

Pertemuan 10

Analisis Jaringan

Terminologi jaringan

⊙ A ⇒ node

→ ⇒ busur

siklus ⇒ A - B - C - A

tree ⇒ ≠ siklus

⊙ S ⇒ node sumber

⊙ T ⇒ node tujuan

⊙ $\xrightarrow{2}$ ⇒ 2 = kapasitas (bobot)

bisa berupa

↳ jarak

↳ waktu

↳ angka, dll

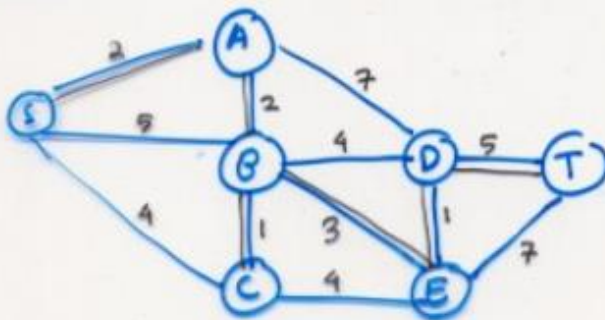
permasalahan

akan dipasang telpon pd tiap tempat,
jalur manakah yg hrs dipakai agar
panjang total kabel min ?
→ Permasalahan minimisasi jaringan or
rentano pohon minimal or
minimal spanning tree

Minimal Spanning Tree

- ↳ Cara :
1. Dari node **S** hubungkan dgn node lain yg terdekat (ex: A)
 2. Pada node yg sudah terhubung
 - ↳ pd gambar → garis tebal
 - ↳ pd tabel → lingkaran
 3. dari beberapa node yang telah terhubung, tent. node berikutnya :
 - cari jarak terpendek antar node
 - ✗ boleh membentuk siklus
 - ✗ kembali ke node sebelumnya
 4. apakah semua node sudah terhubung ?
if yes then stop
else back to no: ②

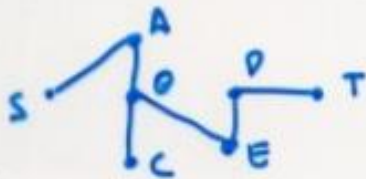
Contoh:



tabel:

| iterasi | node | A | B | C | D | E | T |
|---------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | 2 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 2 | S | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | - |
| | A | - | 2 | - | 7 | - | - |
| 3 | S | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| | A | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| | B | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | - |
| 4 | A | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| | B | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | - |
| | C | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| 5 | A | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| | B | - | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| | E | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| 6 | D | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| | E | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |

∴ spanning tree :



∴ total jarak = 2 + 2 + 1 + 3 + 1 + 5 = 14

| | | N1 | N2 | N3 | N4 | N5 | N6 | N7 |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Node Name | s | a | b | c | d | e | t |
| N1 | s | | 2.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | infinity | infinity | infinity |
| N2 | a | 2.00 | | 2.00 | infinity | 7.00 | infinity | infinity |
| N3 | b | 5.00 | 2.00 | | 1.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | infinity |
| N4 | c | 4.00 | infinity | 1.00 | | infinity | 4.00 | infinity |
| N5 | d | infinity | 7.00 | 4.00 | infinity | | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| N6 | e | infinity | infinity | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | | 7.00 |
| N7 | t | infinity | infinity | infinity | infinity | 5.00 | 7.00 | |

Starting Node

N1 ▼

Next Iteration

Updated minimal tree length = 14.00

- 0. Start at node N1**
- 1. Connect N2 [a] to N1 [s]: Length = 2.00**
- 2. Connect N3 [b] to N2 [a]: Length = 2.00**
- 3. Connect N4 [c] to N3 [b]: Length = 1.00**
- 4. Connect N6 [e] to N3 [b]: Length = 3.00**
- 5. Connect N5 [d] to N6 [e]: Length = 1.00**
- 6. Connect N7 [t] to N5 [d]: Length = 5.00**

Algoritma rute terpendek

- Ada dua algoritma yang dapat digunakan untuk menyelesaikan persoalan mencari rute terpendek
 - Dijkstra's Algorithm
 - Digunakan untuk mencari rute terpendek dari suatu node dengan semua node lain dalam suatu network
 - Floyd's Algorithm
 - Digunakan untuk mencari rute terpendek antara 2 node dalam suatu network

Dijkstra's Algorithm

- Misalkan u_i adalah rute terpendek dari node 1 ke node i , dan d_{ij} adalah panjang dari arcs(i,j) maka
 - $[u_j, i] = [u_i + d_{ij}, i]$, $d_{ij} \geq 0$
- Label untuk node awal adalah $[0, -]$ menandakan bahwa node tersebut tidak mempunyai predecessor
- Label suatu node dalam algoritma dijkstra dibedakan menjadi 2
 - Temporary
 - Diubah nilainya jika rute yang lebih pendek bisa ditemukan
 - Permanent
 - Ditentukan jika tidak ada rute lain yang lebih pendek yang dapat ditemukan

Langkah2 Algoritma Dijkstra

- Tandai label awal dengan label permanent $[0,-]$, set $i=1$
- Hitung label temporary $[u_i+d_{ij},i]$ untuk tiap node j yang dapat dicapai dari node i , beri tanda temporeri
 - Jika node j sudah punya label $[u_j,k]$ melalui node lain k dan jika $u_i+d_{ij}<u_j$, ganti $[u_j,k]$ dengan $[u_i+d_{ij},i]$
- Jika semua node telah mempunyai label permanen, stop. Jika tidak, pilih label $[u_r,s]$ yang mempunyai jarak terpendek(u_r) dari semua label temporary. Set $i=r$ dan ulaingi step 1

Algoritma Dijkstra

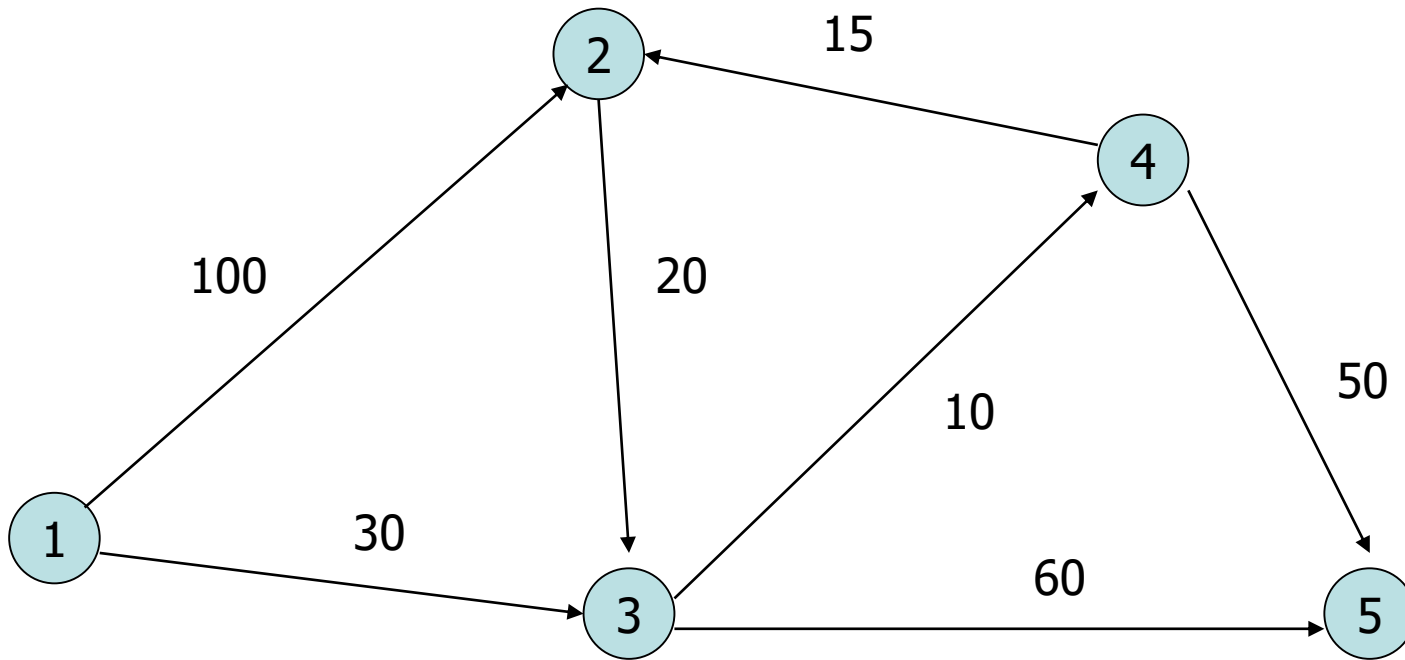
1. Tandai/label node awal [0,-] dan status permanent
2. Beri label untuk node yang dapat berhubungan dengan node permanen dengan [a,b] dan status temporary
dimana :
a = jarak terpendek ke node awal
b = node sebelumnya / yang mendahului
3. Cari a terkecil dan status temporary berubah menjadi permanen
4. Apakah status sudah permanen semua ?
if yes then stop
else back to 2

Contoh di gambar 6.3-4

- Iterasi 0
 - Tandai node 1 dengan label permanen [0,-]
- Iterasi 1
 - Node 2 dan 3 dapat dicapai dari node 1 dan dari 2 temporary label itu node 3 mempunyai jarak yg lebih pendek, maka node 3 menjadi label permanen
- Iterasi 2
 - Node 4 dan 5 dapat dicapai dari node 3 dan karena node 4 mempunyai jarak yg lebih pendek, node 4 menjadi node permanen
- Iterasi 3
 - Node 2 dan 5 dapat dicapai dari node 4. temporary label pada node 2 diganti karena rute yg lebih pendek didapat dari node 4. Node 5 mempunyai 2 label yg sama jaraknya maka nilainya tidak diganti
- Iterasi 4
 - Node 2 hanya dapat menuju ke node 3 yang sudah mempunyai label permanen, maka node 2 diberi label permanen
 - Node 5 tidak dapat menuju ke node lain sehingga node 5 juga diberi label permanen

Fig 6.3-4

Contoh jaringan:



NETWORK MODELS

Problem Title: No. of Nodes

Editing Grid:

>>To DELETE, INSERT, COPY, or PASTE a column(row), click heading cell of target column(row), then invoke pull-down EditGrid menu
 >>For INSERT mode, a single(double) click of target row/column will place new row/column after(before) target row/column.

INPUT GRID - SHORTEST ROUTE

 Check here if network is symmetrical

| | | N1 | N2 | N3 | N4 | N5 |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | Node Name | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| N1 | 1 | | 100. | 30. | infinity | infinity |
| N2 | 2 | infinity | | 20. | infinity | infinity |
| N3 | 3 | infinity | infinity | | 10. | 60. |
| N4 | 4 | infinity | 15. | infinity | | <input type="text" value="50"/> |
| N5 | 5 | infinity | infinity | infinity | infinity | |

SOLVE Menu

MAIN Menu

Exit TORA

NETWORK MODELS

TORA Optimization System, Windows® version 1.00
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Monday, December 06, 2004 12:14

DIJKSTRA'S SHORTEST ROUTE ALGORITHM

Select Output Option

Iterations

Next Iteration

All Iterations

Write to Printer

Title: Dijkstra Shortest Route

ITERATIONS

| Node | Label | Status |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Iteration 1 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [100., 1] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | temporary |
| 4-4 | | |
| 5-5 | | |

View/Modify Input Data

MAIN Menu

Exit TORA

Select Output Option

Iterations

Next Iteration

All Iterations

Write to Printer

ITERATIONS

| Node | Label | Status |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Iteration 1 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [100., 1] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | temporary |
| 4-4 | | |
| 5-5 | | |
| Iteration 2 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [100., 1] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | temporary |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |

View/Modify Input Data

MAIN Menu

Exit TORA

Select Output Option

Iterations

Next Iteration

All Iterations

Write to Printer

ITERATIONS

| Node | Label | Status |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Iteration 1 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [100., 1] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | temporary |
| 4-4 | | |
| 5-5 | | |
| Iteration 2 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [100., 1] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | temporary |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |
| Iteration 3 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [55., 4] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | permanent |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |

View/Modify Input Data

MAIN Menu

Exit TORA

Select Output Option

Iterations

Next Iteration

All Iterations

Write to Printer

ITERATIONS

5-5

Iteration 2

| | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [100., 1] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | temporary |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |

Iteration 3

| | | |
|-----|----------|-----------|
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [55., 4] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | permanent |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |

Iteration 4

| | | |
|-----|----------|-----------|
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [55., 4] | permanent |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | permanent |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |

View/Modify Input Data

MAIN Menu

Exit TORA

Select Output Option

Iterations

Next Iteration

All Iterations

Write to Printer

ITERATIONS

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |
| Iteration 3 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [55., 4] | temporary |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | permanent |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |
| Iteration 4 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [55., 4] | permanent |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | permanent |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | temporary |
| Iteration 5 | | |
| 1-1 | [0., --] | permanent |
| 2-2 | [55., 4] | permanent |
| 3-3 | [30., 1] | permanent |
| 4-4 | [40., 3] | permanent |
| 5-5 | [90., 3] | permanent |

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NETWORK MODELS

Select Output Option

Shortest routes

Next Iteration

All Iterations

Write to Printer

Title: Dijkstra Shortest Route

SHORTEST ROUTES

| Node | Distance | Route |
|------|----------|---------------|
| 1 | 0. | -- |
| 2 | 55. | 1 - 3 - 4 - 2 |
| 3 | 30. | 1 - 3 |
| 4 | 40. | 1 - 3 - 4 |
| 5 | 90. | 1 - 3 - 5 |

View/Modify Input Data

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Persoalan Rute Terpendek

- Rute terpendek dari node 1 ke node2 yang lain telah dapat ditentukan
- Misal untuk mengetahui rute terpendek dari node 1 ke node 2

(2)->[55,4]->(4)->[40,3]->(3)->[30,1]->(1)

Rute terpendeknya 1->3->4->2

Total jaraknya 55 mil

PR

Minimal Spanning Tree dan rute terpendek

