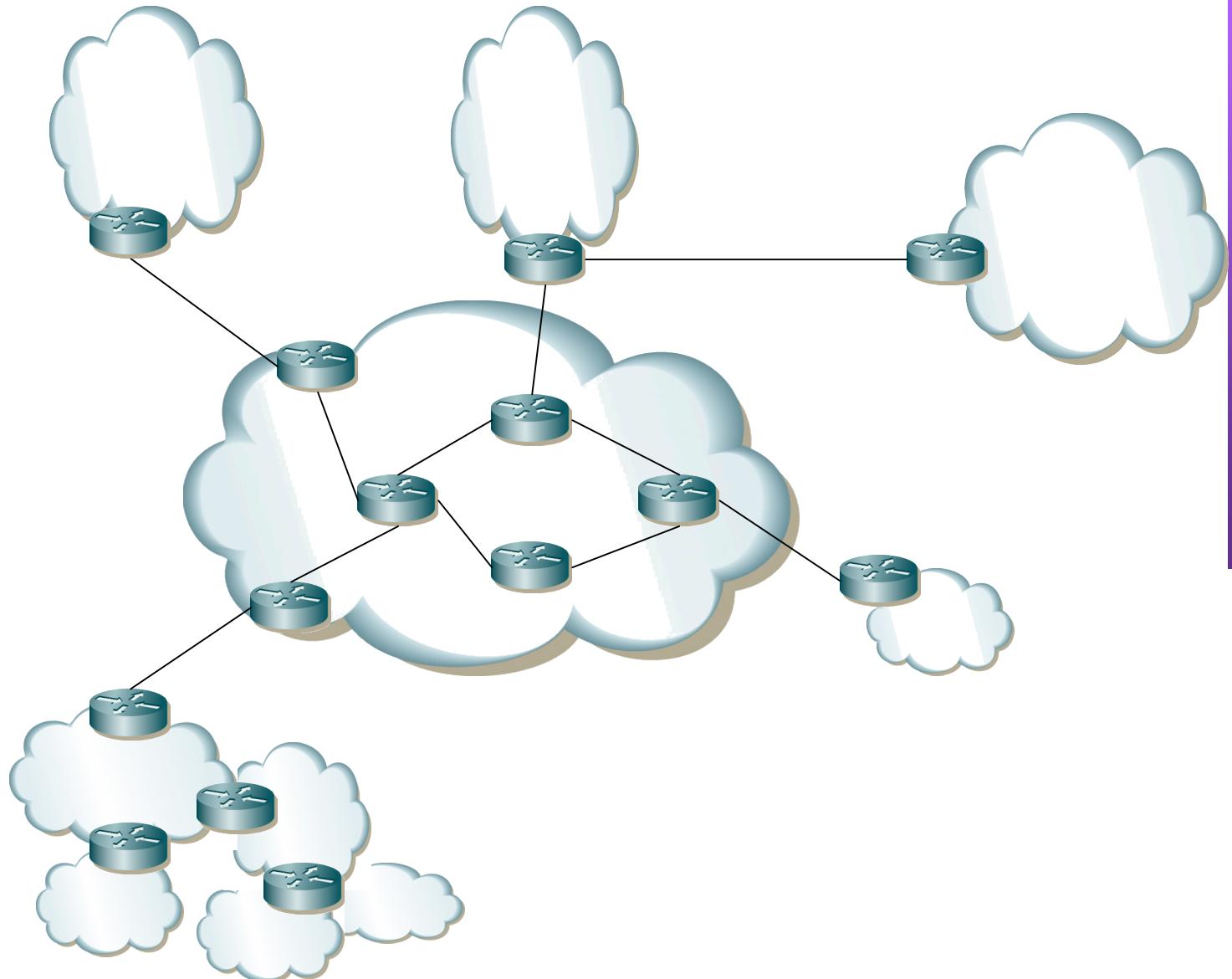


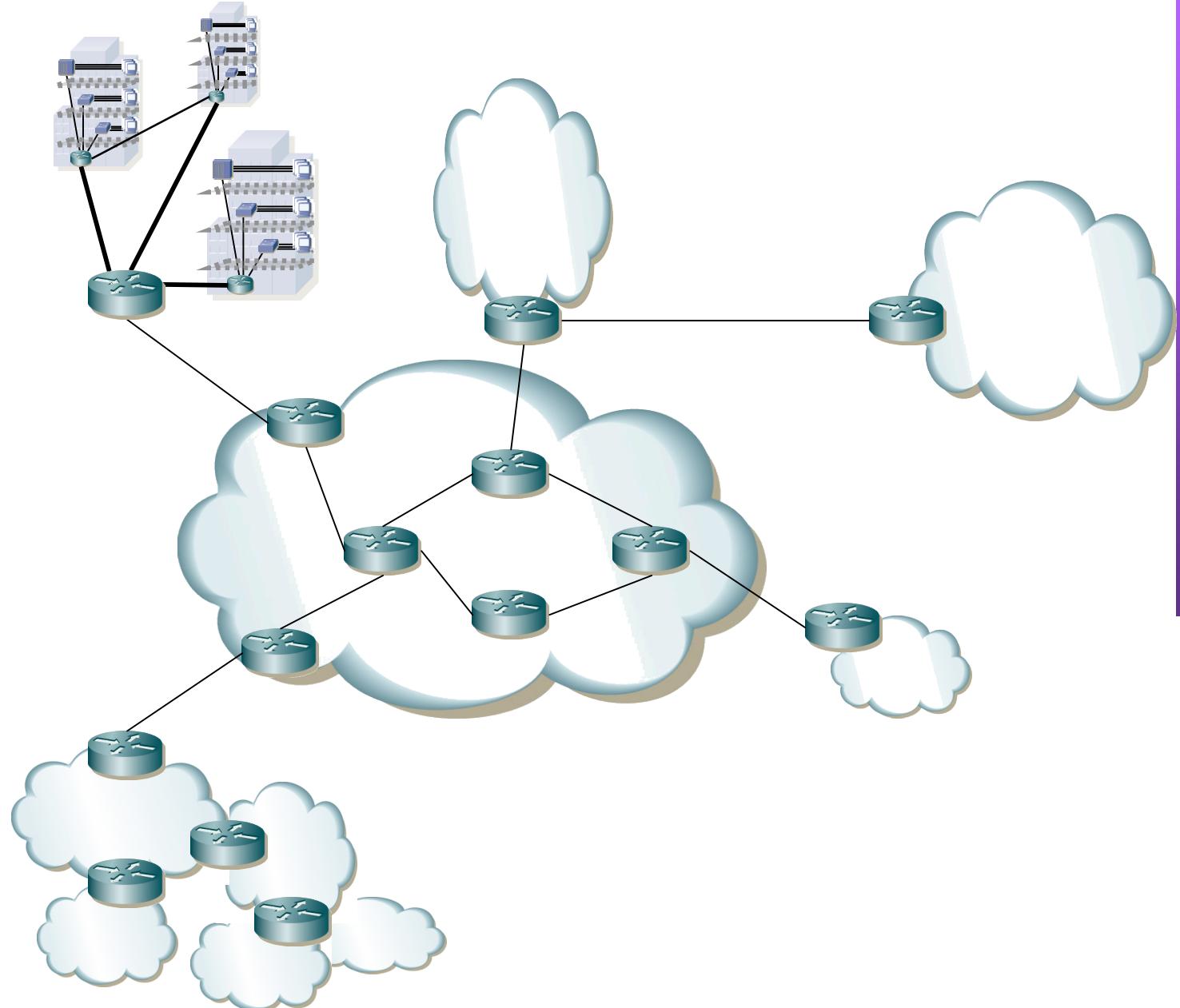
# De las LAN a la red de acceso

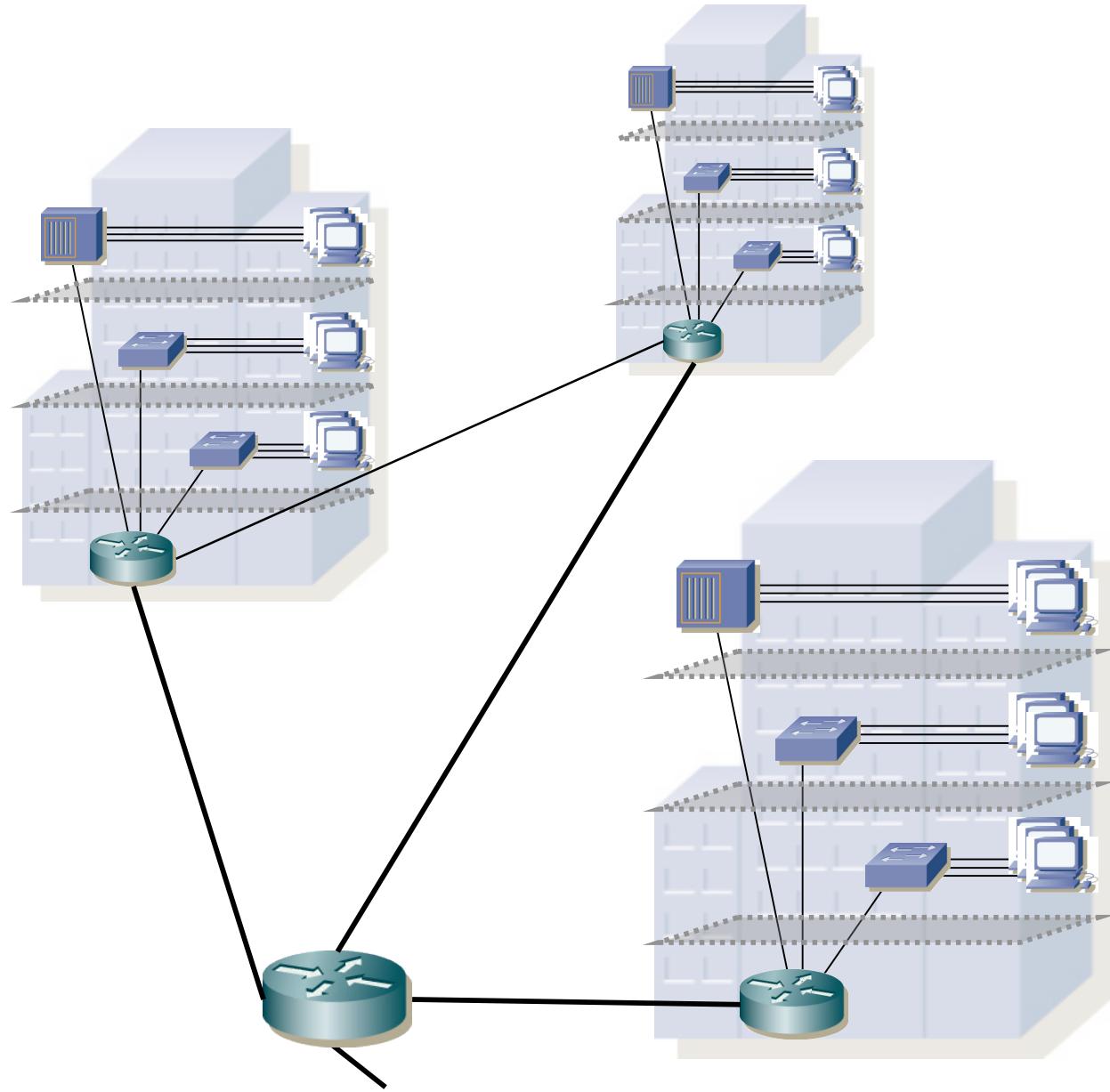
Area de Ingeniería Telemática  
<http://www.tlm.unavarra.es>

Laboratorio de Programación de Redes  
3º Ingeniería Técnica en Informática de Gestión

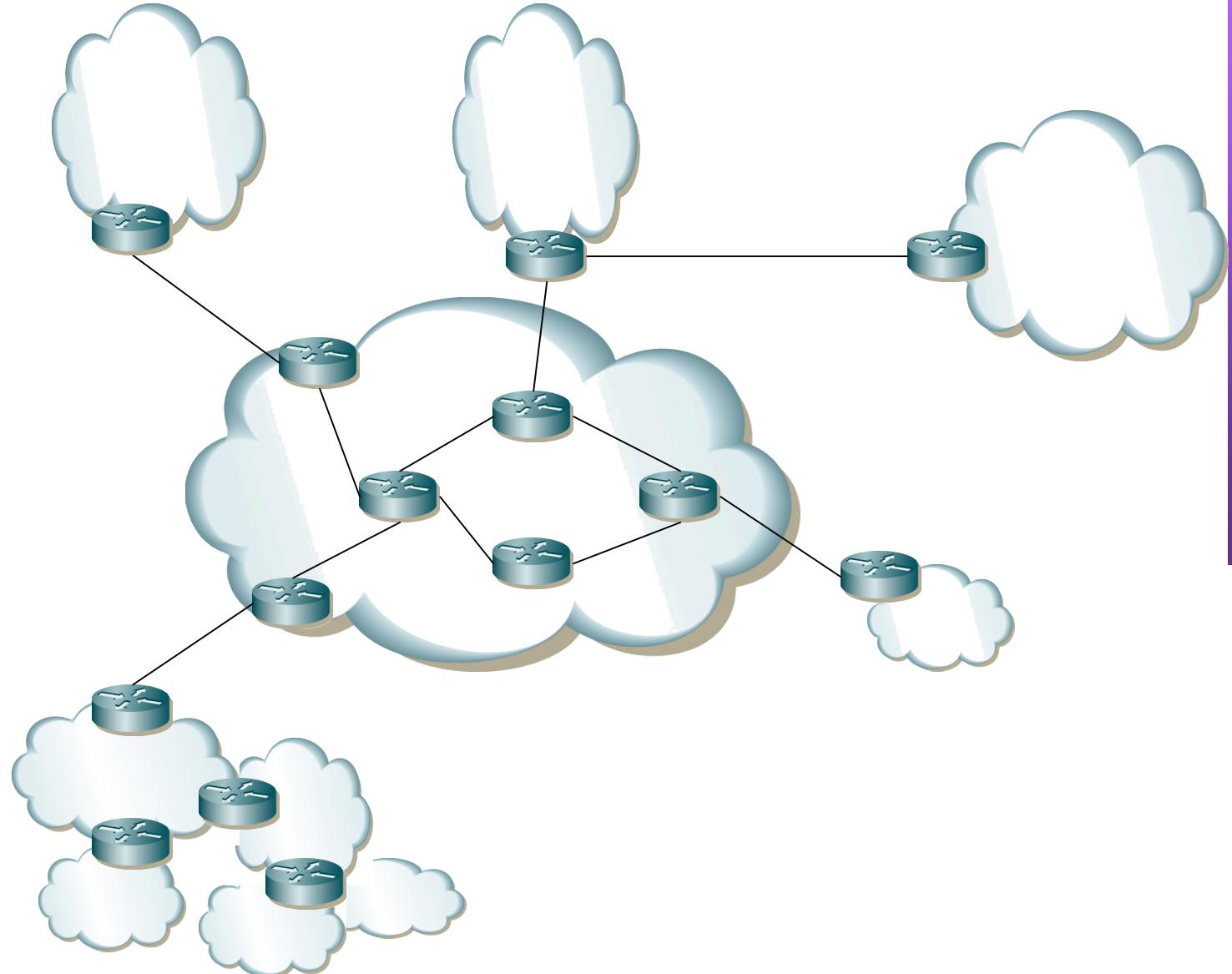
# Hemos visto LANs...

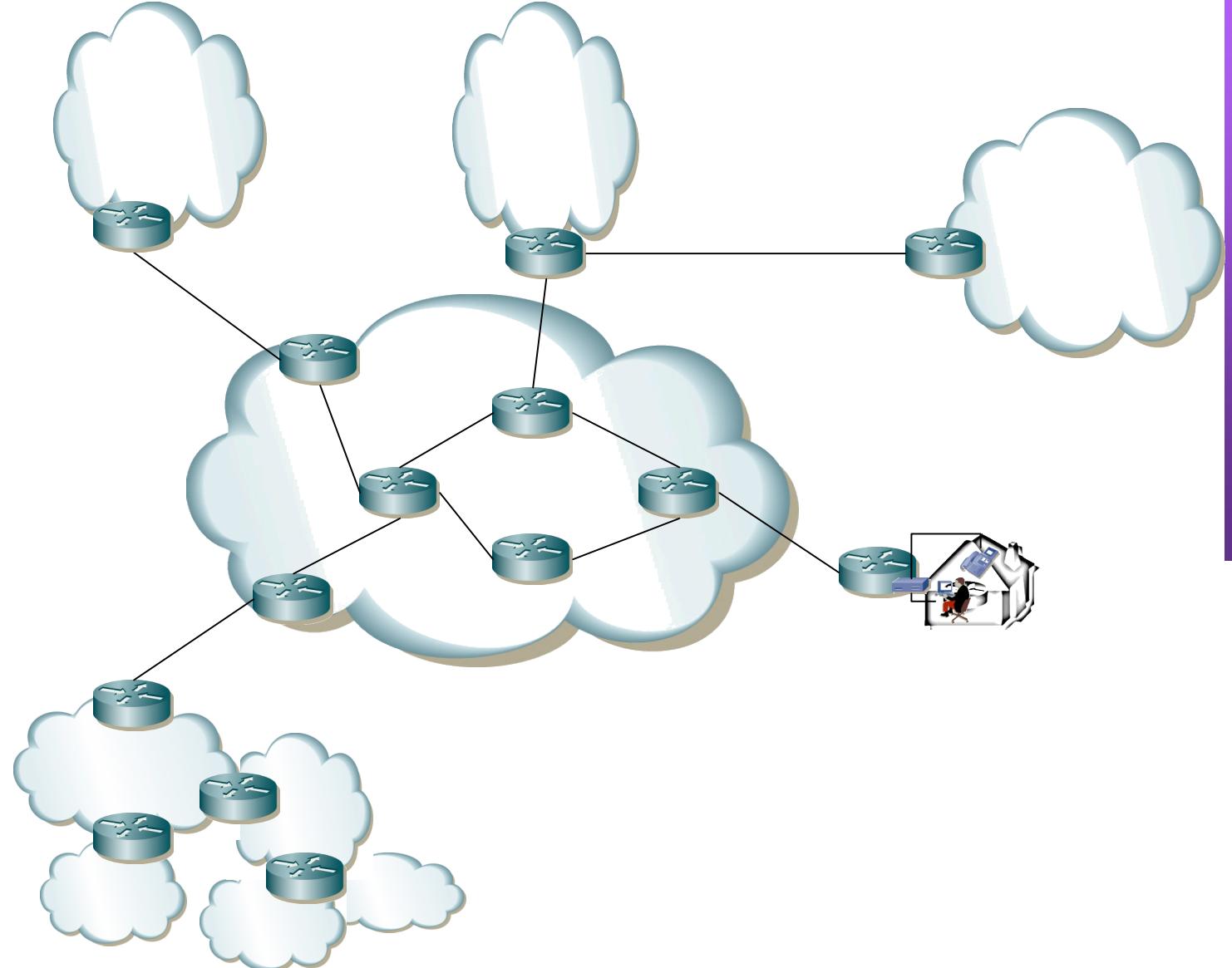


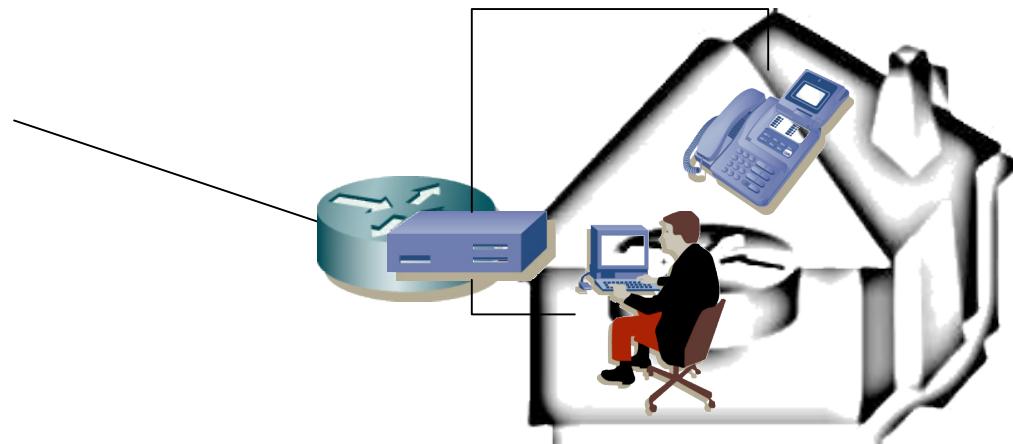


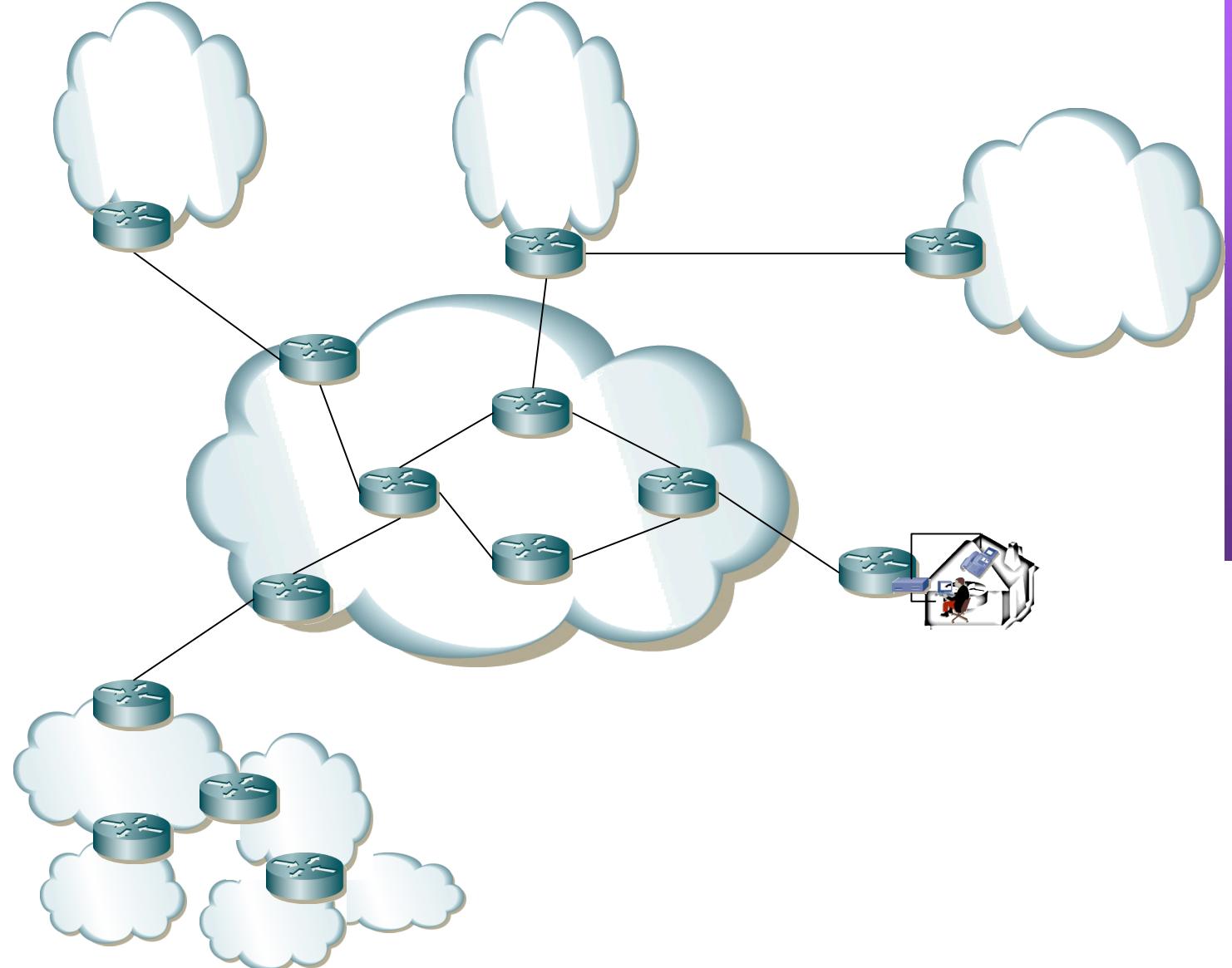


# Usuario doméstico...

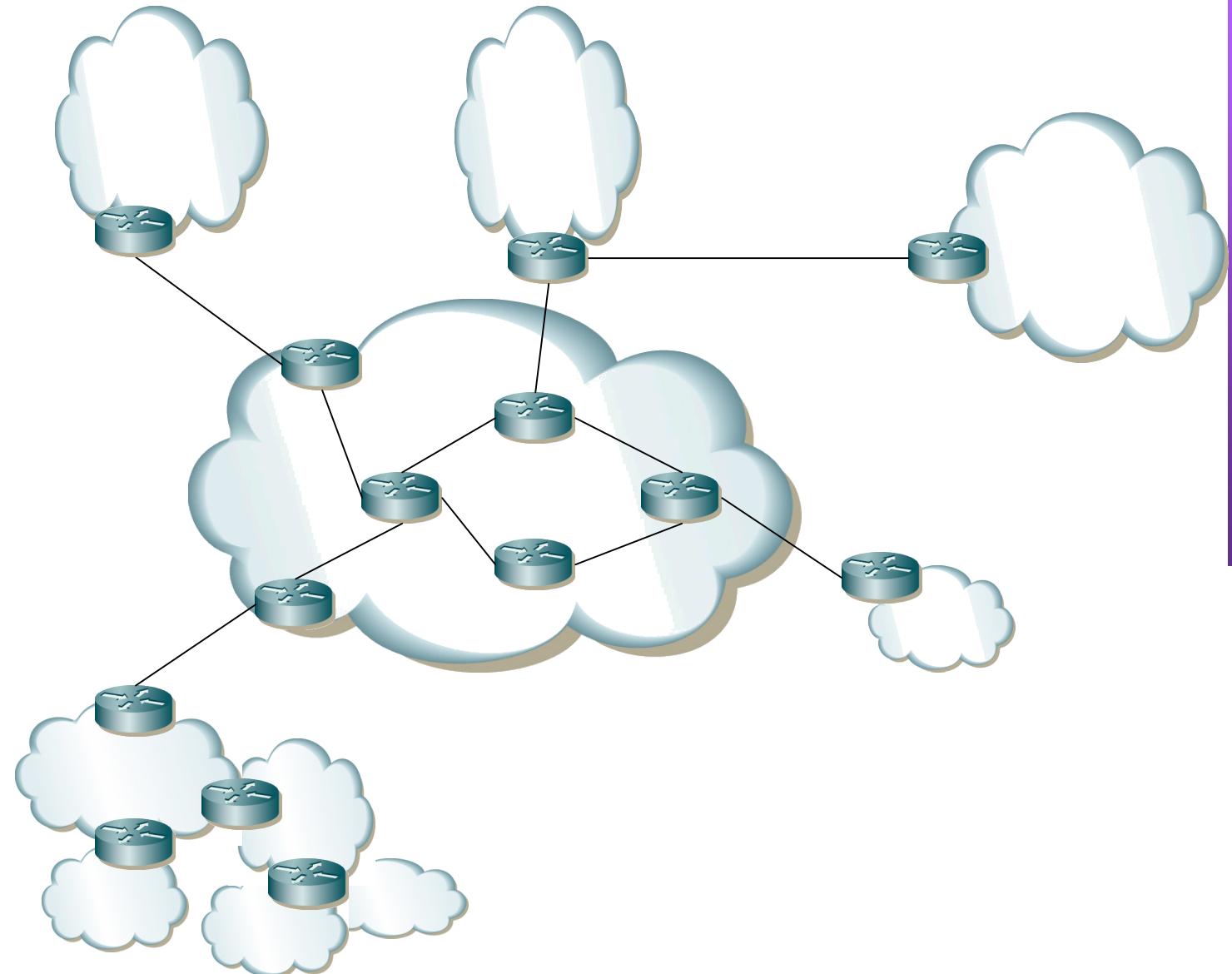


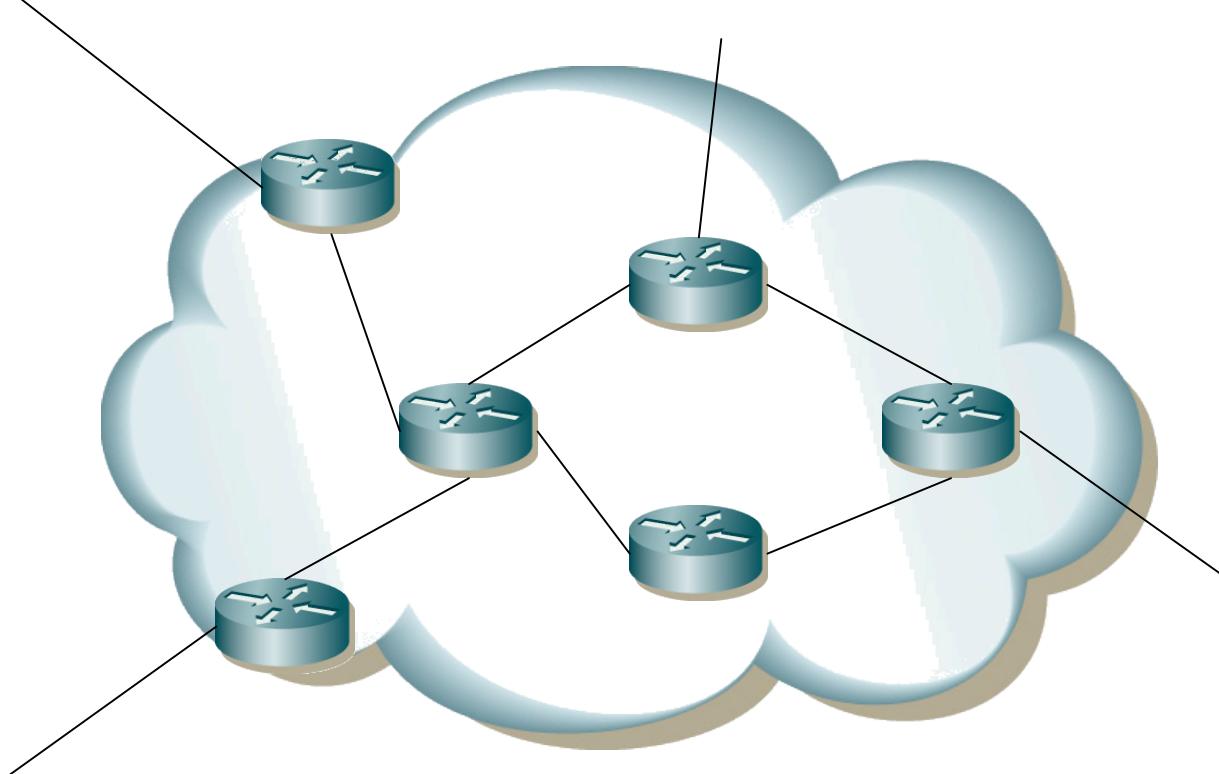




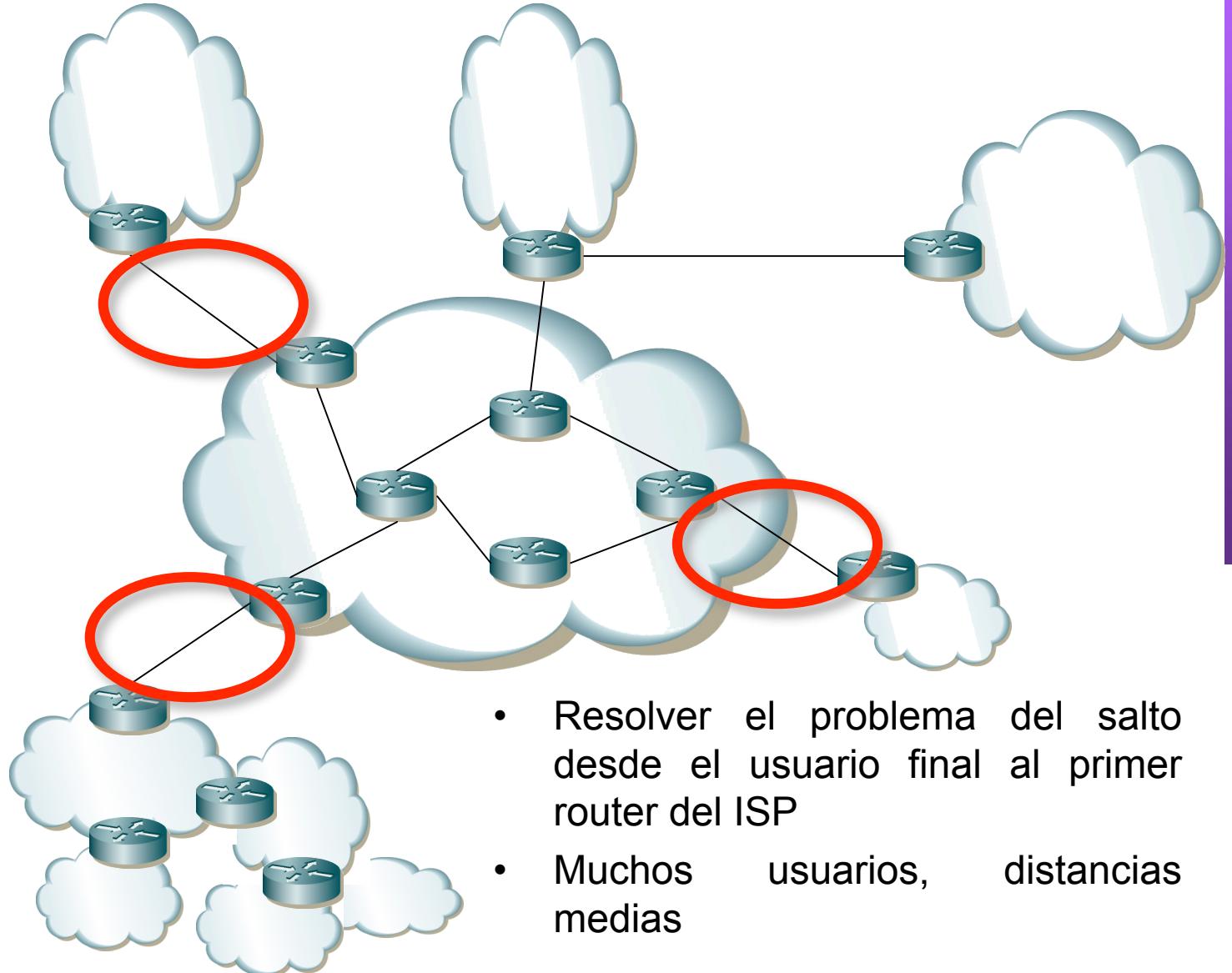


# ISP...



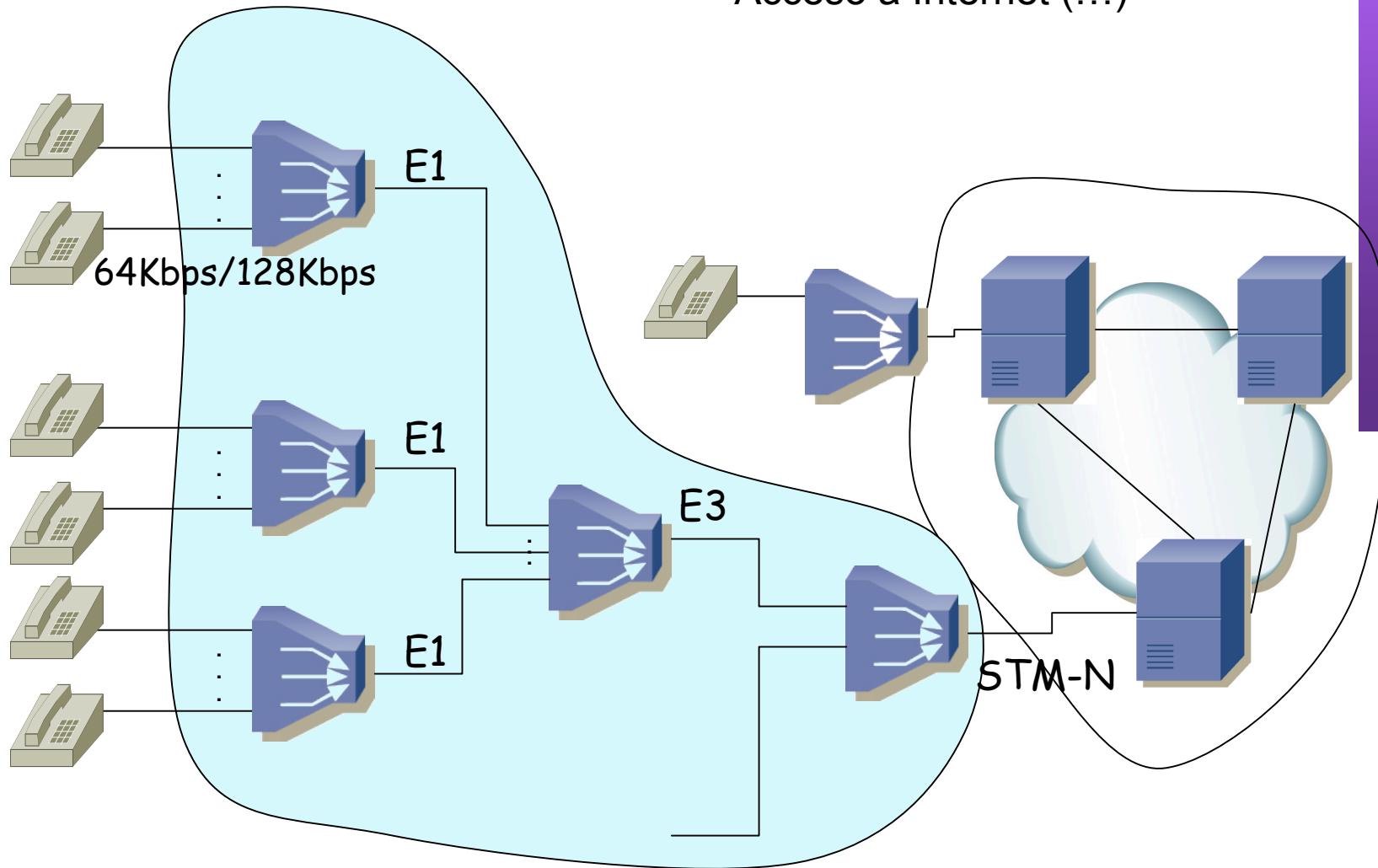


# ¿Acceso?...



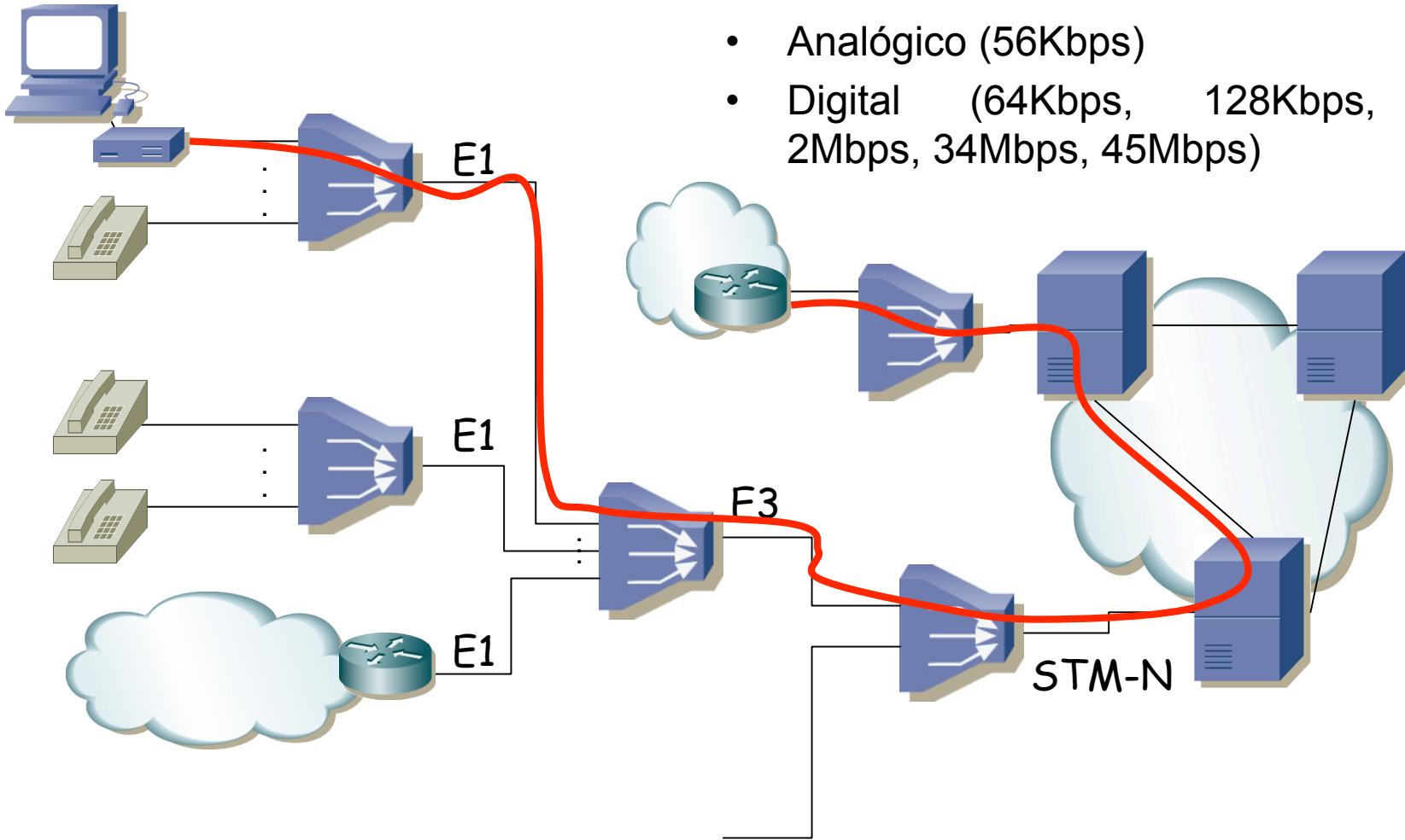
# PSTN

- Agregación
- Public Switched Telephone Network
- Acceso a Internet (...)



# PSTN

- Agregación



- Public Switched Telephone Network
- Acceso a Internet
- Analógico (56Kbps)
- Digital (64Kbps, 128Kbps, 2Mbps, 34Mbps, 45Mbps)

# Tecnologías xDSL ADSL

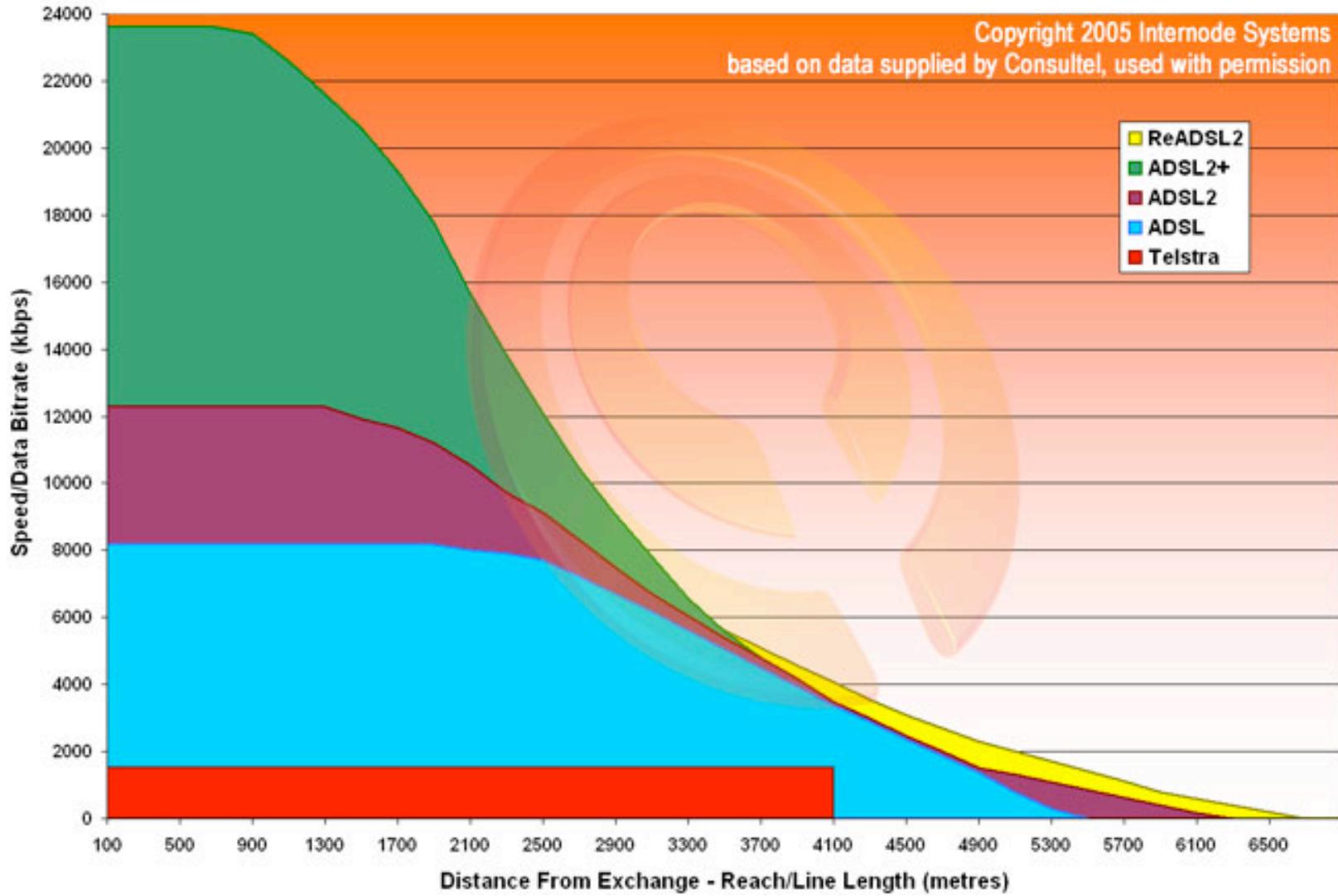
# xDSL

- xDSL: *x-type Digital Subscriber Line*
- Alta velocidad de datos
- Sobre par trenzado telefónico (*last mile*)
- Algunas tecnologías basadas en modems
- Otras emplean CSU/DSU (transmisión digital)
- Bucle diseñado para 4KHz
- No requiere un nuevo cableado al usuario (diferencia con HFC)
- Cierta compatibilidad hacia atrás con telefonía vocal

# Tipos

Tecnología	Velocidad	Distancia	Medio	
HDSL	T1/E1	3,66Km	2-3 pares	Digital
HDSL2 (SHDSL)	T1/E1 hasta 4,6Mbps ↑↓	3,66Km	1-2 pares	Digital
SDSL	768Kbps	7Km	1 par	Depende
ADSL	1,5-6,1Mbps ↓ 16-640Kbps ↑	5,5Km	1 par	Analog.
IDSL	144Kbps (2B+D)	5,5Km	1 par	Digital
VDSL	13-55Mbps ↓ 15-30Mbps ↑	300m-1,4Km	1 par	Analog.
ADSL2	8-12Mbps ↓ 0,8-1Mbps ↑	1,3-6Km	1 par	Analog. Digital
ADSL2+	24,5Mbps ↓ 1Mbps ↑	0,9-3,6Km	1 par	Analog. Digital
ADSL2++	50Mbps ↓ 6Mbps ↑		1 par	Analog. Digital

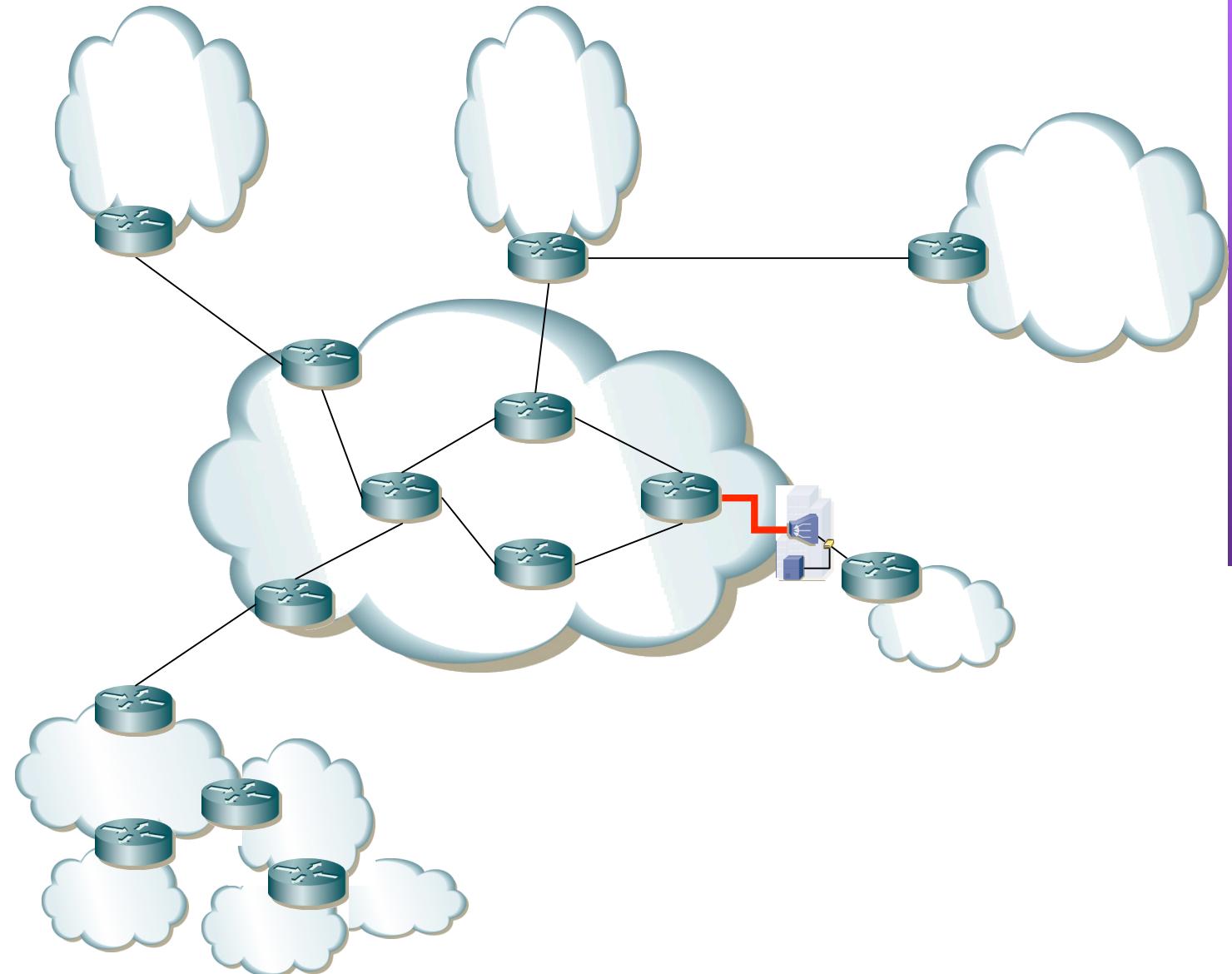
# Distancias y velocidades



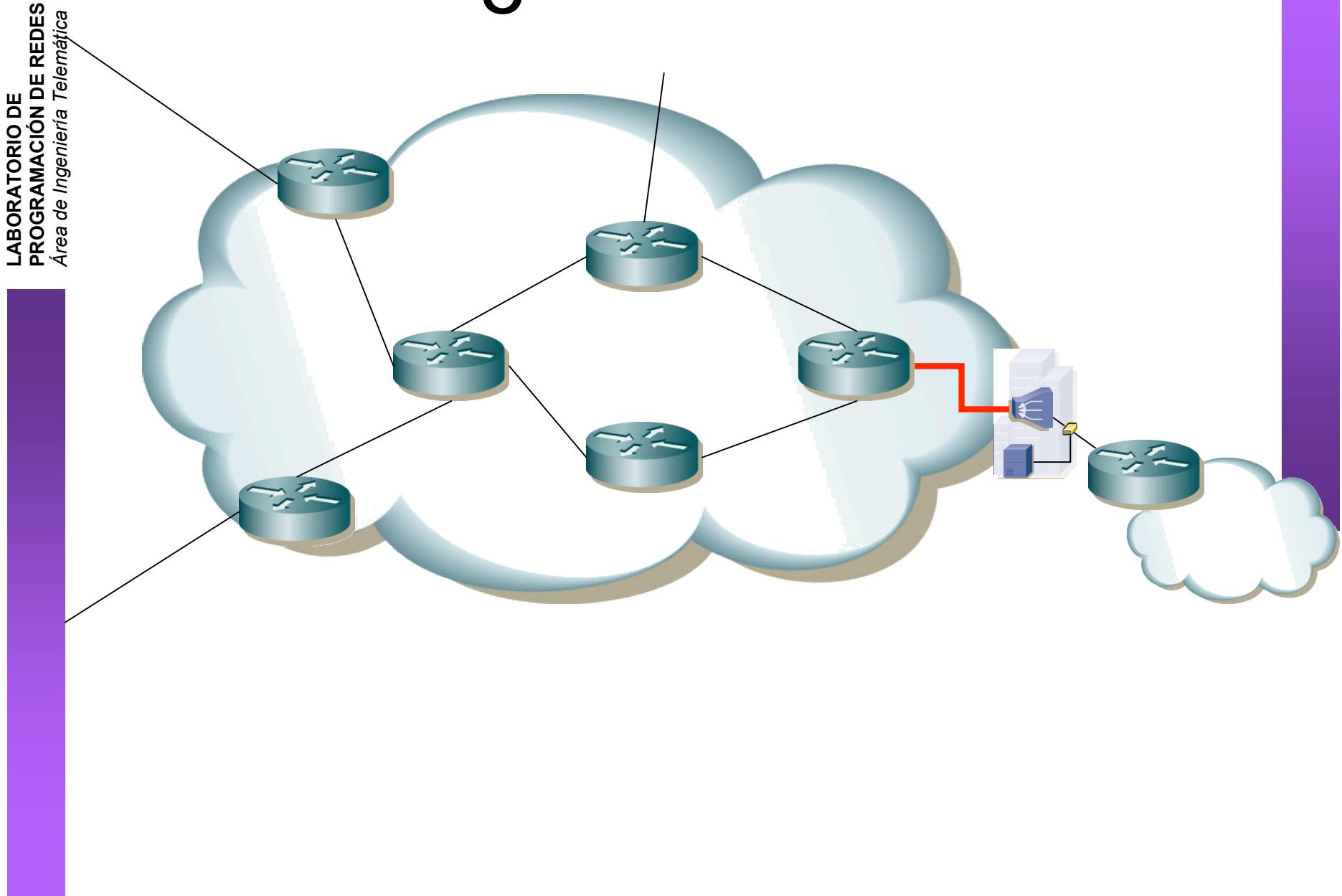
# ADSL

- ITU-T G.992.1
- El enlace se sincroniza (inicialización y acondicionamiento) a una velocidad upstream y otra downstream
- **Una vez sincronizado no es adaptable**
- La modulación permite mantener el canal ante ciertas cantidades de ruido
- Si no puede mantener la tasa se des-sincroniza
- Downstream al menos debe soportar 6Mbps y puede llegar hasta 8Mbps

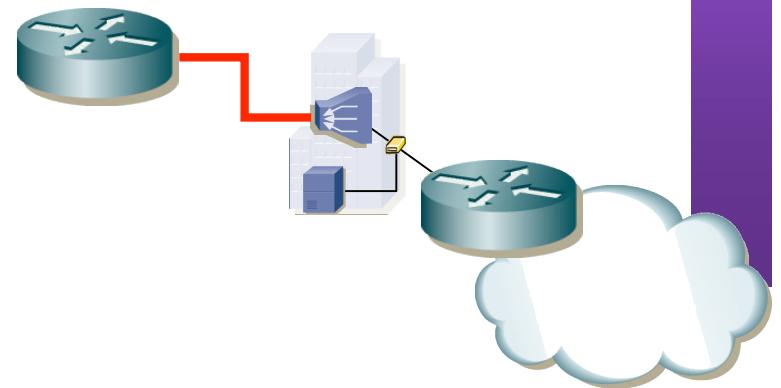
# ¿ Dónde ?



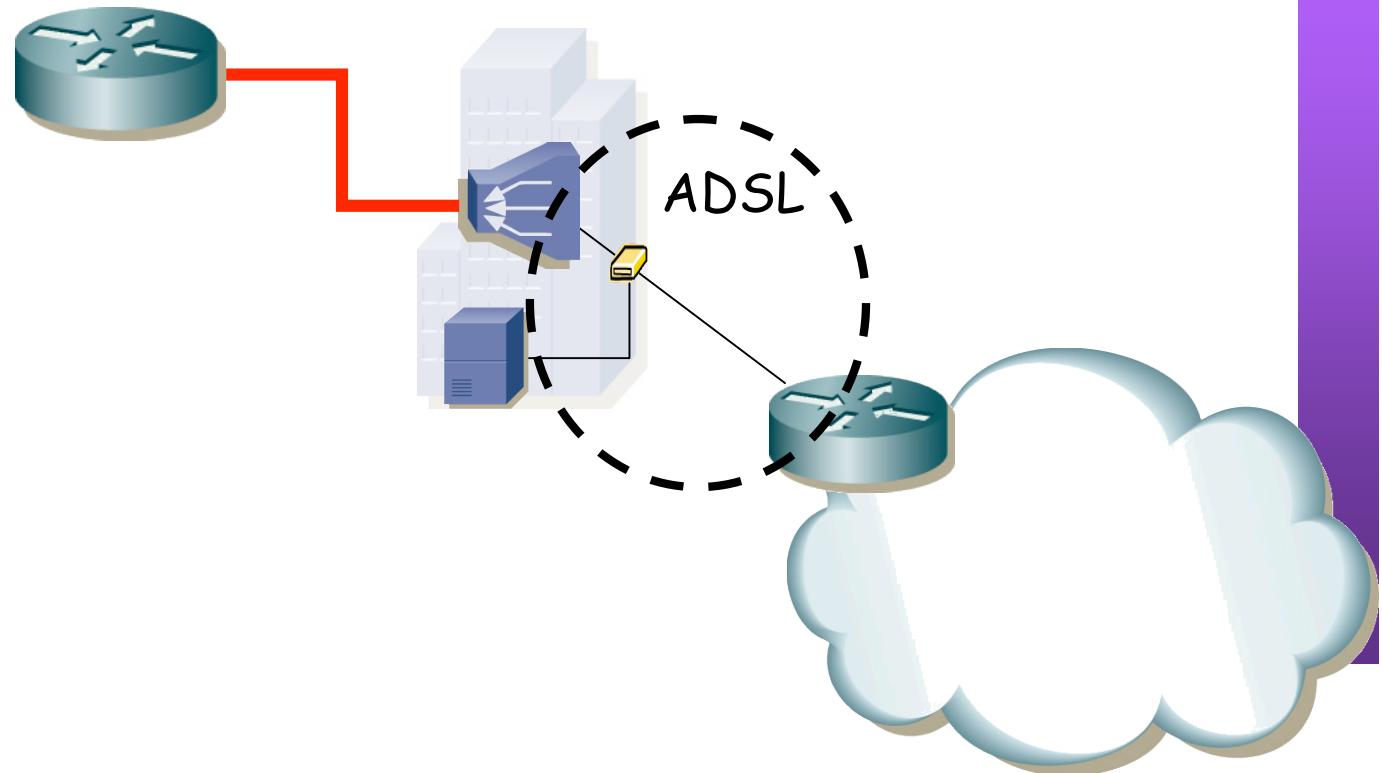
# ¿ Dónde ?



# ¿ Dónde ?

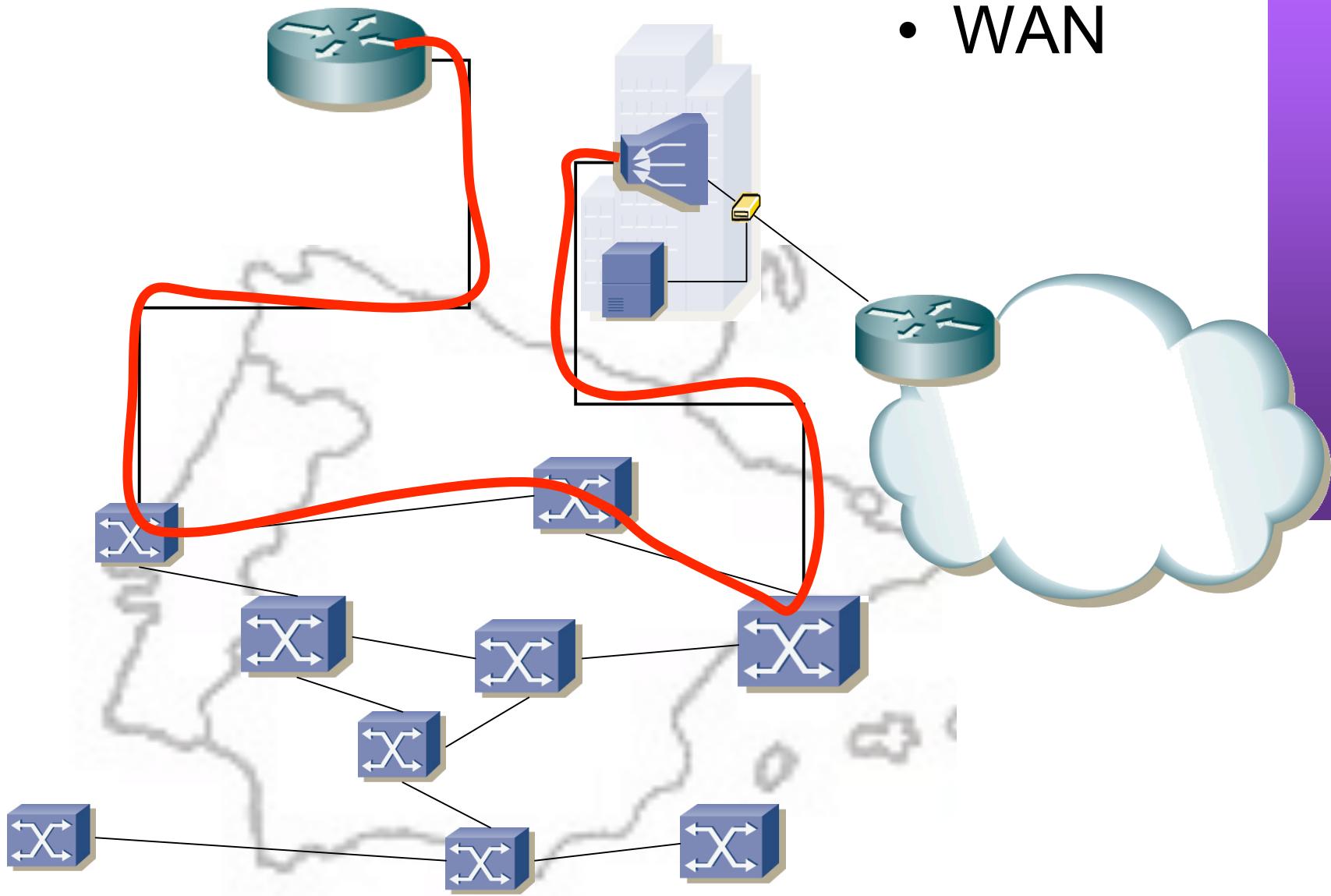


# Entre abonado y central



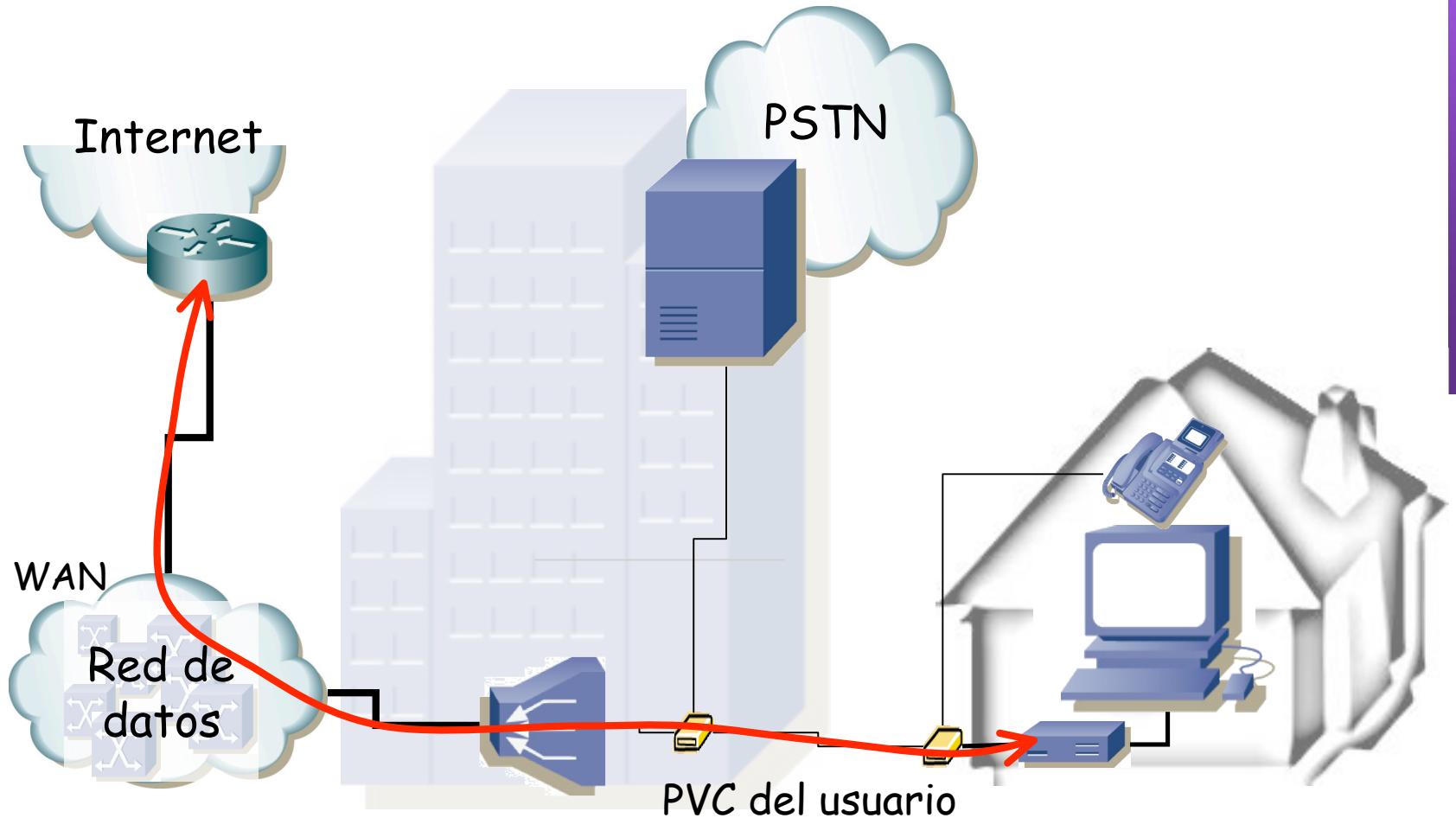
# ¿ Y desde central a ISP ?

- WAN



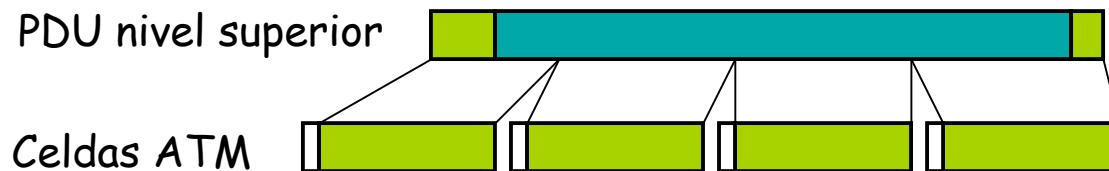
# Arquitectura de red

- DSLAM ATM
- Básicamente un conmutador ATM
- Conmuta las celdas del PVC del usuario (...)
- ¿ATM? ¿PVC? ¿celdas? ¿Y los paquetes IP?

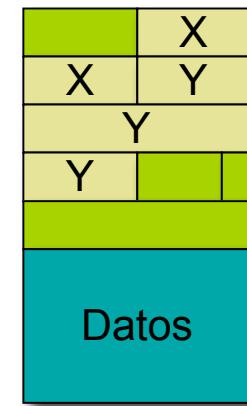
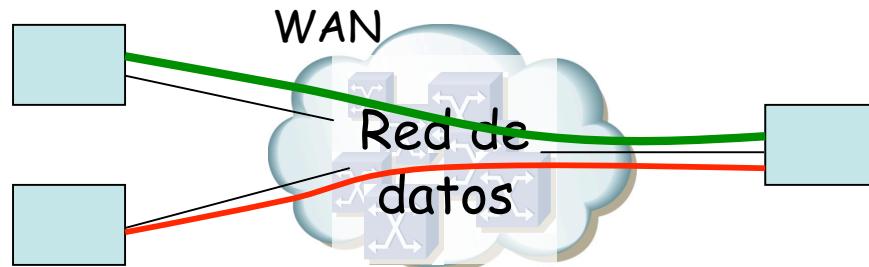


# ATM

- Tecnología de conmutación de paquetes
- Paquetes = celdas
- Tamaño fijo (pequeñas)
- Segmentación y reensamblado

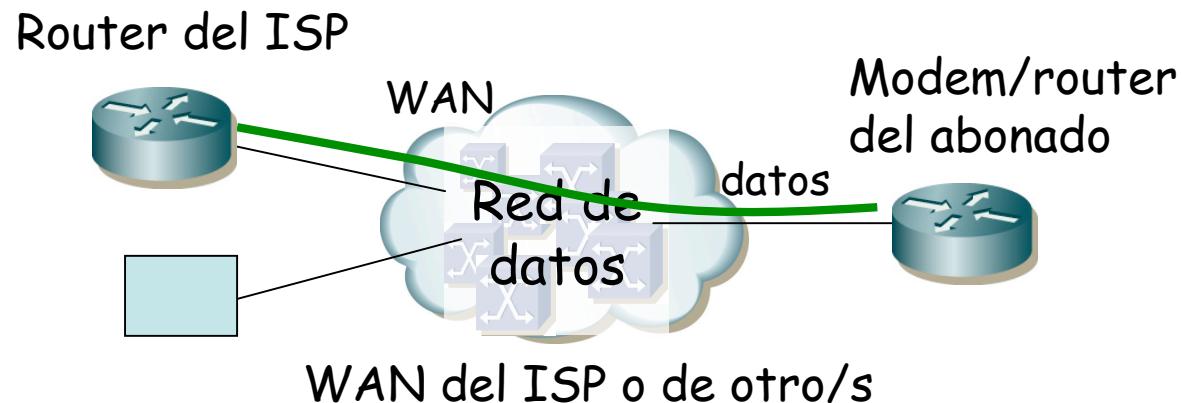
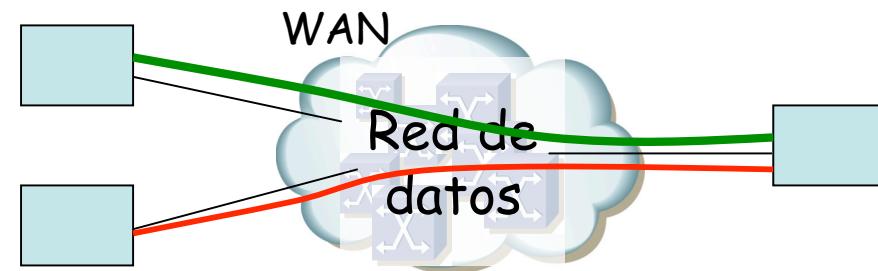


- Conmutación de circuitos virtuales
  - Las celdas llevan un identificador del circuito virtual
  - Se reenvían en función de él
  - Multiples circuitos posibles desde un extremo



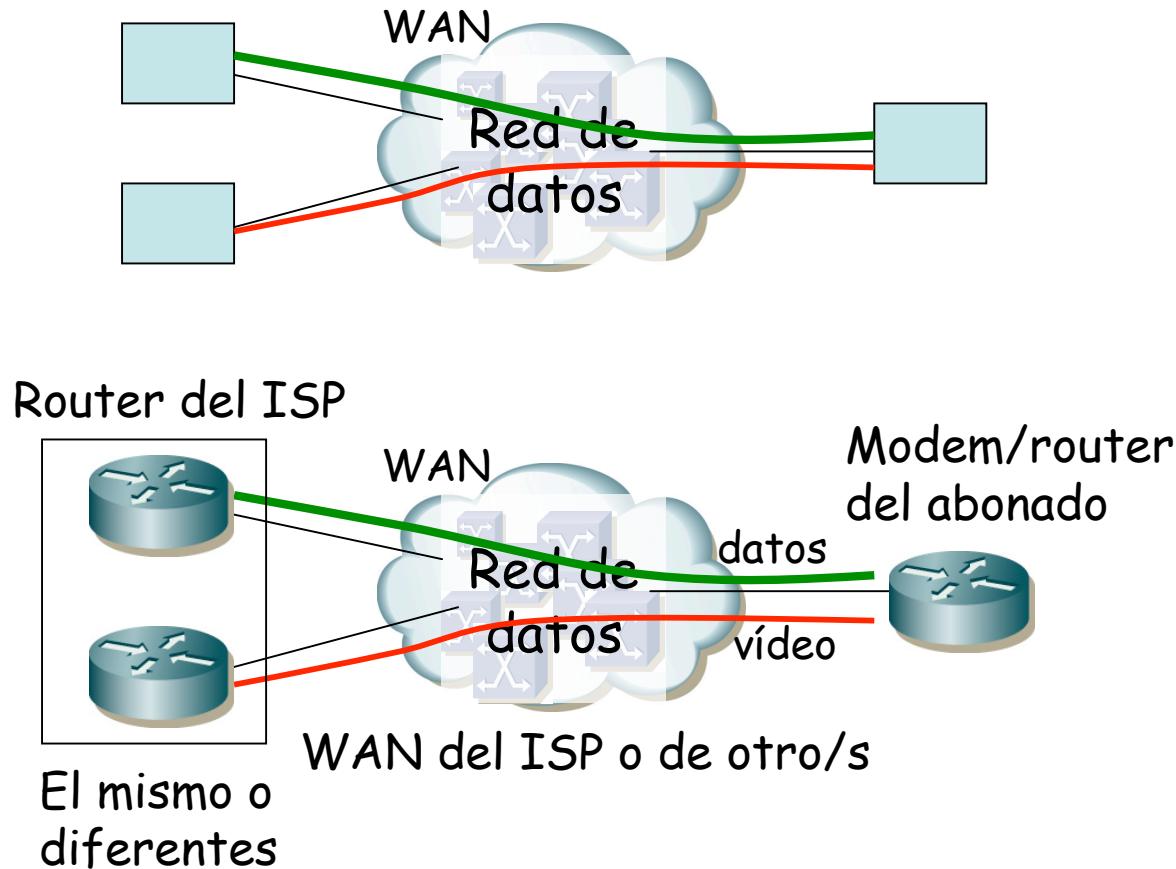
# ADSL / ATM

- Hoy en día lo más habitual (datos)



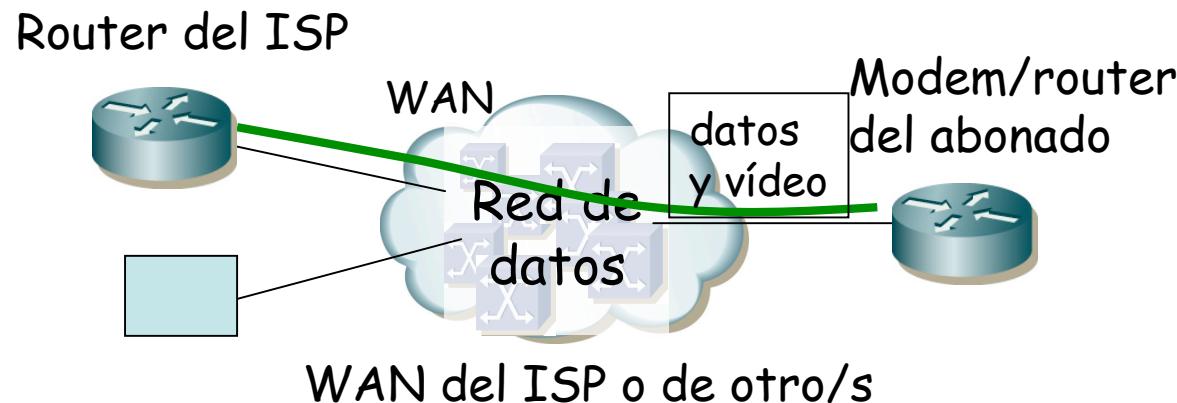
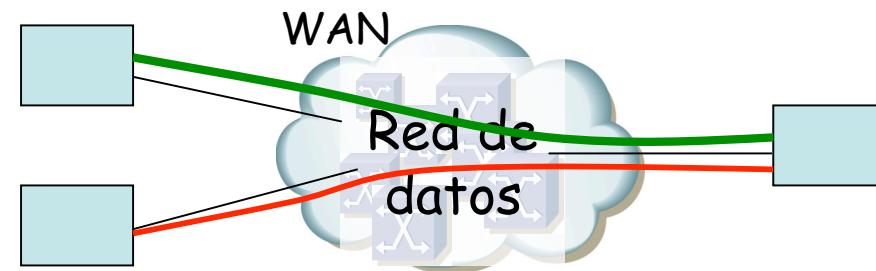
# ADSL / ATM

- Hoy en día lo más habitual (datos y vídeo)



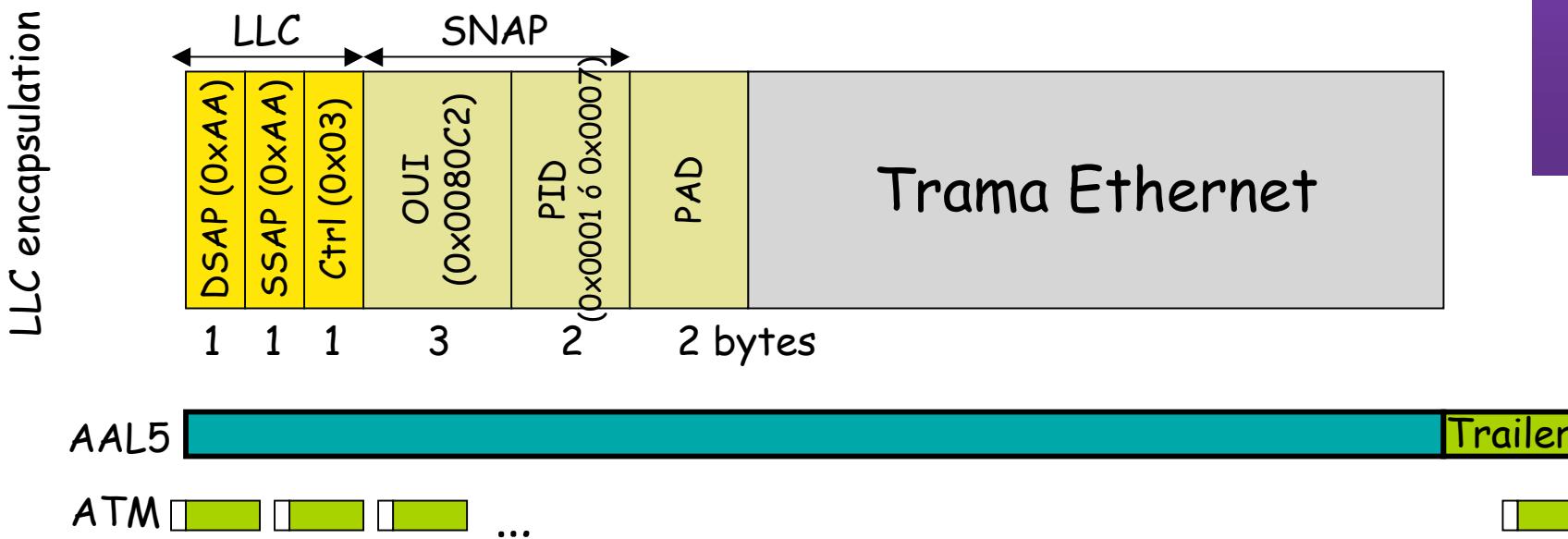
# ADSL / ATM

- Otra alternativa (datos y vídeo)



# Multiplexación/Encapsulado

- Varias formas de transportar paquetes:
  - “LLC encapsulation”
  - “VC multiplexing”
- En ambos tanto protocolos enrutados (IP) como puenteados (Ethernet)



# Modem/Router ADSL

The screenshot shows the ZyXEL web interface for configuring a Modem/Router ADSL. The left sidebar lists various setup options under 'Advanced Setup'. The main configuration page is for 'Multiplex' settings. The 'Encapsulation' dropdown menu is open, showing 'PPPoE' selected, which is highlighted with a red circle. Other options in the dropdown include 'LLC' and 'UBR'. The 'Virtual Circuit ID' section contains fields for 'VPI' (set to 8) and 'VCI' (set to 32). The 'ATM QoS Type' section has a dropdown set to 'UBR'. The 'Cell Rate' section includes fields for 'Peak Cell Rate' (0 cell/sec), 'Sustain Cell Rate' (0 cell/sec), and 'Maximum Burst Size' (0). The 'Login Information' section has a 'Service Name' field.

**Main Menu**

**Advanced Setup**

- >Password
- LAN
- Wireless LAN
- WAN
- NAT
- Security
- Dynamic DNS
- Time and Date
- Remote Management
- UPnP
- Logs

**Name** MyISP

**Mode** Routing

**Encapsulation** PPPoE

**Multiplex** LLC

**Virtual Circuit ID**

- VPI: 8
- VCI: 32

**ATM QoS Type** UBR

**Cell Rate**

- Peak Cell Rate: 0 cell/sec
- Sustain Cell Rate: 0 cell/sec
- Maximum Burst Size: 0

**Login Information**

- Service Name:

# Modem/Router ADSL

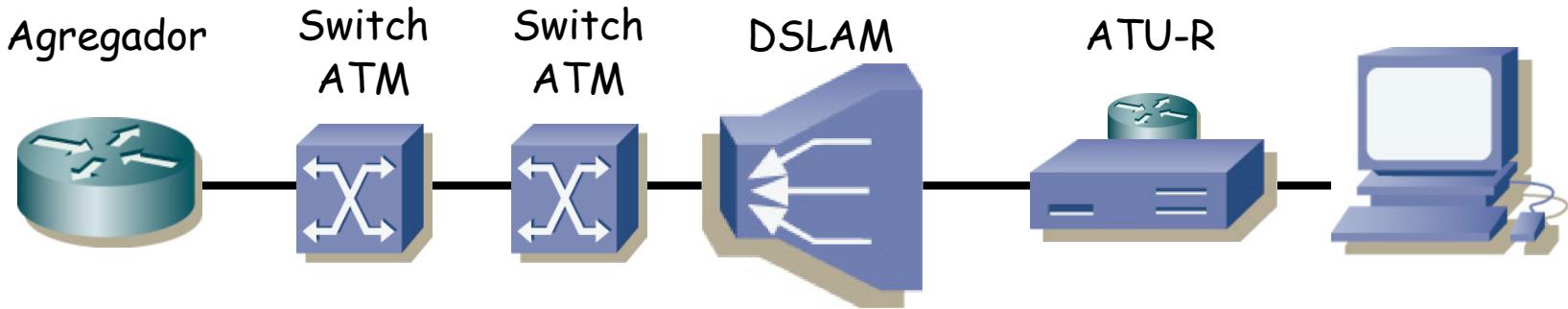
The screenshot shows the ZyXEL web-based configuration interface for an ADSL modem/router. The left sidebar lists various setup options under 'Advanced Setup', including Password, LAN, Wireless LAN, WAN, NAT, Security, Dynamic DNS, Time and Date, Remote Management, UPnP, and Logs. The main configuration area is titled 'Advanced Setup' and contains the following fields:

- Name:** MyISP
- Mode:** Routing
- Encapsulation:** PPPoE
- Multiplex:** LLC
- Virtual Circuit ID:** VPI: 8, VCI: 32 (These two fields are highlighted with a red rectangle)
- ATM QoS Type:** UBR
- Cell Rate:**
  - Peak Cell Rate: 0 cell/sec
  - Sustain Cell Rate: 0 cell/sec
  - Maximum Burst Size: 0
- Login Information:** Service Name (empty input field)

# Modem/Router ADSL

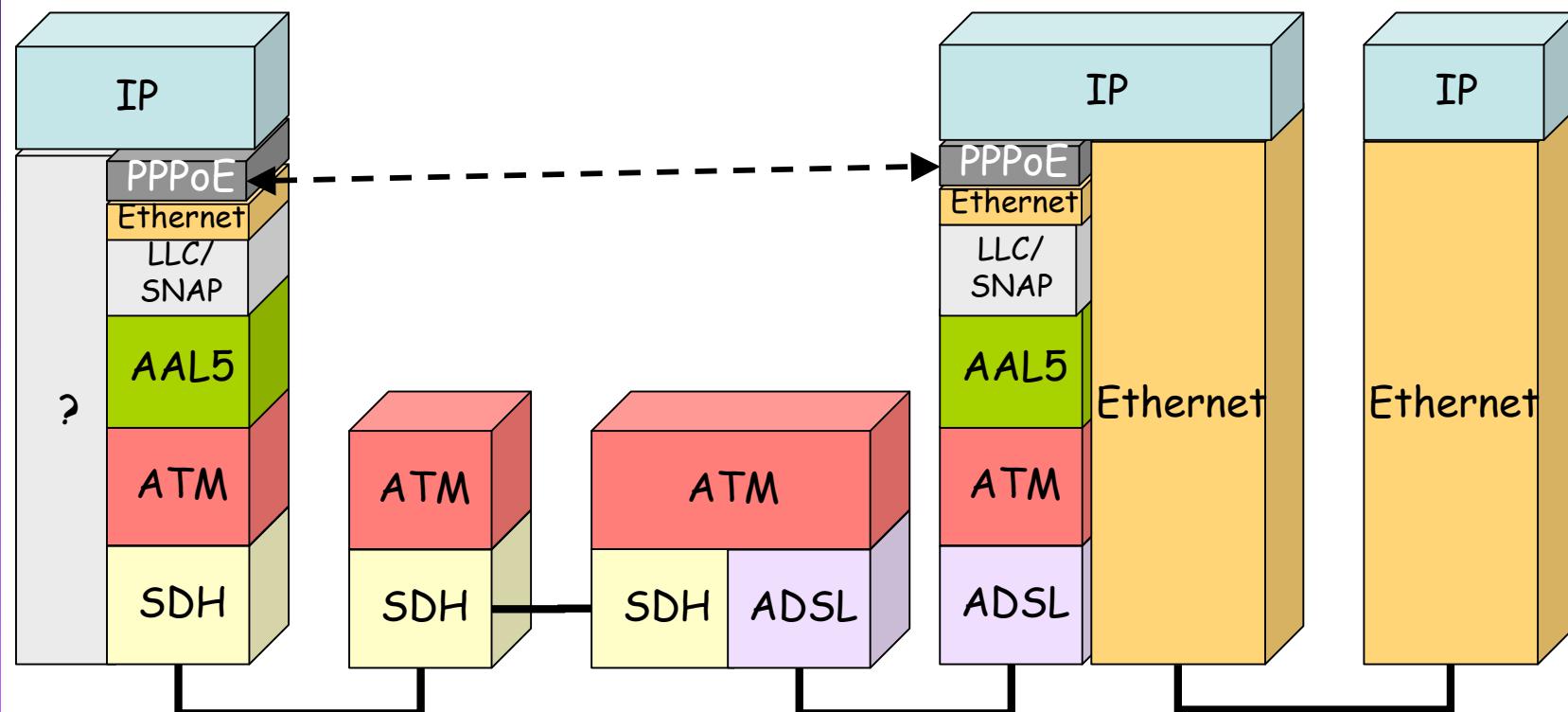
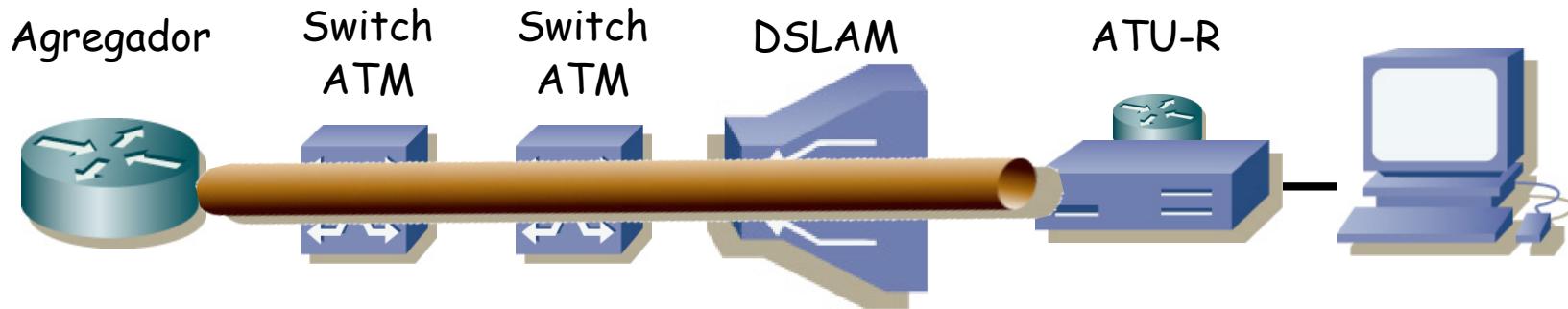
The screenshot shows the ZyXEL Advanced Setup configuration page. On the left, a sidebar lists various setup options: Main Menu, Advanced Setup (selected), Password, LAN, Wireless LAN, WAN, NAT, Security, Dynamic DNS, Time and Date, Remote Management, UPnP, and Logs. The main panel displays configuration fields for a connection named 'MyISP'. The 'Encapsulation' dropdown menu is open, with 'PPPoE' highlighted and circled in red. Other options in the dropdown include Routing and LLC. Below the dropdown are fields for Virtual Circuit ID (VPI set to 8, VCI set to 32), ATM QoS Type (set to UBR), and Cell Rate parameters (Peak Cell Rate, Sustain Cell Rate both set to 0 cell/sec, Maximum Burst Size set to 0). The 'Login Information' section contains a 'Service Name' field with an empty input box.

# PPPoE desde el ATU-R



- ATU-R = modem/router ADSL
- En este ejemplo:
  - Reenvía paquetes IP (routing)
  - Los envía en tramas Ethernet
  - No ofrecería posibilidad de autentificación/accounting
  - Añadir PPP (PPPoE)
  - Se crea un enlace PPP sobre las tramas Ethernet

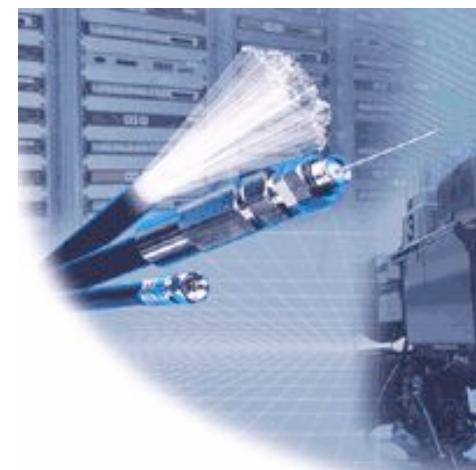
# PPPoE desde el ATU-R



# Otras tecnologías de acceso

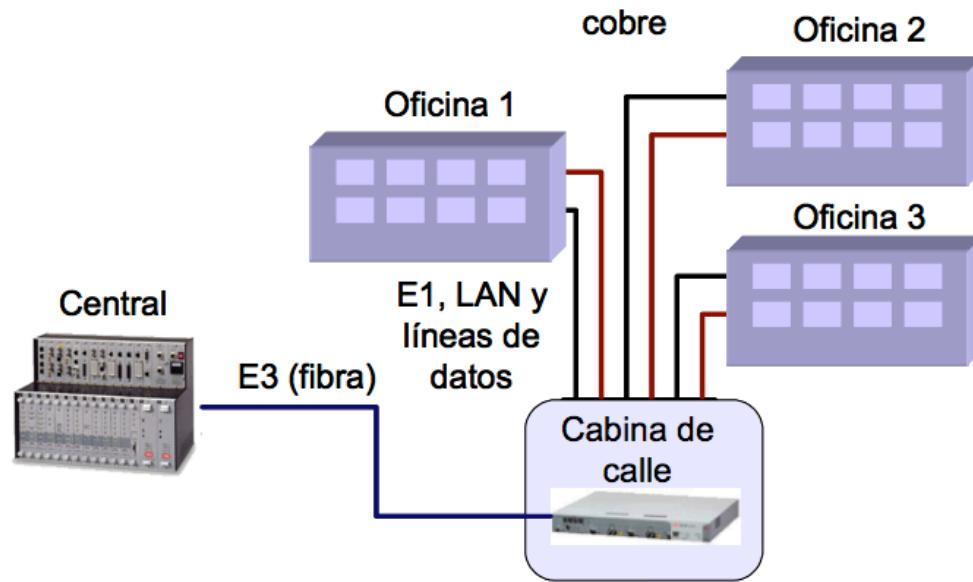
# Otras tecnologías en el acceso

- Cableadas
  - Fibra
  - Cable coaxial
  - PLC
- Inalámbricas
  - Satélite
  - Fixed
  - Celular
  - FSO
  - WiFi



# Fibra

- FTTX = Fiber To The X
- Acercar la fibra al abonado
- FTTH = Fiber To The Home (hasta casa)
- FTTC = Fiber To The Curb (hasta la acera)
- FTTB = Fiber To The Building (hasta el edificio)

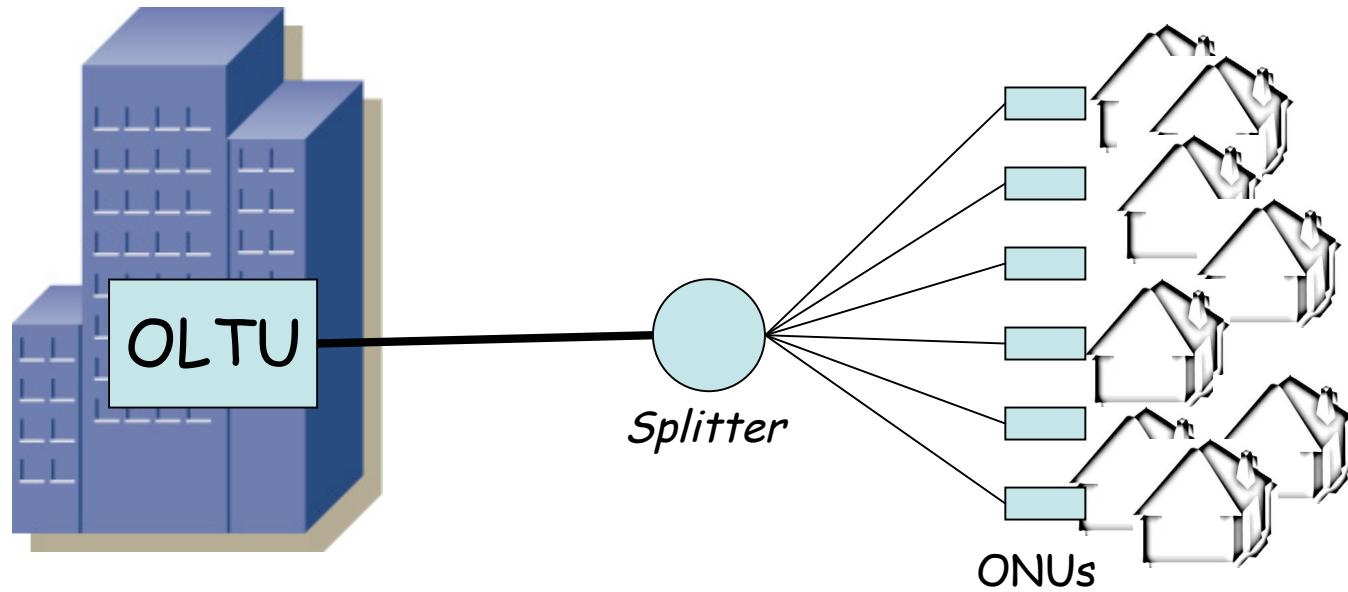


# Fibra

## PON: Passive Optical Network

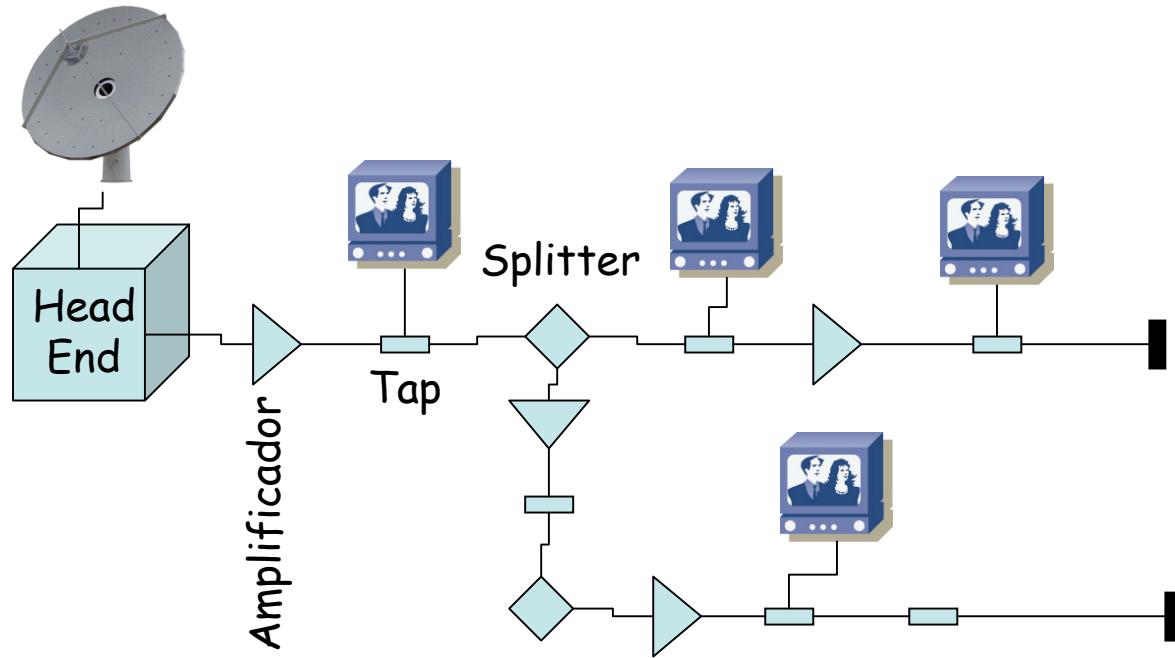
- APON: ATM PON
- BPON: Broadband PON
- GPON: Gigabit PON
- EPON: Ethernet PON

OLTU = Optical Line Terminal Unit  
ONU = Optical Network Unit



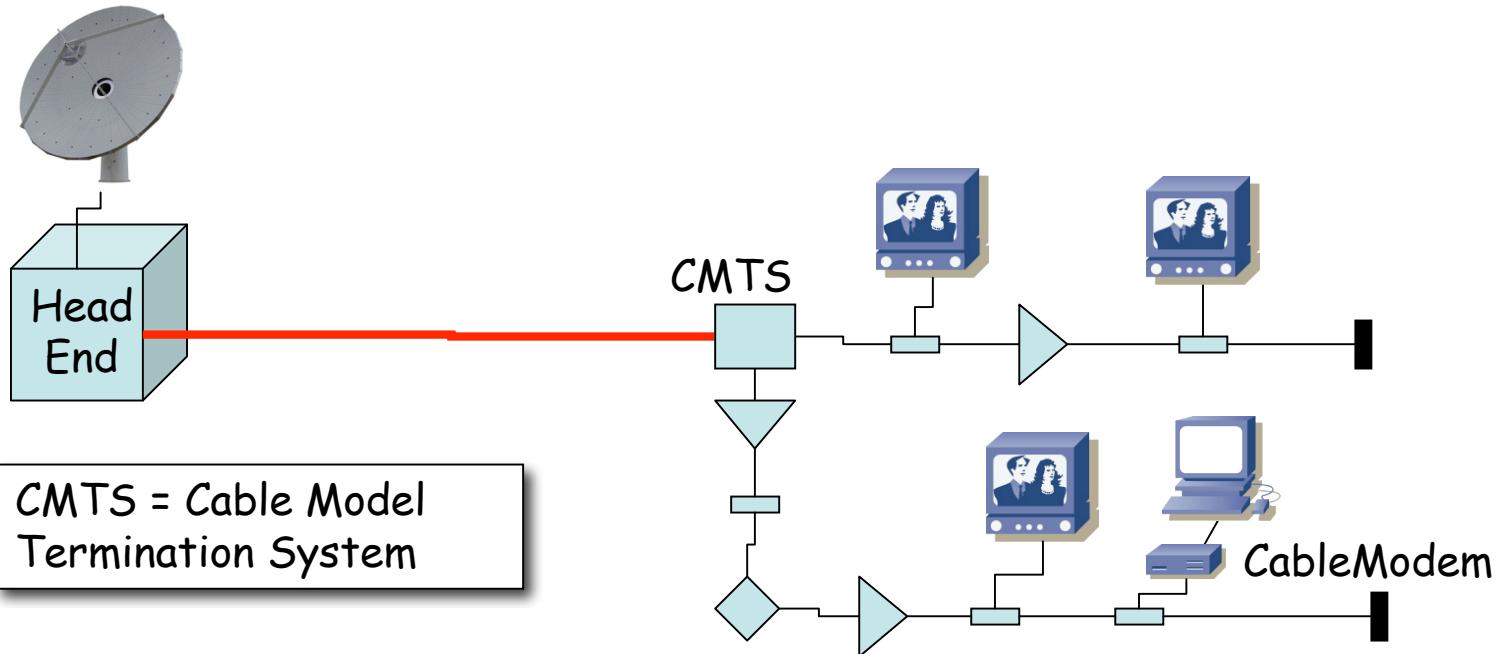
# Cable

- Red CATV (Community Antenna TeleVision)
- FDM, canales de TV de 6MHz
- HFC (Hybrid Fiber Coaxial) (...)



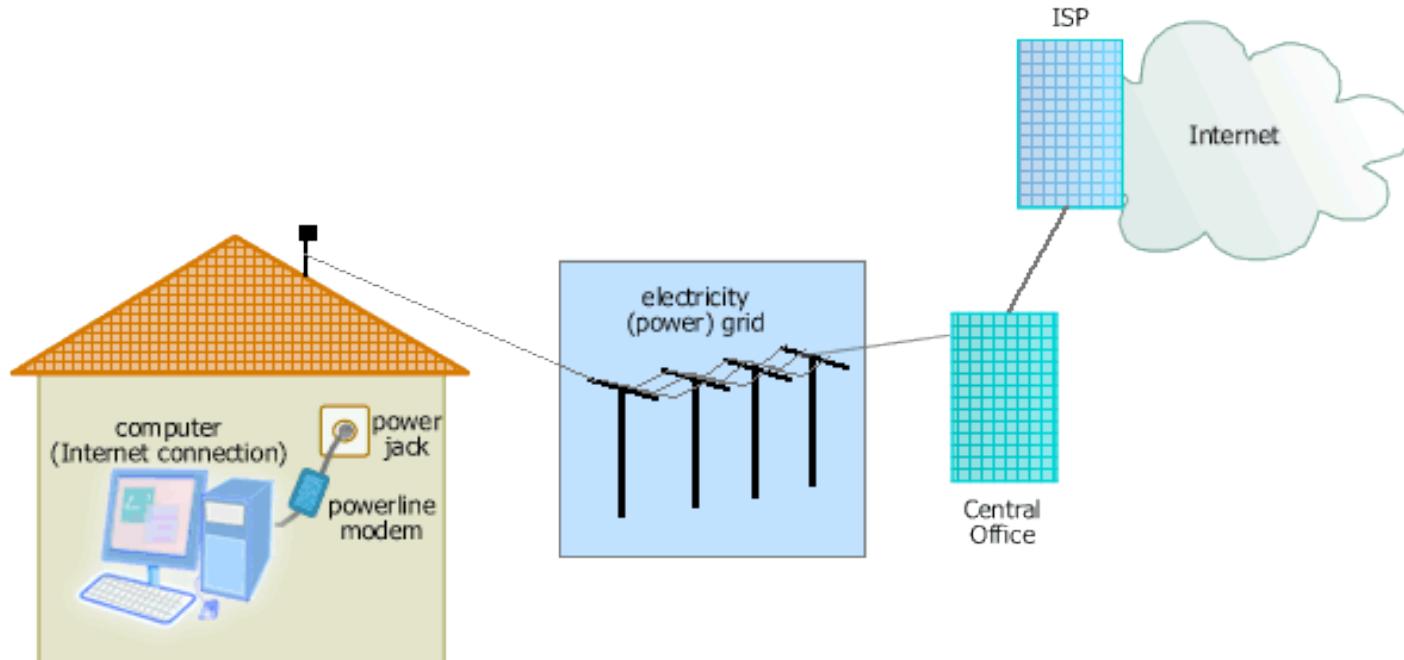
# Cable

- Red CATV (Community Antenna TeleVision)
- FDM, canales de TV de 6MHz
- HFC (Hybrid Fiber Coaxial) (...)
- ¿ Datos ? : Emplear uno de esos canales
- DOCSIS = Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification
- Canal de retorno por el mismo coaxial
- Encapsulado MPEG
- Downstream: 30-40Mbps
- Upstream: 10-30Mbps



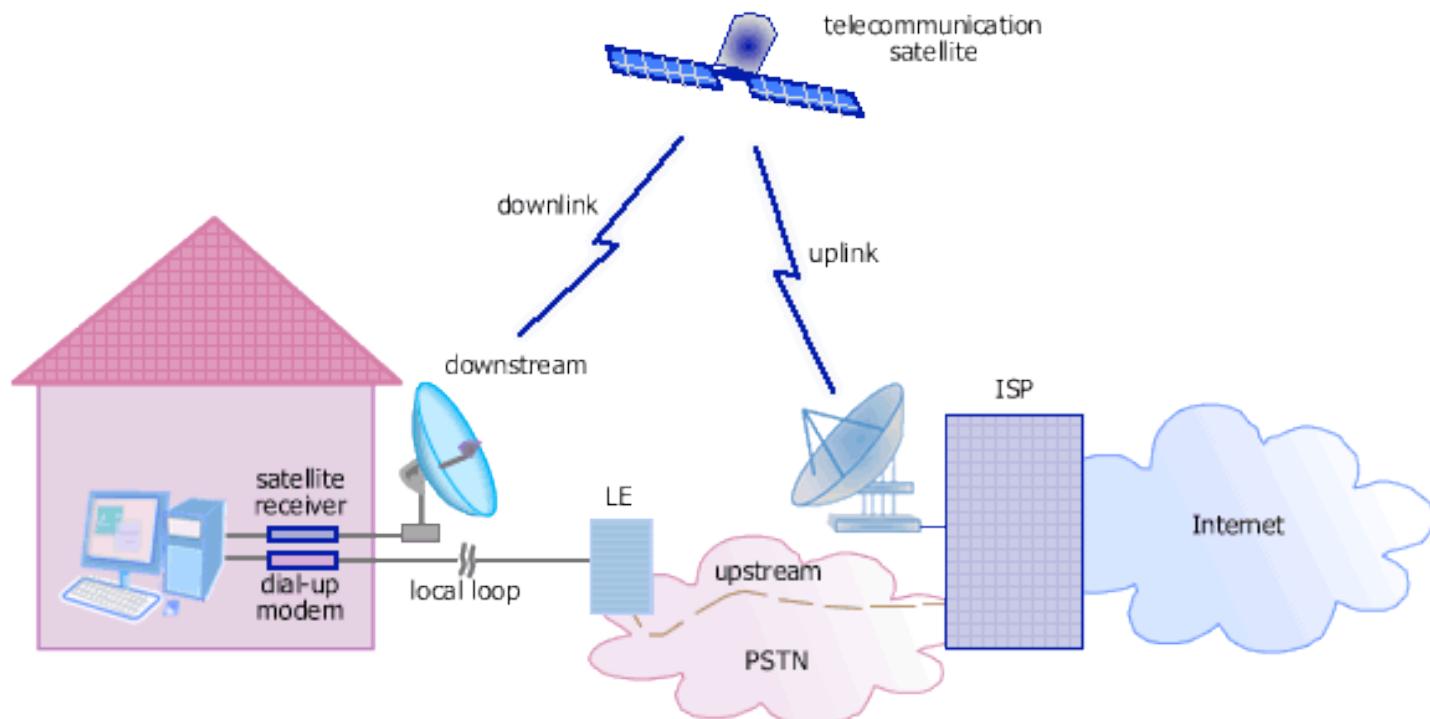
# PLC

- Power Line Communications
- Señal eléctrica es de 50-60Hz y gran amplitud
- Datos en frecuencias superiores



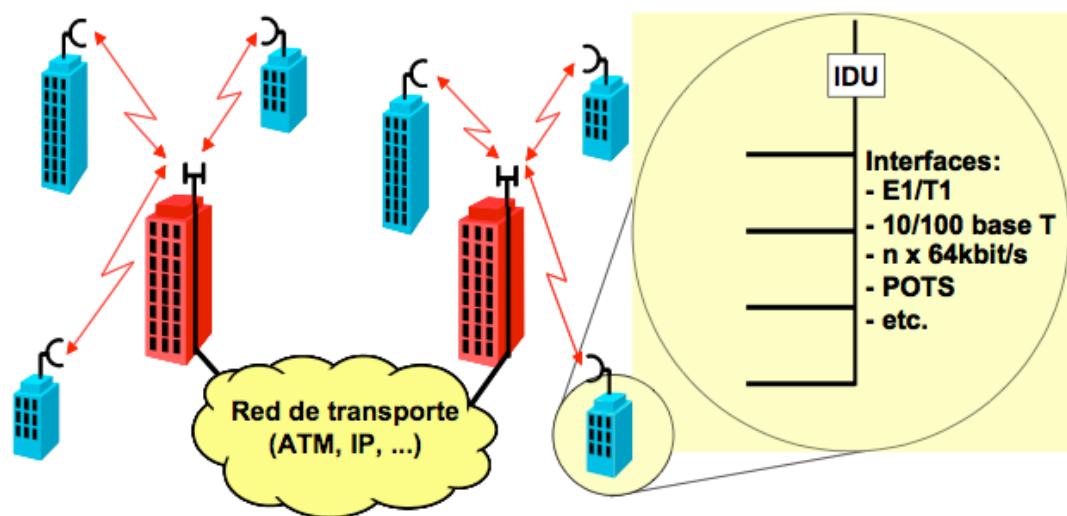
# Satélite

- Normalmente *upstream* por otra tecnología



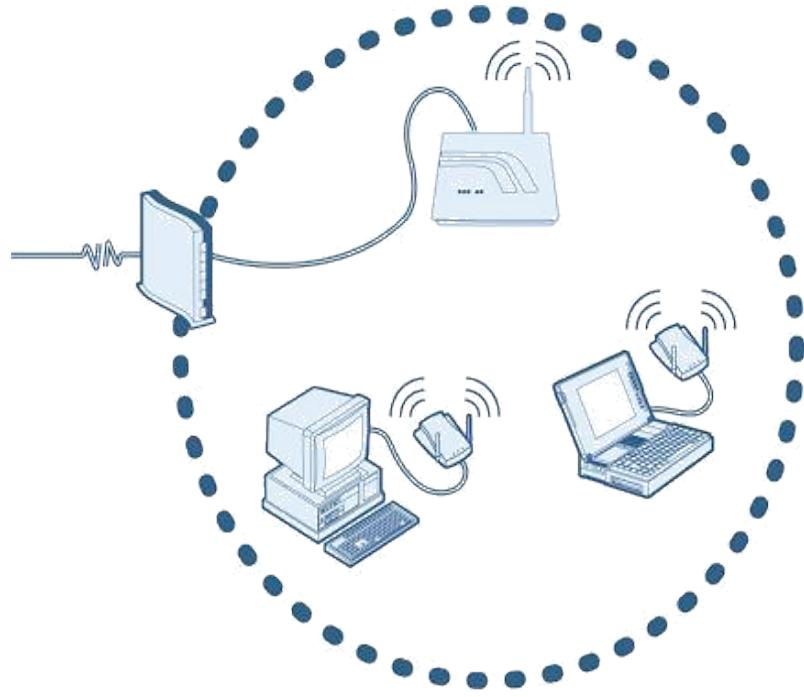
# Fixed Wireless

- Microondas
- Varias frecuencias y anchos de banda
- Velocidad y distancia con relación inversa
- MMDS = Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service
  - 10Mbps, 55Km
- LMDS = Local Multipoint Distribution Service
  - 150+Mbps, 5Km
- 802.16 WirelessMAN (WiMAX)
  - 50Km, decenas de Mbps (70Mbps)



# Wi-Fi

- Wireless LAN (WLAN)
- Corta distancia
- Banda ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical)



# FSO

- *Free Space Optics*
  - BW muy superior (10Mbps a 2.5Gbps)
  - 4-6 Km
- Para distancias más cortas: Infrarrojos

