International Journal of Computer Architecture and Mobility (ISSN 2319-9229) Volume 1-Issue 12, October 2013

Review:- EN-efficient Approaches for MANETs in Rushing Attacks

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ABSTRACT

The is to very efficiently work with this type of mobile ad hoc network (MANET) to a network without any fixed infrastructure support to be able to work to form multi-hop wireless links to mobile stations connected to an autonomous system. Dynamic topology, limited physical security, bandwidth-limited, complex ad hoc network routing to different types of attacks and weakens the latest odds are. Rushing Attack duplicate suppression at each communication node uses the on-demand routing protocol at the network layer in which a malicious attack is directed against. The rushing attack is a suspicious attack that acts as an effective denial of service attack against all currently proposed on-demand ad hoc network routing protocols.if we find the attacks in these In this paper we dynamic source routing (the dsr) protocol logging on to attack the cause and effect is discussed. The impact of the attacks, such as route discovery and route were analyzed considering the basic mechanisms.

Keywords: Russhing Attack, DSR, AODV, MANETS

1. INTRODUCTION

These network is very widely effiecient to used when the mobile adhoc network is a self-organizing system of mobile nodes that communicates with each other via wireless links with no fixed infrastructure or centralized administration such as base stations or access points (AP) and can be rapidly deployed [1]. The nodes in the MANET can dynamically join and leave the network, frequently, often without warning and possibly without disruption to other nodes communication. Hence, MANETs are suitable for applications in which no infrastructure exists such as military battlefield, emergency rescue operation, vehicular communications, mining operations, sensor networks, commercial use like exhibitions, conferences etc. There are a number of assumptions about the communication parameters, the network architecture and the network traffic of a MANET such as nodes are equipped with portable communication devices, connectivity between nodes is not a transitive relation, and all the network nodes have equal capabilities [2]. The deployment of such networks still faces challenges, such as limited physical security, node mobility, and limited resources (i.e., processor, power, bandwidth, storage). The major issues that affect the design, deployment, and performance of a MANET include: medium access scheme, routing, multicasting, transport layer protocol, pricing scheme, quality of service provisioning, self organization, security, energy management, addressing and service discovery, scalability and deployment consideration [3]. The Dynamic

Source Routing protocol is a simple and efficient routing protocol designed specifically for use in multi-hop wireless ad hoc networks of mobile nodes. The DSR protocol provides highly reactive service in order to help ensure successful delivery of data packets in spite of node movement or other changes in network conditions. The DSR protocol is composed of two main mechanisms that work together to allow the discovery and maintenance of source routes in the ad hoc network. Route discovery is the mechanism by which a source node wishing to send a packet to a destination node and obtains a route to destination. Route discovery is used only when source attempts to send a packet to destination and does not already know a route to destination. Route maintenance is the mechanism by which source node is able to detect, while using a route to destination, if the network topology has changed such that it can no longer use its route to destination because a link along the route no longer works [4]. The mobile adhoc network are the very useful to the routing system and it will be the work to used very effectivally.

2. RELATED WORK

Previously authors Yih-Chun Hu, Adrian Perrig, David B. Johnson have developed Rushing Attack Prevention (RAP) protocol, a generic defense against the rushing attack for on-demand protocols. RAP incurs no cost unless the underlying protocol fails to find a working route, and it provides security properties even against the strongest rushing attackers [5].

In another attempt, authors Anil Rawat, P.D.Vyavahare and A.K.Ramani have analyzed the outcome of rushing attack on Secured Message Transmission (SMT/SRP) and evaluate relevance of various variants of rushing attack as applicable to SMT/SRP [6].

Secured Dynamic Source Routing (SDSR) proposed by authors Latha Tamilselvan and Dr. V.Sankaranarayanan focuses on the security of Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) protocol in order to prevent the rushing attack. Based on their simulation study, it is observed that, the new protocol is successful in preventing the rushing attack and provides security even against the strongest rushing attacker's with negligible increase in the end-to-end delay. Also in their new protocol it is seen that the SDSR protocol not only enhances the security but also enhances the basic properties of DSR, so that throughput and packet delivery ration is increased during data transmission [7].

In this paper, we present a simulation-based study of the effects of Rushing attack on multicast in MANETs. We consider the most common types of attacks, namely rushing attack, blackhole attack, neighbor attack and jellyfish attack. The goal of this paper is to impact of rushing attack on mesh-based multicast in MANETs. *The rushing attack*, that acts as an effective denial-of-service attack against all currently proposed on-demand ad hoc network routing protocols, including protocols that were designed to be secure

Rushing Attack

The rushing attacker exploits this duplicate suppression mechanism by quickly forwarding route discovery packets in order to gain access to the forwarding group[8][9].

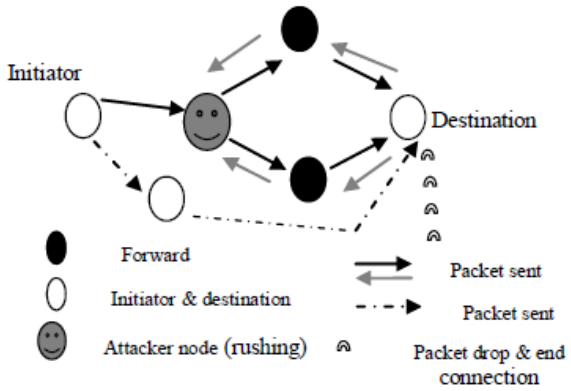

Figure 1 Russhing Attack

Multicast is communication between a single sender and multiple receivers on a network. Otherwise it transmits a single message to a select group of recipients. On a wireless network, an adversary is able to eavesdrop on all messages within the emission area, by operating in promiscuous mode and using a packet sniffer (and possibly a directional antenna). Furthermore, due to the limitations of the medium, communications can easily be perturbed; MANETS are more vulnerable to attacks than wired networks due to open medium, dynamically changing network topology, cooperative algorithms, lack of centralized monitoring and lack of clear line of defense [9].

Rushing Attack Formation

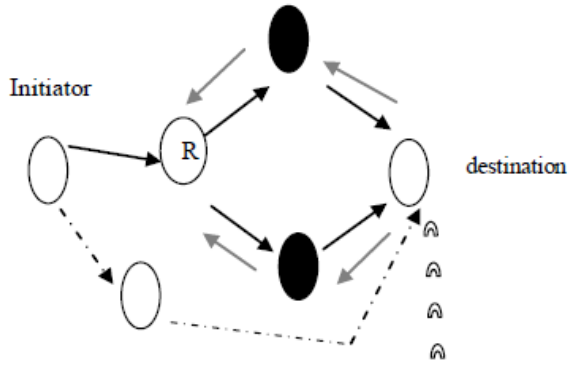

Figure 2 Rushing attack Formation

i. Rushing attack at near sender

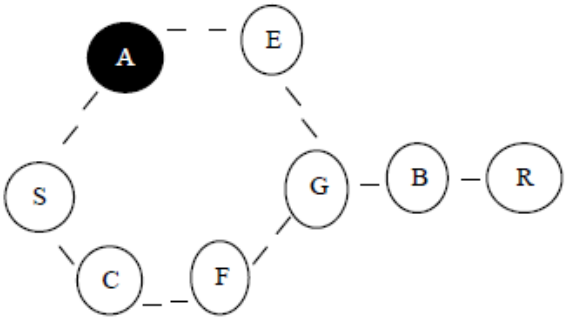

Figure 3. Rushing Node at near Sender

In this figure 3 node S sends the packet to the destination node R. The attacker node A is placed at near sender. The data packets from the sender are forwarded to both the node A and C at the same time. The attacker nodes quickly forward the data packet to node E than the node C. The attacker node forwards the packet to node E then to G and B node. Finally Receiver R receives the data packets that are forwarded by attacker node. The performance of Attack Success Rate with respect to this scenario is calculated.

ii. Rushing attack at near receiver

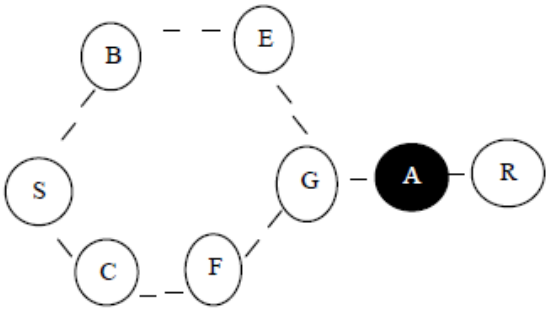

Figure 4 Rushing Node at near Receiving

In this figure 4 node S sends the packet to the destination node R. The attacker node A is placed at near receiver. The sender node forwards the data packets to both the node B and C at the same time. The data packet can pass through either B, E and G nodes or C, F and G nodes. When the data packet reaches the attacker node A, it quickly forwards the data packet to node R. The performance of Attack Success Rate with respect to this scenario is calculated.

iii. Rushing attack at anywhere within the network:

In this figure 4 node S sends the packet to the destination node R. The attacker node A is placed anywhere within the network. The data

packet from the sender is forwarded to the nodes B and C. The data packet is then forwarded through the nodes B and E. But the data packet passed through the node C and then to attacker node A which quickly forwards the data packet to the node G than from the node E. The data packet is then finally reaches the receiver node R through node F. The performance of Attack Success Rate with respect to this scenario is calculated.

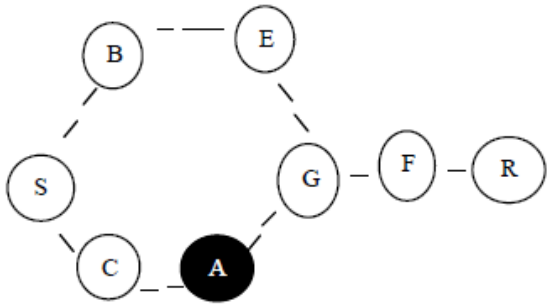

Figure 5 Rushing Node at anywhere within the network.

Algorithms at anywhere in the network:

Step 1: To Create a N number of nodes

Step2: To make a connection between the nodes
Step3: identified malicious the attacker node at anywhere within the network

Step4: To send the packet through specified path.

Step5: To other forward nodes, forward the packet to the next node.

Step6: The malicious nodes tap the whole packet.

Step7: The attacker node then fastley forwards the packets.

Step8: The intermediate node forwards packet

Step9: Forward packet to the next node while it reaches the destination.

4. RESULTS

These algorithms is evaluated against known network for impact of rushing attack on multicast in mobile ad hoc network scheme specific network matrices for making path. Comparison is done with rushing attacker node place at near sender, near receiver and uniformly distribution. Metrics for Evaluation: The known network metrics to be used for performance.

The system has been tested on variety of user inputs and case study has been made for analysis of attacks in network

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

Rushing attacks a small number of multicast senders and / or receivers, to large numbers of multicast, where a multicast session is likely to be more successful. The goal of the project is to draw the graph based on the rushing attack position in the network. With respect to the positions of attack, escape to the best position to attack, near the phone, the highest success rate. Escape to the sender and the final assault in the attack success rate is low position is likely to take place anywhere in the network, have the least success rate. And the future work is widely to used in different area In this deals with one sender and multiple receivers in multicast ad hoc network. Apart from this there are chances to enhance it to have multiple senders and multiple receivers in multicast ad hoc network.

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