A. Comparison between Black hole Attack and Grey hole Attack

- Black hole attack disturbs the routing protocol by deceiving other nodes about the routing information. A black hole node works in the following scheme: once receiving RREQ and RREP messages, the attacker replies RREP messages directly and claims that it is the destination node. The source node is likely to receive a pseudo-RREP from the attacker before the real RREP returns. On the other hand grey hole does not drop all data packets but just part of packets. We define the Grey Magnitude as the percentage of the packets which are maliciously dropped by an attacker.

- Black hole attack is easily detected whereas Grey hole attack is difficult to detected.

- Traffic is problem came in black hole attack as well as grey hole attack because both are held where network is non stative in nature.

- Both are DOS attacks which are found in wired-wireless networks. A grey hole is grey magnitude of 60% will drop a data packet with a probability of 60% and a classical black hole has a grey magnitude of 100%.

III. PREVENTION METHOD

MPLS networks are becoming closer towards wide-spread deployment so security issues become a vital concern. Selective forwarding attack is one of the harmful attacks against wireless networks and can affect the whole sensor network communication. The variety of defence approaches against selective forwarding attack is overwhelming. Both centralized and distributed schemes have pros and cons. Although prevention is a good approach but the malicious node still exist in the network and some other countermeasures must be taken to detect and remove them from network. On the other hand detection of malicious node scheme must be intelligent enough so that they can distinguish between packet dropping by malicious node and other reasons like congestion, network failure, buffer full and bad radio conductions.

IV. NEED OF THE PROPOSED WORK

Though many models were proposed, MPLS is still vulnerable to different kinds of DOS attacks. There is no one such robust model that can protect MPLS completely from these attacks. Different techniques are to be used to keep the network secured. We need both preventive and detective methods deployed in the network. The MAC layer needs to have a stronger authentication and encryption protocols. The network layer is to be protected by multiple techniques and not just one. Certificate based scheme depends on PKI system. Intelligent honey pots fails to detect grey hole attacks.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, algorithm does not send out extra control packets so that Routing Packet. There is no need to watch all neighbour's behaviour. Only the next hop in the route path should be observed. As a result, the system performance waste on detection algorithm is lowered. Distributed anomaly based IDS system is more complex that requires cross layer interaction to decide an attack and its distributed nature can have more threat points in the network. Cache based defensive technique burden the routers with the overhead of maintenance of per flow state information. Hence a system requires regular monitoring using honey pots and distributed IDS to detect attacks and also secure the network from attacks by using stronger protocols in Certificate based scheme.

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