Issues and Challenges In Wireless Sensor Networks

Elementrix Classes

- Limited power and bandwidth: WSNs are often deployed in remote or hard-to-reach locations, where it is not practical to replace or recharge their batteries. As a result, they need to be designed to be energy efficient, and they often have limited power and bandwidth.
- Interference: WSNs operate in a shared radio frequency spectrum, and they can be affected by interference from other wireless devices or from environmental factors, such as reflections, absorption, and scattering.
- Security: WSNs are vulnerable to security threats, such as spoofing, tampering, eavesdropping, and denial of service, and they need to be designed to be secure.

- Reliability: WSNs need to be reliable, as they are often used for mission-critical applications, such as industrial automation, healthcare, and security.
- ❑ Scalability: WSNs need to be scalable, as they can be deployed in a wide range of environments and applications, and they often need to be able to support a large number of nodes.



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