

Redes de Computadores

Motivação

- Décadas passadas, a computação era centralizada, nas figuras dos mainframes;
- Importância das redes de computadores no cotidiano, na vida das pessoas, das empresas atualmente;
- Internet como um bem indispensável

Redes

- Mas o que são redes?
- Como se formam redes?
- Para quê existem redes?

Mas o que são redes?



Mas o que são redes?

- São computadores autônomos interconectados por uma tecnologia.

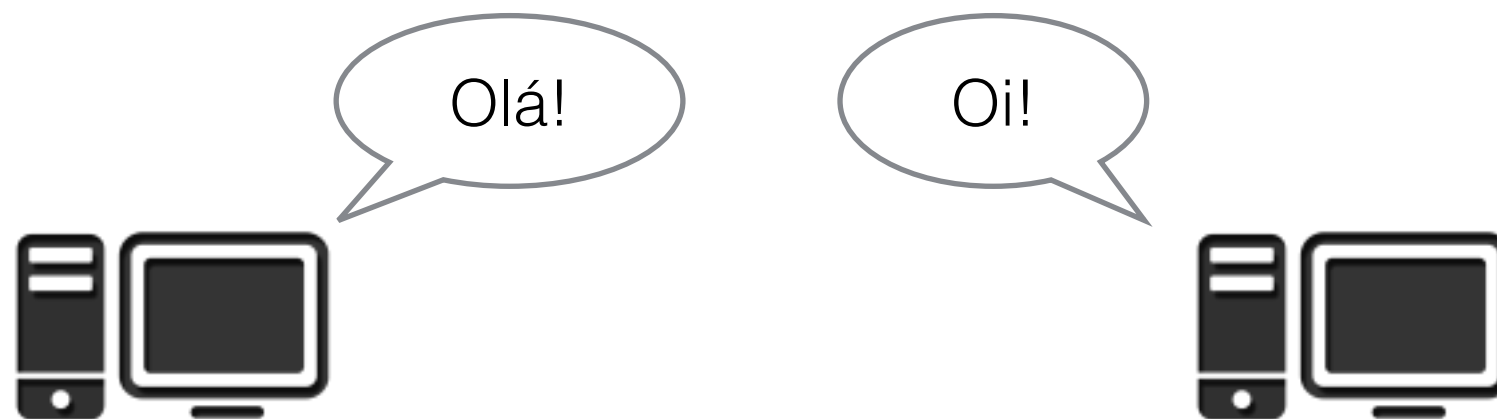


E quando estão
interconectados?



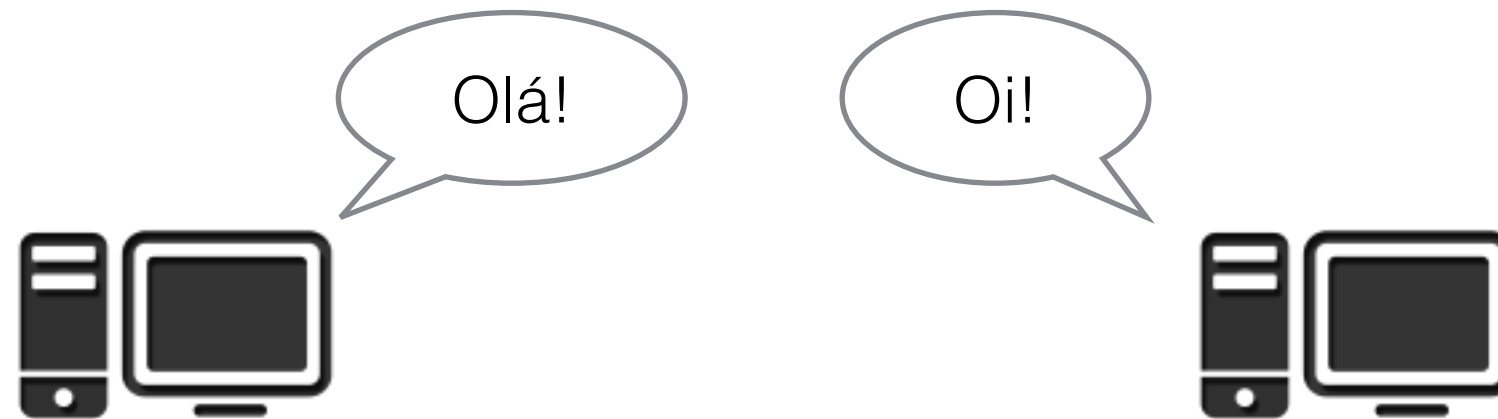
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- Quando os computadores conseguem TROCAR informações.



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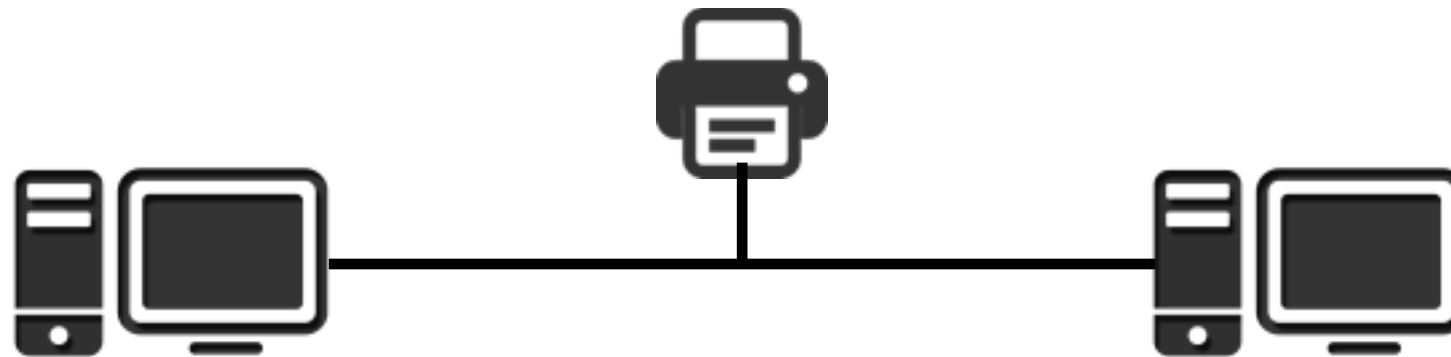


- A conexão não precisa ser feita de fio de cobre; podemos ter conexões utilizando fibras ópticas, micro-ondas, infravermelho...

Para quê?

Para quê?

- Compartilhamento de recursos!



Sistemas Distribuidos



Rede de Computadores

Sistemas Distribuídos

- Um conjunto de computadores independentes, que para o usuário, parece ser um único sistema;
- Geralmente, existe um **middleware**, responsável pela implementação.

Redes de Computadores

- Não existe este único sistema;
- O usuário interage com máquinas, onde as diferenças entre elas é visível;
 - Máquinas com diferentes SO, hardwares
- É necessário autorização para acesso.

Uso de Redes de Computadores

- Aplicações comerciais;
- Aplicações domésticas;
- Usuários móveis.

Aplicações comerciais

- Compartilhamento de recursos;
- e-mail
- Virtual Private Networks (VPNs);
- Voice over IP (VOIP);
- Compartilhamento de desktop;
- e-commerce;
- ...

“Não há nenhuma razão para qualquer indivíduo ter um computador em casa.”

–Ken Olsen, 1977, DEC

Aplicações domésticas

- Compartilhamento de recursos (peer-to-peer);
- e-mail
- Mensagens instantâneas;
 - mIRC, icq, messenger,
- Voice over IP (VOIP);
- e-commerce;
- Redes sociais;
- IPTV.

Usuários móveis

- Mensagens de texto (SMS);
- Hotspots;
- GPS;
- m-commerce;
 - NFC - Near Field Communication

Usuários móveis

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Hardware de Rede

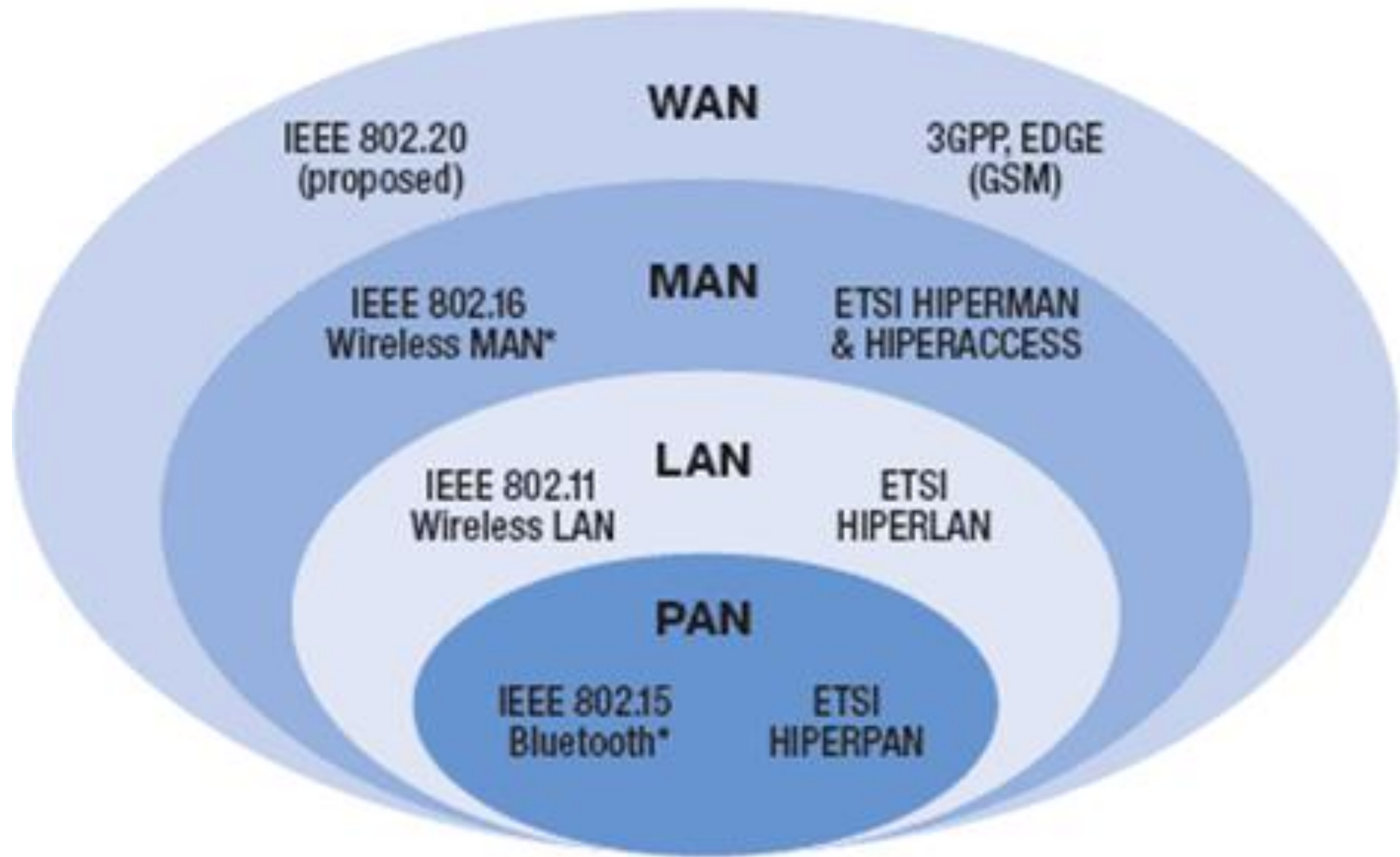
Existem dois tipos de tecnologias de transmissão de dados:

- Broadcast
- Ponto a ponto

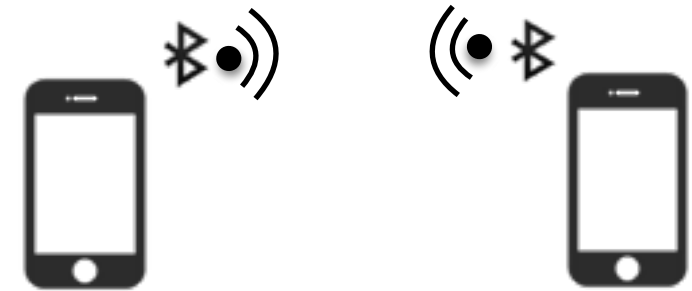
Escalabilidade de Rede

1 m	Metro quadrado	Área pessoal
10 m	Cômodo	Rede local
100 m	Prédio	
1 km	Campus	
10 km	Cidade	Rede metropolitana
100 km	País	Rede a longas distâncias
1.000 km	Continente	
10.000 km	Planeta	
		Internet

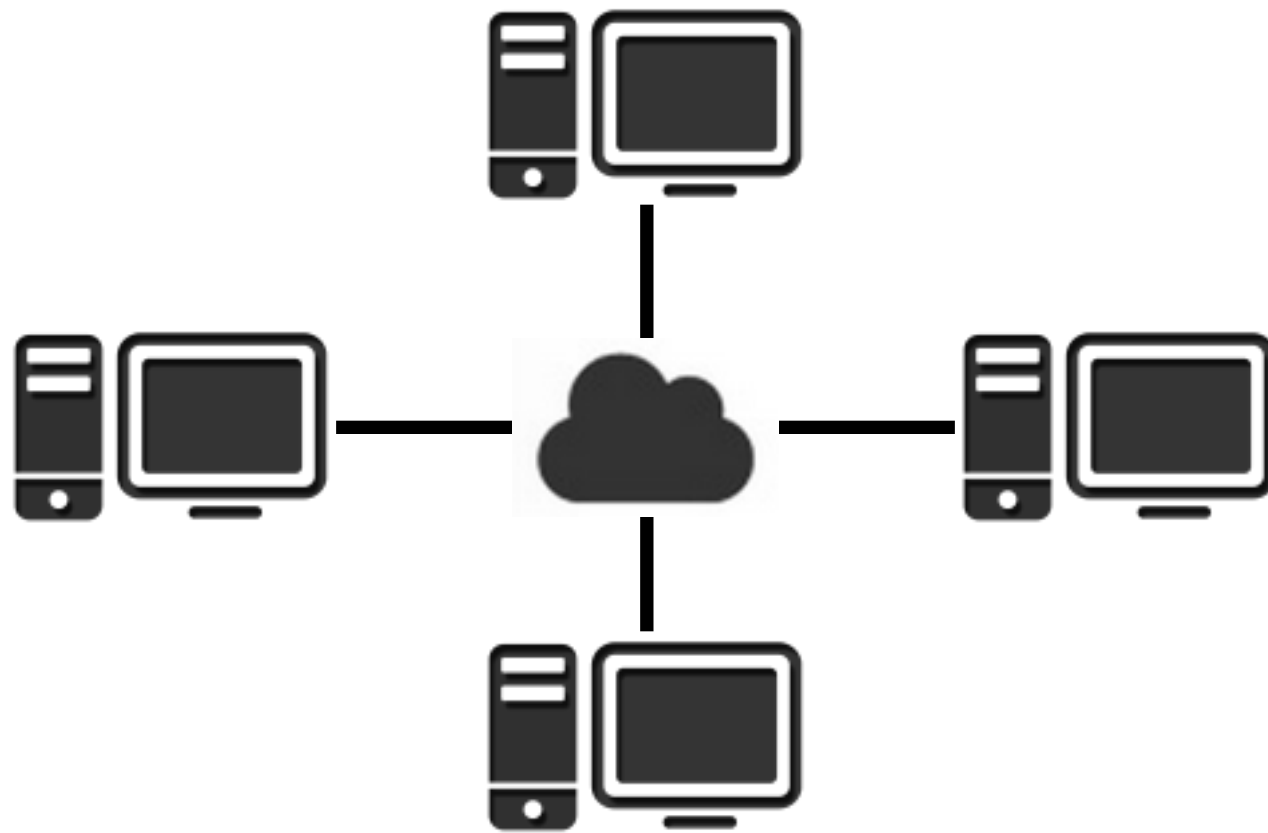
Global Wireless Standards



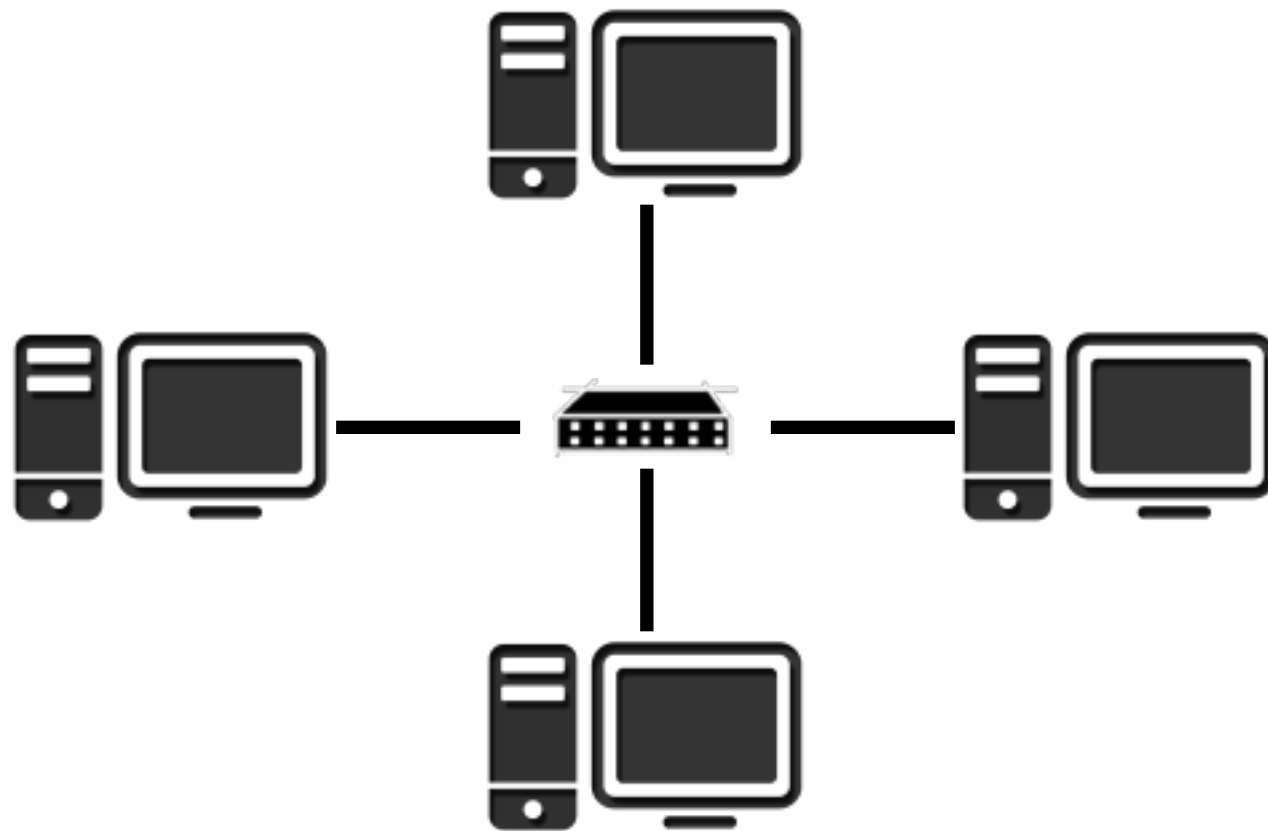
Personal Area Network (PAN)



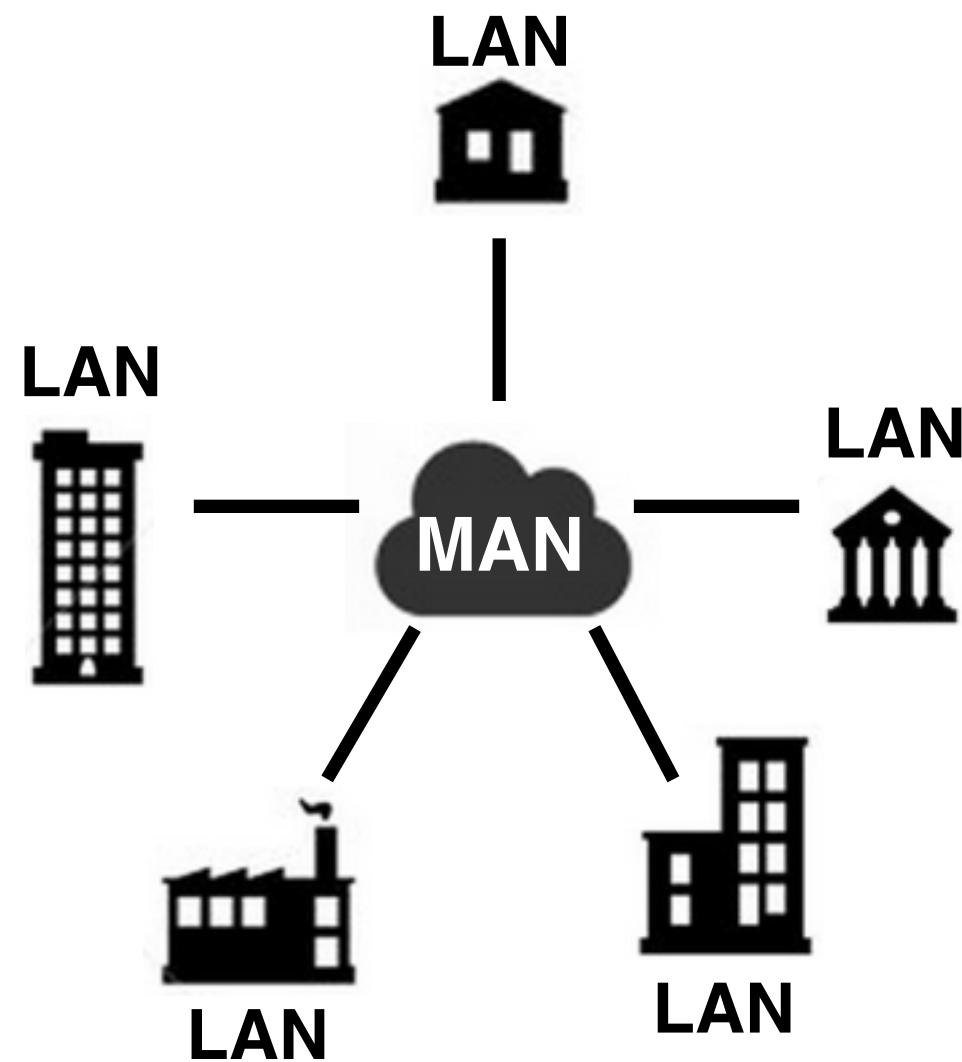
Local Area Network (LAN)



Local Area Network (LAN)



Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)



Wide Area Network (WAN)

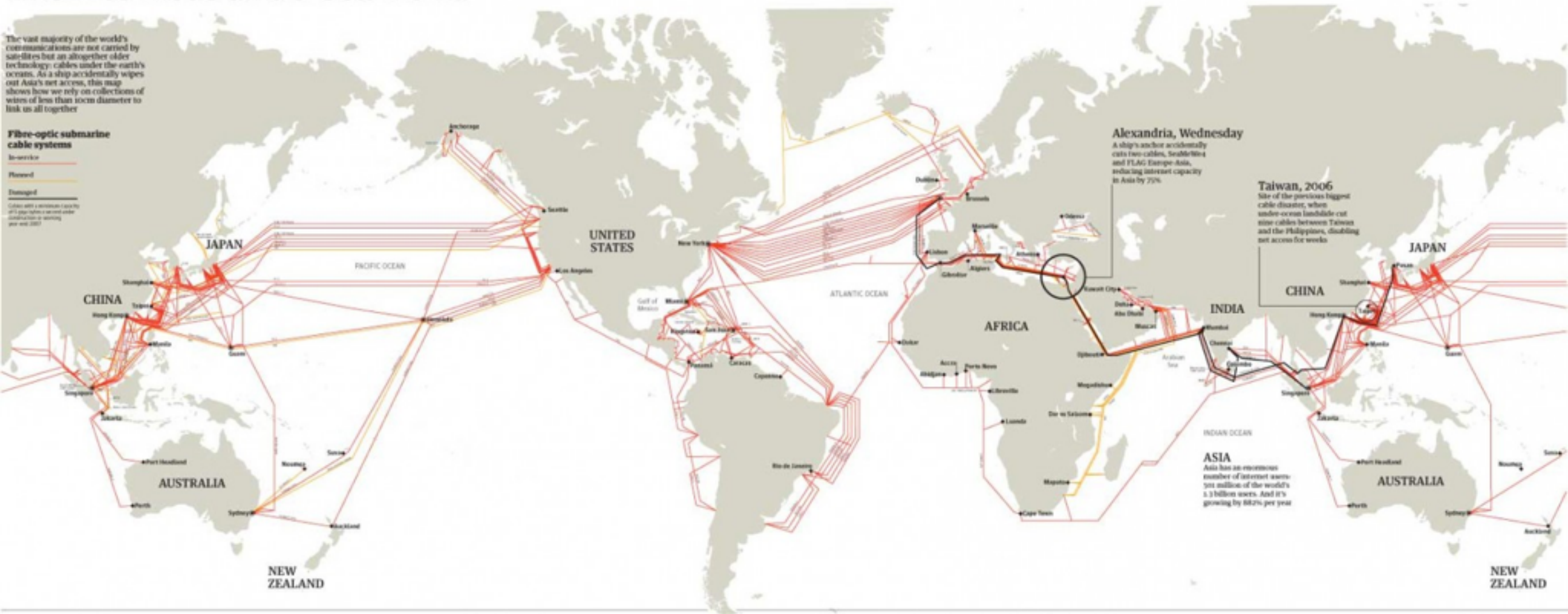


The internet's undersea world

The vast majority of the world's communications are not carried by satellites but an altogether older technology: cables under the earth's oceans. As a ship accidentally wipes out Asia's net access, this map shows how we rely on collections of wires of less than 10cm diameter to link us all together

Fibre-optic submarine cable systems

In-service
Planned
Damaged



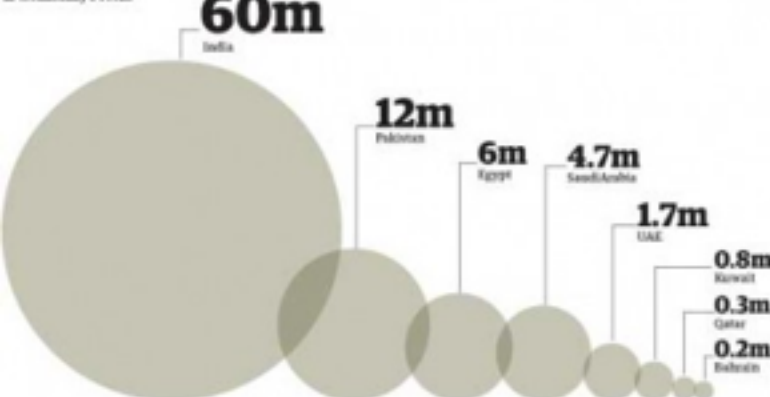
Alexandria, Wednesday

A ship's anchor accidentally cuts two cables, SeaMeWe4 and FLAG Europe-Asia, reducing internet capacity in Asia by 70%.

Taiwan, 2006

Site of the previous biggest cable disaster, when under-ocean landslide cut nine cables between Taiwan and the Philippines, disabling net access for weeks.

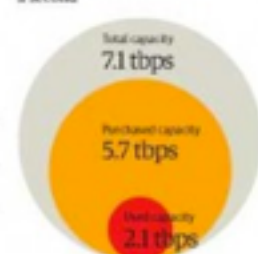
Internet users affected by the Alexandria accident



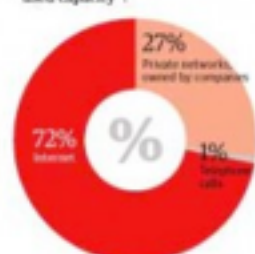
World cable capacity

Submarine cable operators light (turn on) capacity on their systems to sell bandwidth to other carriers. Carriers buy extra capacity, mainly to hold in reserve. On the trans-Atlantic route 80% of the bandwidth is purchased, but only 25% is used.

Capacity in terabytes a second



What makes up "used capacity"?



The longest submarine cables

The SeaMeWe-3 system from Norden in Germany to Kyeju, South Korea connects 30 different countries with 35 landing points.

SeaMeWe-3	30,000 km
Southern Cross	30,500 km
China-SE	30,476 km
FLAG Europe-Asia	26,000 km
South America-1	25,000 km

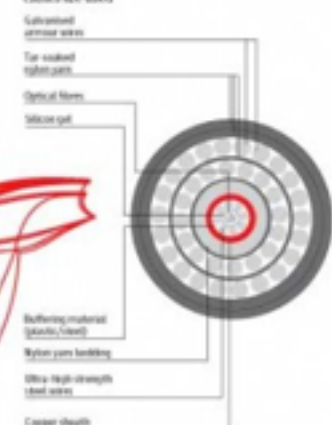
The world's cables in bandwidth

The first intercontinental telephone submarine cable system, TAT-1, connected North America to Europe in 1956 and had an initial capacity of 640,000 bytes per second. Since then, total trans-Atlantic cable capacity has soared to over 7 trillion bps.



Cross-section of a cable

Cables of this strength are typically 10mm in diameter and weigh over 10,000 kilograms a kilometer. In deeper waters, lighter and less insulated cables are used.



1¢ **14¢**
FIXED-LINE MOBILE
Per-minute wholesale cost to send an international call to Switzerland.

27%
TRAFFIC SENT AS VOIP
Share of total international voice traffic transported as VoIP by carriers in 2009.

4/5
WIRELESS WORLD
Share of phones worldwide that are mobile.

12%
SKYPE VS. THE WORLD
Total international Skype traffic as a percentage of world-wide international voice traffic in 2009, approximately 33 billion minutes.

0.1 **4.1**
FIXED-LINE MOBILE
Billions of new subscribers added since 2000.

GLOBAL TRAFFIC MAP 2010

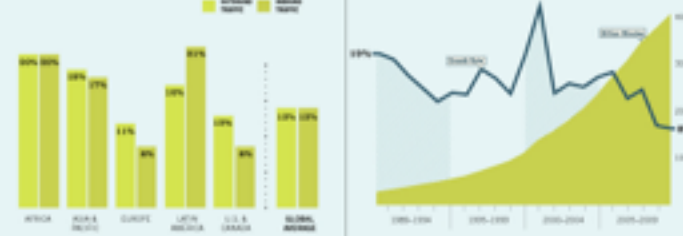
TeleGeography **ROGERS**



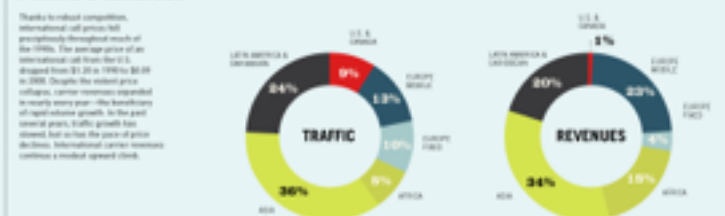
MINUTES & VOLUME



INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC BY REGION



PRICING & REVENUES



U.S. & CANADA INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC PER MINUTE BY REGION



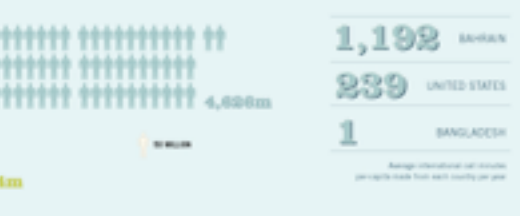
USERS & TECHNOLOGY



ROUTES & CONNECTIONS

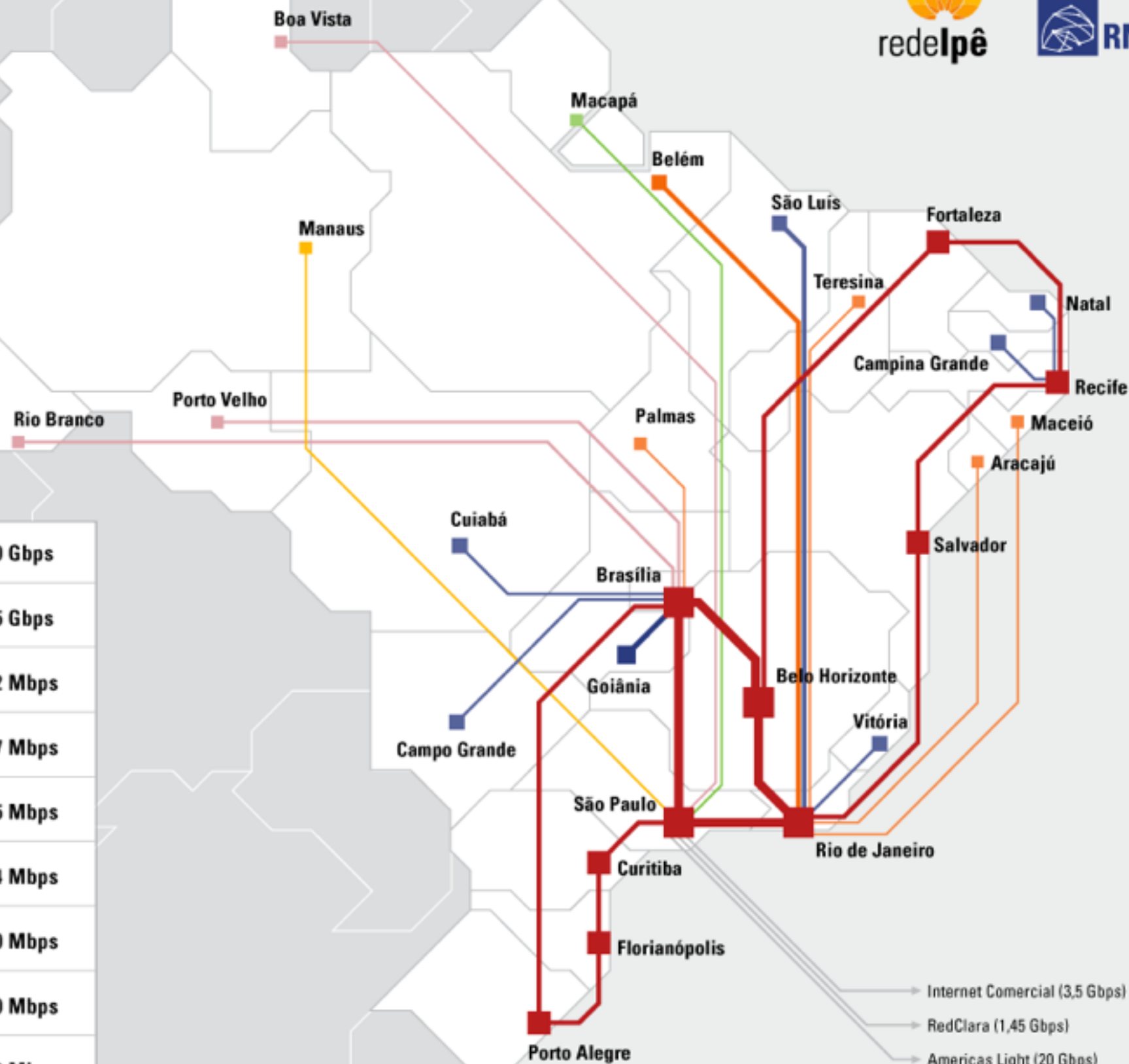
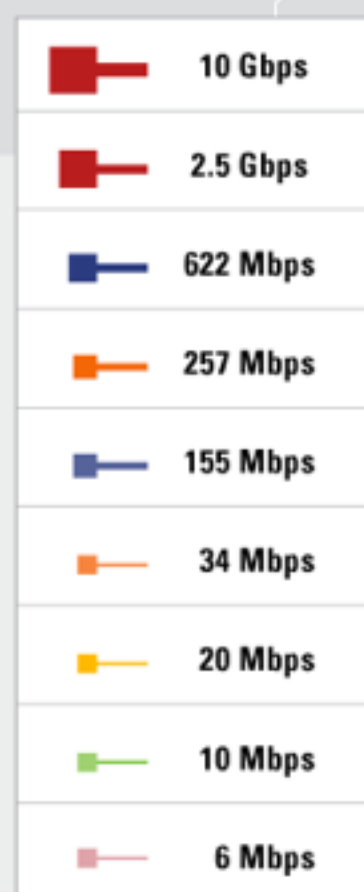


WORLD AND U.S. CONSUMER GROWTH

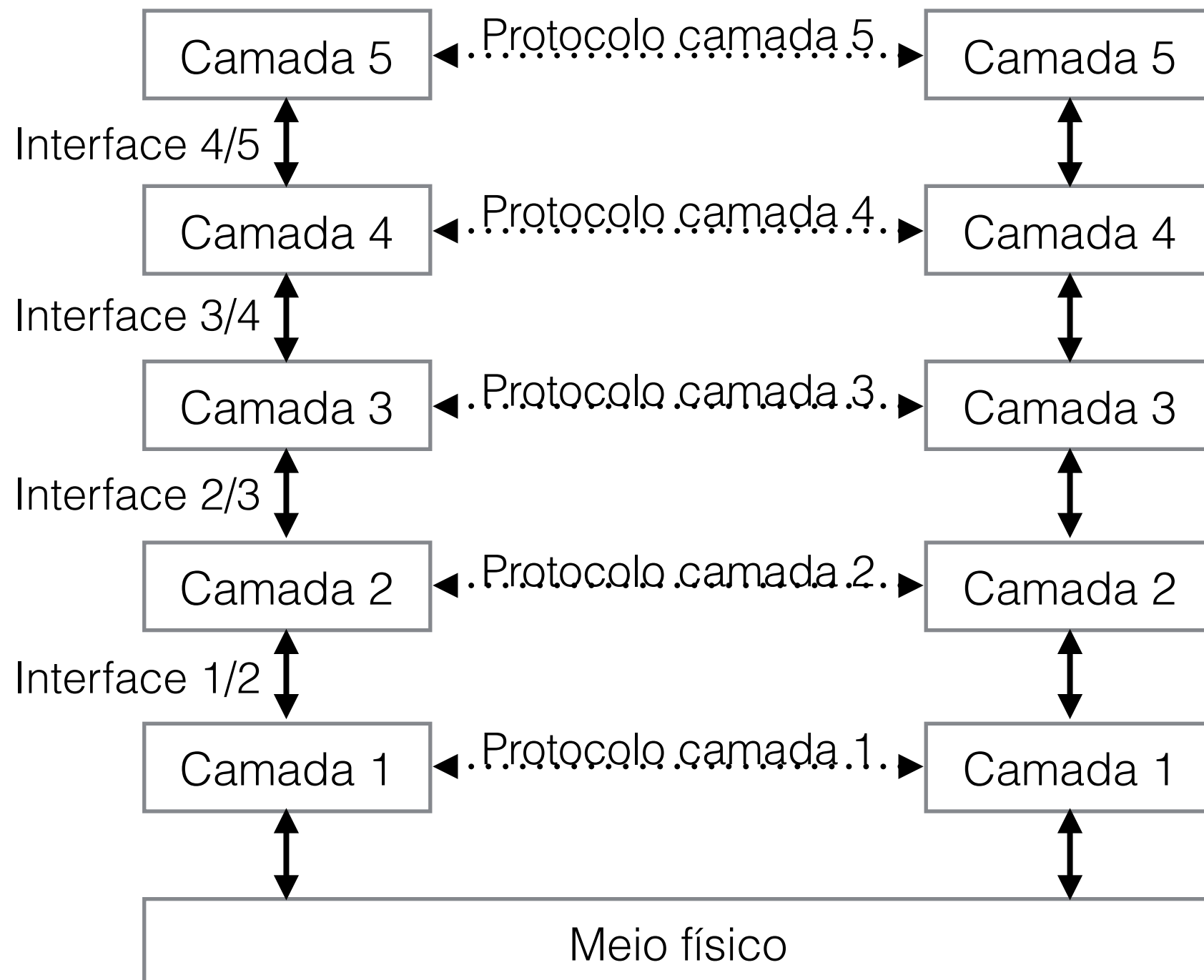


WORLD AND U.S. CONSUMER GROWTH





Hierarquia de Protocolos



Modelo OSI



Modelo TCP/IP



OSI TCP/IP

Aplicação	Aplicação
Apresentação	
Sessão	
Transporte	Transporte
Rede	Internet
Enlace de dados	Enlace
Física	

Aplicação

Transporte

Rede

Enlace de dados

Física