A wireless sensor network contains collection of sensor nodes which are situated at desired locations to control various real-time applications like moisture, climate, stress, etc. So, Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) involve greater efficiency to control the environment-related applications which are greatly used for military purposes and other life-related applications in the field of medical. The wireless sensor nodes mainly make use of the battery systems and thus, the wireless network's life is the main issue of the battery's power system. Hence, to assist better results for consumption of battery and security mechanism for the wireless sensor network to be energy efficient, anycast forwarding scheme is proposed and
used in this paper. In the wireless network each node has multiple next-hop relaying nodes in a candidate set (forwarding set), results in reducing the delay and reducing the consumption of battery power. An active node forwards the packet to the first wakeup node in the forwarding set.


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References


Index Terms
Keywords
Sensor  Energy  Delay  Node  Mac  Dsr  Throughput