INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

IJRCM

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.,

Open J-Gage, India [link of the same is duly available at Inflibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 3480 Cities in 174 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

http://ijrcm.org.in/

CONTENTS

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography: Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** ***anytime*** in ***M.S. Word format*** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website (***FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE***).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR
IJRCM

Subject: **SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF .**

(e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled '_____' for possible publication in your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:
Designation:
Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:
Residential address with Pin Code:
Mobile Number (s):
Landline Number (s):
E-mail Address:
Alternate E-mail Address:

NOTES:

a) The whole manuscript is required to be in ***ONE MS WORD FILE*** only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
b) The sender is required to mentionthe following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN** of the mail:
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/ Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)
c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any specific message w.r.t. to the manuscript.
d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is required to be below **500 KB**.
e) Abstract alone will not be considered for review, and the author is required to submit the complete manuscript in the first instance.
f) The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending separate mail to the journal.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** The author (s) **full name**, **designation**, **affiliation** (s), **address**, **mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

5. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.

6. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in ***BRITISH ENGLISH*** prepared on a standard A4 size ***PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER***. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.

7. **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.

8. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.

9. **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed ***5000 WORDS***.

10. **FIGURES &TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered &self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.

11. **EQUATIONS:**These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.

12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:

- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
- Use (**ed.**) for one editor, and (**ed.s)** for multiple editors.
- When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
- Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
- The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
- For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
- The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

INTERFERENCE EVADING USING SYMBIOTIC CODES FOR HIGH DENSITY WIRELESS NETWORKS

M.ANJALI
STUDENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION
ADHIPARASAKTHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
ANNA UNIVERSITY
MELMARUVATHUR

R.SATHYA JANAKI
ASST. PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION
ADHIPARASAKTHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
ANNA UNIVERSITY
MELMARUVATHUR

ABSTRACT

The investigation of co-channel interference mitigation techniques such as interference cancellation through receiver processing, interference randomization by frequency hopping, and interference avoidance through resource usage restrictions imposed by frequency and power planning has become has become a key focus area in achieving dense spectrum reuse in next generation cellular systems. Collisions and hidden terminals are known problem in 802.11 networks. Measurements from a production WLAN show that 10% of the sender-receiver pairs experience severe packet loss due to collisions. Current 802.11 WLANS rely on carrier sense (CSMA) to limit collisions-i.e., senders sense the medium and abstain from transmission when the medium is busy. We propose the solution is to use the symbiotic code(SC) thus, enables successful simultaneous co-channel transmissions even if they result in a collisions. The performance of SC scales with the number of interfering links achieving median throughput improvements of 30 and 86 percent over time sharing with two and three interfering links respectively. We address fundamental challenges in realizing SC including synchronization, coding algorithms, extensions to different modulations. We also implement SC on software defined radios and demonstrate its practical feasibility High level, SC leverages properties of collisions in asymmetric interference scenarios, and codes transmissions to enable successful reception at the receiver.

KEYWORDS
symbiotic codes, wireless networks.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS MOBILE COMPUTING?

Mobile computing is a technology that allows transmission of data, via a computer, without having to be connected to a fixed physical link. It is human–computer interaction by which a computers is expected to be transported during normal usage. Mobile computing involves mobile communication, mobile hardware, and mobile software.

Communication issues include ad-hoc and infrastructure networks as well as communication properties, protocols, data formats and concrete technologies.
Hardware includes mobile devices or device components. Mobile software deals with the characteristics and requirements of mobile applications.

TYPES OF MOBILE SYSTEM

- Traditional distributed system
- Nomadic distributed system
- Adhoc distributed system

TRADITIONAL DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM

Traditional distributed systems consist of a collection of fixed hosts that are themselves attached to a network– if hosts are disconnected from the network this is considered to be abnormal whereas in a mobile system this is quite the norm.
These hosts are fixed and are usually very powerful machines with fast processors and large amount of memory.
The bandwidth in traditional systems is very high too. Furthermore, the execution context is said to be static as opposed to a dynamic context whereby host join and leave the network frequently.
In a traditional system, location rarely changes as well and hosts are much less likely to be added or deleted from the network.
Ex- wired communication networks.

NOMADIC DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM:

This kind of system is composed of a set of mobile devices and a core infrastructure with fixed and wired nodes.
Mobile devices move from location to location, while maintaining a connection to the fixed network. There are problems that arise from such shifts in location.
The mobile host has a home IP address and thus any packets sent to the mobile host will be delivered to the home network and not the foreign network where the mobile host is currently located. Such problem can be solved by forwarding packets to the foreign network with the help of Mobile IP.
Nevertheless, Mobile IP also suffers from efficiency (routing issues), Quos, security (authentication of mobile host at foreign network and end-to-end security required) and wireless access (reduced capacity) problems.
Ex- telephone communication networks.

AD-HOC MOBILE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM

Ad-hoc distributed systems are possibly the only type of network that comes close to mobile networks in the sense that every node is literally mobile.
It is these networks that are very much seen as the systems of the future, whereby hosts are connected to the network through high-variable quality links (e.g.: from GPS to broadband connection) and executed in an extremely dynamic environment.
A-hoc systems do not have any fixed infrastructure which differs them both from traditional and nomadic distributed systems.
In fact, ad-hoc networks may come together as needed, not necessarily with any assistance from the existing (e.g.: Internet) infrastructure.
When nodes are detached from the fixed/mobile network they may evolve independently and groups of hosts opportunistically form “clusters” of mini-networks. The speed and ease of deployment make ad-hoc networks highly desirable.
These kinds of systems are extremely useful in conditions where the infrastructure is absent, impractical to establish or even expensive to build (e.g.: military applications, high terrain uses, and emergency relief operations).

WIRELESS NETWORKS IN COMPARISON TO FIXED NETWORKS:

- Higher loss-rates due to interference

– Emissions of, e.g., engines, lightning

- Restrictive regulations of frequencies

– Frequencies have to be coordinated, useful frequencies are almost all occupied

- Low transmission rates

– Local some Mbit/s, regional currently, e.g., 9.6kbit/s with GSM

- Higher delays, more jitter

– Connection setup time with GSM in the second range, several hundred Milliseconds for other wireless systems, tens of seconds with Bluetooth

- Lower security, simpler active attacking

– Radio interface accessible for everyone, base station can be simulated, Thus attracting calls from mobile phones

- Always shared medium

– secure access mechanisms important

TYPES OF MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICES

LAPTOP COMPUTER

A laptop computer is the most common type of mobile computer device. A laptop computer is a one-piece device (meaning the keyboard, screen and computer are all attached) that is small enough to fit into a person's lap.

Modern laptops range in price, size, and capabilities all though most laptops come equipped with DVD-ROM drives, wireless cards, and at least one gigabyte of RAM.

Laptops are capable of handling any task normally carried about by a desktop computer, such as checking email, creating documents, or playing games.

NOTEBOOK COMPUTERS

Notebook computers function much like laptops. However, notebook computers do not come equipped with DVD-ROM drives, and have less memory and a smaller hard drive.

A notebook computer is smaller and sleeker then a laptop computer, but functionality is limited to basic computer programs and Internet browsing.

TABLET PC

A Tablet PC is similar to a laptop computer in that a Tablet PC often carries a wireless network card, and an adequate hard drive and memory.

Unlike the laptop computer, the Tablet PC does not fold open to reveal a separate keyboard and screen. Instead, the Tablet PC is a single screen and the consumer uses a stylus to write on the tablet in lieu of the traditional keyboard.

PERSONAL DIGITAL ASSISTANT

A Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) functions much like a laptop computer or Tablet PC but is a smaller, handheld device.

Original PDA devices were designed as an electronic address and date book holding contact information, calendars, and to-do lists.

MOBILE OPERATING SYSTEM

SYMBIAN OS

Symbian OS has become a standard operating system for smartphones and is licensed in the products of more than 85 percent of the manufacturers of telephone headsets capable of processing data.

The Symbian OS was designed to meet the specific requirements of 2.5G and 3G mobile phones.

WINDOWS MOBILE

The Windows Mobile platform is available in a range of different devices, which come from several different wireless carriers, find the Windows Mobile software products from Dell, HP, Motorola, Palm and i-mate. devices operating under Windows Mobile are compatible with GSM or CDMA.

PALM OS

Since the introduction of the first Palm Pilot in 1995-1996, the veteran Palm OS platform has provided essential business tools to mobile devices, as well as the ability to access the Internet or a central corporate database via a wireless connection.

FIG. 1

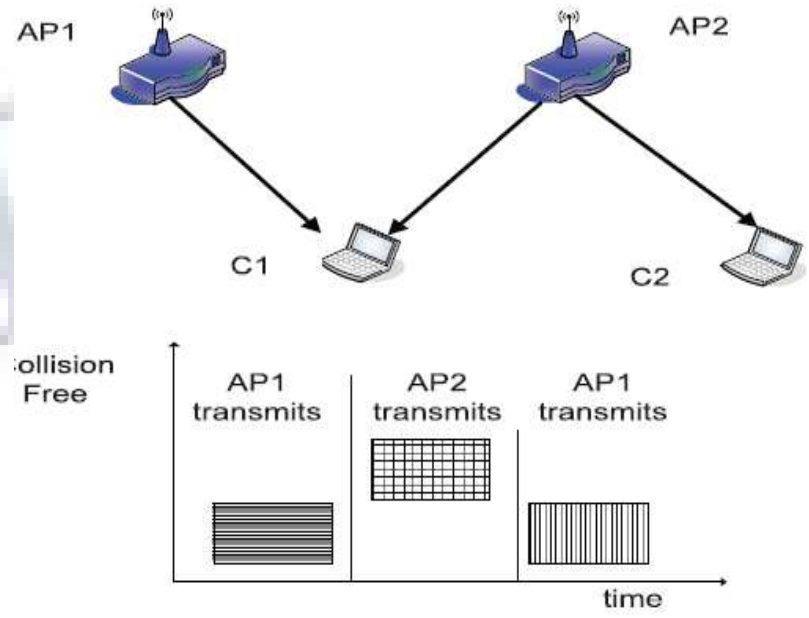
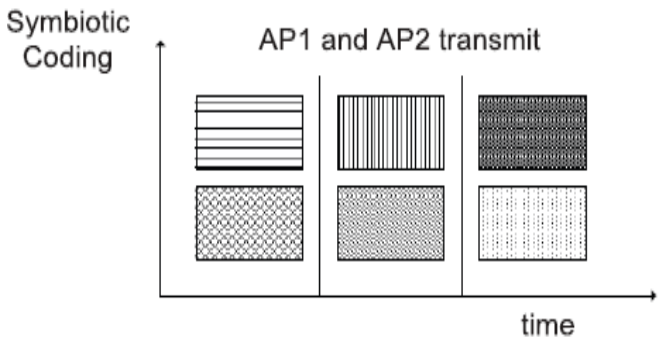


FIG. 2



ADVANTAGE

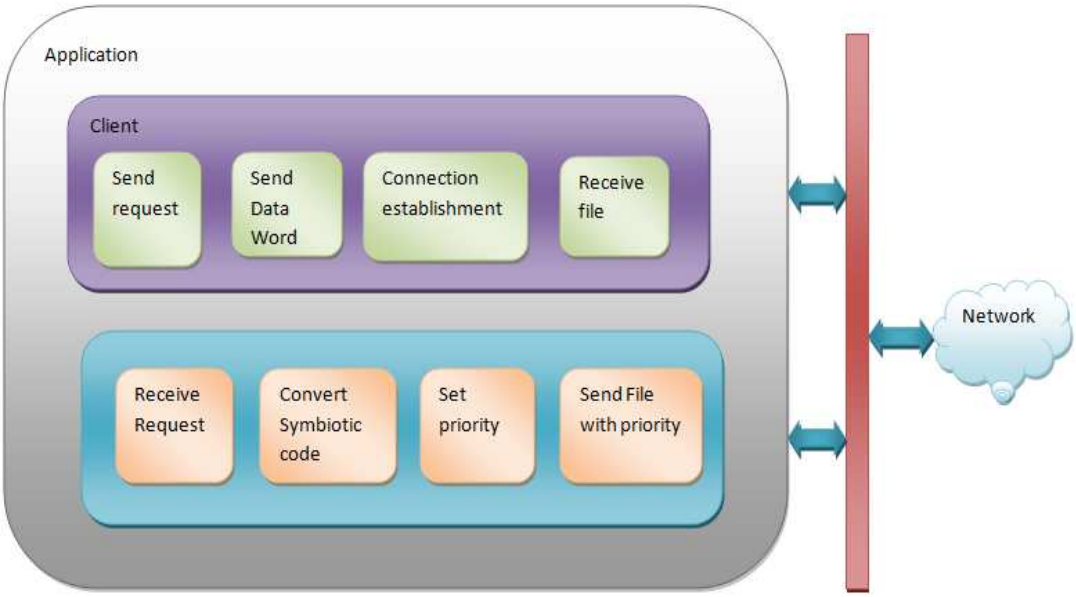
- Reducing transaction cost from one a/c to another
- Streamline business processes.
- Everything can be done through mobile internet
- Competitive pricing.
- Reducing time to order for any products.
- User friendly
- Low transmission power
- Robustness

BENEFITS OF MOBILE COMPUTING

- Reduced radio congestion
- Lighter dispatch workload
- Easier resource management and allocation
- Cost saving by avoiding news paper

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

FIG. 3



SYMBIOTIC CODE

SC is a topology aware coding technique that leverages asymmetric interference relations among links to among links to obtain capacity improvements compared to time sharing the wireless medium.

SC identifies harmful combinations from topologies and uses modified coding and decoding to avoid harmful combinations.

Generally, for an N AP network, where di is the to be be conveyed to client j from its associated AP APj, SC refers to the use of an appropriate coding function Ei and decoding function Gi at the ith AP and client respectively, such that the following condition is satisfied at each client i:1

$$G_i(f_c(E_1(d_1,..,s_N),\ldots,E_N(d_1,..,d_N))) = G_i(E_i(d_1,\ldots,d_N)).$$ [1]

It depends on the modulation. It may be represented as a binary Or function for the ASK modulation.

- A symbiotic code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a word,a letter, a phrase, etc.,)into another-usually shortened or covert from or representation (one sign into another sign), not necessarily of the same type.
- In communications and information processing, encoding is the process by which information frim a source is coverted into symbols to be communicated.
- Decoding is the reverse process,converting these code symbols back into information understandable by a receiver.
- Variable-length codes are especiallyseful when clear text characters have different probabilities.
- A symbiotic code is usually as an algorithm which uniquely represents symbols from some source alphabet, by encoded strings, which may be in some other target alphabet

FIG. 4

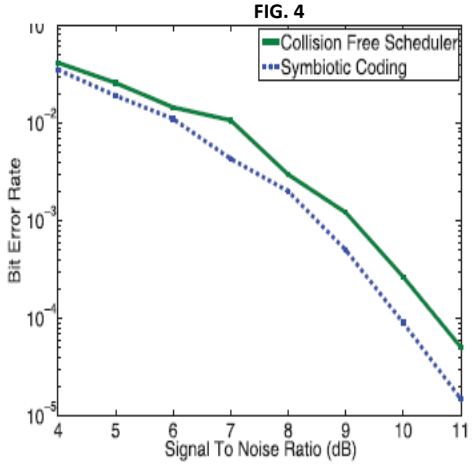


Fig. 17. BER improvement: SC outperforms time division scheduling. Strategic selection of transmitted symbols leads to received symbols spaced farther apart in the constellation than with individual transmissions.

FLOWCHART OF THE CODE GENERATION ALGORITHM

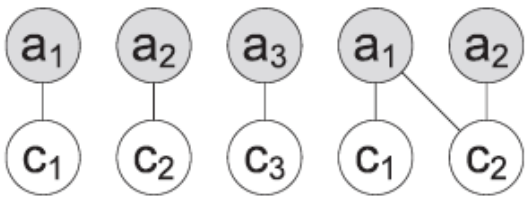
FIG. 5

Flowchart of the code generation algorithm.

Dataword	AP1	AP2
0000	000,001,010,011, 100,101,110,111	000,001,010,011, 100,101,110,111
0001	~~000~~,001,~~010~~,011, ~~100~~,101,~~110~~,111	000,001,010,011, 100,101,110,111
0010	~~000~~,~~001~~,010,011, ~~100~~,~~101~~,110,111	000,001,010,011 100,101,110,111
0011	....	000,001,010,011 100,101,110,111
0100	....	....
0101	....	....
0110	....	....

FLOWCHART FOR CODE SCHEDULING ALGORITHM

FIG. 6



SYNCHRONIZATION

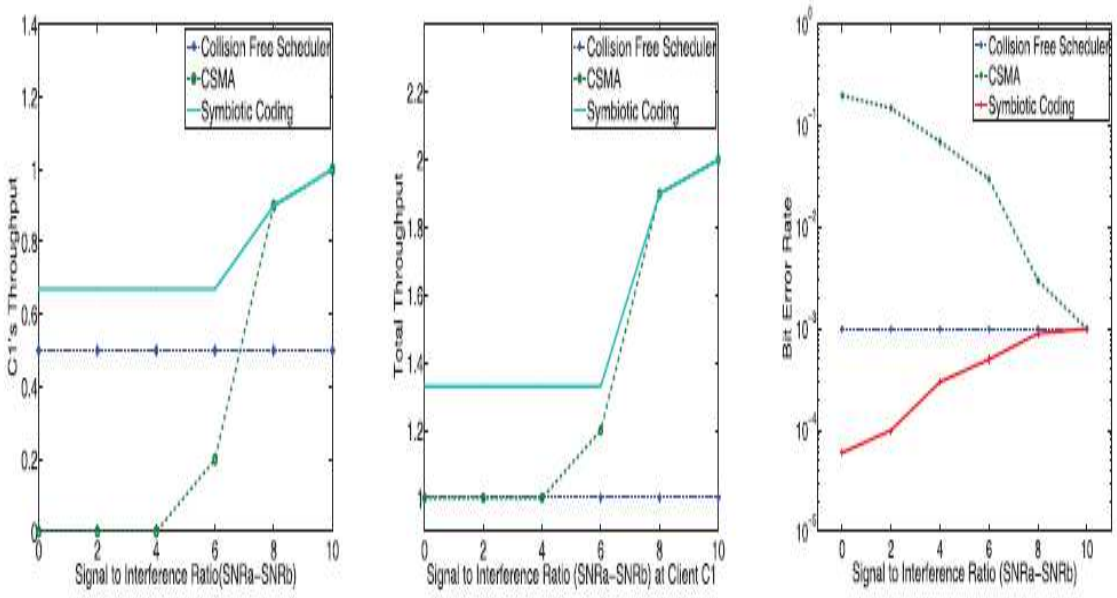
- Since we used a cable that carries the 100-MHz clock between two USRP2s, we measured that the transmit locks are synchronized to within a sample clock(i.e., 10 nano seconds)
- The computing power limitation aet the receiver prevents us from sampling at a granularity lower than 250 ns.
- Hence, we sample at 250 nanoseconds at the receiver and observe that the transmissions from AP1 and Ap2 are synchronized within this granularity.
- Thus, the synchronization ahieved is a small fraction of symbol duration of 1_s. Then AP2 to be perfectly coherent to within our sampling levels at C1(250 nanoseconds), thereby enabling Existing frequency.

PRACTICAL ENTERPRISE NETWORK BENEFITS

We explore the benefits that our solution provides to a large enterprise WLAN over and above any natural spatial reuse that can be exploited simply by scheduling.

We collect signal strength traces from a large enterprise network comprising around 30 APs distributed in the three 802.11g channels 1, 6, and 11, operating in the 2.4-GHz band.

FIG. 7



(a) Throughput of C1 (b) Aggregate Throughput (c) BER vs. SIR

ig. 18. SNR and SIR: SC converts interfering transmission from AP2 to beneficial transmission and demonstrates benefits with

$$SINR = SNR_a - SNR_b \quad (2)$$

IMPLEMENTATION

After the careful analysis the system has been identified to have the following details.

- **Encumber the assortment peers.**
- **Hurl the data word.**
- **Hooking launch.**
- **Electing Codeword Primacy**
- **Tidings handover.**

ENCUMBER THE ASSORTMENT PEERS

- Encumber the active nodes in LAN. Once the correct destination router is found, an end-to-end peer connection (TCP or IP) is established to carry end-system.
- This connection remains active as long as the file requested transferred and it is dynamically shut down when not in use, permitting casual, any-to-any communication without the burden of specifying peer connections in advance.
- It also allows any-to-any routings dynamically shut down when not in use, permitting casual in large internetworks in which persistent TCP connections between every pair of routers would not be possible.

HURL THE DATA WORD

- A data word is a piece of information that determines the functional output of a transfer
- Without a data word, the algorithm would produce no useful result. In code scheduling algorithm, a Symbiotic Code specifies the particular transformation of data word into code. Code word as are also used to choose priority as well as to avoid hidden node problems and collision
- Code word is generated for eviding collision. In this module code word carried to hurl the file successfully

HOOKING LAUNCH

- The number of connections to establish between each pair of node in a network. Link is established between each and every node for communication.From the source node and intermediates node must have connection between combinations of multi node each and every node must be link to each other.
- In multipath data transmission, send the message from source node that means which type of file size and file extension

ELECTING CODEWORD PRIMACY

- The data word send by multiple clients will be forwarded to the server. The data word will be converted to the code word.
- This process is done by the main node. Among the three requested node the priority will be chosen by the server automatically based on the highest leading one's.
- If two nodes have same value of leading one's then the priority will be move on to the highest leading zero's.
- If this condition also fails then randomly three numbers will be chosen for priority settings.

TIDINGS HANDOVER

- The data word will be send to the main node as file request and the the tidings can be multiple requested node and code scheduling algorithms to avoid the collision.
- The sosurce node sends all type of file, and then enters the data word and destination node.

- Data sends from source node to destination node over the network.As well as data must be send from source node to intermediate node automatically source node to intermediate node automatically.
- Data send from source node to destination node in single path using wireless LAN. In this module the data's are successfully transfer from source to destination.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we argue for joint modulation and coding across multiple links to improve the concurrency in high density Wireless LANs.
We propose a practical approach called SC that targets asymmetric interference scenarios and provides scalable capacity gains in high-density WLANs without requiring coordination among receivers .
SC that avoids the We address both the algorithmic and systems challenges. Our evaluation on software radios and using traces from real S in practice.Networks confirms significant benefit
Symbiotic Code, a receiver that can decode collisions. Our core contribution is a new form of interference cancellation that iteratively decodes strategically picked data word, exploiting asynchrony across successive collisions. We show via a prototype implementation
and test bed evaluation Symbiotic Code addresses the hidden terminal problem in WLANs, improving the throughput and loss rate. The Main node collects information about the data word by piggybacking code word information and priority on their own transmissions and promiscuously listening for transmissions from other nodes. Using the collected data, each node executes a Symbiotic Code that iteratively increases the number of concurrent transmissions that can take place.

REFERENCES

1. A. Akella et al., "Self Management in Chaotic Wireless Deployments," Proc. ACM MobiCom, Sept. 2005.
2. D. Halperin et al., "Taking the Sting out of Carrier Sense: Interference Cancellation for Wireless Lans," Proc. ACM MobiCom, 2008.
3. D. Tse and P. Vishwanath, Fundamentals of Wireless Communication. Cambridge Univ., 2005.
4. I. Broustis, J. Eriksson, S.V. Krishnamurthy, and M. Faloutsos, "Implications of Power Control in Wireless Networks: AQuantitative Study," Proc. Eighth Int'l Conf. Passive and Ative Measurement (PAM), 2007.
5. K. Tan et al., "SAM: Enabling Practical Spatial Multiple Access in Wireless LAN," Proc. ACM MobiComs
6. S. Gollakota and D. Katabi, "Zigzag Decoding: Combating Hidden Terminals in Wireless Networks," Proc. ACM SIGCOMM, pp. 159- 170, 2008.
7. S. Gollakota, S.D. Perli, and D. Katabi, "Interference Alignment and Cancellation," Proc. ACM SIGCOMM, 2009.
8. S. Seshan, X. Liu, and P. Steenkiste, "Interference-Aware Transmission Power Control for Dense Wireless Networks," Proc. Ann. Conf. ITA, Sept. 2007.
9. X. Liu et al., "DIRC: Increasing Indoor Wireless Capacity Using Directional Antennas," Proc. ACM SIGCOMM, 2009.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Computer Application & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you tosupply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail**infoijrcm@gmail.com** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If youhave any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-
Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, nor its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal is exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals