Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of using LQ and REPLY for finding partial paths inTCP-BuS.

Step 1:

TCP-BUS (TCP WITH BUFFERING CAPABILITY AND SEQUENCE INFORMATION)

TCP-BUS is based on Associative Routing Protocol and has the ability to buffer data (ABR). It recognises path failure loss and congestion.

It utilises feedback data from an intermediary node on detection of a path break, just like TCP-F and TCP-ELFN. But the routing protocol is more important.

Associativity-Based Routing (ABR) protocol was suggested as the routing protocol for TCP-Bus. So, in order to determine a partial path, it uses some special messages like LQ and REPLY.

Step 2:

Advantages:

Performance is enhanced, and quick retransmission is avoided because to the use of buffering, sequence numbering, and selective acknowledgment. utilises the underlying routing protocols as well.

Step 3:

Disadvantages:

The dependency on the routing protocol and intermediary node buffering is increased, which is a drawback. The loss of packets and a decline in performance may result from the failure of intermediate nodes that buffer the packets.

Due to the dependent on the routing protocol, performance may suffer when using order routing protocols without ABR-like control messages.

What is the impact of the failure of proxy nodes in split-TCP?

Step 1:

By severing the end-to-end connection into several connections and using various settings to transport data over the various legs, Split TCP works. No modifications are made to the standard TCP used by the end systems, and they are not required to be aware that proxies are used in between.

Step 2:

Split-TCP is more mobile-friendly than ordinary TCP. Link failures are a form of mobility in MANETs. The likelihood of connection failures on a single session's path rises as its length (measured in hops) does. Although packets can still be sent across other links that are active, one link loss can cause a TCP session to completely fail. Split TCP aids in making use of these active links. TCP with proxies can continue data transfer on other local segments in the event that a link on a local segment fails. Therefore, the impact of mobility's impact on TCP throughput is significantly less.