

ANALYSIS OF MALICIOUS BLACK HOLE NODES ON WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK THROUGH MATLAB

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ABSTRACT: *In a sensor network, sensors monitor the changes of specific parameters or values and report to the sink according to the requirement. While sending the report, the information in transit may be altered, spoofed, replayed again or vanished. As wireless communication invulnerable to eavesdropping, any attacker can monitor the traffic flow and get into action to interrupt, intercept, modify or fabricate packets thus, provide wrong information to the base stations or sinks. As sensor nodes typically have short range of transmission and scarce resource, an attacker with high processing power and larger communication range could attack several sensors at the same time to modify the actual information during transmission. Mobile ad hoc network faces various security challenges due to its nature. Hence, more packet delivery ratio is achieved. This approach identifies and avoids black hole node in the path discovery phase and hence path chosen by the source node will be secured for data transmission. This approach also has a high point that it does not depend upon the relationship between the nodes. The simulation is carried out in MATLAB. Thus, we evaluated that our algorithm shows better routing performance than an existing approach in terms of end to end delay. Security in MANET is a very vast area of research; we have just touched the surface of this field. In our algorithm, we have managed to mitigate only packet dropping attack. This algorithm can be further expanded to mitigate more other attacks. After completion of simulation approx 2000 rounds of communication energy level of node is been observed. It find during the attack of black hole energy decrease very rapidly approx during 600 to 800 round of communication. But with proposed AODV algorithm it has find out and removed from the network and ultimately improve the network life.*

Key Word: Black Hole, MANET, WSN, AODV, MATLAB

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Black hole Attack

In this attack, a malicious node acts as a black hole to attract all the traffic in the sensor network. Especially in a flooding based protocol, the attacker listens to requests for routes then replies to the target nodes that it contains the high quality or shortest path to the base station. Once the malicious device has been able to insert itself between the communicating nodes (for example, sink and sensor node), it is able to do anything with the packets passing between them. In fact, this attack can affect even the nodes those are considerably far from the base stations. The black hole attack is one of the

simplest routing attacks in WSNs. In a black hole attack, the attacker swallows (i.e. receives but does not forward) all the messages he receives, just as a black hole absorbing everything passing by refusing to forward any message he receives, the attacker will affect all the traffic flowing through it. Hence, the throughput of a subset of nodes, especially the neighboring nodes around the attacker and with traffic through it, is dramatically decreased.

1.2 Applications & Challenges

A typical mobile ad hoc network comprises of mobile communicating devices that can roam in and out of network at any time. They transmit and receive messages over the wireless medium, and require no fixed access point or infrastructure. Also, there is no central authority to monitor and control the network. The topology of the network can change rapidly in unpredictable manner because, the nodes can move in a random fashion in a random direction at any time. A MANET can work on own, or it can be connected to fix wired network. The nodes in the ad hoc network handle network management and packet forwarding, i.e. The nodes also work as routers. There is no special authority to facilitate the communication between nodes, but instead nodes work in a cooperative manner to communicate with each other. If nodes fall within each other's range, then they communicate directly using wireless links.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

[1] S. Taruna¹, Rekha Kumawat², G.N.Purohit³ proposed a multi-hop cluster based routing protocol which is more energy efficient than single hop protocol. Simulation results show that the protocol offers a better performance than single-hop clustering routing protocols in terms of network lifetime and energy consumption by improving FND. These sensor nodes can sense, measure, and gather information from the environment and, based on some local decision process, they can transmit the sensed data and send it to source to destination. A WSN typically has little or no infrastructure. It consists of a number of sensor nodes it may be ten or thousands that working together to monitor a region to obtain data about the environment. These sensors have the ability to communicate either among each other or directly to an external base-station (BS). A greater number of sensors allows for sensing over larger geographical regions with greater accuracy. The sensor sends such collected data, usually via radio transmitter, to a command center (sink) either directly or through a data concentration center (a

gateway). In the wireless network there is no. node by which we can communicate .the number of node make a cluster and within the cluster all nodes make cluster head. The cluster head communicate with base station through another cluster head. Those whose distance is less to the base station they can communicate direct to the base station of cluster which contain no. of nodes and these nodes make cluster head with in cluster. These cluster head communicate with the base station.

[2] Taruna, 2Sheena Kohli 3G.N.Purohit Computer Science Department, Banasthali University, Rajasthan proposed a routing algorithm is related with energy and distance factors of each nodes. This scheme is then compared with the traditional LEACH protocol which involves selecting the cluster head which is nearest to the particular node. We conclude that the proposed protocol effectively extends the network lifetime with less consumption of energy in the network.

[3]Avani Patel1, Chandresh R. Parekh proposed an only deals with cluster based hierarchical protocol TEEN (Threshold Sensitive Energy Efficient Sensor Network Protocol). The sensor network architecture in TEEN is based on a hierarchical clustering. TEEN is data-centric, reactive, event-driven protocol which is best suited for time critical application. It transmits data based on hard threshold and soft threshold values. If the thresholds are not reached, then nodes will never communicate.

[4] Md. Zair Hussain1, M. P. Singh2 and R. K. Singh3 1Maulana Azad College of Engg. & Tech., Patna, India proposed the routing protocols differ on the basis of application and network architecture. With awareness is a compulsory design criterion, many new protocols have been specifically designed for routing, power management and data dissemination. Efficient routing in a sensor network requires that routing protocol must minimize network energy dissipation and maximize network lifetime.

[5] Aswini Kavarthapu Department of Computer Science and Engineering, QIS College of Engineering and Technology, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh, India. Narasimha Rao Sirivella proposed a method faulty sensor node is detected by discrete path selection technique by compare the actual RTT with present RTT. This method is simulated in NS2 on WSNs with eight sensor nodes designed using circular topology.

[6] Abderrahmane Baadache et. al. have suggested an approach that uses acknowledgments to authenticate and to correctly forward packets on the path. In this method, each packet receiving node sends a reply to the sender node to mark the successful reception of the message. The communication is authenticated using hash values. This approach is very computation intensive. Each node on the path has to recompute the hash value and check. Also, there is communication overhead due to lack being sent by each node on the route.

III. PROPOSED ROUTING PROTOCOL

3.1 Assumptions & Network Model

The network consists of devices, which are of similar type and can communicate over a wireless medium. We term each device as a network node. All the nodes will be

identified using a unique ID. Each node in the network is free to leave the network at any time also; new nodes can join the network. Any node can malfunction at any point of time. Each node can be mobile at any time. The node can decide to move or halt at any location freely. There is no time constraint on the timing of movement or being stationary. Nodes communicate peer-to-peer over the wireless medium. The communication channel is multi-hop, error-prone and shared. In our network model server, node will be the receiver and the client node will send the data to the server node.

IV. PROPOSED WORK

This thesis investigates the whole scenario from MATLAB and rapid degradation of energy level. For this research it needs to implement 50 nodes in the area of MANET/WSN. This thesis has been focused on Adhoc network so it will work for both WSN and MANET. Simulation provides the two buttons first consist of simply the sinario of WSN/MANET containing the black hole node. It has not a clear that how much black hole node is being converted from the ordinary node. It is totally dependent on the automatization of proposed work that how much number of black hole nodes formed during or before the simulation formed. It is just for attending the actual scenario so that in real situation can be bitterly analyzed. Here this technique is the enhancement of AODV. So this named as EODV (Energy on demand Vector)

Table 4.1: Important Proposed parameter

Parameter	Value
Area	100*100
Number of Nodes	50
Initial Network Energy	100
Simulation Round	2000
Transmission Rate	Efs=10*10 ⁽⁻¹²⁾ ; Emp=0.0013*10 ⁽⁻¹²⁾
Data Aggregation Energy	EDA=5*10 ⁽⁻⁹⁾
Mobility Model	Random Way-point
Probability of converting Black hole node	Automatic

The propose algorithm detects and eliminates both Blackhole attack in the network. In our algorithm, we consider 3-4 Nodes out of which the node having the highest residual energy is considered as the Backbone Node (BBN). The other nodes are in passive form and BBN work is performed by one active node. If at any point the energy of the active node decreases then it transfers control to the next candidate node having the max energy and all other nodes become passive. The proposed parameters and insertion of black hole used for detection are shared among all the candidate nodes

and only the active node acting as the BBN node has to find out.

V. SIMULATION & RESULT

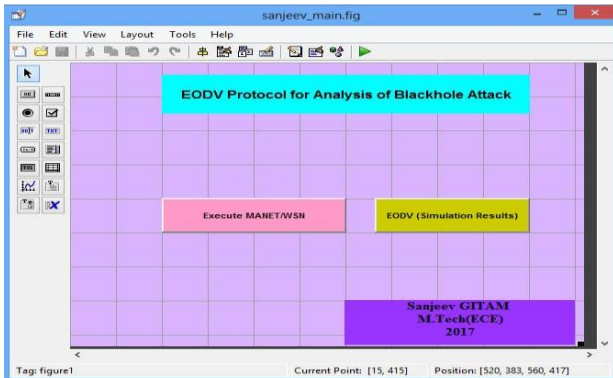


Fig 4.3: Basic layout of proposed GUI designed in MATLAB 2010

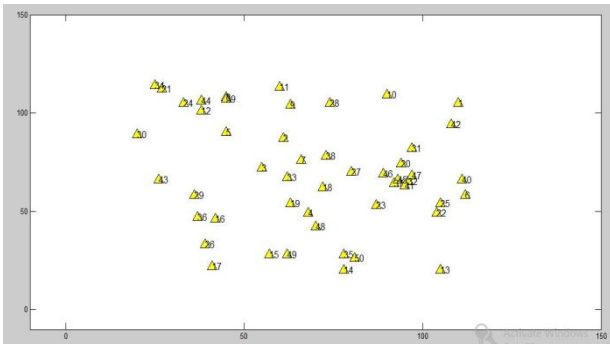


Fig 4.4: Executing the 50- black hole nodes in proposed area

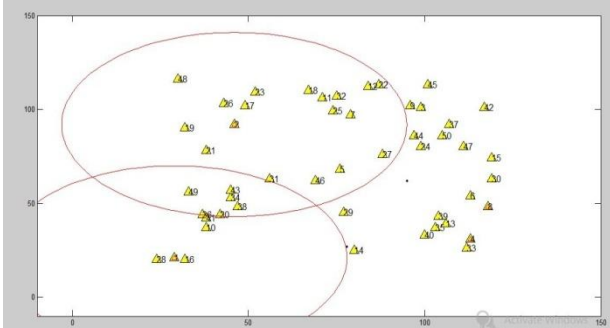


Fig 4.5: Figure shows the nodes transmitting the energy for communication

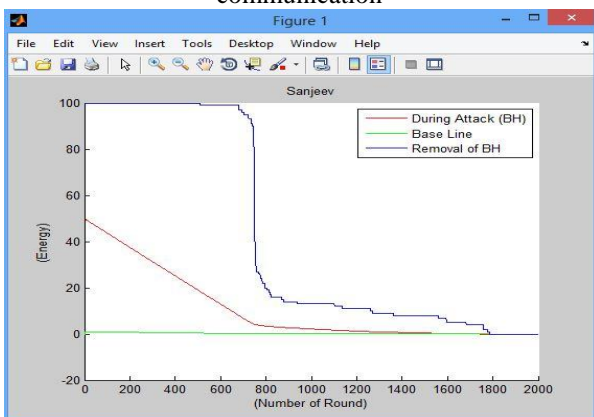


Fig 4.6: This figure comes out after executing the MANET to 2000 rounds.

Figure 4.6 shows the three lines, one of the green line is base line represent the energy base second line in dark pink represent the energy of network during the attack of black hole which is reasonably depicted and merge so quickly to base line. Third line the proposed work of which eliminated the black hole nodes form the WSN/MANET that is as per the communication need the level of energy goes down.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Packet dropping attack reduces the network performance. Our secured EODV protocol is capable of mitigating the packet dropping attack in MANET. Our approach doesn't need any extra massive computational support to withstand this attack. Hence, more packet delivery ratio is achieved. This approach identifies and avoids black hole node in the path discovery phase and hence path chosen by the source node will be secured for data transmission. This approach also has a high point that it does not depend upon the relationship between the nodes. Thus, even if a trusted node turn into a malicious node then also our approach can stop the attack from happening. The simulation is carried out in MATLAB. Thus, we evaluated that our algorithm shows better routing performance than an existing approach in terms of end to end delay. Security in MANET is a very vast area of research; we have just touched the surface of this field. In our algorithm, we have managed to mitigate only packet dropping attack. This algorithm can be further expanded to mitigate more other attacks.

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