

Outline

- So far
 - Infrastructure network: mobile IP
- What if in ad hoc networks?
 - Routing in mobile ad hoc networks

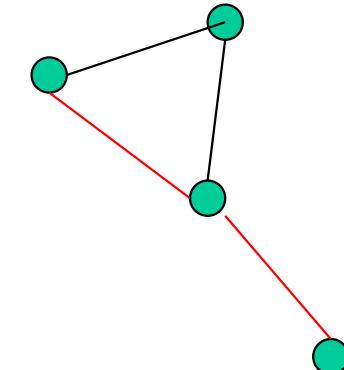
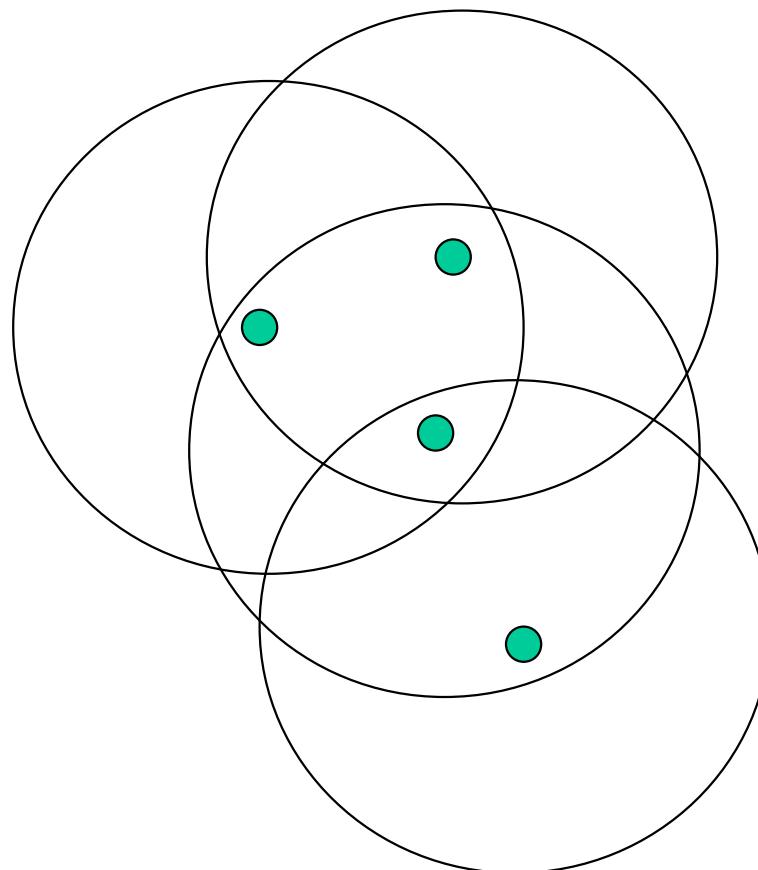
Routing in Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET)

Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

- Formed by wireless hosts which may be mobile
- Without (necessarily) using a pre-existing infrastructure (infrastructure-less)
- Routes between nodes may potentially contain multiple hops (multi-hop)

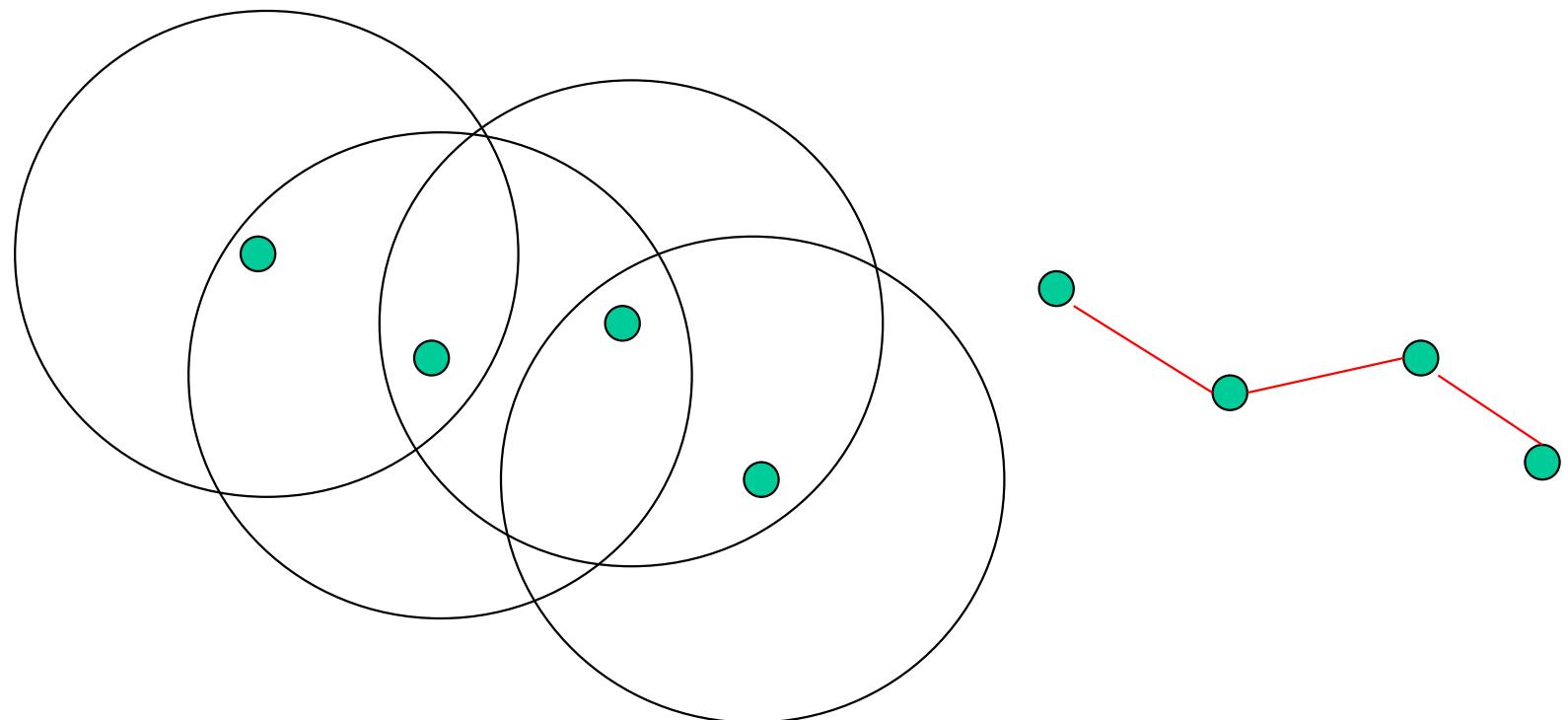
Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

- May need to traverse multiple links to reach a destination



Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANET)

- Mobility causes route changes



Why Ad Hoc Networks ?

- Ease of deployment
- Speed of deployment
- Decreased dependence on infrastructure

Many Applications

- Military environments
 - soldiers, tanks, planes
- Personal area networking
 - cell phone, laptop, ear phone, wrist watch
- Civilian environments
 - taxi cab network
 - meeting rooms
 - sports stadiums
 - boats, small aircraft
- Emergency operations
 - search-and-rescue
 - policing and fire fighting

Assumption

- Unless stated otherwise, fully symmetric environment is assumed implicitly
 - all nodes have identical capabilities and responsibilities

Why is routing in MANET
different from wireline networks?

Why is routing in MANET different ?

- Host mobility
 - link failure/repair due to mobility may have different characteristics than those due to other causes
- Rate of link failure/repair may be high when nodes move fast
- New performance criteria may be used
 - route stability despite mobility
 - energy consumption

Unicast Routing Protocols

- Many protocols have been proposed
- Some have been invented specifically for MANET
- Others are adapted from previously proposed protocols for wired networks
- No single protocol works well in all environments
 - some attempts made to develop adaptive protocols

Routing Protocols

- Proactive protocols
 - Determine routes independent of traffic pattern
- Reactive protocols
 - Maintain routes only if needed
- Are Internet routing protocols proactive or reactive?

Comparison

	Proactive	Reactive
Latency		
Control overhead		

Trade-Off

- Latency of route discovery
 - Proactive protocols may have lower latency since routes are maintained at all times
 - Reactive protocols may have higher latency because a route from X to Y will be found only when X attempts to send to Y
- Overhead of route discovery/maintenance
 - Reactive protocols may have lower overhead since routes are determined only if needed
 - Proactive protocols can (but not necessarily) result in higher overhead due to continuous route updating
- Which approach achieves a better trade-off depends on the traffic and mobility patterns

What's the simplest way to establish route?

Flooding for Data Delivery

- Sender S broadcasts data packet P to all its neighbors
- Each node receiving P forwards P to its neighbors
- Sequence numbers used to avoid the possibility of forwarding the same packet more than once
- Packet P reaches destination D provided that D is reachable from sender S
- Node D does not forward the packet
- Pros: simplicity
- Cons: potentially, very high overhead

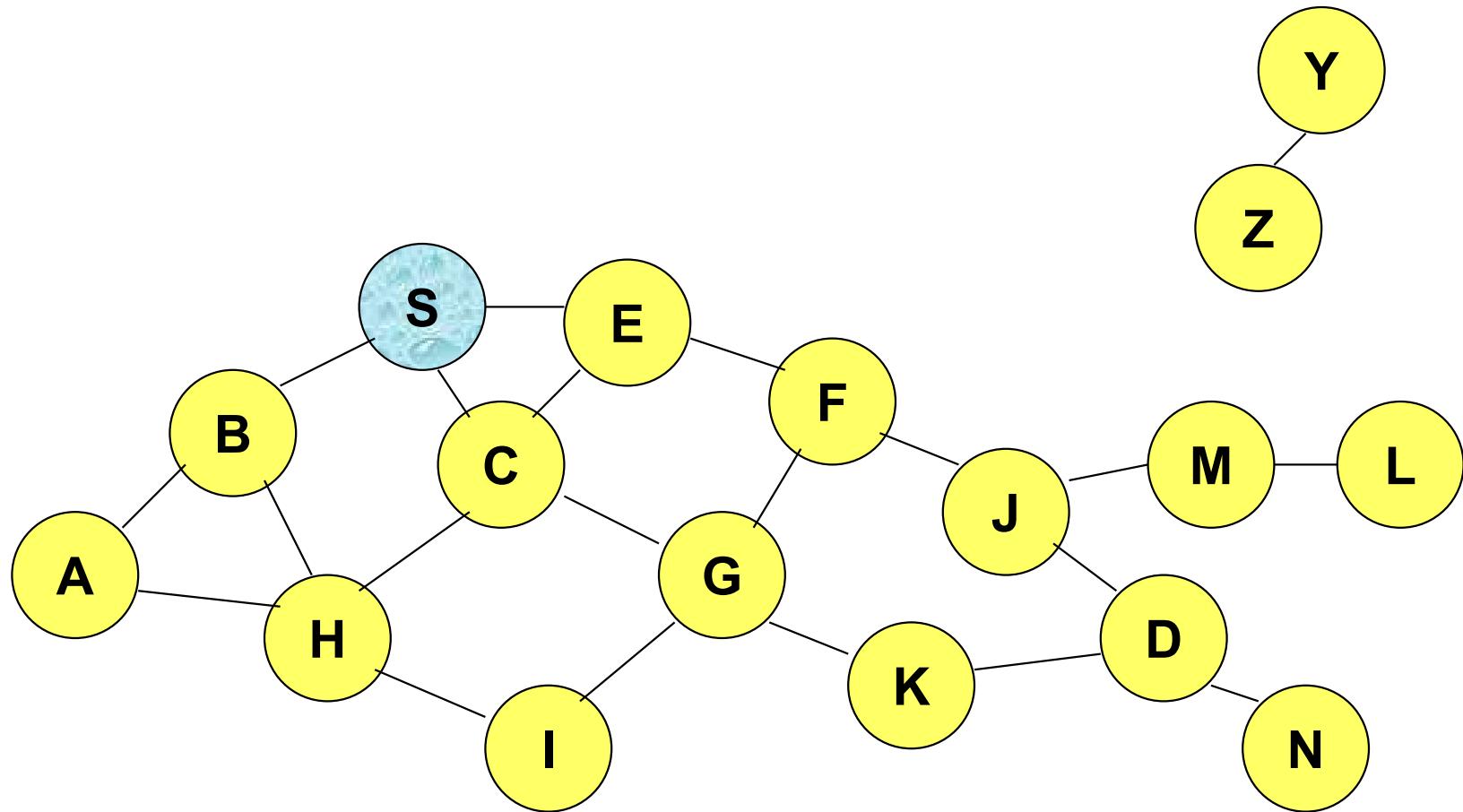
Flooding of Control Packets

- Many protocols perform (potentially limited) flooding of **control** packets, instead of data packets
- The control packets are used to discover routes
- Discovered routes are subsequently used to send data packet(s)
- Overhead of control packet flooding is **amortized** over data packets transmitted between consecutive control packet floods

Dynamic Source Routing (DSR)

- When node 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 (RREQ)**
- Each node **appends own identifier** when forwarding RREQ

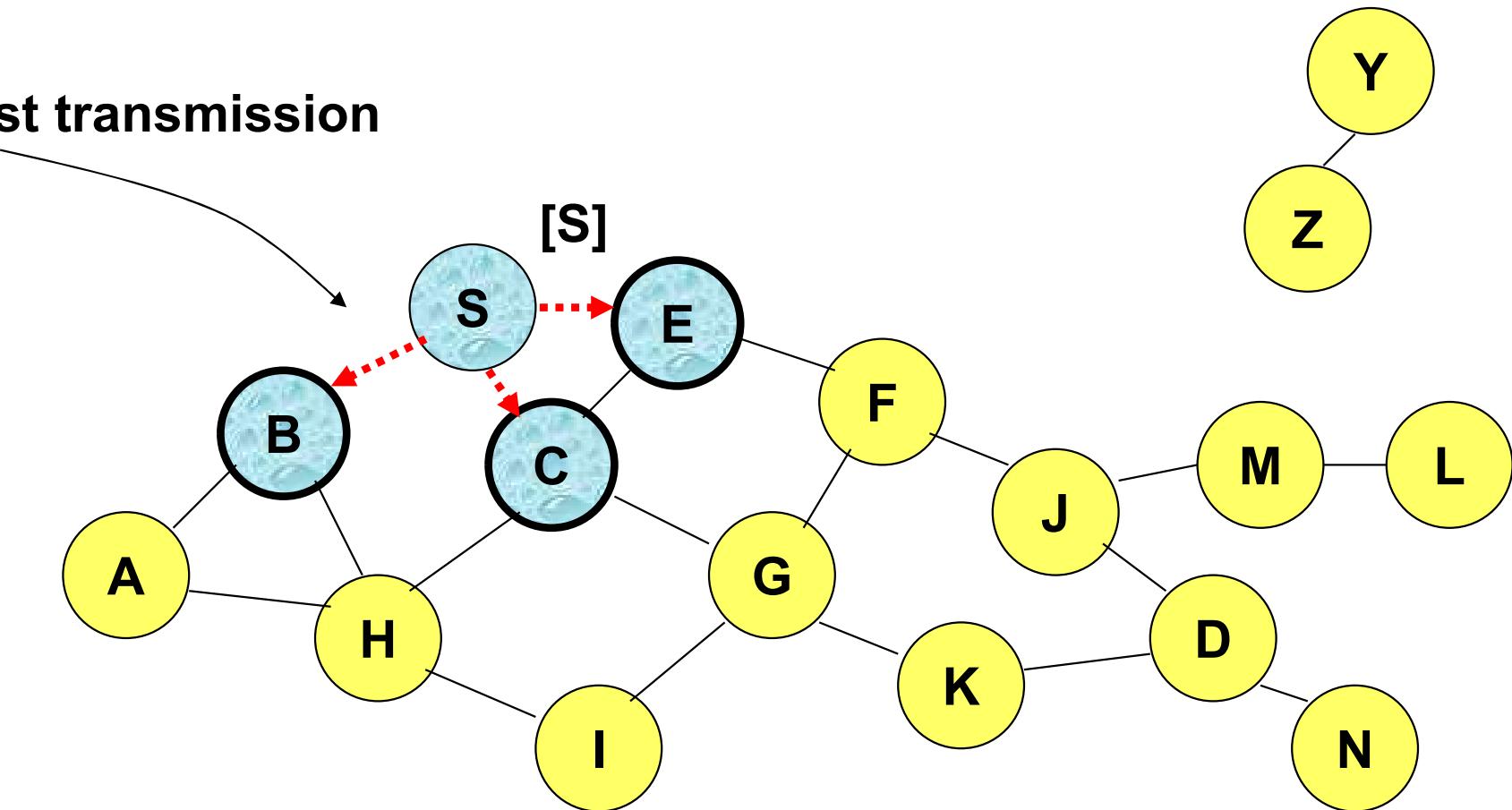
Route Discovery in DSR



Represents a node that has received RREQ for D from S

Route Discovery in DSR

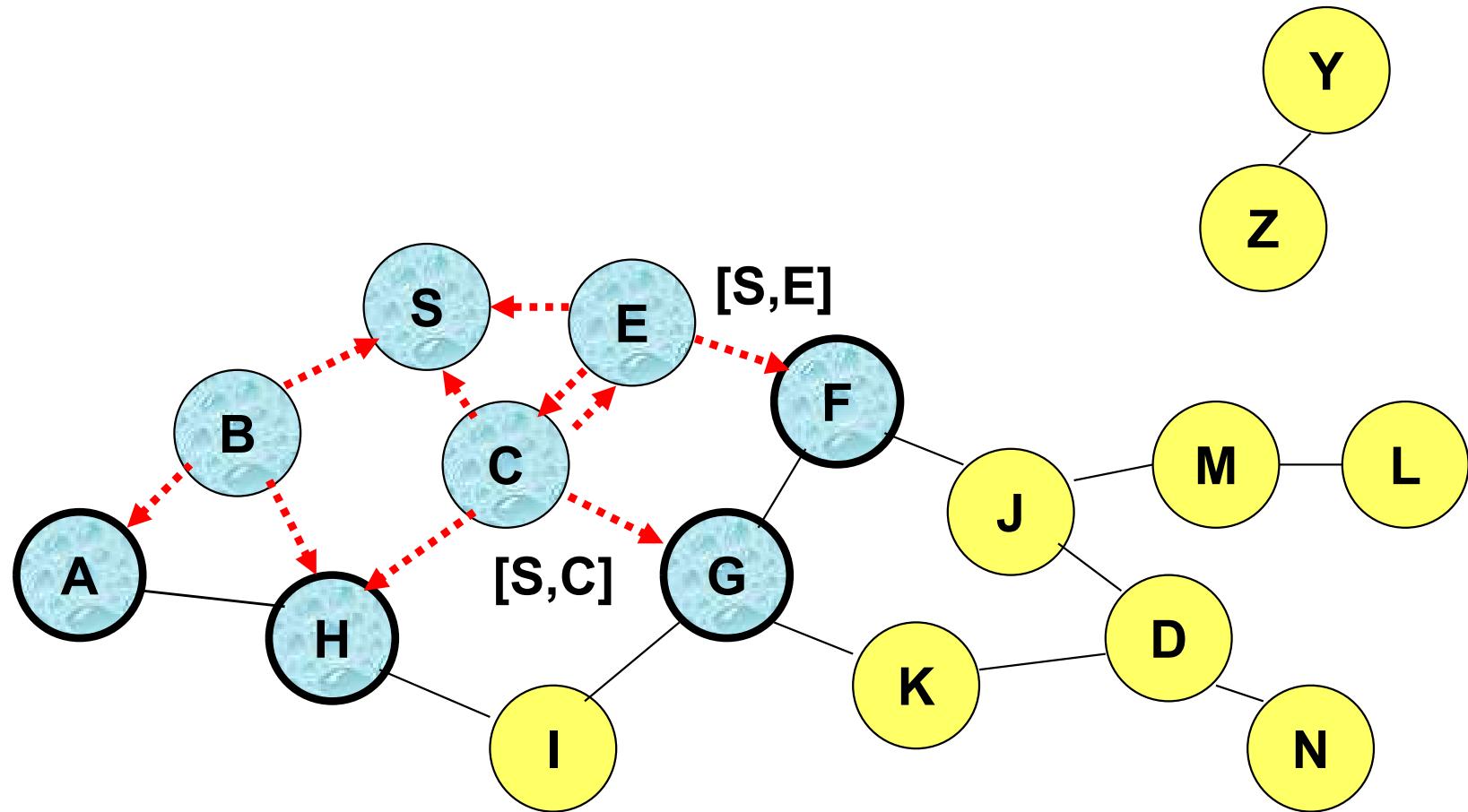
Broadcast transmission



→ Represents transmission of RREQ

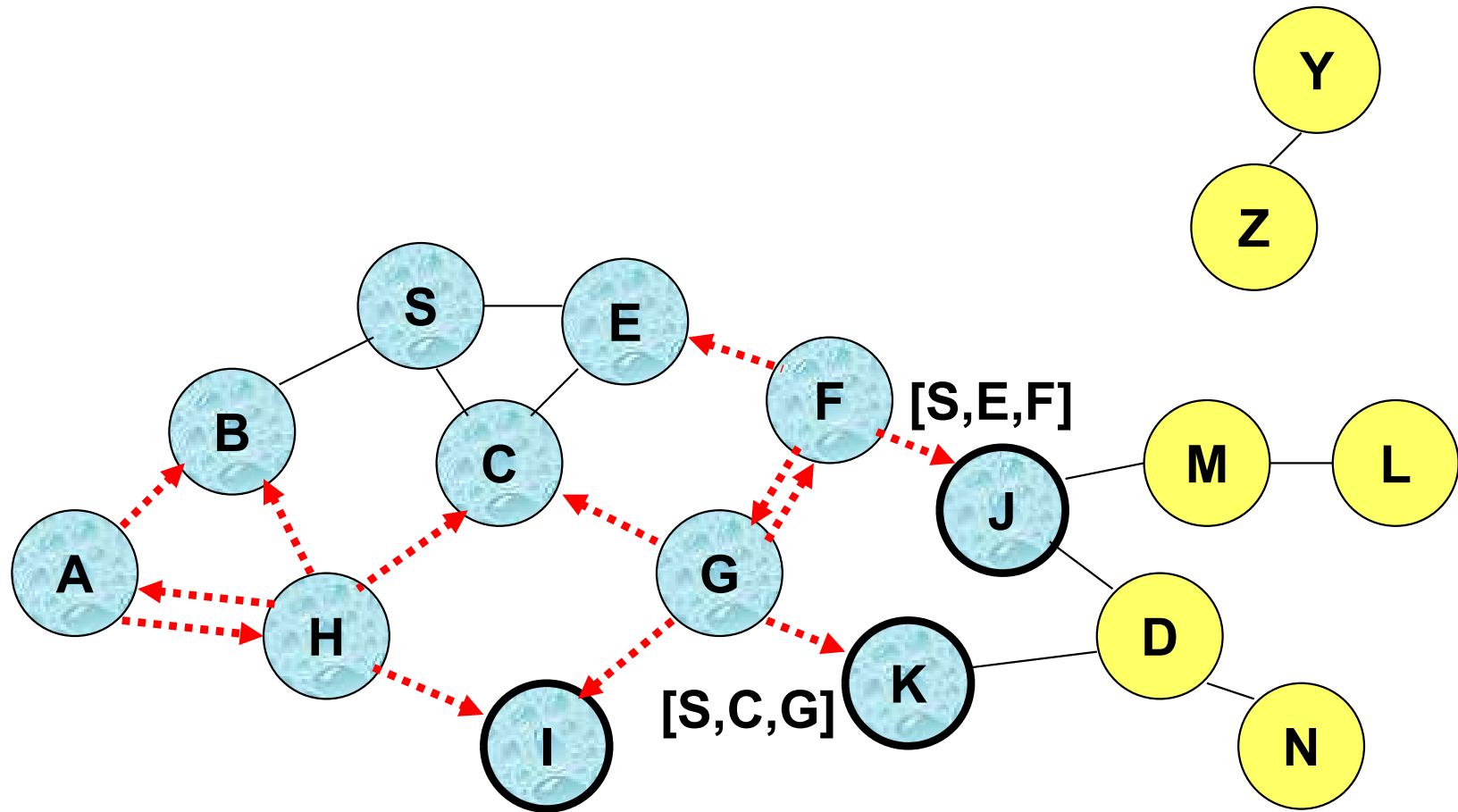
[X,Y] Represents list of identifiers appended to RREQ

Route Discovery in DSR



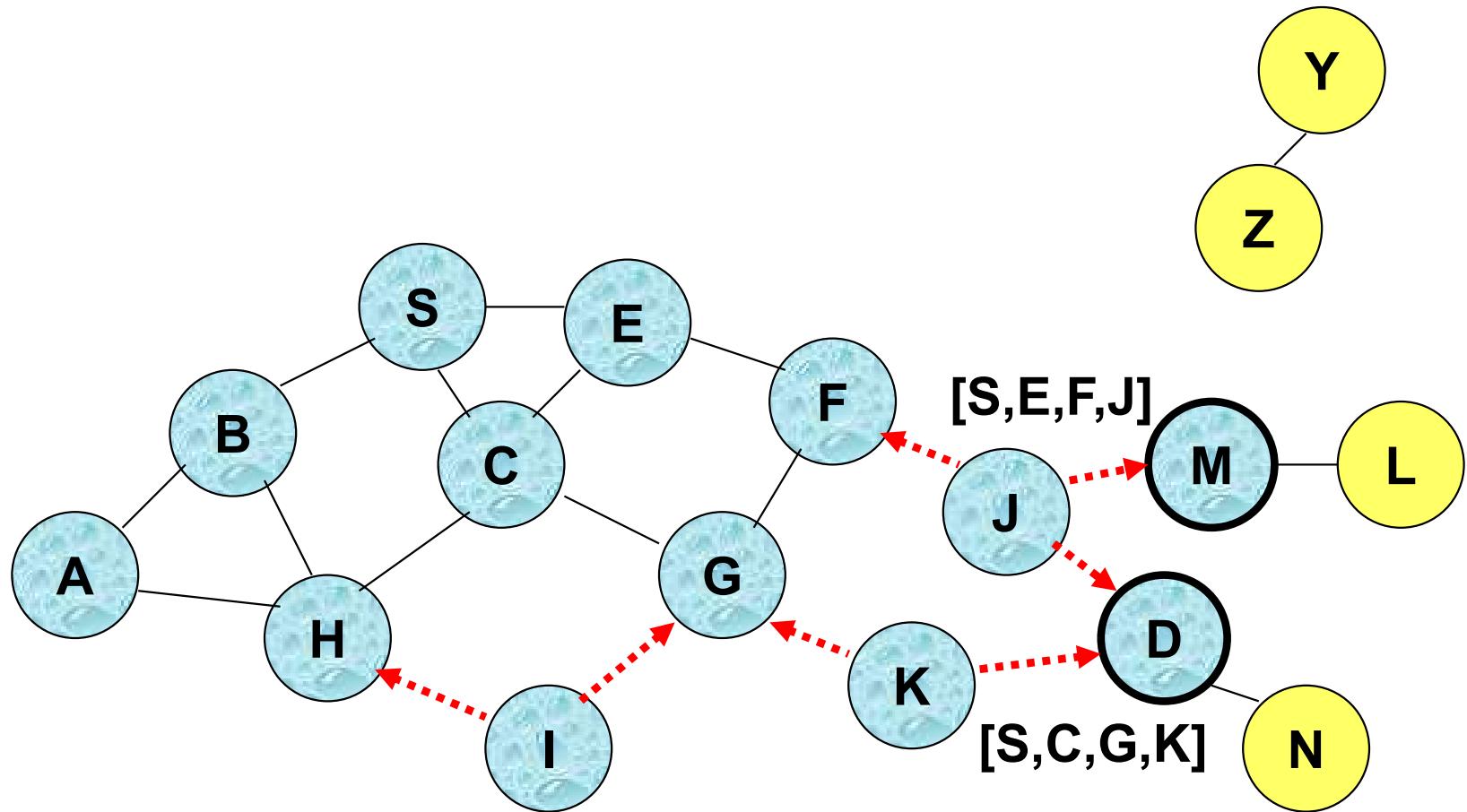
- Node H receives packet RREQ from two neighbors: **potential for collision**

Route Discovery in DSR



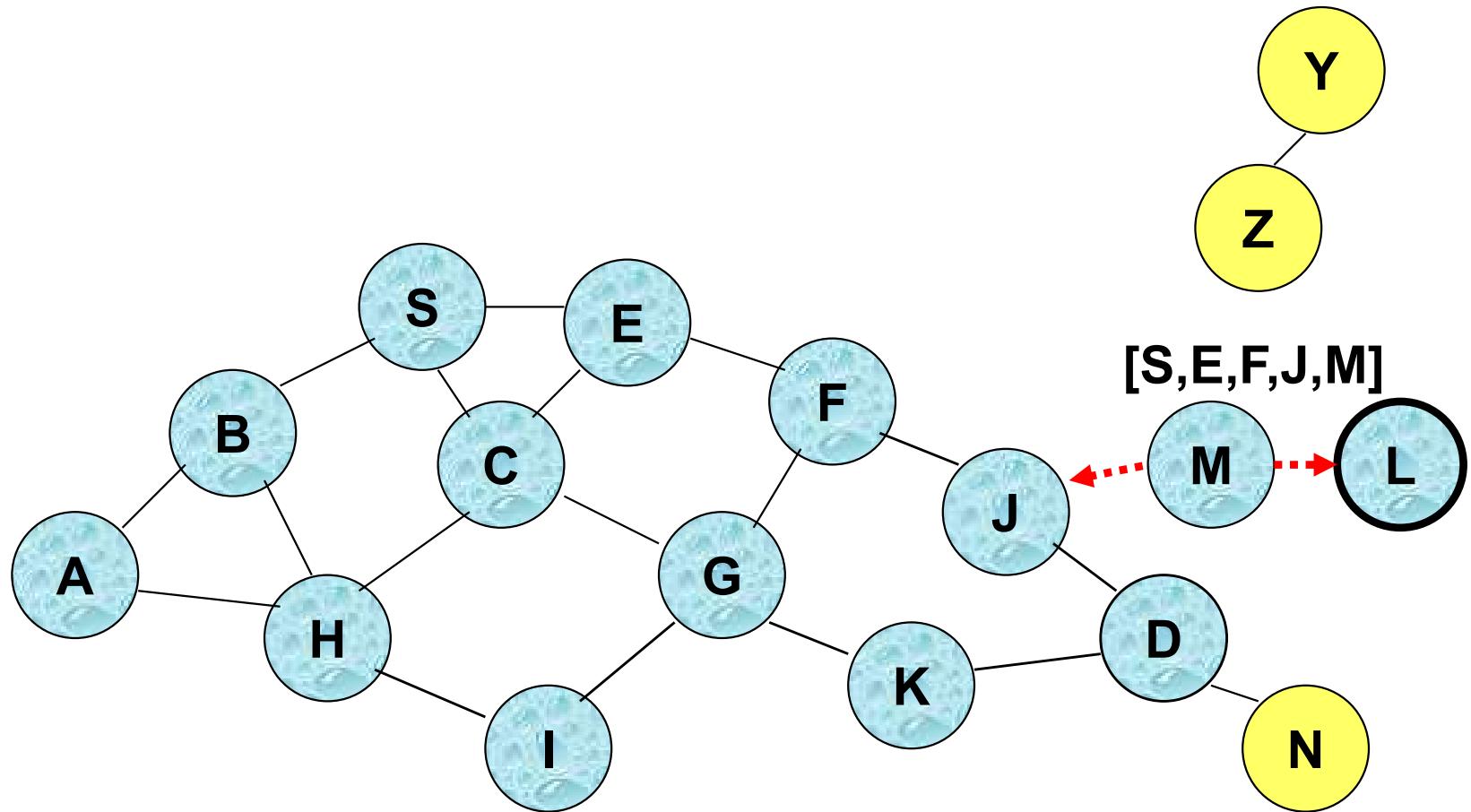
- Node C receives RREQ from G and H, but does not forward it again, because node C has already forwarded RREQ once

Route Discovery in DSR



- Nodes J and K both broadcast RREQ to node D
- Since nodes J and K are **hidden** from each other, their transmissions may collide

Route Discovery in DSR



- Node D **does not forward RREQ**, because node D is the **intended target** of the route discovery

Route Discovery in DSR

- Destination D on receiving the first RREQ, sends a Route Reply (RREP)

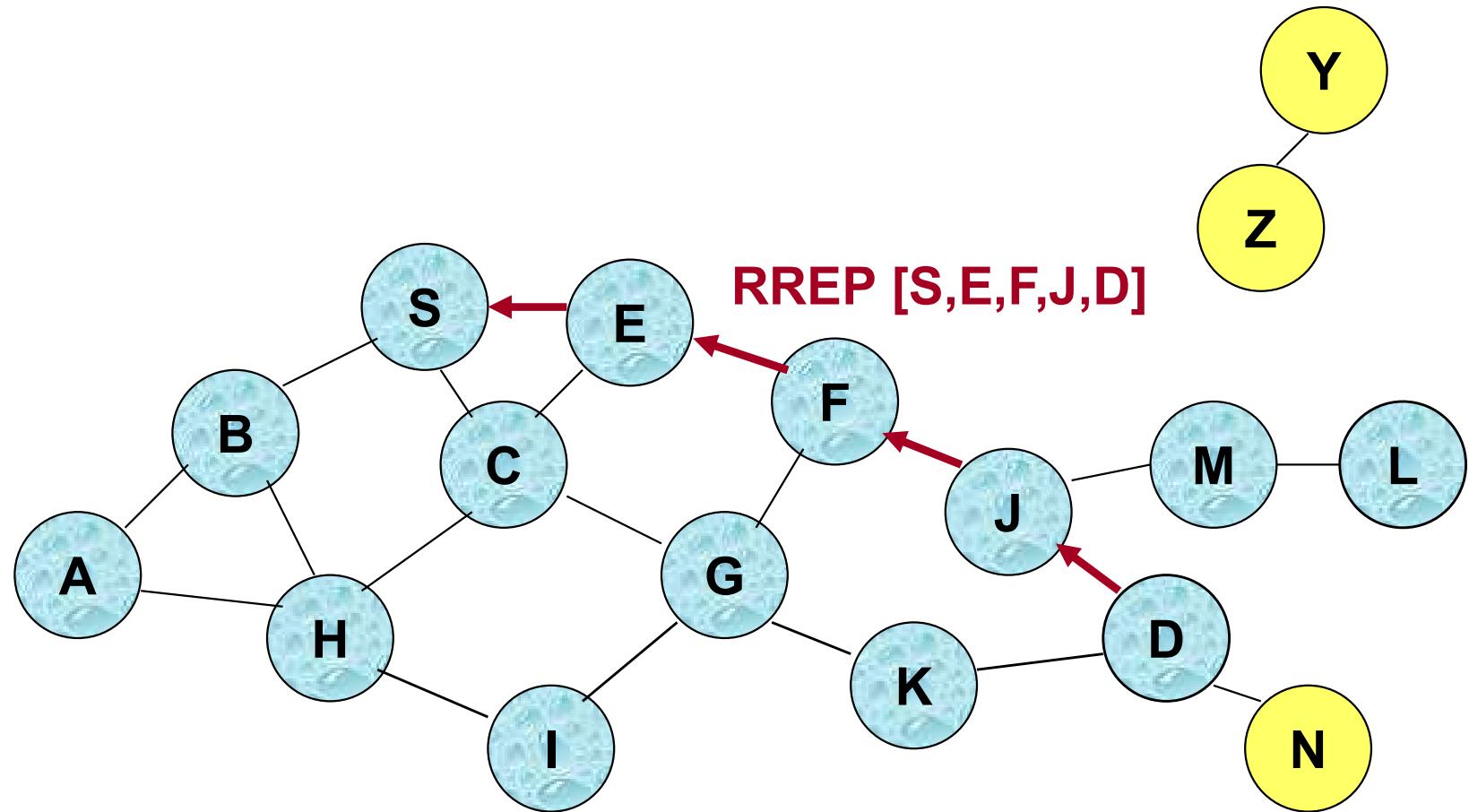
Route Discovery in DSR

- Destination D on receiving the first RREQ, sends a Route Reply (RREP)
- RREP is sent on a route obtained by reversing the route appended to received RREQ

Route Discovery in DSR

- Destination D on receiving the first RREQ, sends a Route Reply (RREP)
- RREP is sent on a route obtained by reversing the route appended to received RREQ
- RREP includes the route from S to D on which RREQ was received by node D

Route Reply in DSR



← Represents RREP control message

What is condition for the
reverse route to work?

How to handle asymmetric links?

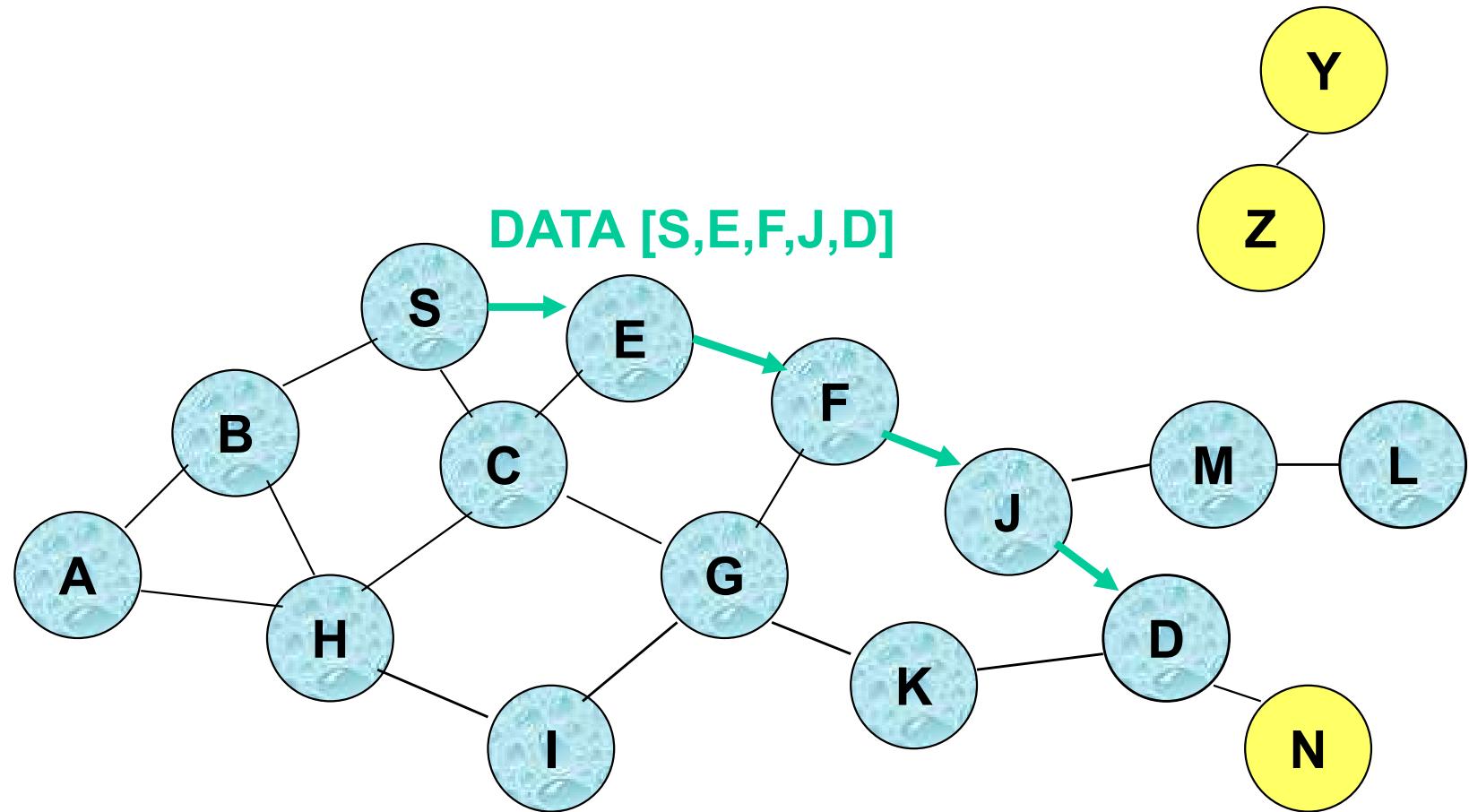
Route Reply in DSR

- Route Reply can be sent by reversing the route in Route Request (RREQ) only if links are guaranteed to be bi-directional
 - To ensure this, RREQ should be forwarded only if it received on a link that is known to be bi-directional
- If unidirectional (asymmetric) links are allowed, then RREP may need a route discovery for S from node D
 - Unless node D already knows a route to node S
 - If a route discovery is initiated by D for a route to S, then the Route Reply is piggybacked on the Route Request from D.
- If IEEE 802.11 MAC is used to send data, then links have to be bi-directional (since Ack is used)

Dynamic Source Routing (DSR)

- Node S on receiving RREP, caches the route included in the RREP
- When node S sends a data packet to D, the entire route is included in the packet header
 - hence the name **source routing**
- Intermediate nodes use the **source route** included in a packet to determine to whom a packet should be forwarded

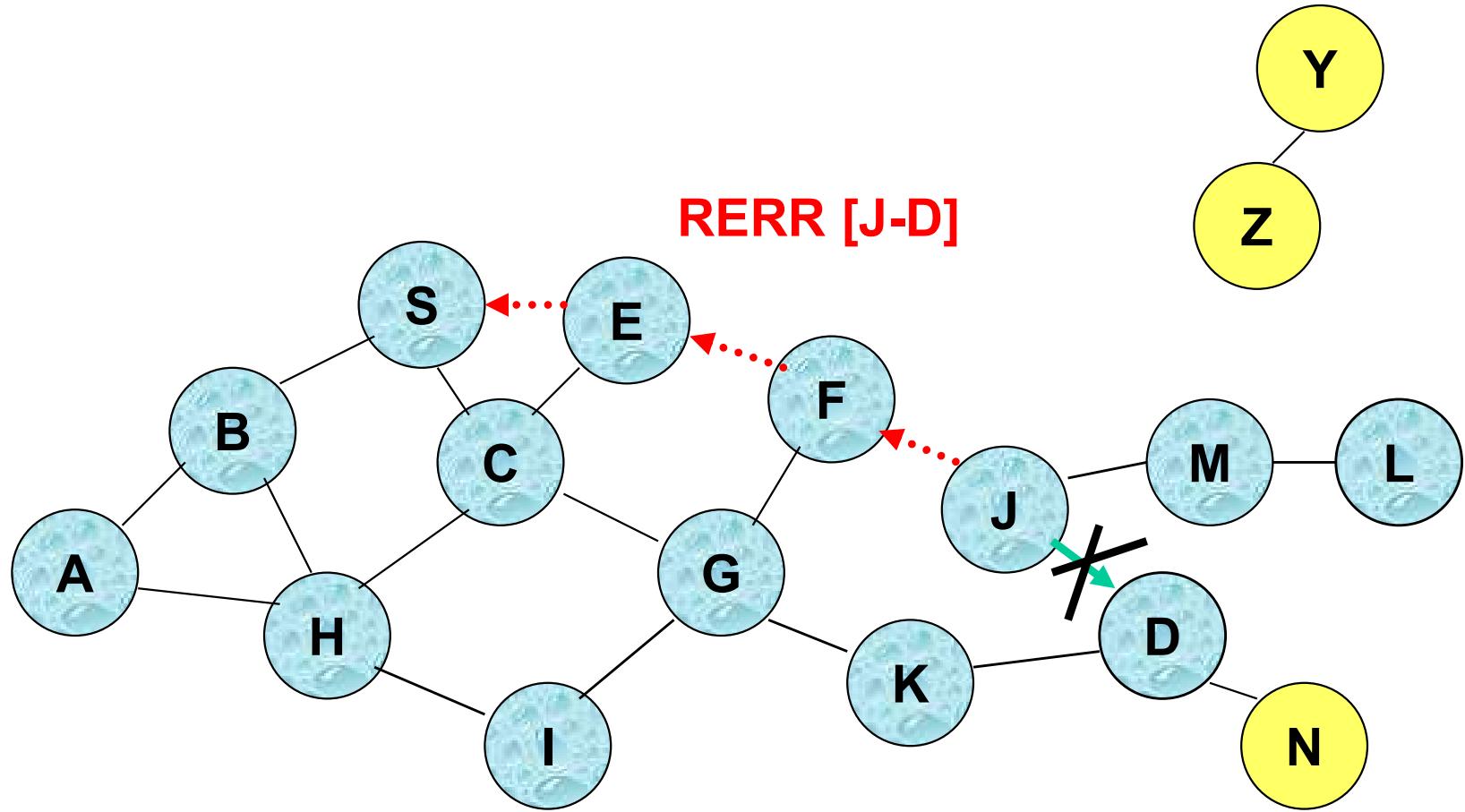
Data Delivery in DSR



Packet header size grows with route length

Pros and cons of source
routing?

Route Error (RERR)



J sends a route error to S along route J-F-E-S when its attempt to forward the data packet S (with route SEFJD) on J-D fails

Nodes hearing RERR update their route cache to remove link J-D

When to Perform a Route Discovery

- When node S wants to send data to node D , but does not know a valid route node D

How to reduce route discovery?

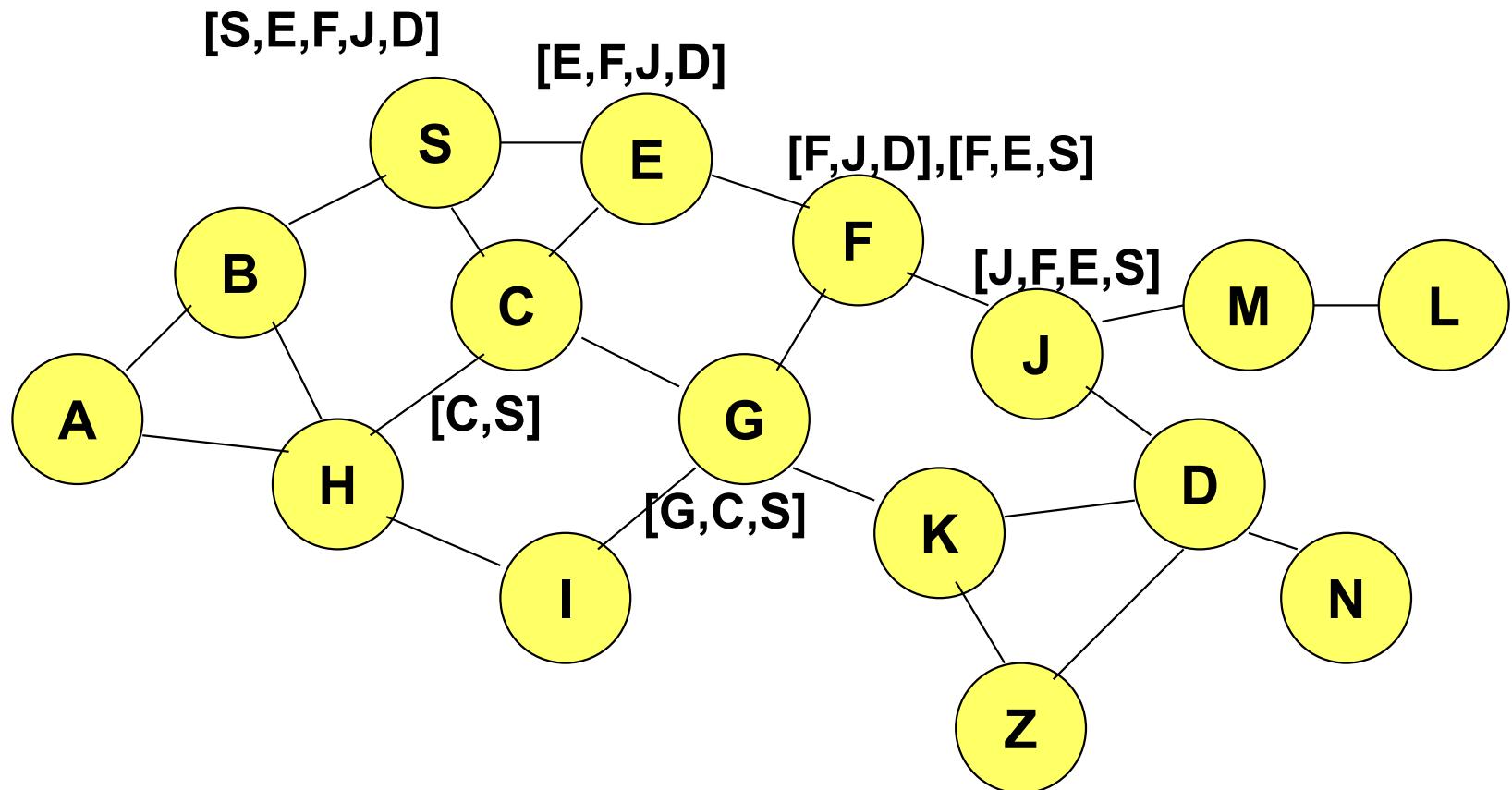
DSR Optimization: Route Caching

- Each node caches a new route it learns by any means
- When node S finds route $[S, E, F, J, D]$ to node D, node S also learns route $[S, E, F]$ to node F
- When node K receives Route Request $[S, C, G]$ destined for node, node K learns route $[K, G, C, S]$ to node S
- When node F forwards Route Reply RREP $[S, E, F, J, D]$, node F learns route $[F, J, D]$ to node D
- When node E forwards Data $[S, E, F, J, D]$ it learns route $[E, F, J, D]$ to node D
- A node may also learn a route when it overhears data packets

Use of Route Caching

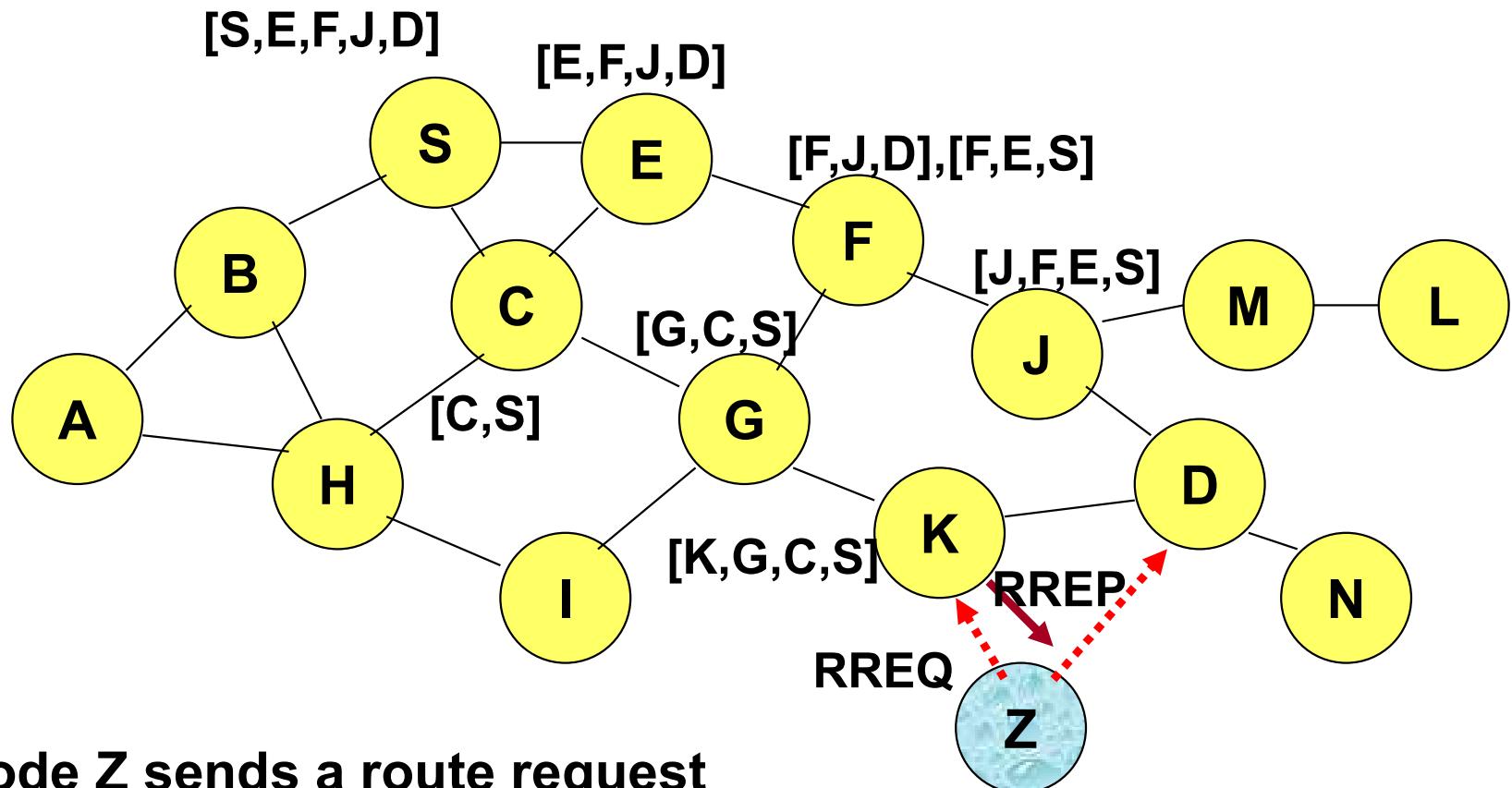
- When node S learns that a route to node D is broken, it uses another route from its local cache, if such a route to D exists in its cache. Otherwise, node S initiates route discovery by sending a route request
- Node X on receiving a Route Request for some node D can send a Route Reply if node X knows a route to node D
- Use of route cache
 - can speed up route discovery
 - can reduce propagation of route requests

Use of Route Caching



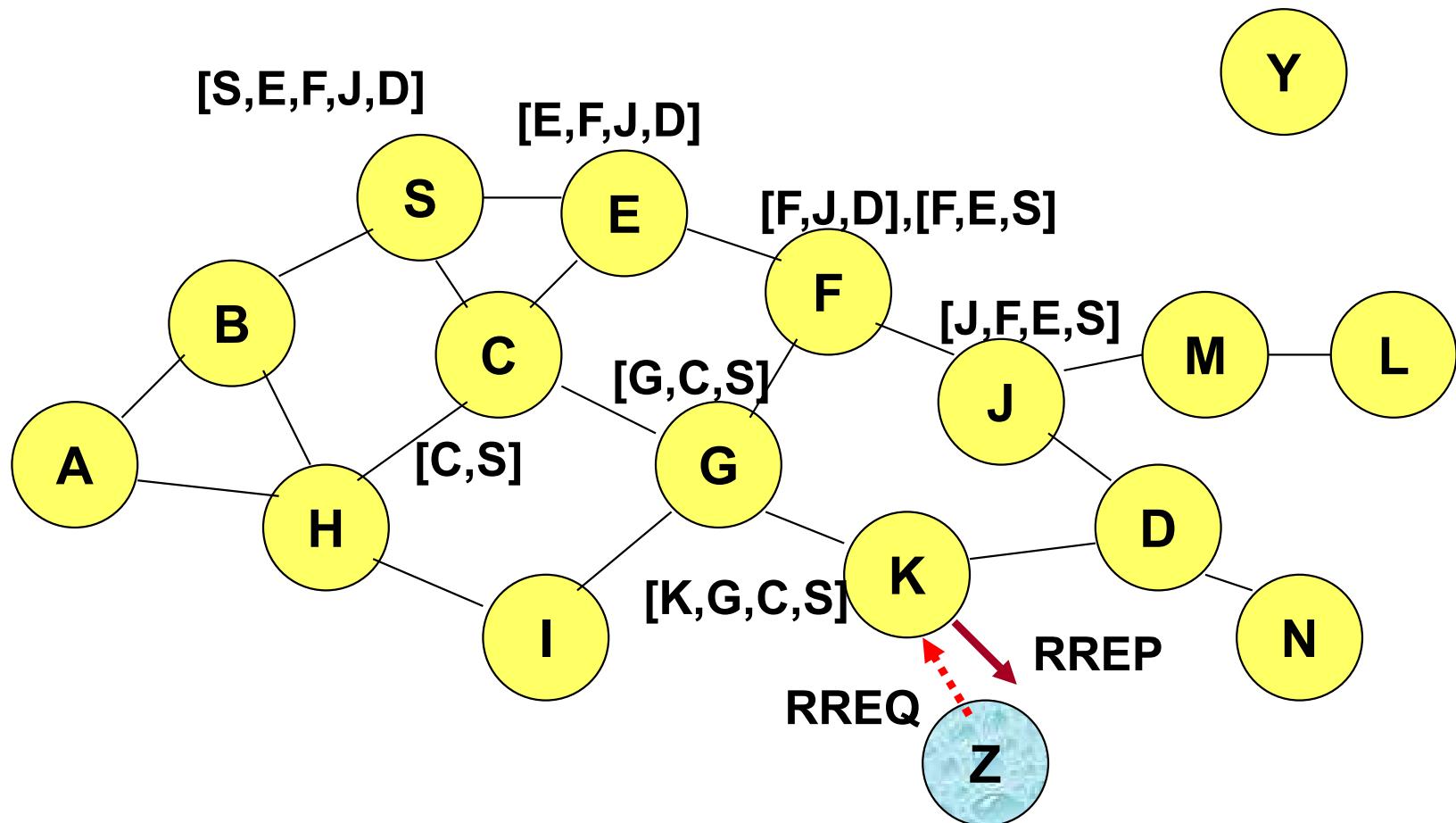
[P,Q,R] Represents cached route at a node
(DSR maintains the cached routes in a tree format)

Use of Route Caching: Can Speed up Route Discovery



When node Z sends a route request for node C, node K sends back a route reply [Z, K, G, C] to node Z using a locally cached route

Use of Route Caching: Can Reduce Propagation of Route Requests



Assume that there is no link between D and Z.

Route Reply (RREP) from node K **limits flooding** of RREQ.

In general, the reduction may be less dramatic.

Any drawbacks of
route caching?

Route Caching: Beware!

- Stale caches can adversely affect performance
- With passage of time and host mobility, cached routes may become invalid
- A sender may try several stale routes (obtained from local cache, or replied from cache by other nodes), before finding a good route
- An illustration of the adverse impact on TCP in [Holland99]

How to reduce stale caches?

DSR

- Flood routing requests
- Send back routing replies
- Use route caches whenever possible
- Send data packets through source route

Pros and Cons?

Dynamic Source Routing: Pros

- Routes maintained only between nodes who need to communicate
 - reduces overhead of route maintenance
- Route caching can further reduce route discovery overhead
- A single route discovery may yield many routes to the destination, due to intermediate nodes replying from local caches

Dynamic Source Routing: Cons

- Packet header size grows with route length due to source routing
- Flood of route requests may potentially reach all nodes in the network
 - How to alleviate this problem?
- Care must be taken to avoid collisions between route requests propagated by neighboring nodes
 - How to alleviate this problem?
- Increased contention if too many route replies come back due to nodes replying using their local cache
 - Route Reply Storm problem
 - How to overcome the problem?

Dynamic Source Routing: Cons

- An intermediate node may send Route Reply using a stale cached route, thus polluting other caches
- This problem can be eased if some mechanism to purge (potentially) invalid cached routes is incorporated.
- For some proposals for cache invalidation, see [Hu00Mobicom]
 - Static timeouts
 - Adaptive timeouts based on link stability

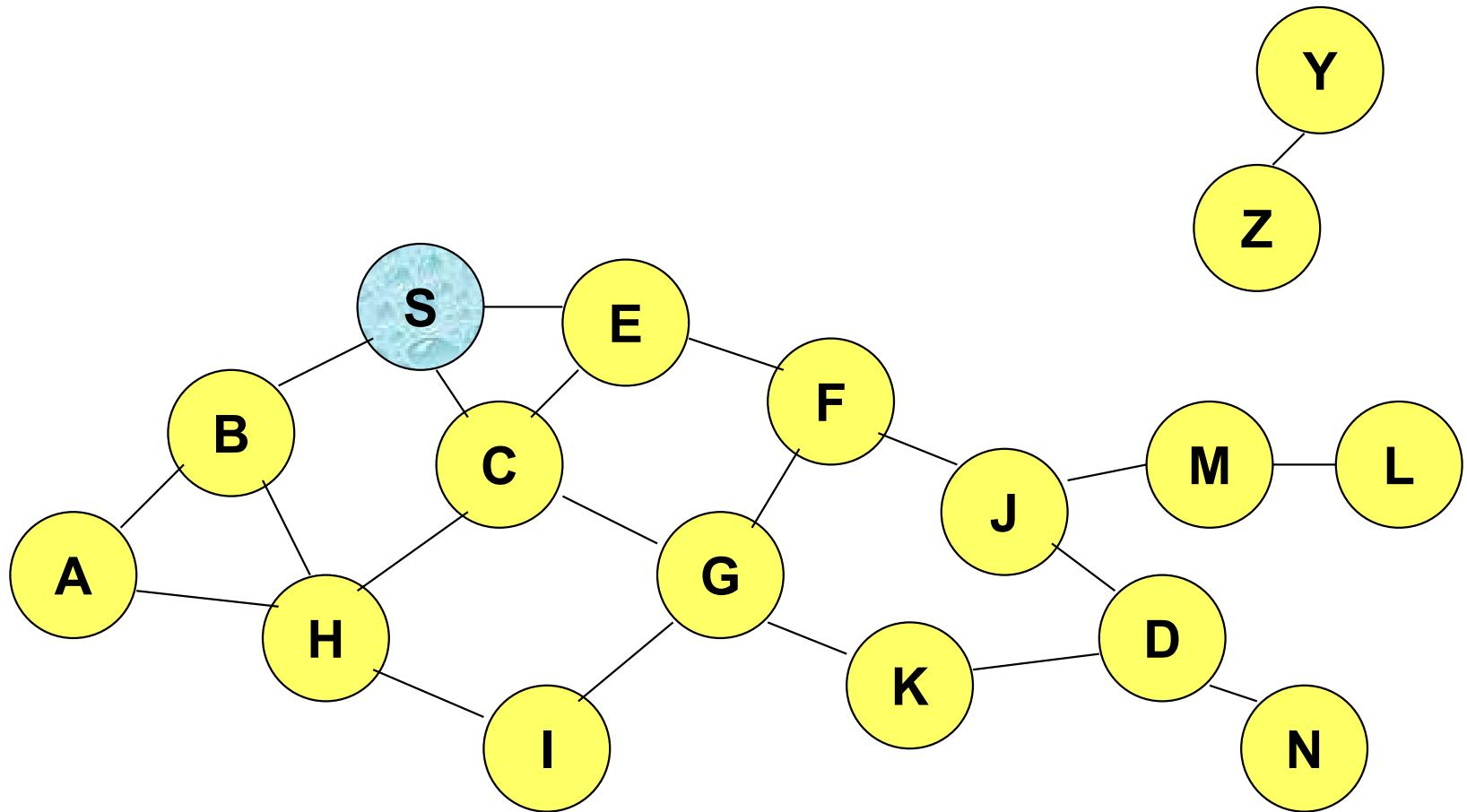
Ad Hoc On-Demand Distance Vector Routing (AODV) [Perkins99Wmcsa]

- Reactive routing as DSR
 - Routes are maintained only between nodes which need to communicate
- DSR includes source routes in packet headers
 - Resulting large headers can sometimes degrade performance esp. for small payload
- AODV attempts to improve on DSR by maintaining routing tables at the nodes, so that data packets do not have to contain routes

AODV

- Route Requests (RREQ) are forwarded in a manner similar to DSR
- When a node re-broadcasts a Route Request, it sets up a reverse path pointing towards the source
 - AODV assumes symmetric (bi-directional) links
- When the intended destination receives a Route Request, it replies by sending a Route Reply
- Route Reply travels along the reverse path set-up when Route Request is forwarded

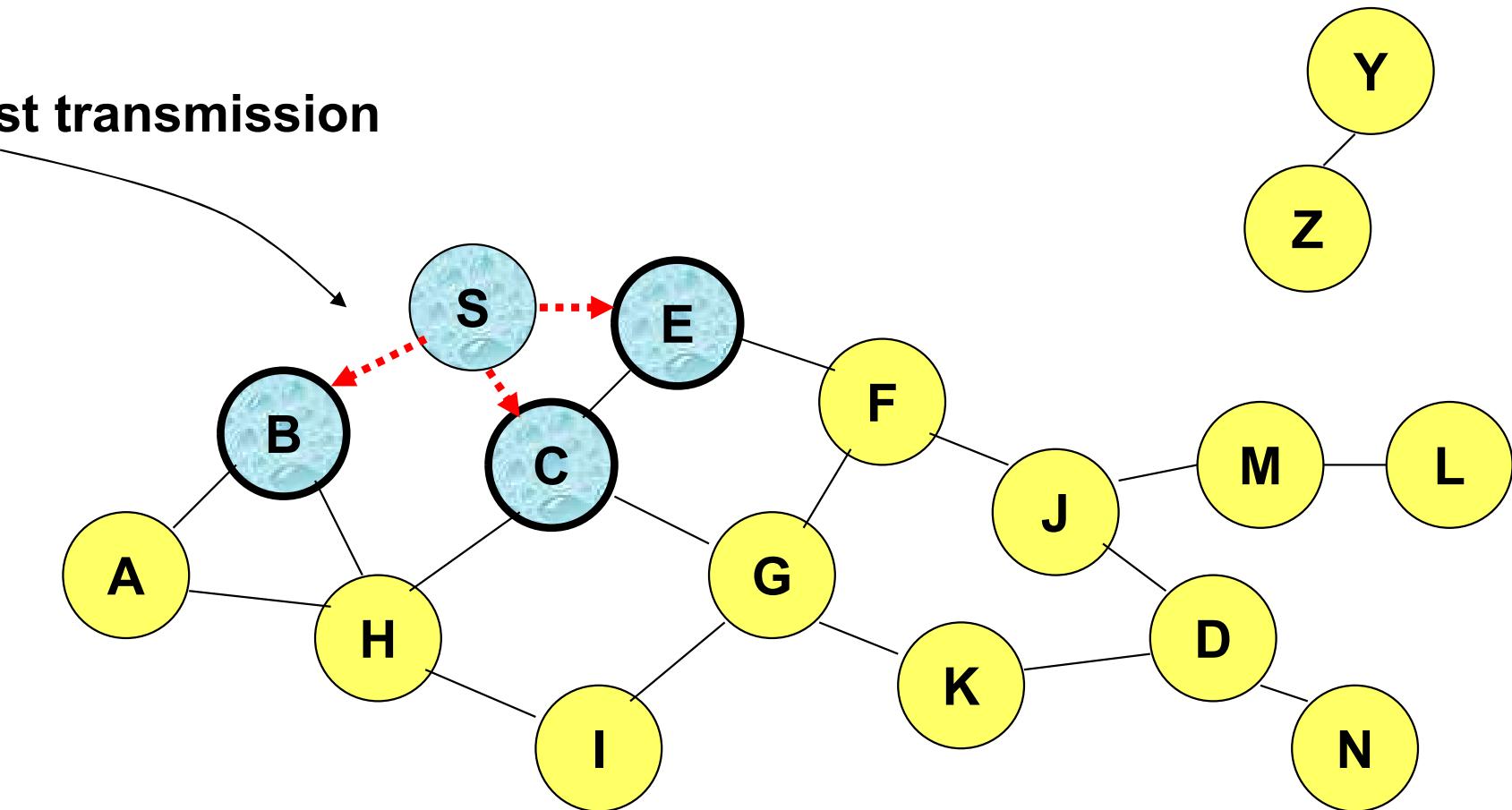
Route Requests in AODV



Represents a node that has received RREQ for D from S

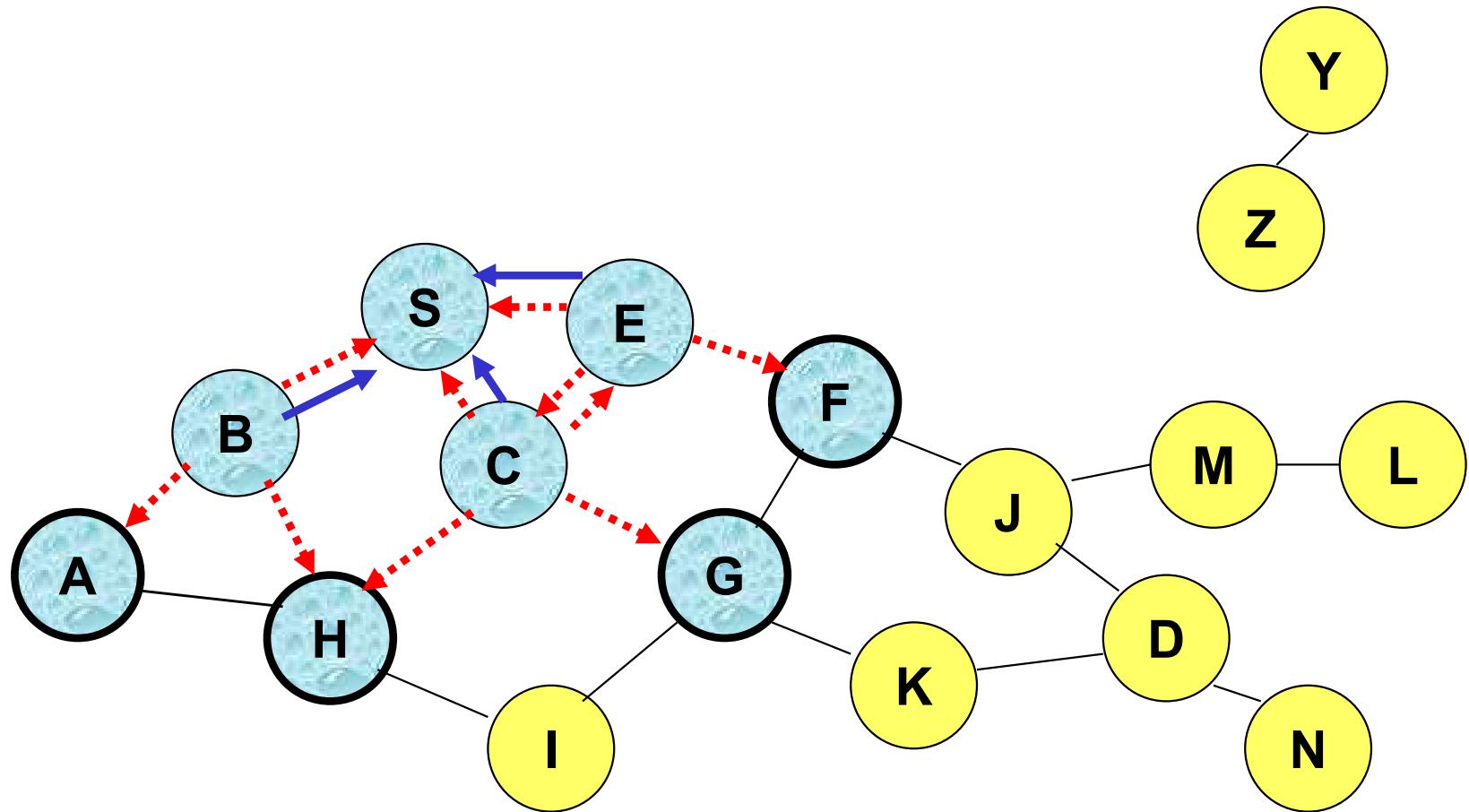
Route Requests in AODV

Broadcast transmission



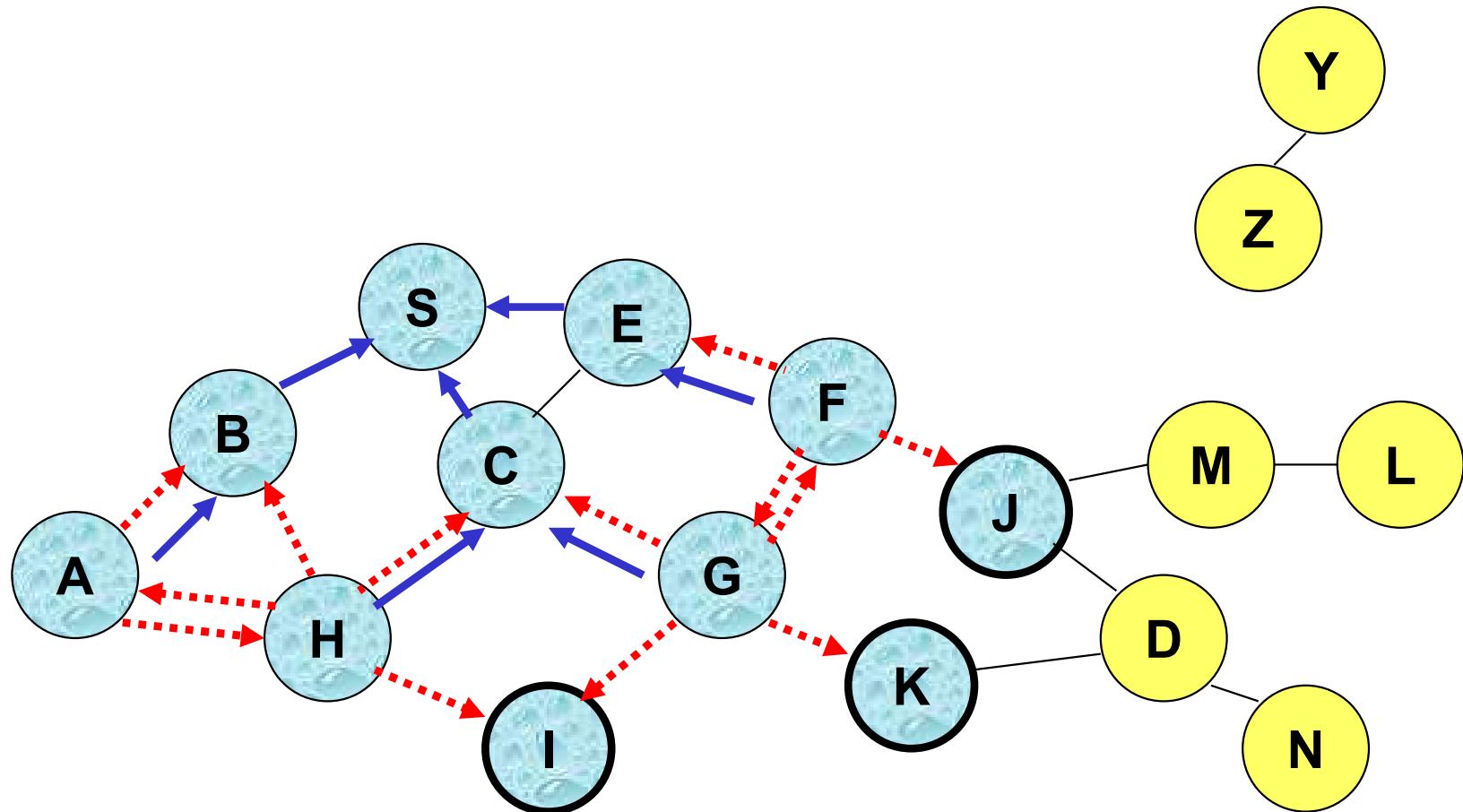
→ Represents transmission of RREQ

Route Requests in AODV



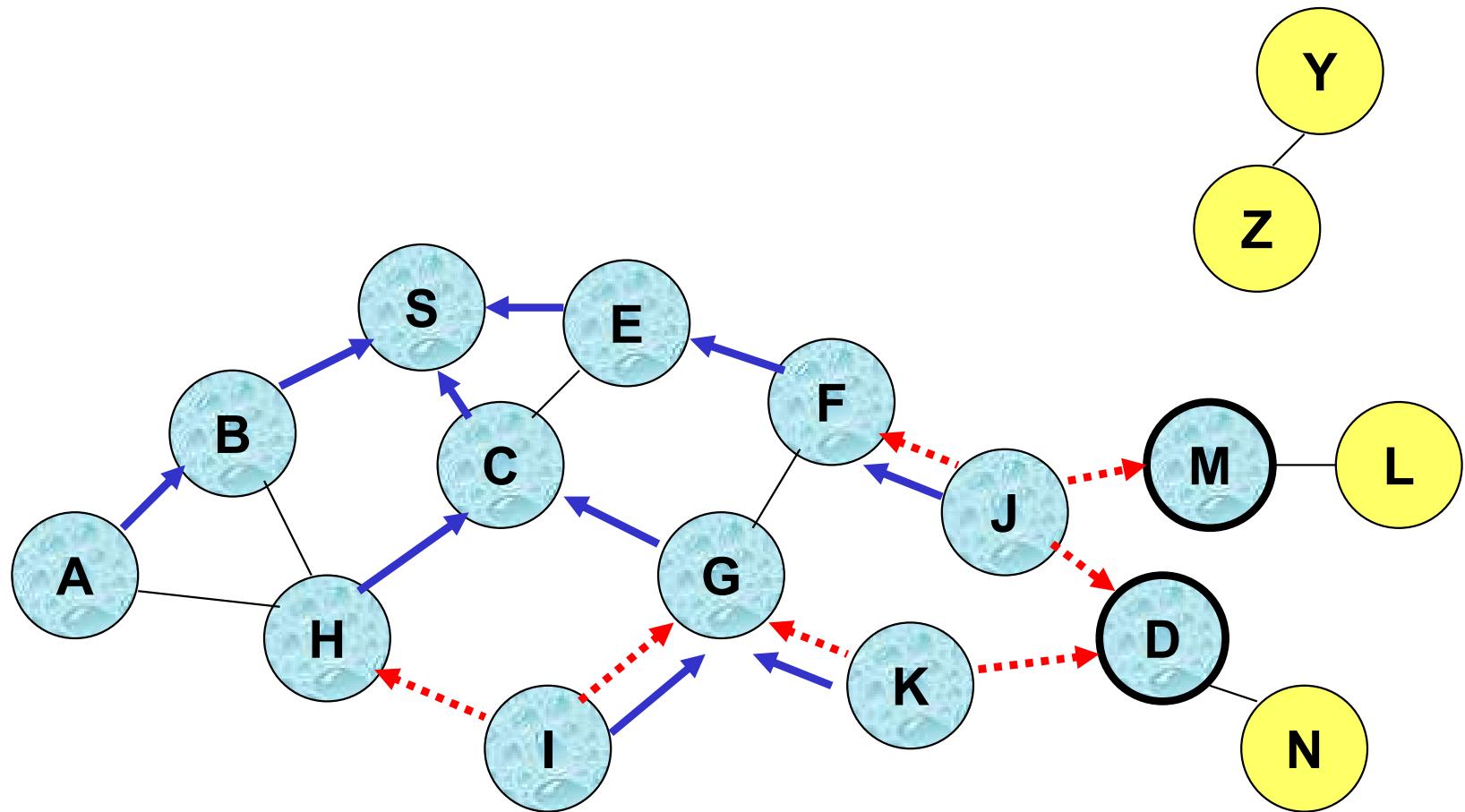
Represents links on Reverse Path

Reverse Path Setup in AODV

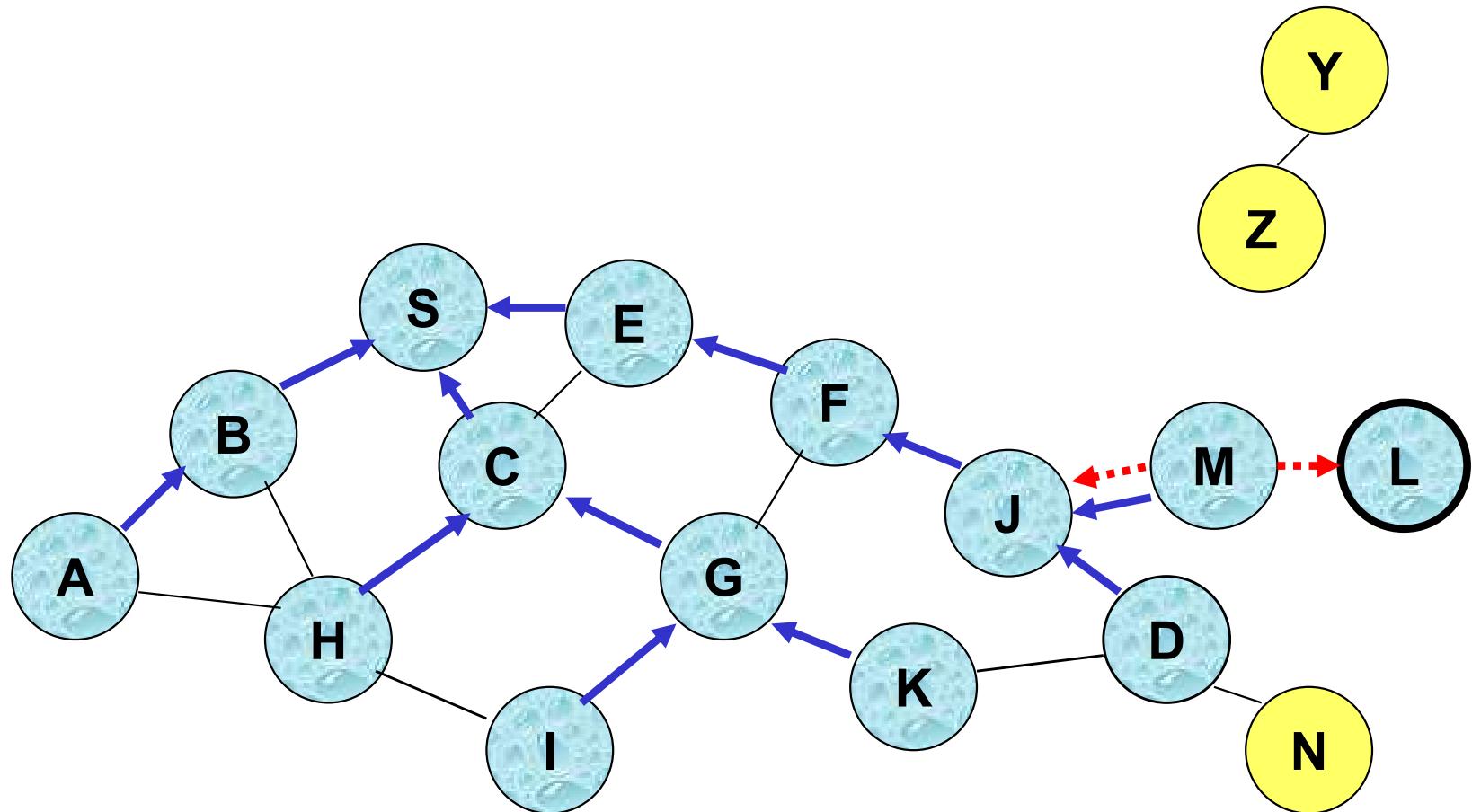


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Reverse Path Setup in AODV



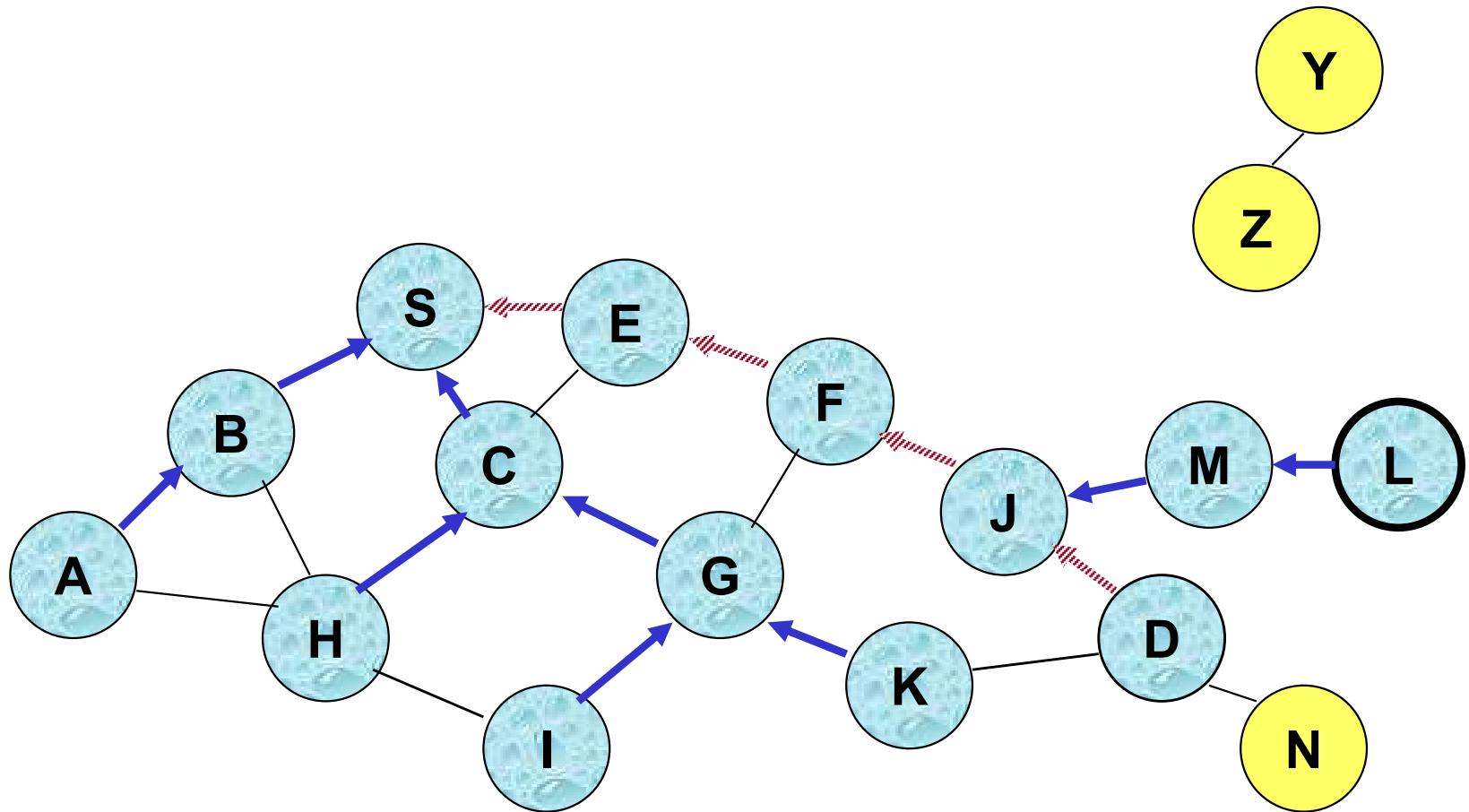
Reverse Path Setup in AODV



- Node D **does not forward RREQ**, because node D is the **intended target** of the RREQ

How to send route reply?

Route Reply in AODV

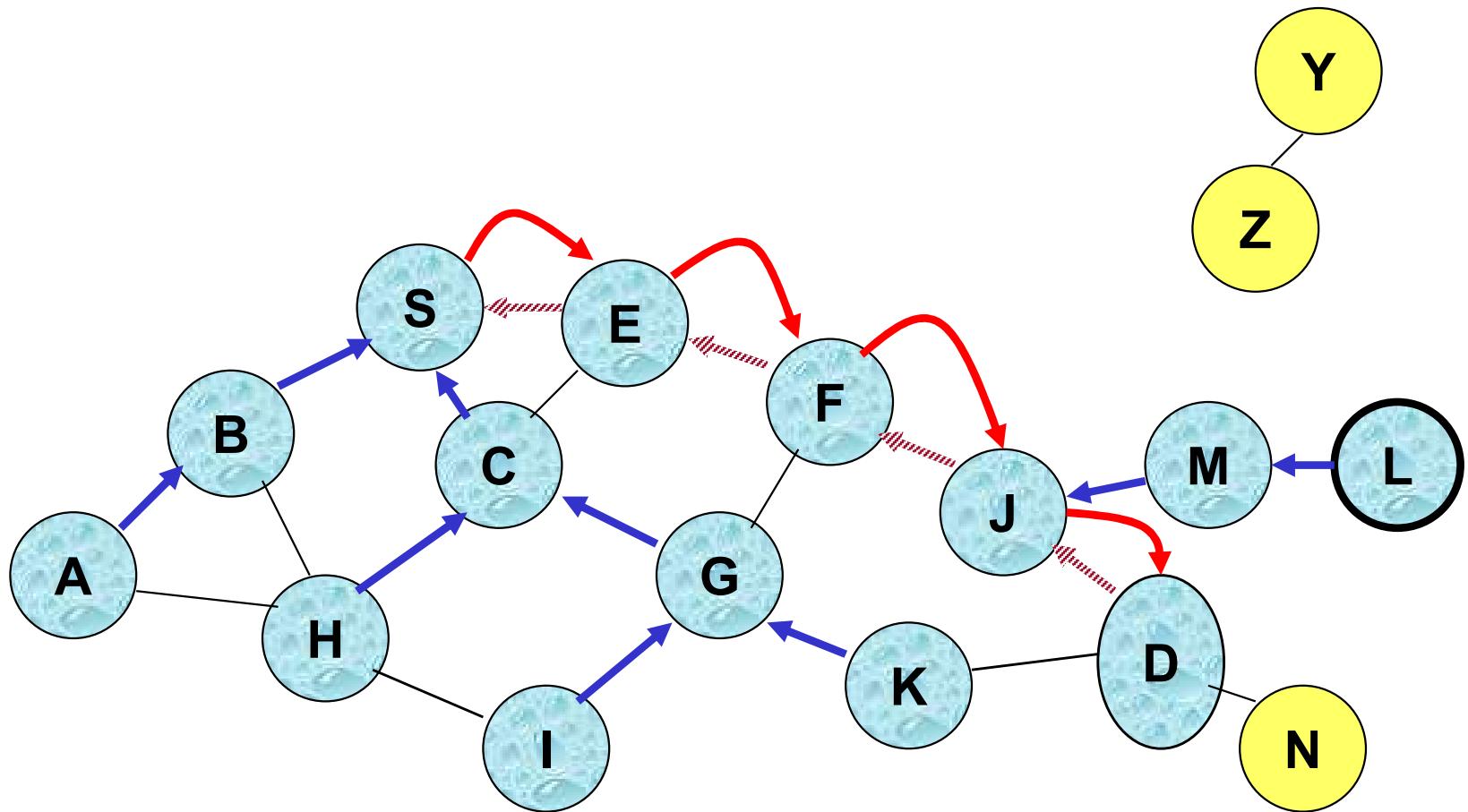


■ Represents links on path taken by RREP

Route Reply in AODV

- An intermediate node (not the destination) may also send a Route Reply (RREP) provided that it knows a **more recent path** than the one previously known to sender S
- To determine whether the path known to an intermediate node is more recent, **destination sequence numbers** are used
- The likelihood that an intermediate node will send a Route Reply when using AODV not as high as DSR
 - A new Route Request by node S for a destination is assigned a higher destination sequence number. An intermediate node which knows a route, but with a smaller sequence number, **cannot send** Route Reply

Forward Path Setup in AODV

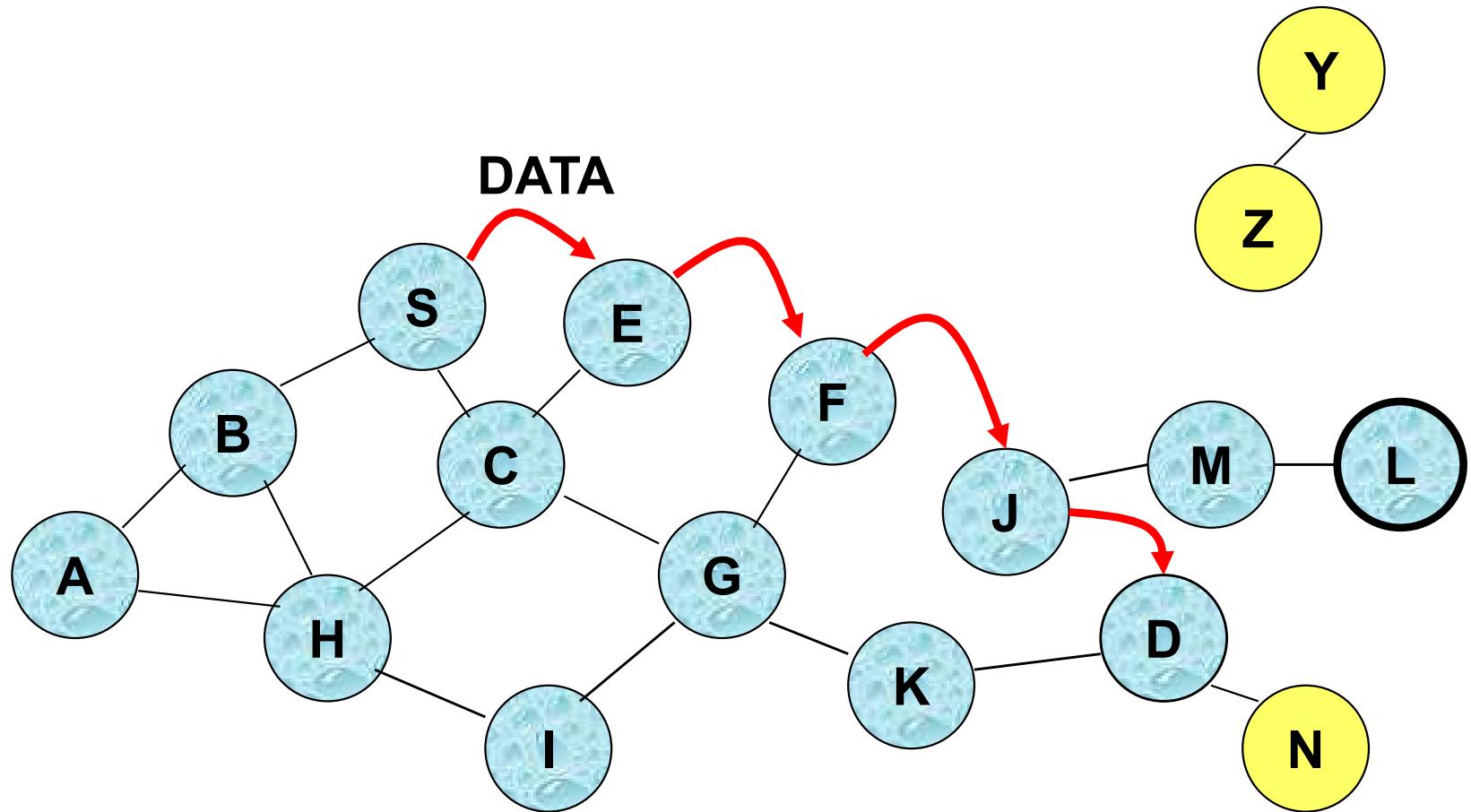


Forward links are setup when RREP travels along the reverse path



Represents a link on the forward path

Data Delivery in AODV



Routing table entries used to forward data packet.

Route is **not** included in packet header.

Timeouts

- A routing table entry maintaining a reverse path is purged after a timeout interval
 - timeout should be long enough to allow RREP to come back
- A routing table entry maintaining a forward path is purged if *not used* for an *active_route_timeout* interval
 - even if the route may actually still be valid

Link Failure Reporting

- A neighbor of node X is considered **active** for a routing table entry if the neighbor sent a packet within **active_route_timeout** interval which was forwarded using that entry
- When the next hop link in a routing table entry breaks, all **active** neighbors are informed
- Link failures are propagated by means of Route Error messages, which also update destination sequence numbers

Route Error

- When node X is unable to forward packet P (from node S to node D) on link (X,Y), it generates a RERR message
- Node X increments the destination sequence number for D cached at node X
- The incremented sequence number N is included in the RERR
- When node S receives the RERR, it initiates a new route discovery for D using destination sequence number at least as large as N
- When node D receives the route request with **destination sequence number N** , node D will set its sequence number to N , unless it is already larger than N

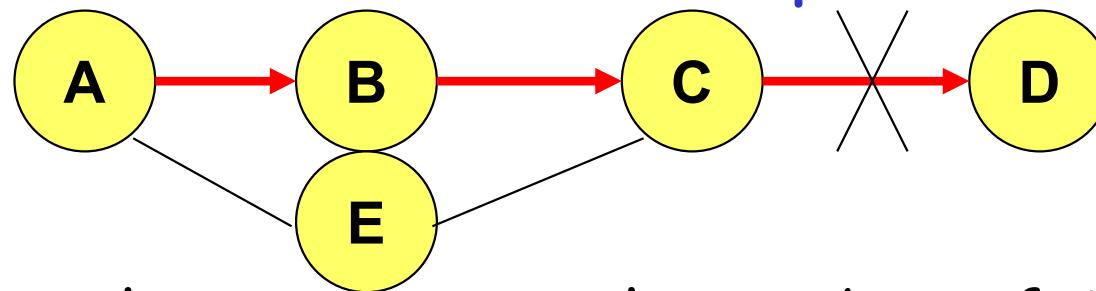
How to detect a link failure?

Link Failure Detection

- **Reactive**
 - Failure to receive MAC-level ACK after several retries
- **Proactive**
 - *Hello* messages: Neighboring nodes periodically exchange hello message
 - Absence of hello message is used as an indication of link failure

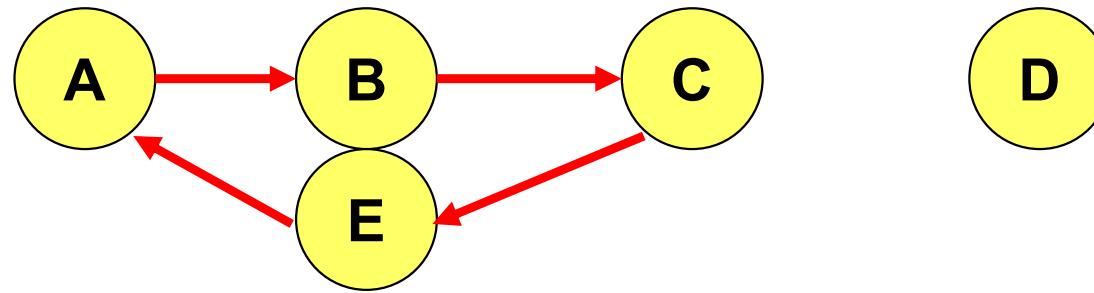
Why Sequence Numbers in AODV

- To avoid using old/broken routes
 - To determine which route is newer
- To prevent formation of loops



- Assume that A does not know about failure of link C-D because RERR sent by C is lost
- Now C performs a route discovery for D. Node A receives the RREQ (say, via path C-E-A)
- Node A will reply since A knows a route to D via node B
- Results in a loop (for instance, C-E-A-B-C)

Why Sequence Numbers in AODV



- Loop C-E-A-B-C

How to reduce route discovery cost?

Optimization: Expanding Ring Search

- Route Requests are initially sent with small Time-to-Live (TTL) field, to limit their propagation
 - DSR also includes a similar optimization
- If no Route Reply is received, then larger TTL tried

Summary: AODV

- Routes need not be included in packet headers
- Nodes maintain routing tables containing entries only for routes that are in active use
- At most one next-hop per destination maintained at each node
 - DSR may maintain several routes for a single destination
- Unused routes expire even if topology does not change

Proactive Protocols

- So far we study reactive routing for MANET
- Proactive schemes based on distance vector and link-state mechanisms have also been proposed

Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector (DSDV) [Perkins94Sigcomm]

- Each node maintains a routing table which stores
 - next hop towards each destination
 - a cost metric for the path to each destination
 - a destination sequence number that is created by the destination itself
 - Sequence numbers used to avoid formation of loops
- Each node periodically forwards the routing table to its neighbors
 - Each node increments and appends its sequence number when sending its local routing table
 - This sequence number will be attached to route entries created for this node

Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector (DSDV)

- Assume that node X receives routing information from Y about a route to node Z



- Let $S(X)$ and $S(Y)$ denote the destination sequence number for node Z as stored at node X, and as sent by node Y with its routing table to node X, respectively

Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector (DSDV)

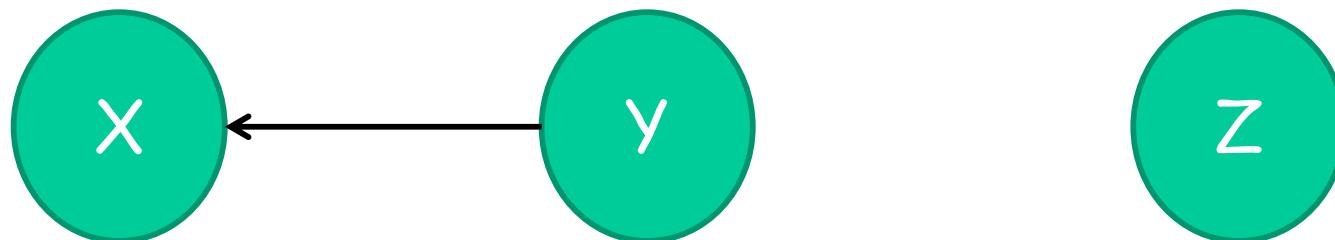
- Node X takes the following steps:



- $S(X) > S(Y)?$
- $S(X) = S(Y)?$
- $S(X) < S(Y)?$

Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector (DSDV)

- Node X takes the following steps:



- If $S(X) > S(Y)$, then X ignores the routing information received from Y
- If $S(X) = S(Y)$, and cost of going through Y is smaller than the route known to X, then X sets Y as the next hop to Z
- If $S(X) < S(Y)$, then X sets Y as the next hop to Z, and $S(X)$ is updated to equal $S(Y)$

Compare DSR, AODV, and
DSDV

Discussion

- Which one performs better
 - Under no mobility?
 - Under low mobility?
 - Under high mobility?
 - In large networks?
 - Under many flows?