Abstract

Stealthy packet dropping comprises two attacks: Identity Delegation and Colluding Collision. Stealthy packet dropping disrupts the packet from reaching the destination through malicious behavior at an intermediate node. Wireless ad hoc networks do not have a router as gateway, every node can act as the gateway. The source and target node necessarily need to be out of range. The intermediate node is actually legitimate in nature, but is made to act in such a way that it does not route the packet to the destination.

References

Stealthy Attacks in Wireless Ad Hoc Networks


Index Terms

Computer Science
Emerging Trends in Technology

Keywords
Packet Dropping Wireless Ad Hoc Networks