AN OPTIMISED WEIGHT BASED CLUSTERING ROUTING PROTOCOL SCHEME IN MANETS FOR IMPROVED QOS

Manpreet Kaur
Department of CSE
CTITR Jalandhar Pb, India

Sarabjit Kaur
A.P in Department of CSE
CTITR Jalandhar Pb, India

Anshu Sharma
A.P in Department of CSE
CTITR Jalandhar Pb, India

Abstract- **MANET is a self designing system in which versatile hubs are associated with remote connections. Because of development of hubs, topology changes quickly and joins breakage or disappointment of transmitting the information lessens the system execution. Due to adaptability, topology adjustments at arbitrary so there is positively lacking transmission identifying with the hubs, security will be decreased. In MANET, you can discover different sorts of weight based Routing conventions strategies are utilized. These strategies have some issues like versatility, nature of administration, security and so on. Steering conventions techniques are utilized to send and acquire data from cause to travel spot accurately. Grouping is procedures which isolates the system into little subgroups and control the activity in system. The principle purpose behind gathering is generally to support directing conventions in the framework stratum through decreasing the measure of the particular controlling traditions stages furthermore lessens system activity. When all is said in done, any directing convention execution endures i) with asset limitations and ii) because of the versatility of the hubs. Because of existing steering challenges in MANETs bunching based conventions endures much of the time with group head disappointment issue, constrained assets in vast system which debases the system execution. To upgrade the execution of conventional group based directing convention; actualize a decision plan of picking a bunch head which depends on four parameters like trust, portability, vitality and thickness for enhanced nature of administration furthermore guarantee security. The outcomes show by diagrams, that the execution of our proposed convention surpasses the current impromptu steering conventions.**

Keywords: **MANETs, Clustering, CBRP, QoS**

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless system is picking up fame to its top today, as the customer needs remote accessibility paying little respect to their geographic position. Wireless system is a framework set up by using radio sign repeat to bestow among PCs and other framework devices. Remote frameworks have created as a reinforcement of wired frameworks. Contraptions in a remote framework are set up to either pass on by suggestion through a central recognize a passageway point or clearly, one to the following. Remote correspondence is the level at which the trading of customer data over a division without the use of "wired" or electrical course. Remote Networks term is implies a kind of frameworks organization that does not oblige connections to interface with contraptions in the midst of correspondence. Radio waves are used for transmission at physical level. There are two sorts of Wireless Operating modes: Infrastructure Mode, Ad-hoc Mode or Infrastructure less Mode. In structure predicated framework, correspondence is happens just between the remote centers and the passageway centers. The correspondence is not set up between the remote center points. The structure less framework does not require any establishment to for correspondence. In this Framework, each host can transmit data to remote hub and it doesn't get to point or controlling medium access.

A portable specially appointed system (MANET) is a self-outlining arrangement of versatile hubs. As a result of nodal versatility, the framework topology may change rapidly and bizarrely after some time. Portable impromptu frameworks are not in light of joined station so it is structure less framework. It has a multi hop remote association; data must be coordinated by middle of the road

hubs. Such a framework may work in a standalone way, or may be connected with the greater Internet or may be used as a cross breed remote framework. Most of these structures is all things considered made capably through a conventional independent technique concerning helpful center points that are annexed by method for remote inbound associations. Centers are all around by and large to advance indiscriminately. Different applications incorporated with which can specially appointed gathering are utilized. They're military methodology, calamity circumstances and so forth. On your association as to MANET, collections of occupying frameworks help. The principle target of any gathering is generally speaking to supply the full transmission inside framework.
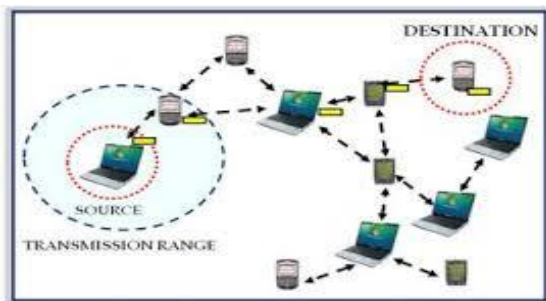

Fig 1.1 Mobile Ad-hoc Network

A. Routing protocols for MANETs:

This is a gathering of strategies utilized by the precise router therefore you'll remark within
the middle of place to begin and addition getaway. These people primarily tend to not start off the knowledge within the middle of place to begin and moreover getaway they up-date the precise course-plotting table. Steering conventions determinations keep your result connected with transfer speed, delay, value and then on measurements with course-plotting table. Routing protocols techniques is isolated in ensuing distinctive types. It depends once the precise system arrangement.

Classification of routing protocol

Reactive protocol	Proactive protocol	Hybrid protocol
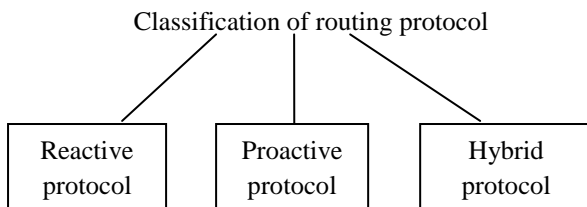
a. **Reactive protocols (on demand protocols)**:This kind of portrays some kind clearly guiding practices the spot that the course is made given that the

inspiration request some sort from decision to some sort of spot. The way is made by having a course headway plan of action. If your course could be formed towards the spot, right onto your pathway change plan of action terminations. The honest to goodness rehearses tend to be AODV, DSR, ABR and various others. It will make some kind clearly when it is when needed. This kind of fabricates a decreased cost as a result of the fact the way is made when need.

b. **Proactive protocols** (table driven): The specific positive systems continually keep moreover updated this redirecting truth a multilevel to ensure that if your group should be moved this specific starting now values this ways besides can be utilized in a split second. They're appropriate for altogether less measure of center points inside destinations, fundamentally in light of the fact that they should re-examine hub things reasonable for basically every hub in the redirecting table of each and every hub. That positive points additional Routing over head issue. There exists use of additional information exchange limit inside redirecting table. DSDV holds this course as to every web host sets interminably. It offers essential most limited way techniques.

c. **Hybrid protocols:** Most of these techniques emerges as the blend of both similarly responsive furthermore utilitarian strategies: as to ZRP.

B. CLUSTERING in MANETs:

The method in which segments this gathering into interconnected substructures, known as bunches. Every single gathering passes on an unmistakable hub picked since group head (CH) dependent upon a specific metric or maybe a collection of estimations for case identity, degree, adaptability, weight, thickness and various others. The particular gathering runs has sway associated with chief in their substructure. The gathering is truly henceforth included or something to that effect of bunch go, entryways nearby people hub. These sorts of a couple sorts of hubs have fascinating limits:

Cluster Head (CH): It doesn't take boss on the group. The bunches go regularly serves like an adjoining boss to its gathering, executing intra-bunch transmission, plan, data sending and various others.

Gateway: It is an incessant hub between couples bunches.

Member Node (Ordinary node): is a center that is nor some sort of bunches go not entry node. Every last node ought to be absolutely to some groups at associated with their neighbors that may have a home in some different bunches.
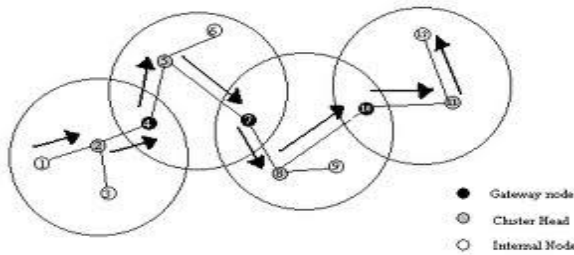

Fig 1.2 States of nodes in clustering

The issues occur in clustering: An extensive number of versatile terminals are overseen by a MANET utilizing a bunch topology. The development and support of a group structure requires extra cost contrasted and a topology control without cluster. Clustering has some reactions and disadvantages. 1) The support cost for a vast and element portable system requires unequivocal message trade between versatile node sets. As the system topology changes rapidly and concerns numerous portable hubs, the quantity of data message trade develops to achieve a basic point. This data trade expends a great deal of system transmission capacity and vitality in versatile nodes. 2) A gradually expanding influence of re-bunching happens if any neighborhood occasions occur like the development or the passing of a portable node, accordingly it might prompt the re-decision of another group head. At the point when another group head is re-chosen it might bring about re-races in the entire of the group structure. In this manner, the execution of upper-layer conventions is influenced by the expansive influence of re-grouping. 3) One of the real disadvantages of grouping in MANETs is that a few nodes devour more power when contrasted with others hubs of the same bunch. As extraordinary node like a cluster-head or a group entryway oversee and forward all messages of the nearby group their energy utilization is high.

II. Related work

A. An efficient Cluster based routing protocol for MANETs:
In D.K Sharma et al. proposed and in addition connected the new approach for bury and also intra cluster routing. This particular equation normally takes the fundamental advantage of proactive and receptive routing protocols. For entomb and additionally intra cluster routing, proactive and in addition receptive ideas are utilized individually that is given improved execution for vast systems. We have portioned the entire multilevel straight into various clusters having a cluster head for cluster creation and support. A cluster can be given by one fundamental component, which is the perfect long separation helped in the cluster head. Each and every cluster head holds another a two routing tables. Proactive routing tables for intra group and also responsive diverting for entomb cluster. Key variable is utilized to have the capacity to separate the entire multilevel in various covering sub systems. The principle component element would depend about definite number associated with nodes from the multilevel. This particular worth can be none monstrous none little. In the event that it's little and after that cluster size will unquestionably little. The amount of gatherings from the multilevel helps and receptive diverting expense to work together will be expanded. This method doesn't consider the strategy of token ward structure. At whatever time pretty much any cluster nodes needs to advances documents parcels to have the capacity to neighbor cluster head nodes, it present a RREQ on have the capacity to it's group look at convey idea to have the capacity to its door nodes. These sorts of passages nodes forward the genuine cluster for their neighbor cluster head and also react promptly for the source's cluster head nodes. Holding up event and in addition expense to work together is normally brought down by this strategy in light of the fact that RREQ idea isn't convey from the general multilevel.

B. An Improved Cluster based Routing Protocol with Backup Cluster head for MANETs:
InR.Balasubramaniyanet.al projected associatedegree increased CBRP convention suggest another duplicate bunch head for every cluster explore support the levelling related to cluster within the occasion of not expected disappointment related to cluster head the past persist through bunch head disappointment inconvenience that often brings down the important cluster security to boost the real cluster solidness it depends on a weight of nodes to possess the capability to select the important cluster head.

C. A Distributed weighted cluster based routing protocol for MANETs:
In C. Naveen et al. introduced a distribution weighted clustering formula producing a couple

modifications. The recipe moderate up the cluster sourcing furthermore oversees interchanges cost accordingly upgrading the whole execution from the framework furthermore diminishing framework usage. cluster based directing framework is one of the steering plans concerning MANETs highlighting its remarkable cluster scalp of cluster which incorporates responsible for directing plans between clusters.

D. Cluster based routing protocol for mobile ad-hoc networks:

In M. Rezaee proposed a group based steering convention methodology as for adaptable adhoc structure. In this coordinating is done viably for the most part in light of the way that directing is truly numbered in tackle of bunch head. Achieved by weight group, bunch game plan speed improves besides prompts structure task being fundamentally more expeditiously open. Re-production of bunch is totally executed when a couple of groupings track down from definitely the same, no short of what one changes into entryway of various other center points. By technique for wavering any kind of hub from the option, their group head may use a substitute hub for you to forward bunches. This particular prompts botch resistance. The musings help the PDR in various circumstances. Besides, the conclusion is to end delay. Each one of these systems, equality will doubtlessly diminished until starting right now and furthermore decrease your execution of method in structure to keep these sorts of difficulties, a vast segment of us will certainly first examine the after effect of methodology separate by incredible nature of organization parameters.

III. PROPOSED WORK

An Optimised Weight Based Clustering Scheme in Cluster Based Routing Protocol for improved Quality of Service

It is just a reactive routing protocol method by which routing protocol is predicated on-demand procedure similar to option development, supply routing protocol and also option eradication. Recently there have been a few various approaches in cluster-based routing protocol. Your cluster-based routing protocol method (CBRP) had been released in 1999. Throughout CBRP your nodes of the wi-fi system usually are broken down in numerous disjoint or maybe overlapping groupings. Each and every cluster elects one node like a cluster scalp. Most of these particular nodes are responsible for routing protocol process. Neighbours of cluster minds can't be cluster minds too. Although cluster minds can connect collectively by using gateway nodes. Any gateway is often a node of which works like an advanced node concerning two or more cluster minds. Your routing protocol process is conducted since resource routing protocol by simply racing some sort of option obtain information from the system. Due to clustered structure it will have less traffic, mainly because option asks is only going to become passed concerning cluster heads. Within cluster formation identifier centered clustering is used. When you use identifier-based clustering any node elects by itself because the cluster head if it's this bare minimum ID in its neighbourhood node just a cluster. So that you can assist this cluster sourcing course of action every single node runs on the neighbour table, wherever the item stores information about its neighbour nodes, for instance their particular ID's, their particular part in the cluster (cluster head as well as participant node) and also the status of the connection to that node (uni-/bi-directional). This neighbour table will be taken care of by simply frequently broadcasting HELLO communications. The HELLO information has information about just one node's state, its neighbour table as well as cluster adjacency table. Different expresses identify this clustering course of action with regards to the recent node state.

Route discovery of CBRP Protocol:
Route discovery is done by using source routing. Inside the CBRP solely cluster heads usually are bombarded together with option demand deal (RREQ). Entry nodes receive the RREQs at the same time, although without broadcasting all of them. These people onward all of them to a higher cluster head. This strategy lowers this multilevel targeted traffic. In the beginning, node S broadcasts any RREQ together with unique ID that contains this destination's target, this adjoining cluster head(s)—including this entrance nodes to realize them—and this cluster target listing that consists of this details of the cluster heads developing this route

Issues in CBRP Protocol:
The main issue is battery drainage resulting in short lifetime span of the system. Clustering reduces communication and control overheads due to pre determined paths of communication through cluster heads. It is vital for scalability of media access protocols, routing protocols and the security infrastructure [16]. Numerous analysts focus their studies on CBRP to enhance its execution in various factors. The difficulties for any steering in MANETs are versatility, asset limitation. Due to these variables the cluster head may move far from the group or bide the dust absence of adequate

vitality. Along these lines, unique bunch head race calculation CBRP may not gave a superior results for the issues. Thus to improve the critical effects in the execution of CBRP by enhancing an election scheme of cluster head.

The current CBRP convention has a few issues like adaptability, network performance, and efficiency still so we change the plan of cluster head in our proposed work. The decision plan of cluster head depends on four metric like trust, versatility, thickness and vitality. This plan enhances the parameters of nature of administration in convention.

A.   CLUSTER FORMATION PHASE

Cluster Formation phase

Step 1 initially all the nodes in the network exchange their HELLO message to their neighbour nodes for their presence and start communication with each other.

Step 2 all the nodes are divided into the small groups called cluster and cluster is formed by using location based concept.

Step 3 after creating cluster, the election of cluster head process is invoked and cluster head is elected on the basis of maximum weight of the node in the cluster. The weight is calculated by four metric like trust value, node density, node mobility, remaining energy. The node which has a maximum weight is broadcast a message to their neighbour nodes and elected as a cluster head.

Step 4 once a cluster head is chooses then it choose a gateway node and start routing/communication between source and destination if they can't communication with other cluster head directly.

Step 5 If more than one node have the same weight in a cluster then which has a higher trust value of node is elected as a cluster head. So they remove a ambiguity and improve the quality of service.

B. Algorithm to choose a Cluster Head
The following formulation can be applied using to calculate the node weight further used to chose the cluster head.
Input: $G = (V, E)$, $v_i \in V$ where G: Network Graph, V: Nodes, E: Edges (Paths)

Output: CHs = Cluster Heads w. r. t. W_{vi}: Node Weight

$T_{vi} = D_{vi} = M_{vi} = E_{vi} = 0$ // Node parameters take T_{vi}: Trust Value, D_{vi}: Density, M_{vi}: Mobility, E_{vi}: Energy

$W_{vi} = 0$,

For (All $vi \in V$)

Do

$T_{vi} =$ Trust_calculation(vi)

$D_{vi} =$ Density_calulation(vi)

$M_{vi} =$ Mobility_estimation(vi)

$E_{vi} =$ Energy_estimation(vi)

$$W_{vi} = \omega 1 T_{vi} + \omega 2 D_{vi} + \omega 3 M_{vi} + \omega 4 E_{vi} \quad (1)$$

End
For ((All $vj \in \Gamma(vi)$) And $(vi \neq vj)$)

Do - Store the information extracted from the weight-val messages received in its neighbor table. - Compares the received weights of all its K-hop neighbors with its own weight value.

If ($W_{vj}=$ MAX) then $CH_{vj} = vj$ //

vj elected as CH Status (vj) = Cluster Head

Cid-vj   =   CHvj   Broadcast_K-Neighbors (CH_elect(vj))

Else

vj waits reception of CH_elect message sends by the node that has the highest weight value in its k-neighbourhood

End If

End For

Routing
After election of cluster head, when source node wants to find the route of destination for communication, it firstly send a RREQ packet to the cluster head within a cluster and then cluster head provide the inter communication within a cluster and check that destination is present in his cluster. If the destination is present in same cluster, they will back a RREP packet to the source node and store the route in the routing table of the protocol. Otherwise, cluster head send RREQ packet to the other cluster head for finding the route of destination and cluster head of another cluster send a RREQ packet to all inter cluster

nodes for finding a destination route. If destination is present in another cluster then it send RREP packet to another cluster head and then forward that packet to one cluster head and then RREP packet send to source. There is no fault occur because trust factor is considered. Trust checks all nodes are present in normal behaviour or malicious. Sometime, cluster head may be changed of one cluster because nodes are mobile. So the weight of node is calculated in every simulation and it is changed every simulation due to its dynamic in nature.

IV. SIMULATION & RESULTS

In this section, result of proposed routing protocol and contrast it and CBRP routing protocol through re-enactment. For this reason, we actualized the calculation on the NS-2 [9] test system. The execution of the CBRP and OCBRP convention is assessed as far as packet delivery ratio, delay and throughput. The packet delivery ratio is characterized as the rate of parcels that effectively achieve the beneficiary nodes every second [7]. The end-to-end- delay is averaged over all surviving data packets from the sources to the destinations. [7]. Throughput is the proportion in regards to finish number of information which regularly develops to the specific gadget in the sender on the time period it will take for the gadget to get one more supply. It truly is symbolized inside segments for every second piece or maybe parcels for every minor second [7]. In MANETs throughput will be pained by an assortment of modifications inside topology, restricted transfer speed and constrained force. The situations were created with information parameters as recorded in table 1. These nodes are spread haphazardly in a 2000m X 2000m range system. The random waypoint model is utilized to model portability. Every node begins its journey from a random location to a random destination point with a varying speed. Once the destination is achieved, another irregular destination point is focused after a respite time. Each time when we run the reproduction the source, destination and cluster head are changed because of its element in nature. The general recreation depends on element idea.

Parameter	Value
Terrain Area	2000 m x 2000 m
Simulation Time	150 millisecond
MAC Type	802.11
Application Traffic	CBR
Routing Protocol	OCBRP
Data Payload	512 Bytes/Packet

Pause Time	2.0 s
Number of Nodes	Random
Number of Sources	1
Cluster head chosen	Weight factor

Table 1: Scenario generated with parameters

Results:

In cluster based routing protocol there are various techniques to form clusters. In this current implementation we have chosen a cluster head on the bases of highest weight of node in a cluster. By using this technique for cluster formations we have evaluated various results with respect to delay in packets message, packet delivery ratio and overall system throughput. All parameters are calculated and graphed in various combinations.

Two scenarios are created according to:
1. Node varying densities.
2. Mobility varying

Scenario 1: When we increase the node density in a network, the effect of quality of service is calculated through graphs: speed is fixed i.e 25.

A. Packet Delivery Ratio Vs Varying Node Density

Figure a.1 shows comparison for packet delivery fraction of CBRP and OCBRP under different nodes. The packet delivery ratio of our routing protocol scheme is increased then the traditional CBRP because communication is high when the node density is increased.
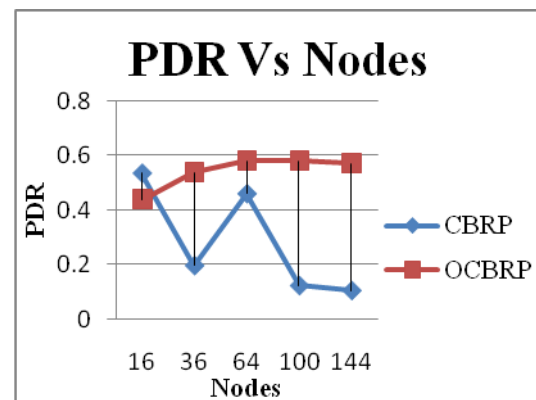

Fig a.1 PDR Vs nodes

B. Delay Vs Varying Node Density:

Figure b.1 shows comparison for delay of two protocols under different node density. The delay will be increased in our protocol because it depends upon the four factors to calculate the cluster head and so to calculate these factors and communication from source to destination is

possible through cluster head as well as gateway node only so the end to end delay is small but is little bit low.
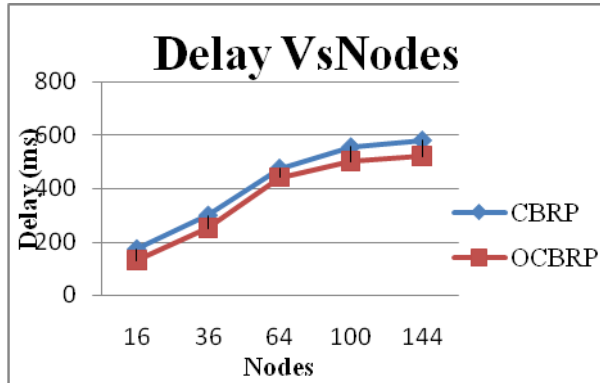

Fig b.1 Delay Vs nodes

C. Throughput Vs Varying Node Density:

Figure c.1 shows comparison for throughput of two protocols under different node density. When the number of nodes in the network is increased, throughput of OCBRP is increased. The throughput is defined as a number of bits per second.
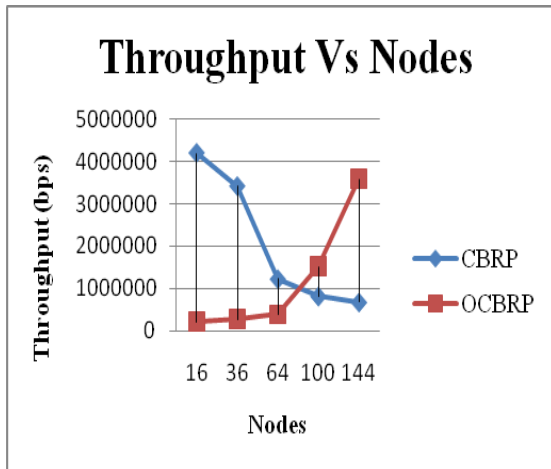

Fig c.1 Throughput Vs nodes

Scenario 2: When we increase the speed of nodes in a network, the effect of quality of service is calculated through graphs that time nodes are fixed.

A. Packet Delivery Ratio Vs Varying Speed:

Figure a.2 shows comparison for packet delivery fraction under different node movement speed. When increase the speed of node movement, the communication between the nodes is less properly but it is increased in OCBRP protocol.
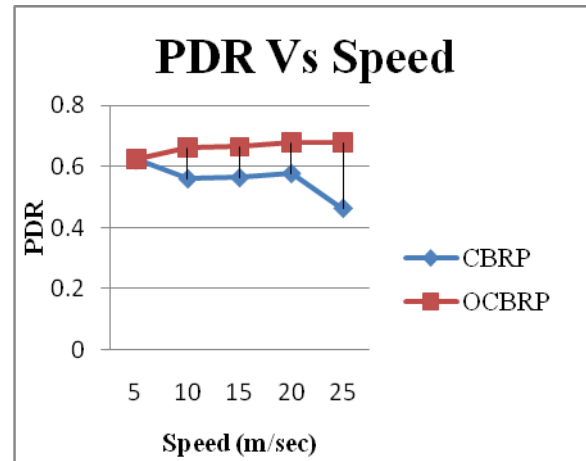

Fig a.2 PDR Vs Speed

B. Delay Vs Varying Node Speed:

Figure b.2 shows comparison for delay of two protocols under different speed of node movement. When the speed of the node is high, delay will be reduced because collision between the nodes will be reduced through cluster.
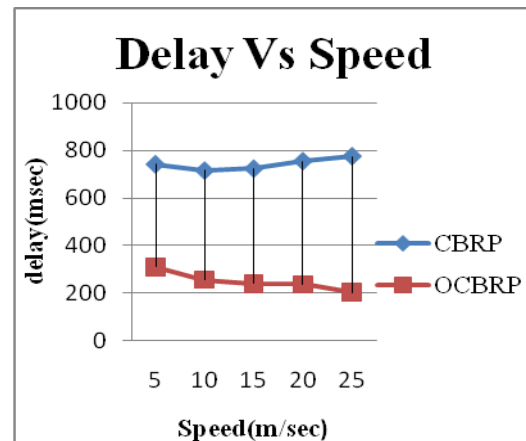

Fig b.2 Delay Vs Speed

C. Throughput Vs Varying Node Speed:

Figure c.2 shows comparison for throughput of two protocols under different speed of node movement. As the speed of the node is high, the throughput of enhanced protocol scheme is high than the traditional CBRP.
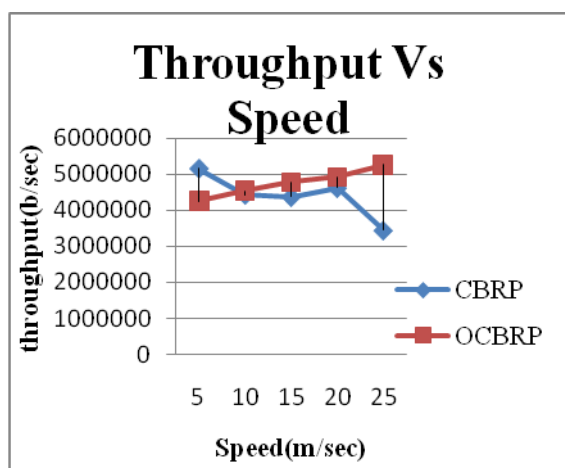
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Fig c.2 Throughput Vs Speed

V. CONCLUSION

This Research depends on a recreation model of CBRP convention based IEEE802.11a Mobile ad-hoc Network to exhibit the similar effect of these conventions with fluctuating hub thickness and changing versatility utilizing NS2 variant 12.04 and upgrade of CBRP under proposed calculation and correlation of improved OCBRP Qos utilizing weight based grouping Algorithm with existing conventions (CBRP) with shifting hub thickness and differing portability of hub utilizing NS2 apparatus 12.04. Diverse directing conventions are actualized in various versatile specially appointed system Scenarios utilizing CBR activity source. The near investigation from reenactment is watched for element conduct of these conventions utilizing application-situated measurements, for example, bundle conveyance proportion, end to end postponement, and throughput. This exhibits a weight based bunching steering convention that develops constantly most brief way and enhances QOS parameter for versatile specially appointed systems,because this scheme improves quality of service and also additional is to secure the network as well. Research will prove to be a good solution for saving resources and maintain throughput, packet delivery ratio in Mobile Ad-hoc Network. This is better clustering based routing protocol than traditional cluster based routing protocol.

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