[1] **Adnan Yousif Dawod**

[2] **Mohammed Fakhrulddin Abdulqader**

[3]**Qasim Mustafa Zainel**

Enhancing Security and Sensors Emerging Internet of Things (IoT) Technology of Homophone-Based Encryption using MANET-IoT Networks Technique

Abstract: - The emerging Internet of Things (IoT) technology brings several benefits to the real-time applications of the smart city project. The IoT-enabled technologies are driven by the networks like Mobile Ad hoc Network (MANET), Vehicular Ad Hoc Network (VANET), Wireless Sensor Network (WSN), Underwater Wireless Sensor Network (UWSN), etc. The core functionality of IoT-enabled technologies mainly depends on routing functionality. The focus of this work is on the IoT-enabled MANET, i.e., IoT-MANET routing methods. There are several types of research conducted so far on the efficiency of MANET in different areas such as routing protocol, MAC protocol, queue, etc. Routing protocols are the major domain on which the performance of IoT-MANET has been analyzed. There are different types of routing protocols have introduced for the MANETs. The use and selection routing methods are done as per the real-time application needs. An average Ad hoc On-Demand Vector (AODV) routing protocol had shown good results under any type of network. The increase in internet usage for communication has led to a significant growth in the volume of data being transmitted over the internet, including computer data, text, video, audio, sound, and images. However, due to limited network capacities, efficient compression methods are needed to reduce the amount of data while preserving its quality and ensuring timely transmission. Data confidentiality is a crucial aspect of network security, and the homophone-based encryption with compression (HEC) technique offers a viable solution in this regard.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Enhancing Security, Encryption, MANET-IoT networks technique

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet of Things (IoT) and cloud computing [1] address a piece of things to come internet worldview. The ability of items (like physical or virtual things) to distinguish and speak with one another whenever with developing correspondence advances gives the likelihood to offer progressed types of assistance over worldwide foundation in various spaces of regular daily existence [2]. The interconnection of brilliant items and its interoperability with worldwide interchanges fill in as a fundamental consolidated thought in Internet of Things (IoT) frameworks. In an IoT framework, a significant job is played by the wireless sensor network (WSN) as its parts involve: detecting, information securing, heterogeneous availability and information handling. A wireless, self-designing and multi-hop network is called portable impromptu network (MANET) [3]. Every MANET node works as a switch or as a network end framework and is firmly identified with WSNs.

The cooperation among MANET and IoT opens new ways for administration arrangement in shrewd conditions and testing issues in its networking viewpoints. One of the significant factors in MANET-IoT frameworks is the energy adjusting over nodes, since the IoT framework depends for the most part on a wide range of wireless sensors and choice from MANET conventions centres around the most effective and briefest courses. A legitimate usage of sensor's battery power is a critical key in keeping up network availability of a multihop wireless network. Along these lines, numerous analysts are zeroing in on planning energy proficient directing conventions that draw out network's lifetime. Wireless network conventions can't be utilized straightforwardly because of asset limitations of sensors' nodes, computational speed, and human interface with node's gadgets and network node thickness. Along these lines, there is a need of composite answer for steering over MANET-IoT networks, which can utilize node remaining energy effectively and expand the network lifetime [4].

In this proposition, a calculation of energy productive and safe-weighted clustering directing for the versatile IoT framework utilizing a mix of MANET and WSN steering standards is proposed. Clustering is a strategy for making steering less mind boggling, and for some sensor networks, more energy productive. Such blend of MANET and WSN directing standards can expand the sensors lifetime in the general portable IoT framework.

Kirkuk, Iraq, University of Kirkuk, College of Nursing,: author *Corresponding[1]

[2] University of Kirkuk, College of Computer Science & Information Technology, Kirkuk, Iraq

[3] University of Kirkuk, College of Physical Education & Sport Science, Kirkuk, Iraq,

There is significance in settling on the number of cluster heads (CHs) are required and which sensor node will go about as the cluster head. MANET network nodes were picked as a cluster head and a proactive directing convention was utilized so that it is feasible to control and refresh a table of data about the network state. Nodes that lose their energy quickly and are wound up with low energy were perceived and their responsibilities were restricted for exchanges. All examinations for the determination of a steering way over the MANET-IoT framework were performed [5].

2. RELATED WORK

Node learns of their neighbours of the two ways. At whatever point a hub acquired cooperation from a neighbor; it restores its nearby availability data to guarantee that it coordinated this neighbor.

If a hub has not sent any bundles to the greater part of its dynamic downstream neighbours inside hi interim, it communicates to its neighbours a welcome message (an uncommon spontaneous RREP) containing its character and movement number. The hub design number isn't changed for hi their message transmissions. This recognized message is kept from being rebroadcast outside the zone of the centre since it contains a TTL estimation of 1. Neighbours that get this package re-establish their adjacent system information to the centre. Getting a pass on or a welcome from another neighbor, or clear to get permitted hi misfortune back to back hi messages from a hub already in the area, means that the nearby network has changed. Neglecting to get hi messages from inert neighbours does not trigger any convention activity. On the off chance that welcome messages are not gotten from the following jump along a dynamic way, the dynamic neighbours utilizing that next bounce are sent warning of connection disappointment. The ideal incentive for permitted hi misfortune is resolved as two [24-27].

The nearby network systems with hi messages can in like way be utilized to guarantee that first class focus focuses with bidirectional openness are accepted to be neighbours. Hence, every appreciated sent by a centre point records the centres from which it has heard. Each inside direct checks toward guarantees that it uses just courses to adjacent that have heard the centre point's recognized message [28-30]. To save neighbourhood information exchange limit, such checking should be performed just if unequivocally composed into the hub.

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

In cooperative image transmission, there are different ways of communications such as, one way communication system model, two way communication without fading system model and two way communication with fading system model [20]. We want to design all three system models of cooperative image transmission using all our contributions discussed above [21]. The relay node will be work as mechanism of decode and forward [28-30].

This model in figure 6 is based on below figure 1 system model of two day relay assisted communication IoT approach.

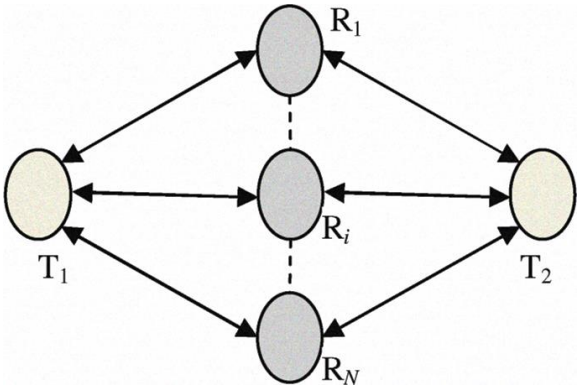

Figure 1: Two-way Relay-Assisted Transmission Model IoT

AWGN and fading channel:

At the first we will consider channel has just (AWGN) and later , we will consider fading and AWGN in the channel between transmitter and receiver .

4. RESULT

The objective of this contribution is to check the performance of proposed routing protocol under different network conditions such as mobility speed, packet size etc [22]. There are three routing methods simulated and compared such as AODV (single path), DAOMDV (as DAOMDV already out performed AOMDV) and proposed IOT-MMR routing protocol.

4.1 Varying Speed

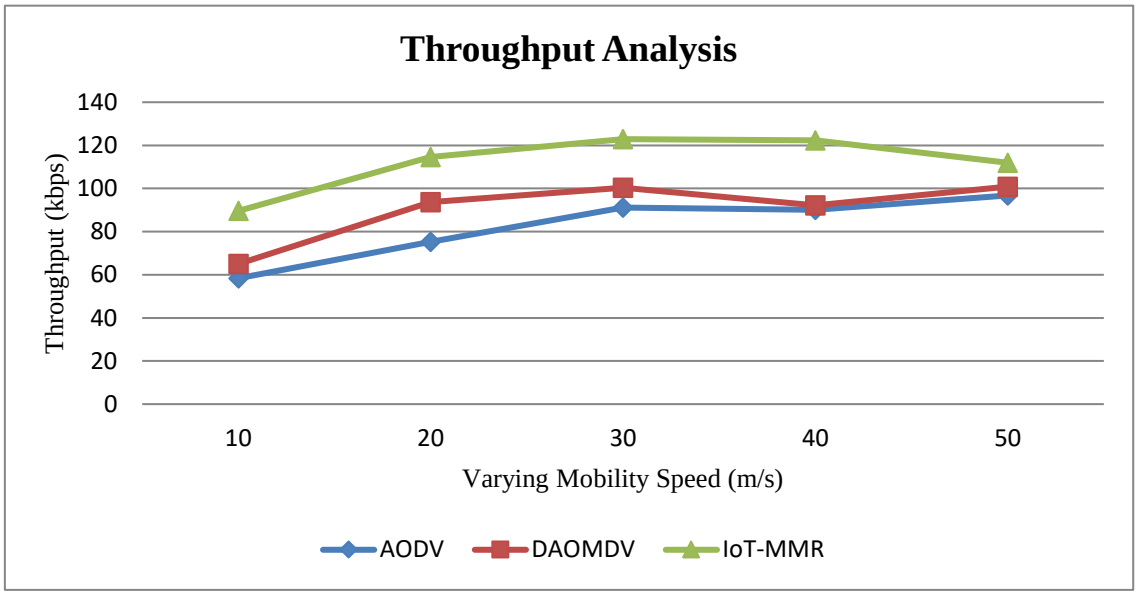

Figure 2. Throughput Performance Analysis for Mobility Speed Scenario

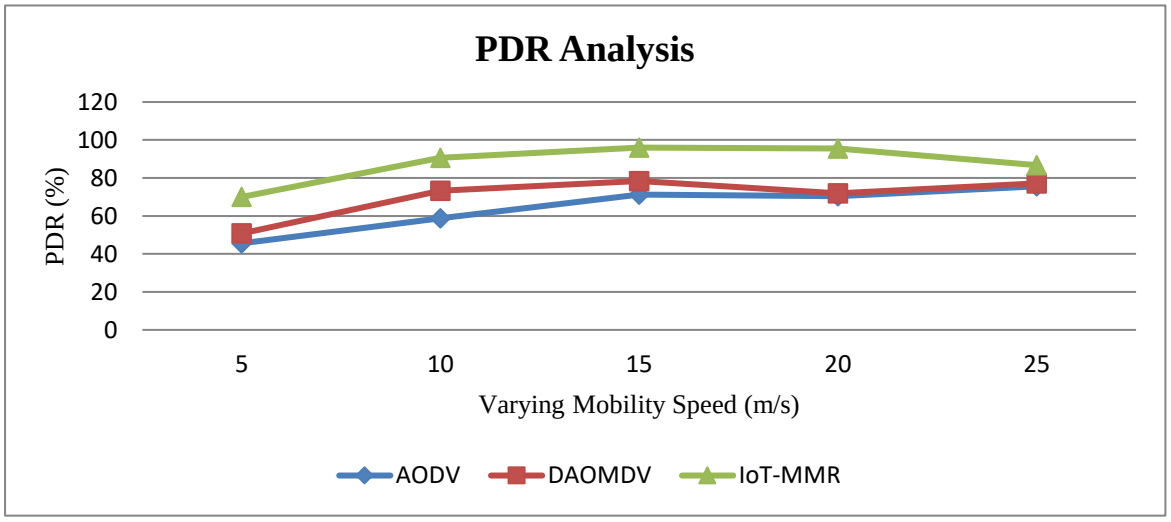

Figure 3. PDR Performance Analysis for Mobility Speed Scenario

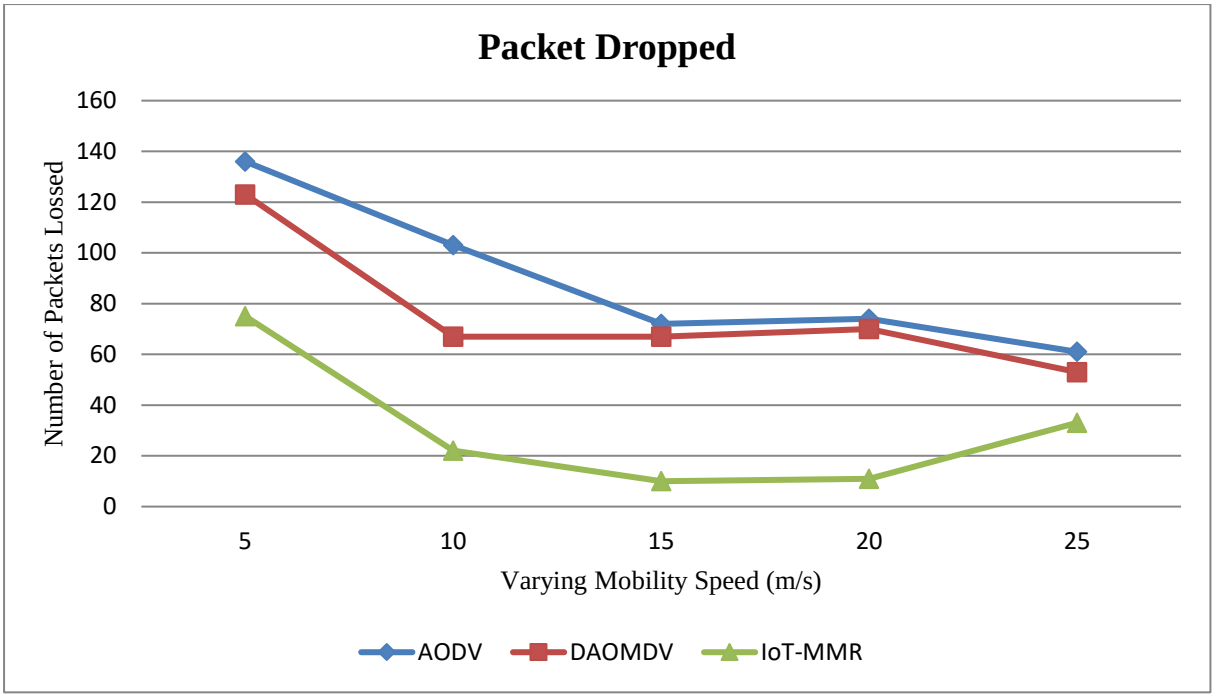

Figure 4. Packet Loss Performance Analysis for Mobility Speed Scenario

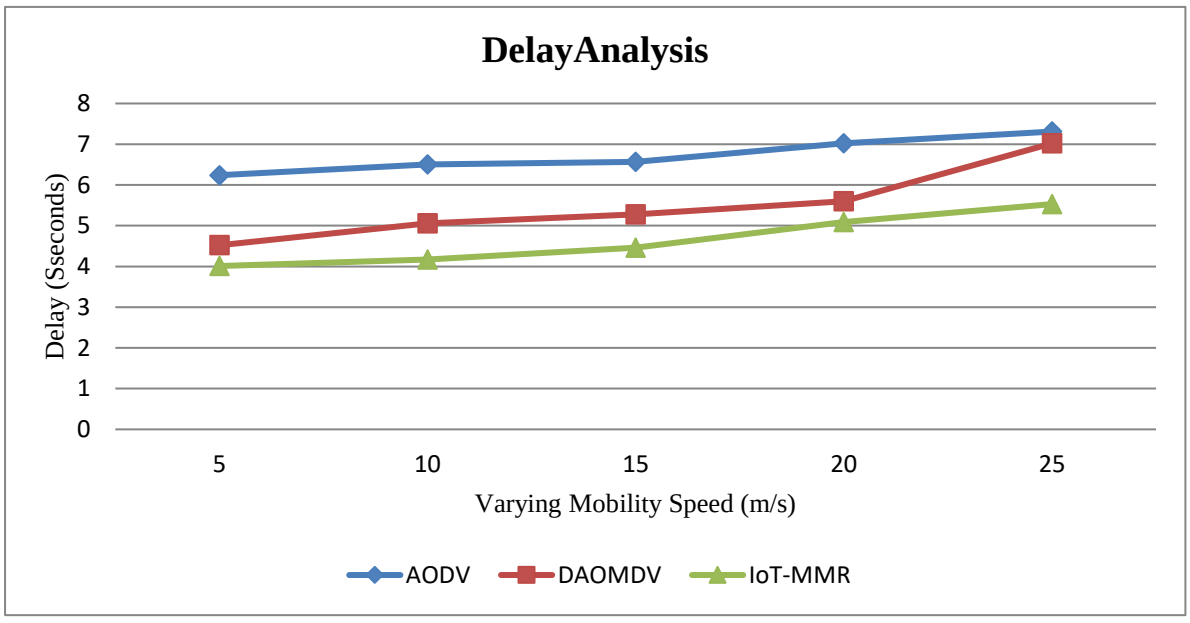

Figure 5. Delay Performance Analysis for Mobility Speed Scenario

Figures 2 to 3 are showing the comparative graphs for four QoS performance metrics such as throughput, PDR, packet loss and delay respectively. In this scenario we included the packet dropped performance metrics to check the total number of packets dropped with varying mobility speed shwn in figure.4. The results claiming that mobility speed does not have any impact on proposed routing protocol [23]. Performance is significantly improved as compared to existing multipath and single path routing protocols shown in figure.5.

4.2 Varying Packet Size

Figure 6 to 7 showing the simulation results for varying packet size for two multipath routing protocols DAOMDV and proposed IOT-MMR. The performance shows that IOT-MMR is achieved better performance as compared to existing method showing in figures.6.and 7.

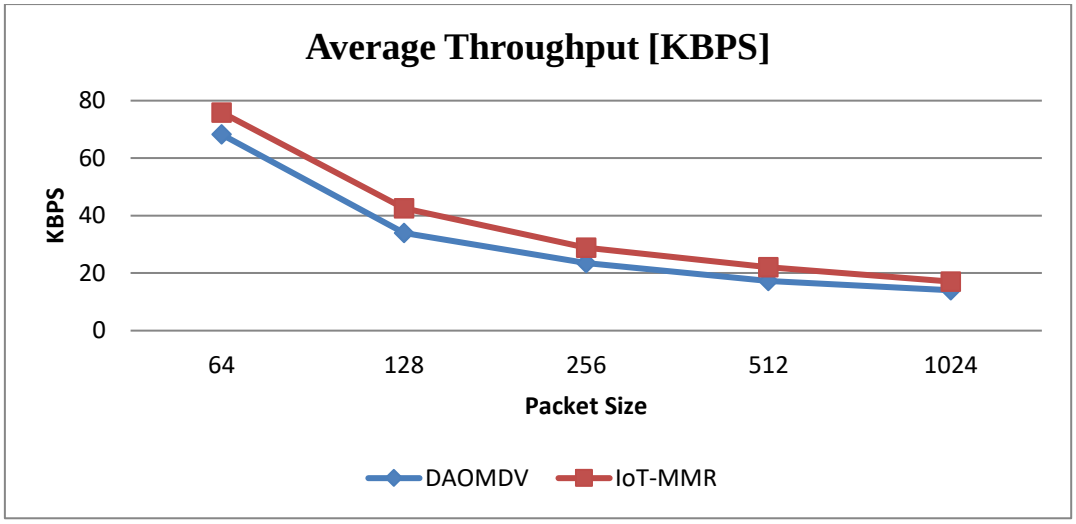

Figure 6. Throughput Performance Analysis for Packet Size Scenario

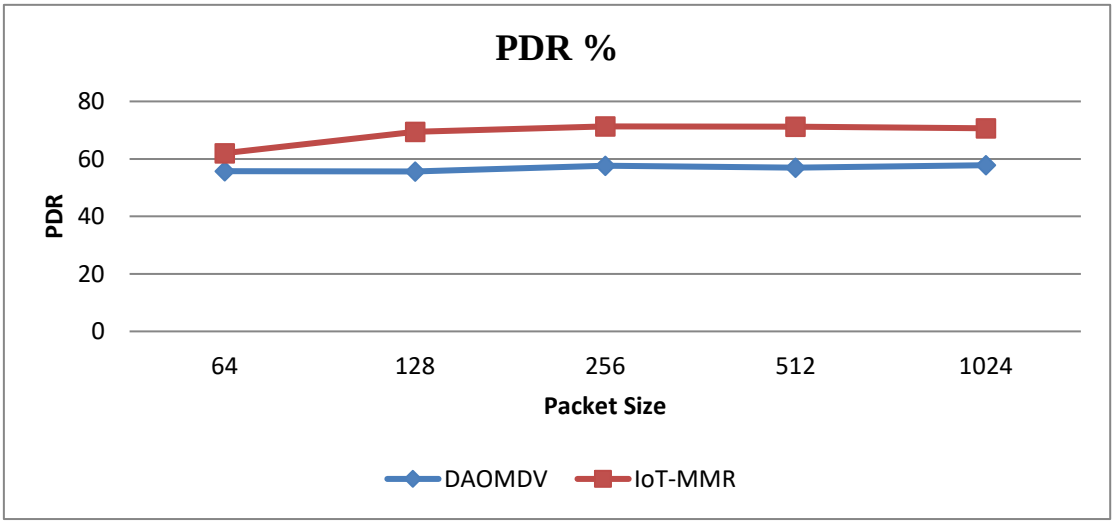

Figure 7. PDR Performance Analysis for Packet Size Scenario

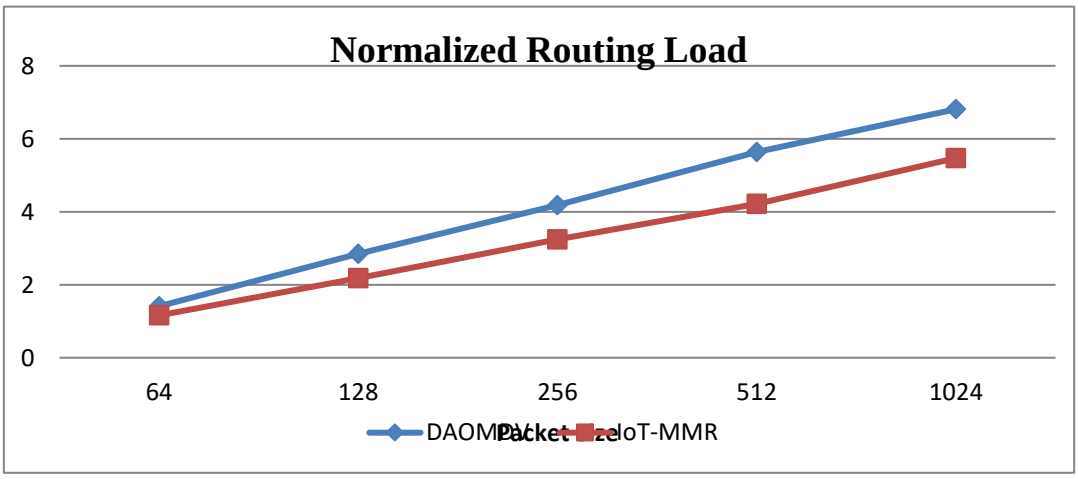

Figure 8. Normalized Routing Load Performance Analysis for Packet Size Scenario

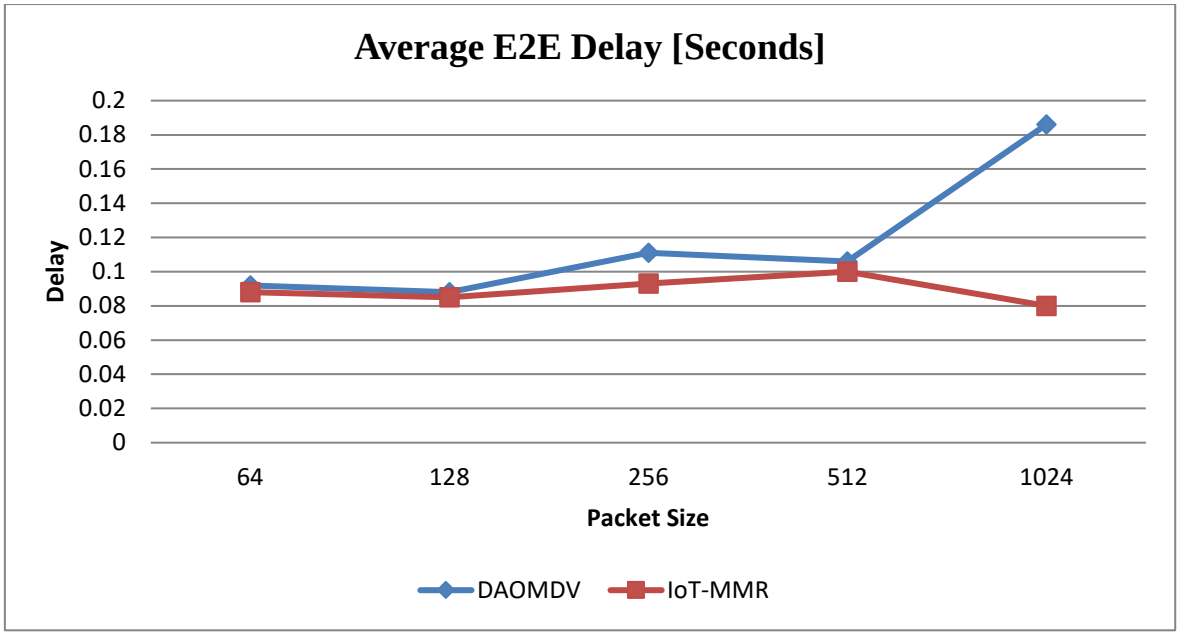

Figure 9. Delay Performance Analysis for Packet Size Scenario

5. CONCLUSSION

In conclusion, the results claiming in all three contributions that proposed multipath routing protocol is showing the significant improvement QoS efficiency for IoT-IOT-MANET with different network scenarios and conditions. The results are measured by considering the varying network conditions so that scalability and reliability should be achieved.

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