

# Load Balancing in Wireless Networks using Statistic-Based Routing

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## What is Statistic-Based Routing?

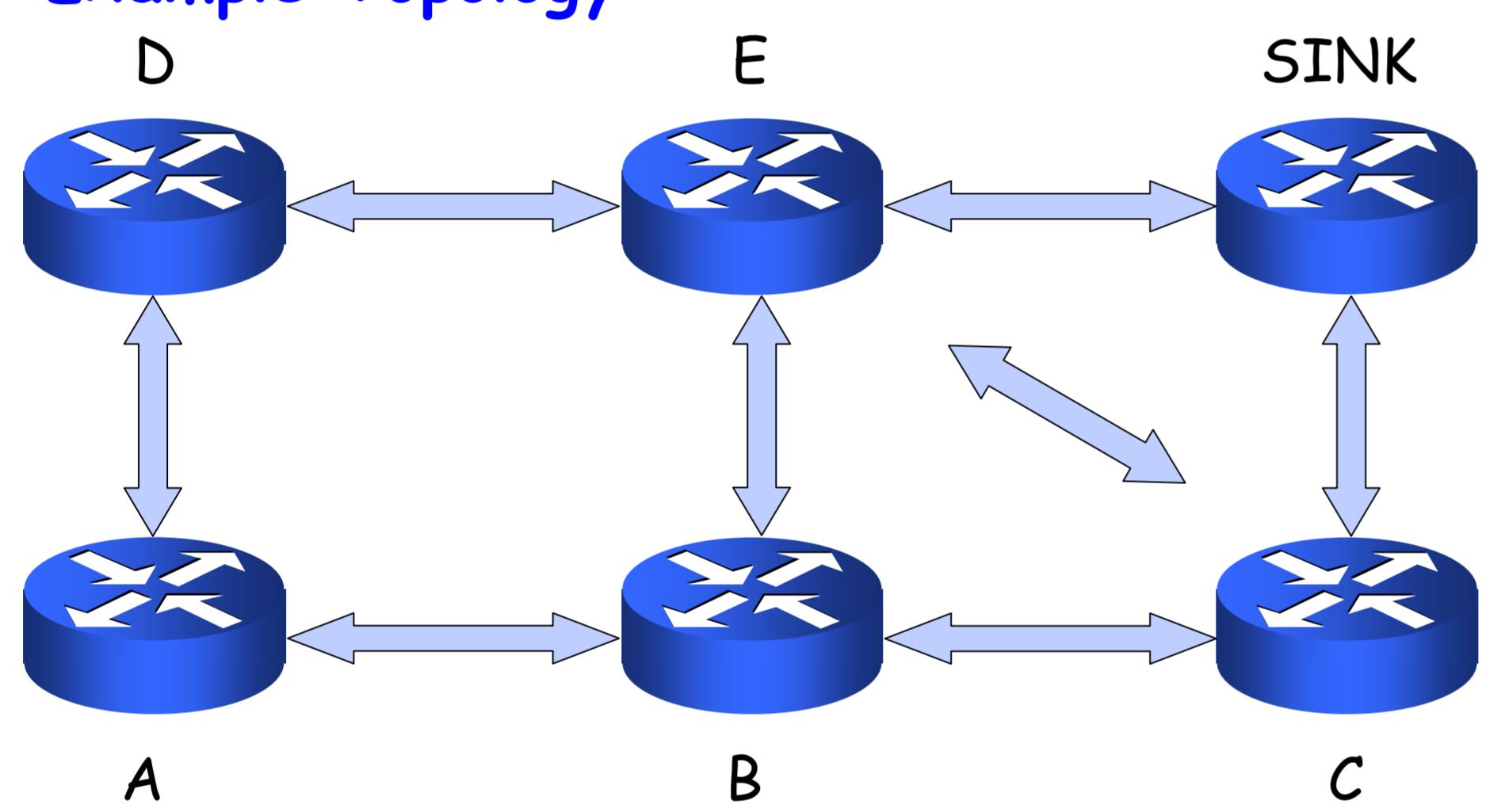
- Hello messages are periodically transmitted by each node
- Each node increases a routing value that represents the end-to-end quality after receiving a new hello message
- The routing values are decreased periodically
- New hello messages are only forwarded if received by the best neighbor
- The node with the highest routing entry value to the destination is chosen as next hop

## Routing Characteristics

	End-To-End Routes	Load-Balancing	Mobility	Multipath	Complexity	Memory	Comp. Power
<b>SBR</b>	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>OLSR</b>	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
<b>AODV</b>	+	-	0	-	+	0	O
<b>GBR</b>	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
<b>MCFA</b>	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

## Routing Table

### Example Topology



Node B	Number of Received New Hello Messages				
Originators	A	C	D	E	SINK
A	20	-	-	-	-
C	-	20	-	-	-
D	12	-	-	7	-
E	-	-	-	18	-
SINK	-	8	-	12	-

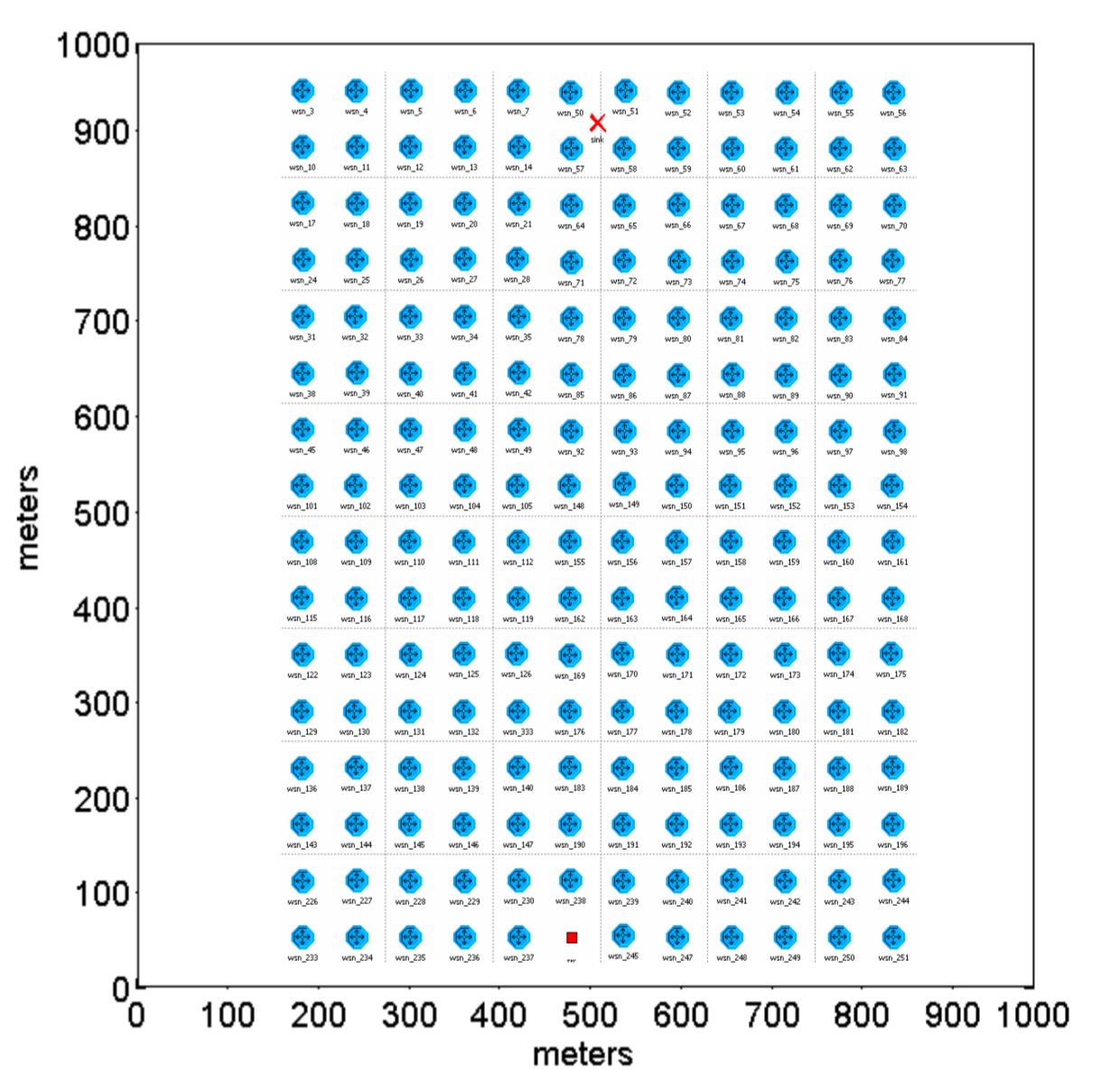
- Empty column
- Empty row
- Entry on diagonal
- More than one entry in a row

- No neighbor
- Unreachable
- Direct Neighbor
- Multiple Paths

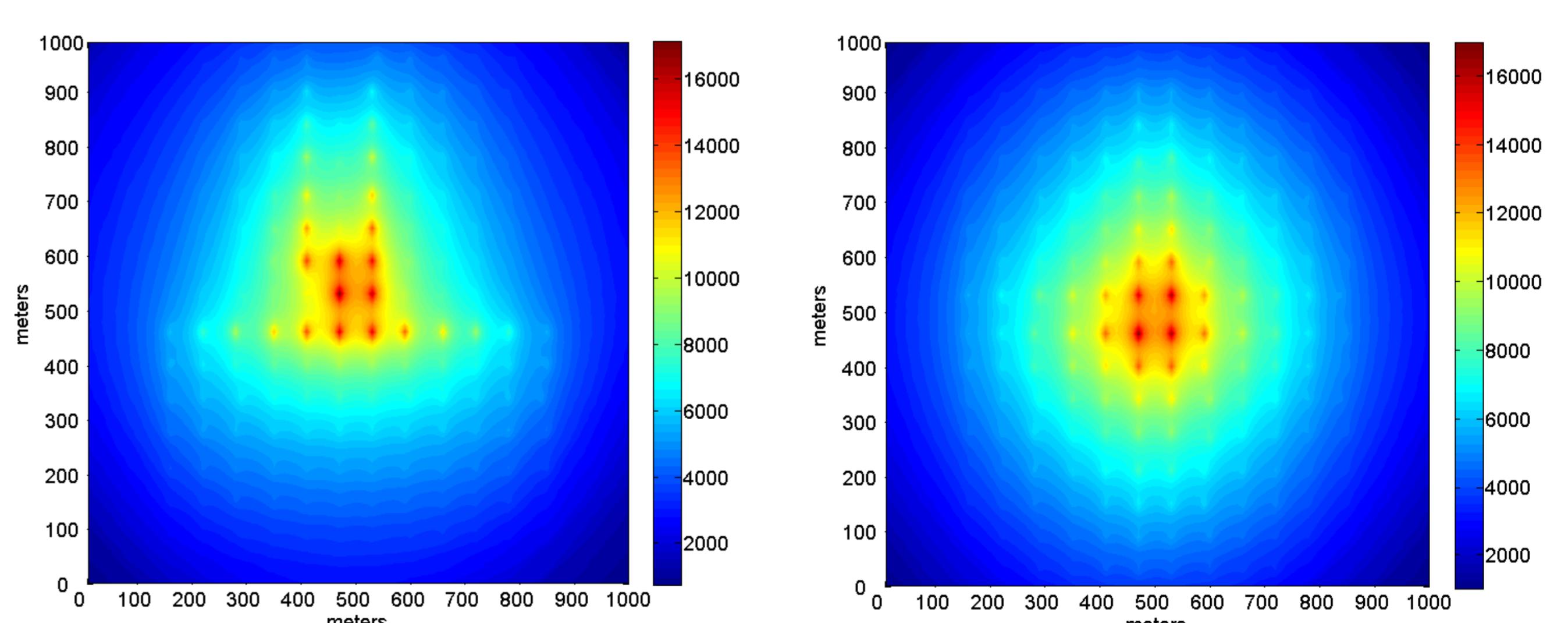
Load-balancing can be achieved by delaying the forwarding of hello messages to manipulate the increase and decrease of the routing entry values in the table.

### Load balancing Metrics:

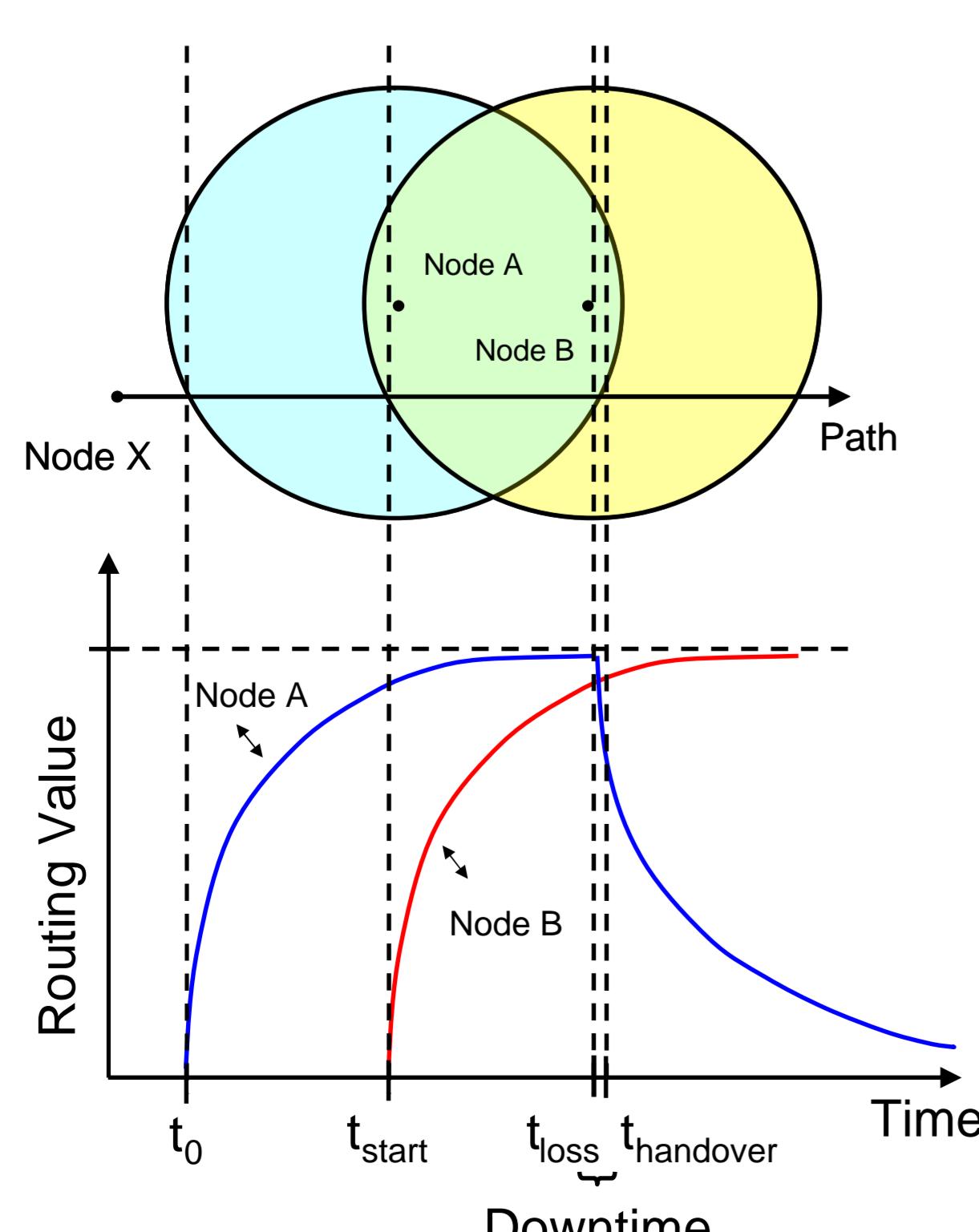
- End-to-end delay
- Forwarded traffic
- Utilization of the air interface
- Routing entry value ratio
- Overheard traffic
- Forwarded traffic / overheard traffic ratio
- Self regulating



### Center Traffic Scenario:

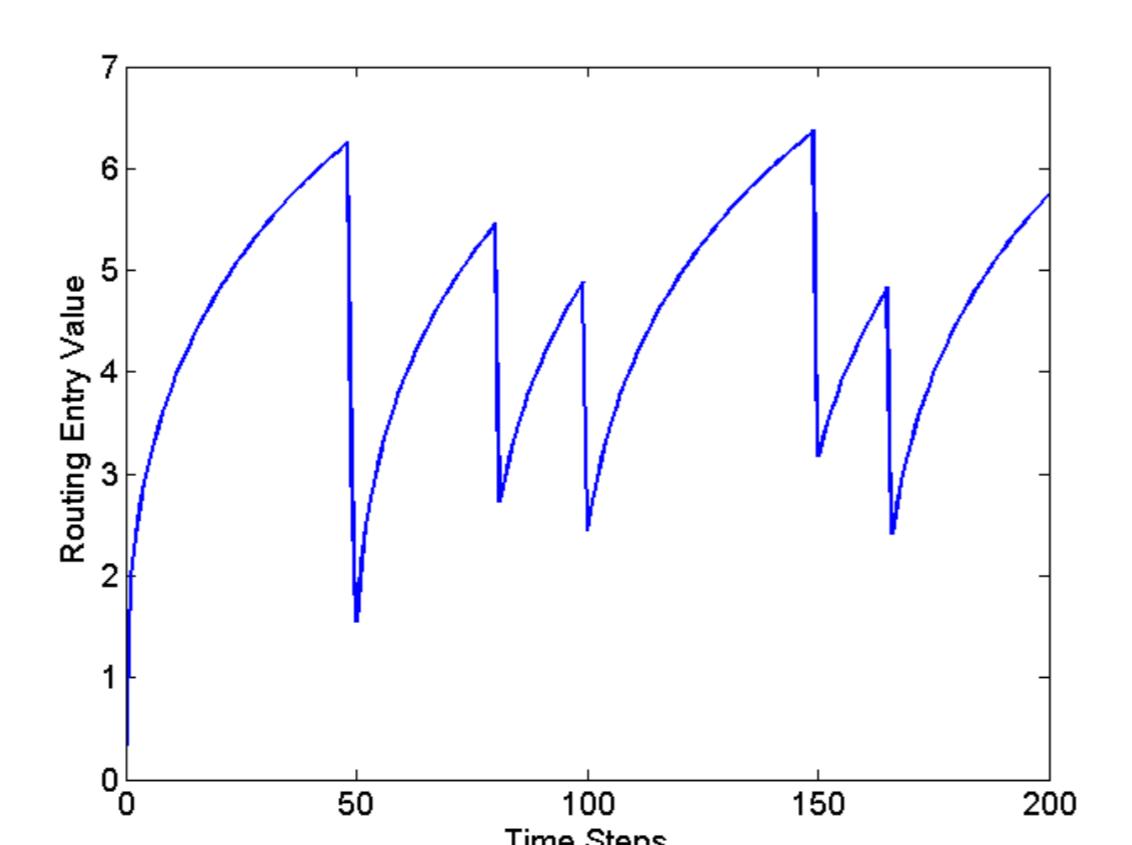


## Handover Example



## Routing Entry Functions

- Used to increase/decrease the routing table entries
- Affect the reaction time of the protocol



### Straight Traffic Scenario:

