

## Review on Efficient Requirements of Greedy, Face, and Combined Greedy-Face Routing

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### ABSTRACT:

Geographic routing is a routing principle that relies on geographic position information. There are mainly three geographic routing protocols are available, namely greedy routing, face routing and combined greedy face routing. Each and every routing protocol has its own nature. Depending on the nature the routing protocols forwarding the packets from one place to another place. This paper provides some basic concepts of these routing protocols.

### 1.INTRODUCTION:

Geographic routing requires that each node can determine its own location and that the source is aware of the location of the destination. With this information a message can be routed to the destination without knowledge of the network topology or a prior route discovery. This paper gives the brief introduction about the three geographic

routing. Namely Greedy routing, Face routing and combined greedy face routing. In this geographic routing intermediate nodes maintain a key role.

### 2.REQUIREMENTS:

#### 2.1 Greedy routing:

This routing is very easy when compare to other routings. In greedy routing, each node tries to forward the packet to its neighbouring node which is very closer to destination. In greedy forwarding method, the source sends the message to the very near neighbor node, now again that neighbor sends the destination position to his neighbor and the process continues so on until the destination could caught. The node that must be send the packet to its neighboring which is within the radius of that node. if no node is within the radius of the node then the packet is not delivered ,It means the information is

not propogating from one node to other node.The main disadvantage of greedy routing is if no other

node is within the range simply packet is lost. With this process sometimes dead end may occurs. it means no other neighbor is there to pass the message, but still the destination is not yet caught.To overcome the drawback one more routing was introduced.that is nothing but a face routing.

#### 2.2 FACE ROUTING:

In This face routing different faces are maintained. There are several different variants of face routing, which mainly differ in the decision about when and which face to traverse next. In traditional face routing, packets are relayed through a sequence of adjacent faces, which are intersected by the straight line from source  $s$  to destination  $d$ . Basically, there are two different strategies to traverse these intersected faces. One strategy is that face routing will change into the face which intersects with the line segment when it encounters an edge which intersects the source destination line  $sd$  at a qualifying intersection point  $i$ . There are, in general, two strategies. In the first strategy, face routing algorithms switch on the encounter of the first qualifying intersection point  $i$ . In this case, the face traversing rules need to be carefully selected between lefthand and right-hand rules. In the second strategy, face routing algorithms switch faces on the best qualifying intersection point after traversing the entire current face. The advantage of face routing is it must be provide delivery guaranteed. The drawback of face routing is it must be provide inefficient paths.

#### 2.3 COMBINED GREEDY-FACE ROUTING:

This routing is introduced to overcome the drawback of greedy and face routing. By using this routing scheme we can provide delivery guaranteed. Suppose one node want to send a packet to other node in this case this source node sometimes depends on intermediate nodes. By using the intermediate nodes packet transmission has been done efficiently from source to destination. Combined greedy face routing use both strategies of greedy and face

routing. When we use this routing scheme we may provide delivery guaranteed.

### 3.CONCLUSION:

In this paper mainly discuss the nature and benefits of three routing protocols namely greedy, face and combined greedy face routing. Some routing schemes have some drawbacks. To overcome these drawbacks other routing schemes were introduced. This geographic routing is a position based routing. When compared to topology based routing geographic routing has more benefits. This paper gives basic definition of three geographic routing.

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