Abstract

Wireless mobile ad-hoc network is characterized as network without any physical connections. In this network there is no fixed topology due to the mobility of nodes, interference, multipath propagation and path loss. Many Routing protocols have been developed to overcome these characteristics. The purpose of this paper is to review existing mobile ad-hoc proactive and reactive routing protocols depending on their proactive and reactive nature respectively. This review paper provides an overview of these protocols by presenting their characteristics, functionality, benefits and limitations and then makes their comparative analysis so to analyze their performance. The objective of this review paper is to provide analysis about improvement of these existing protocols.

References

Survey on Mobile Ad Hoc Network Routing Protocols

46-55
- M. Gerla, Fishey state routing protocol (FSR) for ad hoc networks, Internet Draft, draft-ietf manet-aodv-03. txt, work in progress, 2002.
- Zygmunt J. Haas, Marc R. Pearlman, Prince Samar, "The Intrazone Routing Protocol (IARP) for Ad Hoc Networks"); draft-ietf-manet-zone-iarp-00. txt
- A. Neumann, C. Aichele, M. Lindner, S. Wunderlich, "Better Approach To Mobile Ad-hoc Networking (BATMAN)"); draft-wunderlich-openmesh-manet-routing-00. txt
1999, pp. 26–33
- I. Chakeres, Dynamic MANET On-demand Routing Protocol, Internet Draft, draft-ietf-manet-dymo-00.txt
- N. Kettaf, Admission Control enabled On demand Routing (ACOR), Internet Draft, draft-kettaf-manet-acor-03.txt

Index Terms

Computer Science  Wireless

Keywords

MANET  Proactive Routing Protocols  Reactive Routing Protocols