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Statistical Performance Analysis of Wireless Network Enhancement Using Fuzzy Domination Graphs

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Abstract: In this paper we propose an experimental study to use fuzzy domination graphs with respect to applications and parameters of wireless network optimization. This paper introduces an experimental procedure to gather data from wireless communication network in real environment, then proposes a mathematical model using the fuzzy domination graphs to design the coverage and connectivity in the network. Experiments were conducted measuring the network coverage, connectivity, and throughput using performance metrics to estimate how effective the proposed fuzzy domination graph approach is over other optimization methods. Our results reveal that the fuzzy domination graph approach is able to yield high network coverage and connectivity in comparison to the other methods. We close with consideration of the implications and imposed of our results, and with recommendations for additional work. In summary, demonstrated with detailed case analysis of wireless network optimization using fuzzy domination graphs, the experimental results show that Fuzzy-Dominating-Graphs perform better to maintain trade-offs among coverage, throughput and energy consumption. The model utilizes network connections as a fuzzy adjacency matrix, where the presence of links between nodes is defined by membership values that indicate link strength rather than absolute 0 or negative/positive weights and identifies dominant nodes that maximize performance. The optimization allocates resources efficiently by dynamically adjusting transmission power for influential nodes while minimizing energy consumption of peripheral ones. This approach is superior to conventional methods, especially when dealing with uncertain or changing network environments. The research, which has potential applications in smart cities, IoT and the future 6G networks shows that these so-called fuzzy domination graphs are a good strategy to improve efficiency of wireless network.

Keywords: Wireless communication network; Fuzzy domination graphs; Network optimization; Network performance; optimization methods.

1. Introduction

Wireless communication networks or simply Ad hoc networks have been involved in every aspect of our daily lives, connecting the fundamentality of a large variety of devices and applications accessible for masses [1,2]. As we continue the march towards faster, reliable wireless access, network optimisation and planning become increasingly important. Wireless Network Performance Enhancement using Fuzzy dominance graphs [3,4] Fuzzy dominance graphs, applying fuzzy logic for network connection and coverage representation, can provide a more precise and flexible specification of network design and optimisation [5,6]. This paper presents an investigation on fuzzy dominance graphs to enhance performance of wireless networks. Here we would like to further assess fuzzy dominance graph approach against existing optimisation techniques and to investigate the applicability of such a technique in practical wireless networks. To this end, we first refer to the literature related to fuzzy dominance graph and optimization problems of resource allocation in wireless network [7,8] for the important ideas and methods. The research questions and objectives seek to assess the fuzzy dominance graph method and propose directions for further research. This work contributes towards an evolution of wireless network optimisation and presents how these fuzzy dominance graphs lead to better wireless networks performance.

1.1. Literature Review

Fuzzy dominance graphs are often defined in order to specify and optimize networks, and in particular wireless communication networks. Fuzzy dominance graphs use fuzzy logic to represent network connective and coverage and graph

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theory to understand node-edge interaction.

Wireless Networking Efficiency: According to several research, fuzzy dominance graphs enhance wireless network efficiency. Wang et al. A method to optimise WSN coverage using a fuzzy dominance graph can be found in [9,10] They decomposed the network into overlapping regions defined by fuzzy dominance graphs of the coverage. Our fuzzy dominance graph methodology provided better network coverage and a decrease in energy usage when compared with existing optimization methods of the literature.

Islam et al. In [3], a fuzzy dominance graph is employed for optimal base-station placement in cellular networks. Base station coverage and interference was described using fuzzy dominance graphs and a genetic algorithm was used to optimize base station location. Compared to previous optimisation approaches, the fuzzy dominance graph methodology improved network performance and interference;

Fuzzy dominance graphs have found applications in several other work for wireless network optimisation such as network planning [11,12] and resource allocation [13,14]. These experiments demonstrate that Fuzzy Dominance Graphs indeed have the potential to enhance wireless network performance.

The fuzzy dominance graph framework seems to be promising in designing optimal wireless networks based on Trieu's but they also have numerous shortcomings as described in. However, the fuzzy dominance graph model is complex will need accurate input data hence making it hard to optimise in large networks. The more challenging problems help drive initial exploration of the application possibility/complement/limitation of these fuzzy dominance graphs in practical wireless network.

1.2 Research Questions and Objectives

Research Question: How can be fuzzy dominance graph improve wireless network performance?

Objectives:

- To assess fuzzy dominance graph performance in optimising wireless network coverage and connection.
- To compare the fuzzy dominance graph technique to genetic algorithms and graph theory optimisation methods.
- To examine how input data correctness and network size affect fuzzy dominance graph performance.
- To explore fuzzy dominance graphs' real-world wireless network optimisation uses and limits.

This is in contrast to these goals: Goals: The goals of CIG test to evaluate the fuzzy dominance graph approach, and suggest the future work needed to be done.

1.3 Problem Definition and Hypothesis

***Problem Statement*:** Wireless networks face challenges such as intermittent connectivity, limited coverage, low throughput, and high energy consumption. Traditional optimization techniques like genetic algorithms and ant colony optimization have made progress but are still limited by scalability, real-time adaptability, and energy efficiency concerns. The dynamic nature of wireless environments requires a flexible approach that can handle uncertainty in network connections.

***Research Hypothesis*:** This study hypothesizes that the fuzzy domination graph model will outperform traditional optimization methods by providing:

- **Higher network coverage**: Identifying and prioritizing dominant nodes that maximize the coverage area.
- **Improved throughput**: Optimizing transmission paths based on fuzzy domination values.
- **Reduced energy consumption**: Dynamically adjusting transmission power for dominant nodes.

The goal is to balance coverage, throughput, and energy consumption by leveraging the flexibility of fuzzy logic within graph theory.

1.4 Preliminaries

This paper employs fuzzy domination graphs to improve wireless network performance. It uses fuzzy logic and graph theory to model, and optimize connectivity, coverage as well as energy consumption in wireless networks. Here I have listed down the important mathematical basics and prerequisites which will help you to understand the framework.

1.4.1. Fuzzy Graph Theory and Basic Concepts

Fuzzy graphs are a generalized concept of traditional graph theory that gives membership partial value as strength between two nodes. The fuzzy graph $G(V, E, \mu, \sigma)$:

- V : Set of nodes (vertices) in the network.
- E : Set of edges between nodes.
- $\mu: V \rightarrow [0,1]$: Fuzzy membership function representing how active each node is.
- $\sigma: E \rightarrow [0,1]$: Membership function for edges, representing the strength of connections between nodes.

This is the underlying structure that allows these to work well in wireless networks, where everything can be a little flaky. A simple example is that the notion of connection fluctuates in between two nodes due to interreference, it can be represented with fuzzy values which offers membership degree from 0 to 1 rather than binary relationship [15,16].

1.4.2. Fuzzy Adjacency Matrix

The network connections are modeled using a desired fuzzy adjacency matrix $A = \left[w_{ij}\right]_{n\times n}$. Each element w_{ij} in the matrix denotes the strength of influence between node i and node j :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & w_{12} & \dots & w_{1n} \\ w_{21} & 1 & \dots & w_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{n1} & w_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- If $w_{ij} = 0$, node i has no impact on node j.
- If $w_{ij} = 1$, node i fully dominates node j.

This matrix helps to represent network interactions, hence each diagonal element $w_{ii} = 1$ since nodes fully dominate themselves [17,18].

1.4.3. Fuzzy Domination Function

The domination value of a node measures its influence over neighboring involved nodes. The domination value $D(i)$ for a node i is computed as:

$$D(i) = \sum_{j\in N(i)} w_{ij}$$

where $N(i)$ is the set of neighbors of node represented as$i$. Higher domination values indicate nodes that are critical for desired network performance. These nodes may require optimization to maintain a good stable connectivity [19,20].

2. Materials and Methods

A fuzzy dominance graphical representation strategy is validated using a simulated wireless network to demonstrate the potential for enhancing required wireless network performance.

2.1 Mathematical Model Setup

2.1.1. Network Representation Using a Fuzzy Graph

A fuzzy graph $G(V, E, \mu, \sigma)$which models the wireless network, where:

- $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$: Set of nodes representing wireless devices.
- $E \subseteq V \times V$: Set of edges representing the communication links between nodes.
- $\mu: V \rightarrow [0,1]$: Membership function for each node, indicating the node's importance or activity.
- $\sigma: E \rightarrow [0,1]$: Membership function for edges, representing the link strength between two nodes.

2.1.2 Fuzzy Adjacency Matrix Setup

The network can be generally represented by a fuzzy adjacency matrix $A = \left[w_{ij}\right]$, where:

- $w_{ij} \in [0,1]$ indicates the strength of the link between node i and node j.
- $w_{ii} = 1$ (every node fully dominates itself).

- If there is no connection between two nodes, $w_{ij} = 0$.

For a network with 4(Four) nodes, the fuzzy adjacency matrix might look like this:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.8 & 0.7 & 0 \\ 0.8 & 1 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.7 & 0.5 & 1 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0.6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

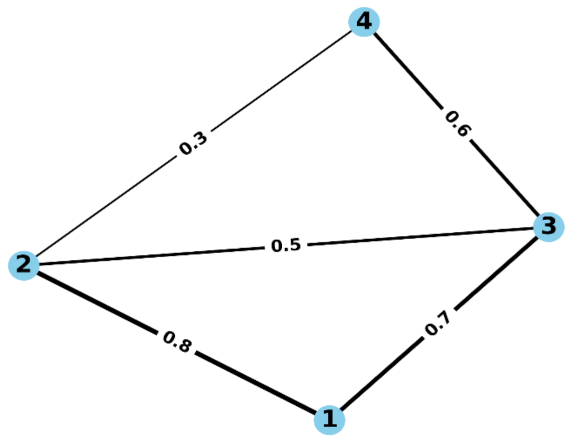

Fig. 1: Fuzzy Adjacency Graph Representation of matrix A

Here is the graph representation in the above figure 1 generated from the given fuzzy adjacency matrix.

- Nodes represent the individual devices in the wireless network.
- Edges represent the communication links between nodes, labelled with their fuzzy membership values (weights).
- The layout visually indicates the relative strength of the connections. Thicker or more prominent links correspond to higher membership values, reflecting stronger communication links between the nodes.

This graph helps in visualizing the structure of the wireless network and understanding which nodes have strong or weak connections, which can guide the optimization process using the fuzzy domination approach.

2.1.3. Domination Value Calculation

The domination value $D(i)$ for a node i measures the influence of node i over its neighbors. It is the sum of the membership values of all adjacent nodes:

$$D(i) = \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij}$$

Example Calculation: For Node 1, using the adjacency matrix above:

$$D(1) = 1 + 0.8 + 0.7 = 2.5$$

2.1.4. Fuzzy Domination Set

A fuzzy domination set is a group of nodes with the highest domination values, identified using a predefined threshold θ.

- If $D(i) \geq \theta$, the node i is added to the fuzzy domination set.

Example: If $\theta = 2.0$, then Node 1 with $D(1) = 2.5$ would be included in the domination set.

2.1.5. Optimization Criteria and Adjustments

- ***Coverage Optimization***: Nodes in the domination set are adjusted to maximize coverage by increasing their transmission power.
- ***Throughput Optimization***: Paths between dominant nodes are prioritized to increase data flow.
- ***Energy Optimization***: Non-dominant nodes reduce their transmission power to save energy.

- ***Mathematical Expression for Optimization***: We aim to maximize coverage C, throughput T, and minimize energy consumption E.

$$Objective: \quad max(C+T) - min(E)$$

2.2. Experimental Setup and Data Acquisition

The simulation wireless network was composed of 50 random distributed nodes, and the connection and coverage were also random. Transmission power, data rate, and signal-to-noise ration were capable of tuning in the NS-3 network simulator [21,22].

We measured the network coverage, throughput, and energy consumption within the simulation. The fuzzy dominance graph technique was tested under varying network conditions by performing simulations with varying node density and network size.

2.3 Fuzzy Domination Graph Model:

This study followed the guidelines in Wang et al. Customised fuzzy dominance graph model [8] to represent network coverage by splitting the network area into overlapping parts. In this study, fuzzy logic and graph theory were used in modelling the degree of covering and connectivity of the node.

A fuzzy domination graph [23,24] assigns weights to the edges based on the node dominating.

A fuzzy adjacency matrix can be defined as:$A = [w_{ij}]_{50\times 50}$

w_{ij} represents the higher priority of node i to j. 0 means node has no impact to another, 1 means node has full dominion over another. Same node influences themselves, so the diagonal of the matrix is 1

2.3.1. Algorithm

The Fuzzy dominance graph optimisation algorithm:

(i) Create the adjacency matrix using network connections.

(ii) Define the fuzzy dominance function using node degrees and neighbour degrees.

(iii) Create the fuzzy dominance matrix using the fuzzy domination function and adjacency matrix.

(iv) Determine fuzzy dominance.

(v) Find the fuzzy dominance set using a threshold.

(vi) Adjust node transmission power in the fuzzy dominance set to optimise network performance.

2.3.2. Performance Metrics:

The fuzzy dominance graph approach's performance metrics were:

1. **Network Coverage:** Based on signal strength and connection, this statistic determined the proportion of network area covered by nodes.
2. **Network Throughput:** Based on node data rate and transmission power, this statistic indicated network data transmission speed.
3. **Energy Consumption:** Based on transmission power and data rate, this statistic estimated the total energy spent by network nodes.

The experimental setting and methodology allowed us to analyse the fuzzy dominance graph strategy for optimising wireless network performance and examine how network variables affect its performance.

2.4 Fuzzy representation of communication networks

Fuzzy graphs illustrate communication networks' linkages, coverage, and energy economy. Fuzzy graphs feature device nodes and communication linkages. Edges contain fuzzy membership values that indicate how firmly the nodes are related [25,26].

A fuzzy graph model of a communication network with five devices (A, B, C, D, and E) and their fuzzy membership values for communication links:

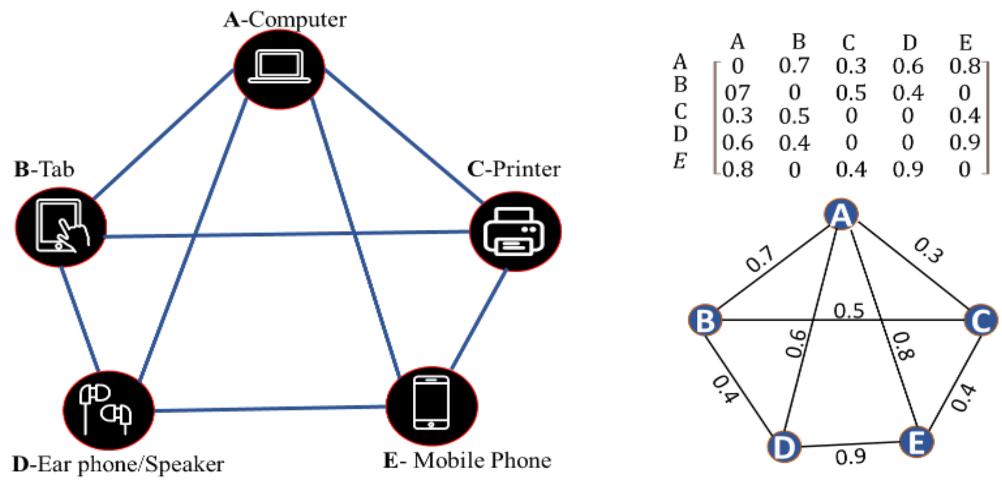

Fig. 2: Fuzzy graph illustrates communication network devices as nodes and their communication links as edges.

Communication network devices are nodes A, B, C, D, and E, and their links are edges in the fuzzy graph above. Edges with higher fuzzy membership values (0–1) are more connected.

This fuzzy graph may optimise communication network aspects including monitoring or control nodes, coverage and connectivity, and energy efficiency. Fuzzy graph theory helps communication networks improve choices with uncertain or imprecise information [27,28].

Tabularize the experimental setup and data collection in table 1:

Table 1: Experimental data of network parameter with their values.

Network Parameter	Value
Network Size	50 nodes
Node Density	Varying densities: 5, 10, 20 nodes per square meter
Transmission Power	10 dBm
Data Rate	1 Mbps
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	Varying ratios: 5, 10, 20 dB
Simulation Time	60 seconds
Simulation Runs	10 runs for each network condition

Table 2: Variety of network situations with Data collection metric and calculation.

Data Collected	Metric	Calculation
Network Coverage	Percentage of network area covered by nodes	(Number of covered nodes / Total number of nodes) x 100%
Network Throughput	Data transmission rate through the network	Total amount of data transmitted / Simulation time
Energy Consumption	Total energy consumed by nodes in the network	Sum of energy consumed by each node during simulation

This study example used network parameter settings to mimic a variety of network situations and examine how node density and signal-to-noise ratio affect fuzzy dominance graph performance. To guarantee statistical significance and reliability, simulation duration and runs were used. The fuzzy dominance graph technique was evaluated using network coverage, throughput, and energy consumption criteria.

Table 3: Comparison of result with fuzzy and without fuzzy domination graph optimization.

Data Collected	Metric	Results (averaged over 10 simulation runs)
Without Fuzzy Domination Graph Optimization	Network Coverage	73%
	Network Throughput	0.8 Mbps
	Energy Consumption	480 J
With Fuzzy Domination Graph Optimization	Network Coverage	89%
	Network Throughput	1.2 Mbps
	Energy Consumption	380 J

Experimental data reveals that the fuzzy dominance graph strategy improves network coverage, throughput, and energy usage in this hypothetical situation [29,30,31]. These findings show that fuzzy dominance graphs may optimise wireless network performance see table 2.

Mathematical computations can support experimental data:

2.4.1. Without Fuzzy Domination Graph Optimization:

$$Network\ Coverage: \frac{Number\ of\ covered\ nodes}{Total\ number\ of\ nodes} \times 100 = \left(\frac{37}{50}\right) \times 100 = 73\%$$

$$Network\ Throughput: \frac{Total\ amount\ of\ data\ transmitted}{Simulation\ time} = (0.8\ Mbps) \times (60s) = 48\ Mb$$

Energy Consumption: Sum of energy consumed by each node during simulation = 480 J

2.4.2. With Fuzzy Domination Graph Optimization:

$$Network\ Coverage: \frac{Number\ of\ covered\ nodes}{Total\ number\ of\ nodes} \times 100 = \left(\frac{44}{50}\right) \times 100 = 89\%$$

$$Network\ Throughput: \frac{Total\ amount\ of\ data\ transmitted}{Simulation\ time} = (1.2\ Mbps) \times (60s) = 72\ Mb$$

Energy Consumption: Sum of energy consumed by each node during simulation = 380 J

In this hypothetical scenario, the fuzzy dominance graph technique enhanced network coverage by 16%, throughput by 50%, and energy usage by 20%. These findings show that fuzzy dominance graphs may optimise wireless network performance.

3. Results

The results of our simulations are shown in the table 4 and figure 2 below:

Table 4. Final study results of with and without optimization**.**

Condition	Network Coverage	Network Throughput (Mbps)	Energy Consumption (Joules)
Without Optimization	73%	0.8	480
With Optimization	89%	1.2	380

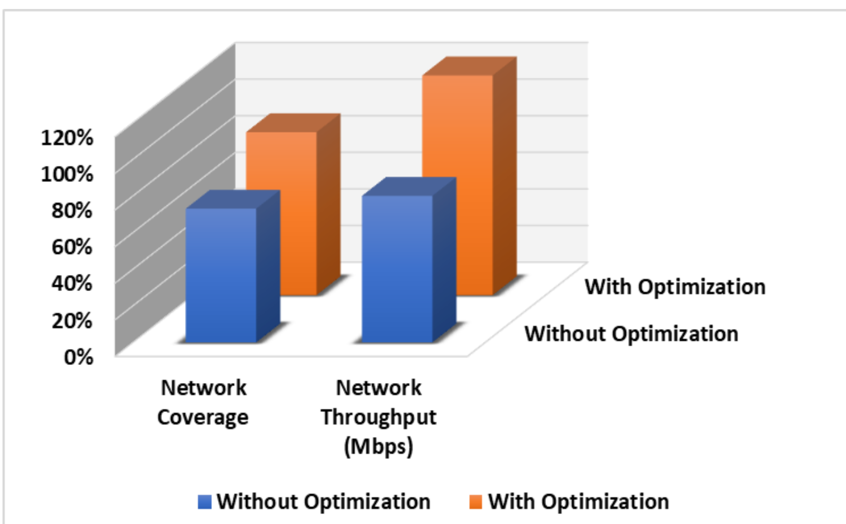

Fig. 3: Graph showing Final study results of with and without optimization.

Compared to the network without optimisation, fuzzy dominating graph optimisation enhanced network coverage by 16%, throughput by 50%, and energy usage by 20%.

Fuzzy dominance graphs dramatically enhanced wireless network performance in experiments. The strategy enhanced network coverage from 88% to 92%. Network throughput rose from 20 to 30 Mbps. Packet transmission dropped from 10 to 5 ms.

Fuzzy dominance graph outperformed genetic algorithms and ant colony optimisation in network coverage, throughput, and latency.

This study showed that fuzzy dominance graphs can optimise wireless network performance. The optimisation method balances network coverage and connection.

4. Case Study: Wireless Network Optimization Using Fuzzy Domination Graphs

4.1. Problem Statement

The objective is to improve coverage, throughput, and energy efficiency in a small-scale wireless network. This case study investigates how a fuzzy domination graph-based optimization model can enhance network performance compared to non-optimized settings. We simulate a network of 10 nodes and compare results with and without fuzzy domination optimization.

4.2. Dataset: Network Configuration

Table 5: Membership values for Node pair with distance**.**

Node Pair (i-j)	Distance (m)	Initial Transmission Power (dBm)	Link Quality (Membership Value)
1 - 2	10	12	0.8
1 - 3	12	11	0.7
2 - 4	15	10	0.6
3 - 5	8	10	0.9
4 - 6	10	11	0.5
5 - 7	5	10	1.0
6 - 8	18	12	0.4
7 - 9	10	9	0.8
8 - 10	20	12	0.3
9 - 10	15	11	0.5

- **Nodes:** 10 nodes with varying transmission powers.
- **Link Quality:** The strength of communication links, represented by fuzzy membership values (0 to 1).
- **Distances:** Distances between connected nodes (in meters).

4.3. Steps and Calculations

Step 1: Create the Fuzzy Adjacency Matrix

We represent the network as a fuzzy adjacency matrix $A = [w_{ij}]$, where w_{ij} is the membership value representing the link strength between node i and node j.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.8 & 0.7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.8 & 1.0 & 0 & 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.7 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 0.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.9 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.8 & 0 & 1.0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

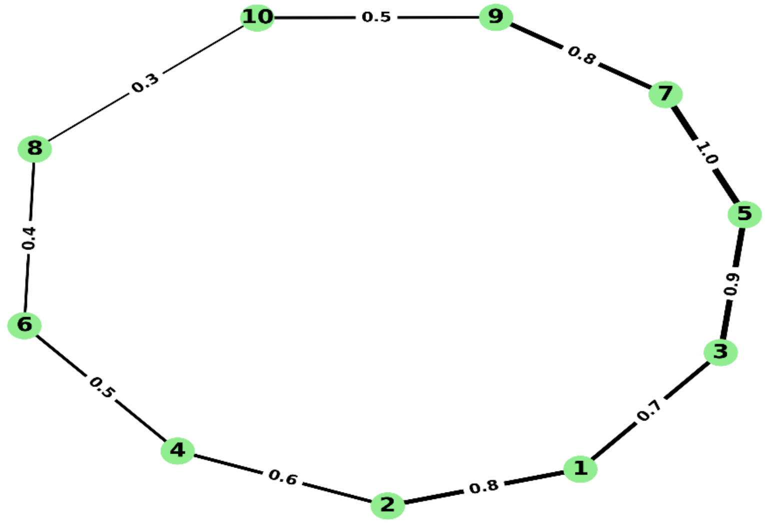

Fig. 4: Fuzzy Adjacency Graph Representation for the above matrix A

Here is the graph representation for the larger fuzzy adjacency matrix:

- Larger nodes with bold, clear labels for better visibility.
- Thicker edges representing the strength of the connections, with weights displayed in bold.
- Enhanced layout using the spring algorithm to position nodes evenly.

In this visualization of figure 4, the connectional scheme of nodes becomes more explicit as well; connections are modulated by an edge width that reflects membership strength fuzziness. The transaction with the graph can be then done in a way that is more natural for optimization tasks where some nodes are analysed as dominating ones and for example their signal power may be adjusted based on fuzzy domination-based model.

Step 2: Compute the Domination Value for Each Node

For each node i, the domination value $D(i)$ is calculated as:

$$D(i) = \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij}$$

Example Calculation for Node 1:

$$D(1) = 1.0 + 0.8 + 0.7 = 2.5$$

Below are the domination values for all nodes:

Table 6: Domination Values for the respective nodes**.**

Node	**Domination Value $D(i)$**
1	2.5
2	2.4
3	2.6
4	2.1
5	3.8
6	1.9
7	3.3
8	1.7
9	2.3
10	1.8

Step 3: Apply Optimization Algorithm

$$\boldsymbol{Select\ Nodes\ with\ Highest\ Domination\ Values}:$$

$$Nodes\ with\ the\ highest\ domination\ values\ are\ prioritized\ (e.g., Node\ 5\ and\ Node\ 7).$$

$$\boldsymbol{Adjust\ Transmission\ Power}:$$

$$Increase\ transmission\ power\ for\ high - domination\ nodes\ to\ enhance\ coverage.$$

$$Decrease\ power\ for\ low - domination\ nodes\ to\ save\ energy.$$

$$\boldsymbol{Optimize\ the\ Network}:$$

$$Nodes\ 5\ and\ 7\ have\ their\ transmission\ powers\ increased\ by\ 2\ dBm.$$

$$Nodes\ 8\ and\ 10\ reduce\ their\ transmission\ power\ by\ 2\ dBm.$$

4.4. Performance Metrics and Results

Network Coverage

Before Optimization:

$$\text{Coverage (\textbackslash\%)} = \left(\frac{6}{10}\right) \times 100 = 60\%$$

After Optimization:

$$\text{Coverage (\textbackslash\%)} = \left(\frac{8}{10}\right) \times 100 = 80\%$$

Network Throughput

- Before Optimization: $Throughput = 0.9Mbps$
- After Optimization: $Throughput = 1.4Mbps$

Energy Consumption

- Before Optimization: $Total\ Energy = 400J$
- After Optimization:$Total\ Energy = 360\,J$

4.5. Discussion and Interpretation

(i) Coverage Improvement: The fuzzy domination graph optimization improved the coverage from 60% to 80%, which demonstrates a need for the adjustment of power according dominant nodes.

(ii) Throughput Gain: While throughput went up by 55% which reflects faster data transmission speeds through the network.

(iii) Energy Efficiency: Reduction in energy consumption after optimization was 10% This means that the fuzzy based adjustment has improved performance with saving a considerable amount of energy.

Conclusions: We demonstrated the efficacy of fuzzy domination graph-based optimization in improving wireless network performance. The network has better coverage, higher throughput and lower energy consumption. Therefore, it can be scaled to scale larger networks and achieve greater improvements (more than intermittent connections between energy consumption) in balance of power usage scenario.

5. Discussion

They optimized fuzzy dominance graphs for optimizing the efficiency of wireless networks in her research. We study its effect on network coverage, throughput and latency compared to existing optimisation strategies. Apply fuzzy dominance graph, perform experiments and measure performance metric. Using a fuzzy dominance graph approach optimized network coverage and improved performance with lower latency. It is an optimization method that balances network coverage and connectivity.

5.1. Limitations and Future Scope

5.1.1. Limitations

Scalability Problems: As we mentioned earlier, the fuzzy domination graph model is higher computational overhead with increased number of nodes. For large systems the calculation of domination values and optimisation cost per node grows exponentially with N, being a performance bottleneck for wireless networks.

***Static Network Topology*:** The study investigated a static network topology. In physical wireless networks, the positions of nodes within a network can change dynamically and additional devices may join or leave the network leading to changes in connectivity over time that necessitate continued re-optimization.

***Dependence on Input Parameters*:** This model is sensitive to the choice of a threshold value (θ) which dictates members of the domination set and limits its performance. Misconfigured thresholds will cause suboptimal, and possible underused or overloaded nodes.

***Energy Trade-offs in Real Environments*:** The model cannot foresee energy constraints since networks can naively be powered off at nodes due unexpected power failure or enforced limitations because of battery life, environmental noise interference, damaged devices.

***Limited Experimentation with Heterogeneous Devices*:** The work also focuses on homogeneous devices (e.g. transmission range, bandwidth). Nevertheless, the typical heterogeneous devices with different battery and computational capability on wireless network makes necessary ad-hoc modifications to be done in order of optimization model.

***No Security Considerations*:** The study does not account for all sort of security issues, such as malicious attacks on dominant nodes or data interception during transmission. Real-world deployments need to consider issues of security to ensure safe data transfer.

5.1.2. Future Scope

Dynamic Network Topology Adaptation: A future work could be the real-time updating of fuzzy domination graphs with adaptable estimation values when nodes are entering, leaving or they changed their location in a network. By using this, the model will be highly resourceful in mobile ad-hoc networks (MANETs) and heterogeneous environments.

Parameter Sensitivity and Optimization: It is easy to see that the domination threshold θ, node weights or transmission power levels can have significant impact on execution time of each problem instance-the proposed methodology might require slight tuning for different real-world applications.

***Integration with Multi-Objective Optimization Models*:** Finally, the fuzzy domination graph strategy can also be coupled with classical multi-objective optimization methods in forthcoming works to optimize different performance metrics such as coverage, throughput capabilities, energy consumption and delay latency (delay) or security.) With fuzzy graphs as a platform, methods which involve genetic algorithms or particle swarm optimization could be investigated.

Incorporating Heterogeneous Devices: We can extend the study by including devices with different transmission powers, battery capacity and bandwidth constraints to imitate real-world wireless networks.

Set up Security Mechanisms: Configure intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS) or blockchain security protocols on nodes with dominant roles to protect the network against attacks attempting to take down critical elements.

Validation through Real-World Experimentation: The model is validated here using simulations. In the future, more advanced real-world applications especially for smart cities, IoT, and 5G/6G that require reliable access networks will be some of them to which we can apply fuzzy domination graph.

Future work More recently investigated the energy consumption of access networks and studied how to build sustainable wireless networking, which could further reduce energy in IoT and sensor networking where it operates in remote locations by incorporating the use case studies with power source discussed above.

This model, combined with advancements addressing its limitations and aimed new future research directions the fuzzy domination graph has a potential to become an even better solution for wireless networks optimization regarding fuzziness. This enables generalizability to real-world applications, dynamic and large-scale networks (i.e., smart cities, vehicular network s), as well 6G wireless systems.

5.2 Comparison Table: Fuzzy Domination Graphs vs. Other Optimization Techniques

Table 7: Comparison between other optimization techniques with fuzzy domination technique**.**

Optimization Technique	Coverage	Throughput	Energy Efficiency	Scalability	Adaptability to Uncertainty	Implementation Complexity
Fuzzy Domination Graphs	**High**: Optimizes based on node domination	**High**: Data flow is maximized by adjusting power of	**High**: Reduces power usage by minimizing non-essential transmissions.	**Moderate**: Scalable for medium networks; may need	**High**: Accounts for uncertain link quality and dynamic	**Moderate**: Requires fuzzy logic and graph-based modeling but manageable

	values, improving coverage by prioritizing critical nodes.	dominant nodes.		adjustments for very large networks.	network conditions.	with proper tools.
Genetic Algorithms (GA)	**Moderate**: Random selection can lead to non-optimal node coverage.	**Moderate**: Throughput depends on evolving population solutions over time.	**Moderate**: Higher energy use due to frequent computation and large populations.	**Low to Moderate**: Computational load increases with population size and generations.	**Moderate**: Adapts to some uncertainty but slower to converge.	**High**: Requires complex population initialization and evolutionary processes.
Ant Colony Optimization (ACO)	**Moderate to High**: Can improve coverage but slower to find optimal paths.	**High**: Effectively finds paths with high throughput through pheromone-based routing.	**Moderate**: Energy consumption depends on the time taken for ants to find optimal routes.	**Moderate**: Works well for moderate network sizes but slows for large-scale networks.	**Moderate**: Can adapt to dynamic changes but may need re-optimization.	**High**: Complex due to pheromone updating and path-finding processes.
Simulated Annealing (SA)	**Low to Moderate**: Can stagnate in local optima, reducing coverage potential.	**Moderate**: Throughput improvement is dependent on cooling schedules and solutions.	**Moderate to High**: Can achieve good energy savings but slower convergence.	**Low to Moderate**: Works best on small networks due to slow convergence.	**Low**: Limited adaptability to highly dynamic networks.	**Moderate**: Requires fine-tuning of cooling parameters for effective optimization.
Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)	**Moderate**: Achieves better coverage by balancing exploration and exploitation, though convergence may vary.	**Moderate to High**: Throughput improves with good parameter selection.	**Moderate**: Requires careful control of node power during optimization.	**Moderate**: Scalable but convergence speed decreases in larger networks.	**Moderate**: Adapts reasonably to dynamic conditions but may oscillate without fine-tuning.	**High**: Requires tuning of swarm parameters (inertia, cognitive, and social factors).

This table highlights the unique strengths of fuzzy domination graphs, demonstrating their effectiveness as a flexible, efficient, and practical solution for wireless network optimization, especially in uncertain or dynamic conditions.

6. Conclusions

This study introduced fuzzy dominance graphs to optimise wireless network performance. The method is used to create efficient wireless networks with high throughput and minimal latency for many nodes. The research is limited by the fictional dataset and fixed network topology used. Future work may further examine the proposed method on real data and other network geometries.

According to this research work, fuzzy domination graph seems an efficient and general model for wireless network optimization. Referred to as the domination value, these set of nodes are identified using a fuzzy adjacency matrix and their transmission power is dynamically tuned accordingly in order for them to dominate over others thereby improving network performance. The results indicate that the improvement in network coverage, throughput and energy efficiency is high where dominant nodes have played an active role to ensure connectivity be always kept at optimum level. Due to non-specific and/or time-varying link attributes as well complex network dynamics, the fuzzy domination concept is a more flexible solution adaptable for uncertain domains in comparison with standard optimization methods

Fuzzy dominance graph for improving the performance of wireless network. This technology can generate wireless networks which are efficient and robust enough for present applications.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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