

# VPN in NEMO for Real Time Applications

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## Abstract

Today we face the problem of safety internet. It is huge issues in current trends. Here build a deeper model of virtual private network to protect the safety internet. Here discussing the how the virtual private network work in safety side shared the data in un trusted networks.

**Index Terms:** VPN, Network Mobility.

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## 1. Objectives

The main intention of this project is to use the VPN network in network mobility based on Session Initiation Protocol. This proposed secure networking mobility data is specifically designed for real-time applications.

## 2. Literature Survey

The Wireless Cabin project is primarily focused on ensuring that these wireless technologies can operate successfully together within the environment of an aircraft whilst meeting flight safety standards. The results show that the proposed SIP-based MVPN can reduce packet delivery cost significantly. There is no need to tunnel a packet.

Ns is a discrete event simulator targeted at networking research. Ns provides substantial support for simulation of TCP, routing, and multicast protocols over wired and wireless (local and satellite) networks. Network Animator Topology Generation for large simulations.

## 3. Existing System

The outside trusted networks and private safety networks to share the data using virtual private networks.

But it is not efficient data can be passed in networks. So here move on the next stage of session initiation protocol.

## 4. Advantages

VPN can provide secure information transport. VPN can be used to send any kind of network traffic securely. VPN is frequently used by remote workers to share private data.

## 5. Proposed System

The working of internet in virtual private network is very secure method data to be transferred. It is trusted internet services. Before we tell the data passing method in virtual private networking is more efficient. Here is the proposed model of session initiation protocol. This proposed secure networking mobility data is specifically designed for real-time applications.

## 6. Advantages

- SIP uses video conferencing
- Multimedia distribution
- File transfer
- Instant messaging

## 7. System Architecture

**Data Initiation:** We need to provide the values like distance and range. These values are defining the node mobility. When the node is entering into the network, it's located at home network. It will broadcast the id and other information to the SIP-NVG and then it will pass to the SIP-Register for registration purpose. **Base station Implementation:** Second module is base station implementation. This module can be used to provide the connectivity for mobile node to the SIP-NVG. Here we are using SIP protocol for registering the node care of address to the SIP-NVG. **SIP Gateway Registration:** Third module is a register the nodes care of address to the SIP gateway. Here the nodes are moving from one base station to another base station and frequently register the information in base station as well as SIP gateway. **Diameter Server Management:** The client information are registered into the diameter server via the SIP gateway. This information is stored into the diameter server. **Session Node Initiation:** The nodes care of address are registered. And then this information is stored and used for maintaining the client session continuously. **Message Transfer:** This module transfers the message between the network mobility and virtual network.

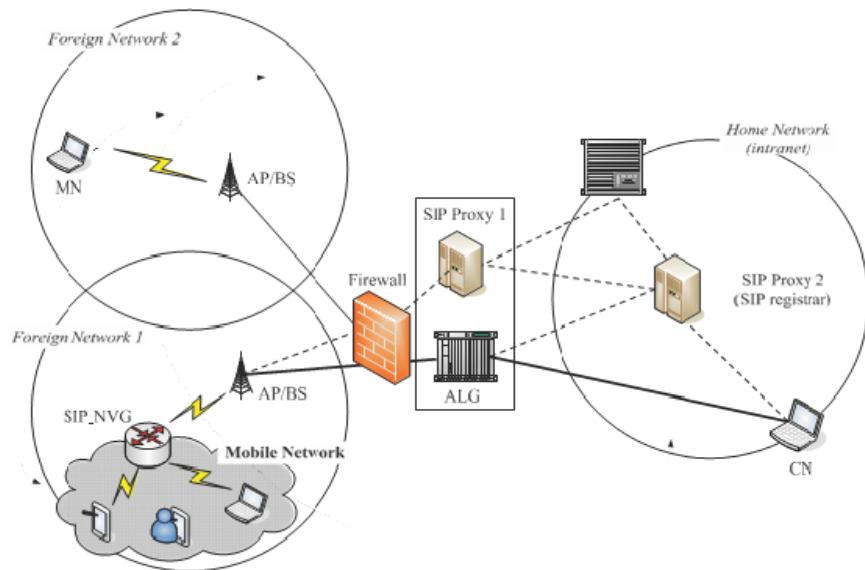


Figure 1: System overview

Here more the proposed model of session initiation protocol. This proposed secure networking mobility data is specifically designed for real-time applications. Here Node is informed the id to the sip register and diameter server. Thereafter it will establish the communication. The data communication is established via ALG and CN.

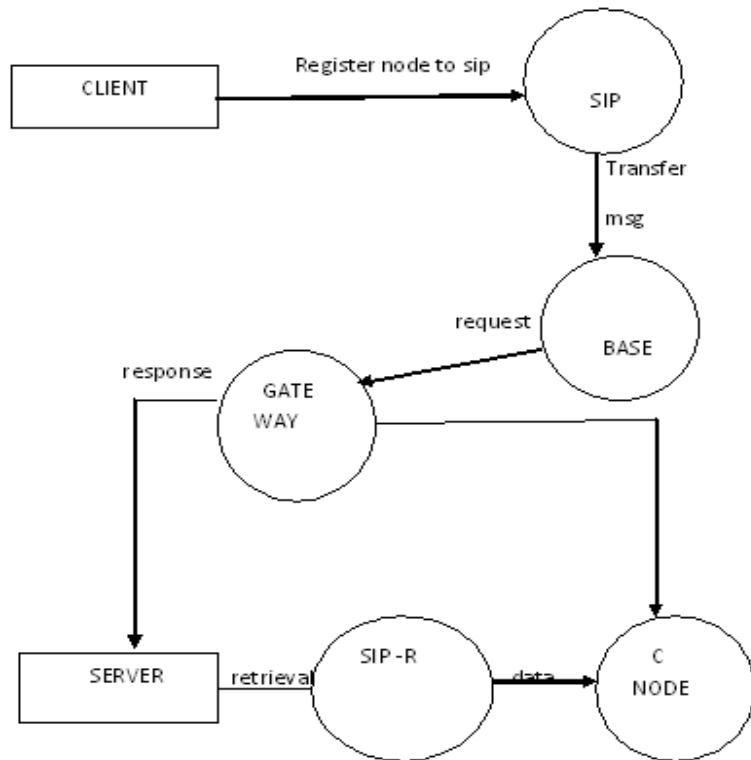


Figure 2: Data flow model

## 8. Algorithms Used

RSA is a public key Cryptographic Algorithms. R stands for Ron Rivest, S stands for Adi Shamir, A stands for Alderman. Cipher text  $C=M^e \text{ mod } n$ ,  $M=c^d \text{ mod } n$ .  $N=pq$   $D=e^{-1} \text{ mod } (n)$ ,  $D$  using Euclid's algorithm.

- $Q=[A1/B1]$  Euclid's multiplicative inverse alg.
- $T1=A1-QB1$ .
- $T2=A2-QB2$ .
- $T3=A3-QB3$ .

Server send request message to client. Message RSA changed encrypted and decrypt message to ALG original content message transfer to mobile node.

## 9. List of Access Data

- Data Initiation
- Base station Implementation
- Sip Gateway Registration
- Diameter Server Manages
- Session node Initiation
- Message transmit

## 10. Results and Discussion



Figure 3: Node Access Stage

### Input Data

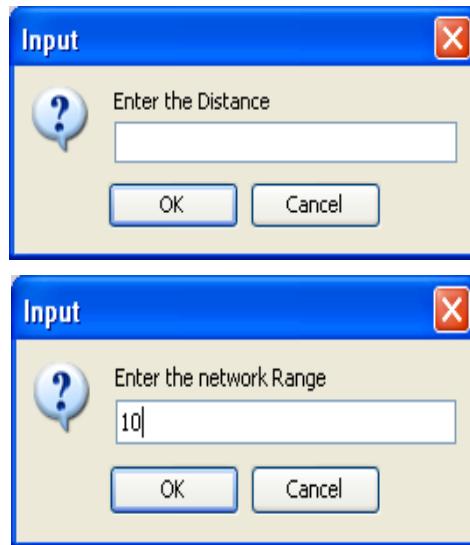
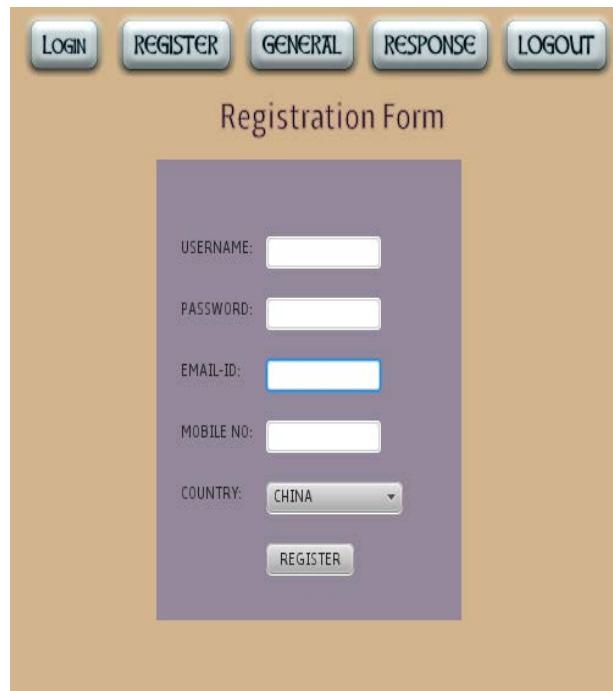


Figure 4: Network Range

### Output Data

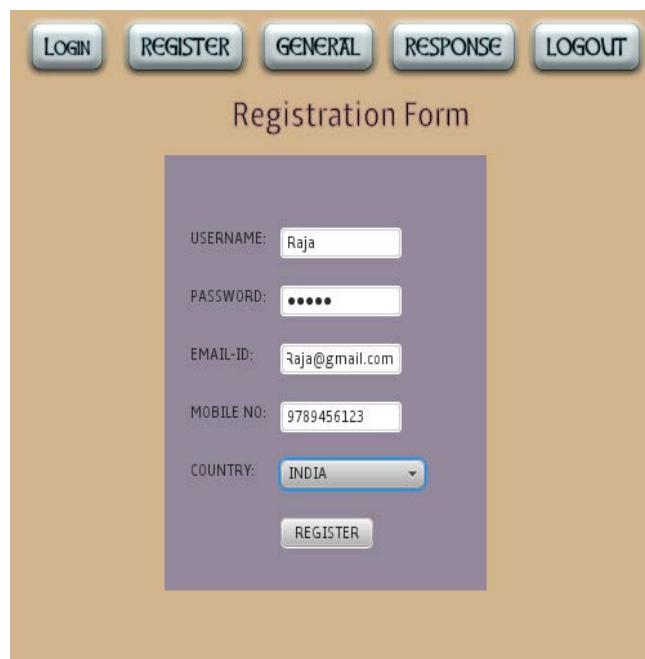


Figure 5: Login demo



The image shows a registration form with a light brown background. At the top, there are five buttons: 'LOGIN', 'REGISTER', 'GENERAL', 'RESPONSE', and 'LOGOUT'. Below these buttons, the text 'Registration Form' is centered. The form itself has a purple background and contains the following fields: 'USERNAME:' with an empty input field, 'PASSWORD:' with an empty input field, 'EMAIL-ID:' with an empty input field, 'MOBILE NO:' with an empty input field, and 'COUNTRY:' with a dropdown menu set to 'CHINA'. At the bottom of the form is a 'REGISTER' button.

Figure 6: Registration Form



The image shows the same registration form as Figure 6, but with data entered. The 'USERNAME:' field contains 'Raja', the 'PASSWORD:' field contains '\*\*\*\*\*', the 'EMAIL-ID:' field contains 'Raja@gmail.com', the 'MOBILE NO:' field contains '9789456123', and the 'COUNTRY:' dropdown menu is set to 'INDIA'. The 'REGISTER' button is at the bottom.

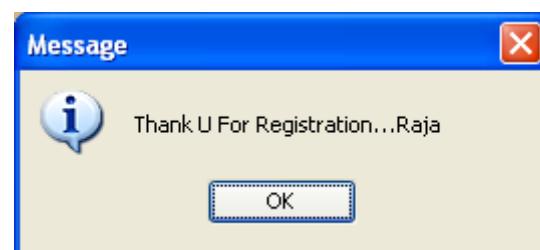


Figure 7: Enter the data

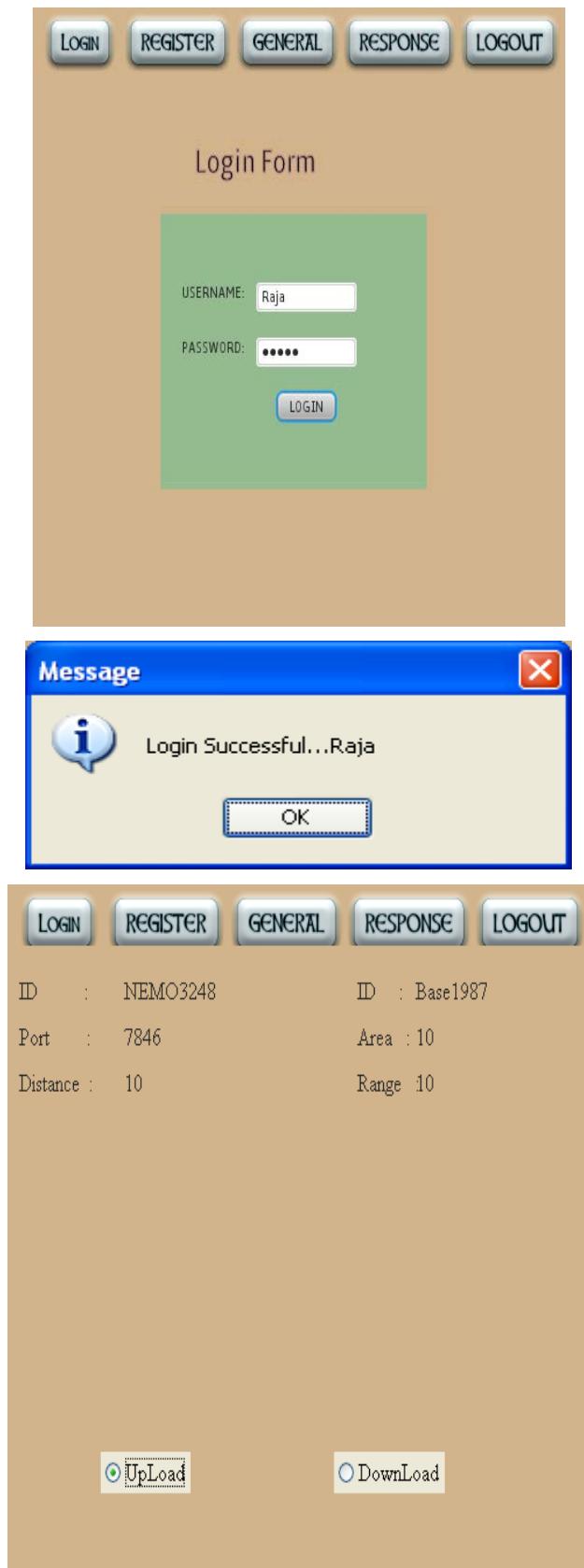


Figure 8: Nemo Id

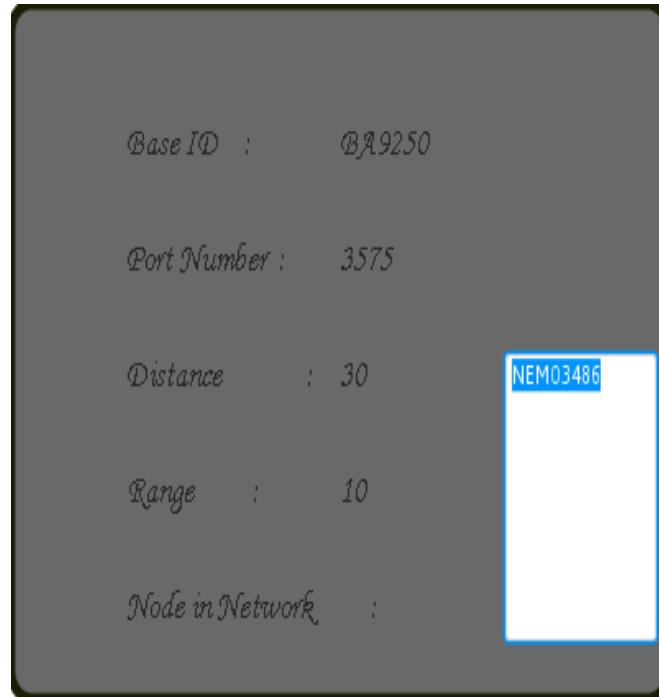


Figure 9: Base Id

## 11. Conclusion

Un authorized data cannot pass in VPN using Session Initiation Protocol. Secure message to passing in virtual private network using NEMO.

## 12. Future Work

- Text File, message
- 3G video
- Combine Both.

## References

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