5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK. We have presented a protocol model designed to achieve assured delivery of information in a multi-hop nomadic wireless network. To mitigate a handicap of flood routing, the protocol includes a mechanism to restrict the retransmission of messages. The protocol accounts for the temporary separation of a node, or node segments, from other network members. Our continued research is devoted to methods which improve the protocol efficiency given the limitation of flood routing. In order to reduce the size of the buffer at each mobile host, a buffered message can be deleted after it is received by all the hosts. For each message a host receives, the host sends an acknowledgment to the sender of the message. Once acknowledgments from all hosts have reached the originator, the originator can direct the hosts to delete the message from the buffer [2]. To this end, we may have to broadcast and buffer acknowledgments also, which will increase the overhead. One of our objectives is to design an efficient acknowledgment policy that does not adversely increase the congestion and storage required at each host. Another option in deleting the buffered messages is to use timeouts, but this may not be suitable in critical applications where messages cannot be lost. Also the timeout period has to be chosen carefully (incorporating the mobility and link disconnections) so that the probability of message loss is very low. Some related research issues are: (1) deriving the necessary conditions, with respect to the host mobility pattern for our protocol to work; (2) identifying structures that are easy to maintain and are suitable for broadcasting; and (3) designing efficient routing schemes for unicasting messages.

We are investigating the efficiency and performance characteristics of survivable and adaptive network protocols with computer simulation techniques. Preliminary results will be reported on the evaluation of the algorithm in terms of message delay and acknowledgment overhead for different network sizes and routing restrictions. Our preliminary results indicate the viability of the message management protocol for collaborative computing in a dynamic computer network topology when the reliability of information is paramount.

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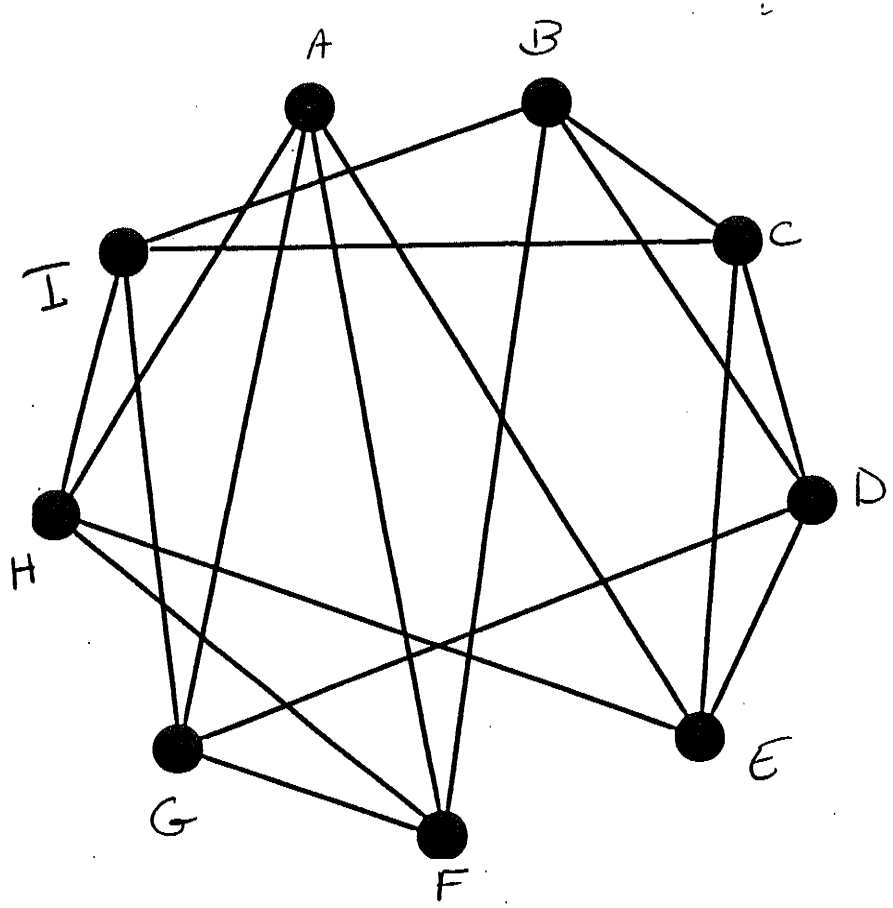

Fig 1

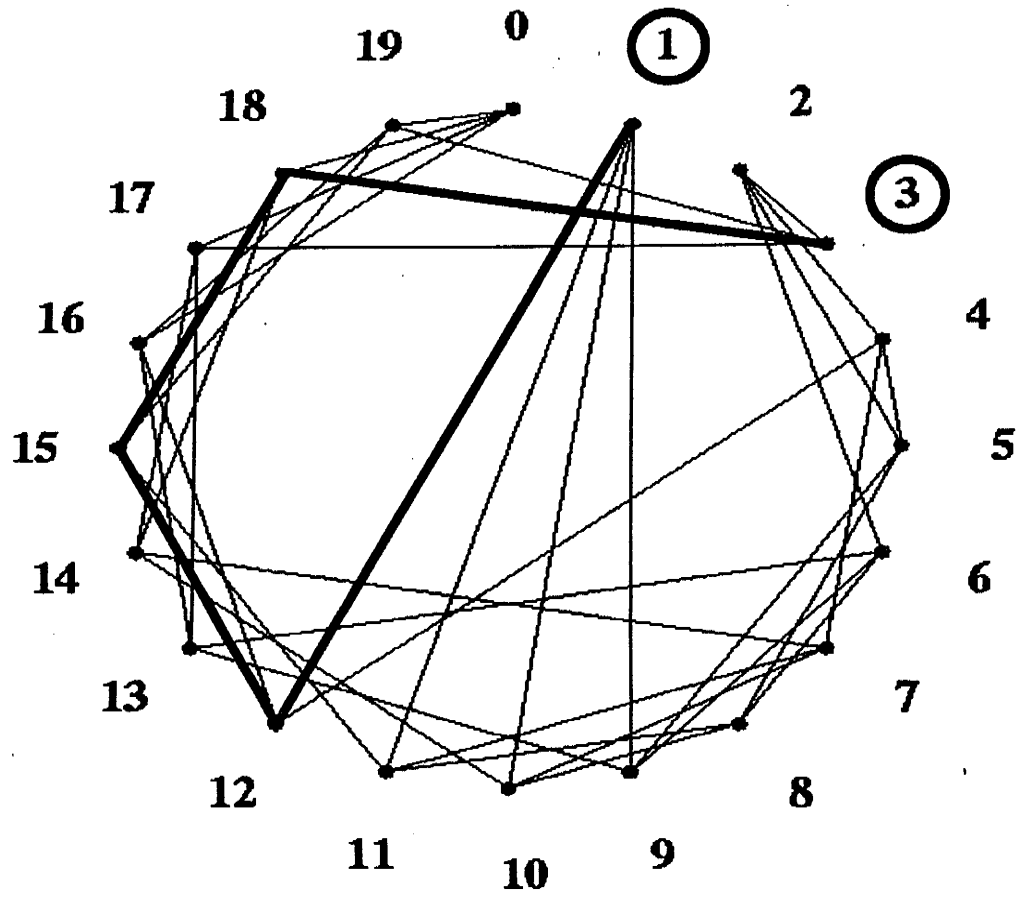

Fig 2

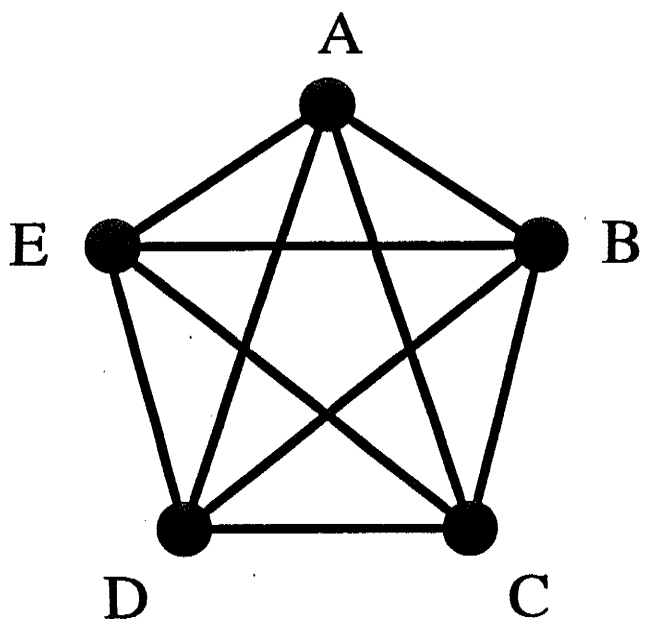

Fig 3A

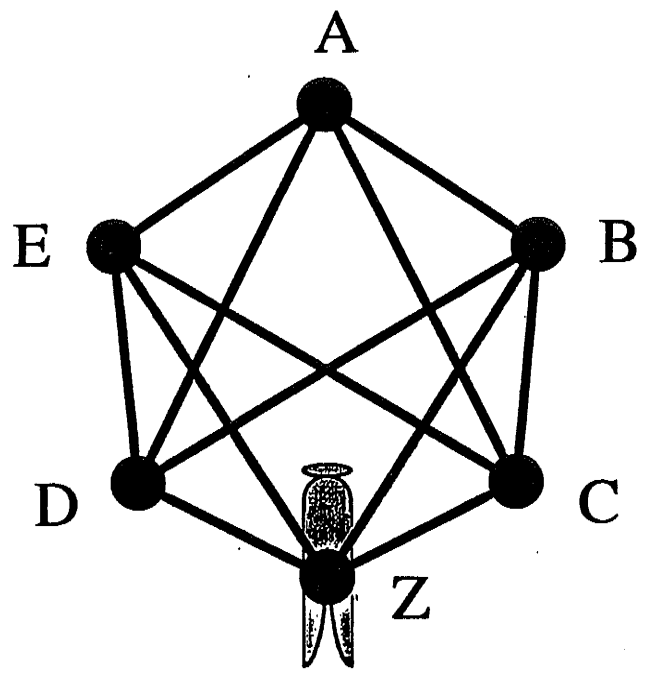

Fig 3B

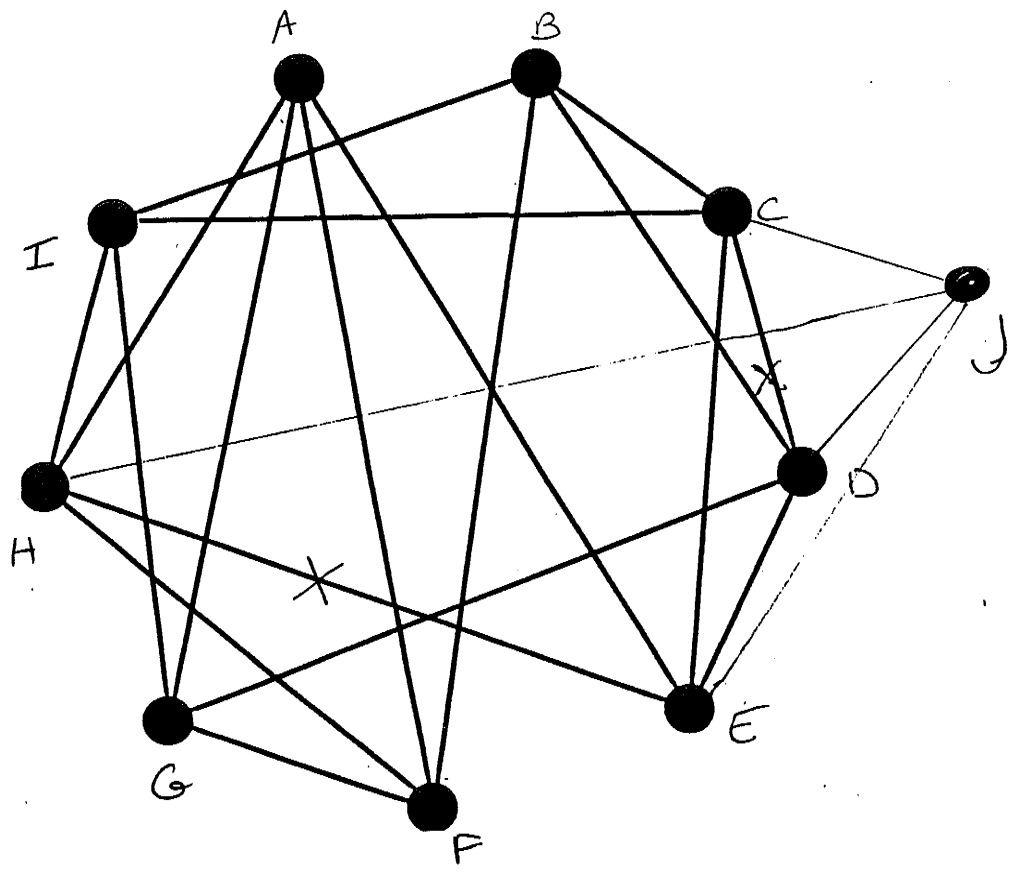

Fig 4A

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