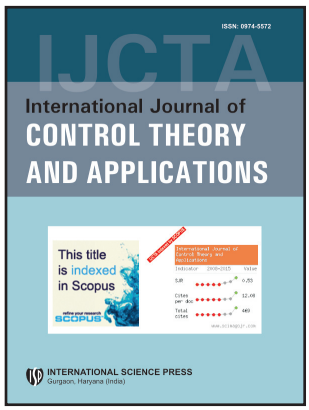

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Enhanced Virtual Routers to Minimize Packet Loss in Buffer Due to Power Loss

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Abstract: The growing popularity of the World Wide Web has led to the service of sharing Multimedia data like Audio and video information. Multimedia messages have the enormous no of packets to forward from one source to another destination. Whenever the packets moving from source to destination in the network, there are no of nodes are forwarding the messages OR packets between source and destination. Here buffer plays vital role in each node to store and forward the packets without discarding. This paper focused on buffer enhancement in the field of heat dissipation.

1. INTRODUCTION

In wire and wireless configuration the collection of immobile and mobile nodes are communicating with each other. During their communication Packets were moving nodes to nodes. First, Packets are standing in buffer and then enter to the nodes for Processing. Buffer size is also one of the criteria to improve the Quality of service; hence the size of the buffer is manageable. (1) In the manageable buffer size less no of packets were stand in the queue, rest of the emerging packets were discarded (2) If buffer circuitry operations are long time heat dissipates and packet may discard here. Because of this two criteria, The amount of packet discarding is increased; In the result, the upstream nodes always receive the negative acknowledgement from the downstream nodes, it creates heavy traffic like congestion and collision in the network. Our main goal is to avoid the discarding large no of packets due to heat Dissipation of the buffer.

To implement this service we propose a dynamic architecture to enhance intra aspects quality of service in the buffer. Here the heat dissipation ratio is identified according to the buffer size and incoming no of packets are channelized. In the proposal we have to prepare efficient buffer size, hence to reduce explicitly traffic statics and to increase the user beneficial and the network revenue concurrently. This paper deals with hardware Technique of buffer and this would be enhancing the periodic performance of the network.

Enhanced Virtual Routers maximizes throughput on requirement. EnVR ability to provide high performance with half the buffer size of a common router, since it can yield minimum heat energy which reduces packet loss

Each Router architecture, buffers are basic and important instrument in the overall operation of the network. As the Buffer plays vital role to forward from node to node power consuming is high for down Stream and up Stream leakage power. These power consumption dynamic changes may cause as packet flow throughput decreases. In some cases it is observed that standing a packet in a buffer for long nano seconds consumes large energy than transmitting the packet

.When Routers Plays a role it dominates buffer Size. Concurrently buffer design plays a sensitive role in reaching high performance and energy efficient in internetwork connection.. This paper deals with hardware Technique of buffer architecture in router.

Router region and power consumption are dominated by the inter network connections. Concentration focused on multi-core designing. So as to minimize communication total frequency and power has become comparable to total VLSI logic . Researchers have proposed sophisticated router architectures (1) performance enhancements (2) fault-tolerant mechanisms (3) Area-constrained methodologies, (4) minimizing delay (5) power-efficient and thermal-aware designs is also a important design to deliver less packet loss ratio.

2. ROLE OF REAL LARGE BUFFERS

Decreasing the buffer size is not only the goal to minimize power consumption because there is the relationship between network basic performance and buffer QOS resources. Router Buffer size (Z) and packet managing mechanism (M)

Z = M are directly linked to the flow control policy and QOS designed already by the network; Error control and flow control, affects network performance and resource or bandwidth utilization. In order to enhance forwarding policy Queuing mechanism are used to sizing buffers so as to avoid them from overflowing or discarding and losing packets.

When flows are as synchronized, the effect of large buffers are a single TCP flow, which has fragments of experiences packet drop probability p, attains a throughput

$$YpR = X\sqrt{HTTp}\ pkt/s$$

If buffer size is kept fixed, then the maximum queuing delay tends to zero.

There are kinds of traffic patterns are used in buffer storage. Leaky bucket concept etc .Here audio and video packets are standing in the queue according to the priority of the packet which is present in TCP Fragment. Mostly Live information Packets are video and audio has high priority in the network and document or text present in Low Priority. Since buffer size of each nodes construction based on time decisions, and dynamically changed the traffic patterns is also dynamically changed. But in some cases the buffer controller may unknowingly affect the efficiency of downstream and upstream of the network. The following diagram shows the EnVR field in buffer.

Figure (1) shows the basic functioning of network in the broadband communication. There buffer is kept in between each nodes. During upstream and downstream, enormous no of packets are moving from source to destination Figure (2) packet forwarding is the important mechanism the packet processing unit. Packet processing unit and its function. downstream, enormous no of packets are moving from source to destination Figure (2) packet forwarding is the important mechanism in the packet processing unit. Packet processing unit and its function.

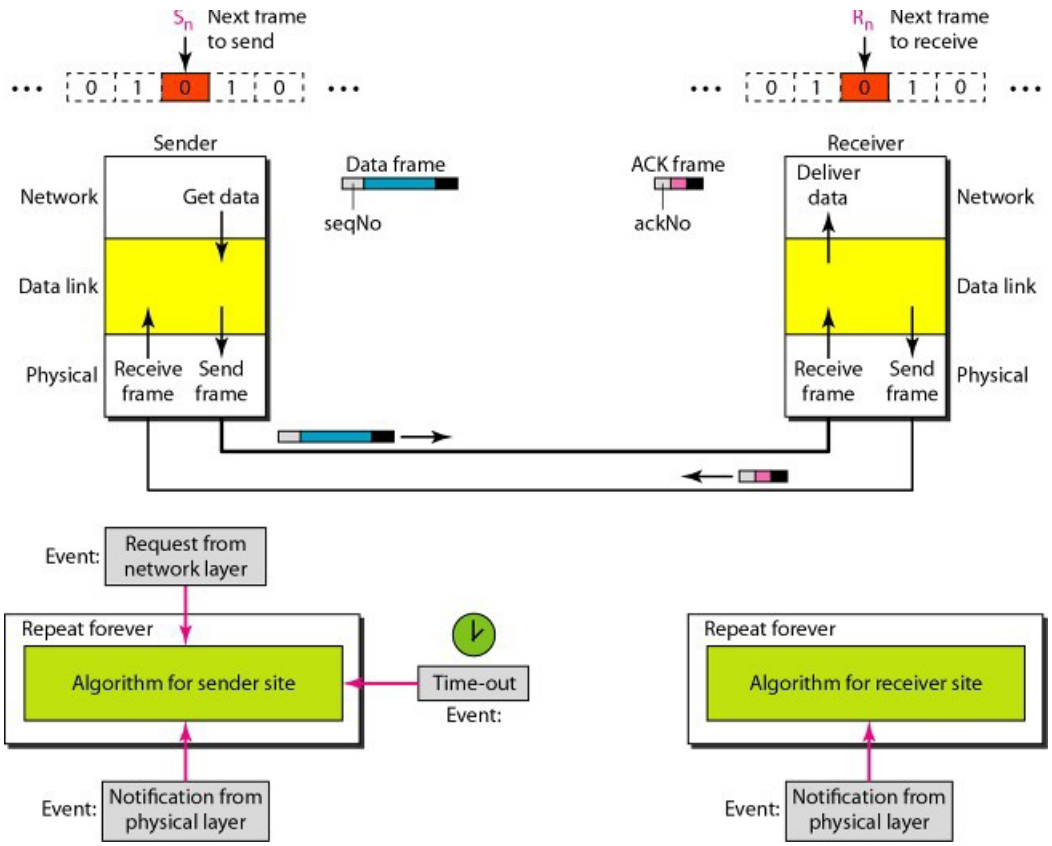

Figure 1

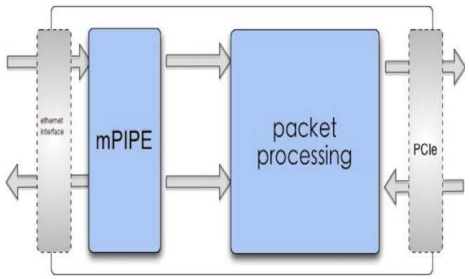

Figure 2

Mpipe

Incoming packets are standing in a queue in multifunctioning unit**.** Enhanced Virtual Router (EnVR) is the new technique which adopted in MPIPE called flow table matching. References of this (EnVR) development is taken from(1)and its flow matching table is taken from(2).

Packet processing Block: Packet received from mPIPE

Forward Block: Incoming packets are standing in buffer unit, then forwarded them to mPIPE

Action thread: send processed packet to upper application

Flow matching table: Fragmented IPv4 or IPv6 Packets are entering into flow table matching block into input port and forward to output port. The MIME Tracker simply keeps track of all the packets. Matching mechanism

used in queue with service rate of S and buffer size of R and the maximum queuing delay is R/S. If the buffer organization is kept constant and its table matches with packets, there are Strict discipline are followed and to reduce heat dissipation on it.

Meanwhile packets are standing in a queue with minimum period hence time division and Movement between the packets called Jitter which is avoided slowly. The flow matching table system is analyzed by matching mechanism and it is tested. In power test, each packet checking process is calculated. Here power consumption is in same state but its heat dissipation is changed dynamically according to the frequency and no of incoming packets. There are two possibilities in throughput test

1. For 800 bytes packets, If not issued any rules while standing in buffer the packets performance is totally depends upon the no of packets in the stream a
2. The system gets heat because of multimedia messages and accumulation of unknown packets in the buffer. Throughput test is conducted on the starting of system which is considered as the limit state of the system data processing.

When the packet is forwarded to the node the packet IP Address is checked with the connected node IP address with the router. If the connected IP address is not present in the routing table then the packets are discarded. To undergo this function the buffer takes time, hence throughput also reduced.

Enhanced Virtual Routers

It is a virtual router which satisfies the packet timing dynamically. Whenever the Frequency of the packet or messages changes, according to the real time application its original jitter time is reduced. And also individual **First**-In-First-Out (FIFO) or (LIFO) buffers when approach this kind of work, the concept of flow matching table routers.

EnVR Analysis

Basic Challenges in designing EnVR

(a) The pipeline depth field.

(b) Operating frequency is decreased.

Flow Verification in Routing Table

Routers are capable enough with buffer. So Routers in built buffers flow were proceeded with following Steps.

Step 1:

1. Incoming packets are forwarded through MIME Block core of the control logic of EnVR.
2. Each packets are verified with RFT(Routing forwarding table).
3. It is a compact table, holding packet IP address checks with RFT. If it is matches with existing table IP address Packets may forwarded to the hosting node and forwarded to original connected node.
4. If it does not matches, packets are standing in the line or discarded.
5. In the true state, packets IP address is Matches with RFT and if the Packets are discarded ,network creates congestion or collision in the network.
6. This flow verification executes untill the buffer get free of packets.

In this paper, it is proposed that the output in each flow matching table should work under highest performance. In order to enhance the Performance of buffer and Network.

EnVR table producing accurate working of Matching Table.When the packets are cumulating in the node pipeline functions are easy to match the packets according to the frequency level of packets. Audio and video stream packets are more weight and create more congestion in the network to match that packets according to the stream of forwarding technology were used.

When EnVR were used in nodes the statistical function division are the important strategy which responses to reduce delay. While dividing the packets its frequency level is also divided at the same so one attributer for one node forwarder So as to reduce heat dissipation in nodes to improves its performance of entire network.

3. CONCLUSION

This paper discussed about packet power inspection enhanced technology based MIME Electronic pipe line design for avoiding delay variation in networking In MIME flow matching table of TCP layer protocol identification, the traffic is reduced and its bandwidth reaches up to 4 Gbps very easily However, the distribution of the numbers of cores in this system is limited to theoretical analysis. In this paper, we are Introducing Enhanced Virtual Router Stream in buffer architecture, (EnVR), which dynamically allocates the frequency of virtual nodes. If we implement round robin method of packet delivering function at the end of Routing table there will reduce more jitter and minimize discarding packets.

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