Abstract

Mobile Ad-hoc networks (MANET) are usually defined as a set of wireless mobile nodes dynamically self organizing a temporary network without any central administration or existing infrastructure. This is mainly due to the mobility of the nodes. Much of this work is targeted to increase the network performance on the network layer and finding a feasible route from a source to a destination without considering current network traffic or application requirements. Due to their decentralized, self-configuring and dynamic nature, MANETs offers several advantages and disadvantages. In this paper we present an overview of (MANET) by presenting their characteristics, functionality, challenging applications and routing protocols.

References

- Figure 4: the different components of the ZRP
- Petteri Kuosmanen; Classification of Ad Hoc Routing Protocols; Finnish Defence Forces, Naval Academy.
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