

A QoS-oriented distributed routing protocol for hybrid wireless networks

¹P.V.RAM GOPAL RAO, ²BHUKYA SWATHI

Megha Institute of Engineering & Technology For women's
Eduulabad, Ghatkesar mandal, RangaReddy Dist, Telangana, India

Abstract: With the increasing level of wireless communication in today's environment, people often required QoS for sharing their data between the nodes. For affording QoS to the user, many researchers proposed a very few methods to provide QoS guaranteed routing for hybrid networks, they strive to improve the network capacity and reliability but they evade constrain in QoS. For this problem our main objective of this paper is to improve the QoS and efficiency of routing approach with constrains over hybrid wireless data streaming using QOS_DARP protocol and MAR. This aims to develop the QoS based reliable architecture against the hybrid wireless routing issues. The system also aims at providing both proactive and reactive solutions for effective routing. The goal of this paper is to providing efficient dynamic routing management to deal the challenges of data transmission and data streaming in hybrid mobile environments.

Keywords: Hybrid Wireless Network, QoS, QOS_DARP and MAP protocol.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hybrid Wireless Communication (HWC) is one of the popular among the people for sharing the resources among the networks. This Hybrid approach is based on the combination of sensor, mobile ad hoc, vehicular ad hoc network for sharing the resources in the distributed network. With the use of this communication people often needs the QoS while transferring the data [1]. In MOBILE ad hoc networks (MANETs) have expanded a great deal of concentration since of its considerable advantages brought about by multihop, infrastructure-less transmission. Due to the error prone wireless channel and the dynamic network topology, consistent data delivery in MANETs, mainly in this challenge environment with high mobility remains an issue. In the real world, a numerous applications need data delivery to multiple destination nodes which is defined as multicasting, where the access of multicast routing is an ideal approach to manage and reduce network traffic and cost of the network including bandwidth. Oftentimes these services are required over extremely in dynamic networks, which is Hybrid approach of above combination of ad hoc network. These networks are dynamic because of the mobility of the nodes in the network and/or the random sleep/awake cycles

that are often utilized to minimize energy dissipation of the devices [2].

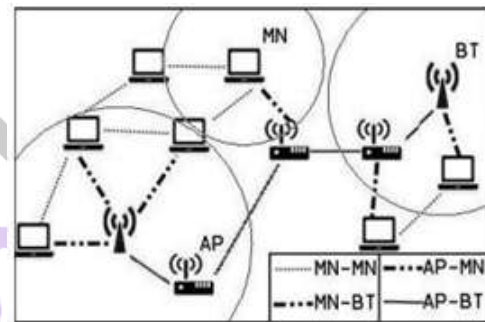


Fig 1: Hybrid Wireless Communication

In the above figure which shows the integration of wired and wireless networks, uses base stations to avoid overwhelming burden of relaying packets between source and destination if required. Presenting robust multicast routing in those dynamic network environments is a significant challenge for sustaining these applications [3, 4]. In a few wireless multicast applications, the source and intermediary nodes are mobile for transferring the data, but the multicast recipients' locations are fixed and known they also sent the packet in the same intermediate node. Conversely, in other wireless multicast applications, all nodes, with the multicast destinations, are mobile. In this paper, in order to support any type of multicast service to the target devices, the source nodes must recognize the locations of the multicast target or destination nodes. This can be affording by a service discovery protocol that sits outside the routing protocol, revising the source with the current location of the sink nodes [5]. Moreover, the routing protocol can take for granted knowledge of the sinks' locations. We can utilize this knowledge to design a distributed QoS routing protocol. In this paper, the system improves the work on a QoS-Based scheduling protocol which is called as QAR [6, 7].

The proposed system is an effective QoS based link selection in hybrid wireless networks (QOS_DARP) which is a distributed QoS protocol where the system performs packet security, packet routing, multiple routes which is commonly for splitting packets and the medium access of individual nodes relies solely on the location information of multicast destination nodes. The proposed system embraces a list of the multicast members' locations included in the packet header, which avoid the overhead of building and preserving a multicast tree at intermediate of the sensor nodes, since all

the essential information for routing the packet is included within the packet header.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In literature some authors proposed a resource provision method in hybrid networks modeled by and method in hybrid networks modeled by and mobile WiMax to provide service with high reliability.

IntServ is a stateful model that uses resource reservation for individual flow, and uses admission control [8] and a scheduler to maintain the QoS of traffic flows. In difference, DiffServ is a stateless form which uses coarse grained class-based apparatus for traffic management.

Queuing scheduling algorithms have been proposed for DiffServ to further minimize packet droppings and bandwidth consumption [9]. Stoica et al. [10] proposed a dynamic packet service (DPS) model to provide unicast IntServ-guaranteed service and DiffServ-like scalability.

In existing approaches for providing guaranteed services in the infrastructure networks are based on two models: integrated services (IntServ) and differentiated service (DiffServ). Very few methods have been proposed to provide QoS-guaranteed routing for hybrid networks. Most of the routing protocols only try to improve the network WiMax to provide service with high reliability.

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integrated services (IntServ) and differentiated service (DiffServ). Very few methods have been proposed to provide QoS-guaranteed routing for hybrid networks. Most of the routing protocols only try to improve the network capacity and reliability to indirectly provide QoS service but bypass the constraints in QoS routing that require the protocols to provide guaranteed service. Jiang et al. [11] proposed a resource provision method in hybrid networks modeled by IEEE802.16e and mobile WiMax to provide service with high reliability. Ibrahim et al. [12] and Bletasa et al. [13] also tried to select "best" relay that has the maximum instantaneous value of a metric which can achieve higher bandwidth efficiency for data transmission. Considered cooperative networks that use physical layer relaying strategies, which take advantage of the broadcast nature of wireless channels and allow the destination to cooperatively "combine" signals sent by both the source and the relay to restore the original signal. Proposed a semidistributed relaying

algorithm to jointly optimize relay selection and power allotment of the system. Wei et al. [16] proposed to utilize the first-order finite state Markov channels to approximate the time variations of the average received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) for the packet transmission and use the adaptive modulation and coding scheme to achieve high spectral efficiency and presented a framework of link

capacity analysis for optimal transmission over uplink transmission in multi hop cellular networks. Wei et al. [17]

proposed a two-hop packet forwarding mechanism, in which the source node adaptively chooses direct transmission and forward transmission to base stations.

Unlike the above works, QOD aims to provide QoS guaranteed routing. QOD fully takes advantage of the widely deployed APs, and novelly considers the packet routing problem as a resource scheduling problem between nodes and APs. RAP [18] and SPEED [19] give a high delivering priority to the packets with longer distance/delay to the destination. However, both methods require each sensor to know its own location, thus they are not suitable for a highly dynamic environment and proposed to improve

routing reliability by multipath routing. Nevertheless, the surplus transmission of the packets may lead to high power consumption.

3. PROBLEM DEFINITION

The problem in the existing system is defined in the terms of reliable data delivery of data transmission in highly dynamic mobile hybrid networks [20]. Continuously changing network topology makes conventional wireless routing protocols incapable of providing satisfactory

performance in the data transaction environment. In the face of frequent link break because of the node mobility, major data packets would either get lost, or knowledge long latency before reinstatement of connectivity. In Dynamic network topology the problems were

- Frequent link break
- Latency and Data loss
- High mobility

Hybrid wireless network topologies usually expose high link density. Low-end commodity switches are commonly used in most HWNs designs for economic and scalability considerations. Mobile destinations (nodes) create a challenging problem for QoS protocols. Several protocols dealt the above problem by applying region based throughput and delay [21, 22]. But those systems failed to deal with the high mobility in HWN environment.

4. PROPOSED WORK

With the improvement of the wireless network for solving the QoS issues, here we prefer the approach of QoS_DARP. A HWN is integrated with MANETs and infrastructure wireless networks have proven to be a better network structure for the next generation networks.

However, little effort has been devoted to supporting QoS routing in hybrid networks. Direct adoption of the QoS routing techniques in MANETs into hybrid networks inherits their drawbacks. For this issue this paper, we propose a QoS oriented distributed routing protocol (QOD) for hybrid networks to provide QoS services in a highly dynamic scenario. Taking advantage of the unique features of hybrid networks, i.e., any cast transmission and short transmission hops, QOD transforms the packet

routing problem to a packet scheduling problem. In QOD, a source node directly transmits packets to an AP if the direct transmission can guarantee the QoS of the traffic. Or else, the source node schedules the packets to a number of qualified neighbor nodes. Specifically, QOD incorporates with the algorithms are, Neighbor selection algorithm for the

guaranteed QoS, it chooses qualified neighbors for packet forwarding. Packet scheduling algorithm for schedules the packet transmission to further reduce the packet transmission time and we use the resizing algorithm, it is used to resizing the

packets and assigns smaller packets to nodes with faster mobility to guarantee the routing QoS in a highly mobile environment. The traffic elimination algorithm is used for increase the transmission throughput. And use the Deadline-based forwarding methods for achieves fairness

in packet forwarding scheduling when some packets are not scheduling feasible. Experimental results show that QOD can achieve high mobility-flexibility, scalability, and disputation reduction.

The proposed distributed enhanced routing approaches which will reduce service disruption and minimize the worst-case maximal link utilization after link failures. Every link will be analyzed and updated in the routing table using the Q-ORP frequently. Below figure shows

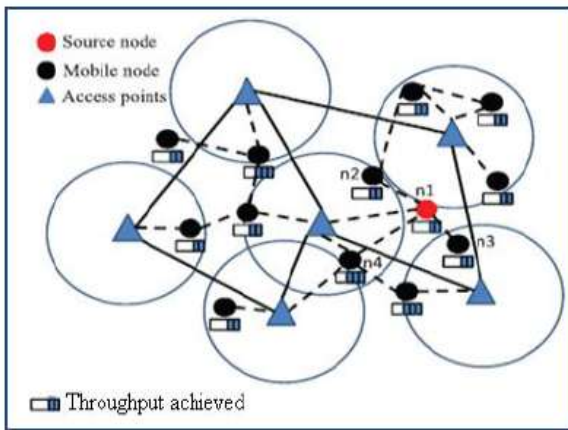


Fig 2: Our Proposed Architecture of HWC

Our proposed protocol adopts the resource reservation based QoS routing scheme. In this proposal a QoS Oriented Distributed optimal routing protocol (Q-ORP) to enhance the QoS support capability of hybrid networks.

The proposed protocol can provide high QoS performance in terms of transparency, delay in transmission, delay in propagation, queuing delay, mobility-resilience, traffic reduction, and scalability.

Proposed algorithm:
Nearest Neighbor Finding Algorithm

Algorithm: Distance Measurement

Input: Objects positions (o1, o2)

Output: Distance (in points)

Step1: Identify object A

Step2: Identify Object B

Step3: Identify position of object1 x and y O1(x1, y1)

Step 4: Identify position of object2 x and y O1(x2, y2)

Step5: difference between (x1-x2) and (y1-y2)

Step6: Return value

Algorithm: Pseudo code for the QOS_DARP routing protocol executed by a source node.

- 1: if receive a packet forwarding request from a source node then
- 2: if this SpaceUtility < threshold then
- 3: Reply to the source node.
- 4: end-if
- 5: end-if
- 6: if receive forwarding request replies for neighbor nodes then
- 7: Determine the packet size $Sp(i)$ to each neighbor i .
- 8: Estimate the queuing delay Tw for the packet for each neighbor based on Equation (4).
- 9: Determine the qualified neighbors that can satisfy the deadline requirements based on Tw
- 10: Sort the qualified nodes in descending order of Tw
- 11: Allocate workload rate A_i for each node.
- 12: for each intermediate node n_i in the sorted list do
- 13: Send packets to n_i with transmission interval $Sp(i) A_i$
- 14: end for
- 15: end-if

Finally the proposed protocol Q-ORP works with the above QoS metrics such as follows.

- With the use of neighbor selection algorithm it solves the transmission delay problems.
- A distributed packet scheduling algorithm to further reduce transmission delay, propagation and queuing delay
- A mobility-based segment resizing algorithm that adaptively adjusts segment size according to node mobility in order to reduce transmission time,
- Increase the transmission throughput use of redundant elimination algorithm.
- A data redundancy elimination-based transmission algorithm to eliminate the redundant data to further improve the transmission QoS.

The experimental result shows the difference between the existing and the proposed architecture for providing the

better result for the QoS in Hybrid network. The system creates N number of nodes and performs the QoS oriented routing using the QOS_DARP.

The result analysis gives the comparative analysis of existing and proposed system in terms of QoS. The charts show that the proposed system achieved the improved QoS

Evaluation result: The result analysis gives the comparative analysis of existing and proposed system in terms of QoS.

Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR): The ratio of number of packets send from source and number of packets reach the destination. The ratio of the number of packets received and the number of packets expected to be received. Then the ratio is the total number of received packets over the multiplication of the group size and the number of originated packets. The packet delivery ratio is calculated as follows:

$$PDR = \frac{\text{(No of packets Received / No of packets send)} * 100}{100}$$

QOD Protocol	QOS DARP with MAR
89	97
92	98
94	99
95	99

Table 1: Packet Delivery Ratio

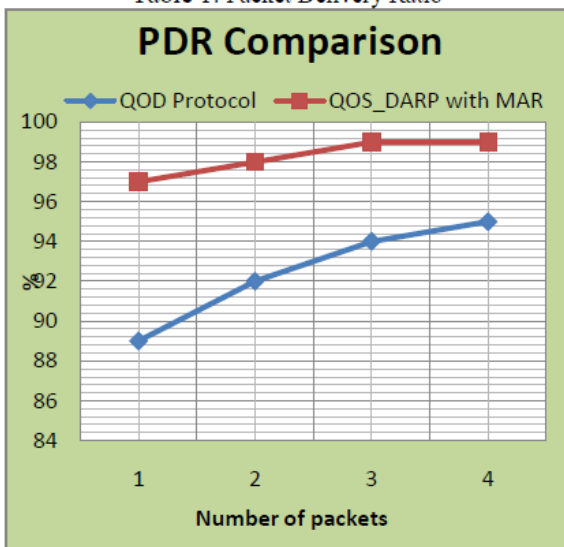


Chart 1: Performance comparison of proposed

QOS_DARP using MAR with existing QOD approach

Delivery Time: The proposed system schedules the message in optimal path and the message reach the destination in any of the available best nodes and paths. Thus Delivery time of proposed system increases when compared to the existing system. Delivery time is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Delivery Time} = \text{Receiving time} - \text{Sending time}$$

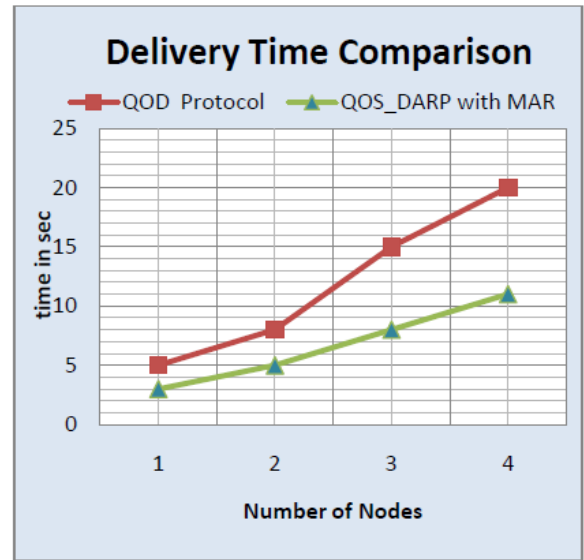


Chart 2: Delivery Time Comparison

Bandwidth Utilization:The bandwidth refers to the bandwidth or energy consumption of the link. The proposed system spread the message in the available virtual nodes and paths by proper utilization of bandwidth in each path with the use of VDVH.

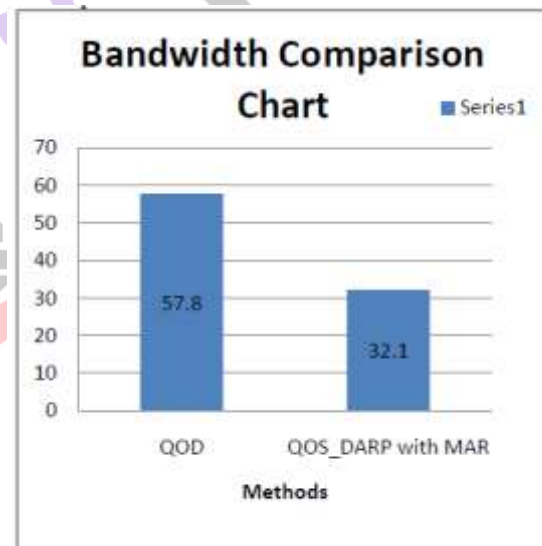


Chart 3: Bandwidth comparison of proposed QOS_DARP using MAR with existing QOD approach

6. CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

This paper proposed an efficient secure distributed QoS protocol that addresses some issues specific to Hybrid wireless networks which are communication delay, cost, mobility, and link unreliability. Nodes affix the details about the forwarding nodes in the packet header. This also creates a virtual node for effective data transmission. The system implements an appropriate scheme which is named as MAR for mobility analysis during transmission. This helps to find closest neighbor already in the group therefore reducing the cost of join requests broadcast and reducing the communication and computation cost incurred by the source. In future the thesis will be enhanced by applying effective algorithms and better protocol with other parameter considerations. The QoS metrics will be measured more in future. The

concentration on selective congestion attacks by applying effective traffic and node monitoring techniques. The priority based traffic allocation with effective technique will be considered more in future.

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