

A Statistical Exploration of Protocol Adoption

ABSTRACT

In Delay Tolerant Networks (DTNs) mobile devices are only intermittently connected due to mobility and low node density. As a result, it is hard to maintain an end-to-end path, which makes data forwarding in DTNs extremely difficult. Community detection has received considerable attention because of its applications to many practical problems in mobile networks. However, when considering temporal information associated with a community (i.e., transient community), most existing community detection methods fail due to their aggregation of contact information into a single weighted or unweighted network.

EXISTING SYSTEM

In Existing System, Detection methods are generally based on weighted networks or unweighted networks and to detect communities in weighted networks. Methods like label propagation have been proposed to detect communities in unweighted networks. To detect communities in both weighted and unweighted networks, the Clique Percolation Method (CPM), also known as K-clique, has been proposed. Recently, AFOCS has been proposed to detect static communities and track community dynamics based on unweighted network snapshots. However, AFOCS aggregates contact information into a weighted or unweighted network. As a result, important contact information, such as the time when nodes contact, is lost. Losing such temporal information may result in two problems related to TC detection: false mixture and false separation.

DIS ADVANTAGES

- Hard to maintain an end-to-end path, this makes data forwarding in DTNs extremely difficult.
- A contact is recorded when two devices detect the same AP.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In Proposed System, *Contact-burst-based* clustering method to detect transient communities by exploiting pair-wise contact processes. In this method, we formulate each

pairwise contact process as a regular appearance of contact bursts, during which most contacts between the pair of nodes happen. Based on this formulation, we detect transient communities by clustering the pairs of nodes with similar contact bursts. Since it is difficult to collect global contact information at individual nodes, we further propose a distributed method to detect transient communities. In addition to transient community detection, we also propose a new data forwarding strategy for delay tolerant networks, in which transient communities serve as the data forwarding unit. Evaluation results show that our strategy can achieve a much higher data delivery ratio than traditional community-based strategies with comparable network overhead.

ADVANTAGES

- It detects communities in both weighted and unweighted networks.
- It is hard to collect global contact information at individual nodes.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

H/W System Configuration:-

Processor	-	Pentium –III
RAM	-	256 MB (min)
Hard Disk	-	20 GB
Key Board	-	Standard Windows Keyboard
Mouse	-	Two or Three Button Mouse
Monitor	-	SVGA

S/W System Configuration:-

Operating System	:	Windows95/98/2000/XP
Application Server	:	Tomcat5.0/6.X
Front End	:	HTML, Jsp

Scripts : JavaScript.
Server side Script : Java Server Pages.
Database : MySQL 5.0
Database Connectivity : JDBC