CHAPTER – VII

CONCLUSION

We have proposed the trust model for information sharing in University departments using frMANET with fixed and random movement based on subjective logic and peer’s collaborations including collaboration in routing and service providing. We observed that for our simulation trace most of the nodes helped in routing but not collaborative in service providing. Upto first global trust computation, our scheme gives 50-70% packet delivery ratio, same as if trust based computation is not applied or trust computation is affected by ballot stuffing or bad mouthing. After applying second global trust computation, the packet delivery ratio increases. And once our scheme has been applied iteratively, after 4 iterations packet delivery ratio is increased to 90%, the effect of ballot stuffing and bad mouthing is neutralized. RSA based digital signature with 16 bits is light in arithmetic. Key generation is done offline so no overhead on node while communicating and computing trust. The trust convergence time is low, message overheads are less, and trust value retrieval is easy. The trust computation scheme is based on subjective logic operators that do not put computational overhead on the node. The scheme provides the foundation for designing trust enabled applications where fixed and random movements are considered.