Abstract

An ad hoc network has certain characteristics, which imposes new demands on the generic routing protocol. The most important characteristic is dynamic network topology, which is a consequence of node mobility. Nodes can change position quite frequently, which means we need a routing protocol that quickly adapts to topology changes. Many Routing protocols have been developed for accomplishing this task. In this thesis we have simulated, analyzed and compared three homologous ad-hoc routing protocols DSDV, DYMO and ZRP at fixed scenarios. We have used Qualnet version 5.0.2 Simulator for the simulation of these routing protocols and compared them for throughput, average end to end delay, Average jitter, Mobility, Number of broadcast and query packets transmitted and received.


- C. E. Perkins and P. Bhagwat, &quot;Highly dynamic destination-sequenced distance-vector routing (DSDV) for mobile computers,&quot; in ACM SIGCOMM;apos;94, 1994, pp. 234-244.


**Index Terms**

Computer Science               Wireless

**Keywords**

MANET    DSDV    DYMO and ZRP