

Wireless Ad Hoc Network: Behaviour And Cooperation in MANET's

Mohd Nazim¹, Dr. Danish Ather²,

¹Student, MCA (LE), CCSIT, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad

²Associate Professor, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad

¹nazimtmu@gmail.com

²Danish.computers@tmu.ac.in

Abstract—Wireless ad hoc networks consist of mobile nodes communicating over a shared wireless channel.

The nodes are equipped with wireless transceiver. They don't need any additional infrastructure, such as base station or wired access point, etc. Therefore, each node doesn't only play the role of an end system, but also acts as a router, that sends packets to desired nodes. Here we will talk about behaviour and cooperation in MANET's

Keywords— wireless Ad Hoc Network: Behaviour And Cooperation In MANET's

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless Ad-hoc Networks operates without a fixed infrastructure. Multi-hop, mobility, large network size combined with device heterogeneity and bandwidth and battery power limitations, all these factors make the design of routing protocols a major challenge. Lots of researchers did tremendous work on the Wireless Ad-hoc Routing Protocols. Wireless networks allow hosts to roam without the constraints of wired connections. People can deploy a wire-less network easily and quickly. End users can move around while staying connected to the network.

II. TYPE OF AD HOC NETWORK.

A. INFRASTRUCTURE-BASED

Relies on fixed infrastructure, base station or access point are fixed and centralized.

Example: WLAN, Cellular Network.

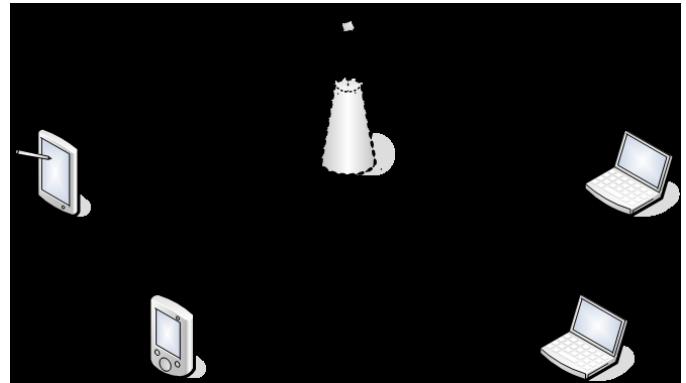


Fig1

B. INFRASTRUCTURE-LESS

In this network access points are not centralized.

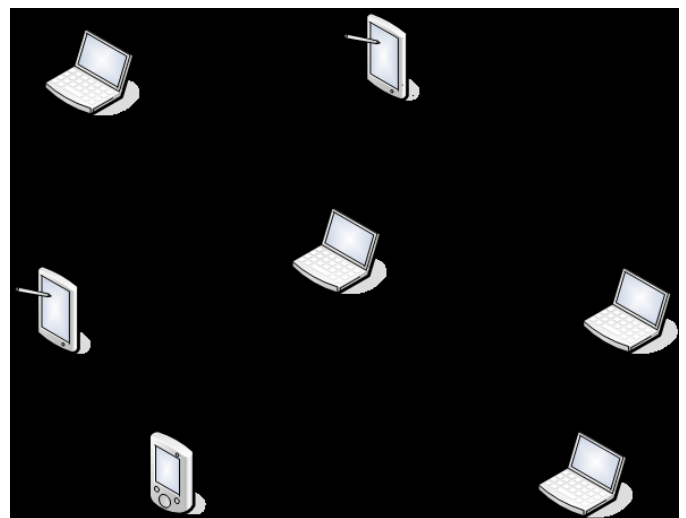


Fig2

C. OVERVIEW OF MOBILE AD HOC NETWORK

Mobile Ad Hoc Networks are different from structured wireless networks, where a user directly communicates with an access point or base station. These networks do not rely on fixed infrastructure

for operation. Mobile ad hoc networks can be defined as self organizing, dynamic topology networks formed by a collection of mobile nodes through radio links. The major characteristics of these networks are that they require minimal configuration, and are quick to deploy. They have a dynamically changing topology and do not rely on centralized access points. The nodes are energy constrained, that is, they are battery powered and they use multi-hop communication (Kumar& Mishra,)

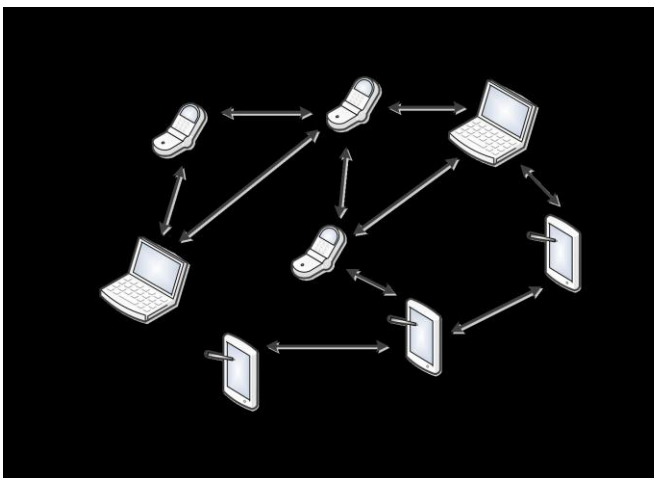


Fig.Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET).

- COOPERATION IN MOBILE AD HOC NETWORK
- Nodes communicate with other nodes with the help of intermediate nodes.
- The intermediate nodes act as relay.
- Wireless nodes are energy constrained.
- Nodes may or may not cooperate.
- Two extremities:
 - a) Total Cooperation: If all relay requests are accepted, nodes will quickly exhaust limited energy.
 - b) Total Non Cooperation: If no relay request is accepted, the network through will go down rapidly
- Issues:
 - a. Selfishness, self-interests, etc.
 - b. Symbiotic dependence

- c. Tradeoff: individual node's lifetime vs. throughput

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF MANET'S.

- Wireless
- Mobile
- Lack of structure
- Heterogeneous
- Autonomous behaviour
- Multi-hop radio relaying
- Distributed operation for security, routing and host configuration
- Dynamic network topology
- Energy-constrained
- Mobile and spontaneous behavior
- Intermittent connectivity

IV. SECURITY CHALLENGES IN COOPERATION.

- The cooperation node or the node being cooperated might be victimized
- Open, shared radiomedium by the nodes, which dynamically change positions
- No centralized network management or certification authority.
- Existence of malicious nodes.
- Nodes prone to attack, infiltration, eavesdropping, interference.
- Nodes can be captured, compromised, false routing information can be sent paralyzing the network

V. CONCLUSION

We have presented simulation results complementing our testbed observations that reinforce the importance of link reliability in MANET operations. Specifically, we have shown that hop based MANET routing protocols perform poorly over transient links, and link fades lead to frequent lost of connections that resemble node mobility. Whereas ad hoc networks will become widely used in military contexts in near future, the corporate world has to continue the daunting search for profitable commercial applications and possibilities of the technology. Meanwhile, the academic

community has adopted the new fields as a playground to apply their ideas to create something completely new.

REFERENCES

- [1] Charles E. Perkins (Ed.). Ad Hoc Networking.
- [2] Addison-Wesley, December 2000.
- [3] John Jubin and Janet D. Tornow. The DARPA packet
- [4] radio network protocol. Proc. of IEEE, 75(1):21–32,1987.
- [5] IETF. Mobile ad hoc networks workinggroup.
<http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/manetcharter.html>.
- [6] C.-K. Toh. Ad Hoc Mobile Wireless Networks Protocols and Systems. Prentice Hall, December 2001.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was supported/partially supported CCSIT, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad. I take this opportunity to express my immense gratitude to my project guide **DR. DANISH ATHER** in my research on Wireless ad hoc network: behaviour and cooperation in MANET's. I am grateful for their prolonged interest in my work and excellent guidance. They have been a constant source of motivation to me.

I am highly beholden to **PRO. R. K. Dwivedi, Principal of "College of Computing Sciences And Information Technology"** for his valuable direction and timely idea in my research.