
Sessional Assignment, Course: - Mobile Computing

Deadline: - Mentioned on SIC

Marks: - 20

Program: - BS-SE

Submitted Dated: 26 May 2020

Student Name: Muhammad Islam

Student ID#: 6844

Class and Section: BS (SE) 8 Semester Section B

Q1: In what aspects is an Adhoc network different from infrastructure networks?

Answer:

The biggest difference of them is infrastructure networks consist of access point and nodes, mean while the Adhoc networks are independent from access point. In the infrastructure version, a terminal Does not to communicate directly with other terminals in the same cell and other cell of infrastructural.

Q2: What is the difference between reactive and proactive routing protocols in MANETS?

Answer:

Difference between Proactive Protocols vs Reactive Protocol

Proactive Protocols:

- Have lower Delay due to maintenance of results at all of times.
- Can result in much higher over head due to frequency route updates.
- When a packet needs to be forward, the route is already known.

Reactive Protocols:

- May have higher delay since the routes have to be discovered when the source node initiates a route request.
- Lower overhead since routes are maintained only on-demand basis.
- Determine a route only when there is already known.

Q3: Differentiate between regular and MPR flooding?

Answer:

Difference between regular And MPR flooding:

Regular :

- In Regular a node forward a packet (data or control) to all its hop neighbour.
- Hop neighbour is turn forward the received packet to all their flooding
- until inundates the entire network.
- Drawback approach is that a lot of duplicate traffic is created in the network
- Used in A high rate of rise for means less preparation time for people in the area

MPR Flooding:

- In MPR a node is minimal set of its one hop neighbour, which covers all 2 hop.
- Used in OLSR
- Used in packets broadcast into the network
- The MPR node is turn forward to their MPRs.

Q4: On which path is the route reply message sent in DSR?

Answer:

- On the path is the replay message nodes S wants to send a packet to node D, but does not know a route to D, node S initiates a route discovery .
- Source node S floods Route Request .
- Each node, has sender's address, destination's address, and a unique Request ID determined by the sender

Q5: What is source routing?

Answer:

Source Routing:

Source routing is a specific routing process where senders can specify the route of data packets through a network. This allows for searching and qualities transmission goals. Source routing is an alternative to traditional routing where packets just move through a network based on their Specific.

Source routing is also known as path addressing.

Q6: If AODV does not store route information in the packet then how does the routing works?

Answer:

The AODV is information does not work in the packet the process of forwarding IP packets from one network to another. A router is a device that joins networks together and routes traffic between them. A router can connect any number of networks together providing it has a dedicated NIC for each network

The AODV is information does not work in the packet Message allows AODV to adjust routes when Nodes move around. Whenever a Node receives RERR it looks at the Routing Table and removes all the routes that contain the bad Nodes.

Q7. What are the functions of sequence numbers in AODV?

Answer:

Functions of Sequence numbers serve as time stamps.

They allow nodes to compare how their information on other nodes is. Every time a node sends out any type of message it increase its own Sequence number. Each node records the Sequence number of all the nodes talks to. A higher Sequence numbers signifies a fresh route number.