A Secure Optimization Routing Algorithm for Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

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This work was supported by the Taif University Researchers Supporting Project, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia, under Grant TURSP-2020/313.

ABSTRACT Mobile ad hoc networks (MANET) are self-organizing, rapidly deployable wireless networks excellent for outdoor events, communications in places lacking radio infrastructure, disasters, and military activities. Because network topologies are flexible and dynamic, security may be the most vulnerable point in the network, open to attacks including eavesdropping, routing, and application changes. MANET has more security flaws than quality of service (QoS). It is thus recommended to use intrusion detection, which regulates system to detect further security problems. Monitoring for intrusions is crucial for prevention and additional security against unwanted access. The loss of a mobile node’s power source may affect the node’s ability to forward packets, which is reliant on the system’s overall life. In this paper, the Bacteria for Aging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA), which finds the ideal hops in advancing the routing, is utilized to offer a trust-based protected and energy-efficient navigation in MANETs using a trust-based protected and energy-efficient navigation algorithm. The fuzzy clustering algorithm is activated first, and the Cluster Heads (CHs) are selected depending on the value of indirect, direct, and recent trust that each CH has. In addition, value nodes were discovered based on trust levels. Moreover, the CHs are engaged in multi hop routing, and the selection of the ideal route is based on the projected protocol, which selects the best routes based on latency, throughput, and connection within the course’s boundaries. Even without an attack, compared to the exiting methods EA-DRP & EE-OHRA the proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm produced a minimum energy of 0.10 m joules, a minimal latency of 0.0035 m sec, a maximum throughput of 0.70 bps, and an 83 percent detection rate, with enhanced results obtained by using a selective packet dropping attack.

INDEX TERMS MANETs, energy efficiency, cluster head, trust values, bacteria for aging optimization algorithm, selective packet dropping attack.

I. INTRODUCTION
In a Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) [1], each node is outfitted with a radio transmitter and a receiver, which allows them to connect with the system through wireless bidirectional communication. The most important reasons why MANETs allow data transmission with comparable characteristics while maintaining their active approach [2], [3] are as follows: It is surprising to find out that the transmission scope of this transmission is more confined than the previous transmission scope, making data swapping throughout the system impossible for any number of nodes [4]. A major difficulty with wi-fi Ad-Hoc networks is the fact that portable nodes rely on batteries, which tend to be underpowered in most locations, and it takes a considerable amount of time to recharge or replace them.

A significant hurdle to the widespread use of battery-powered devices has persisted, despite advancements in battery life technology. More study on effective protocol, platform, and technology design is required to overcome this obstacle. Power for nodes in an ad hoc system is often supplied by batteries or large electrical power sources, depending
on the situation. The ad hoc system’s performance is severely hampered by its inability to obtain power supplies given their short lifespans. One of the most prevalent ways in which power is abused is via conversation [5].

More research is needed to attain the objective of extracting much more efficiency from their already enormous battery life resources, which has slowed to a crawl in recent years and there have been no notable achievements in this sector. When a cell node’s wireless port is turned off, which occurs when the device is inactive or sleeping, energy consumption has been shown to be reliable on packet delivery. This has led to concerns about how much energy is wasted. Devices used in cellular ad hoc systems need mobility since they are portable. However, they have weight and size restrictions, as well as resource constraints in terms of capacity and bandwidth. In order to enhance the battery capacity, the nodes must become more bulky and less mobile. As a consequence, the vitality efficacy of MANETs continues to be a crucial design characteristic [6].

MANETs, like other radio-based communication systems, are vulnerable to a variety of threats. Outside attackers, as well as misbehaving objects on the inside, are among the hazards. Because of this, a variety of information assurance solutions, including data protection, access control and identity management will need to be implemented to defend these systems against cyberattacks [7], [8]. The use of wireless connections and the flexibility of different devices in such networks has a number of significant implications, and many well-known intrusion-detection processes and implementations do not instantaneously become invisible from infrastructure-based internet protocol (IP) address networks. Man-in-the-Middle attacks are becoming more common as the demand for smart and internet gadgets develops [9]. The potential of misleading warnings and incorrect allegations of nodes from networks is relatively high as a consequence of the possibility of inefficient protocol packet transfer. These potential increases when the user moves about in the system, which disrupts broadcasts and creates a multitude of pathways. There are no crucial sections of the system, such as switches, routers, and firewalls in wired IP networks, where all appropriate visitors may be detected and analyzed in order to identify criminal behavior [10].

The primary purpose of this research is to develop a secure optimization routing algorithm for MANET. It is based on a Bacteria for Aging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA). The secure iterative routing technique depends on CH selection and intrude node detection. The CH selection depends on the maximum trust of indirect, direct, and recent trust values. The threshold value concept is used to detect the intruded node for efficient and detectable routing. It is necessary to begin by selecting the CHs from the MANETS natural environment that have the greatest value of indirect, direct, and recent hope in order to proceed. This is closely followed by an intrusion detection procedure for detecting intruded nodes and ensuring that their packets are reliably transmitted from origin to destination, as well as all productive routing, which is accessed by the BFOA. It is given the capabilities, capacity, and connectivity of the trail, the defined purpose function is reliant on those attributes. A positive balance may be made between mining and manipulation phases of the algorithm, despite the fact that the proposed technique takes use of the advantages of the BFOA. Following the discovery of a packet dropping attack, the simulated results will be compared to the actual results.

The remainder of this work is arranged as follows: The related works are shown in Section II. The suggested BFOA is explained in Section III. The outputs of the suggested technique, as well as an explanation, are presented in Section IV. Section V provides a conclusion.

II. RELATED WORKS
Because of its benefit in swiftly building networks, MANET is used in a variety of areas. If mobile nodes trust one another and cooperate together, the network will function well. However, because of the dynamic topology and frequent connection failures caused by node mobility, routing is challenging, and vulnerabilities are frequently revealed. As a result, the MANET’s routing should include security elements that may mitigate the effects of different assaults.

Veeraiah et al. [11] offer a hybrid algorithm termed the cat slap single-player algorithm (C-SSA) in MANETs for safe, energy-efficient navigation based on trust relationships between players while yet maintaining high levels of performance. Initial cluster heads (CHs) are picked using a fuzzy approach that takes into account indirect, direct, and recent trust levels for each CH. Trust levels were used to identify value nodes. According to a suggested hybrid protocol, the CHs are involved in multi-hop routing, whereby the optimal route is selected by evaluating the latency, throughput, and connectivity within this course as well as other factors. The focus of this technique should be on throughput rather than on efficiency.

To strengthen security against selfish nodes in the Adhoc On Demand Vector protocol, Anantapur and Patil [12] proposes a hash function with a location update technique that may be used in conjunction with a location update method. For the purpose of transferring data packets from one location to another, the Ad-hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing protocol is used. As a result, to minimize packet loss throughout the whole network, the Prevention of Selfish Node Using Hash Function with location update strategy is highly recommended.

For effective data transfer, a novel Protected multipath routing based on Quality-of-Service method is provided, combined with an encryption approach Rajashanthi and Valarmathi [13]. In addition, there is the AODV-BR protocol, which uses optimal fuzzy logic for multipath routing. Optimizing Adaptive Formation is done with Grey Wolf Optimization Adaptive Formation. Homomorphic Encryption is used to choose an ideal path from the known pathways for securing data key management methods. End-to-end latency, packet distribution ratio, and other metrics are used to
evaluate the efficiency of the intended strategy. By implementing the trust-aware routing protocol, which is proposed by Suresh et al. [14], they are able to provide a trust-based safe routing system based on atom whale optimization algorithm. The atom whale optimization algorithm that was developed is used to choose the optimum route based on trust characteristics such as the average encounter rate, successful cooperation frequency (SCF), integrity factor, and forwarding rate, among others.

Moreover, the proposed atom whale optimization algorithm utilized to enable safe routing between the nodes, as previously stated. This method is a mixture of the atom search optimization and the whale optimization algorithm, and it benefits from the faster global convergence that the ASO and WOA provide. The fitness feature has been redesigned to take into consideration mobility and trust in the user.

In MANETs, Nithya et al. [15] offer a technique for ant colony routing optimization that takes security into account but is still hazy. The goal of a MANET routing protocol is to provide a constant packet transfer ratio, decreased connection overhead, and low end-to-end latency in typical standard scenarios and attack states. With its routing organization built utilizing the Optimized Fuzzy based Ant colony optimization (ACO) Algorithm for 5G, MANET surpasses other current state-of-the-art MANET routing protocols, such as AODV. In order to play a substantial role in 5G, millimeter-wavelengths are necessary. The goal of this study was to see how efficient a MANET with just mmWave User Equipment might be. With mmWave, MANET decreased Use equipment packet transmission loss, implying that a higher Signal to Noise Ratio leads to a higher packet delivery ratio.

A trust-based, energy-efficient Multipath Routing approach is proposed by Alappatt and Prathap [16] for use in MANET. This research investigates the direct and indirect trust of nodes and routes, and then selects the secure multipath. The vulnerable nodes are also identified and isolated using the trust values. The data packets are subsequently encrypted against data transmission assaults using SH2E, which stands for Secret key-centered Hybrid Honey Encryption. The Levy Flight Centered Shuffled Shepherd Optimization (LF-SSO) Algorithm must be used to find the best route from the multipath chosen. This technique helps extend the network’s lifespan by using a route chosen by path trust, residual node energy, and path distance. Decrypted data packets must be sent from the source node to the destination node using the best path selected before transmitting to the base station (BS).

As a point of attention, Panda and Pattanayak [17] addressed security challenges. Again, numerous algorithms may be used to solve security vulnerabilities, and evolutionary technique-based algorithms tend to be the most successful. One of the most often used evolutionary techniques for optimization is ant colony optimization (ACO). We conducted a comprehensive study of ant colony optimization (ACO)-based safe MANET routing protocols, and the contents of this work may assist MANET researchers in developing secure routing protocols, particularly when employing the ACO technique to solve security challenges in a MANET.

Abdali et al. [18] Location-Aided Routing (LAR) approach uses an upgraded conventional PSO to reduce the needed energy usage. The simulation results show that the proposed Optimized Particle Swarm Optimization (OPSO-LAR) can achieve good performance in a comparable network environment to the state of the art. The PSO technique was used to optimize the parameter in the computing function. It was also used to pick between two or more network floating and node coverage variables.

Energy and Congestion Aware Simple Ant Routing Algorithm (ECSARA) is a suggested method by Dsouza and Manjiah [19], the transfer of data is accompanied by leftover energy and congestion. It picks nodes with low congestion and high residual energy. According to simulations, Energy and Congestion Aware Simple Ant Routing Algorithm (ECSARA) improves throughput and reduces latency in congested networks. It also cuts down on power use and improves packet delivery ratios. As a result, in a denser environment, ECSARA may be efficiently employed to maintain a channel for longer periods of time and deliver improved throughput.

A complex multipath routing protocol based on an optimization approach is proposed by Veeraiah and Krishna [20]. In order to handle the MANET energy and protection problem, technologies such as fuzzy clustering and fuzzy Naive Bayes, as well as the cluster head’s (CH) data collecting and intrusion mitigation techniques, are successful (fuzzy NB). The Bird swarm-whale optimization algorithm (BSWOA) method is then utilized to improve multipath routing. Based on the routing protocol, this solution incorporates BSA into the whale optimization algorithm (WOA), which subsequently advances multipath routing. Table 1 compares all existing approached.

III. THE PROPOSED SECURE OPTIMIZATION ROUTING ALGORITHM

Efficient routing in MANETs ensures that data is efficiently transported from source to destination and reduces the amount of information lost during the transmission process. Furthermore, the BFOA is developed, which reduces energy loss during transmission while concurrently enhancing the system’s lifetime [21], [22]. In the first stage, fuzzy clustering and CH selection are performed using the maximum direct, indirect, and recent confidence values; in the second step, intruded node identification is performed using a specified threshold value of 0.5J. Nodes with trust values more than a preset threshold are deemed normal; those with trust values lower than that are considered intruded. The goal of this strategy is to safeguard the intruded node while also ensuring secure data transmission from source to destination. The optimum pathways are then chosen using the BFOA, which is based on the intended goal feature.
and considers the path’s capacity, throughput, and communication. Figure 1 shows the secure optimization routing algorithm for MANETs. For adjusting the ideal hops, the BFOA is used, which leads in a global optimal solution with quicker convergence times [23], [24].

### TABLE 1. Comparing the existing approaches.

| Reference no | Published year | Approach name                                                                 | Advantages                                                                                           | Disadvantages                                                                                     |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [11]         | 2021           | A hybrid algorithm termed the cat slap single-player algorithm (C-SSA)         | Provides secure energy-efficient routing for source to destination.                                    | Delay will occur in cluster head selection process and needs to focus on energy issues.          |
| [12]         | 2021           | The Prevention of Selfish Node using Hash Function (PSNHF) with position update algorithm | Provides reliable and secure data transmission under selfish nodes                                      | This method needs to focus on energy issues.                                                       |
| [13]         | 2020           | The AODV-BR (Adhoc on-Demand Distance Vector-Backward Routing) protocol with Optimal Fuzzy Logic is designed for multipath routing. Grey Wolf Optimization’s adaptive formation technique anticipates the best path. | A key benefit of using secure routing is that it ensures data integrity, confidentiality, and non-denial of service. | This method needs to focus on energy issues.                                                       |
| [14]         | 2021           | The atom whale optimization (AWOA) method is used to create a trust-based safe routing system. The created atom whale optimization is used to choose the best route based on trust variables such as average encounter rate, successful cooperation frequency (SCF), integrity factor, and forwarding rate. | Provides reliable and secure routing                                                                   | This method needs to focus on energy issues.                                                       |
| [15]         | 2022           | A enhanced fuzzy ant colony routing optimization technique used to provide security for the MANET. | Establish low end-to-end latency in conventional assault situations while maintaining a high packet transfer ratio. | Need to focus on accurate intruded node detection and energy issues.                              |
| [16]         | 2021           | A trust-centered energy-efficient Multi path Routing scheme for MANET. Levy Flight centered Shuffled Shepherd Optimization Algorithm is applied to discover an optimal path as of the multipath selected | Provide an extremely effective and secured routing.                                                   | This method needs to focus on energy issues.                                                       |
| [17]         | 2020           | Ant colony optimization (ACO)-based secure MANET routing protocol            | Addressing the security issues                                                                      | This method needs to focus on energy issues.                                                       |
| [18]         | 2020           | The optimized conventional PSO was applied and integrated into the LAR protocol to minimize the required energy consumption | Provide better packet delivery ratio, energy consumption, overhead, and end-to-end delay.          | More delay and energy consumption                                                                 |
predicted periods of time for the \( i \)-th node to authenticate the public key that was generated by the \( d \)-th destination. In this case, the data transfer between \( i \)-th node and \( d \)-th destination has been represented as,

\[
DT_i^d (\tau) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ DT_i^d (\tau - 1) - \left( \frac{\tau_{\text{appx}} - \tau_{\text{est}}}{\tau_{\text{appx}}} \right) + \omega \right]
\]  

(1)

where, \( \tau_{\text{appx}} \) describes the estimated time and \( \tau_{\text{est}} \) determines how long it will take for the public key to be authenticated. To put it differently, \( \tau_{\text{appx}} \) and \( \tau_{\text{est}} \) are the estimated period for receiving and sending the public key by the destination and the node. \( \omega \) Signifies the opinion variable of these nodes.

2) INDIRECT DIRECT TRUST (IDT)

The node containing the opinion variable is shown in accordance with DT. However, the IDT provided by is used to determine. The RT is designed in the following way

\[
IDT_i^d (\tau) = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^{r} DT_i^d (d)
\]  

(2)

where, \( r \) specifies the node’s overall neighbours. \( i \).

3) RECENT TRUST (RT)

When the DT and IDT are taken into consideration, together with the important validity and accepting the destination or sink, which will be offered in part of their moment, the RT is determined. The RT is designed in the following way:

\[
RT_i^d (\tau) = \alpha \ast DT_i^d (\tau) + (1 - \alpha) \ast IDT_i^d (\tau)
\]  

(3)

where, \( \alpha = 0.3 \).

\( RT_i^d \) indicates the recent trust, \( DT_i^d \) and \( IDT_i^d \) represent the direct and indirect trust values.

B. CH CHOICE USING A FUZZY CLUSTERING METHOD

Associating with It is possible to assign each member of a cluster to one of many different degrees of “fuzziness” when using the fuzzy clustering approach. Cluster heads are chosen based on the highest degree of node trust among the nodes in a fuzzy clustering algorithm. To reward this mutual trust, the node receiving the best cluster head returns it to the other node. Due to its reliance on overlapping numbers, Fuzzy Clustering Theory can only be applied to a limited number of patients’ records, resulting in the patient data point being assigned to a single of many cluster centers. Fuzzy clustering is a data reduction technique. This is expressed as,

\[
J_f = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{p} u_{ij} \times \| n_i - H_j \|^2 \quad 1 \leq f \leq \infty
\]  

(4)

where, \( n_i \) proposes \( i \)-th node from the MANET, \( H_j \) denotes that the \( j \)-th cluster head, \( p \) indicates the total no of CHs and denotes the Euclidean distance between \( i \)-th node and the \( j \)-th cluster head, respectively. The fuzziness indication is denoted by the \( \{ f \} \ f \in Q \ > \ 1 \). The fuzzifier is defined by the purpose function, which is denoted by the symbol \( J_f \). Cluster heads are delegated under the nodes in the cluster that have the shortest Euclidean distance to the cluster head in relation to the cluster head.

In order for a node to become a CH, the maximizing function(M), which is stated as follows, must be met:

\[
M = \frac{1}{3} \{ D + I + R \}
\]  

(5)

The values of D, I, and R are the levels of direct, indirect, and recent trust, respectively. These three equations (1),(2) and (3) are used to calculate the D, I, and R values.

C. COMPARISON OF THRESHOLD VALUES FOR IDENTIFYING INTRUDED NODES

To put it another way, intruders are identified by a sink node based on information sent to it by other nodes through the CHs, and this information is based on network trust factors. Once the intruder node has been identified, it is blocked from attempting to communicate with the rest of the network by the network \([25, 26]\). Intruders in the sink node are anticipated by employing a specified threshold value in the sink node (0.5J). Intrusion detection’s main purpose is to provide safe network connection with the least amount of energy consumption and transmission delay possible \([27]\).

D. PROPOSED SECURE OPTIMIZATION ROUTING (BFOA) ALGORITHM

The optimal hops for MANET routing advancement are determined using the proposed BFOA method. The goal function is used to identify the ideal hops for efficient routing, and the secure optimization is described in this section.

1) RESOLUTION ENCODING

The demand for direct response encoding will serve as the answer to this optimization algorithm, and the solution is nothing more than the pathways selected for its routing in MANETs as a result of this optimization method. To ensure minimal data loss during transmission, the CHs in equation (5) have been selected to make routing from the device as efficient as possible. Using the least amount of energy loss reduces the routing latency.

2) THE REMAINING ENERGY FORMULATION

Energy remaining in the nodes, the path’s throughput, and its accessibility are all factors in determining a route’s fitness. Performance is maximised since the fitness function is a maximisation function.

\[
F = \frac{1}{3} \{ e + t + c \}
\]  

(6)

Nodes along the route are used to calculate e (energy), t (throughput), and c (route connection). To determine how much energy is remaining in the node, the following equations is used.

\[
E_{\text{remain}}(\tau) = E_{\text{remain}}(\tau) - E_{\text{transmit}}(\tau - 1, \tau) - E_{\text{receive}}(\tau - 1, \tau)
\]  

(7)
where, $E_{\text{remain}}$, $E_{\text{transmit}}$ and $E_{\text{receive}}$ are the leftover and necessary energy for the transmission and receiving of a single bit of data. The ratio of total bits carried over a network per second through a particular route is known as the throughput, and it is expressed as

$$u = \frac{\nu}{\tau} \text{bps} \quad (8)$$

$\nu$ defines how many bits have been sent from source to destination, and $\tau$ defines how long has it taken. Two nodes are connected by a bi-directional link, which is expressed as

$$y = \frac{1}{g} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{g} \frac{y_i}{cc} \right] \quad (9)$$

where $cc$ the total number of connections, $y_i$ indicates the degree of a node’s connectedness, $g$ indicates the no of nodes.

### E. BACTERIA FOR AGING OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM (BFOA)

The Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm is a recent addition to the area of bio-inspired algorithms, and it pertains to the disciplines of Bacterial Optimization Algorithms and Swarm Optimization, as well as Computational Intelligence and Metaheuristics more broadly. Other swarm intelligence methods, such as Ant Colony Optimization and Particle Swarm Optimization, are connected to it. It’s been employed in a variety of studies, including color picture quantization, face recognition, and engineering design issues. When BFOA is used to solve these difficulties, the outcomes are superior to those of alternative bioinspired and conventional techniques. It handles difficult numerical problems and is both computationally effective and quicker.

BFOA (bacterial foraging optimization algorithm) is a relatively recent approach in the field of biological techniques. Chemo taxis is a process in which a bacterium travels by taking little steps while hunting for nutrients. The basic notion of BFOA is to simulate the chemo-tactic movement of virtual bacteria in the issue search space, with individual bacteria communicating with one another through signals. It is global optimization method that may be used to solve a variety of optimization issues. Another source of inspiration for this method is social foraging behavior, such as ant colony and particle swarm optimization.

#### Phase of routing

The BFOA’s major goal is sparking virtual germs chemo-tactic move at the hunt distance. After would be the steps from the Bacteria for Aging Optimization Algorithm:

- **a) Chemotaxis:** Chemotaxis is the mechanism through which bacteria migrate through tiny steps in their quest for nutrients. Flagella are used to propel the animal along. It can travel in two ways: it can tumble or swim in a certain direction for a period. It continues to do so throughout one’s lifespan.

- **b) Swarming:** This is created in E. coli cells as they traverse through the nutritional supplement gradient with one nutrient chemo-effector per matrix. With the aid of high-level succinate, the cells within formed an attractant.

- **c) Reproduction:** Bacteria that performed well during their lifetime may lead to the next generation, but bacteria that performed poorly during their lifetime may die. To hold the swarm size stable, the good bacteria can break into two.

- **d) Elimination-Dispersal:** adjustments in the air because bacteria being murdered or spread to some different website. To mimic this happening in BFOA couple germs are lost in addition to fresh arbitrary. Table 2 shows the symbols and definitions.

#### Step 1: All variables are initialized, and counters are set for the elimination-dispersal loop($l$), reproduction loop($k$), chemotactic loop($j$) and swim counter($w$) is set to zero

#### Step 2: Bacterium index ($i$) is set to zero

#### Step 3: Elimination-dispersal loop is started by setting $l = l + 1$

#### Step 4: Start the reproduction loop by setting $k = k + l$

#### Step 5: Start the chemotaxis loop by setting $j = j + 1$
TABLE 2. Symbols and definitions.

| Symbol | Definition |
|--------|------------|
| $j$    | Chemotactic stage indicator |
| $k$    | Chemotactic measure indicator |
| $i$    | Bacterium index |
| $l$    | Elimination-dispersal stage indicator |
| $m$    | Swim counter |
| $\text{Problem size}$ | Search space's dimensions |
| $\text{Cells}_{\text{num}}$ | Number of germs from the populace as an entire |
| $N_c$  | Quantity of chemotactic steps |
| $N_s$  | Length of swim |
| $N_{re}$ | Quantity of all reproduction occasions |
| $N_{ed}$ | Quantity of all elimination-dispersal occasions |
| $P_{ed}$ | Possibility of all elimination-dispersal |
| $\text{Step size}$ | In a tumble determined random path the step size is taken |
| $d_{dir}, w_{dir}, h_{rep}$ and $w_{rep}$ | The attractant-repellent coefficients are |

Step 6: Start the bacterium index $i = 1, 2... \text{Cells}_{\text{num}}$

a. Compute the fitness function using the cell-to-cell interaction from the attractant-repellent coefficient’s
b. Set $J_{last} = J(i,j,k,l)$

Step 7: Check $j < N_c$. If true, go to step 5

Step 8: For given $k$, $l$ and index $i = 1, 2... \text{Cells}_{\text{num}}$, calculate the health of the bacterium. If any bacterium is of least health, then discard the bacterium. Rest of the bacterium will be doubled by reproduction.

Step 9: Check $k < N_{re}$. If true, go to step 4

Step 10: Eliminate and disperse for each $i = 1, 2... \text{Cells}_{\text{num}}$ with probability $P_{ed}$

Step 11: Check $l < N_{ed}$. If true, go to step 3. If false, end program

IV. RESULTS

The section looks at the link between effective routing and the proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm analysis, which is based on functionality measurements, to show how beneficial the suggested technique is

A. PERFORMANCE METRICS

All present techniques of inquiry, both with and without violence, are compared to the proposed procedure based on the following metrics: latency, energy, throughput, and detection rate. It’s important to know how much energy is left in the nodes once a transmission is complete in order to determine how long a system is. The length of this device refers to the time it takes for this information to be transferred, while the output refers to the total amount of data delivered via the machine in a certain time period.

B. RELATIVE METHODS

EA-DRP [6] and the Energy Efficient EE-OHRA route [7] were utilized to compare the suggested secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm with the methodologies employed for the comparison.

1) RELATIVE EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED SECURE OPTIMIZATION ROUTING (BFOA) ALGORITHM

a: DELAY

Comparison research on various methods led to these conclusions: Figure 2 displays the relative assessment based on the delay. The techniques EA-DRP, EE-OHRA, and the BFOA algorithm all have delays of 0.007, 0.004, and 0.0035 milliseconds for the time of 40 seconds. When compared to the current two approaches of EA-DRP and EE-OHRA methods, simulation results demonstrate that the proposed BFOA algorithm gained a minimal latency of 0.005 msec.

b: ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Figure 3 shows a comparative examination of energy expenditure. For a length of 40 seconds, the EA-DRP, the EE-OHRA and the BFOA algorithm use 0.24, 0.22 and 0.12 mJoules, respectively, of energy. In the simulations, it was discovered that the suggested secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm had the lowest energy usage of 0.12 milli joules when compared to the two current approaches of EA-DRP and EE-OHRA methods.
c: THROUGHPUT
Figure 4 illustrates the development of a relative inquiry built on throughput. There were throughputs of 0.64, 0.45, and 0.70 bps after a delay of 40 seconds for EA-DRP, E-OHRA, and the suggested secure optimization routing (BFOA) method.

In the simulations, the proposed recommended secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm achieved a maximum throughput of 0.70 bps when compared to two current methodologies, namely, the EE-OHRA method and the EA-DRP method.

d: DETECTION RATE
Figure 5 displays a comparative comparison of value based on detection rate. Delay detection rates for the techniques EA-DRP (80%), EE (75%) and suggested secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm is (83%), respectively, where the delay is 40 seconds.

When compared to the current two approaches of EA-DRP and EE-OHRA methodologies, simulation results demonstrate that the suggested secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm achieved a maximum detection rate of 83 percent. From the simulation results it shows that the proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) method is shows better results in without attack in the performance parameters of minimum delay 0.005 m sec, minimum energy consumption 0.12 m Joules, maximum throughput of 0.70 bps and maximum detection rate of 83%.

2) RELATIVE ASSESSMENT IN THE EXISTENCE OF THE SELECTIVE FORWARDING ATTACKS
The following information outlines the findings of the comparative analysis of the proposed approach. Figure 6 depicts the relative estimation depending on the delay (a). Despite the fact that the period is 40 seconds, the latency of the approaches EA-DRP, EE-OHRA, and proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm is 0.008 0.007 and 0.0065 m sec, respectively. Figure 6 depicts the relative research based on energy expenditure (b). When the period is 40 seconds, the energy consumption of the EA-DRP, EE-OHRA, and the proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) method are 0.25, 0.23, and 0.10 m Joules, respectively.

Figure 6 shows the relative investigation depending on throughput (c). After a 40-second delay, the throughput of the EA-DRP, EE-OHRA, and the proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) technique are 0.65, 0.60, and 0.69 bps, respectively. Figure 6 depicts a comparison study concentrating on the detection rate (d). When the delay is 40 seconds, the methods EA-DRP, EE-OHRA, and proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) algorithm have detection rates of 79, 74, and 80 percent, respectively.

From the simulation results it shows that the proposed secure optimization routing (BFOA) method is also shows better results with the selective packet dropping attack in the performance parameters of minimum delay 0.0065 m sec, minimum energy consumption 0.10 m Joules, maximum throughput of 0.69 bps and maximum detection rate of 80%.
**V. CONCLUSION**

The secure optimization routing algorithm solves both the energy issue and the communication latency between hops. Bacteria for Aging Optimization Algorithm has been used to produce an efficient routing approach. The Fuzzy clustering approach is used in the first stage to calculate the CHs with the maximum trust values for direct, indirect, and recent trust. In the second stage, the CHs with the maximum trust values for direct, indirect, and recent trust are computed. The detection of intruded nodes is dependent on the threshold value that has been set. The CHs are in charge of routing data packets to the drain, which must go through a number of hops on their way there. In MANET, on the other hand, the most promising candidate for advanced routing is identified via the use of the Bacteria for Aging Optimization Algorithm (BFOA). The suggested approach has a faster convergence rate, and it optimizes storage, throughput, and route connection limitations. The suggested technique achieved a minimum energy of 0.10 m joules, a negligible latency of 0.0035 m sec, a maximum throughput of 0.70 bps, and an 83 percent detection rate with 100 nodes. Similarly, the suggested technique showed satisfactory results for the selective packet dropping attack when compared to existing approaches.

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