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SEMINAR PRESENTATION ON

ABSTRACT REVIEW

ENERGY AND TRAFFIC CONTROLLING USING SIZE FRAMING TECHNIQUES IN WIRELESS NETWORKS

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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**ABSTRACT**

Propose a new scheme called dynamic frame sizing algorithm that takes power allocation into account. Frame sizing algorithm is to reduce transmit power to save energy when the backlogs are low. In EXISTING WORK, issues of power allocation and channel states (of transmitting links) were also taken into account. In particular, a dynamic routing and Power Control (DRPC) policy was proposed into stabilize the queues by solving a joint routing and power allocation problem. Most of these works assumed infinite buffers. In existing work greenput algorithm is used throughput optimal as key parameter to fix the finite threshold value to increase energy efficiency but end to end delay not decreased and not focused. Arrival process issues multiple network flow queuing issues, traffic isolation problems, The tradeoff between energy efficiency and delay in practical system analysis issues and multiple tcp flaws between two different networks node problems are raised.

**Limitations of Existing Work**

* Energy Efficiency is very less
* No proper cluster head selection

PROPOSED WORK, Proposing new dynamic frame sizing algorithm which provides solution for above problem, to improve energy efficiency problems used to reduce power allocation schemes used to save energy.The dynamic frame sizing algorithm called (MWM) all the links in each frame operated and transmission rate is fixed as off state when expected delay increases moderately otherwise transmission rate fixed as on state. By proposing MWM (maximum weighted matching used to calculate the number of network queues as long as rates of arrival traffic fall within the capacity region.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORK

More energy efficiency on node

Cluster head selection based on Low Energy Adaptive clustering Protocol

In the MWM algorithm there are four operation modes for each frame.

* Empty queue mode
* Power saving mode
* Maximum power mode
* Mixed power saving mode