Abstract

A mobile ad hoc network (MANET) is a collection of wireless mobile nodes communicating with each other using multi-hop wireless Links without any existing network infrastructure or centralized administration. It has been shown that using multiple paths to route messages between any source-destination pair of nodes (instead of using a single path) balances the load more evenly throughout the network. The common belief is that the same is true for ad hoc networks, i.e., multi-path routing balances the load significantly better than single-path routing. Our Protocol, called MPOLSR & MDART is a multipath routing protocol for MANET. In addition route recovery & loop detection are implemented in MPOLSR in order to improve quality of service regarding OLSR. MP-OLSR is suitable for mobile, large & dense network with large traffic & could satisfy critical multimedia applications with high on time constraints. While MDART is an efficient protocol which gives improved performance in large networks. MDART is an enhancement of shortest path routing protocol known as Dynamic Address Routing (DART). MDART discovers and stores multiple paths to the destination in the routing table. In this paper, we have compare and analysis the performance of proactive multipath routing protocols for MANET under different scenarios & metrices using NS-2.
References

- T. Clausen, C. Dearlove, IETF Request for Comments: 5497, Representing Multi-Value Time in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs), March 2009.

Index Terms

Computer Science

Wireless
Keywords

MANET  MRP  MDART  MPOLSR  NS-2