



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 3 Issue: IV Month of publication: April 2015

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call: © 08813907089 E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

www.ijraset.com Volume 3 Issue IV, April 2015 IC Value: 13.98 ISSN: 2321-9653

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

Multipath Routing Using Neuro Fuzzy in Wireless Sensor Network

R.Pon Rohini¹, S.Shirly², D.C. Joy Winnie Wise³

Student, Dept of CSE (SNW), Francis Xavier Engineering College, Affiliated to Anna University, Tirunelveli Professor, Dept of CSE, Francis Xavier Engineering College, Affiliated to Anna University, Tirunelveli

Abstract-- In this project, neuro fuzzy mulipath routing protocol around connectivity holes is developed. The neuro fuzzy multipath routing protocol is mainly used as a apparatus to sense and route around connectivity shacks. The neuro fuzzy first calculates all the possible routes and identifies is there is any holes in the routes. It also find multiple path without any holes. It routes the transmission in the best route without any holes in it, by rejecting the routes with the holes. It is an better energy effective protocol, which gives better presentation. Dynamic secret key is used to improve the security. It is used for secure connection.

Keywords: Neuro fuzzy, dynamic secret key, multipath routing, connectivity holes

I. INTRODUCTION

A wireless sensor network (WSN) of spatially distributed autonomous sensors to monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, pressure, etc. and to willingly pass their information through the network to a core location. The more recent networks are bi-directional, also permitting control of sensor action. The progress of wireless measuring device was encouraged by military tenders such as battlefield surveillance; today such setups are used in numerous industrial and consumer tenders, such as industrialized process observing and control, machine health checking, and so on. Geographic transmitting is a transmitting principle that depend on environmental point information. It is generally projected for wireless setups and established on the knowledge that the starting point directs a data to the environmental site of the endpoint instead of consuming the setup address. The knowledge of consuming location data for transmitting was first recommended in 1980s in the area of packet radio setups and interconnection setups. Geographic channeling needs that every node can define its own site and that the starting point knows about the site of the end point. With this data a memo can be transmitted to the endpoint without awareness of the setup configuration or a preceding route discovery. The performance of localization is the approximation of the exact position of an entity is branded by a definite amount of natural insecurity and effective preference that result in approximation errors. Localization error is candid, the exact perceptions and actions of localization fault bumped into the psychoacoustic prose are somewhat varied and often poorly described, creating generalizations and information appraisal is somewhat challenging. Multipath routing is the routing method and it is used for finding multiple substitute routes over a network, that give a different benefits such as fault tolerance, increased bandwidth, or developed sanctuary. The various routes calculated strength be covered, edge disorganized or node disorganized with one another. General examination ended on multipath routing method. Dynamic Secrets is a new key management method for secure communications. Dynamic secrets key can be applied to all multi directional message structures and some solo directional message systems to develop their security. The some benefits the encryption and authentication keys are quickly and mechanically efficient for some pair of message procedures and the basic inform process fixes to the message method. Use a duplicated significant in either verification or encoded message is assured to be sensed .the finding has no wrong fears and does not charge any calculating.

II. METHODOLOGY

This chapter discuss about the proposed method in detail. The overall process is represented as the below diagram

www.ijraset.com IC Value: 13.98

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

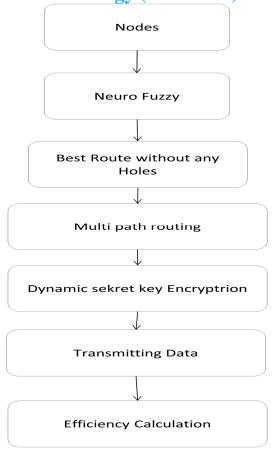


Fig: 1 Overall Block Diagram

A. Nodes

To get input as node. These input nodes are given to the neuro fuzzy for the find the connectivity holes.

B. Neuro Fuzzy system

It is a hybrid method where neural and fuzzy advantages are joint for the parallel execution. The preparation contains the construction of fuzzification and de-fuzzification. They together work with joint technique. The conforming grid has enhanced results as compared with the earlier work. The method of transforming hard values into ratings of membership for verbal terms of fuzzy sets

C. Fuzzification

In it, the hard values of the fuzzy system are converted into ratings of member functions.

D. Defuzzification

It is the inverse method of above to generate a defuzzified value for the scheme

E. Multipath routing

Multipath routing is the routing method and it is used for finding many other tracks over a system, which can give a different benefits such as fault tolerance, increased bandwidth, or improved security. The multiple paths computed might be overlapped, edge disorganised or node disorganised with one another. Wide study has been finished on multipath routing methods

F. Dynamic secret key

Dynamic Secrets is a new key management method for secure communications. Dynamic secrets key can be applied to all multi

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

directional message structures and some single directional message organizations to develop system. The benefits are, the encoded and verification keys are fast and mechanically efficient for some pair of message procedures and the key inform process binds to the message method. Use a duplicated key in either authentication or encoded message is assured to be noticed. the detection has no untrue fears and does not charge any computing.

G. Data transmission

It is a transmission of data from point to point or point to multipoint connection. The data is transfer from source to destination.

III. CONCLUSION

From this project, a hole free route can be identified which is also a shortest path in the wireless sensor networks. The end-to-end delay can be reduced and the re-routing will be completely removed by this method. The experimental results show comparison of existing and proposed system with the sachet transfer ratio and end-to-end interruption. The proposed method gives the better results.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank the Lord Almighty who has been with me through every walk in my life, for guiding me and for the blessings showered on me to complete the project in successful manner. I convey my sincere thanks to my guide Dr. D.C. Joy Winnie Wise M.E., Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Francis Xavier Engineering College for her valuable guidance throughout and it is great privilege to express my gratitude to her.

REFERENCES

- [1] Anandhi R. and Chezian R. (2014) 'LGDSTR: Local Greedy Distributed Spanning Tree', IEEE Trans. on Distributed System, Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 101-139.
- [2] Battelli M. and Basagni S. (2007) 'Localization for Wireless Sensor Networks: Protocols and Perspectives', Proc. IEEE Canadian Conf. Electrical and Computer Engg., pp. 1074-1077.
- [3] Cao Q. and Abdelzaher T. (2004) 'A Scalable Logical Coordinates Framework for Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks', Proc. IEEE Real-Time Systems Symp., pp. 349-358.
- [4] Caruso A., Chessa De. and Urpi A. (2005) 'GPS Free Coordinate Assignment and Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks', Proc. IEEE INFOCOM, pp. 150-160.
- [5] Fang Q., Gao J., and Guibas L. (2006) 'Locating and Bypassing Holes in Sensor Networks', ACM Mobile Networks and Applications, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 187-200.
- [6] Elizabeth F. and Kavitha M. (2014) 'Survey On Efficient Routing Method Via Geographic Routing with Connectivity Holes In WSN', IEEE Trans. On Information Theory, Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 405-419
- [7] Heinzelman W.R., Chandrakasan A., and Balakrishnan H. (2000) 'Energy-Efficient Communication Protocol for Wireless Microsensor Networks', Proc. Hawaii Int'l Conf. System Sciences, pp. 1-10.
- [8] Kim J., Govindan R., Karp B., and Shenker S. (2005) 'On the Pitfalls of Geographic Routing', Proc. ACM Joint Workshop Foundations of Mobile Computing, pp. 34-43.
- [9] Li Z., Li R., Wei Y. and Pei T. (2010) 'Survey of Localization Techniques in Wireless Sensor Networks', IEEE Trans. on Information Technology, Vol. 9, pp. 1754-1757
- [10] Mehdi G., Reza G., and Azim (2008) 'Distributed Routing Scheme in Multichannel Multi_hop Wireless Network', IEEE Transactions on Distributed System, Vol. 9, No. 8, pp. 721 -803.
- [11] Pal A.(2010) 'Localization Algorithms in Wireless Sensor Networks: Current Approaches and Future Challenges' Network Protocols and Algorithms , Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 52-63.
- [12] Rao A., Ratnasamy S., Papadimitriou C., Shenker S., and Stoica I. (2003) 'Geographic Routing without Location Information', Proc. ACM MobiCom, pp. 96-108.









45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call: 08813907089 🕓 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)