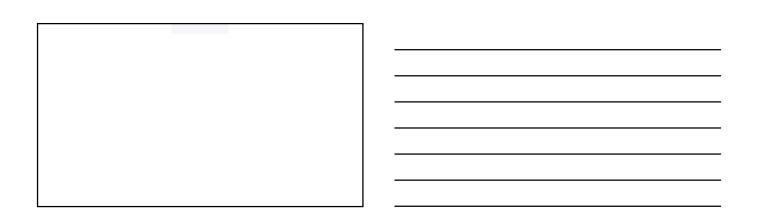
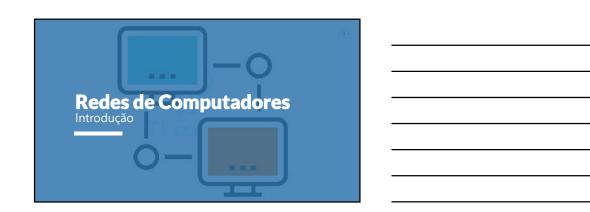


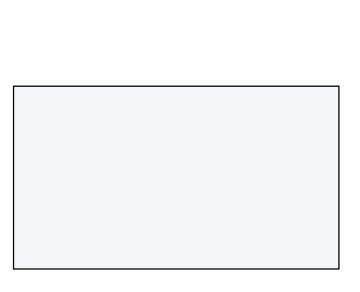
Capítulo 1 - Introd	ıção Objetivos	(B)
Índice 1.1 Introdução	Explicar as várias topologias LAN	
1.2 Topologias de Redes	Definir a função dos protocolos de rede Descrever o CSMA/CD para Ethernet Descrever a estrutura de um Quadro Ethe	
1.3 Modelo OSI 1.4 Rede Ethernet LAN	Definir a função de uma interface de red	2
1.5 Rede Doméstica	dispositivo de réde Discutir os fundamentos do endereçame	
1.6 Criando uma Rede para1.7 Teste e Troubleshooting	Discutir os principais problemas na confi de uma rede doméstica Discutir os principais problemas na configuração de uma rede para escritóric	
		N. W. Park



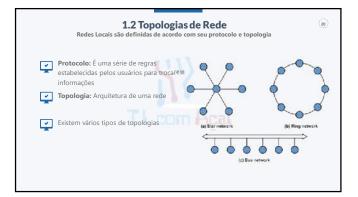


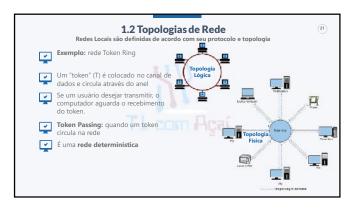


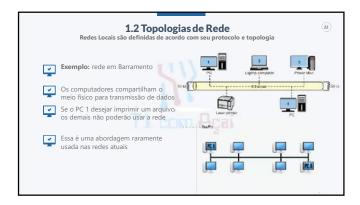
1.1 Introdução Redes de Computadores e Nosso Cotidiano	17
Redes Locais – Local Area Network (LAN) É uma rede de usuários que compartilha recursos computacionais em uma área limitada	Service



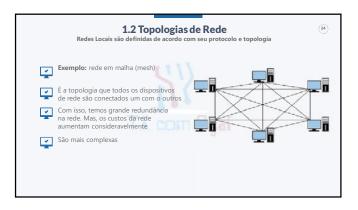






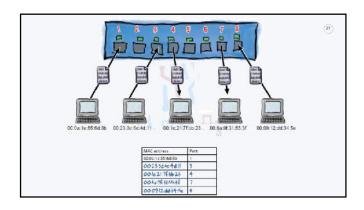










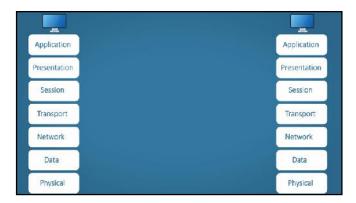








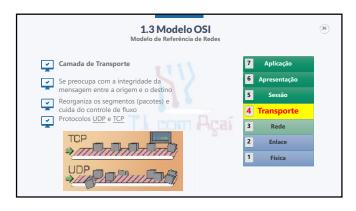








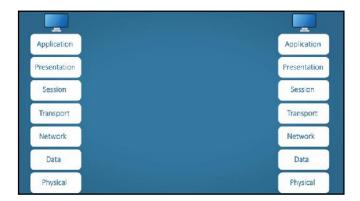
1.3 Modelo OSI Modelo de Referência de Redes			35
✓ Camada de Rede	7	Aplicação	
<u> </u>	6	Apresentação	
Combina mensagens ou segmentos dentro de pacotes	5	Sessão	
Roteamento	4	Transporte	
Protocolo IP e IPx	3	Rede	
	2	Enlace	
Harris -	1	Física	
			_

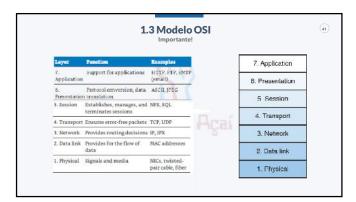






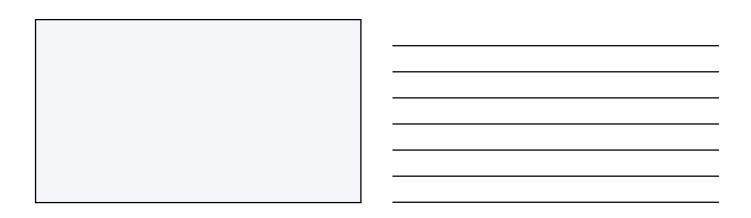






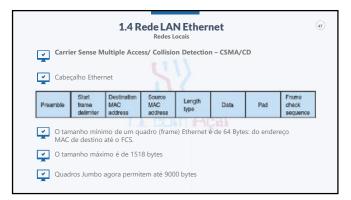


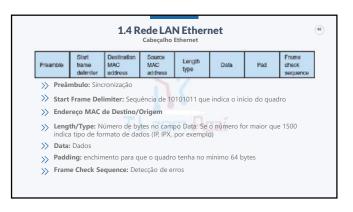




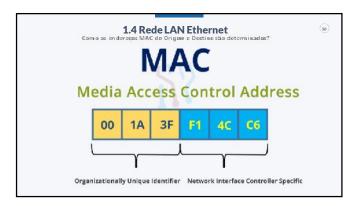


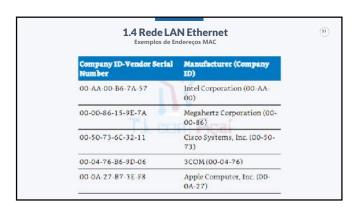


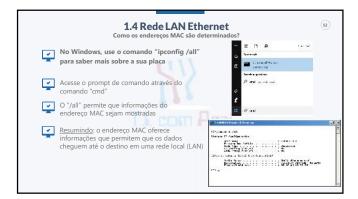


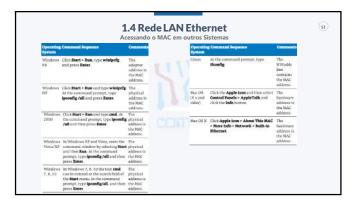






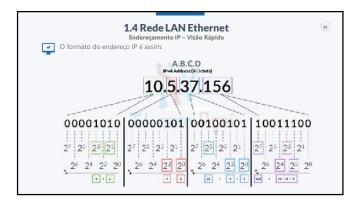


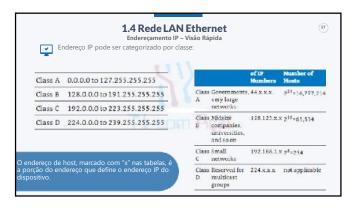


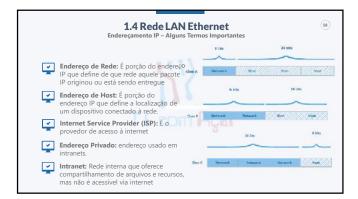




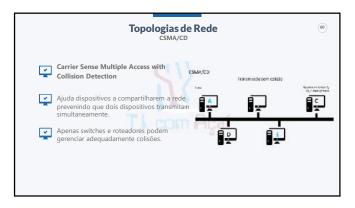


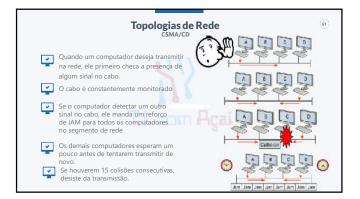


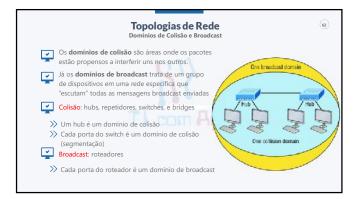


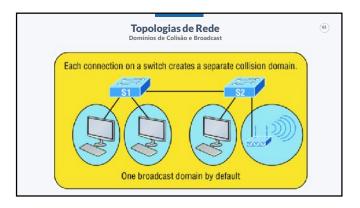


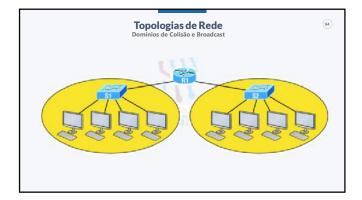


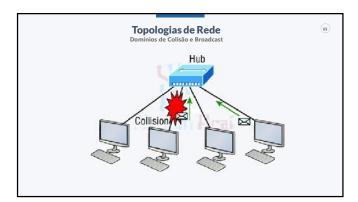


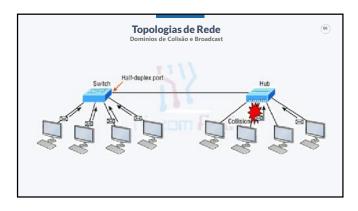




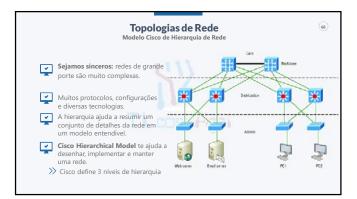


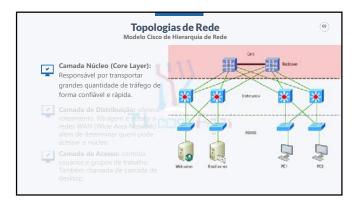


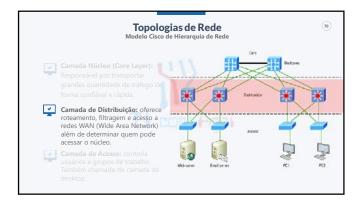


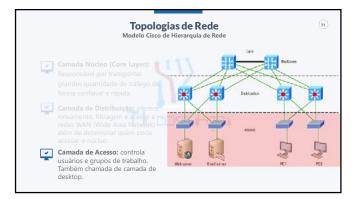




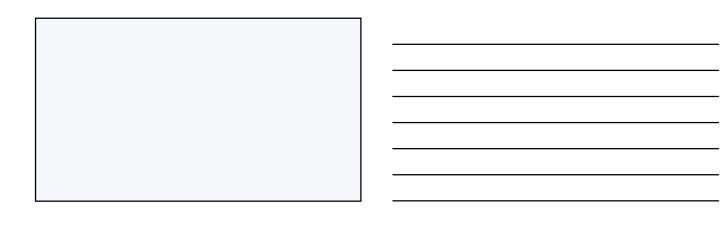








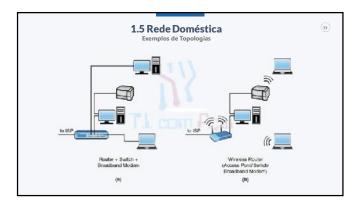












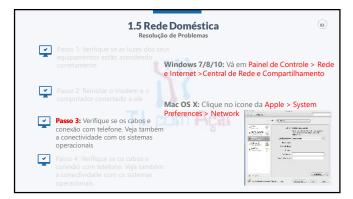


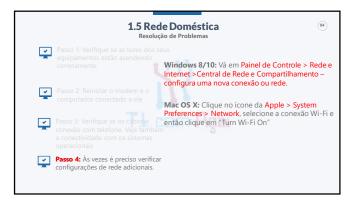




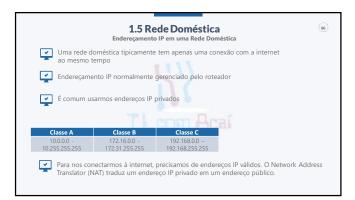


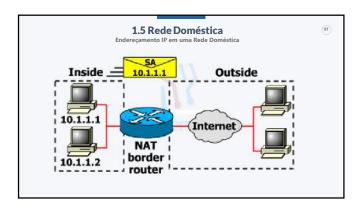




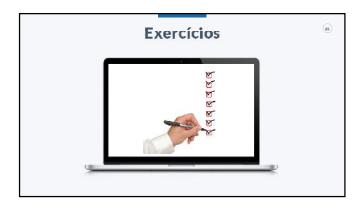


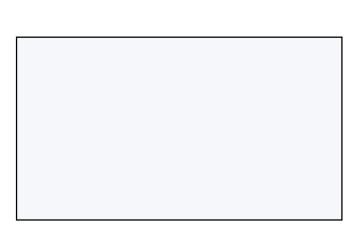






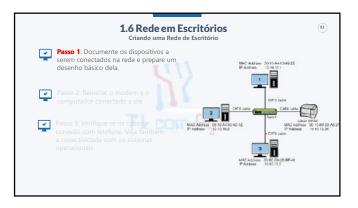








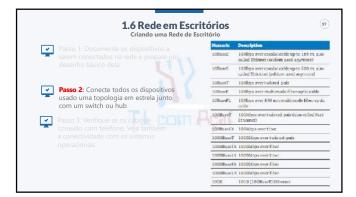




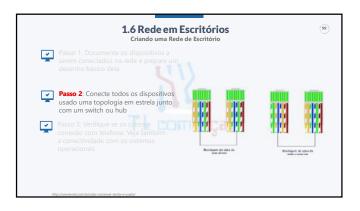




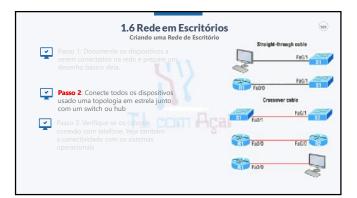


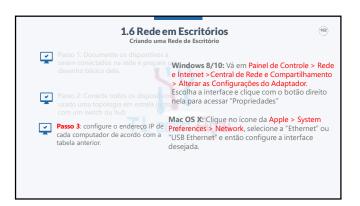




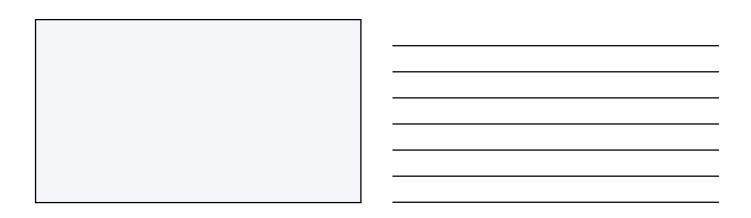






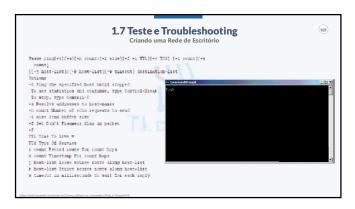














Capítulo 2 - Cabeamento Indice 2.1 Introdução 2.2 Cabeamento Estruturado 2.3 Unshielded Twisted-Pair (UTP) 2.4 Terminação Cabos CAT6/5e/5 2.5 Teste dos Cabos e Certificação 2.6 Gigabit Ethernet no Par Metálico Descrever o procedimento para instalar pares trançados em conectores RJ-45 Descrever como instalar cabos pares trançados em redes de computadores Descrever o procedimento para entridação de cabo de pares trançados em redes de computadores Descrever os conceitos básicos de planejamento de caboamento em uma rede corporativa Descrever os problemas relacionados em criar redes 10 Gigabit Ethernet sobre par trançado	







Redes de Computadores Cabeamento Estruturado	
2.2 Cabeamento Cabeamento Estruturado O primeiro grande padrão para cabeamento foi a EIA/TIA 568-A A última revisão do padrão foi a EIA/TIA 568-D Já recomenda cabeamento CAT7 para par trançado. Embora o mais comum hoje	







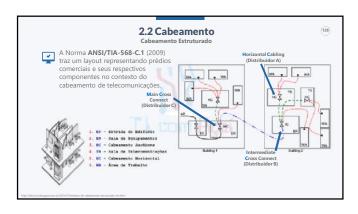


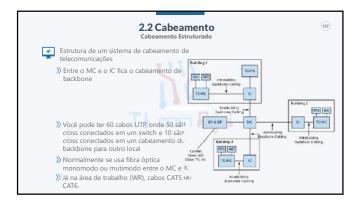




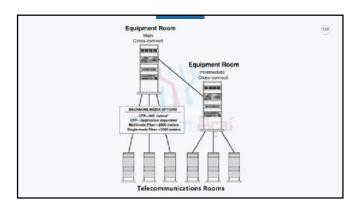


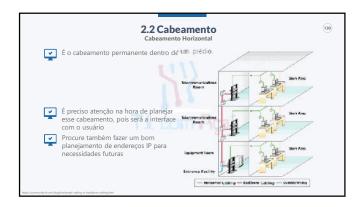


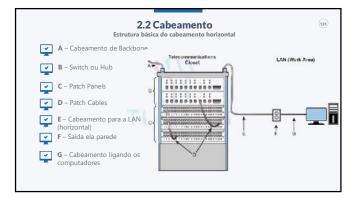








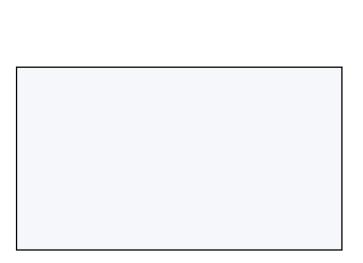






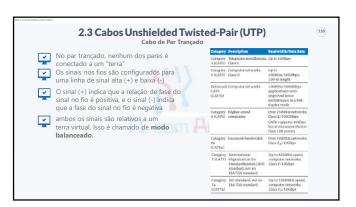




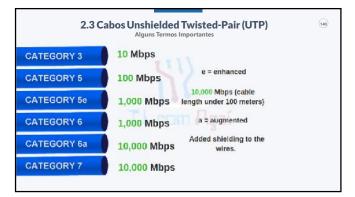


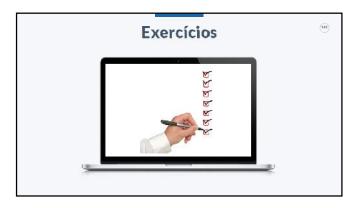


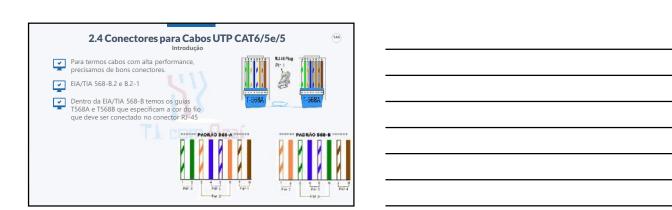




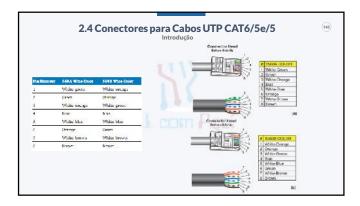


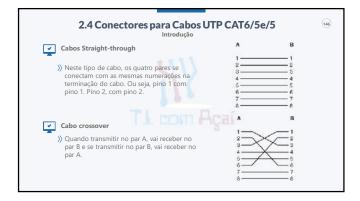


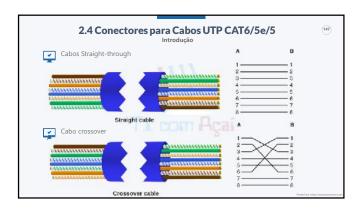




Redes de Computadores
Conectores para UTP

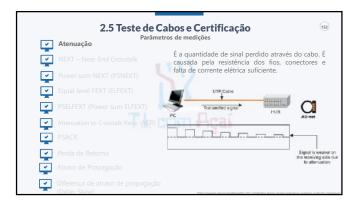




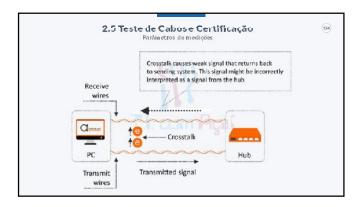


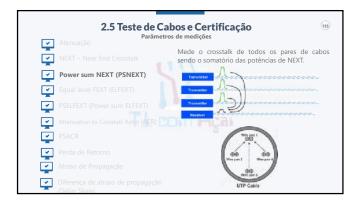
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OJFsKDmR7U	
Redes de Computadores Testes e Certificação de Cabos	

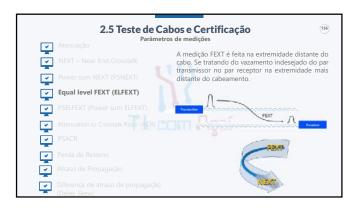


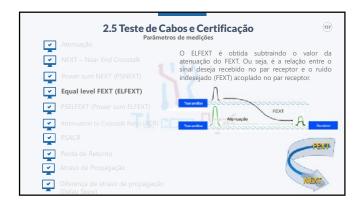


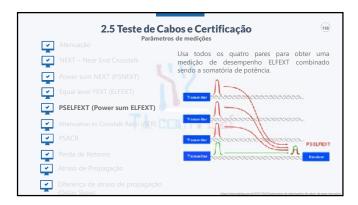






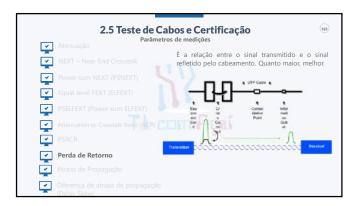




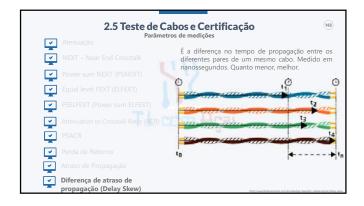








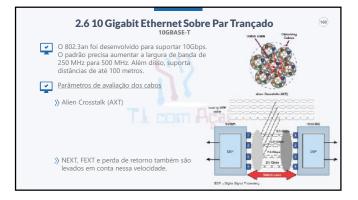




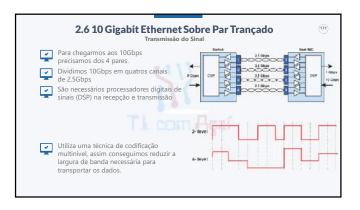




Redes de Computadores GbE sobre Par Trançado	
2.6 10 Gigabit Ethernet Sobre Par Trançado 10GBASE-T Ethernet sobre cobre está disponível com 10 Mbps (Ethernet), 100 Mbps (Fast Ethernet), 1000 Mbps (Gigabit Ethernet) e 10 Gbps (10 Gigabit Ethernet) Três melhorias são necessárias para transmitir a altas taxas: Aprimoramentos dos cabos Eletrônica usada para transmitir e receber dados Cabos e eletrônica melhores para permitir maiores velocidades e distância	

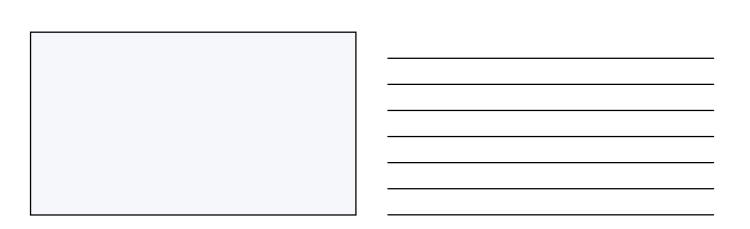








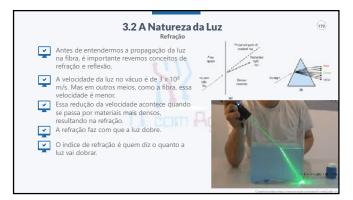


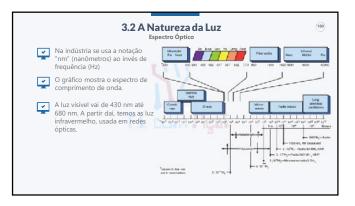


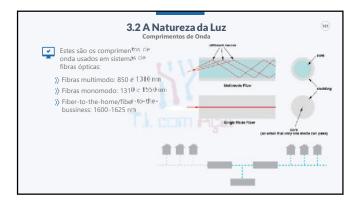
Fibras Ópticas	Agai) III
11		

3.1 Introdução Vantagens	(176)
Grande largura de banda: centenas de Gbps são possíveis, pois os melhores LED têm tempo de resposta de 5 ns.	
Imunidade à interferência eletrostática	
Sem crosstalk	
Menor atenuação do sinal	
Menor custo	
Seguro: a natureza da luz não permite faíscas.	
Sem corrosão	
Seguro: mais difícil interceptação dos dados	



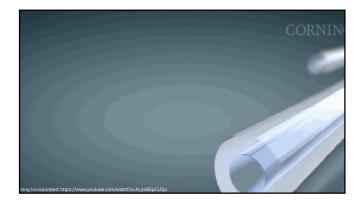


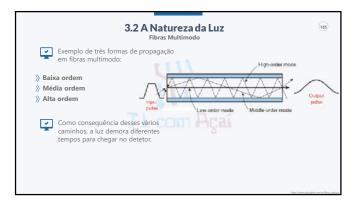


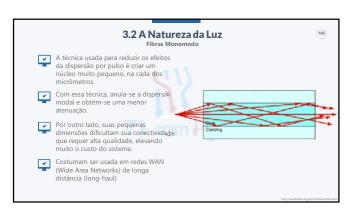


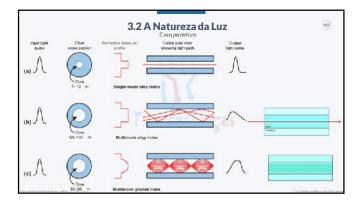


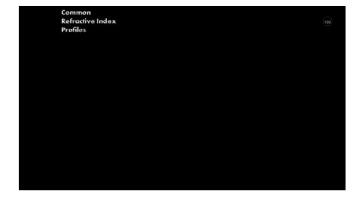






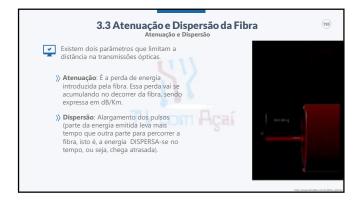




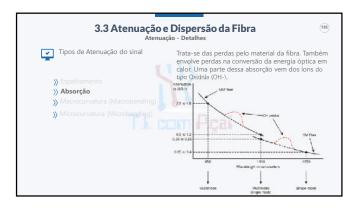




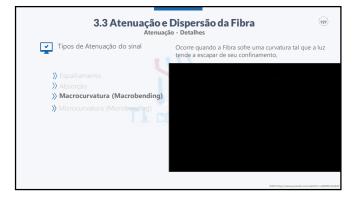
Fibras Ópticas Atenuação e Dispersão da Fibra	



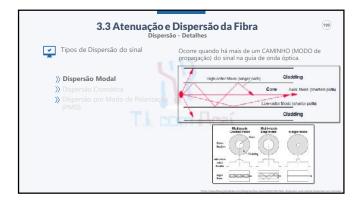




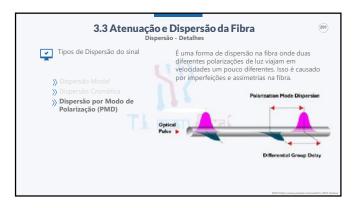


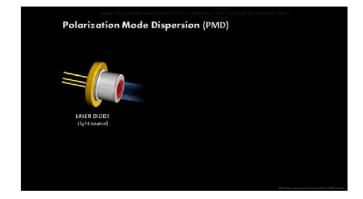


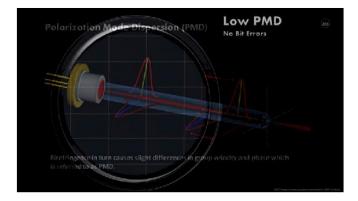








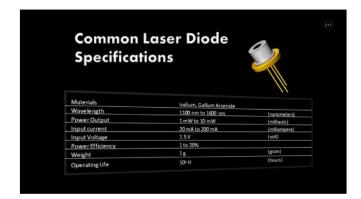






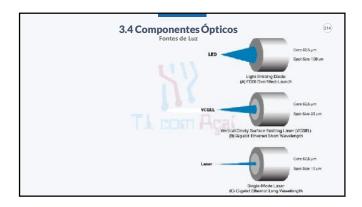
Fibras Ópticas Componentes Ópticos	
3.4 Componentes Ópticos Visão Geral Para implantarmos uma rede óptica, precisamos desses componentes: Fontes de Luz Componentes Intermediários (fibras, isoladores, atenuadores, etc.) Cetectores Conectores	

3.4 Componentes Ópticos	
Fontes de Luz	
Diodo Laser (DL)	
)> Trata-se de um laser semicondutor utilizado para transmissão de sinal	
Trata-se de um laser semicondutor utilizado para transmissão de sinal em fibras ópticas. Esse diodo emite uma luz de alta potência.	
)) Oferece um tempo de resposta rápido (menos de 1ns)	
T.l. com Av	
· ·	
representation plans	
209	
Laser Diode and components	
(210)	



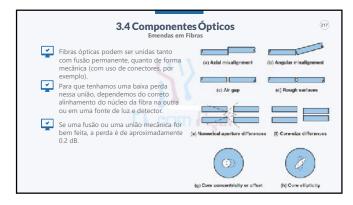


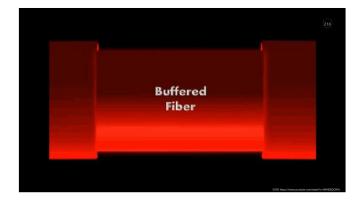










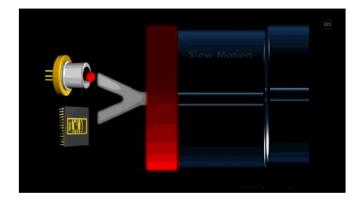


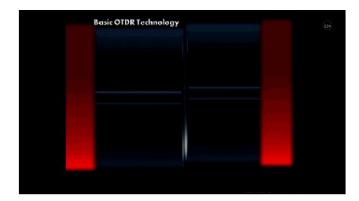




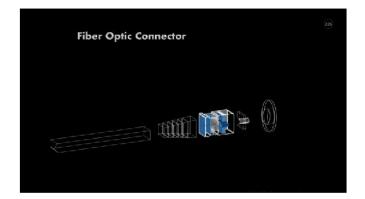




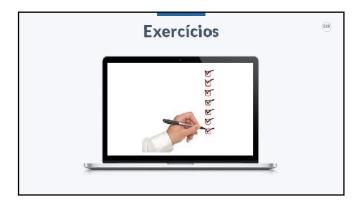


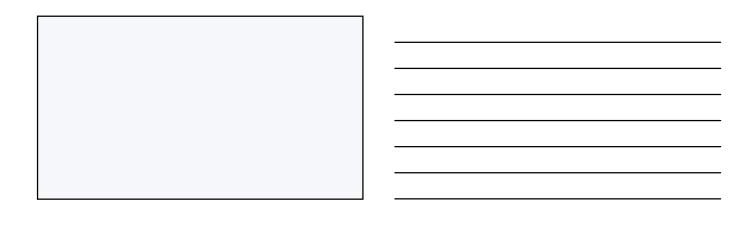




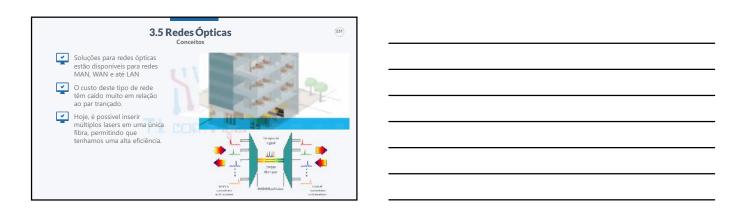












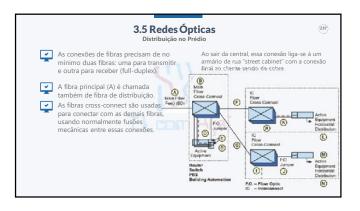


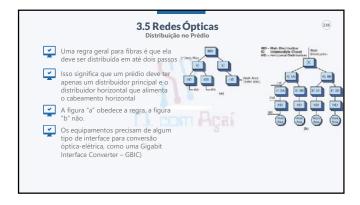


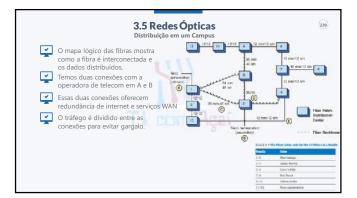






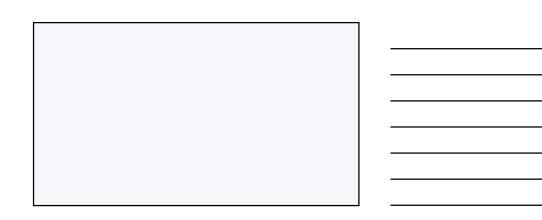




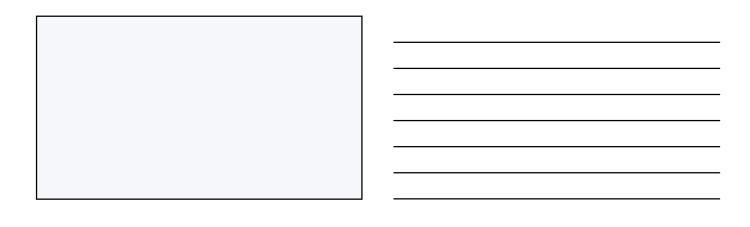




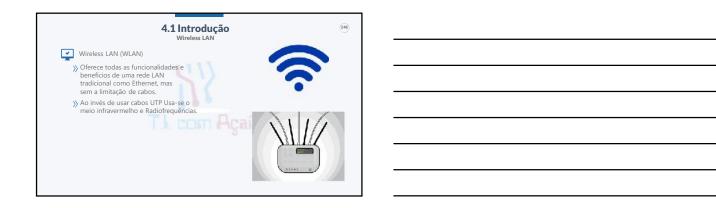


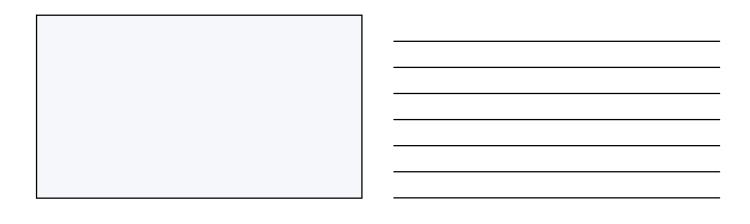




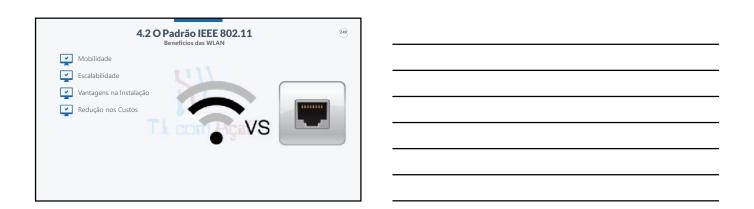




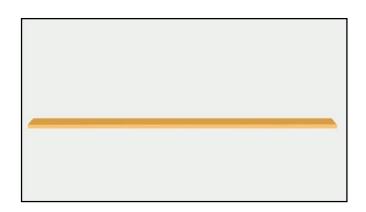


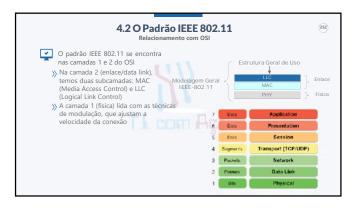




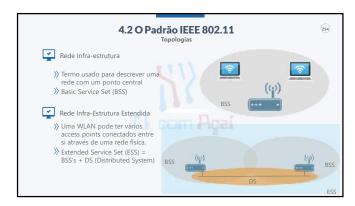




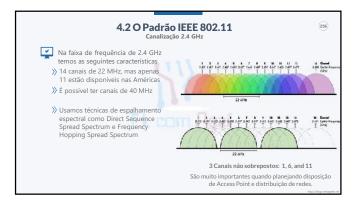
















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