Abstract

In Delay tolerant networks (DTNs) constitute the category of Mobile Ad hoc Networks. They are characterized by the absence of end-to-end path connectivity with limited data sources and power. DTN is a field where intermittent data communication is always a challenging task. To overcome the network partitioning, node mobility is exploited to increase message delivery. Human mobility patterns have a great affect in increasing performance of routing protocol. In this paper, we have addressed, gathered and analyzed various routing protocols in DTNs. These protocols use the constructive or destructive social characteristics for improving the performance in message forwarding. We have studied the impact of user’s social relationships on the protocols’ performance.

References

- A. Vahdat and D. Becker, Epidemic routing for partially connected ad hoc networks,
- J. Leguay, A. Lindgren, J. Scott, T. Riedman, J. Crowcroft, and P. Hui, CRAWDAD
trace upmc/content/imote/cambridge (v. 20061117),
- J. Scott, R. Gass, J. Crowcroft, P. Hui, C. Diot, and A. Chaintreau, CRAWDAD trace
cambridge/haggle/imote/infocom (v. 20060131),
- Q. Li, S. Zhu, and G. Cao, Routing in socially selfish delay tolerant networks, in
2010.
tcd. ie/sendt/.
- M. Xuebin ,&quot;A New Routing Protocol Based on Community Structure for
Opportunistic Networks&quot; in ESEP 2011: 9-10 December 2011, Singapore
- http://reality. media. mit. edu/dataset. php

Index Terms

Computer Science
Networking

Keywords

Community Similarity Friendship asynchronous