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CSE-C

Assignment No. 5 Unit No. 5 Date :

4) Explain DSDV routing algorithm in manets.

Destination Sequenced Distance vector Routing :-

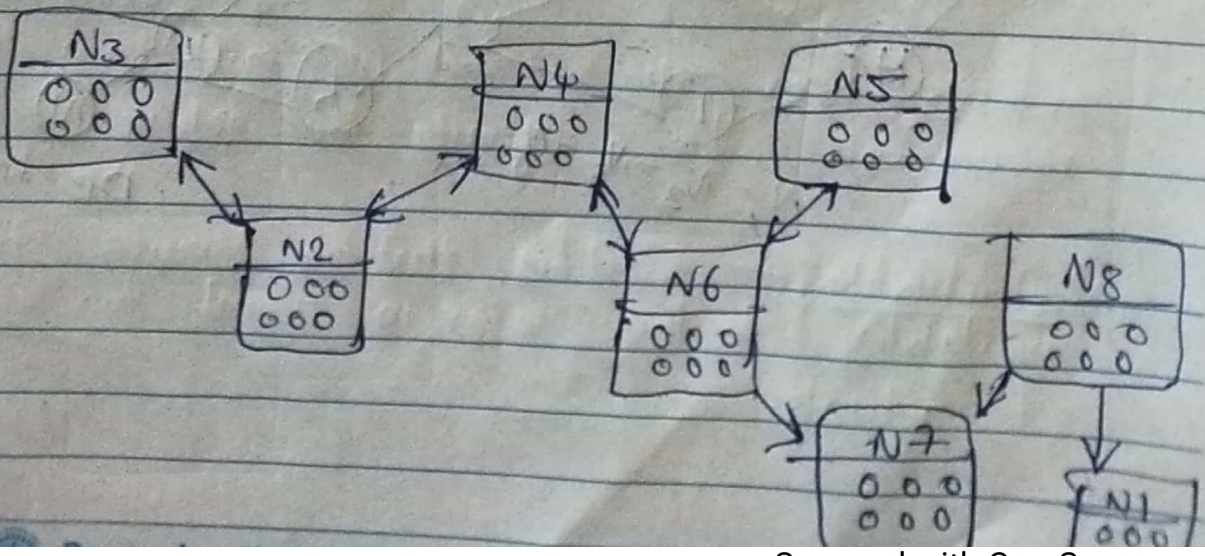
DSDV is a hop-by-hop vector, routing protocol required each node to periodicall broad cast routing.
→ Each entry has a sequence number associated with it that helps in identifying stale entries.
→ This mechanism allows the protocol to avoid the formation of routing loops.

Full dump :-

This type of update packet contains all the routing information available at node to be transfered if routing table is large.

Incremental :-

This type of update packet contains only the information that has changed since the latest full dump was sent out by the node.

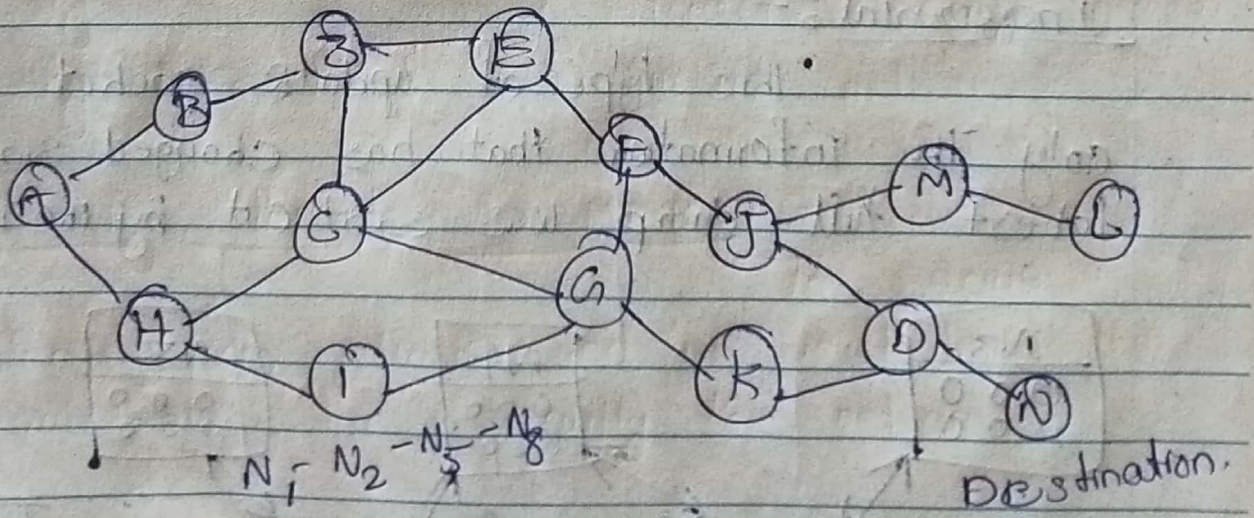


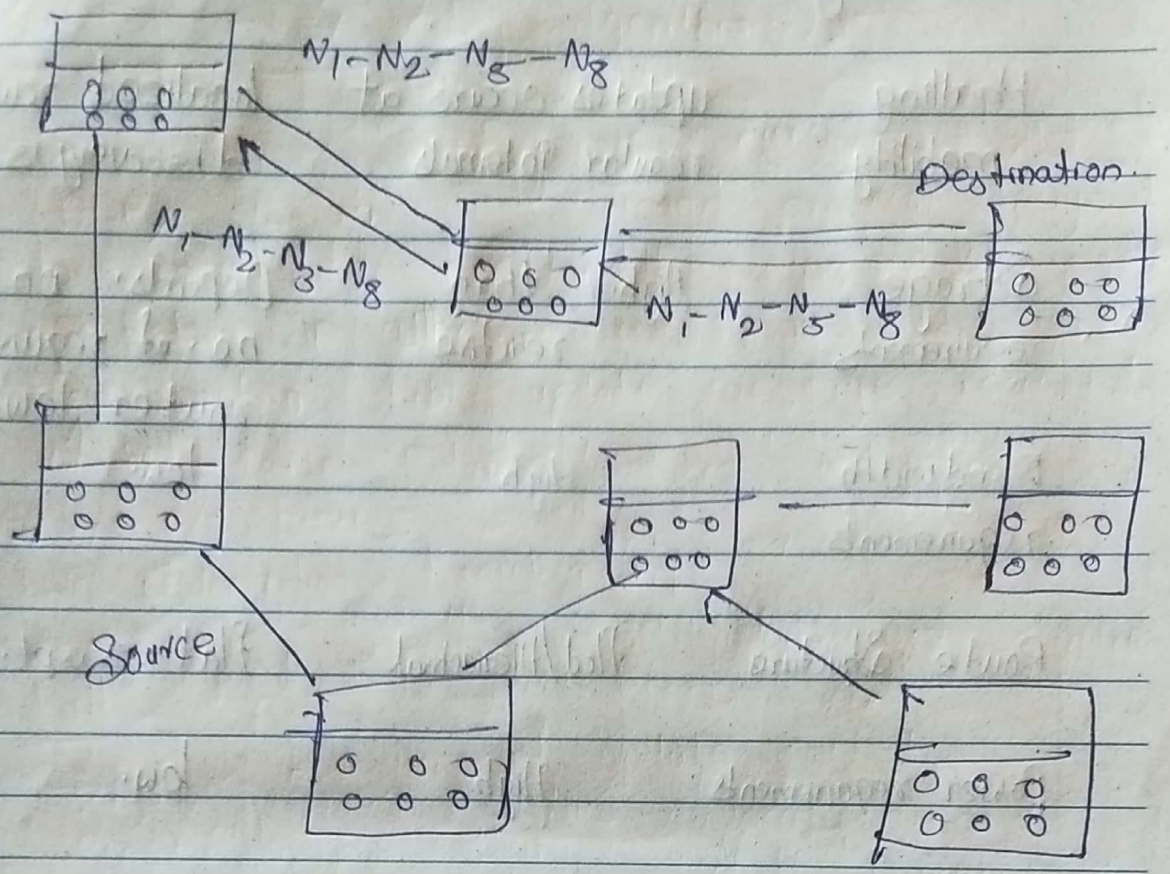
2) Explain DSR in manets?

Dynamic Source Routing (DSR):-

Dynamic Source Routing protocol (DSR) is an on-demand protocol designed to control the band-width expanded by control packets in adhoc wireless networks by removing the broken table update message required in the table driven method and main difference b/w this and the other on demand routing protocol is that the hence does not require interrupted hello pack transmission.

→ Main approach of this protocol during the route construction phase is to establish a route by sub merging node on receiving a route est requests packets in the network.





DSR-route-reply

3) Compare the reactive and proactive routing protocols?

Parameter	Proactive	Reactive
Delay level	Small as route are pre determined	High as router are computed on demand.
Controll traffic.	Usually higher than reactive	Increases with the mobility of active routes.
Periodic updates	Always required	Not required.

Route availability	Always available	Computed on demand.
Handling mobility	updates occurs at regular intervals	localized route discovery is used.
Storage requirements	Higher than reactive	Depends on the no. of required router low.
Bandwidth requirements	High	low.
Route Structure	Flod/Hierachical	Flat - except.
Power requirements	High	low

4) What are the security threads to MANCET? Why a MANCET faces greater security threads ~~Why~~ than fixed infrastructure networks?

Security threads in MANCET:-

To secure a network from attack and we must know the requirements for security the network.

1) Availability:- Certifies that the service should be availability to the user in normal functioning of network.

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2.) Authenticity :-
Certifies that the communication b/w nodes in authentic and make sure that the wrong node should not be treated as original node.

3) Data Confidentiality :- It is the major security criteria for these networks It Authenticates that the information.

4) Integrity :- Shows the accuracy of message sent from one to another

5) Non-repudiation :-
It certificates that the information is genuine for example of one node get wrong message over the network.