### Resumen de Redes

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### Prefacio

This is the preface and it is created using a TeX field in a paragraph by itself containing \chapter\*{Preface}. When the document is loaded, this appears if it were a normal chapter, but it is actually an unnumbered chapter. The markboth TeX field at the beginning of this paragraph sets the correct page heading for the Preface portion of the document. The preface does not appear in the table of contents.

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### Introduction

The introduction is entered using the usual chapter command. Since the introduction chapter appears before the mainmatter TeX field, it is again an unnumbered chapter. The primary difference between the preface and the introduction in this sample document is that the introduction will appear in the table of contents and the page headings for the introduction are automatically handled without the need for the markboth TeX field. You may use either or both methods to create chapters at the beginning of your document. You may also delete these preliminary chapters.

# Unidad 1

### Capa de Enlace

#### **Funciones**

La finalidad de la capa de enlace es convertir un *medio físico* en un *canal* mediante las siguientes funciones:

- Entramado y encapsulamiento
  - Entramado: Lo usamos para dar un orden a la cadena de bits
  - Encapsulamiento: Guardamos una PDU de capa superior en una PDU de capa de enlace.

#### • Dirección

Se usa para identificar orígen y destino (en aquellos casos en que sea necesario, como redes de difusión). Ej. en redes LAN (redes de difusión)

#### • Control de errores

Se consideran errores (y, por lo tanto, se controlan) las siguientes situaciones:

- Tramas modificadas: Una trama en la que un 1 fue cambiado por un 0 (o viceversa).
- Tramas desordenadas: Tramas que llegan en un orden distinto al que fueron enviadas.
- Tramas duplicadas: Tramas que, por diferentes razones, llegan más de una vez al receptor.
- Tramas extraviadas: Tramas que no llegan al receptor.
- Control de acceso al medio (se lo ve en detalle en la unidad 2) Es un mecanismo de arbitraje de ocupación de un medio compartido por diferentes dispositivos que compiten por él.

Este mecanismo no es necesario cuando el medio no es compartido.

#### • Control de flujo

Existe cuando hay una conexión establecida 1 a 1 entre un emisor y un receptor donde el emisor puede ser tan rápido como para saturar al receptor.

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#### **Trama**

		HDLC.PN				
Bits —	8	8	8	≥0	16 ó 32	8
	01111110	Dirección	Control	Datos	CRC	01111
	(delimit.)					(delin

Figure 1: DSAF

This is the body (mainmatter) of the Standard LaTeX Book document.

The front matter has a number of sample entries that you should replace with your own.

Replace this text with the body of your book. Do not delete the mainmatter TeX field found above in a paragraph by itself or the numbering of different objects will be wrong.

The typesetting specification selected by this document uses the default class options. There are, however, a number of class options. The available options include setting the paper size and the point size of the font used in the body of the document etc. Details are given as comments right after the documentclass command.

### Chapter 1

# The Most Important Features of this Document

#### 1.1 Section

Use the \section{Section} command for major sections, and the \subsection{Subsection} command for subsections, etc.

#### 1.1.1 Subsection

This is just some text under a subsection.

#### Subsubsection

This is just some text under a subsubsection.

Subsubsection This is just some text under a subsubsubsection.

**Subsubsubsection** This is just some text under a subsubsubsubsection.

#### 1.2 Typesetting Commands

SSelect a part of the text then click on the button Emphasize (H!), or Bold (Fs), or Italic (Kt), or Slanted (Kt) to typeset *Emphasize*, **Bold**, *Italics*, *Slanted* texts.

You can also typeset Roman, Sans Serif,  $\operatorname{Small}$  Caps, and Typewriter texts.

You can also apply the special, mathematics only commands  $\mathbb{BLACKBOARD}$   $\mathbb{BOLD}$ ,  $\mathcal{CALLIGRAPHIC}$ , and fraftur. Note that blackboard bold and calligraphic are correct only when applied to uppercase letters A through Z.

You can apply the size tags – Format menu, Font size submenu –  $_{\rm tiny}$ , script-size, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge and H1100

You can use the \begin{quote} etc. \end{quote} environment for type-setting short quotations. Select the text then click on Insert, Quotations, Short Quotations:

The buck stops here. Harry Truman

Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. John F Kennedy

I am not a crook. Richard Nixon

I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky. Bill Clinton

The Quotation environment is used for quotations of more than one paragraph. Following is the beginning of *The Jungle Books* by Rudyard Kipling. (You should select the text first then click on Insert, Quotations, Quotation):

It was seven o'clock of a very warm evening in the Seeonee Hills when Father Wolf woke up from his day's rest, scratched himself, yawned and spread out his paws one after the other to get rid of sleepy feeling in their tips. Mother Wolf lay with her big gray nose dropped across her four tumbling, squealing cubs, and the moon shone into the mouth of the cave where they all lived. "Augrh" said Father Wolf, "it is time to hunt again." And he was going to spring down hill when a little shadow with a bushy tail crossed the threshold and whined: "Good luck go with you, O Chief of the Wolves; and good luck and strong white teeth go with the noble children, that they may never forget the hungry in this world."

It was the jackal—Tabaqui the Dish-licker—and the wolves of India despise Tabaqui because he runs about making mischief, and telling tales, and eating rags and pieces of leather from the village rubbish-heaps. But they are afraid of him too, because Tabaqui, more than any one else in the jungle, is apt to go mad, and then he forgets that he was afraid of anyone, and runs through the forest biting everything in his way.

Use the Verbatim environment if you want LATEX to preserve spacing, perhaps when including a fragment from a program such as:

(After selecting the text click on Insert, Code Environments, Code.)

#### 1.3 Mathematics and Text

It holds [1] the following

**Theorem 1** (The Currant minimax principle.) Let T be completely continuous selfadjoint operator in a Hilbert space H. Let n be an arbitrary integer and let  $u_1, \ldots, u_{n-1}$  be an arbitrary system of n-1 linearly independent elements of H. Denote

$$\max_{\substack{v \in H, v \neq 0 \\ (v, u_1) = 0, \dots, (v, u_n) = 0}} \frac{(Tv, v)}{(v, v)} = m(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$$
(1.1)

Then the n-th eigenvalue of T is equal to the minimum of these maxima, when minimizing over all linearly independent systems  $u_1, \ldots u_{n-1}$  in H,

$$\mu_n = \min_{u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} \in H} m(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$$
(1.2)

The above equations are automatically numbered as equation (1.1) and (1.2).

#### 1.4 Lists Environments

You can create numbered, bulleted, and description lists (Use the Itemization or Enumeration buttons, or click on the Insert menu then chose an item from the Enumeration submenu):

- 1. List item 1
- 2. List item 2
  - (a) A list item under a list item.
  - (b) Just another list item under a list item.
    - i. Third level list item under a list item.
      - A. Fourth and final level of list items allowed.
- Bullet item 1
- Bullet item 2
  - Second level bullet item.
    - \* Third level bullet item.
      - · Fourth (and final) level bullet item.

**Description List** Each description list item has a term followed by the description of that term.

Bunyip Mythical beast of Australian Aboriginal legends.

#### 1.5 Theorem-Like Environments

The following theorem-like environments (in alphabetical order) are available in this style.

Acknowledgement 2 This is an acknowledgement

Algorithm 3 This is an algorithm

Axiom 4 This is an axiom

Case 5 This is a case

Claim 6 This is a claim

Conclusion 7 This is a conclusion

Condition 8 This is a condition

Conjecture 9 This is a conjecture

Corollary 10 This is a corollary

Criterion 11 This is a criterion

**Definition 12** This is a definition

Example 13 This is an example

Exercise 14 This is an exercise

Lemma 15 This is a lemma

**Proof.** This is the proof of the lemma.

Notation 16 This is notation

**Problem 17** This is a problem

Proposition 18 This is a proposition

Remark 19 This is a remark

Summary 20 This is a summary

Theorem 21 This is a theorem

**Proof of the Main Theorem.** This is the proof.

### Appendix A

# The First Appendix

The **\appendix** command should be used only once. Subsequent appendices can be created using the Chapter command.

### Appendix B

# The Second Appendix

Some text for the second Appendix.

This text is a sample for a short bibliography. You can cite a book by making use of the command \cite{KarelRektorys}: [1]. Papers can be cited similarly: [2]. If you want multiple citations to appear in a single set of square brackets you must type all of the citation keys inside a single citation, separating each with a comma. Here is an example: [2, 3, 4].

# **Bibliography**

- [1] Rektorys, K., Variational methods in Mathematics, Science and Engineering, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht-Hollanf/Boston-U.S.A., 2th edition, 1975
- [2] Bertóti, E.: On mixed variational formulation of linear elasticity using nonsymmetric stresses and displacements, International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering., 42, (1997), 561-578.
- [3] SZEIDL, G.: Boundary integral equations for plane problems in terms of stress functions of order one, Journal of Computational and Applied Mechanics, 2(2), (2001), 237-261.
- [4] Carlson D. E.: On Günther's stress functions for couple stresses, Quart. Appl. Math., 25, (1967), 139-146.

14 BIBLIOGRAPHY

# Afterword

The back matter often includes one or more of an index, an afterword, acknowledgements, a bibliography, a colophon, or any other similar item. In the back matter, chapters do not produce a chapter number, but they are entered in the table of contents. If you are not using anything in the back matter, you can delete the back matter TeX field and everything that follows it.