



Temas de Trabajo Final 2007

Fecha de Entrega 14/9/2007

- 1- **WPA2 (wi-fi protected access)**: protocolo de seguridad en wireless
IEEE 802.11i, also known as **WPA2**, is an amendment to the [802.11](#) standard specifying security mechanisms for [wireless networks](#)

Pegado de <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WPA2>>

Coordinador: Higinio Facchini

Alumno: Nicolás Carrasco <CarrascoNicolás@frm.utn.edu.ar>

Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador

Corrección de estilo

Aprobación



- 2- **GPRS. (Interfaces y Pila de protocolos)**

General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) is a [mobile data service](#) available to users of [GSM mobile phones](#)

Pegado de <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPRS>>

- Breve descripción de GSM?

- Descripción de GPRS.

- Como se implementa GPRS sobre red GSM existente?

- Servicios y aplicaciones que soporta GPRS?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_System_for_Mobile_Communications

Coordinador: Pablo Ávila / Leonardo Sturba

Alumno: Facundo Sanchez Vasallo <sanchezvassallo@yahoo.com>

Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador

Corrección de estilo

Aprobación



- 3- **Red Experimental VoIP con Router Cisco**

La tarea consiste en montar, configurar y administrar una red experimental de VoIP cuyo núcleo esté basado en un router cisco 2801 con interfaces 2FXO y 2FXS.

Coordinador: Horacio Mancini / Armando Lima

Alumno: Mariano Egea <egeamariano@gmail.com>

Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador

Corrección de estilo

Aprobación



- 4- **Red Experimental IPv6 con Router Cisco**

La tarea consiste en montar, configurar y administrar una red experimental de IPv6 cuyo núcleo esté basado en un router cisco 2801 con IOS de Ipv6.

Coordinador: Carlos Taffernaberry

Alumno: Sebastián Tobar <mstobar@frm.utn.edu.ar>

Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador





Corrección de estilo
Aprobación

5- Protocolo WPAN 802.15.4

IEEE 802.15.4-2003 (Low Rate WPAN) deals with low data rate but very long battery life (months or even years) and very low complexity. The first edition of the 802.15.4 standard was released in May 2003. In March 2004, after forming Task Group 4b, task group 4 put itself in hibernation.

The [ZigBee](#) set of high level communication protocols is based upon the specification produced by the IEEE 802.15.4 taskgroup.

Coordinador: Higinio Facchini

Alumno: L. Roggerone



Entrega monografía
Corrección de Coordinador
Corrección de estilo
Aprobación

6- Power line communication

Power line communication (PLC), also called **mains communication, power line telecoms (PLT), powerband** or **power line networking (PLN)** or power area networking (**PAN**) are terms describing several different systems for using power.

Coordinador: Alejandro Dantiacq/Gustavo Mercado

Alumno: Hernán Pulido



Entrega monografía
Corrección de Coordinador
Corrección de estilo
Aprobación

7- Broadband over powerlines, BPL

Broadband over power lines (BPL), also known as power-line internet or Powerband, is the use of PLC technology to provide broadband [Internet access](#) through ordinary power lines. A computer (or any other device) would need only to plug a BPL "modem" into any outlet in an equipped building to have high-speed Internet access.

Coordinador: Alejandro Dantiacq/Gustavo Mercado

Alumno: Enrique Echave <enrique_echave@hotmail.com>



Entrega monografía
Corrección de Coordinador
Corrección de estilo
Aprobación

8- Voice over IP Security

Ver SIP Digest, SIPs, SRTP, H.235, ZRTP, SPIT, TLS

Coordinador: Armando Lima/Patricia Clérigo

Alumno: Carlos Tiviroli <cfertivi@yahoo.com.ar>



Entrega monografía
Corrección de Coordinador
Corrección de estilo
Aprobación

9- Fixed Mobile Convergence

A clear trend is emerging in the form of fixed and mobile telephony convergence (FMC). The aim is to provide both services with a single phone, which could switch between networks [ad hoc](#).

Typically, these services rely on Dual Mode Handsets, where the customers' mobile terminal can support both the wide-area (cellular) access and the local-area technology. Historically (see below) DECT and Bluettooth have been used locally, although there is a clear trend towards [WiFi](#).

Coordinador: Gustavo Mercado

Alumno: Darío Ruiz



Entrega monografía
Corrección de Coordinador
Corrección de estilo



Aprobación

10- Multiple-input multiple-output communications

Multiple-input multiple-output, or **MIMO**, refers to the use of multiple antennas both at the transmitter and receiver. Another common term for this technology is **smart antennas**, which performs spatial information processing with multiple antennas.

Specifically, there are **degenerate** cases of MIMO: when the receiver has a single antenna and multiple-input single-output (MISO) and when the transmitter has a single antenna, single-input multiple-output (SIMO). A system without multiple antennas at both the transmitter and receiver is single-input single-output (SISO).

Coordinador: José Balacco

Alumno: Luis Addamo <laddamo@frm.utn.edu.ar>



Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador

Corrección de estilo

Aprobación

11- MOME IP monitoring and measurement

<http://www.ist-mome.org/about/>

Coordinador: Santiago Pérez

Alumno: Christian R. Pimentel <pimentel@frm.utn.edu.ar>



Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador

Corrección de estilo

Aprobación

12- UMTS

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) is one of the **third-generation (3G) mobile phone** technologies. Currently, the most common form uses **W-CDMA** as the underlying air interface, is standardized by the **3GPP**, and is the European answer to the **ITU IMT-2000** requirements for **3G** cellular radio systems.

To differentiate UMTS from competing network technologies, UMTS is sometimes marketed as **3GSM**, emphasizing the combination of the 3G nature of the technology and the **GSM** standard which it was designed to succeed.

Coordinador: Pablo Ávila/Jorge Robles

Alumno: Gerardo Grabiec



Entrega monografía

Corrección de Coordinador

Corrección de estilo

Aprobación