

School of Computing Science and Engineering

Program: B.Tech. Course Code: CSCN 4024 Course Name: Wireless and Mobile Security



- AODV is an improvement of the Destination-Sequenced Distance Vector(DSDV).
- Unlike DSDV, AODV minimizes the number of *required broadcasts as it creates and* maintains routes only when they are needed.



- In contrast to DSR, AODV uses a different mechanism to create routes, when a source node desires to send a message to another node whereas it does not already have a valid route to that destination, it applies a path discovery operation to find out fresh valid path to that destination.
- Accordingly, it broadcasts a route *request packet to its* neighbors, all nodes presented (between source and destination) are occupied as intermediate nodes.



• The path freshness is determined by the destination sequence number, which is compared with available information in an intermediate node for a requested path.





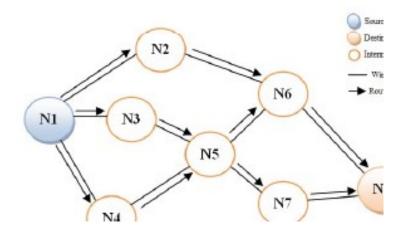
- Route Discovery can be finalized only by destination or intermediate node ٠ if its recorded entry sequence number is greater than the one in Route Request.
- Consequently, it establishes unicast Route Reply Packet backward along ۲ the reversed path from which it first receives the Route Request.
- Accordingly, every node belongs to this path sets up its forwarding route ۲ entries in their routing tables which refer to the node from which Route Reply came as shown in figure 7 and figure 8 respectively.
- Thus, valid path will be achieved for forwarding process. •





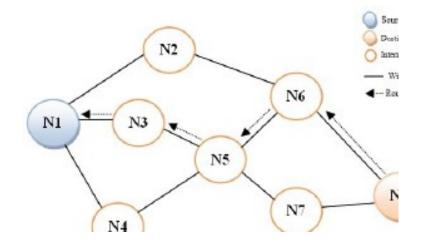
 Routing Maintenance Operation, it provides route recovery in case of path breaks due to link failure or node movements as shown in figure 9. This failure cannot be handled locally.





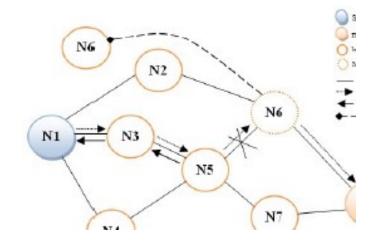














Thank You