



Ain Shams University  
Faculty of Engineering  
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## **Enhanced Route Discovery Mechanism of Ad Hoc on Demand Distance Vector Protocol for MANET**

A thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Electronics and Communication Engineering,

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(2017)



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## STATEMENT

This thesis is submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Electronics and Communications Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

The Author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or qualification at any other scientific entity.

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## **List of Contents**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Aknowledgment</b> .....	III
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	IV
<b>List of Tables</b> .....	V
<b>List of Acronyms</b> .....	VI
<b>Abstract</b> .....	VIII
<b>Chapter 1</b> .....	1
<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
1.1 Background.....	3
1.2 Problem Statement .....	5
1.3 Thesis Objectives .....	6
1.3.1 General Objectives.....	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	6
1.4 Methodology.....	7
1.5 Organization of the Thesis.....	7
<b>Chapter 2</b> .....	9
<b>Mobile Ad hoc Network: Characteristics, Challenges, Applications and Protocols</b> .....	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 MANETs Characteristics.....	10
2.3 Advantages of MANET.....	10
2.4 MANETs Challenges.....	10
2.5 MANETs Applications.....	11
2.6 Routing Protocols of MANET.....	12
2.7 Categorization of MANET Routing Protocols.....	13
2.7.1 Proactive Routing Protocols.....	14
2.7.1.1 Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector Routing (DSDV).....	15
2.7.2 Reactive Routing Protocols.....	15
2.7.2.1 Dynamic Source Routing Protocol (DSR).....	16
2.7.2.2 Ad hoc On demand Distance Vector (AODV) Routing Protocol.....	19
2.7.3 Hybrid Routing Protocols.....	23
2.7.3.1 Zone Routing Protocol (ZRP).....	23
2.8 Local Connectivity Management in MANET.....	24
2.9 Conclusion.....	24
<b>Chapter 3</b> .....	25
<b>Background and Related Works</b> .....	25

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## *List of Contents*

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3.1 Background.....	25
3.2 Related Works and Comparisons.....	25
3.3 Conclusion.....	31
<b>Chapter 4</b> .....	32
<b>Enhanced Route Discovery Mechanism</b> .....	32
4.1 Introduction.....	32
4.2 Route Discovery Process.....	32
4.2.1 Route Request Cycle.....	33
4.2.2 Route Reply Cycle.....	34
4.3 Terminology.....	35
4.4 AODV with Enhanced Route Discovery Mechanism.....	36
4.5 Implementation of the Proposed Algorithm.....	46
4.6 Conclusion.....	49
<b>Chapter 5</b> .....	50
<b>Simulation Environment and Simulation Model</b> .....	50
5.1 Simulation Environment.....	50
5.2 Traffic and Mobility Model.....	50
5.3 Simulation Scenarios.....	52
5.4 Conclusion.....	56
<b>Chapter 6</b> .....	57
<b>Simulation Results and Discussions</b> .....	57
6.1 Performance Criteria.....	57
6.2 Simulation Results and Analysis.....	58
6.3 Conclusion.....	71
<b>Chapter 7</b> .....	73
<b>Conclusion and Future Work</b> .....	73
7.1 Conclusion.....	73
7.2 Future Work.....	74
<b>References</b> .....	76
<b>Appendix A: TCL Script for Simulation</b> .....	84
<b>Appendix B: AWK Script to Calculate Metrics from Output Trace File...</b>	87

### *Acknowledgment*

*First and foremost I am kneeling obsequious to **ALLAH** thanking **HIM** for showing me the right way. Without **God** help, my efforts would have gone astray. It was through the grace of **God** that I was able to acquire this accomplishment.*

*I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Salwa Hussein El Ramly**, my supervisor, for her continues academic support, her nice treatment and patience and for all the fruitful guidance and encouragement, she has given to me throughout the thesis completion. I'm deeply indebted to her for her endless help.*

*I would like also to express my sincerest gratitude and thanks to my supervisor **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Zaki Abd El Megied** for his continuous academic support and for his nice treatment and patience. He motivated me along the way by encouraging creative thinking and opening my eyes upon different issues in the field of wireless networks. Also he provided me support for all the details in this thesis which include the algorithm design and simulation analysis.*

*I wish to extent a special gratitude and thanks to **Dr. Hussein Abd El Atty El Sayed** for giving me an opportunity to work under his supervision. I'm deeply indebted to him for his enormous guidance and support throughout the work program.*

<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure 1.1. Simple Mobile Ad Hoc Network Configurations.....	1
Figure 2.1. Route Discovery Mechanism of DSR.....	18
Figure 2.2. RREQ Fields.....	20
Figure 2.3. RREP Packet Format.....	20
Figure 2.4. Route Discovery Mechanism of AODV.....	21
Figure 4.1. Non-Optimal Route Formation.....	34
Figure 4.2. Generation of Unnecessary RREP Packets.....	36
Figure 4.3. Flow Chart that Shows Action of Node on Receiving Rout Request Packet.....	40
Figure 4.4. Flow Chart That Shows Action of Nodes on Receiving Overhear Rout Reply.....	41
Figure 4.5. Flow Chart That Shows Action of Nodes on Receiving Rout Reply .....	41
Figure 4.6. Pseudo Code of the Proposed Algorithm.....	42-45
Figure 6.1 Packet Delivery Fraction Against Pause Time.....	59
Figure 6.2 End to End Delay Against Pause Time.....	60
Figure 6.3 Normalized Overhead Against Pause Time.....	61
Figure 6.4 Packet Delivery Fraction Against Pause Time .....	62
Figure 6.5 End to End Delay Against Pause Time .....	62
Figure 6.6 Normalized Overhead Against Pause Time .....	63
Figure 6.7 Packet Delivery Fraction Against Node Speed .....	64
Figure 6.8 End to End Delay Against Node Speed .....	65
Figure 6.9 Normalized Overhead Against Node Speed .....	66
Figure 6.10 Packet Delivery Fraction Against Node Speed .....	66
Figure 6.11 End to End Delay Against Node Speed .....	67
Figure 6.12 Normalized Overhead Against Node Speed .....	68
Figure 6.13 Varying Source Connection.....	69
Figure 6.14 Varying Nodes Density .....	70-71



<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>Page</b>
Table 5.1 Simulation Parameters.....	52
Table 5.2 Simulation Parameters for Scenario 1.....	53
Table 5.3 Simulation Parameters for Scenario 2.....	53
Table 5.4.a Simulation Parameters for Scenario 3.....	54
Table 5.4.b Simulation Parameters for Scenario 3.....	54
Table 5.5 Simulation Parameters for Scenario 4.....	55
Table 5.6 Simulation Parameters for Scenario 5.....	55
Table 6.1 Performance Comparison of AODV_MOD Against AODV	72

## **List of Acronyms:**

<b>ACK</b>	Acknowledgment
<b>AODV</b>	Ad hoc On demand Distance Vector
<b>AODV-SBA</b>	AODV with Sufficient Bandwidth Aware Routing Protocol
<b>AODV_MOD</b>	AODV Modified with non-optimal route suppression
<b>CBR</b>	Constant Bit Rate
<b>CBRP</b>	Cluster Based Routing Protocol
<b>DSDV</b>	Destination sequence distance vector
<b>DSR</b>	Dynamic source routing
<b>E-to-E delay</b>	Average end-to-end delay
<b>EPAOMDV</b>	Enhanced Power Based Multipath Protocol
<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineer
<b>IETF</b>	Internet Engineering Task Force
<b>IP</b>	Internet Protocol
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>LAR</b>	Location Aided Routing
<b>LOS</b>	Line of Site
<b>MAC</b>	Medium Access Control
<b>MANET</b>	Mobile Ad hoc Network
<b>NNRR</b>	Nominated Neighbors Rebroadcast RREQ
<b>NRL</b>	Normalized Routing Load
<b>NS2</b>	Network Simulator 2
<b>OLSR</b>	Optimized Link State Routing Protocol
<b>OTCL</b>	Object oriented Tool command language
<b>PDF</b>	Packet Delivery Fraction
<b>PH-AODV</b>	Power and Hop based AODV
<b>QoS</b>	Quality of Service

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## *List of Acronyms*

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<b>RERR</b>	Route Error
<b>RFC</b>	Request for comments
<b>RREP</b>	Route reply
<b>RREQ</b>	Route request
<b>SHARP</b>	Sharpe Hybrid Adaptive Routing Protocol
<b>STAR</b>	Source tree Adaptive Routing
<b>TCL</b>	Tool command language
<b>ZRP</b>	Zone routing protocol

## **Abstract**

Resources in “Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET)” are scarce; therefore it is very important to reduce number of unimportant transmitted data packets and exchanged control packets among nodes, because each transmitted packet exhausts the battery power and needs processing capability at each node along its path. This could be done by diminishing number of control packets and reducing the number of nodes along the route between the originating and target node that reduce the number of transmissions. The control packets and power consumption of reactive protocols are less than proactive ones since routes are created solely when it is needed. As it being reactive protocol, “Ad hoc on Demand distance Vector (AODV)” still try to minimize the control packets at the expense of increased average end-to-end delay. The reasons for the delay to increase are due to the selection of long paths as a route, collision and congestion during path creation procedure.

This thesis revisits the issue of route discovery in “AODV” routing protocol, and forwards a proposal of an algorithm called Enhanced Route discovery Mechanism that suppresses non-optimal routes by identifying cases at which this non-optimal route is to occur during the route discovery process. The modified AODV with enhanced route discovery is called AODV\_MOD. The first reason for the formation of non-optimal route is dropping of lately received Route Request (RREQs) by considering as if it has passed more hops than previously arrived. The algorithm, however, processes all RREQs that are received by nodes regardless of their arrival time and responds based on comparisons of their hop count. Besides, an increase in control overhead due to processing the same RREQ more than once is compensated by suppressing the initiation of Route Reply (RREP) which is unimportant and in addition has some contribution for the formation of non-optimal route

even if the RREQ is received for the first time. By using this algorithm, the routing overhead and number of nodes in the source to destination path can be reduced. Ultimately, resulting in the reduction of the average end-to-end delay, number of packet re-transmissions, routing loads and number of data packets drop between the originator and target node. As a result, the performance and efficiency of AODV routing protocol have been improved from point of view of packet delivery fraction, end-to-end delay and normalized routing load.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

In the last few years, the scene of wireless mobile networking systems has been revised vastly, and modern wireless mobile communication technologies have been progressed innovatively day after day [1]. Wireless networks are networks which use wireless media for communication between the nodes. It allows flexible communication on which mobile nodes can freely move. One of the momentous evolving wireless mobile networking is an infrastructure-less *ad-hoc* network [1]. Due to the rapid increase of technology, it became available various devices with mobility capabilities. Hence Mobile Ad- hoc Networks (MANETs) are being used to carry out some important tasks. Wireless mobile ad hoc network is infrastructure-less and dynamically self- organizing network [2]. MANET consists of a group of wireless mobile nodes, where the communication among them via wireless links with hops style, without any centralized management [3], where each node is capable to forward packets of data in routing, therefore it is a multi-hop communication as shown in Figure 1.1. All the nodes have the same role, where each one of them can operate as a router and a host.



Figure 1.2. Simple Mobile Ad Hoc Network Configuration [4]

MANET has tremendous potential for operating in an on demand style, getting and maintaining routes only when it is needed, i.e. on the fly to start [5]. MANET usage in situation where creating the infrastructure network would be impossible or prohibited by certain reasons [6]. As it is being infrastructure- less, ad hoc network can be used in a certain region and provides firm operation [7]. Example of applications including urgent deliverance teams in locations of natural catastrophes, and for communication in harsh scenarios as battlefields. Even though it has the above important characteristics and applications, there are also challenges that face MANET's such as battery life, buffer space processing capability, security, transmission quality and bandwidth optimization [1]. In addition, problems like maintenance and discovery of routes, where this is due to that the network dynamic topology changes continuously and unpredictably [8].

The mobile nodes in MANET may require a high degree of interaction between them due to their limited capabilities as transmission power [1]. Consequently, in MANET networks, due to nodes mobility, nodes may not be able to communicate with each other directly because they are not in the same area of their transmission range; therefore some intermediate nodes are required for network organization and take care of the data forwarding. Where, nodes can switch from one location to another on a variety of node speed, as a result, the topology of network changes continuously and unpredictably. Only within small interval of time neighboring nodes can lose communication link. Nodes may be willing to enter or leave a MANET at any instant or their battery power have been exhausted at any time especially when the mobility is high [5]. MANET radio transmission range of nodes in wireless networks is optimized, based on their local neighborhood information, to establish desirable network topologies and lower transmission interference. Node can contact directly to all nodes in its transmission range,