

Distributed Algorithm for with Cooperative Load Balancing for Cluster-Based Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

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Abstract: Mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs) are increasingly heavy network loads considered for MANETs are increasing as applications evolve. This, in turn, will increase the importance of information measure potency whereas maintaining tight needs on energy consumption, delay and jitter. The channel access protocols have been enhancement for highly loaded MANETs under uniform load distributions.

Keywords: MANETs, Bandwidth.

1. Introduction

Mobile computing is that the discipline for making AN data management platform, which is free from spatial and temporal constraints. The freedom from these constraints permits its users to access and method desired data from anyplace within the house. The state of the user, static or mobile, does not affect the information management capability of the mobile platform. A user will still access and manipulate desired information whereas traveling on plane, in car, on ship, etc. Thus, the discipline creates AN illusion that the specified information and decent process power square measure accessible on the spot, where as in reality they may be located far away.

A. Different types of devices used for the mobile computing

- Personal digital assistant/enterprise digital assistant
- Smartphones
- Tablet computers
- Netbooks
- Ultra-mobile PCs
- Wearable computers
- Palmtops/pocket computers

B. Objective of the study

- Within these markets, a new wave of geo-social applications are fully exploiting GPS location services to provide a “social” interface to the physical world.
- The explosive popularity of mobile social networks such as SCVNGR and Four Square (3 million new users in 1 year) likely indicate that in the future, social

recommendations will be our primary source of information about our surroundings Unfortunately, this new functionality comes with significantly increased risks to personal privacy.

- Geo-social applications operate on fine-grain, time-stamped location information.



Fig. 1. Structure of mobile computing

C. Source code

Add server

```
<% @page contentType="text/html" pageEncoding="UTF-8"% >
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<title></title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" >
<script>
function validation(){
var sname=document.cregister.servername.value;
var url=document.cregister.url.value;
var loc=document.cregister.location.value;
if(sname==0)
alert("Enter server name");
document.cregister.servername.focus();
return false;
}
if(url==0){
alert("Enter url of server");
```

```
document.cregister.url.focus();
return false;
}
if(loc==0){
alert("Enter location ");
document.cregister.location.focus();
return false;
}
}
</script>
</head>
<body img="images/a.jpg">
<%
if(request.getParameter("status")!=null){
out.println("<script>alert('Registered')</script>");
}
%>
<div class="header">
<h1>
<br>
```

```
</h1>
</div>
<div class="menubar">
```

2. Conclusion

In this paper, we studied the problem of non-uniform load distribution in mobile ad hoc networks. We planned a lightweight weight dynamic channel allocation formula and a cooperative load reconciliation formula. The dynamic channel allocation works through carrier sensing and doesn't increase the overhead. It has been shown to be terribly resultive in increasing the service levels similarly because the turnout within the system with token effect on energy consumption and packet delay variation.

References

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