Optimal Node Routing Layouts in Mobile Adhoc Network

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Abstract – Mobile Adhoc Network (MANET) is a self-organizing network of various network devices responsible for communication. In MANET, new layouts are adopted for energy optimization, security implementation, traffic minimization and overhead reduction. MANET are aggressive in nature. This requires modification in network routing protocols for performance enhancement. This paper presents the detailed survey of different layouts involved in the implementation of network routing protocols in MANET. The survey is classified into four phases involved in MANET routing applications namely- routing protocols, neighborhood discovery, distributed or centralized hash tables, and bloom filter. Firstly, the classification of routing protocols based on various traffic models presents the MANET configuration. Secondly, a neighborhood discovery mechanism conveys the enhancement in the routing configurations. Thirdly, application of hash table operation (distributed/ centralized) to MANET to improve the matching efficiencies and computational speed. Finally, the application of bloom filter concept to improve service discovery rate and reduce the fake identities. Traditionally, the unpredictability occurs during the prediction of optimal node routing due to the dynamic nature of the MANET. Moreover, the presence of ejected malicious node in another cluster disgraced the link stability. This survey conveys the problems such as storage overhead, mobility nature, malicious nodes, and false positive rates in the traditional methods. The detailed survey leads to the stone of integration of Distributed Hash Table (DHT) with a bloom filter to reduce the problems in traditional research works.

Index Terms – Performance Optimization, Bloom Filter, Centralized Hash Table (CHT), Distributed Hash Table (DHT), Energy Consumption, Mobile Ad- hoc Network (MANET), Quality of Service (QoS), Routing.

1. INTRODUCTION

MANET Stands for "Mobile Ad Hoc Network. Self-organizing network of numerous wireless cellular nodes for the preservation of dynamic topology constitutes Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET). MANET is a type of ad hoc network that can change locations and configure itself on the go [1, 2]. Because MANETS are mobile, they use wireless connections to connect to various networks. This can be a standard Wi-Fi connection, or another medium, such as a cellular or satellite transmission. Some MANETs are restricted to a local area of wireless devices (such as a group of laptop computers), while others may be connected to the Internet. For example, A VANET (Vehicular Ad Hoc Network) is a Type of MANET that allows vehicles to communicate with roadside equipment. While the vehicles may not have a direct Internet connection, the wireless roadside equipment may be connected to the Internet, allowing data from the vehicles to be sent over the Internet. The vehicle data may be used to measure traffic conditions or keep track of trucking fleets. Because of the dynamic nature of MANETs, they are typically not very secure, so it is important to be cautious what data is sent over a MANET. Seamless communication without pre-existing infrastructure performs a essential role in coping with of node disasters because of modifications in topology. Nodes within the MANET act as a router and additionally liable for routing of packets to different nodes. Several features including multi-hop nature, resilient protocols permit the differentiation of MANET as compared to constant community infrastructure. Routing is the maximum crucial manner within the MANET and additionally hard due to the dynamic topology nature. Routing protocols govern the routing in constant networks efficaciously. But the amendment in protocols required because of the dynamic nature of MANET. The research approximately the intake of power for Constant Bit Rate (CBR) site visitors' model and variable visitors' model governs the conversation among the MANET gadgets [3-10].

Based on the cooperation among the entities concerned in routing, the implicit declaration of the feature termed as consider is made. Optimized Link State Routing (OLSR) protocol includes the community discovery which permits the Detection of one and hop discovery via the alternate of messages. Hence, the identification of node's position is an essential method in message transfer manner. Virtual Cord Protocol (VCP) provides the effective creation and upkeep of virtual identifiers. The parallel evolutionary algorithm is concerned to go looking the electricity green OLSR configuration. New community-based broadcasting method investigates the overhead in OLSR configuration [11-14].

The mystery in cellular is the trade-off between scalability and performance. To guarantee this change-off, MANET employs an anonymous routing mechanism. The enhancement of protection tiers calls for to save you the community towards active and passive assaults. During the incidence of assaults, is

Survivability issues cognizance the capability of network entities. Key management evolves within the research place of MANET ensure the comfy conversation between the cell nodes. Routing protocols concerned within the safety analysis amplify the functionality of MANET into Aeronautical Ad-hoc Network (AANET). The identity based key mechanism is the easy public key management for the discount of reminiscence storage and price. But high level of safety warranty calls for the utilization of facts path statistics in routing validation [15- 21]. The network traffic minimization is the important standards inside the layout of MANET. Good first-class of Quality of Service (QoS) chargeable for visitors' minimization. Several troubles consisting of site visitors' overhead, long path and high route-stretch ratio addressed because of the mismatch among Physical Network (PN) and Logic Identifier Structure (LIS) within the Distribute Hash Table (DHT) creation. The lightweight gossip protocol is involved within the introduction of consistency model with the aid of a spatial index refers Geo-availability grid primarily based on hierarchical DHT. A research painting on DHT investigates the security, velocity with the provision of Classified Source Routing (CSR) and a modified finger desk. The extension of DHT to multi-index hashing and hash tree gives the fastest search in hamming area and higher matching performance [12-19].

The creation of the bloom clear-out concept to MANET complements the storage of routing tables in community gadgets. The randomized nature of bloom filters out introduces fake superb quotes. The incapability in finding resources because of the no availability of prior understanding about the node identification and capability. The Service Discovery Routing Protocol (SDRP) improves the service discovery rates and throughput at higher node densities malicious node traffic introduces the big variety of faux identities in Vehicular Ad- hoc Network. (MANET) programs. Hence, the bloom filter concept extends to VANET by way of IPCHOCKREFERENCE detection method.

The application of bloom clear-out extends to large scale MANETs for the discount of control messages overhead and path maintenance [17-22]. This paper surveys the diverse techniques and related problems in the implementation of routing of MANET in element. The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the numerous routing strategies which includes neighborhood discovery, centralized / distributed hash desk and bloom filter out idea. Section four gives proposed paintings and section 5 discusses end.

2. ROUTING STRATEGIES IN MANET

Various routing techniques and their implementation are described in this phase. The implementation classified into 5 subsections as follows.

- MANET Routing

- Neighborhood based path discovery

- Centralized Hash Table (CHT)

- Distributed Hash Table (DHT).

- Bloom Filter

2.1 MANET Routing

The communication between the gadgets in MANET ruled by various routing protocols such as Ad-hoc On- demand Distance Vector (AODV), Optimized Link State Routing Protocol (OLSR), Ad-hoc On call for Multipath Distance Vector (AOMDV). The comparative analysis among those protocols as proven as shown in table.

AODV	OLSR	AOMDV
Reactive protocol	Proactive protocol	Distributed protocol
Control messages used for route discovery	Multipoint relays used for route discovery	Advertised hop counts used for route discovery
Less overhead	Less overhead More usage of bandwidth	Unique neighbor identification
Immediate reaction to topological changes	More reactivity compared to AODV	More reactive compared to OLAR and AODV

Table 1 Routing Protocol

The three protocols used for routing in Constant Bit Rate (CBR) traffic version [5] at a deterministic rate. The extra protocols namely, Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector Routing protocol (DSDV), Dynamic Source Routing Protocol (DSR) extends the operational functionality to variable visitors model [9]. Privacy is a crucial difficulty in the MANET topology. Hence, Privacy friendly Routing in Suspicious MANET (PRISM) [6] protocol offer the answer using following method:

1. Broadcast of Route request packets (RREQ) which consists of destination region (DST-AREA), transient public key, time snap and institution signature.

2. Check time snap is valid or no longer.

3. If the corresponding time snap is invalid, then the node tests the RREQ is processed or now not.

4. Check whether the node is inside DST-AREA or no longer.

5. Check the institution signature if the node is within the DST-AREA.

6. The RREQ is stored for legitimate group signature, and it is discarded for invalid RREQ.

The infrastructure-much less nature of MANET calls for the isolation of the malicious node from the regular operating node. But, some nodes maintain the cooperation due to the excessive dependency relationship. Hence, risk aware mechanism, an extension of OLSR furnished in [10].

Various tiers in threat aware mechanism, specifically, evidence collection, danger assessment, choice making and intrusion reaction. Mobility fashions such as group mobility [7], hybrid MANET-DTN [6], twin region based totally mobility [4] are used to look at the reduction of network fee, region management and packet shipping. The conduct of one node to other nodes want to be investigated to assure the trust in MANET routing which leads to community discovery.

2.2 Neighborhood primarily based course discovery.

A tool in MANET keeps the routing table to determine the subsequent hop for statistics transmission.

Ad-hoc protocols (OLSR and AODV) [11] are used to manipulate the routing table of the device. Based on direction discovery, two main classes of routing protocols specifically, proactive and reactive. For reactive protocols, routing request sent in a discrete way conversely non-stop updating the routing information achieved in proactive protocols. The usage of recognition structures in misbehavior detection assures the security. Trust is an essential as percent of packet forwarding in ad-hoc routing in. Nodes in MANET pick the subset of the neighbor nodes to forward the packets with minimal overhead. Neighborhood discovery performs a vital function in an OLSR routing to assure trust consists of sequential processes as follows:

- Advertising of links with forwarding HELLO messages periodically.

- Memorize of link records allowed with in hop neighborhood.

- Record the community cope with which constitutes the Multi-Point Relays (MPR).

- Cooperative nature of nodes in OLSR confident the identification of neighboring nodes.

The introduction and renovation of virtual identifiers to path the packets to community nodes through Virtual Cord Protocol (VCP). The extension of VCP required optimizing the routes among multi-factor-relay networks. Hence, Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) techniques [13] are evolved in route optimization. The energy conscious OLSR configuration by means of a parallel evolutionary set of rules supplied the considerable reduction in strength consumption. The huge use of a manner of discovery of routes and dissemination of statistics at some point of the network refers the Network Wide Broadcast (NWB). Packet rebroadcast of a node termed as flooding hired in NWB [10]. The evolutions of key management schemes need the routing table maintenance. Moreover, protection and records shipping to be improved by the opportunity strategies.

2.3 Centralized Hash Table

The future deployment of MANETs required the anonymity of mobile devices. The nameless routing protocol [18] based totally on key hashed chain assures the symmetric encryption by means of replacing method. The identity of depended on path finished by way of verification of intermediate connections. The Master Node (MN) concept in Centralized Secure Routing Protocol (CSRP) [16] control and monitor the information transport and security guarantee. The CSRP implementation required the subsequent steps:

Step 1: Recognition of nodes in part of network.

Step 2: Start communiqué among supply and vacation spot through status quo of key.

Step 3: Check the battery electricity status, whether it is extra than the threshold value.

Step 4: Employment of flooding this is send the RREQ to all nodes.

Step 5: Choose the RREQ one at a time and send corresponding RREP to supply from vacation spot.

Step 6: The relay is created by using encryption via key During the incidence of attacks, the potential of network entities to the hash feature investigated by means of using survivability analysis [15]. With the creation of hash chain and virtual signature, cluster oriented key distribution mechanism refers Cluster Based Secure Routing Protocol (CBSRP) [21] became created. The one manner hash mechanism between the 2 nodes in CBSRP.

The implementation of hash mechanism assures the authentication among cellular nodes and sensor node applied in four stages.

Phase 1: Node 1 ship hash key to N2

Phase 2: Transmission of key and node records from N2 to Cluster node

Phase 3: Node N2 collects the facts from cluster C1

Phase 4: Transfer of secret facts from N1 to N2

The centralized hash mechanism extended to Aeronautical Ad-hoc Network (AANET) [20] to make certain the relaxed geographical routing. The appealing nature in each MANET and AANET is identity-based ones which reduces the memory garage price. The identification primarily based Fully Self Organized Configuration hired the Distributed Private Key Generator (D-PKG) [19] for master public/ private keys technology. The malicious behavior affected the cell node connectivity triggered packet dropping. Hence, non-stop tune and validation turned into required to pick out the malicious conduct. The steps required in the implementation of connectivity recording as follows.

• Bits at positions through a hash function set it as 1.

• Computation of hashes and checking the repute of bit to validate the series of nodes from checking out. The requirements of information structure accountable for the introduction of hash features to meet the connectivity recording.

• Ability to rapid execution of club exams.

• Ability to extract nodes in the list.

• Space efficient to fulfill those requirements the centralized records structure desires a revision on the way to cope with

more than one node IDs in equal time.

2.4 Distributed Hash Table (DHT)

In trendy, the troubles addressed in MANET are lengthy routes, high route-stretch ratio and greater visitors overhead due to the mismatch between Physical Network (PN) and Logical Identifier Data (LID) structure. The exploitation of 3-dimensional logical identifier space model (3-d-LIS) [22] investigated the mismatch to route the packets. The undertaking of LID to a node in the interpretation of bodily courting between the nodes furnished the greatest approach to mismatch hassle. The implementation protected two procedures namely, LID computation and anchor node computation.

1. LID computation- The LID computation is based on whether the node get hold of the howdy message or now not. If the node doesn't get hold of the h(v) there message, then the node is set it as first node and LID routinely assigned.

as 0. The LID computation for the reception of hi there messages consists of 4 instances defined as follows:

Case 1: The communication of new node with best one current node. Based on tuples of node, LIDs are computed. The relationship between LID and Logical address provides the occupancy of greater variety of recent nodes in destiny.

$$LID = \{Tix + (\frac{LSPix}{4}) |Tiy|Tiz\} \qquad (i)$$

Case 2: Communication of node with adjoining nodes the distance between the nodes is calculated and then checked the not unusual neighbor between the nodes. The collinear equality with adjacent neighbors checked for none of the neighbor repute. The node is collinear, then the corresponding LID relies upon the weight matrix (two adjoining nodes conveyed that the maintenance of dimension when the brand-new node joining.

$$LIDm = \{\sum\sum_{k=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{wmk} / \sum_{j=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{wmj}$$
$$* Tkx|\sum_{k=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{wmk} / \sum_{j=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{wmj}$$
$$* Tky|\sum_{k=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{wmk}$$
$$/\sum_{j=1}^{n}\boldsymbol{wmj} ** Tkz| \} \qquad (ii)$$

Case 3: Communication of nodes with non-adjoining node The distance among the nodes is calculated and then checked the common neighbor among the nodes. The LID computation for this case described as

$$LIDm = \{\sum_{k=1}^{n} Tkx|\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\sum_{k=1}^{n} Tkz \qquad (iii)$$

The non-adjoining nodes participated in the communication structured on parameters specifically, neighbor node nearer in phrases of distance and neighbor node to be had in extra dimensions.

Case 4: Communication of nodes with three adjacent nodes the mixture of 3 cases are worried in this case. The new node computed the LID via the use of equation (i) handiest if all of the three nodes are adjacent to it. The LID computation through equation (ii) for node adjoining apart from three nodes.

2. Anchor node computation- The consecutive strategies are used to compute the Anchor Node (AN) in DHT based totally routing described as follows:

1. Initially, the node stored the LID-IP pair alongside with mapping information on unique node Anchor Node (AN).

2. The joining node computed LID by way of the usage of constant hash characteristic.

3. A node whose LID closest to h(v)-dim turns into the Primary Anchor Node (PAN)

4. The node with 2d closest LID appeared as Secondary Anchor Node (SAN).

5. On the foundation of routing algorithm, Store Mapping Information message (SMI) forwarded by joining node and saved the facts on unique locations. Hence, DHT primarily based routing protocols primarily based on LID and anchor node determined the bodily intra neighbor relationship to limit the stretch ratio, routing overhead, cease to end put off. The extension of DHT blanketed the light-weight gossip protocol to offer the disbursed spatial index referred to geo-availability grid [15]. The evaluation of Geo-availability back the set of garage nodes in which spatial records protected query barriers. But, the bandwidth consumption and performance enhancement nonetheless required in DHT based totally routing protocols. The conversion of routing protocol hassle into the looking technique of node index information related to specific resources with the help of finger table [18] advanced the speed and overall performance. The security needs in the routing course investigated with the assist of Classified Source Routing (CSR) [19]. The inclusion of binary form of picture and records capabilities required the rapid community seek space. The constructed of more than one-hash tables [16] on binary codes enabled the genuine nearest neighborhood search in hamming space. The query time is excessive because of the multiple picks of hash desk ends in low throughput. T increase the throughput, Bipartite Graph Model (BGM) [14] proposed to analyze the most matching size for deduction of asymptotic outcomes. The records flow in applications were complex in nature. Hence, occasion matching is the principal position in big scale records structures dealt with through efficient index shape particularly, Hash-Tree (H-Tree) [17]. Hash lists and hash chain constituted H-tree to lessen the quest area which ends up in an improvement in matching efficiencies.

2.5 Bloom Filter

The participation of multi-person participation in the MANET is an open issue within the opportunistic networking. The message forwarding via encountered nodes furnished the mechanism for the powerful utilization of cell gadgets in social community environment. The risk evaluation related to privacy danger done with the assist of complementary methods [12]. An epidemic routing in which messages forwarded on each counter to implicitly examine the

privacy threats for production of attack tree. The probabilistic Bloom filter information shape investigated the hidden facts and routing performance via one manner hashing mechanism. Bloom filter is used to test whether the detail belongs to set or now not. Compared to hash table mechanism, bloom filter is greater area green and hash keys are mapped to bit array. Recent updating of bits completed with the extension of bloom clear out concept in Heat Routing for Ad-hoc Networks (HRAN). The Time Aware Bloom filter out (TAB) [15] enabled the elimination of non-updating entries all through the pre-described length. The compatibility of infrastructure to be ensured via novel decentralized solution [14] of bloom filter. The workflow of bloom clear out consists of two techniques particularly, new element insertion and club question. In widespread, an array of bits assigned zero initially represent bloom filter. The calculation of hash functions back the index of an detail which corresponds to specific address of a sensor node. The insertion of an element to represented in hash bit as 1. Then, query of whether all hash capabilities are zero or 1 takes vicinity if you want to perceive the detail insertion. If the bits at h positions are zero, then the detail corresponds to bit position is no longer in bloom clear out array. Conversely, the presence of an element in bloom filter out represented as 1 in h function. The club query supplied the fake tremendous declaration depends upon the wide variety of hash features and array duration. The probability of fake superb prices represented as The parameters h and are defined for consumer targeted estimations and predicted variety of elements The prior estimation of fake positive price is False Positive Probability [20]. The courting among the numbers of bits set to at least one and general variety of bits depicted by way of filling aspect as Then, by the use of filling issue the posteriori estimation of false positive probability as, The experimental assessment of false effective price associated the quantity of false advantageous fees (p) to question) (as follows: The earlier information approximately the node identity and functionality become required to discover the assets that satisfies the assessment of the Service Discovery and Routing Protocol (SDRP) [21] no longer most effective supplied the routing but, they additionally proceeded the offerings with the help of particular cope with which leads to boom in throughput and discovery achievement costs.

3. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a top-level view of numerous routing strategies for MANET is offered. From the survey, it's far finding out that bloom filter out and Distributed Hash Table (DHT) are the very powerful techniques to reduce the fake fantastic price and garage overhead for most effective node choice. The consequences of hybrid (Bloom filter +DHT) methods guarantee the powerful ultimate node choice for data transmission without considering the mobility nature of MANET. The integration of hash table mechanism with

bloom filter out concept in MANET routing progressed the velocity of sleek of optimized routing configuration. The revision and amendment of bloom filter idea stepped forward the detection of malicious node access and provided the vital isolation of malicious node from the operating node to guarantee the link stability.

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Techniques	Author & Reference	Year	Performance	Advantages	Limitations
MANET Routing					
MANET in IoT	JV Gripsy, A Jayanthiladevi	2024	Optimizing secure routing for mobile ad-hoc and WSN in IoT through dynamic adaption and energy efficiency	Optimizing secure routing Energy efficiency	Deployment of a routing protocol architecture
Hybrid secure multipath routing in MANET	U Srilakshmi, N Veeraiah, Y Alotaibi	2021	An improved hybrid secure multipath routing protocol for MANET	Secure routing	Fault tolerance in network
Mobile Ad-hoc networks (MANET)	Anand R, Jitendranth Mungara	2016	Improving Quality of The Services in Manet Using The Hierarchical Fair Service Curve And Fisheye State Routing Protocol	Immediate response action to counter the attacks. Balancing action benefit in the quantification of trade off	Less accommodation to node reputation and attack frequency
MOBILE AD- HOC NETWORKS SECURITY; DATA PLANE NETWORK CODING	Danai Chasaki	2015	Intrinsic Security in MANET via Trusted Connectivity Information	Minimization of overall network cost. High beneficial compared to region based location management	Trustworthiness of elaborated model was poor Less mobility management under malicious behavior
Routing Mobile cloud computing	Shaik Shabana Anjum1 Rafidah Md. Noor1	2016	Review on MANET Based Communication for Search and Rescue Operations	Better PDR for CBR traffic model with AODV Improvement in speed	Performance measurement of hybrid protocol non- investigated for unequal number of nodes
Routing Protocols, Topology, Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks	Bouchra Marzak, Hicham Toumi	2016	A Survey on Routing Protocols for Vehicular Ad-Hoc Networks	High suitability of hybrid protocols for large network	Non-investigation of suitability for unequal number of nodes
MANETS HYBRID ROUTING PROTOCOL	Shashank Awasthi, Naveen Chauhan	2014	Performance Analysis of Proactive, Reactive and Hybrid Routing Protocol in Manet	Minimization of relative routing overhead. Maximum average hop count.	Trade-off is required between the communication capabilities and saving of resources.
Hypergraph matching process	Patrick Bennett, Tom Bohman	2012	A natural barrier in random greedy hyper graph matching	Minimization of overall network cost. High beneficial compared to region based location management	Trustworthiness of elaborated model was poor Less mobility
DHT-based	S.A. Abid,	2014	A DHT-Based Routing Protocol for	Less power consumption and	Manual search, less

routing protocols	Mazliza Othman		MANETs	loss.	tackling of OLSR since, it is single objective
Energy efficiency; mobile ad-hoc networks	Santiago Iturriaga, Patricia Ruiz	2012	A Parallel Multi-objective Local Search for AEDB Protocol Tuning	Reduction of overhead Increase in delivery ratio	Computational overhead More number of route nodes

Network Security Routing AANETs	Mohamed-Slim Ben Mahmoud, Nicolas Larrieu	2013	An ADS-B based Secure Geographical Routing Protocol for Aeronautical Ad Hoc Networks	Better security Less computation	Less investigation about the resistance of CSRP against various attacks
Deduplication, distributed storage system, reliability	Jin Li, Xiaofeng Chen, Xinyi Huang	2015	Secure Distributed Deduplication Systems with Improved Reliability	Accurate prediction of flow loss and data forwarding attacks	Quantitative parametric computation to be required
Evolutionary algorithms Parallelism	Jamal Toutouh·Sergio Nesmachnow· Enrique Alba	2012	Fast energy-aware OLSR routing in VANETs by means of a parallel evolutionary algorithm	Stable group population Secure information sharing	Periodic updating of keys required more time More expensive to implement
CSRP, MANET	Sourav Kumar Bhoi, Imran Hossain Faruk	2012	CSRP: A Centralized Secure Routing Protocol for Mobile Ad Hoc Network	High airline confidentiality Less expensive cryptographic primitives	New key management protocols is required for secure protocol
Identity Based Cryptography (IBC), digital signature authentication	P. Sumalatha, Prof. BachalaSathy anarayana	2015	Enhanced Identity Based Cryptography for Efficient Group Key Management in WSN	Low communication overhead Privacy assurance	Assertion of more physical proximity and less integration with other security mechanisms
Hamming Space with Multi- Index Hashing	Mohammad Norouzi Ali Punjani	2012	Fast Searching Hamming Space with Multi- Index Hashing	Accurate validation of routing information Efficient time and space constraints	Maintenance required to preserve the connectivity record.
MANET, AODV, Broadcasting	Sanaa A. Alwidian, Ismail M. Ababneh	2013	Neighborhood-based Route Discovery Protocols for Mobile Ad hoc Networks	Minimization of routing overhead, path stretch ratio and end to end delay	The maintenance of multipaths between node to destination node violate the network parameters
Data Structures, Statistical Inference, Bloom Filter	Abhishek Kumar, Jun (Jim) Xu	2014	Space-Code Bloom Filter for Efficient Per- Flow Traffic Measurement	High delivery rate Low overhead	Periodic updation of routing table required and less maintenance of tags

data management, peer-to-peer networks,	Xiuqi Li and Jie Wu	2013	Searching Techniques in Peer-to-Peer Networks	Longer battery lifetime Limited storage capacity	Poor scalability in large networks Less support tunable option of
Mobile ad hoc networks, intrusion response, risk aware	Ziming Zhao, Gail-JoonAhn	2012	Risk-Aware Mitigation for MANET Routing Attacks	Minimization of relative routing overhead. Maximum average hop count.	Problem in the isolation between node failure and domain split

Table 2. Comparison of Survey