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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	THE PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEES TOWARDS ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING IN A TYPICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY <i>PRADEEEP & Dr. P NAGESH</i>	1
2.	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS E-BANKING OF RURAL BANKS IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF ODISHA <i>S. K. PANDA & D.P. MISRA</i>	4
3.	A STUDY OF MARKET POTENTIAL OF INDIAN ORGANIC PRODUCTS <i>Dr. NARINDER TANWAR</i>	9
4.	INTRA-BRICS TRADE & ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA <i>RITU SHARMA</i>	13
5.	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ATTACKS ON AODV IN MANET <i>M.SHANMUGARJ & A. SRIDHAR</i>	19
6.	MERCHANDISER'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS QUALITY OF WORK LIFE IN TIRUPUR GARMENT INDUSTRY <i>T. SREEREKHA & G.DWARAKESH</i>	23
7.	THE EFFECT OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND LIQUIDITY TO BUSINESS GROWTH AND PROFITABILITY <i>NGAKAN PUTU TEJA HADINATA & Dr. LUH GEDE SRI ARTINI</i>	27
8.	QUALITY METRICS IS GOOD FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY <i>D. RAGHAVENDRA</i>	31
9.	CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS OF CUSTOMERS TOWARDS E BANKING <i>LAKSHMI SREE.P & VIJAYAKUMARI.P</i>	36
10.	IMPACT OF COUNTRY OF PRODUCTION ON CONSUMER BUYING DECISION: ELECTRONICS GOODS <i>SHOURYA SHAW, AKSHAY SURANA, SWAPNIL GARG & HEMANT SABOO</i>	39
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	43

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ATTACKS ON AODV IN MANET

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ABSTRACT

A Mobile Ad-Hoc Network is a self-designed gathering of mobile hubs in which there is no need of predefined framework. In this network hubs can self-assertively change their geographic areas. MANET is more defenseless against digital attacks than wired networks on account of no any focal coordination component. The Blackhole attack at network layer is the most consideration looking for attack in AODV steering convention when contrasted with different protocols. This paper displays an audit of Blackhole attack in AODV directing convention.

KEYWORDS

MANET, AODV, Security, Black hole Attack, Worm Hole Attack, Grey Hole Attack, Detection and Prevention Techniques.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) is a gathering of self-arranging framed with the remote connection mobile hubs where every hub in MANETs is allowed to move freely with framework less and decentralized network. A MANET having central qualities, for example, open medium, dynamic topology, appropriated participation, and multi-jump directing. Because of these qualities, remote mobile ad-hoc network are helpless against the attacks. For the fundamental usefulness of the network, security is the most imperative worry in the mobile Ad-hoc network. MANETs are powerless against different sorts of attack, with the end goal that active and passive attacks. In passive attacks, inside the transmission go the attackers endeavor to find important data. Then again, active attacks, attackers endeavor to disturb the operation of correspondence. Every hub in MANET acts a switch that advances information bundles to different hubs. In this manner, there are three sorts of directing protocol: Proactive Protocols, Reactive Protocols and Hybrid Protocols.

1.1 AODV ROUTING PROTOCOLS

The AODV routing protocol is an adaptation of the DSDV protocol for dynamic connection conditions. Each hub in an ad hoc network keeps up a directing table, which contains data about the course to a specific goal. At whatever point a packet is to be sent by a hub, it initially checks with its steering table to decide if a course to the goal is already accessible. Assuming this is the case, it utilizes that course to send the packets to the goal. On the off chance that a course isn't accessible or the already entered course is inactivated, at that point the hub starts a course revelation process. A RREQ (Course Ask for) packet is broadcasted by the hub. Each hub that gets the RREQ packet initially checks on the off chance that it is the goal for that packet and assuming this is the case, it sends back a RREP (Course Answer) packet. On the off chance that it isn't the goal, at that point it checks with its directing table to decide whether it has a course to the goal. If not, it transfers the RREQ packet by broadcasting it to its neighbors. On the off chance that its steering table contains a passage to the goal, at that point the subsequent stage is the correlation of the 'Goal Succession' number in its directing table to that present in the RREQ packet. This Goal Grouping number is the arrangement number of the last sent packet from the goal to the source. In the event that the goal grouping number present in the steering table is lesser than or equivalent to the one contained in the RREQ packet, at that point the hub transfers the demand further to its neighbors. In the event that the number in the directing table is higher than the number in the packet, it indicates that the course is a 'crisp course' and packets can be sent through this course. This middle of the road hub at that point sends a RREP packet to the hub through which it got the RREQ packet. The RREP packet gets handed-off back to the source through the turn around course. The source hub at that point refreshes its steering table and sends its packet through this course. Amid the operation, if any hub distinguishes a connection disappointment it sends a RERR (Course Mistake) packet to every other hub that uses this connection for their correspondence to different hubs.

FIG 1a: PROPAGATION OF RREQ.

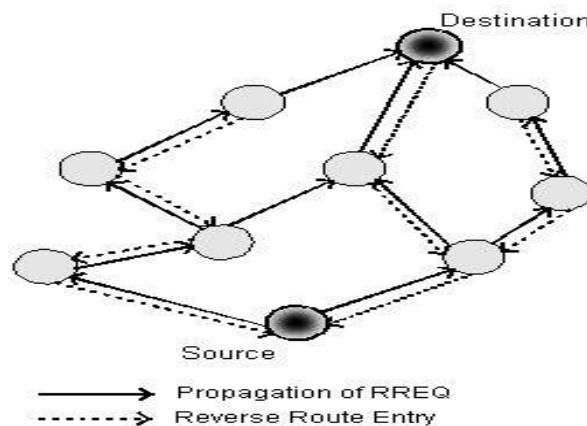
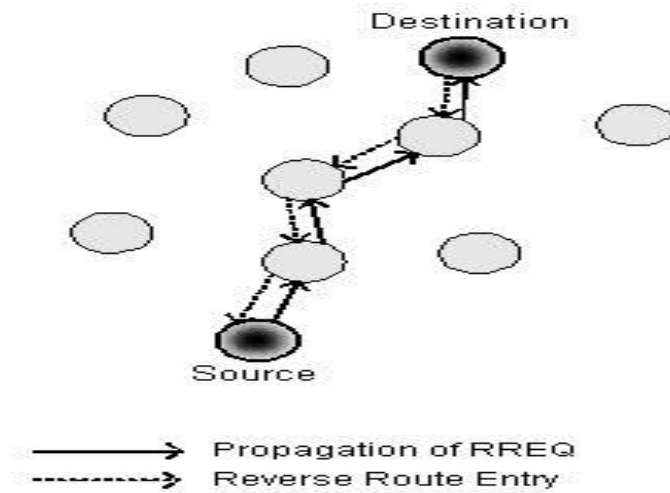


FIG. 1b: PROPAGATION OF RREP



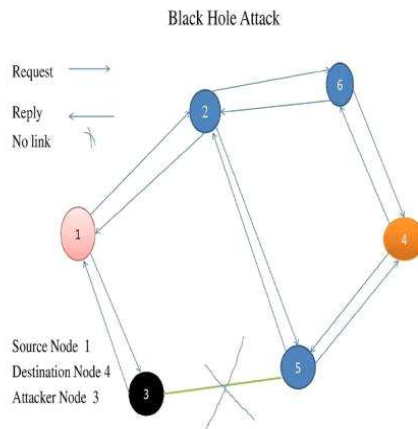
1.2 BLACK HOLE ATTACK IN AODV

In Dark opening attack a malignant hub advertises about the most limited way to the hub whose packets it needs to catch. In following figure, envision, M is malignant hub. At the point when hub A broadcasts a RREQ packet, hubs B, D and M get it. Hub M, being a malevolent hub, this hub does not check up with its directing table for the asked for course to hub E. Subsequently, it instantly sends back a RREP packet, guaranteeing that it has a course to the goal.

Inside Dark gap attack: This kind of dark opening attack has an interior noxious hub which fits in the middle of the courses of given source and goal, when it finds the opportunity this pernicious hub makes itself an active information course component. Presently this hub is fit for directing attack with the begin of information transmission. This is an inner attack since hub itself has a place with the information course.

Outer dark opening attack: Outside attack physically remains outside of the network and denies access to network. Outside attack can turn into a sort of interior attack when it take a control of inward vindictive hub and control it to attack different hubs in MANET.

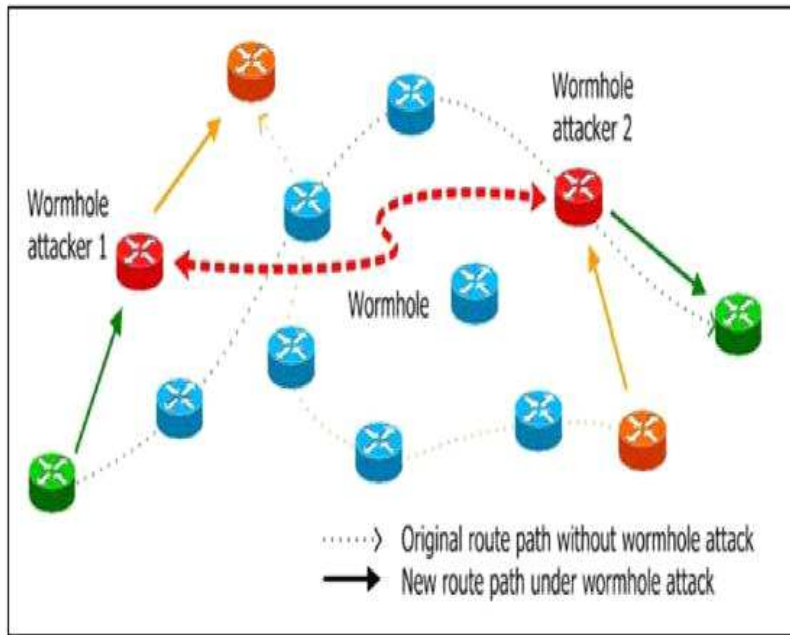
FIG. 1c: BLACK HOLE ATTACK



1.3 WORMHOLE ATTACK IN AODV

Wormhole attack is a sort of replay attack that is especially testing in MANET to safeguard against. Regardless of the possibility that, the directing data is private, scrambled or validated, it can be exceptionally successful and harming. An attacker can burrow a demand packet RREQ straightforwardly to the goal node without expanding the bounce check esteem. Consequently it keeps some other courses from being found. It might badly upset correspondence as AODV would be not able discover courses longer than maybe a couple bounces. It is simple for the attacker to make the burrowed packet land with preferred metric over an ordinary multi-bounce course for burrowed separates longer than the run of the mill transmission scope of a solitary jump. Malicious nodes can retransmit listened stealthily messages again in a channel that is solely accessible to attacker. The wormhole attack can be converged with the message dropping attack to keep the goal node from getting packets.

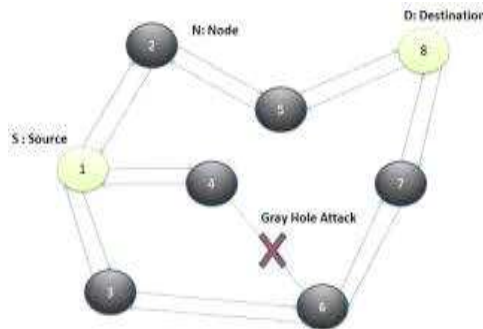
FIG. 1d: WORM HOLE ATTACK



1.4 GRAY HOLE ATTACK

Gray hole attack is bit like dark gap attack with a little variety where the malicious node does not drop the whole packets instead it will drop some specific packets. In Gray opening attack, a node which is individual from the network, gets RREQ packets and make a course to goal. Subsequent to making the course, it drops some of information packets. Gray gap attack is extremely hard to distinguish on the grounds that malicious node doesn't drop information packets consistently however instead it will drop the information packets every so often. In this manner some of the time node will act typical node and at some point node change to malicious node

FIG. 1e: GREY HOLE ATTACK



2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this section, we review different methods for the detection and prevention of various attacks in AODV based mobile ad-hoc networks.

2.1 DPRAODV (Detection, Prevention and Reactive AODV) SCHEME

In this paper creators have proposed the strategy DPRAODV (A dynamic learning framework against black hole attack in AODV based MANET) to avert security of black hole by illuminating different nodes in the network. In ordinary AODV, the node that gets the RREP packet initially checks the estimation of arrangement number in its directing table. On the off chance that its arrangement number is higher than the one in steering table, this RREP packet is acknowledged. In this arrangement, it has an addition check whether the RREP grouping number is higher than the edge esteem. In the event that it is higher than the limit esteem, at that point the node is thought to be malicious node and it adds to the black rundown.

2.2 ABM (Anti-Black hole Mechanism) SCHEME

This paper endeavors to recognize and isolate malicious nodes, which specifically perform black hole attacks by sending IDSs in MANETs (mobile ad hoc networks). All IDS nodes play out an ABM (Anti-Black hole Mechanism), which appraises the suspicious estimation of a node, as per the measure of strange contrast amongst RREQs and RREPs transmitted from the node.

2.3 HONEYPOT BASED DETECTION SCHEME

In Creators propose a novel procedure by utilizing mobile honeypot specialists that use their topological information and identify such spurious course advertisements. They are conveyed as wandering programming operators that visit the network and draw attackers by sending course ask for advertisements. We gather important data on attacker's technique from the interruption logs accumulated at a given honeypot Downsides: proposed calculation is for WMN not for MANET as it is proactive mechanism, it will produce bunches of activity. nectar pot has absence of concentrated specialist control

2.4 ERDA (Enhance Route Discovery for AODV) SCHEME

ERDA (Enhance Route Discovery for AODV) conspire: Have outlined an ERDA answer for enhance AODV protocol with least alteration to the current course disclosure mechanism `recvReply()` work. The strategy called ERDA (Improve Course Disclosure for AODV). The proposed strategy can alleviate the foresaid issue by presenting new conditions in the directing table refresh process and furthermore by adding straightforward malicious node detection and confinement procedure to the AODV course revelation mechanism.

2.5 CRYPTOGRAPHIC BASED TECHNIQUE

This paper centers that numerous examinations have been done keeping in mind the end goal to enhance the security in MANETs, a large portion of which are depended on cryptographic based procedures so as to promise a few properties, for example, information trustworthiness and accessibility. These procedures can't keep a malicious node from dropping packets expected to be handed-off.

2.6 TIME-BASED THRESHOLD DETECTION SCHEME

Propose calculation improvement of the first AODV steering protocol. In this, one timer is set into the Timer Lapsed Table which is gather the demand of other node subsequent to accepting the primary node's demand. Gather Defeat Answer Table incorporates the packet succession number and got time. After that tallying the timeout esteem utilizing arriving time and based on threshold esteem take choice for the course.

2.7 EFFECTIVE FILTERING TECHNIQUE

In this method creator proposed another mechanism to forestall RREQ flooding attack; this system can recognize the malicious nodes and attacker nodes, which are irritating the network correspondence. In this method there are two thresholds RATE_LIMIT and BLACKLIST_LIMIT, which are utilized to limit the RREQ message. RATE_LIMIT parameter shows no. of RREQ that can be known and overseen. Here every node screens the RREQ and keep up a tally table for RREQ got. Anonymous Secure

2.8 ROUTING PROTOCOL TECHNIQUE

In this system introduced unknown correspondence. In this paper, three fundamental segments are utilized: white posting threshold, blacklist threshold and transmission threshold. This segment shows the threshold limit of demand packets sent by the neighboring execution investigation of flooding Attack. In RREQ flooding attack the invader chooses various IP addresses which are absent in the network or pick subjective IP addresses reliant on data about scope of the IP address in the network. Debilitating neighborhood concealment strategy, a solitary threshold is set up for all neighboring node. In Information flooding attack the invader node initially sets up the way to every one of the nodes and send pointless packet.

2.9 TRUST ESTIMATION TECHNIQUE

A trust estimator is utilized as a part of each node to evaluate the confide in level of its neighboring nodes. The trust level is a component of different variables like, proportion of number of packets got in place from the neighbor to the aggregate number of got packets from that node, proportion of the quantity of packets sent effectively by the neighbor to the aggregate number of packets sent to that neighbor normal time taken to react to a course ask for and so forth. This procedure proposed a distributive way to deal with distinguished and keep the flooding attack.

3. CONCLUSION

There is no fix mechanism to identify or keep the attacks specialist finds new techniques to distinguish these attack. To identify multiple attack there is one or mixes of two techniques are utilized. As discussed above techniques are executing in AODV or in DSR directing protocol. The proactive based technique gives higher packet delivery ratio yet it makes all the more overhead. While, reactive based technique gives bring down overhead yet the packet loss is higher. So hybrid technique is arrangement of that issue. Consolidating both proactive and reactive technique we show signs of improvement comes about.

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