



REVIEW ON SECURITY IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK USING TCP/IP BASED TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: The rapid growth of Internet has made communication an integrated and highly important factor of computing. In today's society with the development of mobile devices it has become important to stay online all the time.

Wireless sensor networks sometimes called wireless sensor and actuator networks (WSAN),[1][2] are spatially distributed autonomous sensors to monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, pressure, etc. and to cooperatively pass their data through the network to a main location. The more modern networks are bi-directional, also enabling control of sensor activity. The advent of wireless sensor network has given birth to new kinds of routing algorithms and new security threats.

Keywords: Wireless sensor Network, Hacker, TCP/IP, PORT, SOCKET, CRYPTOGRAPHY.

[1] Introduction

Wireless network is any type of computer network that uses wireless data/information connections for connecting network nodes.

Wireless local area network technology are widely deployed and used in organisations today. Using radio frequency (RF) technology, wireless LANs transmit and receive data over the air, minimising the need for wired connections. Thus, wireless LANs combine data connectivity with user mobility. Wireless networking is a method by which homes, telecommunications networks & enterprise installations avoid costly process of introducing cables into a building, or as a connection between various equipment locations. Wireless telecommunications networks are generally implemented & administered using radio communication. This implementation takes place at physical level of OSI model network structure.

Examples of wireless networks include cell phone networks, Wi-Fi local networks & terrestrial microwave networks.

Various wireless network systems

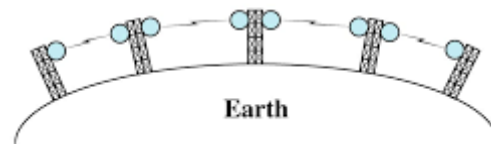
1. Terrestrial microwave :- Terrestrial microwave communication uses Earth-based transmitters & receivers resembling satellite dishes. Terrestrial microwaves are in low-gigahertz range, which limits



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all communications to line-of-sight. Relay stations are spaced approximately 48 km apart.

Terrestrial Microwave



2. Cellular & PCS systems use several radio communications technologies. systems divide region covered into multiple geographic areas. Each area has a low-power transmitter or radio relay antenna device to relay calls from one area to next area.

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