

# Voting Routing in Accumulative Multi-Hop Networks

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**Abstract:** Most of the people uses the online communication which as the one source and the one destination. The source side the flare is get transferred from the one hub point where the flare is get received by the single consignee. This paper proposes that during the flare transmission the data gets loss from the transmutes to the consignee. To avoid this data loss routing method has been implemented. When the person using the online website to book the ticket at the same time multi members can logged into the same time. So the data which can traverse to each and every person at the time of traverse there is the data loss will occur and the data will not correctly send to the required target. The hub technique is used in which they can collect the data which can be send from the transmutes side. The data hub finds an alternate path flare which will reach the target person at the constant period of time.

**Keywords:** Flare, Consignee, OTP, Clattering, Network Animator Tool (NAM), Data Loss Routing.

## 1. Introduction

People are living in the digital world the data transfer can be occur through the wireless network. The wireless technique which can send the data through the air so there is no use of the transmitting agent like external devices. The data from the consignee part can directly reaches from the transmutes part without the loss of the data. Bu the number of usage get increases the data loss can be occurs at the every single node of transmission. This node is aligned in the transmutes and the target path. The hub routing system is implemented in the nodes of the transmutes and the consignee. The data is traverse from the medium to medium. The speed of the data traverse can be

determined by the frequency and the bandwidth of the flare. The flare strength can be increased and decreased by the movement of the rate of the flare. The hub point is allocated at each and every part of the flare medium. The medium can be determined by which the amount of data that can be properly sends it data effectively. The each online website as the particular security to maintain the once personal data with the standard section. The data can be monitored at the main server off the particular technical team. When he logged into the railway ticket booking the server has the particular id for the each and the every member to maintain their record in the cloud server. The data can be

Fetches easily by entering their login id. The person who can enter their log in id and directed to the ticket booking page. After entering the number of tickets they want to pay the cash. At the time of the cash payment the OTP is generated to each and the every member who going to book the ticket. During the time period when multiple members are booking the ticket for each and the every member the password gets generated. The data clatter will occur the password will not meet the required target person. The data will gets loss in the sever itself. To avoid this data loss this system is gets implemented at the time of clattering. The hub which collect the data from the transmutes path and the data gets allocated in the consignee but due to the data gridlock it does not finds the way to reach the target hub finds the alternate way to the target by the routing mechanism. The target can varied from the large distance and it can be meet the data path with the help of the frequency bandwidth. The data can be allocated in the server and it reaches the consignee without any loss of the data with the help of the routing mechanism. The flare strength can be remains constant.

## 2. Literature Survey

D. Aguayo et. al., proposed about the data which is get loss at the consignee part is the main drawbacks of the system. The data allocation can be maintained in the server at the each and the every node of the flare transmission. At the time of data gridlock the flare can be loss due to the high amount of data get propagated from the one point to the other point. The data can be moved from the end to end user. Due to the large amount of flare gridlock in the particular are the information cannot reach the target person. The data can be divided into some part which is allocated in the hub. They uses the cap host system to be

implemented in the data clustering. The clustering the data can be takes place in the hub part where as the data traverse can be moves from the place to other place. This model can find an alternate way to the data allocating. The things in the world can be changed where as the data cannot be stole by anybody the data loss can be occur. The data can be moves from the one end to the other end in the prospective medium. During the period of gridlock the data loss can be took place in the wider range. The cap host system can finds an alternate way to the data to be reach the particular person [1].

I. Akyildiz et., al., proposed the online when the particular thing is to happen we need the data. The data can be carries the need of the other end based of the amount of data they carrying the process gets took place. The process can be forbidden by the abroad countries they can find the way to share the data to the target medium without the change of the data and the loss of data. The data can be allocated in the database. Each and every period of time the data can be passed into the consignee part without the delay. The bidirectional way of finding the data in the limited part of the section which can send the data to the required person. The data loss can be neglected in the routing mechanism. The two way operating system is used in the data partition. The fetching of the data can be done in the hub. Here we are implementing the multiple hub technical system in the input and the output path system [2].

M. Alicherry et., al., proposed the convolution hub system used in the process to facility the data roaming in the inner and the outer layer of the flare path. The pulse can be generated in the form of wave from. They can monitor the data which can be allocated in the particular time period and the allocated data are within the loop of concept. The data ragging can be prevented in the each and every sets of hub mounting. The data hub can be monitored the flare in the area.

When the data which not gets the target path it can produces the flare in the form of error. From this they can understand the flare is not reaching the target. After knowing the hub is get verified in the section of routing. They can store the data which would get diverted at the time of the data clatter. The analyzed stored data can be move to the required path [3].

M. Allman et., al., proposed mainly concentrates on the data hub At the time of data gridlock the flare can be loss due to the high amount of data get propagated from the one point to the other point. The data can be moved from the end to end user. Due to the large amount of flare gridlock in the particular are the information cannot reach the target person. The data can be divided into some part which is allocated in the hub. They uses the cap host system to be implemented in the data clustering. The clustering the data can be takes place in the hub part where as the data traverse can be moves from the place to other place. This model can find an alternate way to the data allocating. From this they can understand the flare is not reaching the target. After knowing the hub is get verified in the section of routing. They can store the data which would get diverted at the time of the data clatter. The process can be forbidden by the abroad countries they can find the way to share the data to the target medium without the change of the data and the loss of data [4].

V. Paxson et., al., proposed the wireless network has been implemented to propagates the data form one system to other system. The data routing can be took place in the data traverse system in which the allocation of the system can be made at the each and then every section of the data gridlock. The data which can be send to the many other people which can be accessed from the same server. The data clattering may occur. The occurrence of the data clatter is due to the system which cannot

properly find it partner. The data gets gathered with one another so it cant able to separate the data from the each section. The section can be aligned at the foremost processing step. The data collaboration can also be made at the flare path. The hub mechanism is took place with single transmutes and consignee. For multiple nodes single hub system can able to manage the system configuration which can send the data correctly [5].

H. Balakrishman et., al., proposed the matlab for the neural system is get implemented in the processing mechanism where the data gets allocated in the various part of section. The path can be identified at each and every stages of the flare reputing. The data can be managed in the allocation path. NP-HOT mechanism has implemented at the node and the hub part of the section. The hub can maintain the information which can stores the data with sufficient amount of memory space. The data can be grouped as the cluster. The clustering of the data can be portioned into several sections. After the portioned the address has been mentioned in the set to whom the data is to be received. With the help of the data allocating in the set the information can reaches the target [6].

S. Avallone et., al., proposed IOT is implemented in the flare data interference, The data can be reached the specified person and the data loss should be avoided for this multi hub and IOT has been implemented n the system. The system has the continuous allocation of hub in which the data can be allocated at the regular interval of time period. The data section can be set up in the domain of IOT. The data loss occurs it can be updated in the cloud then the information is get sent to the server the data is not yet received till now. So that they can checks the hub whether the information are get stored in the hub mechanism. After the allocation of the data it is get sent to the target

where the data is get add up with the new line data [7].

V. Angelakis et., al., proposed system can implemented in the every system which can gets the data from the allocated path setup. The data can be roaming in the each and every parts of the given time. For the safety measurements of data a new system has been implemented which is the monitoring of rout system. They can periodically checks the data from the end to end user. Here the data sharing is highly confidential. To avoid these sorts of data losing from the server this system gets implemented it finds separate way. The data routing can be took place in the data traverse system in which the allocation of the system can be made at the each and then every section of the data gridlock. The data which can be send to the many other people which can be accessed from the same server. The data clattering may occur. The occurrence of the data clatter is due to the system which cannot properly finds it partner. The data gets gathered with one another so it can't able to separate the data from the each section [8].

M. Mandjes et., al., proposed system is get implemented to avoid the data clattering The hub can maintain the information which can stores the data with sufficient amount of memory space. The data can be grouped as the cluster. The clustering of the data can be portioned into several sections. The data loss occurs it can be updated in the cloud then the information is get sent to the server the data is not yet received till now. So that they can checks the hub whether the information are get stored in the hub mechanism. By daily data terrifying the system finds the new way to assign the data to be monitored in the step to step consideration [9].

B. Bhargava et., al., proposed shows that the data clattering in which the data can be grouped in the form cluster. The data gets allocated in

the multi hub concept. Because the data which is get travelled from the transmutes it does not reaches the consignee part. This is mainly due to the data clattering system. This can be implemented in the mechanism of wireless data consignee. This can be implemented by the use of the algorithm of network theory. The data that can be traveled from the point to point over a long distance. Data clattering will occur due to the speed of flare travelling and their rate of losing the data periodically. This sort of operation can be implemented in the network algorithm to find the prospective way of finding the data in the gridlock. Due to which is get travelled from the transmutes it does not reaches the consignee part. This is mainly due to the data clattering system. The flare strength can be increased by the bandwidth of the data flare [10].

### **3. Proposed Method of Routing in Accumulative Multi-Skitter Networks**

The current paper mainly says about the due to data gridlock the flare gets lost and the data did not receive the target person. The data can be traverse from the sender to the consignee part. The data allocation can be done in the hub system. The data which is get diverge are redirected to the hub system which is located at the each consignee and the transmutes path. After the flare clearance the data gets released to the target medium. Otherwise the data can be finds a separate way to reach the recover section. This process can takes with in a period of time which can saves the time. By this hub mechanism the data loss can be avoided during the data clattering.

### **4. Result**

The following figures gave a comparison view of the flare travelling direction with indication points with help of the X-graph tool by



inputting a data file that out results a throughput with the change of consignee directional path. The network mode and the flare transfer can be pre-programmed and demonstrated by using Network Animator (NAM) tool.

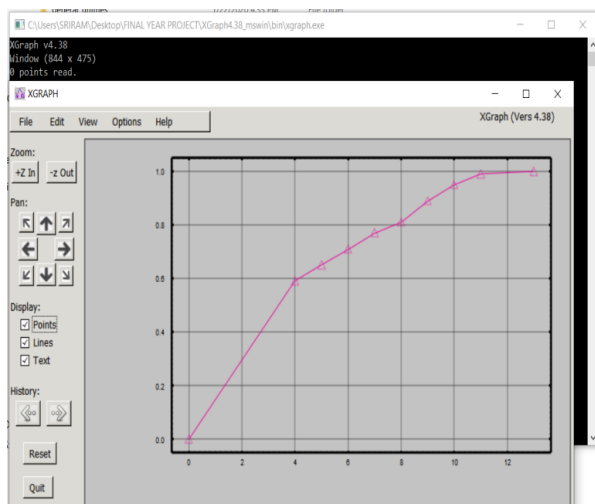


Figure 1: Outcome of the data

Figure 1 is the outcome of the data where the triangular points indicates the directional path. Figure 2 is the outcome for the throughput which results a change in the directional path of the flare in between different consignees.

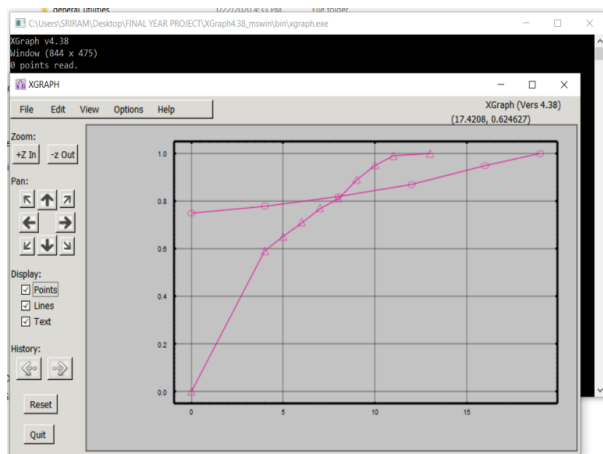


Figure 2: Outcome of the throughput

The above figures are just partial outcomes for the proposed system. Further development can

results out better outputs that satisfy the proposed systems functionalities and features.

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