Abstract

The Vehicular Ad-hoc network (VANET), is a technology that uses moves cars as nodes in a network to create a mobile network. VANET turns every participating car into a wireless node, allowing cars just about 100 to 300 meters of each other to connect and, in turn, create a network with a wide range. However, in situations where nodes are movable or when nodes often switch on and off, the local topology rarely remains fixed. Hence, it is necessary that each node broadcasts its updated location information to all of its neighbours. These location update packets are usually referred to as beacons. Beacons are broadcast periodically for maintaining an accurate neighbour list. In this paper performance evaluation is done on distance based and speed based beaconing schemes, considering the performance metrics such as average delay, total packets dropped, maximum delay and minimum delay.

References

1. Shalabh Prabhakar Ranjan, Kamal Kant Ahirwar,” Comparative Study of VANET and


4. Hanan Saleet, Member, IEEE, Rami Langar, Member, IEEE, Kshirasagar Naik, Senior Member, IEEE, Raouf Boutaba, Senior Member, IEEE, Amiya Nayak, Senior Member, IEEE, and Nishith Goel," Intersection-Based Geographical Routing Protocol for VANETs: A Proposal and Analysis", IEEE Transactions on vehicular technology, vol. 60, no. 9, november 2011.


9. Xiang Ji,HuiQUn Yu,GuiSheng Fan,"SDGR: An SDN-Based Geographic Routing Protocol for VANET “Internet of Things (iThings) and IEEE Green Computing and Communications (GreenCom) and IEEE Cyber, Physical and Social Computing (CPSCom) and IEEE Smart Data (SmartData), 2016 IEEE International Conference

10. Jia Li,Ping Wang,Chao Wand"Comprehensive GPSR Routing in VANET Communications with Adaptive Beacon Interval",IEEE


Index Terms

Computer Science Wireless
Keywords

Vehicular Ad Hoc network (VANET), routing protocol, GPSR, GPCR, IGRP, Beacons, geographical forwarding.