCP packet from 10.0.0.3 to 10.0.0.1. The packet details pane shows the following structure:

- Frame 43: 74 bytes on wire (582 bits), 74 bytes captured (582 bits) on interface h1-eth0, id 0
- Ethernet II, Src: 0a:3e:68:f9:b6:7d (0a:3e:68:f9:b6:7d), Dst: 72:17:97:d9:c8:20 (72:17:97:d9:c8:20)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.3, Dst: 10.0.0.1
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 43524, Dst Port: 600, Seq: 0, Len: 0

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII:

```

0000  72 17 97 d9 c8 20 9a 3e 68 f9 b6 7d 00 00 00 00  f...h...:E
0010  00 3e 68 f9 b6 7d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  <...j.....
0020  00 01 aa 04 02 58 9f 47 f9 16 00 00 00 00 a0 02  ...XG.....
0030  a3 61 02 05 00 00 02 04 05 b4 04 02 00 0a 00 0c  d.....
0040  df c8 00 00 00 00 01 03 03 09  .....
```