



Examen Parcial - Semestre 2011-I

Curso : **CE 0706 ARQUITECTURA DE REDES DE TELECOMUNICACIONES**
Grupo : **01**
Profesor : **Javier Rivas León**
Día : **martes 10 de mayo del 2011**
Duración de la prueba : **120 minutos**

Nota: El examen es sin copias ni apuntes.

Está prohibido el préstamo de calculadoras y correctores, uso de celulares, consumo de bebidas, comidas y cigarrillos.

Pregunta N° 01. Describa y realice un análisis completo sobre el estándar IEEE802. Incluir los principales estándares contenidos en él.
(Puntaje 3 puntos)

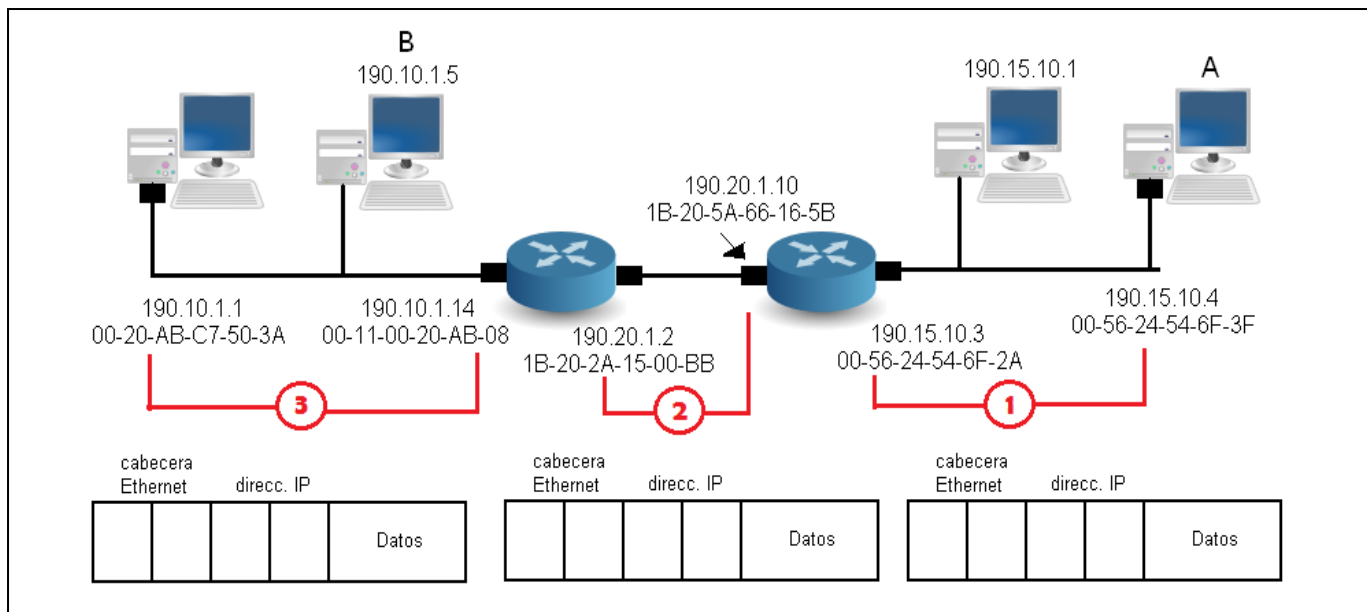
Pregunta N° 02. Indique si las afirmaciones son verdaderas (V) o falsas (F). De ser falsa la afirmación, justifíquela con la respuesta correcta.
(Puntaje 6 puntos)

- a) Las recomendaciones de la serie W (UIT-T), se ocupa de las conexiones de equipos de redes (DTE).
- b) Las recomendaciones de la serie X (UIT-T), se ocupan de la conexión de DTE en redes de datos públicas.
- c) Las recomendaciones de la serie I (UIT-T), se ocupan de la conexión de DTE conectados con la ISDN.
- d) Las recomendaciones de la serie V (UIT-T), se ocupan de establecer las interfaces DTE / DCE de la red de telefonía pública conmutada (RTPC).
- e) La capa de Sesión del modelo OSI, permite el transporte ordinario de datos, proporcionando el servicio de terminal virtual, además de manejar el control de diálogo.
- f) La función de la capa Enlace de Datos del modelo OSI, es tomar un medio de transmisión y transformarlo en una línea que parezca libre de errores de transmisión no detectados a la capa de red.
- g) El servicio en modo conexión del LLC, le garantiza al receptor la entrega, más no la secuencia de las unidades de datos, además de la protección contra pérdidas y duplicados.
- h) El direccionamiento físico LAN FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF indica una dirección broadcasts.

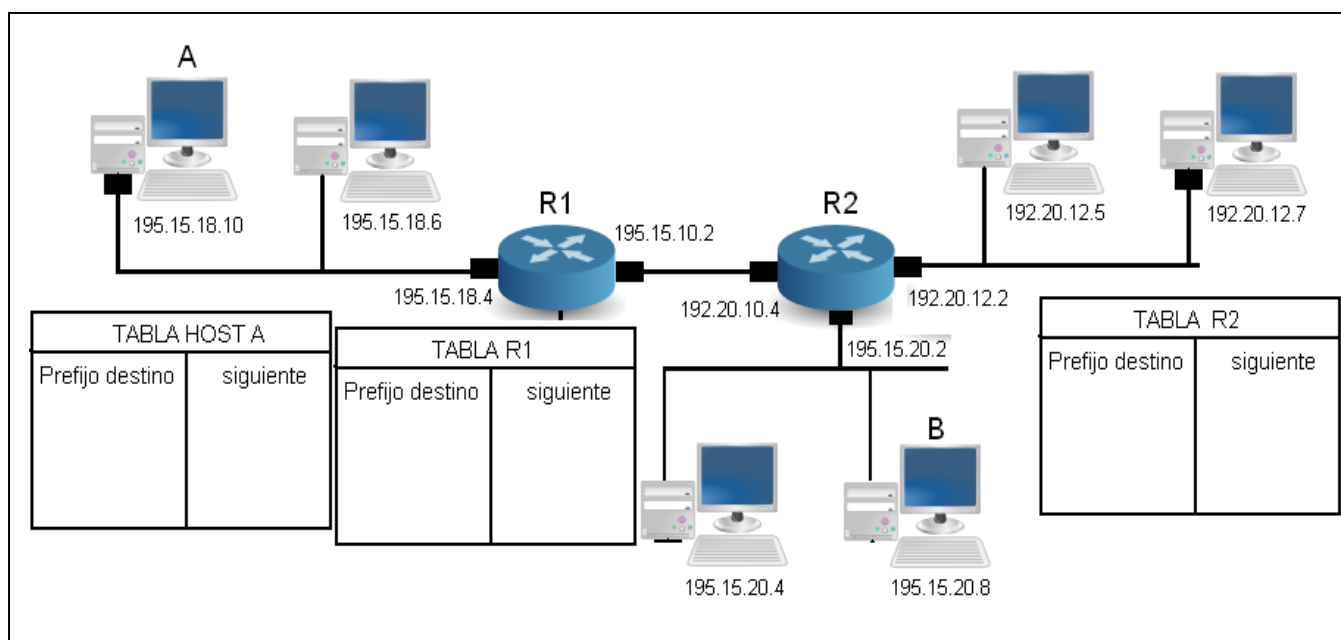
Pregunta N° 03. Indique las características para las siguientes convenciones de cable en el IEEE802.3
(Puntaje 2 puntos)

- a) 1000BaseLX b) 1000BaseCX c) 1000BaseSX d) 100BaseFX

Pregunta N° 04. El diagrama de red muestra el transporte de una trama de datos de A hacia B, indicar detalladamente los datos que se encuentran en cada uno de los campos de las tramas.
(Puntaje 3 puntos)



Pregunta N° 05. El diagrama de red muestra el enrutamiento de una trama de datos de A hacia B, llenar las tablas de enrutamiento correspondientes al host A, el router R1 y el router R2. (Puntaje 3 puntos)



Pregunta N° 06. Lea atentamente el texto siguiente y responda a las siguientes preguntas (Puntaje 3 puntos)

- Que entidades se encargan de administrar los bloques de números de red de las direcciones IP (1 punto)
- Realice un resumen de 12 líneas acerca del texto leído (2 puntos)

IP is a standard protocol with STD number 5. The standard also includes ICMP and IGMP.

The current IP specification can be found in RFCs 791, 950, 919 and 922, with updates in RFC 2474. IP is the protocol that hides the underlying physical network by creating a *virtual network* view. It is an unreliable, best-effort, and connectionless packet delivery protocol. Note that best-effort means that the packets sent by IP may be lost, arrive out of order, or even be duplicated. IP assumes higher layer protocols will address these anomalies.

One of the reasons for using a connectionless network protocol was to minimize the dependency on specific computing centers that used hierarchical connection-oriented networks. The United States Department of Defense intended to deploy a network that would still be operational if parts of the country were destroyed. This has been proven to be true for the Internet.

IP addresses are represented by a 32-bit unsigned binary value. It is usually expressed in a dotted decimal format. For example, 9.167.5.8 is a valid IP address. The numeric form is used by IP software. The mapping between the IP address and an easier-to-read symbolic name, for example myhost.ibm.com, is done by the *Domain Name System (DNS)*.

IP addressing standards are described in RFC 1166 – Internet Numbers. To identify a host on the Internet, each host is assigned an address, the *IP address*, or in some cases, the *Internet address*. When the host is attached to more than one network, it is called *multi-homed* and has one IP address for each network interface. The IP address consists of a pair of numbers:

IP address = <network number><host number>

The *network number* portion of the IP address is administered by one of three Regional Internet Registries (RIR): 1) American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN): This registry is responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) numbers for North America, South America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa. 2) Reseaux IP Europeens (RIPE): This registry is responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) numbers for Europe, Middle East, parts of Africa. 3) Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC): This registry is responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) numbers within the Asia Pacific region.

IP addresses are 32-bit numbers represented in a *dotted decimal* form (as the decimal representation of four 8-bit values concatenated with dots). For example, 128.2.7.9 is an IP address with 128.2 being the network number and 7.9 being the host number. The rules used to divide an IP address into its network and host parts are explained below. The binary format of the IP address 128.2.7.9 is:

10000000 00000010 00000111 00001001

IP addresses are used by the IP protocol to uniquely identify a host on the Internet (or more generally, any internet). Strictly speaking, an IP address identifies an interface that is capable of sending and receiving IP datagrams. One system can have multiple such interfaces.

However, both hosts and routers must have at least one IP address, so this simplified definition is acceptable. IP datagrams (the basic data packets exchanged between hosts) are transmitted by a physical network attached to the host. Each IP datagram contains a source IP address and a destination IP address. To send a datagram to a certain IP destination, the target IP address must be translated or mapped to a physical address.

This may require transmissions on the network to find out the destination's physical network address. (For example, on LANs, the Address Resolution Protocol).