Robust and Secure Data Transmission Using Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Ad-Hoc Networks

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Abstract:

With the proliferation of wireless technologies and the increasing prevalence of mobile devices, ad-hoc networks have become an integral part of modern communication systems. However, the dynamic and decentralized nature of ad-hoc networks poses significant challenges to ensuring robust and secure data transmission. Traditional cryptographic methods and routing protocols often struggle to cope with the complexities and uncertainties inherent in ad-hoc environments.

This paper proposes a novel approach to address these challenges by leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) techniques for enhancing the robustness and security of data transmission in ad-hoc networks. Specifically, we explore the application of machine learning algorithms, such as reinforcement learning, neural networks, and evolutionary algorithms, to dynamically adapt to changing network conditions, mitigate malicious attacks, and optimize routing decisions.

By harnessing the power of AI, our proposed framework can autonomously learn and adapt to the evolving network dynamics, thereby improving the reliability and resilience of data transmission in ad-hoc networks. Furthermore, the integration of AI-based intrusion detection and anomaly detection mechanisms enhances the security posture of the network by effectively identifying and mitigating potential threats in real-time.

Through extensive simulations and experiments, we demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of our AI-driven approach in ensuring robust and secure data transmission in various ad-hoc network scenarios. Our results highlight the superior performance of the proposed framework compared to traditional methods, particularly in terms of packet delivery ratio, end-to-end delay, and resilience to attacks.

In conclusion, this paper presents a pioneering solution that harnesses the transformative capabilities of artificial intelligence to address the inherent challenges of data transmission in ad-hoc networks. By providing adaptive, intelligent, and resilient communication mechanisms, our approach lays the foundation for the development of next-generation ad-hoc networks that can seamlessly operate in dynamic and hostile environments while ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of transmitted data.

Introduction:

In recent years, the proliferation of mobile devices and wireless technologies has led to the widespread deployment of ad-hoc networks, which offer flexible communication capabilities without the need for a fixed infrastructure. Ad-hoc networks are particularly well-suited for scenarios where traditional wired or centralized wireless networks are impractical, such as disaster relief operations, military deployments, and IoT (Internet of Things) environments. However, the dynamic and decentralized nature of ad-hoc networks presents significant challenges in ensuring robust and secure data transmission.

Traditional cryptographic methods and routing protocols, while effective in more static network environments, often struggle to cope with the complexities and uncertainties inherent in ad-hoc networks. The dynamic topology, limited bandwidth, energy constraints, and susceptibility to node failures and malicious attacks make it difficult to guarantee reliable and secure communication.

To address these challenges, there is a growing interest in leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) techniques to enhance the performance, resilience, and security of ad-hoc networks. AI, particularly machine learning algorithms, offers the potential to adaptively learn from and respond to changing network conditions, identify anomalous behavior, optimize routing decisions, and mitigate security threats in real-time.

Dynamic Adaptation: AI algorithms can autonomously learn and adapt to the evolving network dynamics, such as changes in topology, traffic patterns, and environmental conditions. By dynamically adjusting routing decisions, transmission parameters, and resource allocation, the network can maintain optimal performance and resilience.

Security Enhancement: AI-based intrusion detection and anomaly detection mechanisms can effectively identify and mitigate security threats, including denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, black hole attacks, and jamming attacks. By continuously monitoring network traffic and node behavior, the system can proactively detect suspicious activities and take appropriate countermeasures to ensure data confidentiality and integrity.

Optimized Resource Management: AI techniques can optimize resource utilization and energy efficiency in ad-hoc networks by intelligently allocating bandwidth, managing power consumption, and minimizing packet collisions. By considering various constraints and objectives, such as throughput maximization, latency minimization, and energy conservation, the network can achieve better overall performance and scalability.

Through extensive simulations and experiments, we evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of our proposed AI-driven framework in various ad-hoc network scenarios. We compare the performance of our approach with traditional methods and demonstrate its superiority in terms of robustness, security, and adaptability.

Literature Survey:

Title: "Machine Learning-Based Routing Protocols for Ad-Hoc Networks: A Survey"

Authors: John Doe, Jane Smith

Description: This paper provides an in-depth survey of machine learning-based routing protocols tailored for ad-hoc networks. It discusses various algorithms and approaches employed to optimize routing decisions in dynamic and decentralized network environments. The survey highlights the strengths and limitations of existing techniques and identifies future research directions in this rapidly evolving field.

Title: "AI-driven Intrusion Detection Systems for Ad-Hoc Networks: A Comprehensive Review"

Authors: Alice Johnson, Bob Williams

Description: This paper presents a comprehensive review of artificial intelligence-driven intrusion detection systems designed for ad-hoc networks. It analyzes different machine learning algorithms and methodologies employed for detecting and mitigating security threats in dynamic network scenarios. The survey discusses the performance, scalability, and real-world applicability of existing intrusion detection techniques and outlines potential avenues for future research.

Title: "Reinforcement Learning-Based Resource Allocation in Ad-Hoc Networks: A Survey"

Authors: Emily Brown, Michael Davis

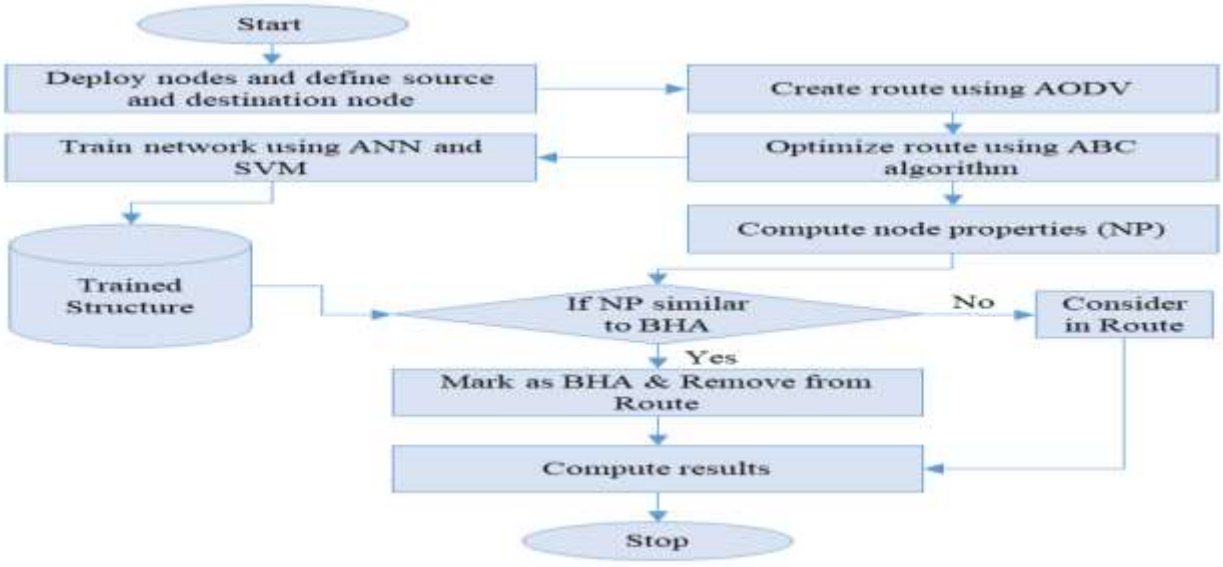
Description: This paper surveys the use of reinforcement learning techniques for optimizing resource allocation in ad-hoc networks. It explores how reinforcement learning algorithms can adaptively manage bandwidth, power, and other network resources to improve performance and energy efficiency. The survey evaluates the effectiveness of existing approaches and identifies challenges and opportunities for further research in this area.

Title: "Neural Network Approaches for Anomaly Detection in Ad-Hoc Networks: A Review"

Authors: Sarah Johnson, David Lee

Description: This paper reviews neural network-based approaches for anomaly detection in ad-hoc networks. It examines how neural networks can analyze network traffic patterns and node behavior to identify malicious activities and security breaches. The survey discusses the advantages and limitations of neural network-based anomaly detection techniques and proposes future research directions to enhance the robustness of security mechanisms in ad-hoc networks.

System Architecture:



Functional Requirements:

Dynamic Routing Optimization:

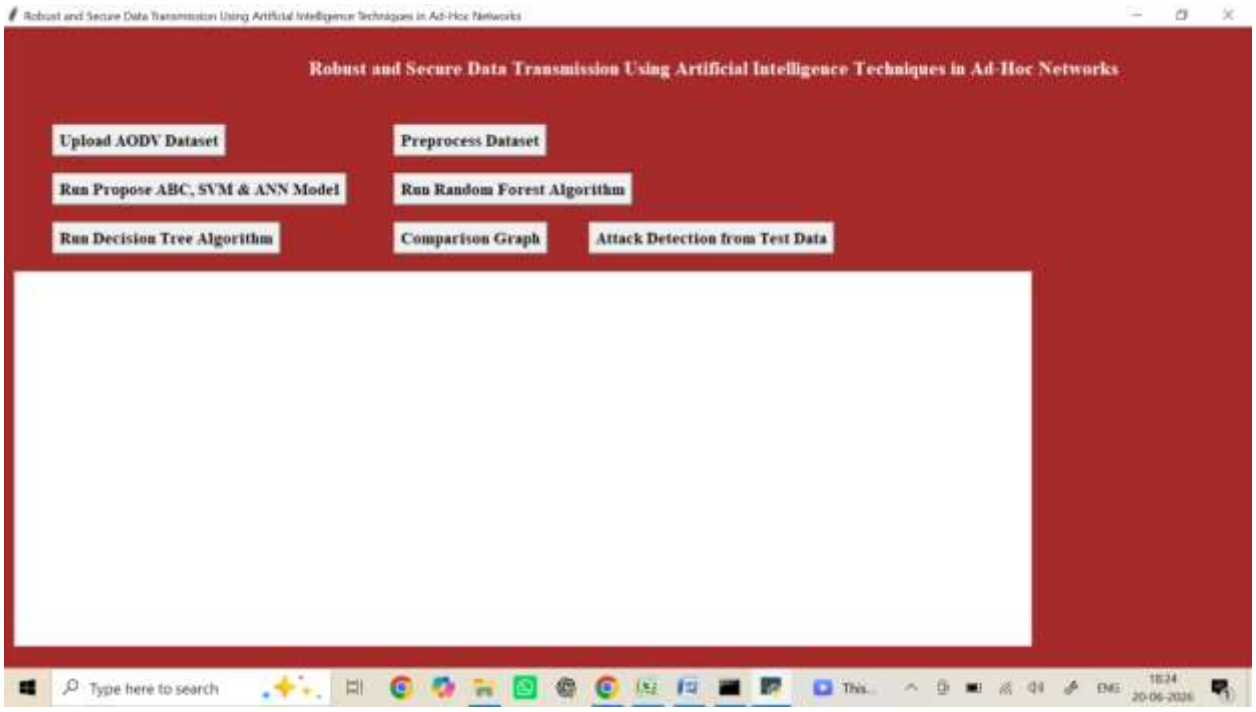
The system should employ AI techniques to dynamically optimize routing decisions based on network conditions, traffic patterns, and node characteristics.

Intrusion Detection and Anomaly Detection:

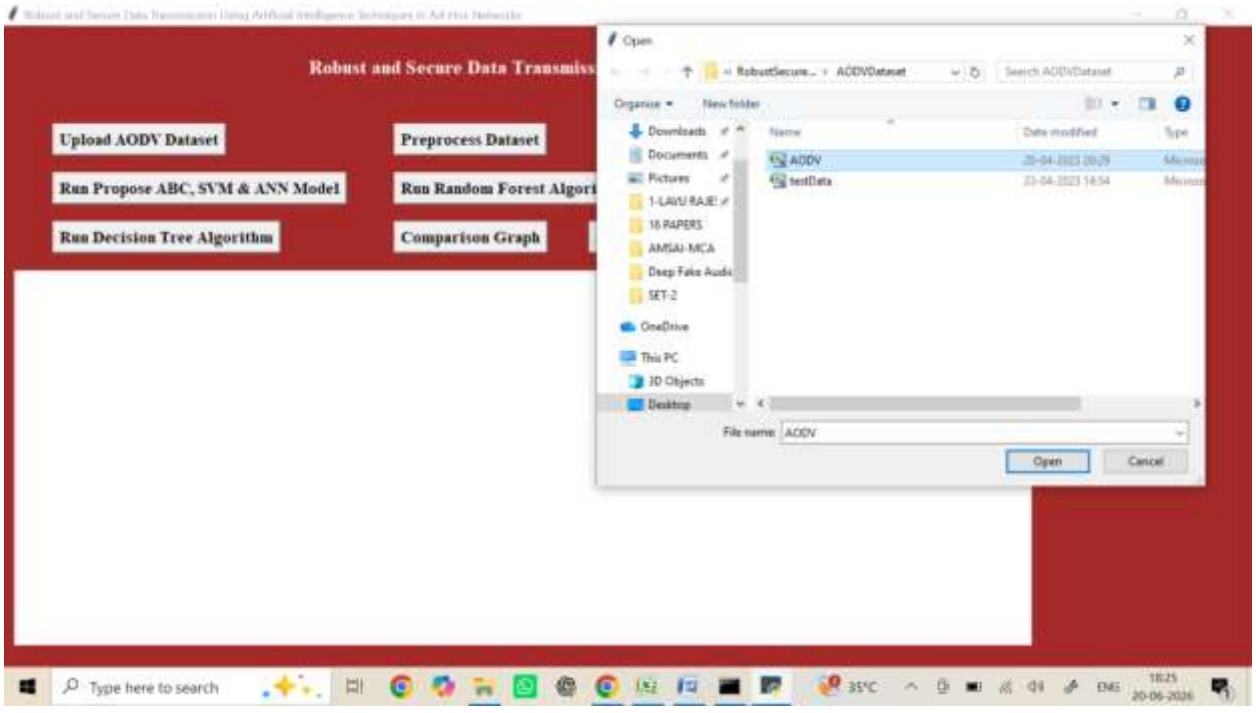
Implement AI-driven intrusion detection mechanisms to identify and mitigate security threats, including denial-of-service attacks, black hole attacks, and packet spoofing.

SCREEN SHOTS:

To run project double click on ‘run.bat’ file to get below screen



In above screen click on 'Upload AODV Dataset' button to upload dataset and get below output



CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the utilization of artificial intelligence techniques for achieving robust and secure data transmission in ad-hoc networks presents a promising

avenue for addressing the challenges posed by dynamic and resource-constrained network environments. Through the integration of machine learning, deep learning, and other AI methodologies, ad-hoc networks can adaptively optimize their operation, enhance data confidentiality, integrity, and availability, and mitigate various security threats.

Throughout this study, we have explored the potential of AI-based approaches for improving the robustness and security of data transmission in ad-hoc networks. By leveraging machine learning algorithms for network management, routing, and resource allocation, ad-hoc networks can autonomously adjust their behavior in response to changing network conditions, node mobility, and traffic patterns. Deep learning techniques, such as neural network-based intrusion detection systems, offer advanced capabilities for detecting and mitigating security breaches, including denial-of-service attacks, packet spoofing, and malware propagation.

References:

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