



(Ad Hoc)

:

:

به نام خدا

دانشگاه صنعتی شریف
دانشکده مهندسی کامپیوتر

رساله کارشناسی ارشد

عنوان: ارائه یک روش مقیاس پذیر شبکه های اقتضایی برای کاربردهای چند رسانه ای

نگارش: مریم امیری نژاد

کمیته منتحنین:

استاد راهنما: دکتر حمید رضا ربیعی

استاد مشاور: دکتر امیر حسین جهانگیر

استاد مدعو: دکتر سیاوش خرسندی

امضاء
امضاء
امضاء

تاریخ: ۱۳۸۴/۱۱/۱۳

DML

(..)

.

.

.

)

.

.

(

.

.

.

. ODMRP

. ODMRP

.

ODMRP

(Scalability)

(Ad Hoc Networks)

:

.(Multicasting)

(Multimedia)

.....	
..... :	
.....	
.....	-
.....	- -
11	- -
14	- - -
15	- - - -
17	- - - -
19	- - - -
..... :	
.....	
.....	- -
22	- - -
22	- - - -
25	- - - -
26 (-)	- - - -
.....	- -
27	- - -
33	- - -
..... :	
.....	- -
37 :	- - -
.....	- -
39	- - -
40	- - -
41	- - -
41	- - -
.....	- -
45	- - -
47	- - -

٤٦	- - -
..... :	
..... ODMRP	
..... ODMRP	- -
٥١	- - -
٥٣	- - -
٥٤	- - -
.....	- -
.....	- -
٥٥	- - -
٥٥	- -
٥٦	- - -
٥٦	- - -
.....	- -
٥٧	- - -
٥٨	- - -
..... ODMRP	- -
٥٩	- - -
٦٠	- -
٦٢	- -
٦٣	- - -
..... :	
.....	
.....	- -
.....	- -
..... :	
.....	
.....	- -
٧٦	- - -
٧٨	- - -
.....	- -
.....	- -

..... :

.....

..... - -

..... - -

..... -

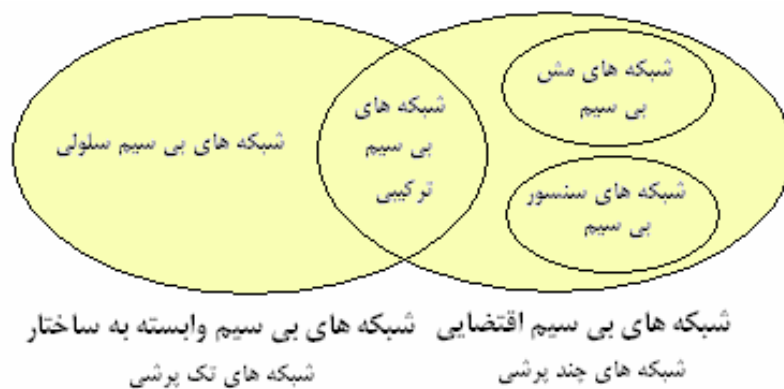
.....

۸	()	-
۹			-
۲۴		FSR	-
۳۴			-
۴۲			-
۴۵			-
۵۲		ODMRP	- -
۶۰		ODMRP	-
۶۱	ODMRP		-
۶۱	ODMRP		-
۶۲	ODMRP		-
۶۳	ODMRP		-
۶۷			-
۶۸			-
۷۰			-
۷۱			-
۷۲			-
۷۳			-
۷۴			-
۷۸			-
۷۹			-
۸۰			-
۸۰			-
۸۱			-
۸۱			-

၈၃		J	-
၈၄	ODMRP		-
၈၀			-
၈၀			-

•
•

[1].

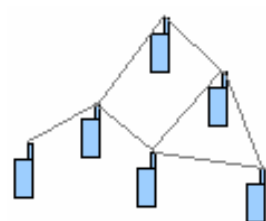


¹ -Cellular Wireless Network

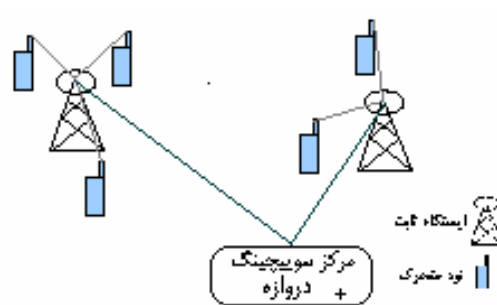
² -Infrastructure Dependent

³ -Base Station

⁴ -Multi Hop



شبکه های اقتضایی



شبکه های سلولی

- -

" "

[1]

:

, -

, -

() -

, -

-

.

.

.

:

¹ -Ad Hoc
² -Multi Hop

:[1]

¹ -Clustering
² -Reliable

PDA

¹ Soft Real Time

² -Interoperability

³ -Self Configurable

⁴ -Fault Tolerant

¹ -Routing
² -Multicast

-
-
- - - -

.
:
:

. : -

.

.

: -

.

: -

¹ -Scalability
² -Multimedia Application

:-

.

.

.

:-

.

:-

:-

.

.

:-

.

:-

.

.

:-

.

:-

.

.

¹ -QOS (Quality Of Service)
² -Time-Sensitive
³ -Hard Real Time
⁴ -Soft Real Time

.

.

.

.

.

: -

.

: -

.

: -

.

: -

.

: -

.

.

: -

.

. [2]

¹ -Robustness
² -Efficiency

. : .a

. : .b

: -

.

- - - -

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

:

¹ -Vertical
² -Horizontal
³ -On Demand
⁴ -Table Driven

ODMRP

ODMRP

ODMRP

•
•



¹ -Scalability
² -Proactive
³ -On Demand

B

A

B

A

.[3]

)

(

FSR

[9] **FSR**

GSR

GSR

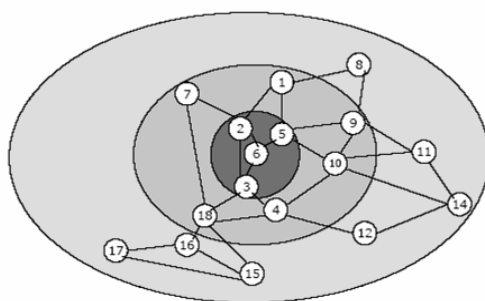
FSR

()

. [10]

FSR

FSR



FSR -

¹ -fish eye state routing

¹ -Scope
² -Route Request

. GPS

GPS .

. [19][20]

.

. DSR AODV

(-) - - - -

. ZRP

. [15]

.

. ()

.

¹ -Greedy
² -Mobility Prediction
³ -Ad hoc On Demand Distance Vector Routing Protocol
⁴ -Dynamic Source Routing Protocol
⁵ - Zone Routing Protocol
⁶ -Zone

.

:

- - -

-

-

- - -

.

.

:

.

- ۱

- ۲

:

¹ -Clustering
² - Hierarchical
³ - Cluster

: -

: -

: -

[9].

- - - -

¹ -Cluster Head
² -Gateway
³ -Cluster Member
⁴ -Base Station

[4]

:

:

-

:

-

:

-

[5]

-

-

-

¹ -Ripple Effect

[5]

¹ -Dominating Set Based Clustering
² -Low Maintenance Clustering

[22]

[6]

¹ -Mobility Aware Clustering
² -Energy Efficient Clustering
³ -Load Balancing Clustering
⁴ -Combined Metrics Based Clustering

Distributed Clustering Algorithm (Γ)

Γ : the set of ID's of my one-hop neighbors and myself

```
{
  If (my_id == min ( $\Gamma$ ))
  {
    My_cid = my_id;
    Broadcast cluster (my_id, my_cid);
     $\Gamma$  =  $\Gamma$  - {my_id};
  }
  For (;)
  {
    On receiving cluster (id, cid)
    {
      Set the cluster ID of node id to cid
      If (id==cid and (my_cid==UNKNOWN or my_cid>cid))
        My_cid=cid;
       $\Gamma$  =  $\Gamma$  - {id};
      If (my_id == min ( $\Gamma$ ))
      {
        If (my_cid== UNKNOWN) my_cid=my_id;
        Broadcast cluster (my_id, my_cid);
         $\Gamma$  =  $\Gamma$  - {my_id};
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    If (empty  $\Gamma$ ) stop;
}

```

\vdots

-

-

-

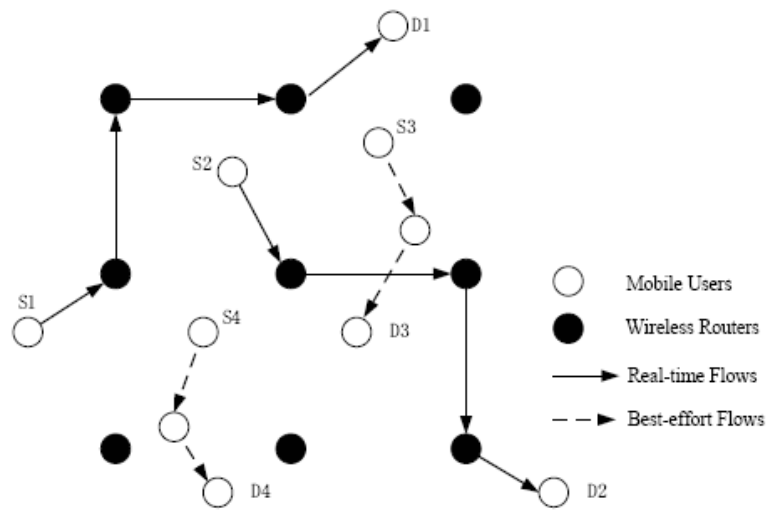
v $O(v)$

-

- - -

. [16]

¹ -Backbone



•

•

•

•

•

•

•
•

AMRoute⁴ MCEDAR³

¹ _source initiated

² _receiver initiated

³ - Multicast Core Extraction Distributed Ad Hoc Routing

⁴ -Ad Hoc Multicast Routing Protocol

⁵ -soft state

⁶ -hard state

¹ -join reply

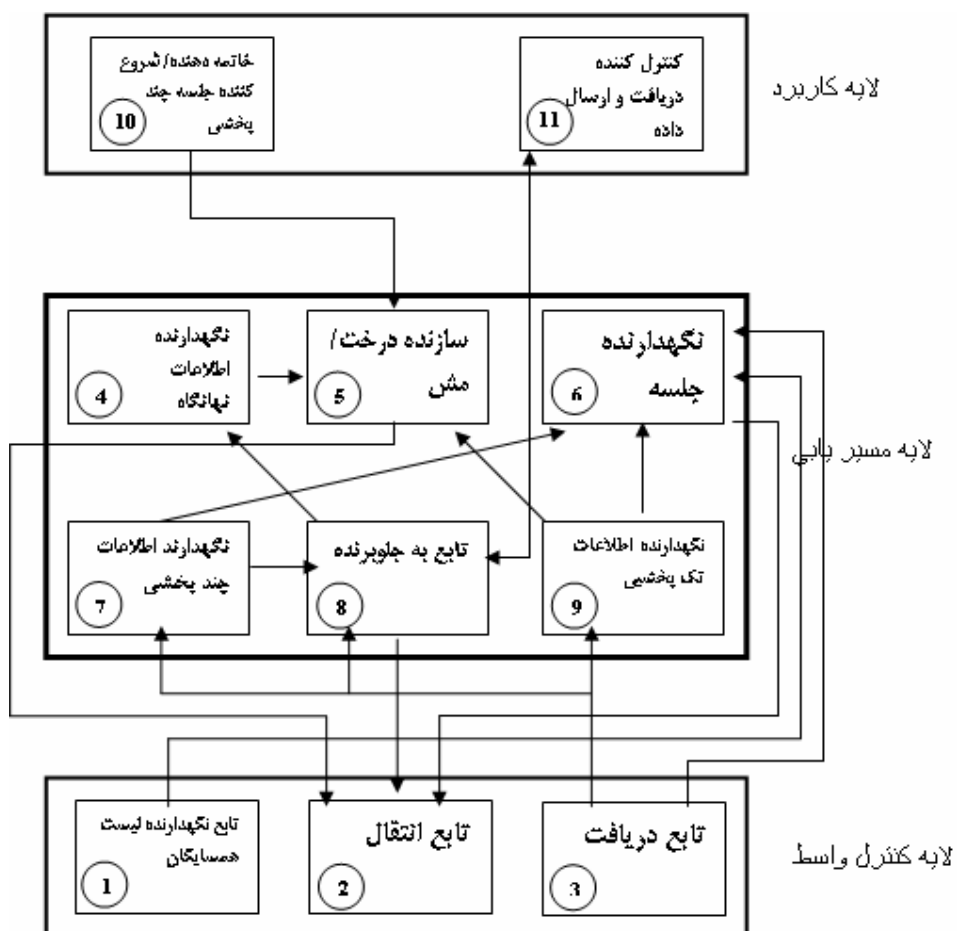
[1]

¹ -Medium Access Control Layer
² -Transmission Module
³ -Receiver Module
⁴ -Neighbor List Handler

¹ -Routing Layer
² -Cache
³ -Unicast Routing Information Handler
⁴ -Multicast Routing Information Handler
⁵ -Forwarding
⁶ -Tree/Mesh Construction Module



¹ -Session Maintenance Module
² -route cache



MAC

	/

¹ -Forwarding Group

- -

)

.

(

:

()

-

.

:

.

.

-

.

.

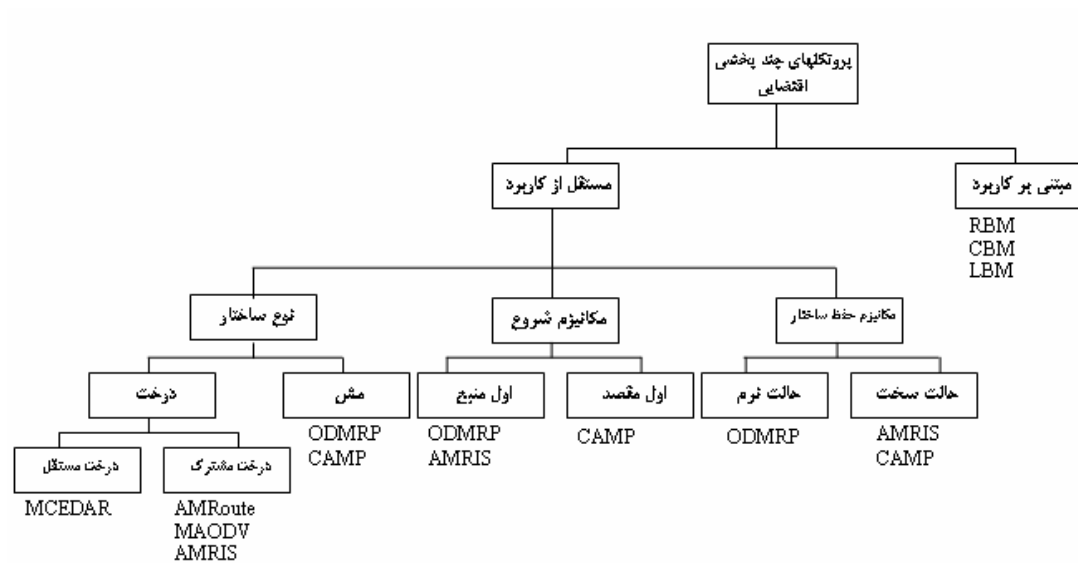
.

-

.

.

-



[3].

¹ Source-Based Tree Protocols

² Shared-Based Tree Protocols

... ADMR MZRP DDM ABAM MCEDAR

MAODV AMRoute

[2] AMRIS

- - -

[3]

... CAMP NSMP FGMP ODMRP

- - -

MCEDAR AMRoute

MCEDAR .[3]

MCEDAR - - - -

[14]CEDAR

[12] MCEDAR

¹ -Broadcast
² -Back up

()

¹ -Minimum Dominating Set

² -Core Broadcast

³ -Join ID

•
•

ODMRP

ODMRP

- -

ODMRP¹

UCLA WAM ODMRP .

. [13]

: ODMRP .

- ١

: - ٢

- ٣

- ٤

- ٥

- ٦

: -

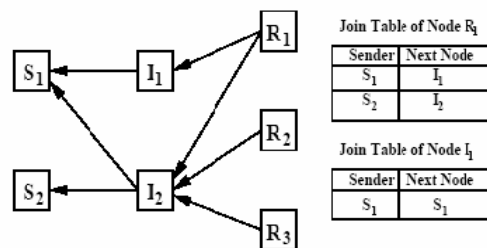
-

-

- - -

ODMRP

¹ -On-Demand Multicast Routing Protocol
² -Forwarding Group



ODMRP

¹ -Join Query

² -Sequence Number

³ -Join Reply

R2 . R3 R1, R2 S1,S2

. S2 I2

I1

.

S2 I1 .

I2 . I1 R1 S2

.

. I2

.

[13].

.

.

.

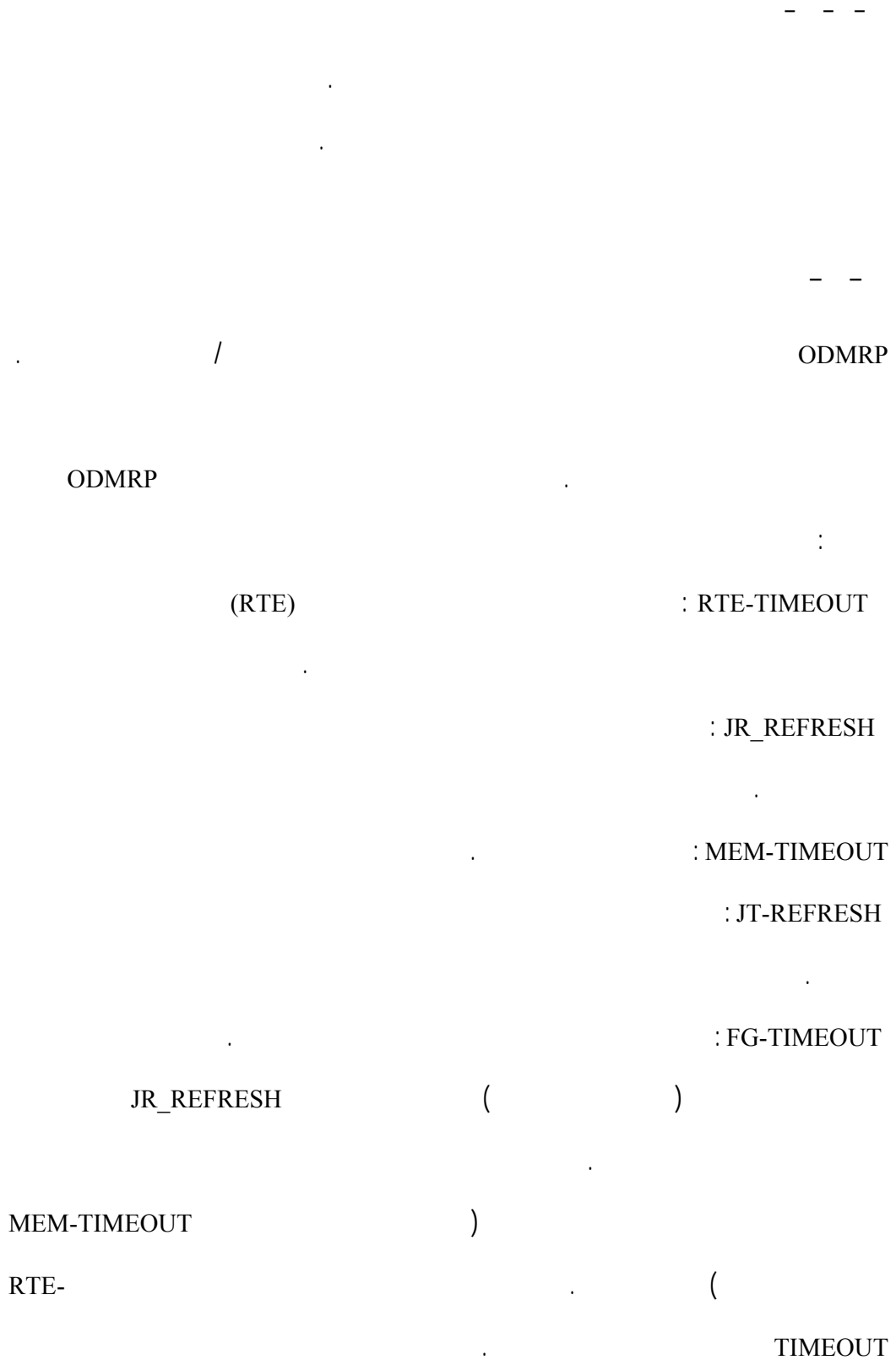
.

- - -

.

.

[13].



¹ -Soft Satate

JT-REFRESH

() FG-TIMEOUT

JR_REFRESH FG-TIMEOUT

JR_REFRESH

ODMRP

MEM-TIMEOUT

- - -

:

-
-
-
-

.

- - -

.

()

¹ -Message Cache

— —

— — —

— — — —

11

11

) TTL "

JR_REFRESH

(

Last Hop IP Address	Source IP Address
10.10.10.1	10.10.10.1
10.10.10.2	10.10.10.2
10.10.10.3	10.10.10.3
10.10.10.4	10.10.10.4
10.10.10.5	10.10.10.5
10.10.10.6	10.10.10.6
10.10.10.7	10.10.10.7
10.10.10.8	10.10.10.8
10.10.10.9	10.10.10.9
10.10.10.10	10.10.10.10
10.10.10.11	10.10.10.11
10.10.10.12	10.10.10.12
10.10.10.13	10.10.10.13
10.10.10.14	10.10.10.14
10.10.10.15	10.10.10.15
10.10.10.16	10.10.10.16
10.10.10.17	10.10.10.17
10.10.10.18	10.10.10.18
10.10.10.19	10.10.10.19
10.10.10.20	10.10.10.20
10.10.10.21	10.10.10.21
10.10.10.22	10.10.10.22
10.10.10.23	10.10.10.23
10.10.10.24	10.10.10.24
10.10.10.25	10.10.10.25
10.10.10.26	10.10.10.26
10.10.10.27	10.10.10.27
10.10.10.28	10.10.10.28
10.10.10.29	10.10.10.29
10.10.10.30	10.10.10.30
10.10.10.31	10.10.10.31

— — — —

•

•

()

)

-

(

—

-

TTL

-

TTL

-

.

- - - -

JT-

"

"

REFRESH

.

.

.

.

- - - -

:

:

-

-

-

-

- - -

:

ODMRP

•

(JR)

JR

•

.

(MT)

JR

•

(JT)

MT

•

•

■

ODMRP

- -

- - -

•

•

•

•

○

○

[19] [20]

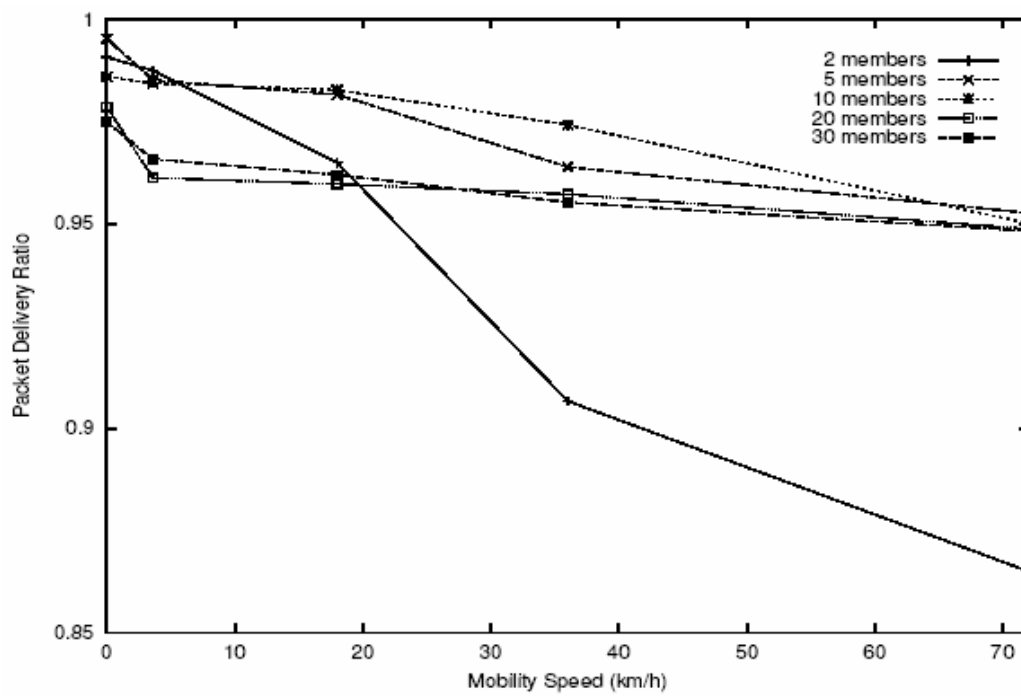
[13].

*

()

Random Way Point

[13]



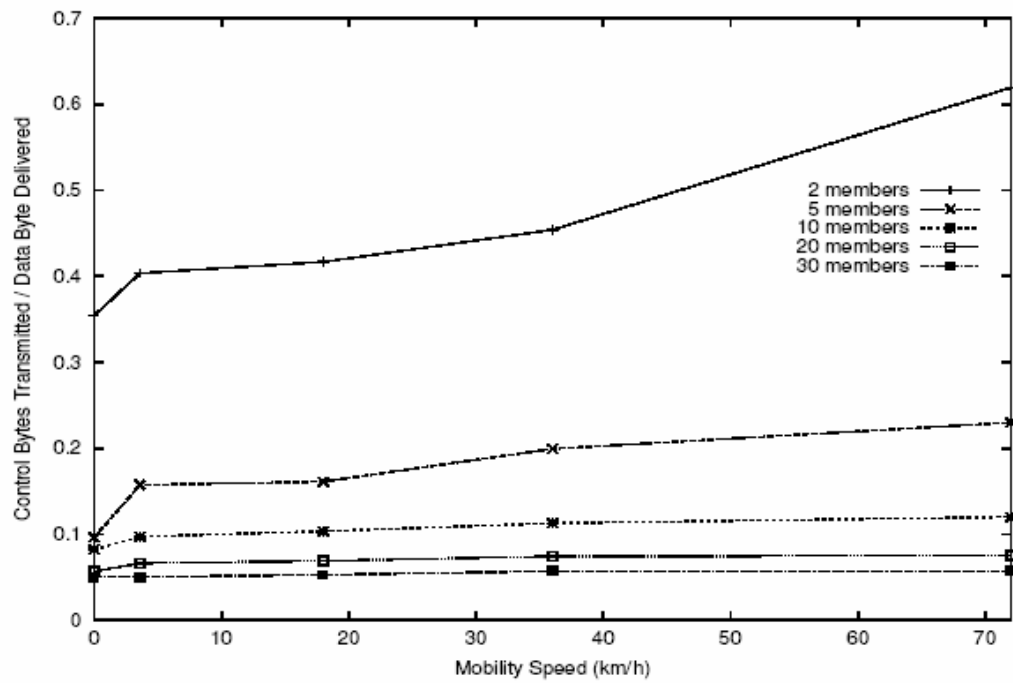
ODMRP

/

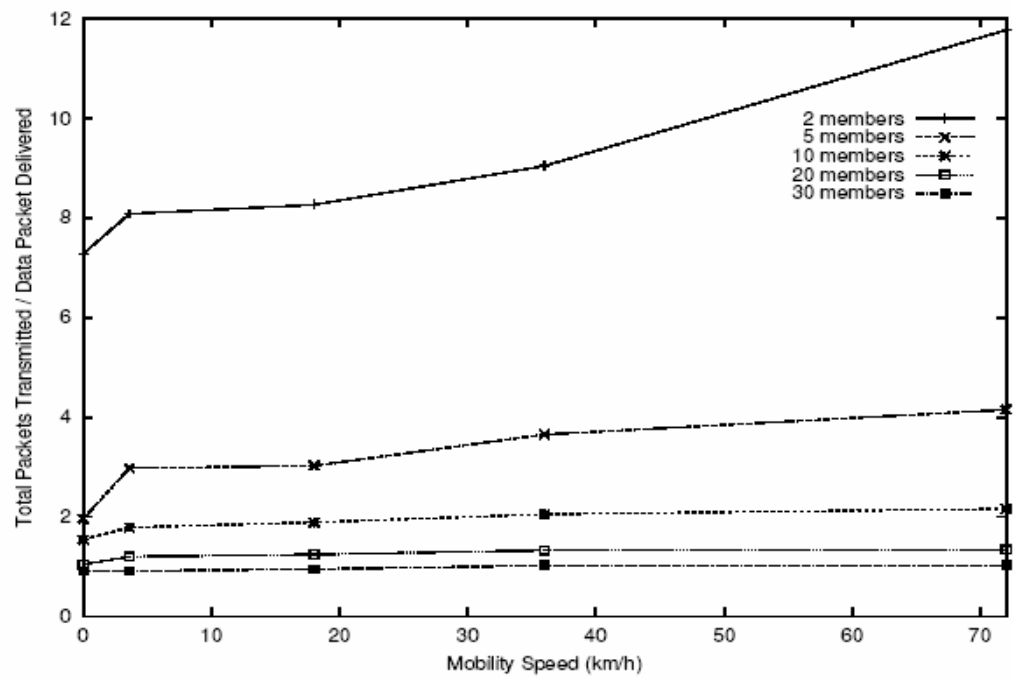
)

(

¹ -Mobility Prediction



ODMRP

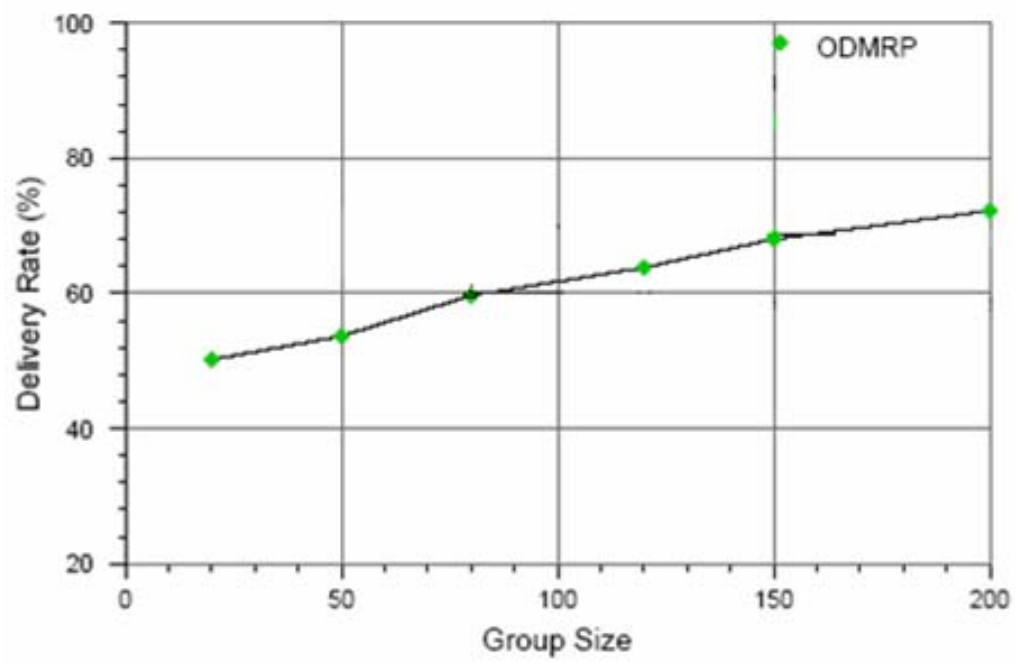


ODMRP

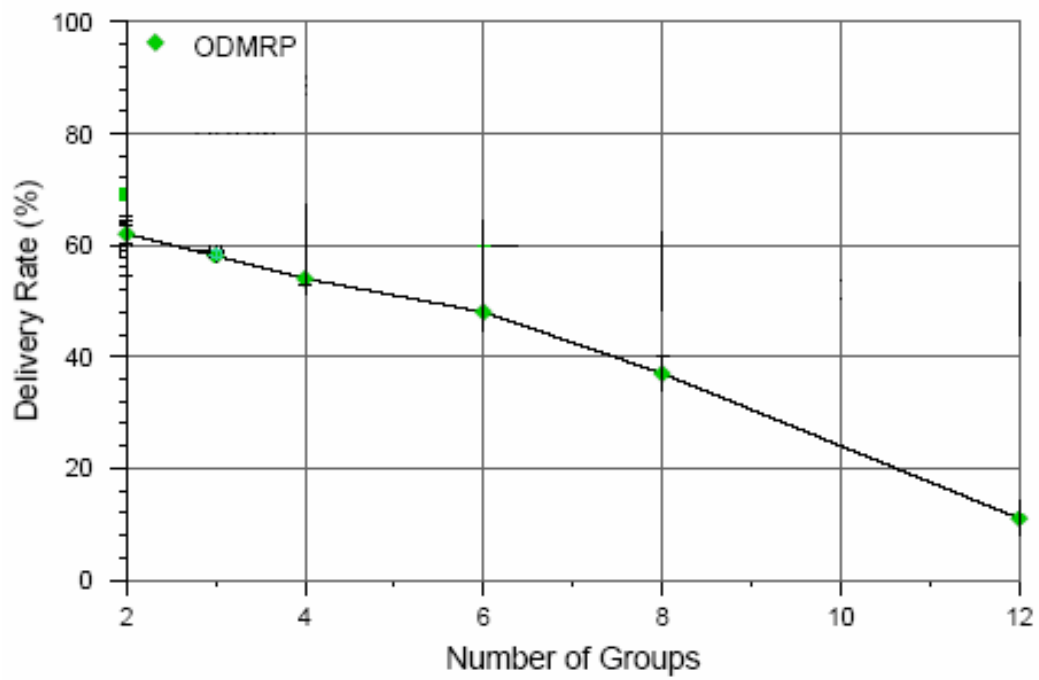
[2]

ODMRP

ODMRP



ODMRP



ODMRP

()

Mesh

()

IP

- - -
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

•
•

- -

ODMRP

.

.

:

-

-

-

-

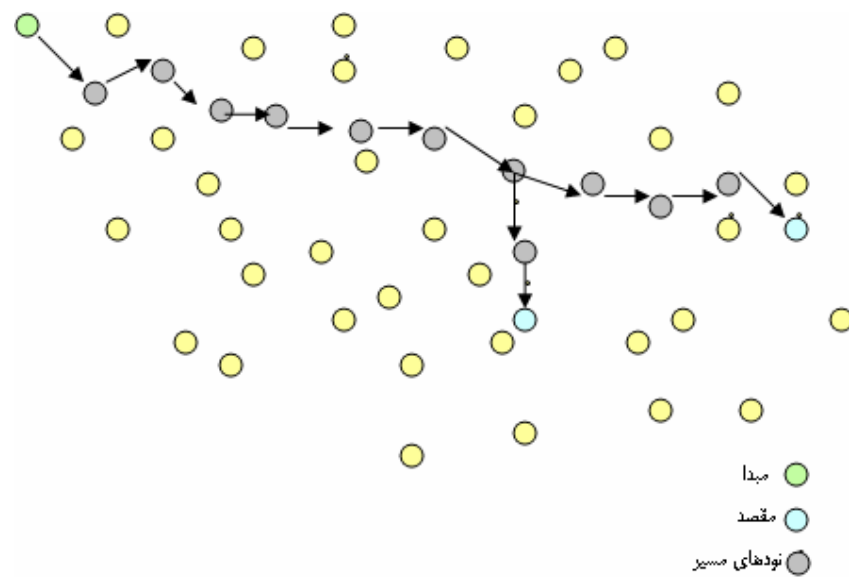
.

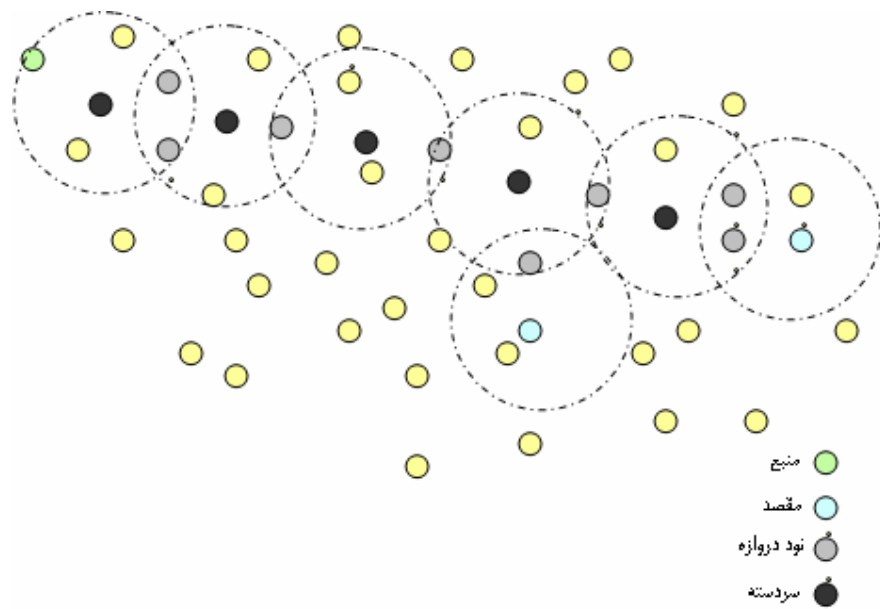
.

.

.

.





()

.

.

.

ODMRP

.

.

.

:

:

-

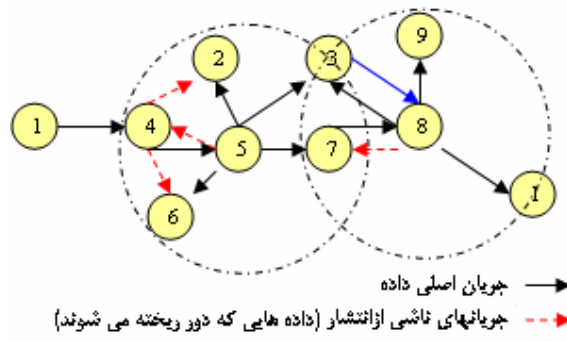
.

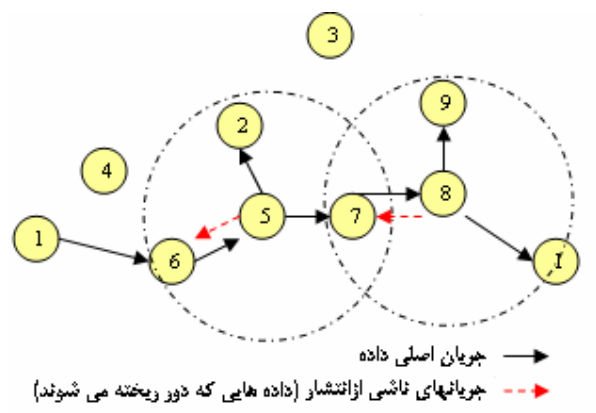
.

-

.

.





()

(..)

ODMRP

:

: ODMRP

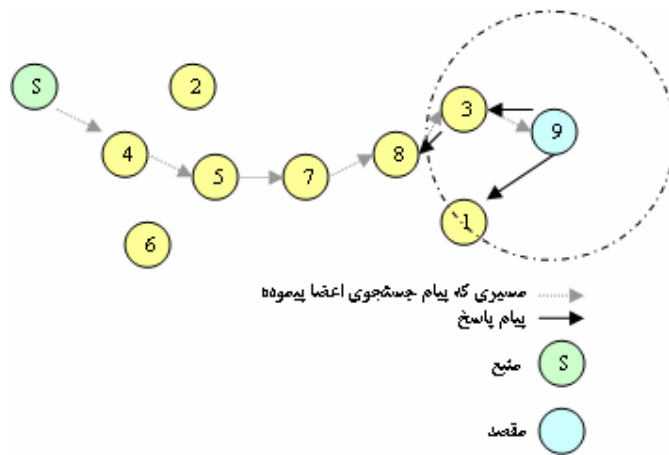
ODMRP

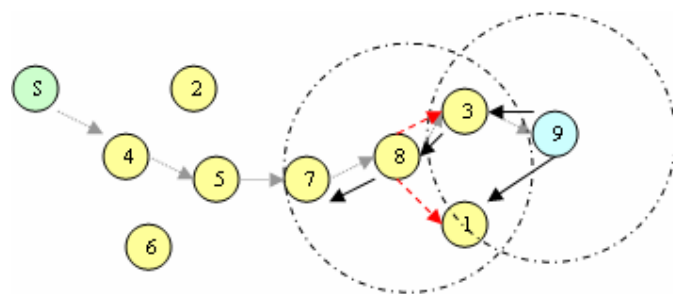
ODMRP

--	--	--	--	--

.()

¹ - Forwarding Group
² -Join Query





پیام دریافتی از سرور شده دیگر
 مسیری که پیام جستجوی اعضا پیروده
 پیام پاسخ
 منبع
 مقصد

•
•

ODMRP

- - -

-

.a

.b

-

:

-

-

-

- - -

ODMRP

PC_ODMRP

UCLA

GloMoSim

%

¹ -Data Delivery Ratio
² -Average End to End Delay
³ -Control Over Head per Data Received

NS2

NS2 GloMoSim

. [7]

(%)

*

1m/s

Random Waypoint

20m/s

[2]

2Mb/s

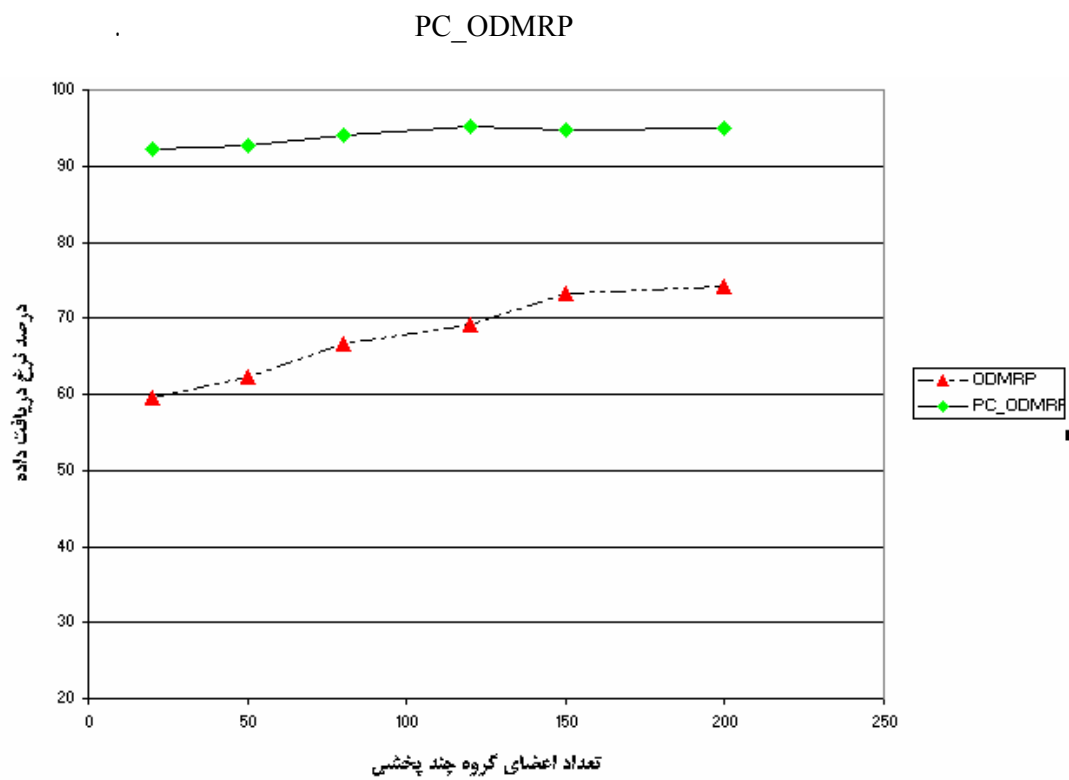
TTL

ODMRP

*

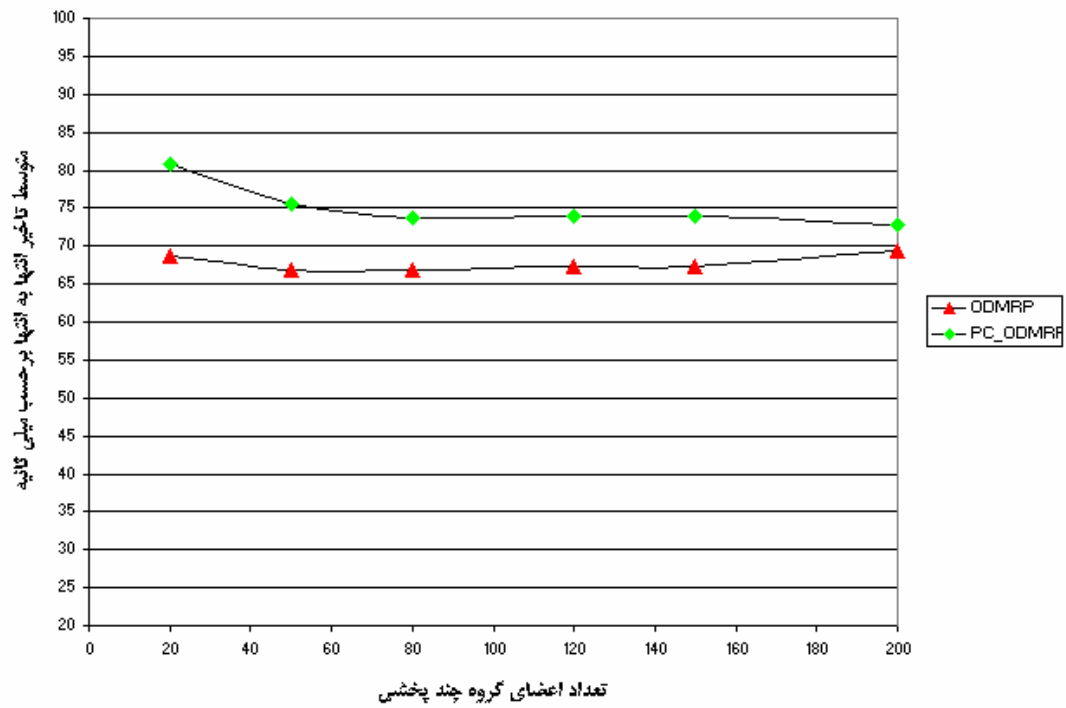
TTL

¹ Time To Live



PC_ODMRP

ODMRP



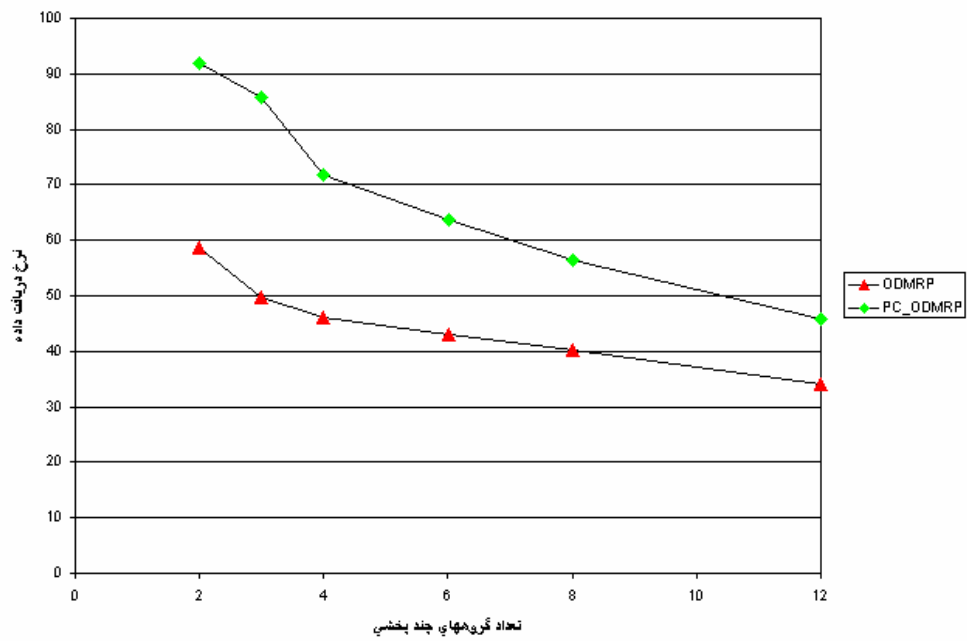
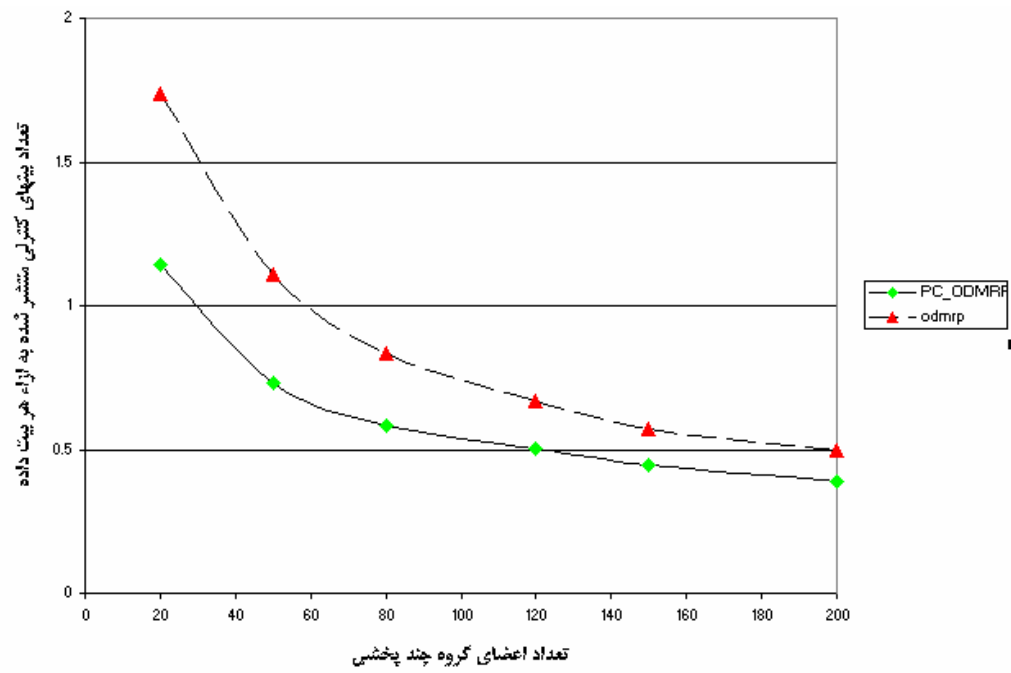
PC_ODMRP

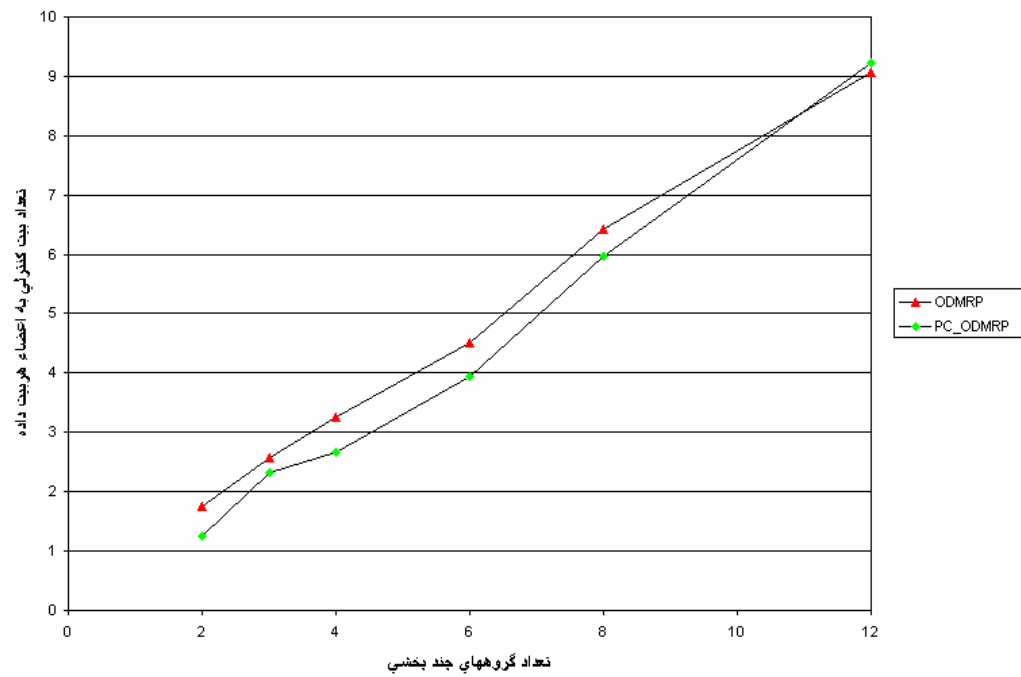
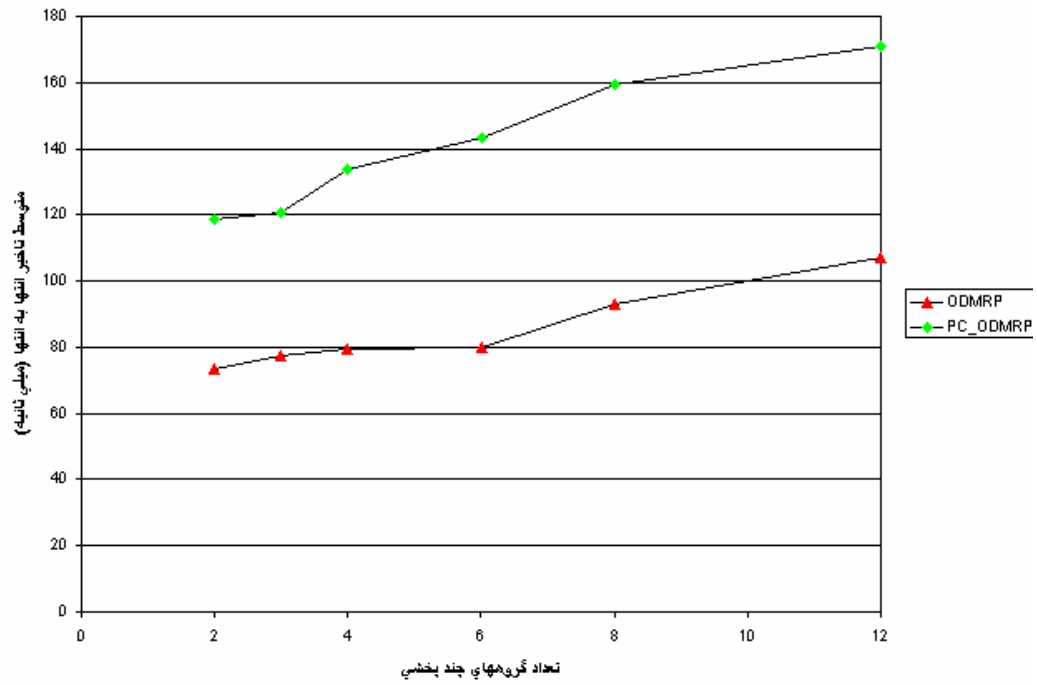
ODMRP

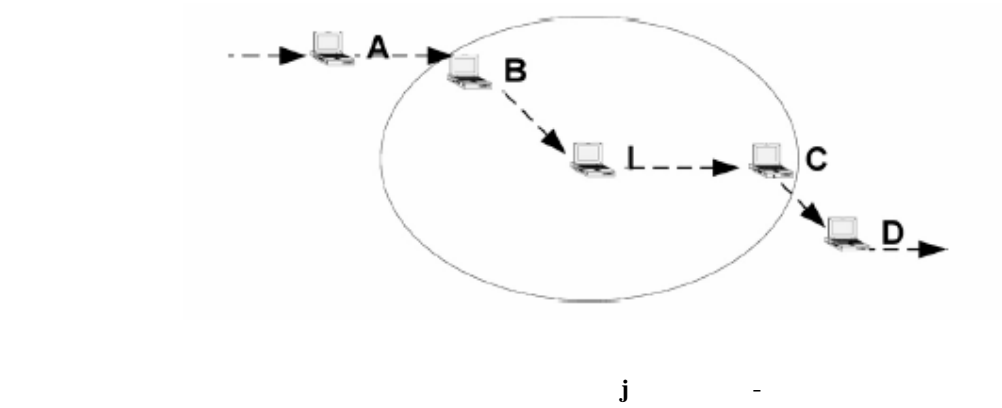
¹-Join Request

²-Join Reply

³-Acknowledgment







$$I \quad j \quad I$$

$$:$$

$$B_{\text{consumed}}(I, j) = L_{AB} + L_{BI} + L_{IC} + L_{CD}$$

$$= B_B(j) + B_C(j).$$

$$B_{\text{consumed}}(I, j) = B_{\text{uplink}(I)}(j) + B_{\text{downlink}(I)}(j),$$

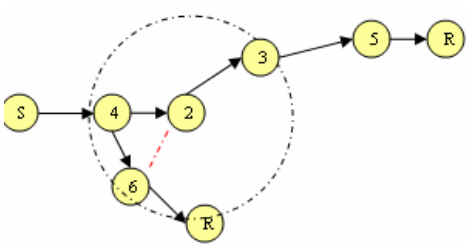
.[8] C B

ODMRP

()

)

.(



ODMRP

S R

$$B_J(I) = \begin{cases} 2 * B_{\min} & \text{I} \\ B_{\min} & \text{I} \end{cases}$$

$$B_{consumed}(2, j) = B_j(3) + B_j(4) + B_j(6)$$

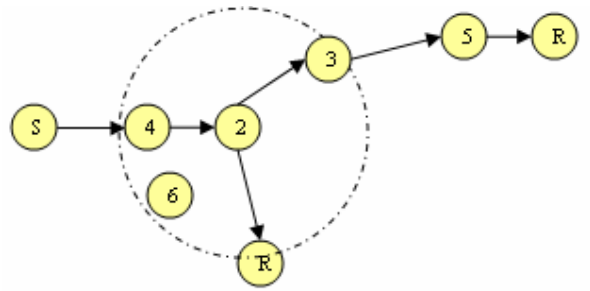
: j

$$B_{consumed}(2, j) = 3 * 2 * B_{\min} + B_{\min}$$

$$B_{consumed}(I, j) = 2 * nFG(I) * B_{\min}$$

$$\text{I} = nFG(I)$$

B_{min}



(-)

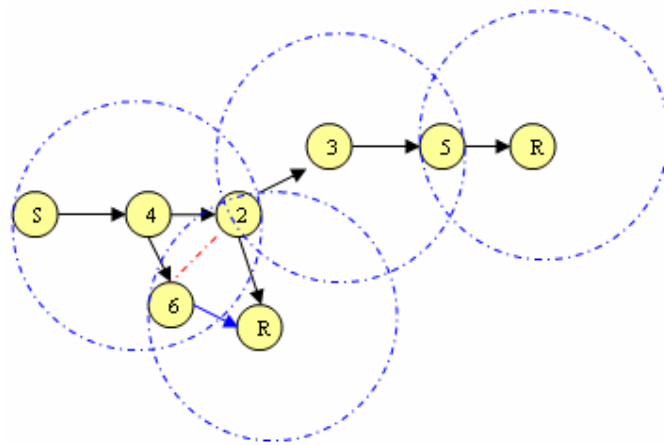
ODMRP

: ()

$$B_{consumed}(I, j) = 2 * nGW(I) * B_{min}$$

(

nGW)



$$6 * B_{min}$$

R

(ODMRP)

- -

ODMRP

ODMRP

•
•

--

.

.

:

-

.

-

.

-

-

.

(

)

.

ODMRP

.

.

- -

.

.

.

.

.

.

:

.

.

-

-

.

()

multimedia layered coding

-

-

.

:

-

.

-

.

- 1- C. Siva Ram Murthy, B. S. Manoj, "Ad Hoc Wireless Networks Architectures and Protocols", Prentice Hall PTR, 2004.
- 2- Chao Gui, Prasant Mohapatra, "Scalable Multicasting in mobile Ad Hoc Networks", IEEE infocom, 2004.
- 3- A.Iwata, C.C.Chiang, G.Pei, M.Gerla, T.W.Chen, "Scalable Routing Strategies for Ad Hoc Wireless Networks". IEEE, 1999.
- 4- E. M. Belding-Royer, "Hierarchical Routing in Ad Hoc Mobile Networks", [dx.doi.org/10.1002/wcm.74](https://doi.org/10.1002/wcm.74)
- 5- J. Y. Yu, P. H. J. Chong, "A Survey Of Clustering Schemes For Mobile Ad Hoc Networks", IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, pp. 32-48, First Quarter 2005.
- 6- C. R. Line, M. Gerla, "Adaptive Clustering For Mobile Wireless Network ", IEEE J. Select. Areas Commun., vol. 15, no. 7, pp. 1265–1275, Sept. 1997
- 7- C. R. Dow, P. J. Lin, S. C. Chen, J.H. Lin, S. F. Hwang, "A Study of Recent Research Trends and Experimental Guidelines in Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks", Proceedings of the 19th international conference on advanced information networking and applications, pp.72-77, IEEE 2005.
- 8- Q. Xue, A. Ganz, "Ad Hoc QoS On demand Routing (AQOR) in mobile Ad Hoc networks", Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing, pp.154-165, 2002.

- 9- A. Iwata, C. C. Chiang, G. Pei, M. Gerla, T. W. Chen, “ Scalable routing strategies for ad hoc wireless networks”. IEEE Journal on selected area in communication vol. 17, no.8, pp.1369-1379, 1999.
- 10-T. W. Chen, M. Gerla,”Global state routing: a new routing scheme for ad-hoc wireless networks”. Proceeding of IEEE ICC1998, pp.171-175.
- 11-Y .S . Elizabeth, M. B .Royer, X Gao, J. Kempf, “Real-Time Traffic Support in Large-Scale Mobile Ad hoc Networks”, Proceedings of BroadWIM 2004, San Jose, CA, October 2004.
- 12-p. sinha, r. sivakumar, v. bharghavan,”MCEDAR: Multicast Core-Extraction Distributed Ad hoc Routing”, Proceeding of IEEE WCNC 1999.
- 13-S. J. Lee, M. Gerla, C. C. Chiang, “On-Demand Multicast Routing Protocol”, Proceeding of IEEE WCNC 1999.
- 14-P. Sinha, R. Sivakumar, V. Bharghavan, “CEDAR: A Core-Extraction Distributed Ad Hoc Routing Algorithm”, Proceeding of IEEE, INFOCOM 1999.
- 15-Z. J. Haas, “The Routing Algorithm for Reconfigurable Wireless Networks”, Proceeding of ICUPC 1997.
- 16-Y. S. Elizabeth, M. Belding-Royer, X Gao, J. Kempf, “Real-Time Traffic Support in Large-Scale Mobile Ad hoc Networks”, Proceedings of BroadWIM 2004, San Jose, CA, October 2004
- 17- J. Eriksoon, M. Faloutsos, S. Krishnamurty, “ Scalable Ad hoc Routing : the case for dynamic addressing” , IEEE INFOCOM 2004.
- 18-M. Gerla, “scalable routing protocols for mobile ad hoc networks “ , IEEE Network. July/ august 2002.

- 19-S. J. Lee, W. Su, M. Gerla, "Wireless ad hoc multicast routing with mobility prediction", mobile network and application vol. 6, pp. 351-360, 2001.
- 20- W. Su, S. J. Lee, M. Gerla, "Mobility prediction in wireless networks", http://www.hpl.hp.com/personal/Sung-Ju_Lee/abstracts/milcom2000.html
- 21- C. M. Cordeiro, H. Gossain, D. P. Agrawal, "Multicast over wireless mobile ad hoc networks: present and future directions", IEEE network. Jan/ Feb 2003.
- 22-P. Basu, N. Kkhan, T. D. C. Little, "A mobility based metric for clustering in mobile ad-hoc networks", MCL technical report No.01-15-2001.
- 23-S. H. Bae, S. J. Lee, W. Su, M. Gerla, "The Design, Implementation, and Performance Evaluation of the On-Demand Multicast Routing Protocol in Multihop Wireless Networks", IEEE Network, Jan/Feb 2000
- 24-C. d. M. Cordeiro, H. Gossain, D. P. Agrawal, "Multicast over Wireless Mobile Ad Hoc Networks: Present and Future Directions", IEEE Network, Jan/Feb. 2000.

Acknowledgment
Ad Hoc Networks
Average End to End Delay
Base Station
Broadcast
Cellular Wireless Network
Cluster
Cluster Head
Cluster Members
Clustering
Data Delivery Ratio
Efficiency
Fault Tolerant
Forwarding
Forwarding Group
Gateway
Hard Real Time
Hard state protocol
Hierarchical
Horizontal
Infrastructure Dependent
Interoperability
Join ID
Join Query
Join Reply
Join Request
Medium Access Control Layer
Message Cache
Mobility Prediction
Multi Hop
Multicast

On Demand

Proactive

QOS (Quality Of Service)

Receiver initiated

Reliable

Ripple Effect

Robustness

Routing

Routing Layer

Scalability

Soft Real Time

Soft State protocol

Source initiated

Table Driven

Time-Sensitive

Vertical

O

· On Demand
· ODMRP

P

· Proactive

Q

· QOS
· Quality Of Service

R

· Reliable
· Robustness
· Routing

S

· Scalability
· Soft Real Time

A

· Ad Hoc

B

· Base Station

C

· Cellular Wireless Network-
· Cluster
· Clustering

E

· Efficiency

F

· Fault Tolerant
· FSR

G

· GSR

H

· Hard Real Time
· Hierarchical

M

· Multi Hop-
· Multicast
· Multimedia Application

.....
.....

.....

.....

.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Abstract

Although scalability is not an important factor in ad hoc application (such as military, search and rescue etc.) but due to rapid growing of this networks in near future it will be one of most important issue for public applications of this networks.

Scalability is very challenging in ad hoc networks. It's not easy to support QOS in presence of mobility and large number of nodes. Many of scalability techniques are based on clustering. In clustering nodes are divided into virtual groups (with different metrics) so the network topology will be more stable and it is possible to guarantee basic level of throughput and delay.

In another hand, for many applications of MANET one of important requirement is sending data to a group of nodes. Multicast protocols need to establish more than one path between source and destinations and forwarding data on a graph of nodes. Multicast protocols based on mesh are more stable in compare with tree based protocols in a large scale network. One of most popular and important mesh based multicast protocol is ODMRP.

In this thesis a novel clustering technique is introduced and applied to ODMRP. This technique made ODMRP more stable in a large ad hoc network and improve data ratio but also increase average data received delay. We examine our idea via simulating over 400 nodes

Keywords:

Ad hoc network, Scalability, Multicasting, Multimedia



Sharif University of Technology
Faculty of Computer Engineering

MSC Thesis

**A Scalable Ad Hoc Architecture for Multimedia
Application**

Maryam Amirinezhad

Supervisor: Dr H.Rabiee

Winter 2006