



UNIVERSIDAD  
**NACIONAL**  
DE COLOMBIA

**Cátedra  
Pedro Nel Gómez:**  
Mindset innovador a  
prueba de futuro

PROYECTO CULTURAL, CIENTÍFICO Y COLECTIVO DE NACIÓN



**Cátedra**  
**Pedro Nel Gómez:**  
**Mindset innovador a**  
**prueba de futuro**

**Docente:**

Ingeniero administrador  
Juan David Correa Toro

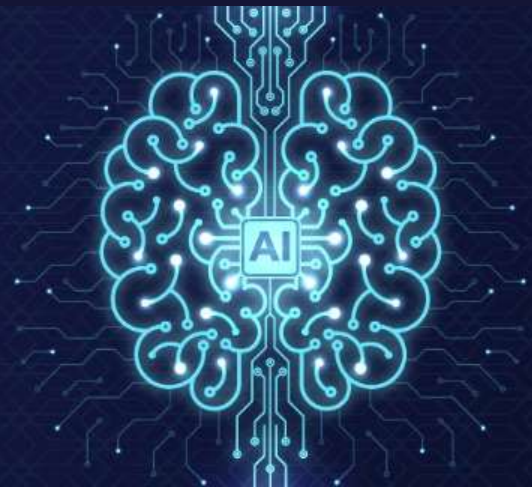


**Código: 3011073** - asignatura de Libre Elección de 3 créditos

Sacándole provecho a las **tecnologías exponenciales** parte 2:

**Internet:** la gran maravilla de nuestros tiempos: **anatomía**

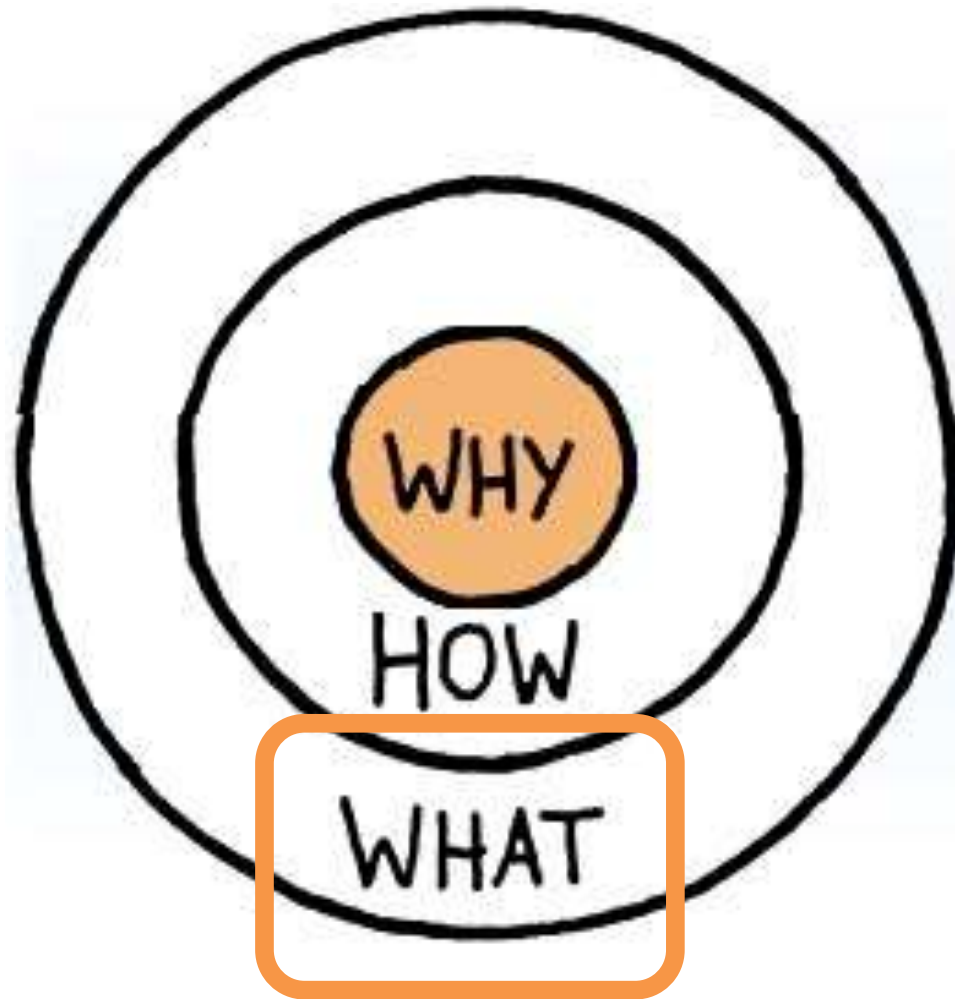
**Cátedra  
Pedro Nel Gómez:  
Mindset innovador a  
prueba de futuro**



# Agenda

- Qué es internet.
- Anatomía.
- Modelo de capas.
- Qué es internet.
- Capa de enlace.
- Capa de internet (IP).
- Capa de transporte (TCP).
- Capa de aplicaciones.
- Algunas reflexiones.
- Principios aplicados.






# ¿Qué es internet?



in·ter·net

/'inter.net/ 



Es un sistema **global** de redes  
interconectadas





Es una **telaraña** pública masiva de conexiones de **computador**

**About.com**

WEB

Es una **telaraña** *pública* masiva de conexiones de **computador**

Es una enorme colección de cables y computadoras



Es un **medio de transmisión** para todo el mundo



Es un conjunto **descentralizado** de redes de comunicación **interconectadas** ...





¿Qué es **Internet**? Aunque puede parecer una pregunta sencilla, definir Internet **no es fácil**.





[...], al contrario que otras tecnologías, Internet puede ser **lo que queremos**. Podemos darle forma. Podemos moldearla.



Pero lo más importante es que podemos usarla  
**para conectar personas, comunidades y  
países** de todo el mundo.









Es un conjunto descentralizado de redes de comunicación interconectadas que utilizan la familia de **protocolos TCP/IP**

# familia de **protocolos TCP/IP**

**TCP = Transfer Control Protocol**  
(Protocolo de control de transmisión)

**IP = Internet Protocol**





Cerf

Kahn

1983:

**Arquitectura  
abierta de  
interconexión de  
redes  
(sin importar su  
naturaleza)**



Cerf

Kahn

**Este protocolo terminará funcionando incluso “entre dos latas unidas por un cordón”**

Existe incluso  
una  
implementación  
del protocolo IP  
para **palomas  
mensajeras**



[http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP\\_sobre\\_palomas\\_mensajeras](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_sobre_palomas_mensajeras)

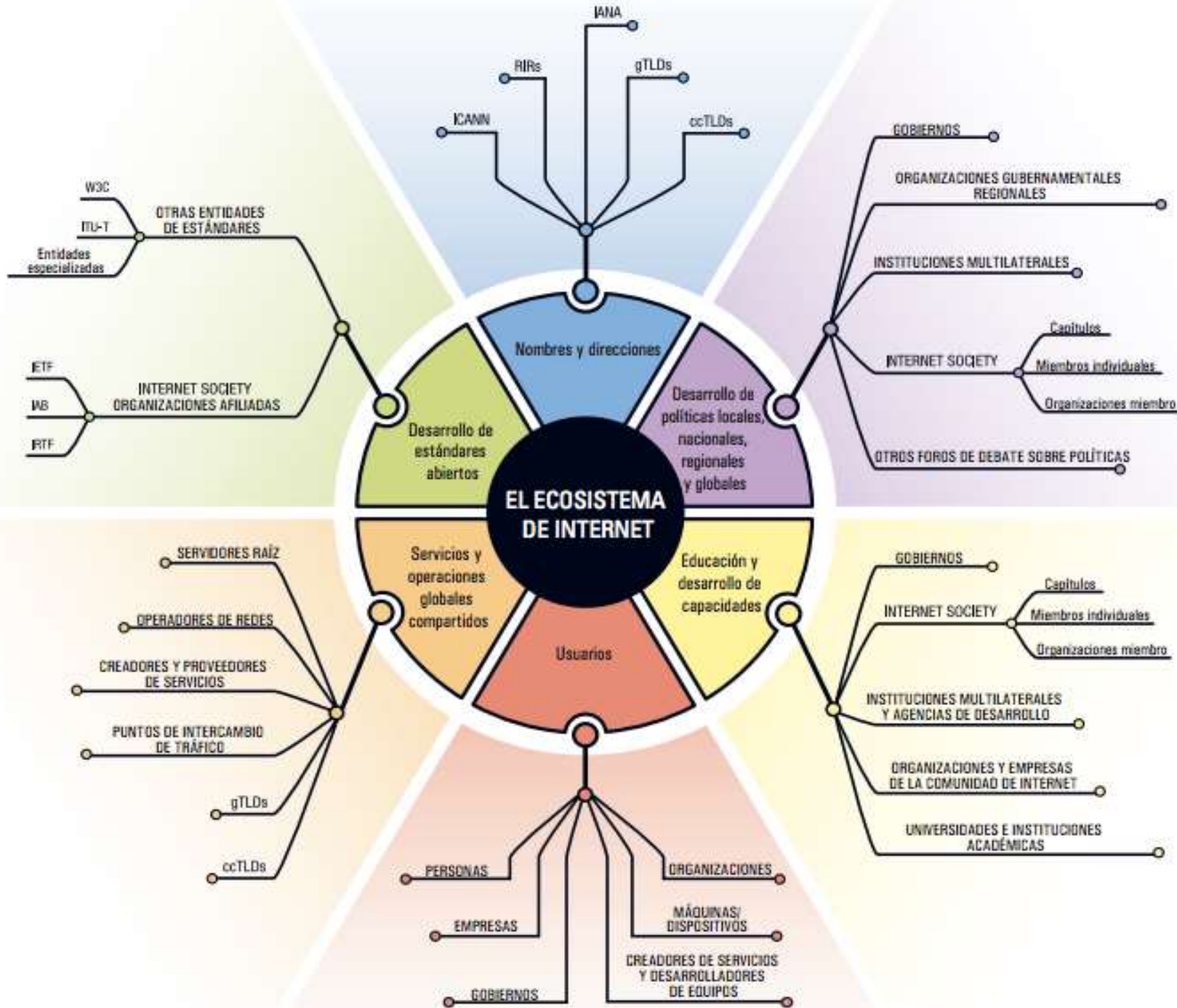
# Anatomía



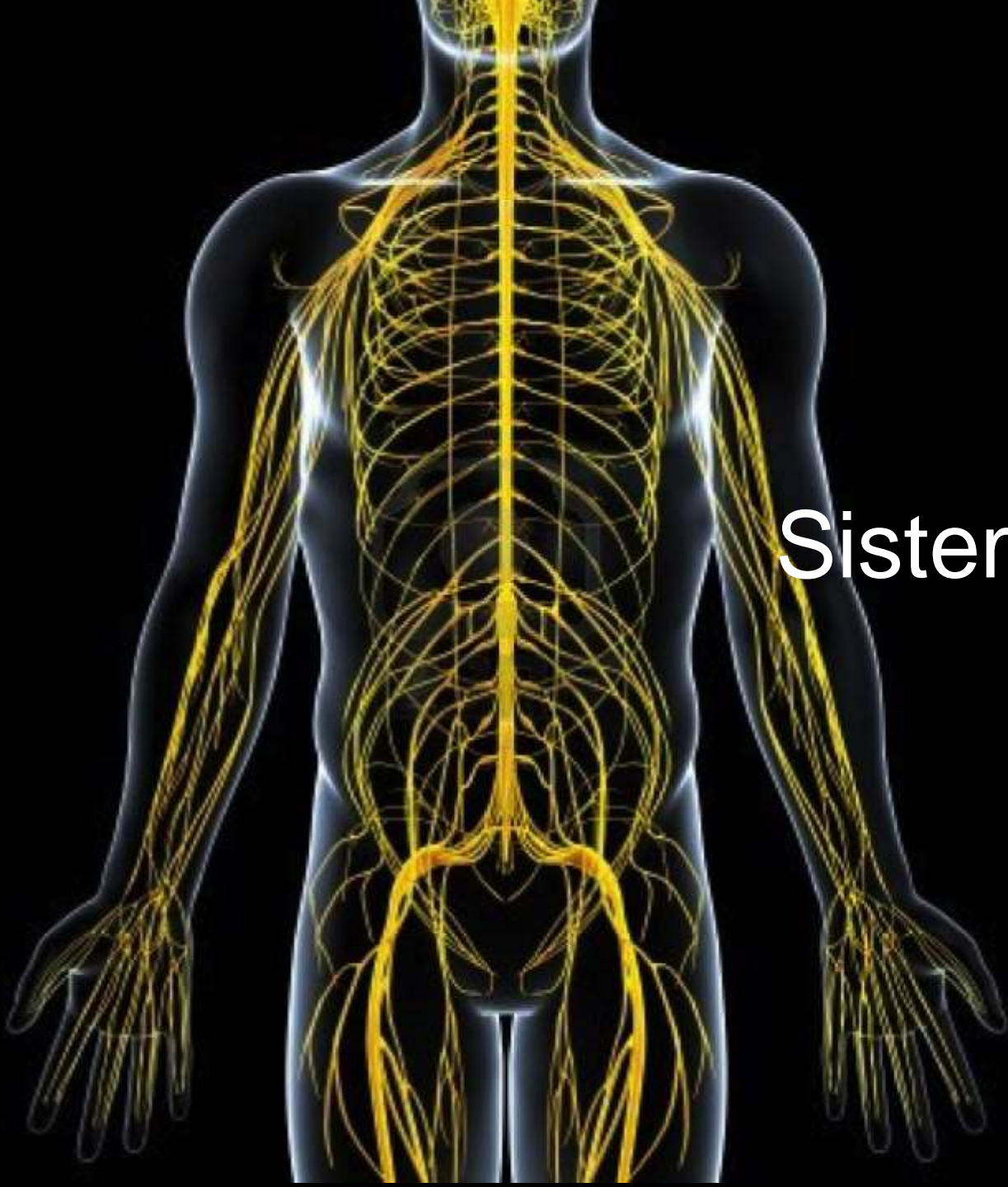
A microscopic view of the immune system. In the center, a large, translucent blue cell with a prominent purple nucleus is visible. Surrounding it are numerous smaller, spherical particles, some with spiky, orange and yellow surfaces, representing pathogens or antigens. The background is a dark blue, with various other cells and particles scattered throughout, creating a complex and dynamic scene.

# Sistema inmunológico

# Ecosistema

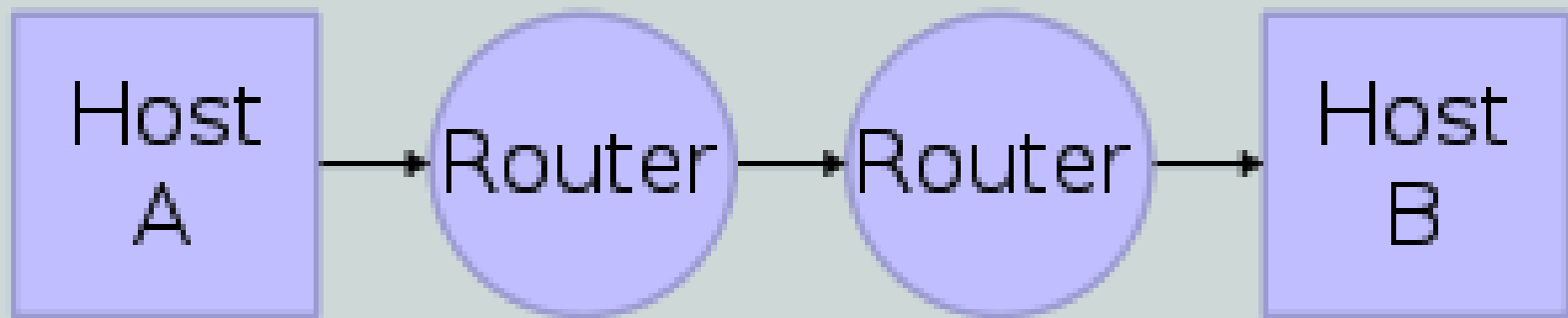






**Sistema nervioso**

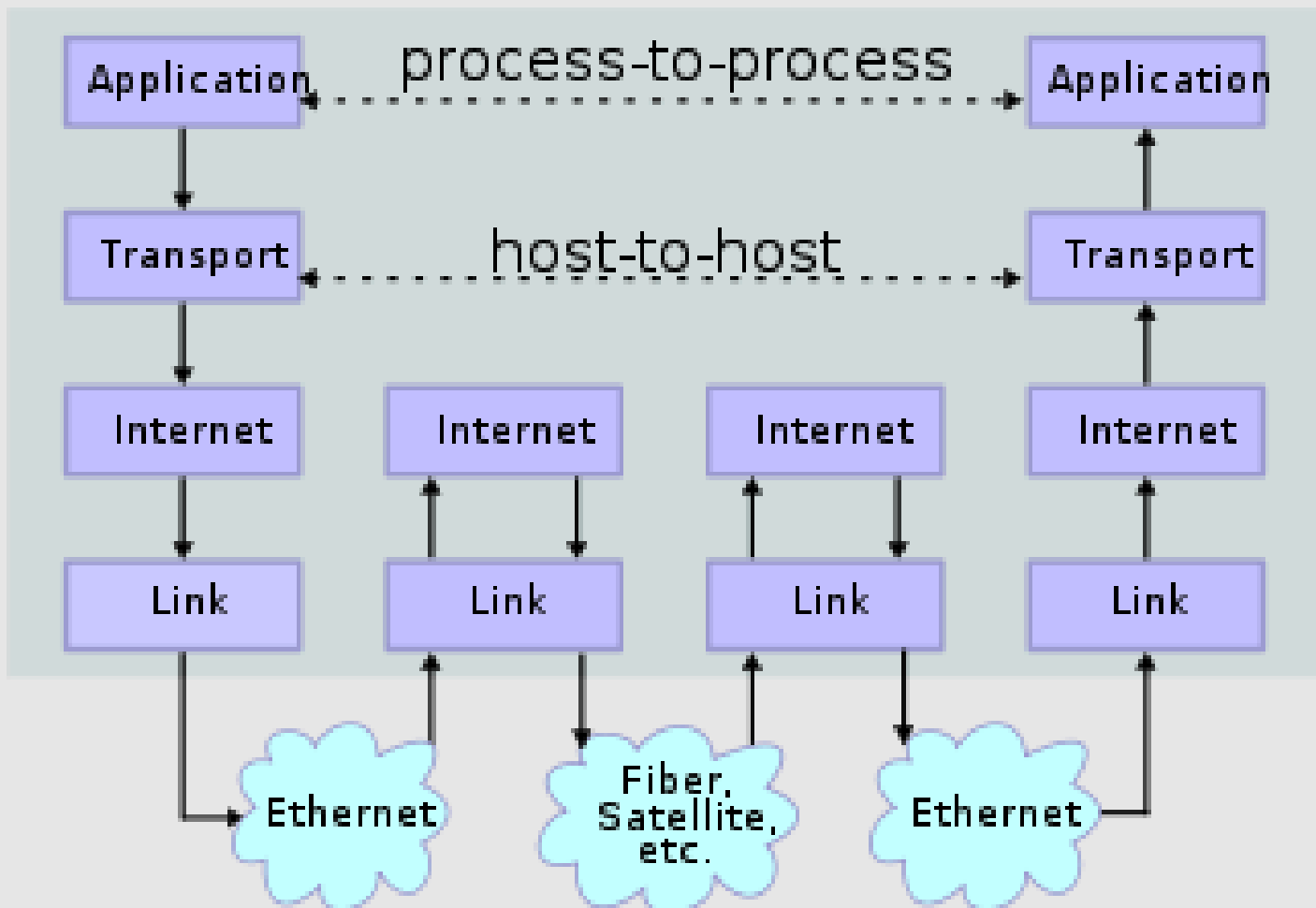
# Topología de red





# Sistema Sanguíneo

# Flujo de datos



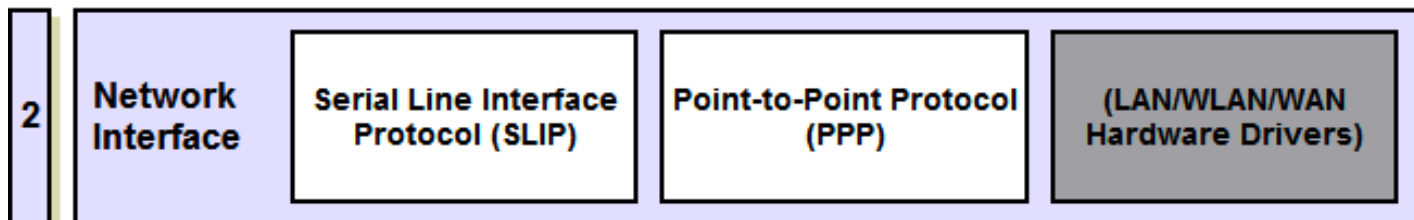
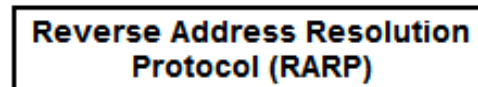
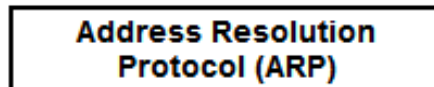
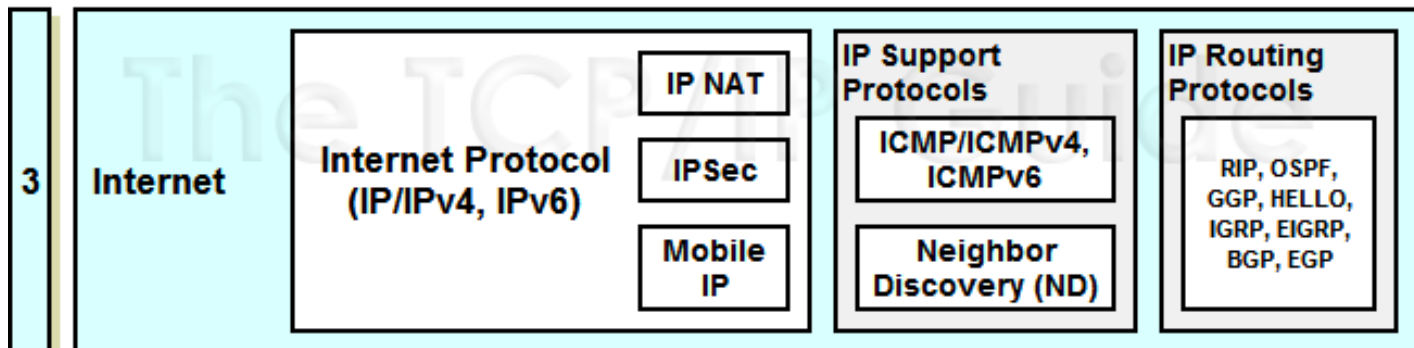
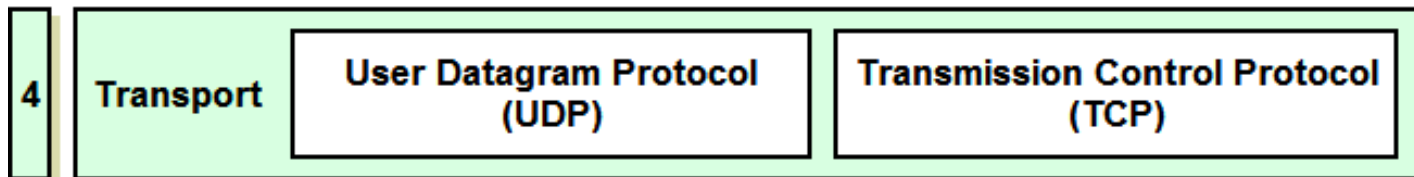
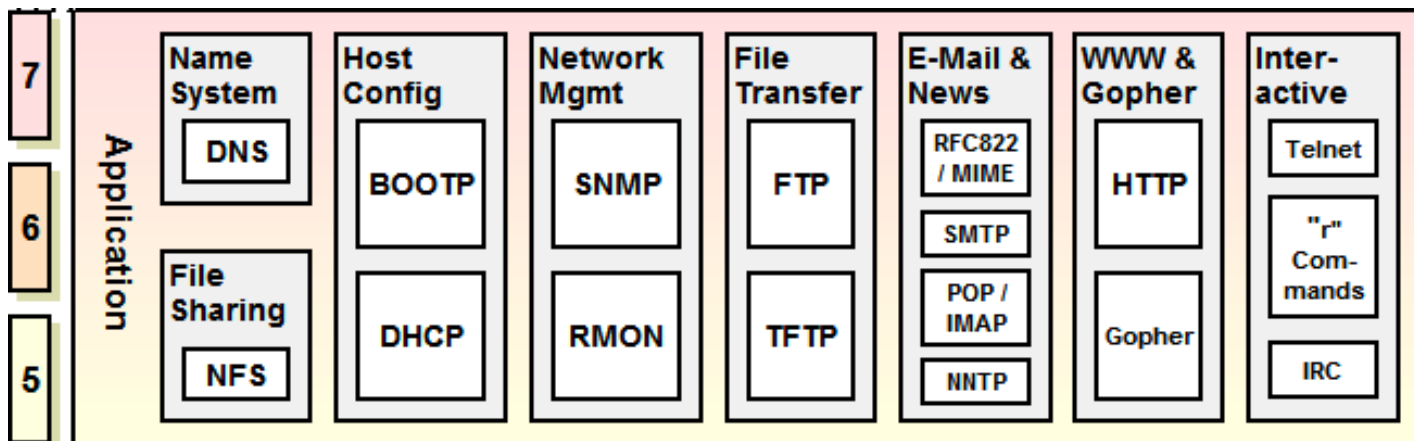
ADN



# Protocolos

## (Familia, Arquitectura, Modelo)



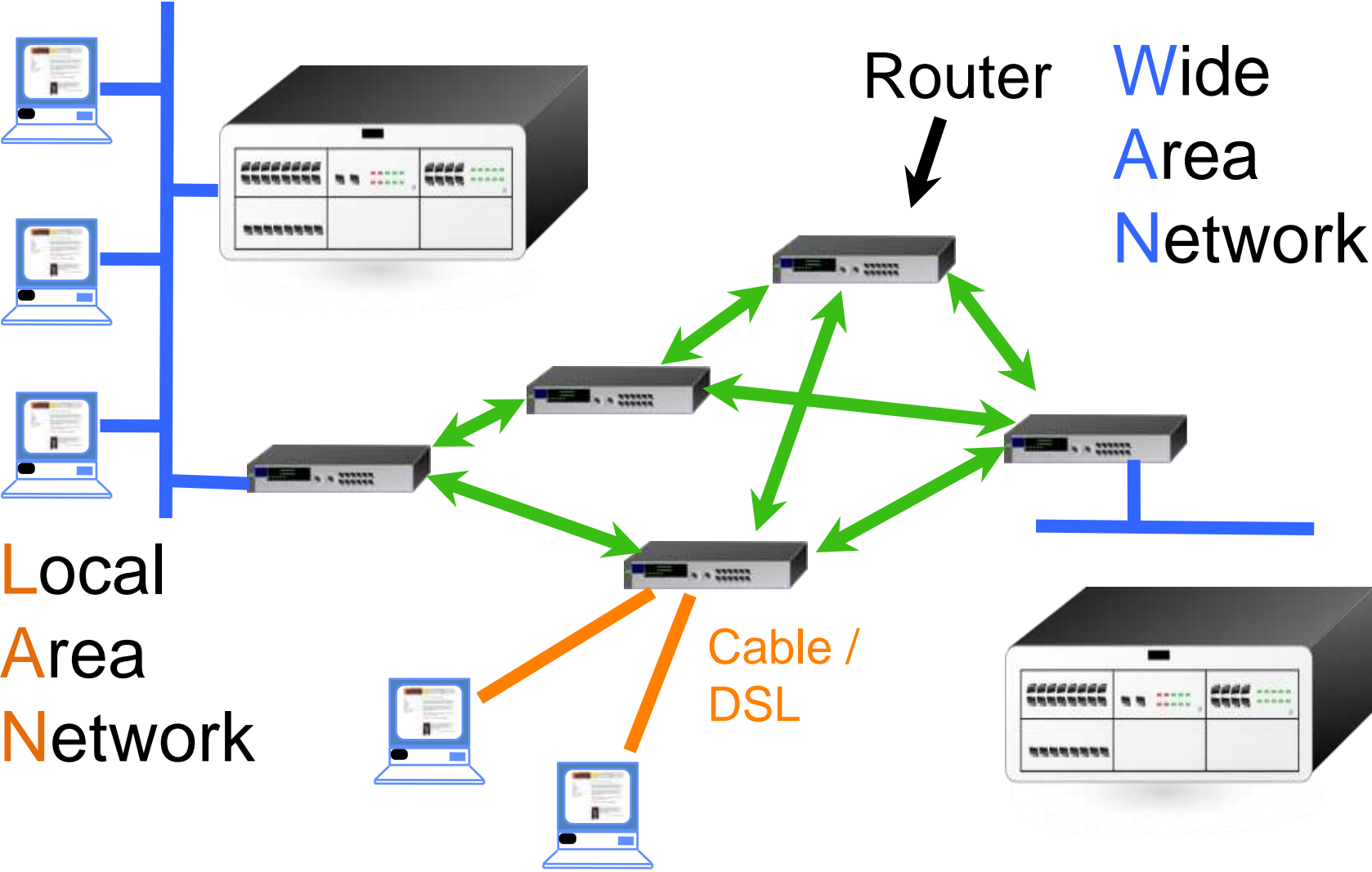


Modelo de **capas**

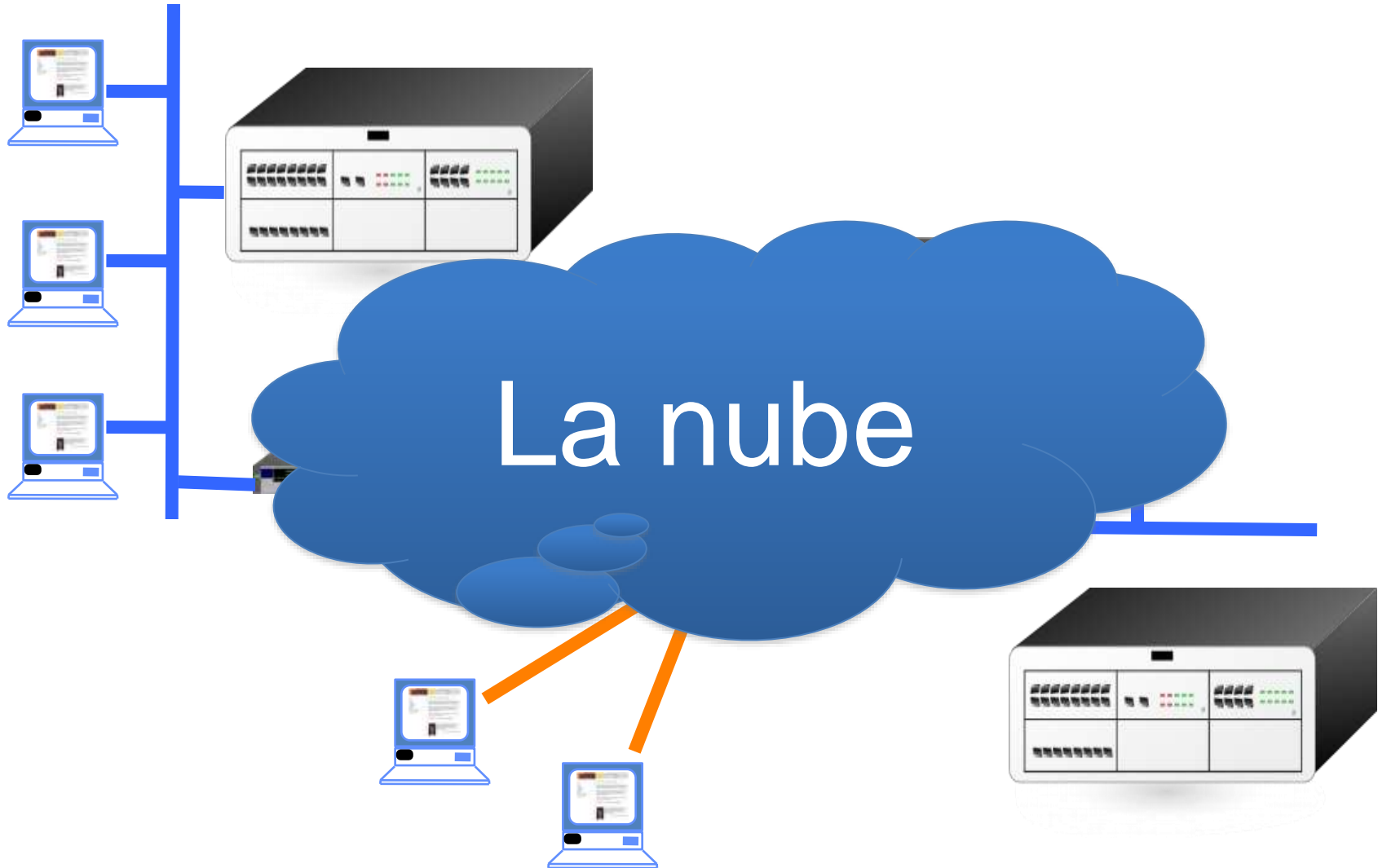


¿Por qué?

# Redes Interconectadas



# Interconnected Networks

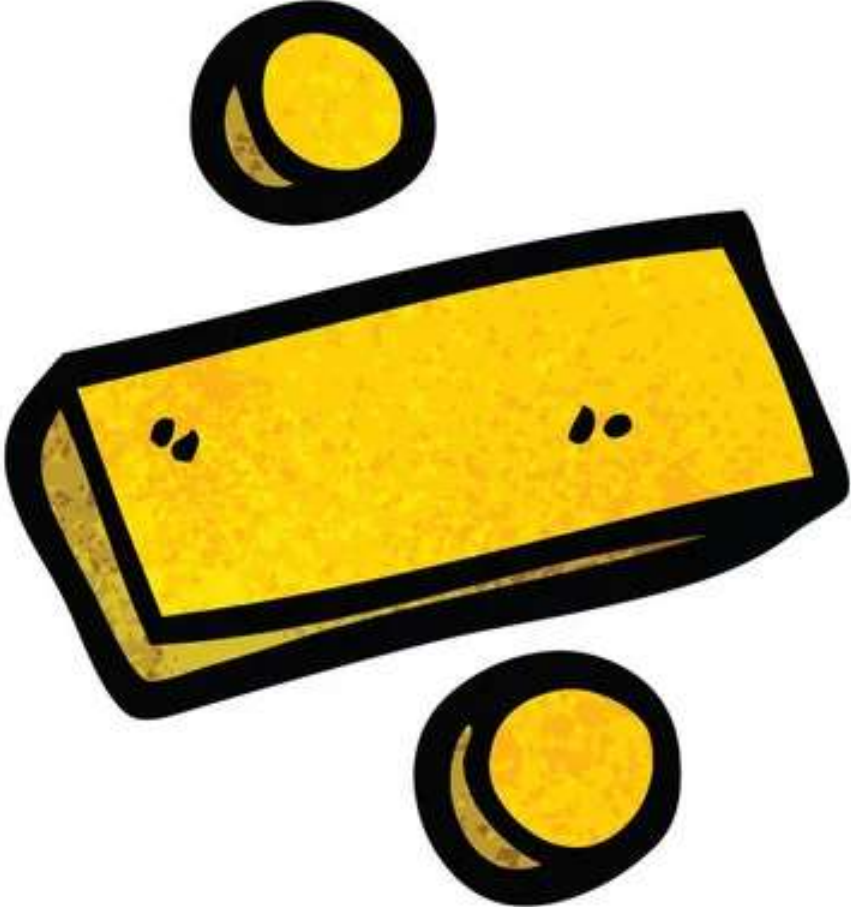


# Internet



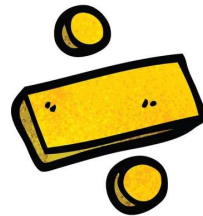
LOGICAL  
VERBAL  
PART AND DETAIL  
DIGITAL  
SYMBOLIC  
ORDER  
MATH  
RATIONAL  
OBJECTIVE  
LINEAR  
TARGET AND DIRECTION  
SYSTEM  
ANALYTIC

art  
RANDOM  
AND  
FREE **BIG**  
**PICTURE**  
Music  
emotion  
IMAGINATION  
DREAM  
SUR-REAL  
NOVEL  
Colors  
Creative  
analog  
FUN





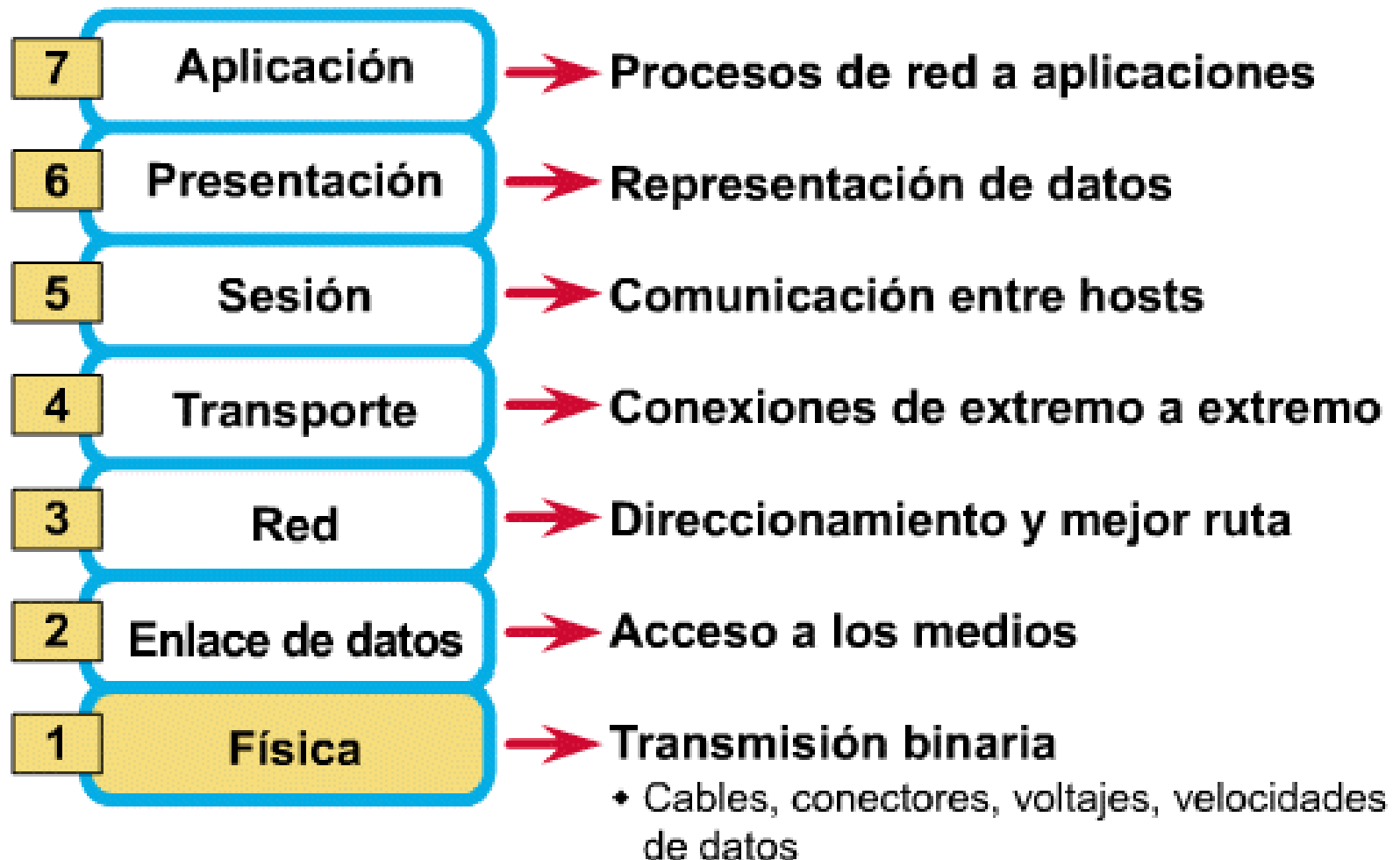
Enorme  
desafío  
técnico



# Modelo OSI

Modelo de Interconexión de sistemas Abiertos  
(ISO – 1980)

# Las 7 capas del modelo OSI





Reduce la  
**complejidad**



# Estandariza las interfaces



Facilita el  
**diseño modular**



Asegura la  
**interoperabilidad**  
de la tecnología



**Acelera la  
evolución**





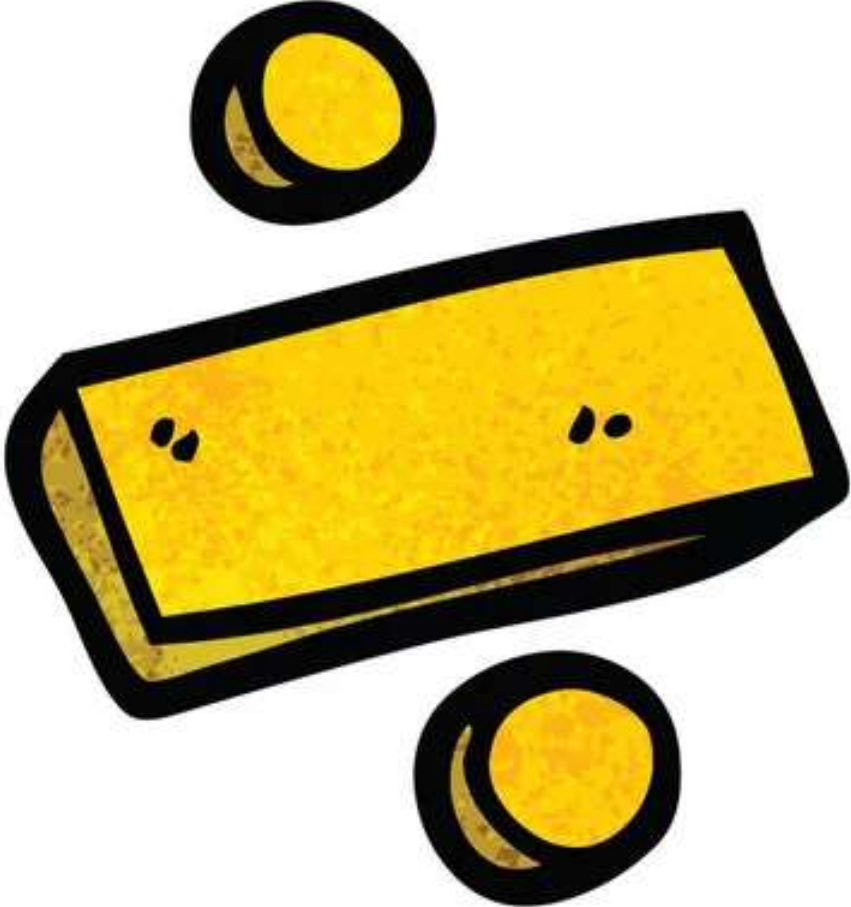
Facilita el **diagnóstico de fallas** y la **identificación y resolución de problemas**



**Simplifica la  
enseñanza y  
el aprendizaje**



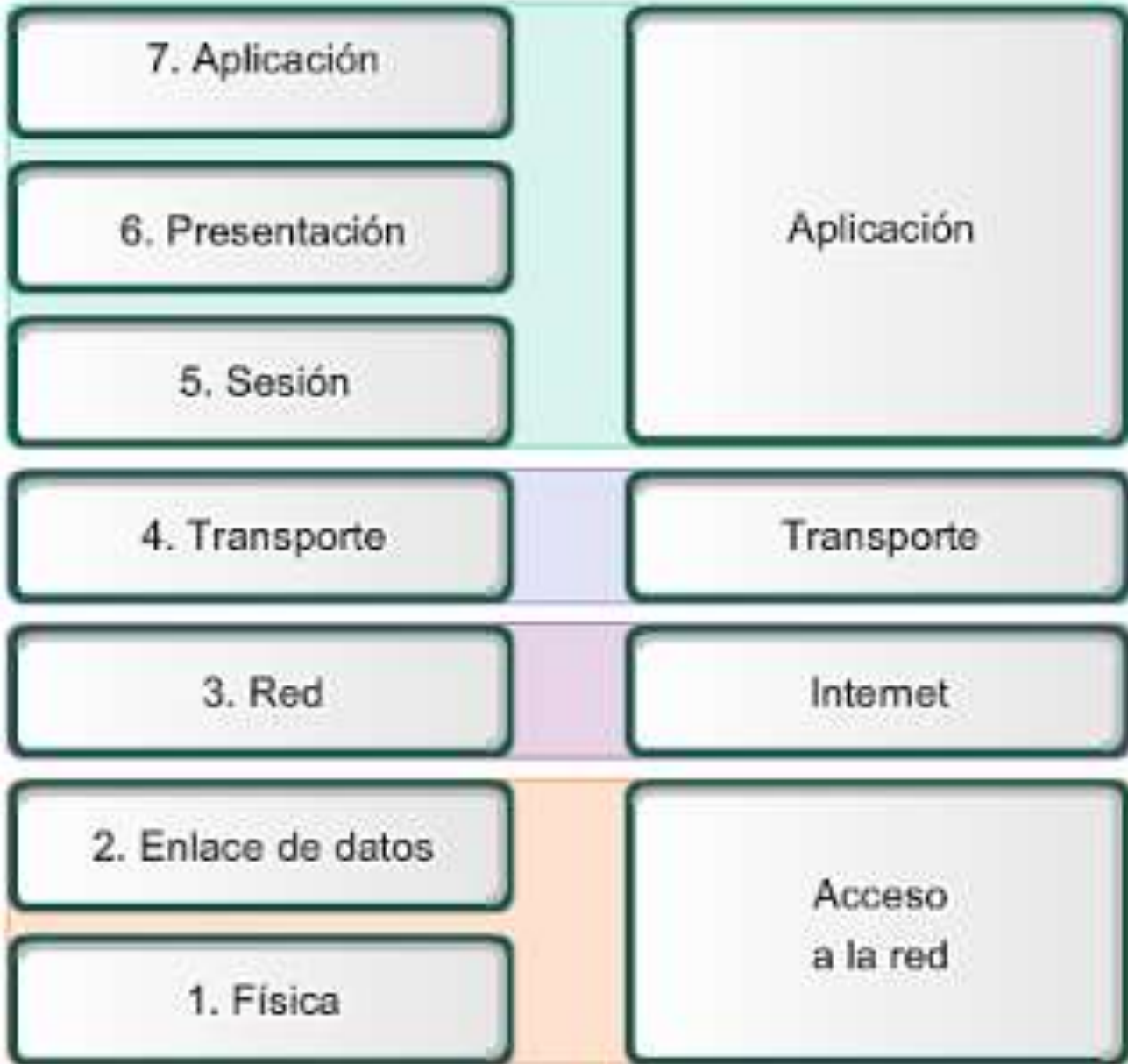
Soluciona  
problemas de  
manera  
**analítica**



# Correspondencia entre el modelo **OSI** y el modelo **TCP/IP**

Modelo OSI

Modelo TCP/IP

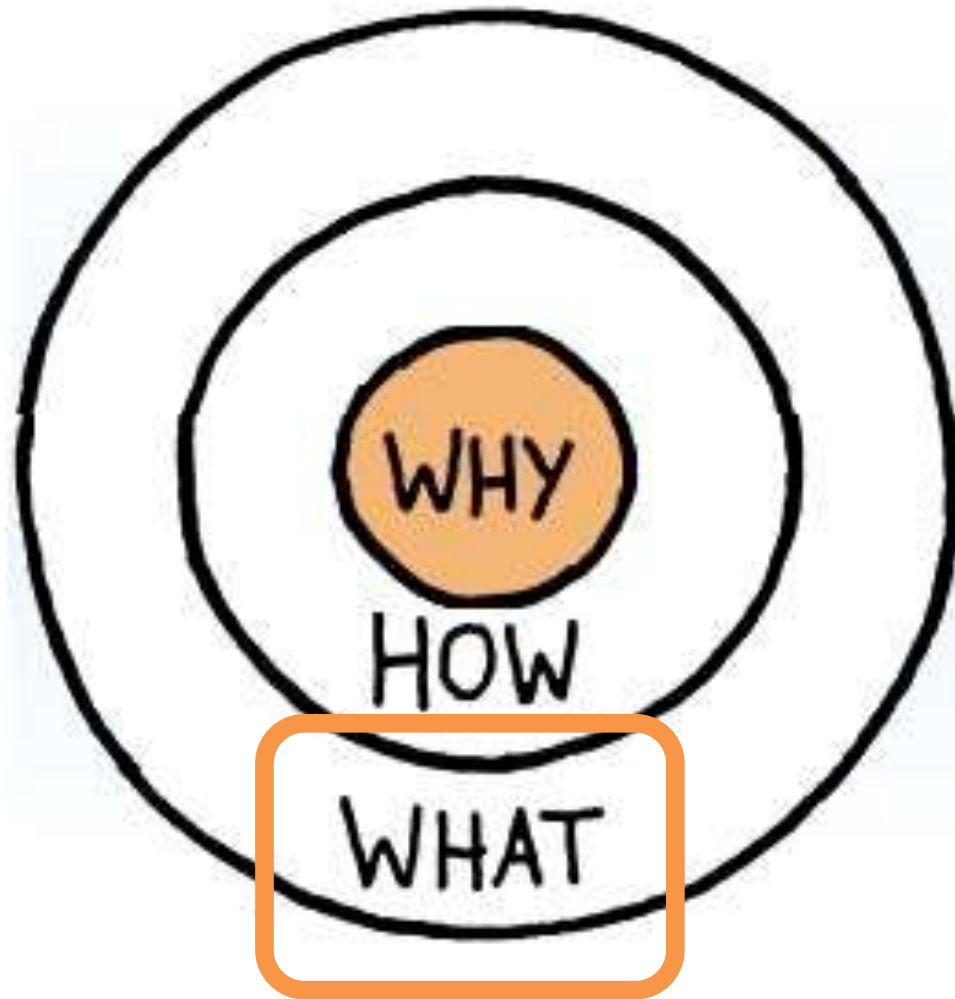


Application Layer  
Web, E-Mail, File Transfer

Transport Layer (TCP)  
Reliable Connections

Internetwork Layer (IP)  
Simple, Unreliable

Link Layer (Ethernet, WiFi)  
Physical Connections





Federal Networking Council (24/10/1995)

Sistema de **información** global que:

<http://www.internetsociety.org/es/breve-historia-de-internet>



Federal Networking Council (24/10/1995)

(i) esta enlazado lógicamente a un espacio global de direcciones únicas basadas en el **Protocolo de Internet (IP)** o sus subsecuentes extensiones/añadidos;

<http://www.internetsociety.org/es/breve-historia-de-internet>



(ii) puede soportar la comunicación usando el conjunto Protocolo de control de transmisión / Protocolo de Internet (**TCP/IP**) o sus subsecuentes extensiones / añadidos y otros protocolos compatibles con **IP**;

Federal Networking Council (24/10/1995)

y (iii) provee, usa o da accesibilidad, ya sea de manera pública o privada a servicios de **alto nivel superpuestos en las comunicaciones y las infraestructuras** relacionadas ya descritas.

<http://www.internetsociety.org/es/breve-historia-de-internet>



# Anatomía



# Modelo de capas



Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp...

Capa de transporte  
(TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas

Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp...

Capa de transporte  
(TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

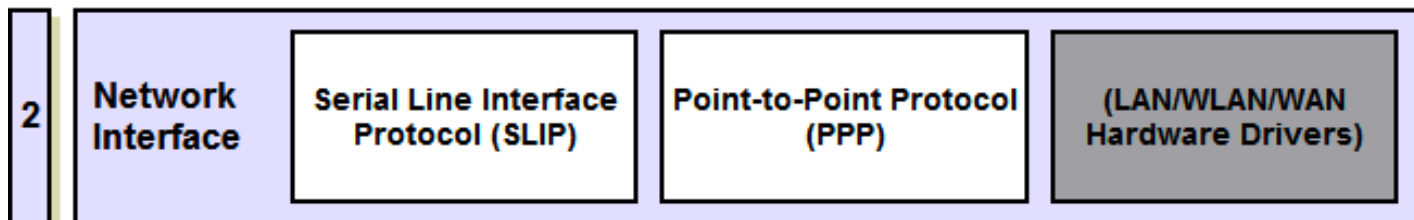
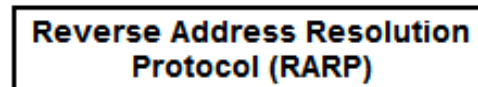
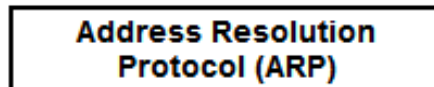
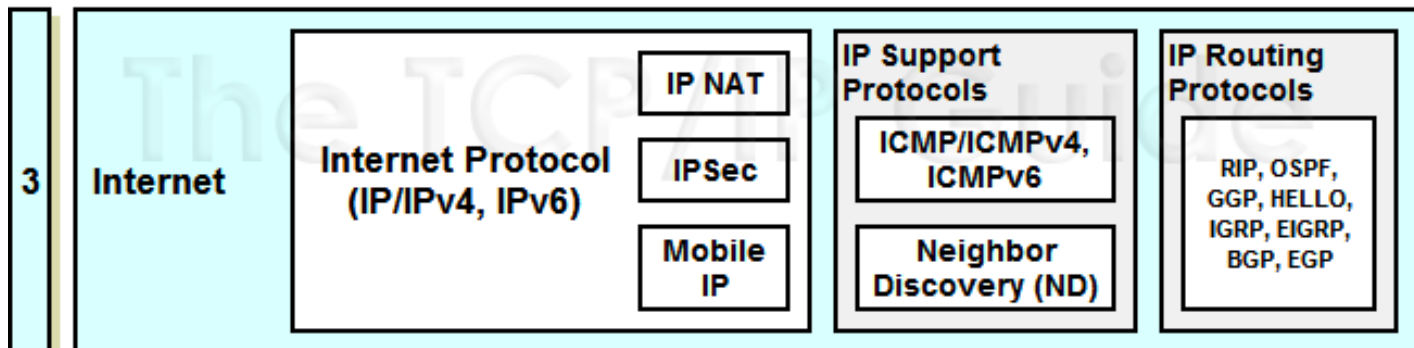
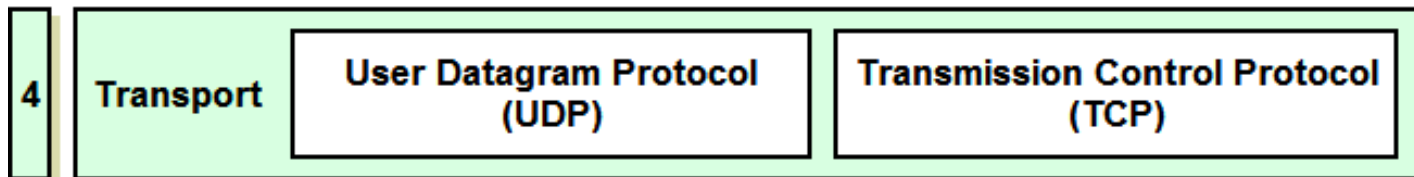
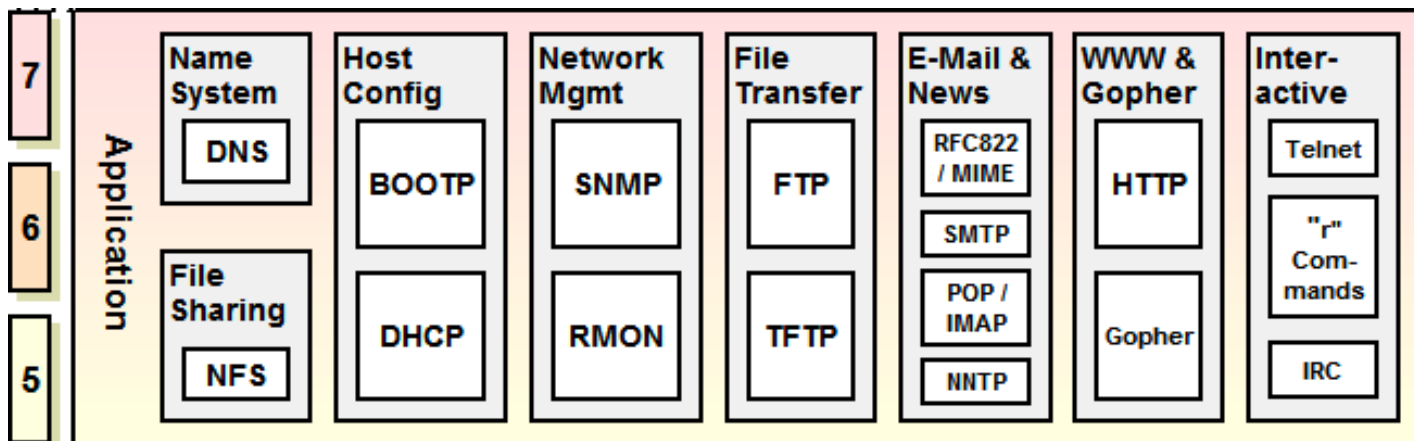
Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas



Abstracción

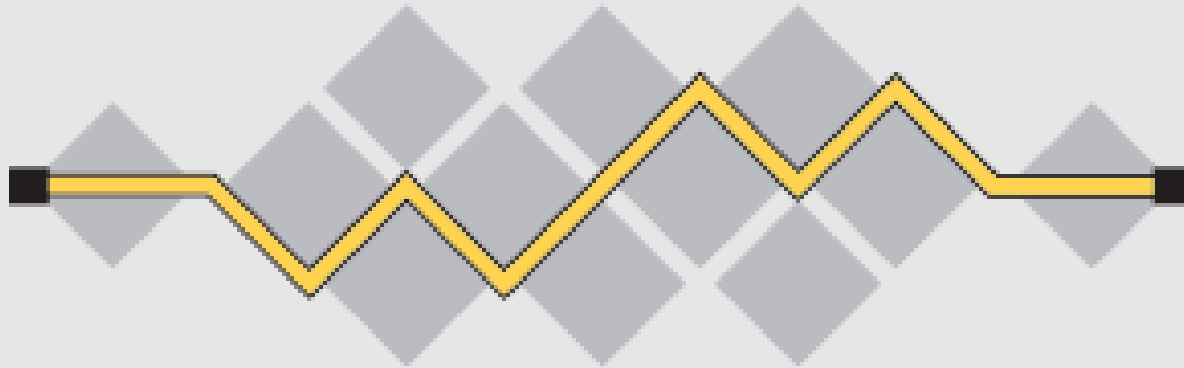




Pila de protocolos



# ¿Cómo se definen estos protocolos?



**I E T F<sup>®</sup>**

<http://www.ietf.org/>



[Home](#) > [Internet standards](#)

## RFCs

RFC documents contain technical specifications and organizational notes for the Internet.

RFCs produced by the IETF cover many aspects of computer networking. They describe the Internet's technical foundations, such as addressing, routing, and transport technologies. RFCs also specify protocols like [TLS 1.3](#), [QUIC](#), and [WebRTC](#) that are used to deliver services used by billions of people every day, such as real-time collaboration, email, and the domain name system.

Only some RFCs are standards. Depending on their maturity level and what they cover, RFCs are labeled with different statuses: Internet Standard, Proposed Standard, Best Current Practice, Experimental, Informational, and Historic.

[INTERNET STANDARDS](#)

[RFCs](#)

[Intellectual property rights](#)

[Standards process](#)

[Publishing and accessing](#)

[RFCs](#)

[IANA](#)

# Request for Comments (RFC)



I E T F<sup>®</sup>

 Chat Live with the IETF Community

[Home](#)  
[About the IETF](#)  
[Mission](#)  
[Standards Process](#)  
[Note Well](#)  
[NewCom](#)

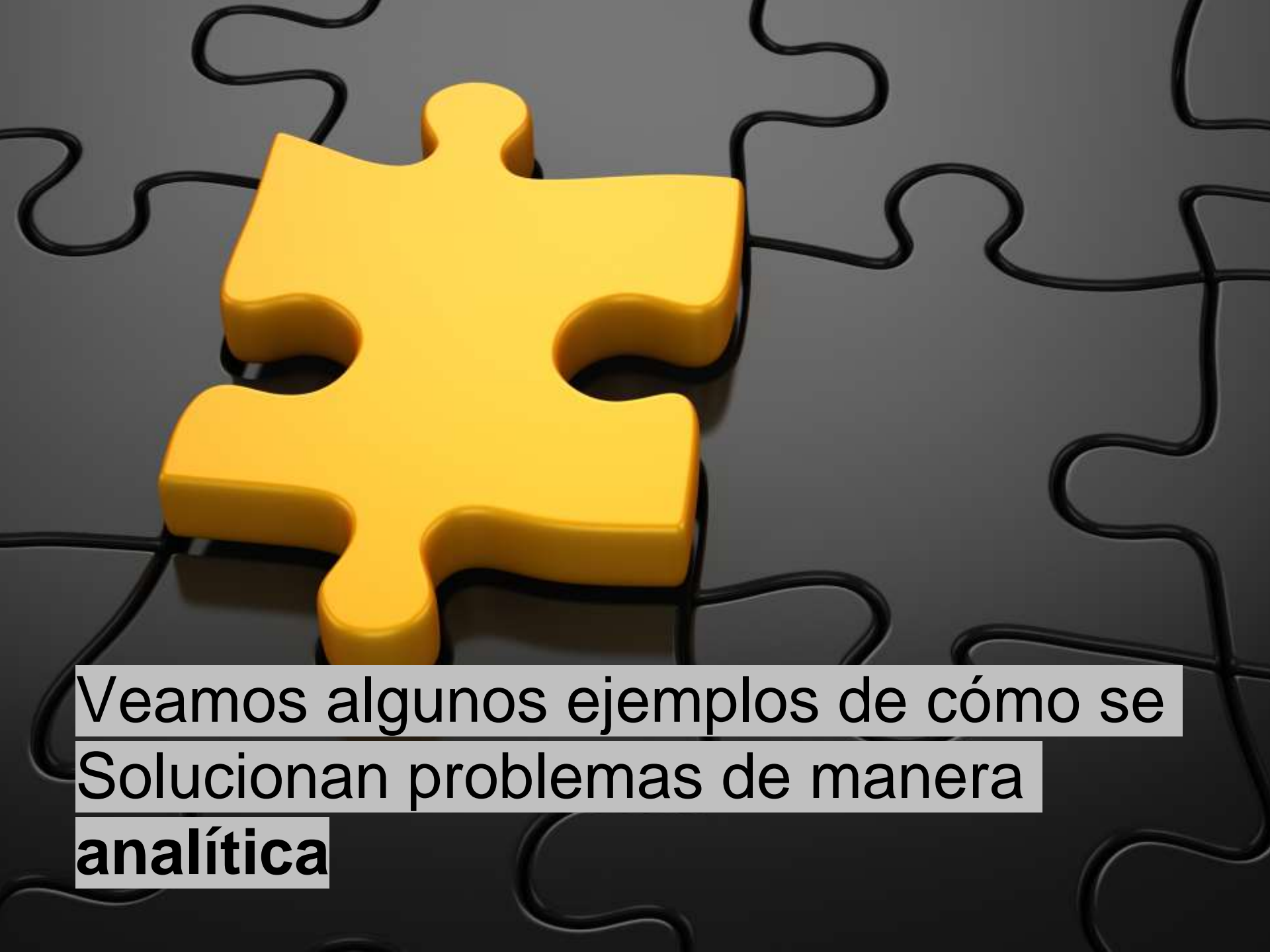
## Request for Comments (RFC)

Memos in the **Requests for Comments (RFC)** document series contain technical and organizational notes about the Internet. They cover many aspects of computer networking, including protocols, procedures, programs, and concepts, as well as meeting notes, opinions, and sometimes humor. Below are links to RFCs, as available from [ietf.org](http://ietf.org) and from [rfc-editor.org](http://rfc-editor.org). Note that there is a brief time period when the two sites will be out of sync. When in doubt, the RFC Editor site is the authoritative source page.

RFCs associated with an active IETF Working Group can also be accessed from the Working Group's web page via [IETF Working Groups](#).

<https://web.archive.org/web/20091226114025/http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html>

# Sociedades cooperativas

A 3D yellow puzzle piece is centered on a dark grey background. The background is decorated with black, wavy, hand-drawn lines that resemble a maze or a complex network. The puzzle piece is bright yellow and has a three-dimensional appearance with shadows and highlights.

Veamos algunos ejemplos de cómo se  
Solucionan problemas de manera  
**analítica**



Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp...

Capa de transporte  
(TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

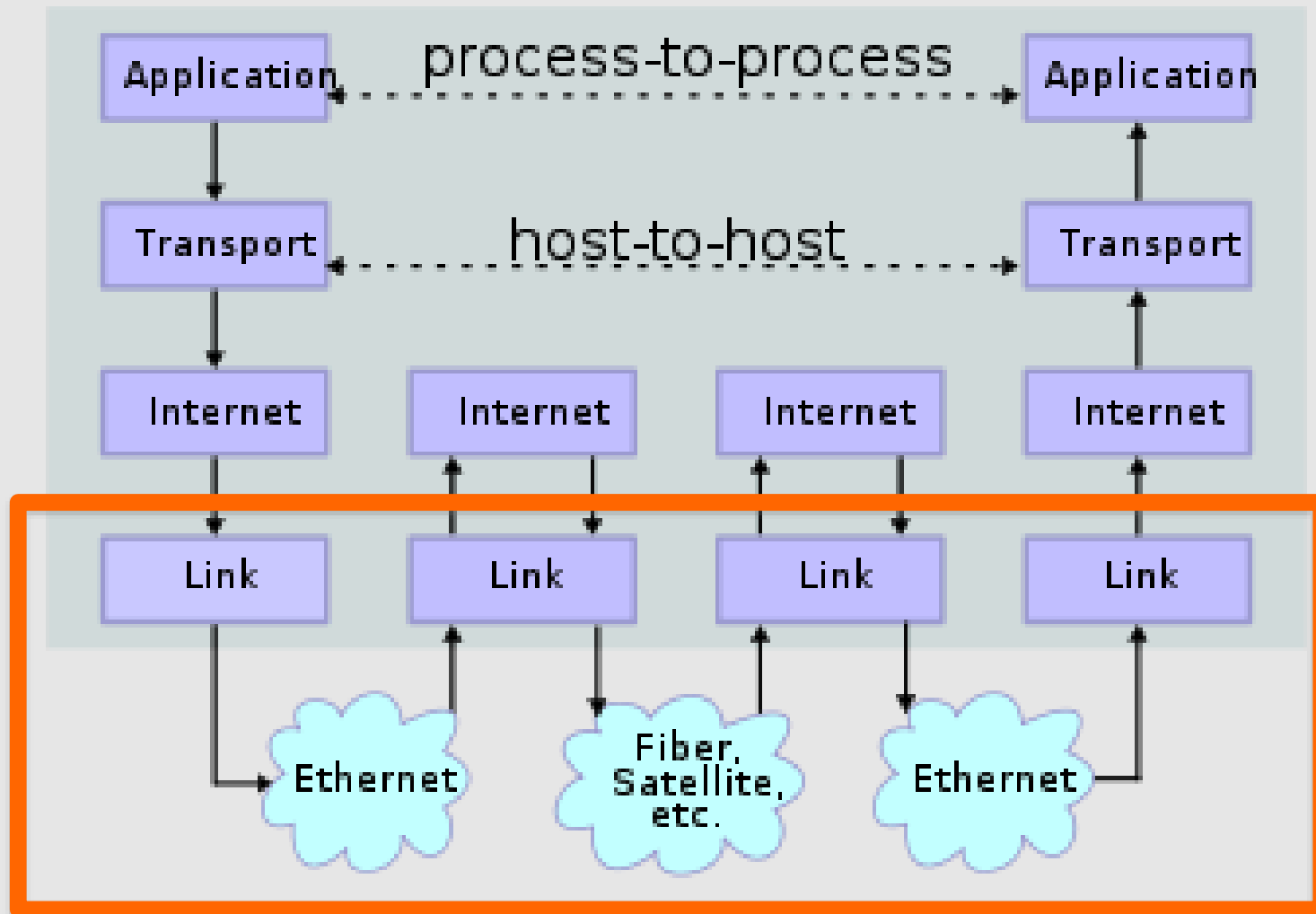
Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas

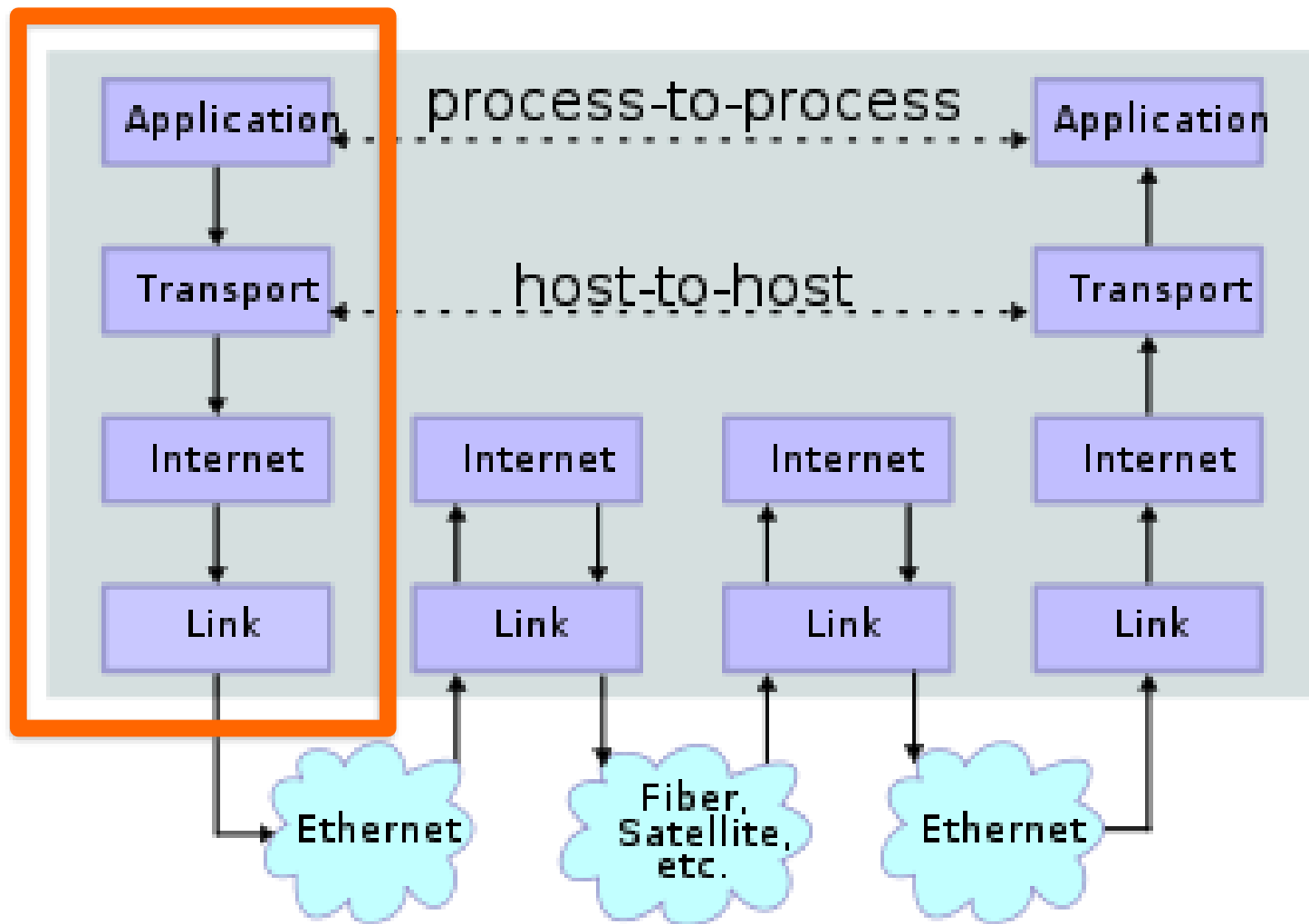
# Link **Layer**

(Capa de enlace)

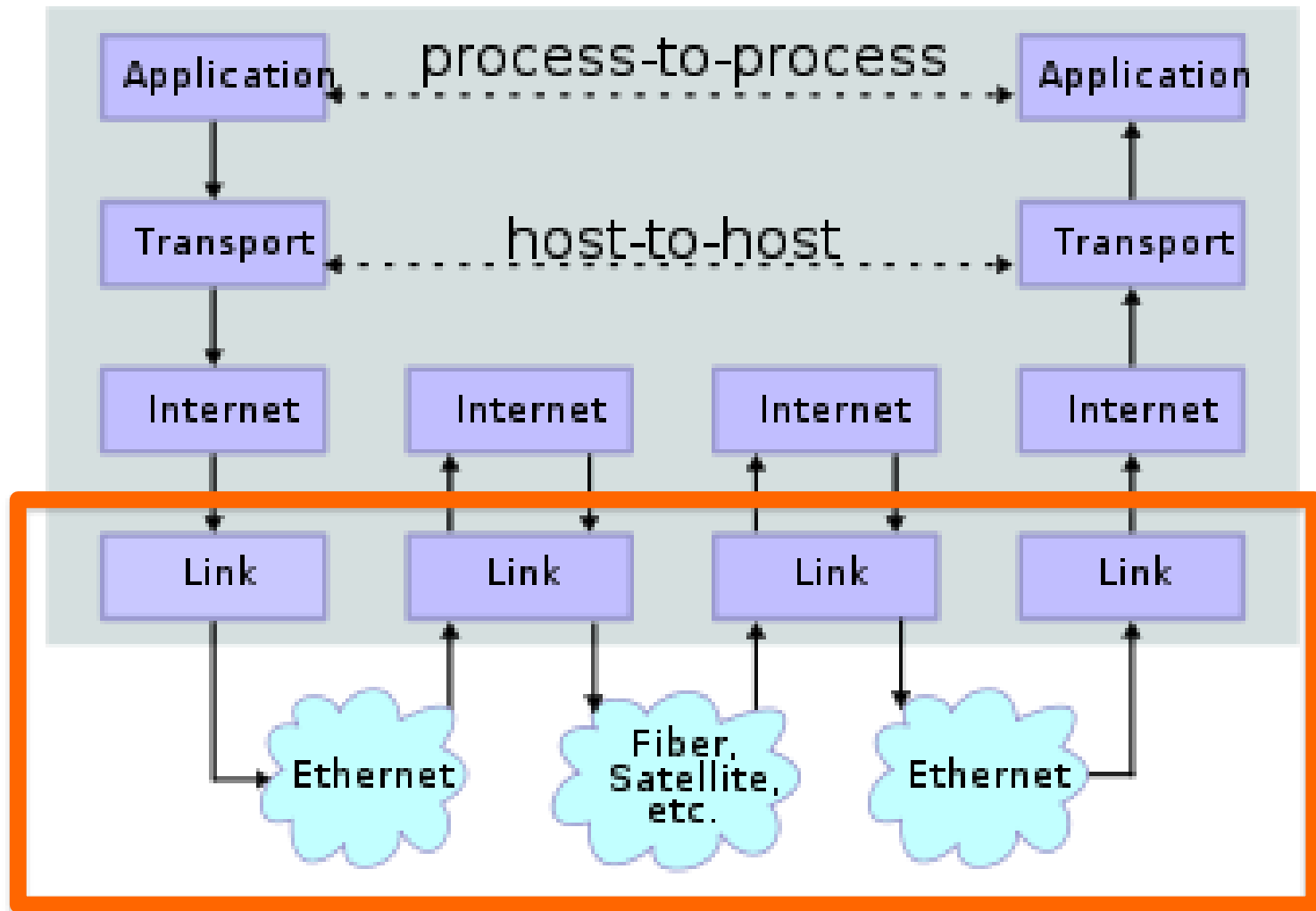
También se conoce como  
“capa física”



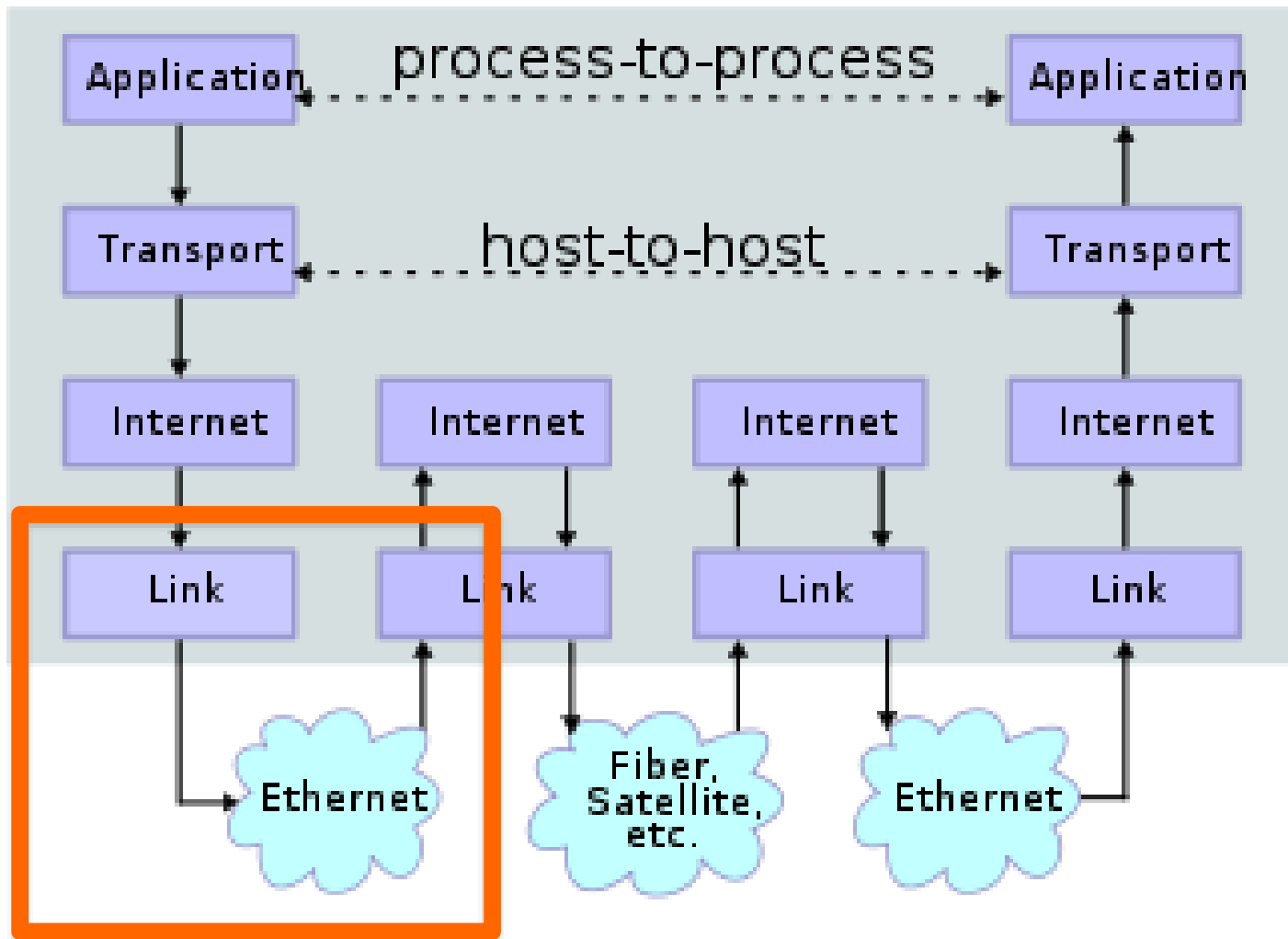
“Saltos”



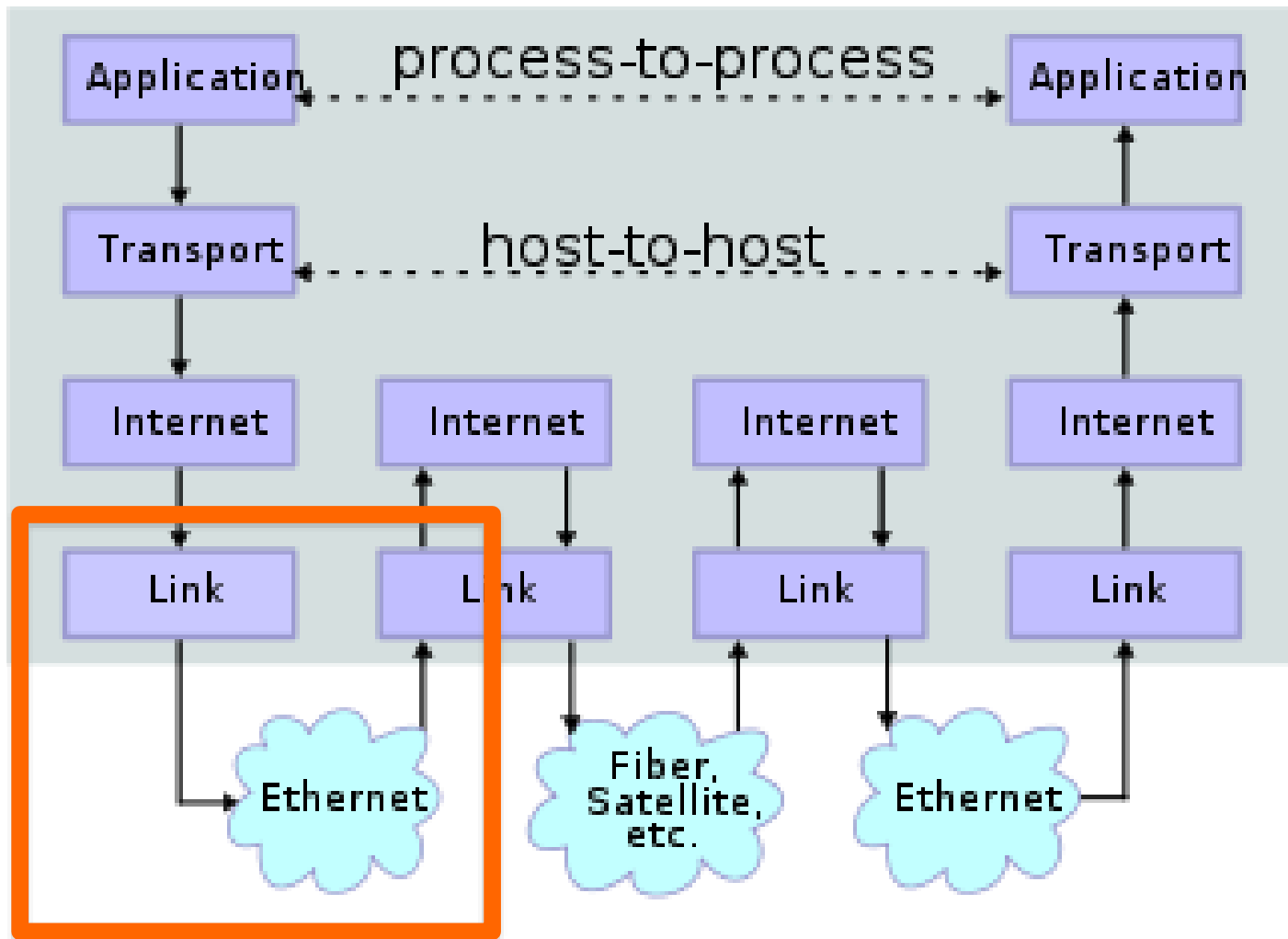
Esta arquitectura reside en cada computador  
(host, servidor)



Cables, inalámbrica, fibra, satélite, etc.

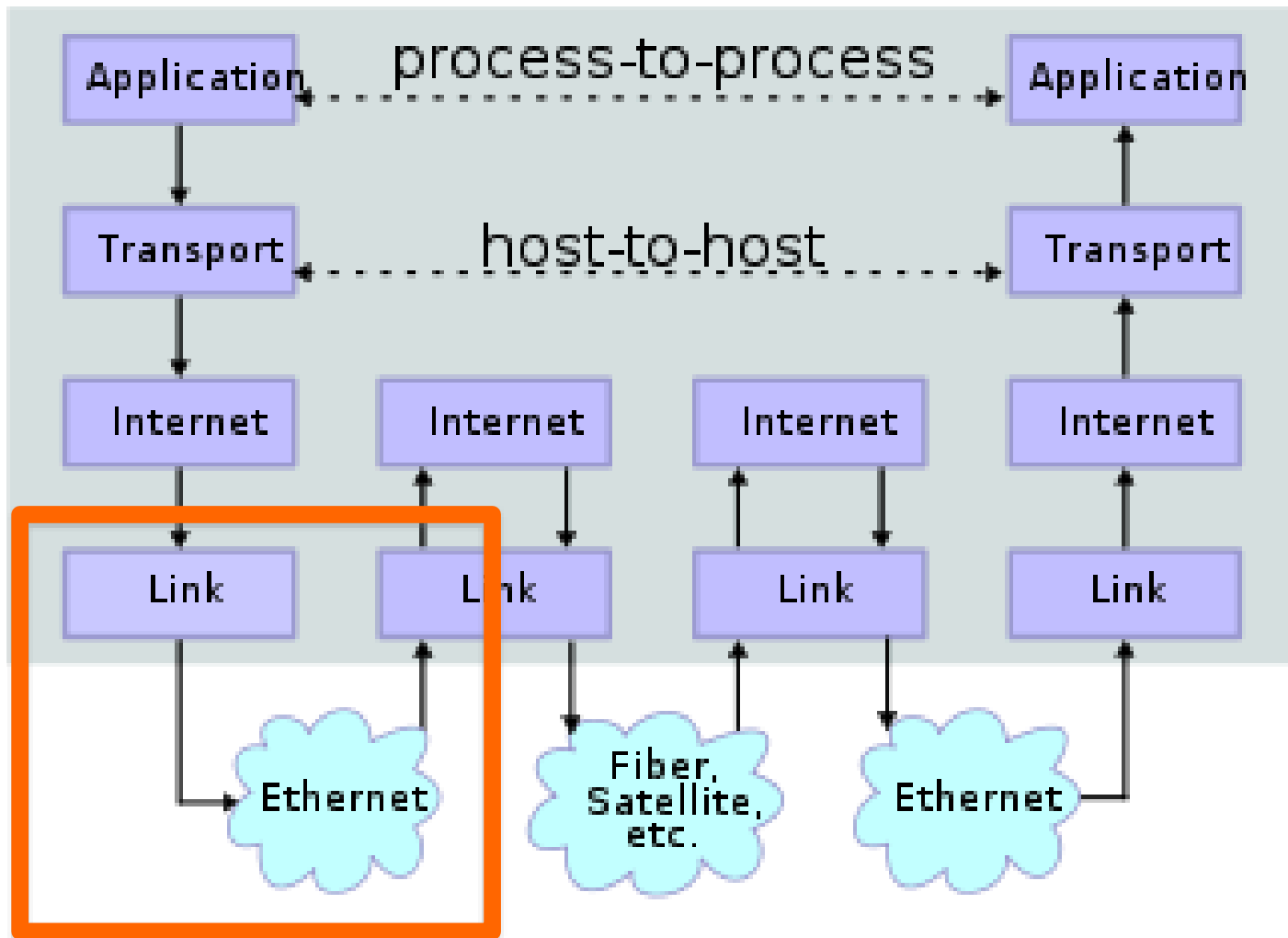


Se puede ignorar todo, y concentrarse solamente en esto (lo permite la arquitectura)

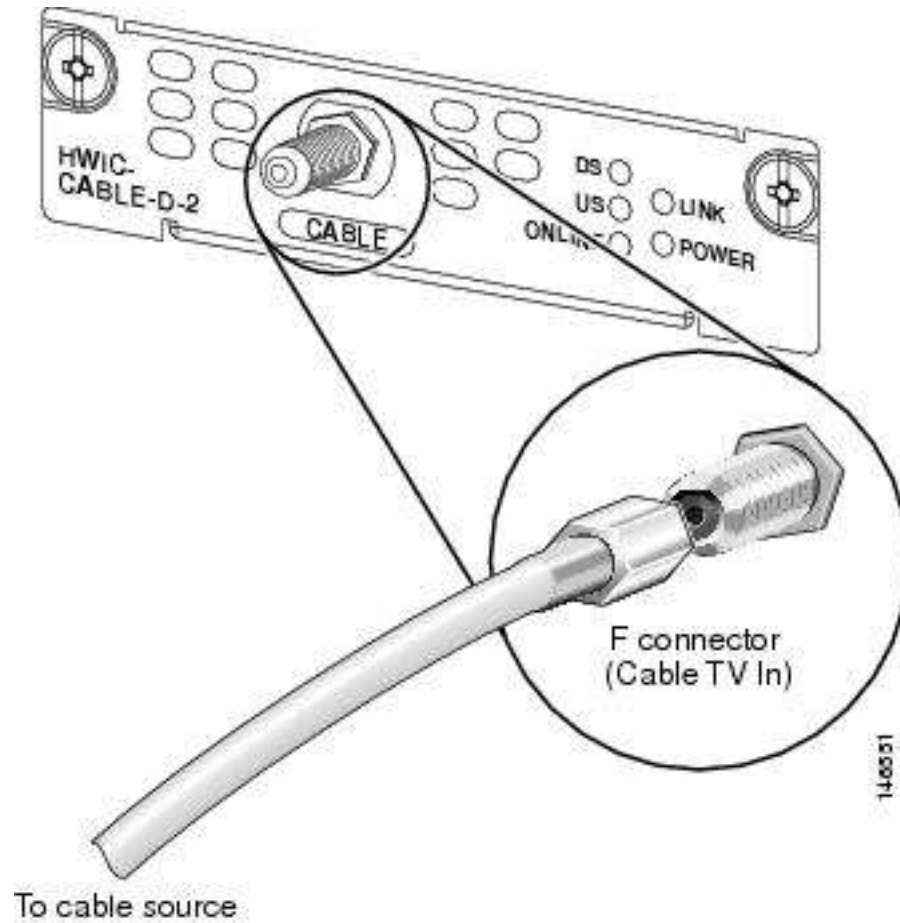


¿Cómo hacer llegar información a través de una conexión física?





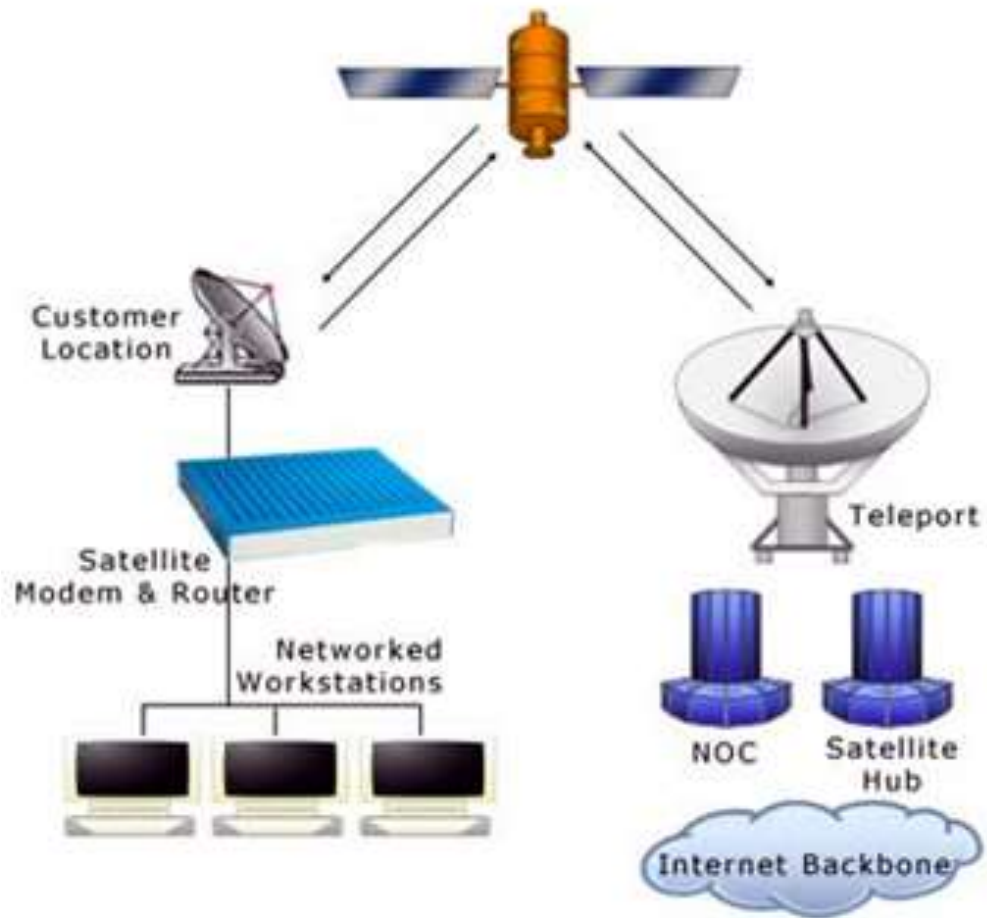
¿Cómo se comparten las conexiones?



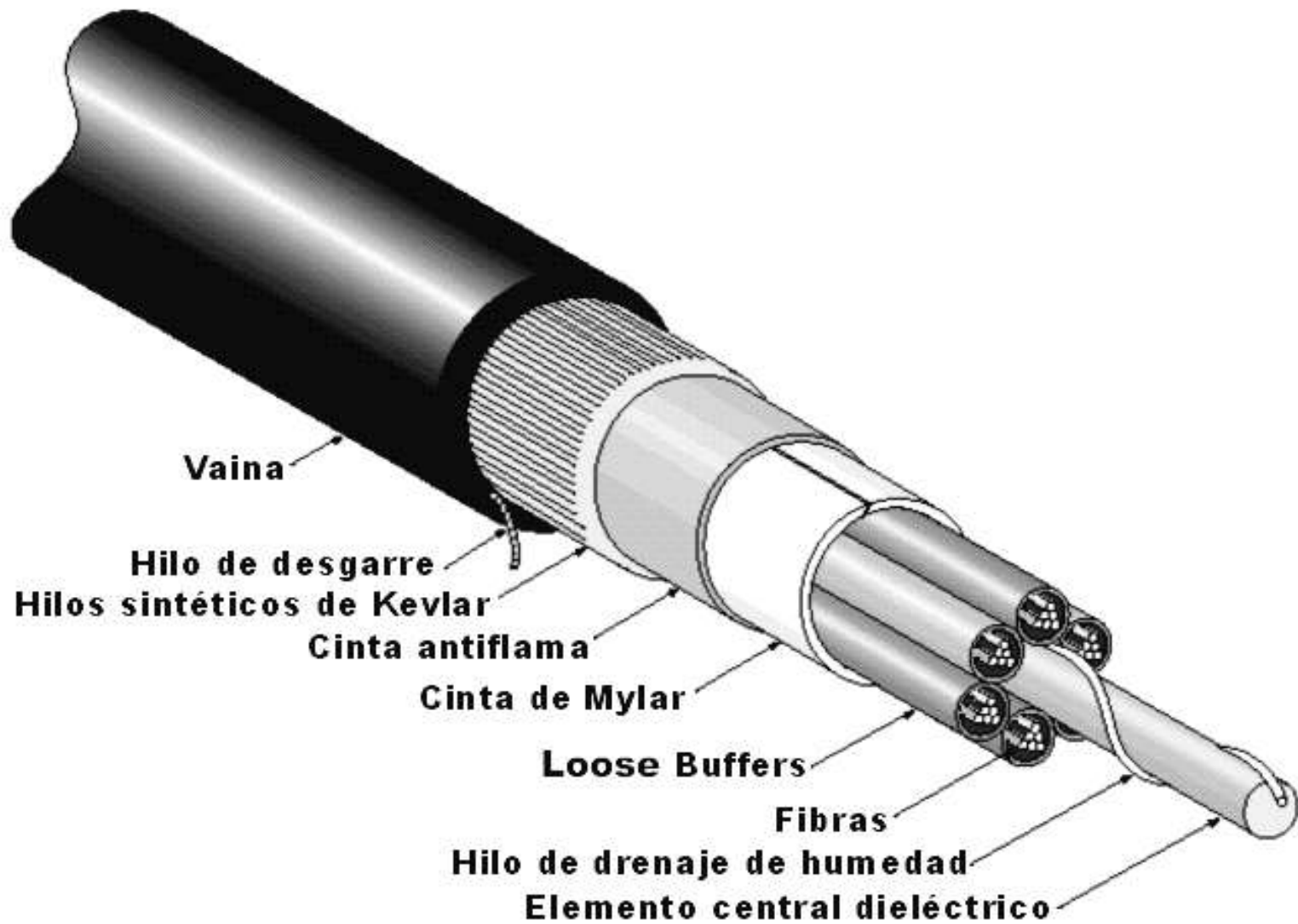
# Cable modem



**DSL - ADSL**

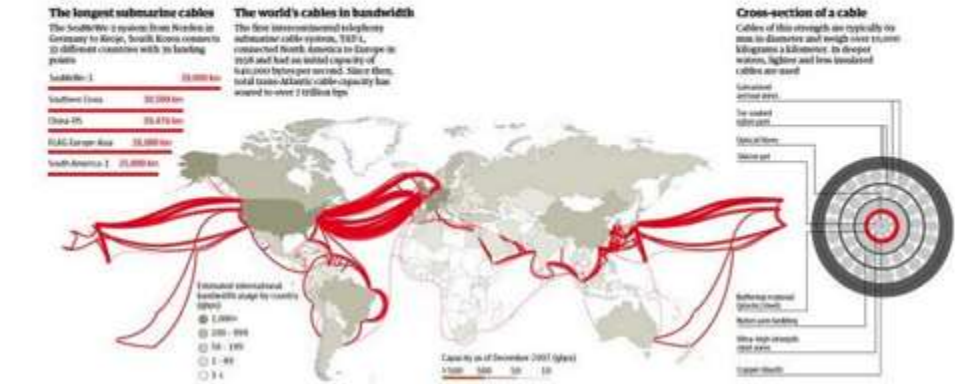
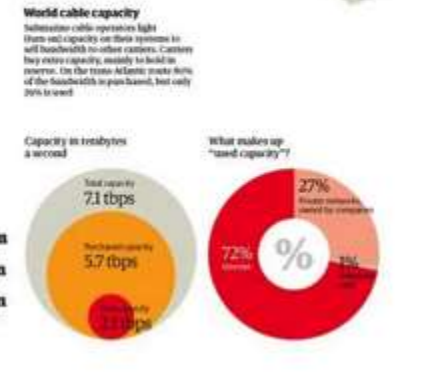
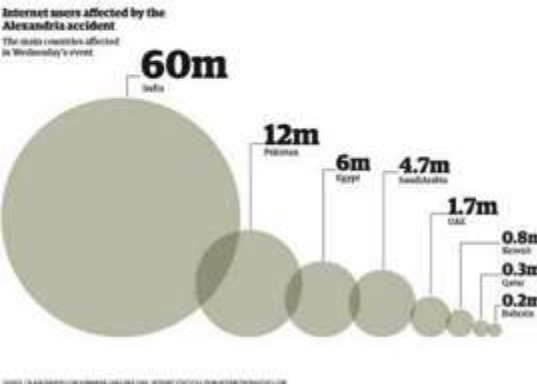
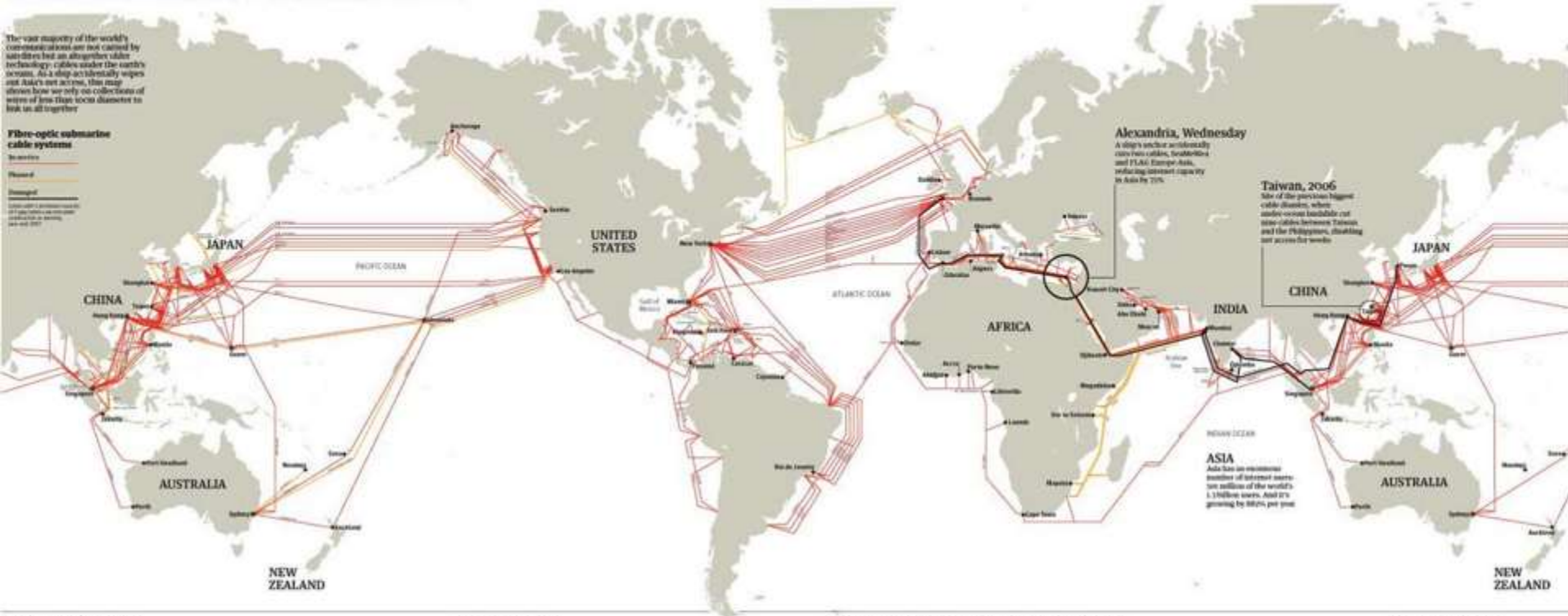


# Satélite



# Fibra óptica

# The internet's undersea world



# Fibra óptica

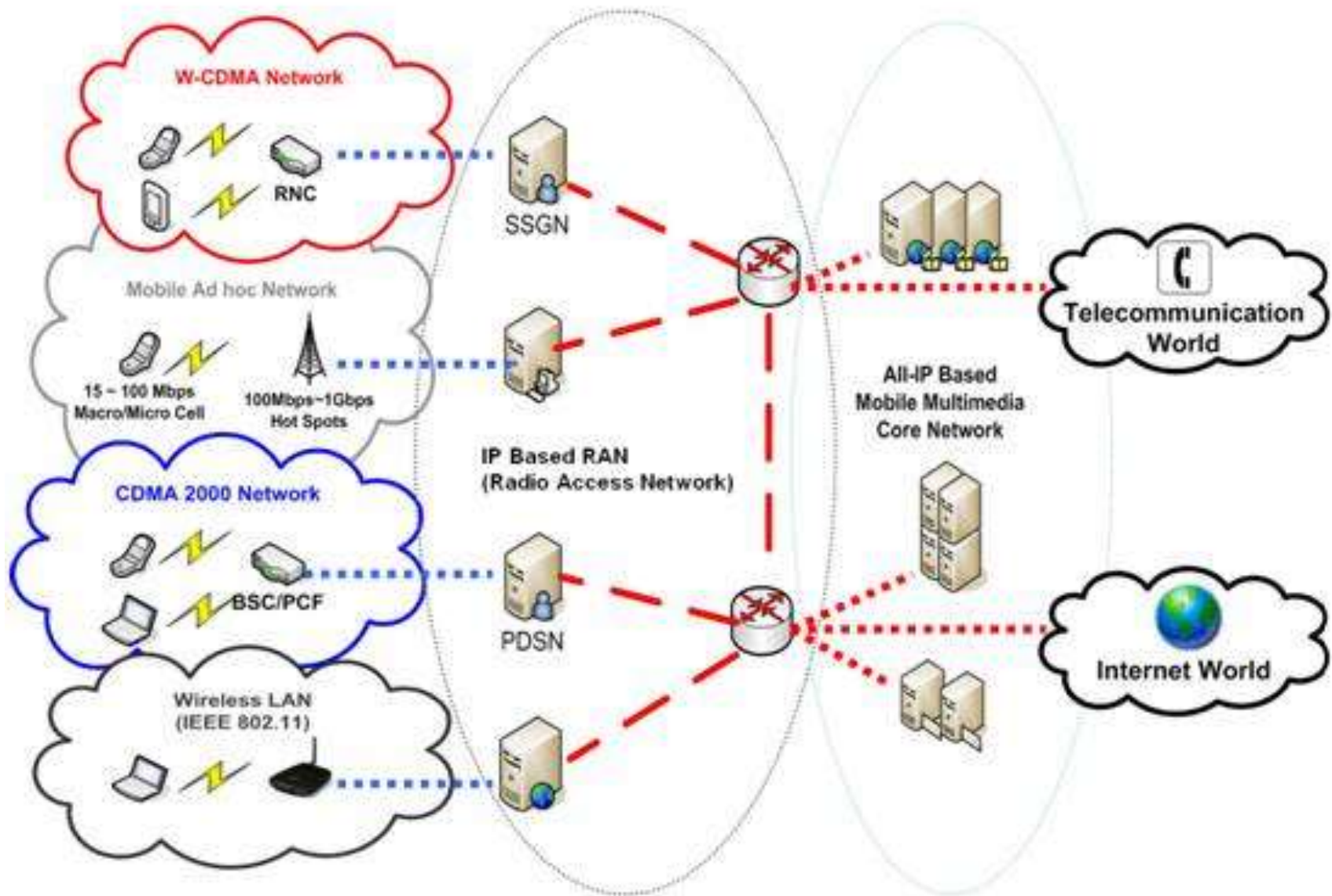


Ethernet



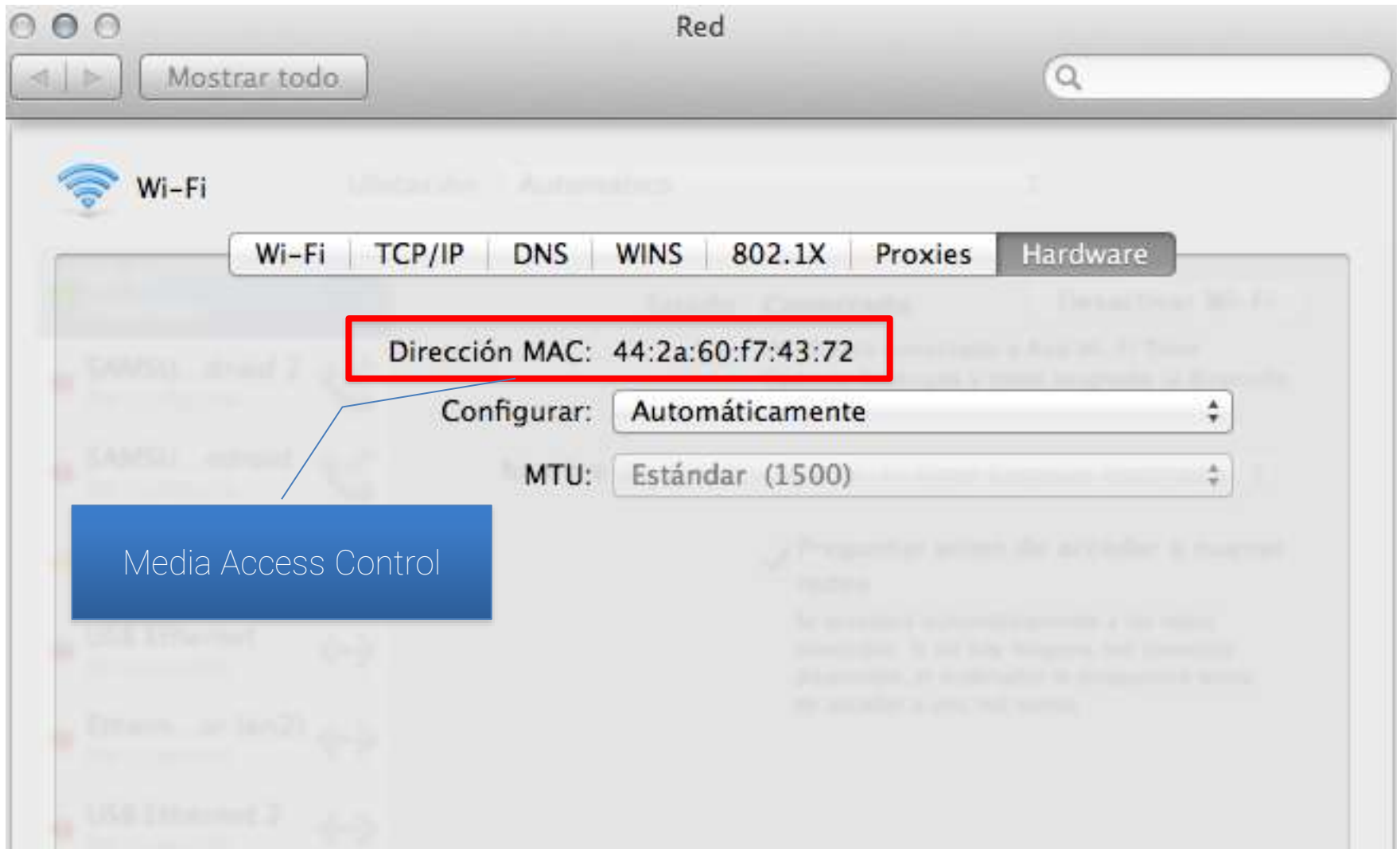
WiFi





**CDMA, GPRS, GSM, 3G, 4G, 5G**

¿Cómo identificar dos puntos de **conectividad**?

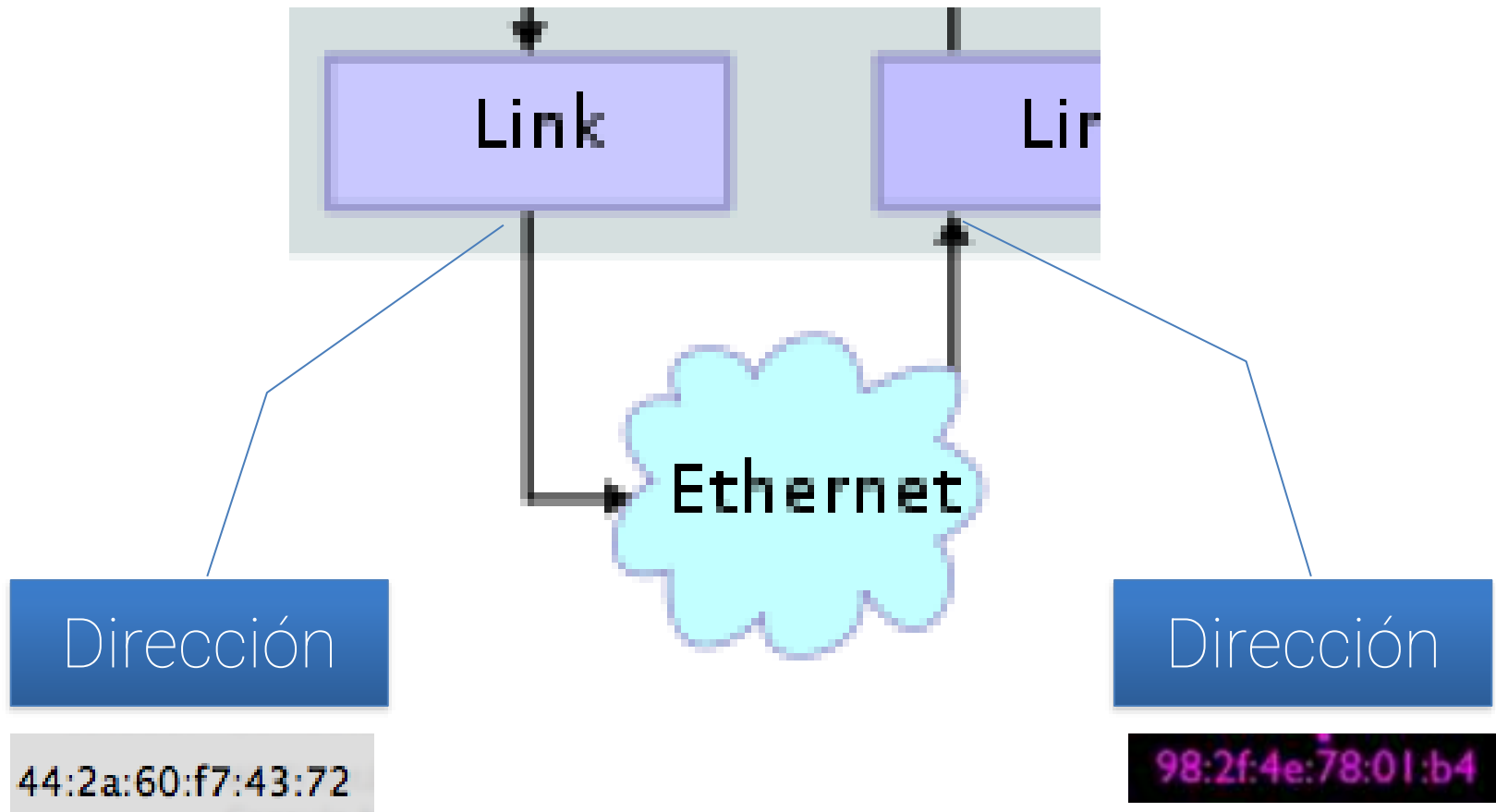


# Direcciones



Media Access Control

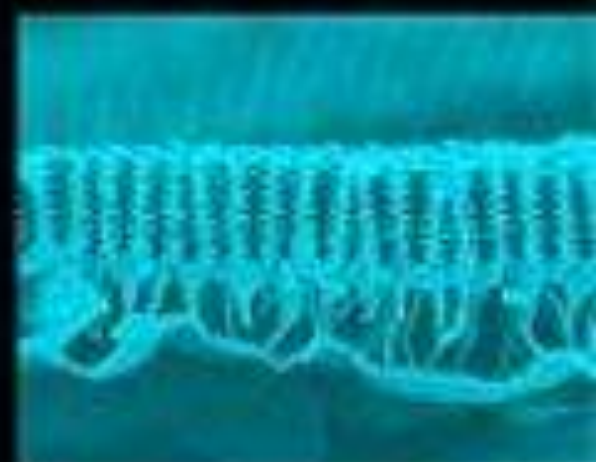
# Direcciones



Identificación de los sistemas al final de una conexión

¿Cómo funciona?

Para evitar el caos se sigue un protocolo (muy humano)







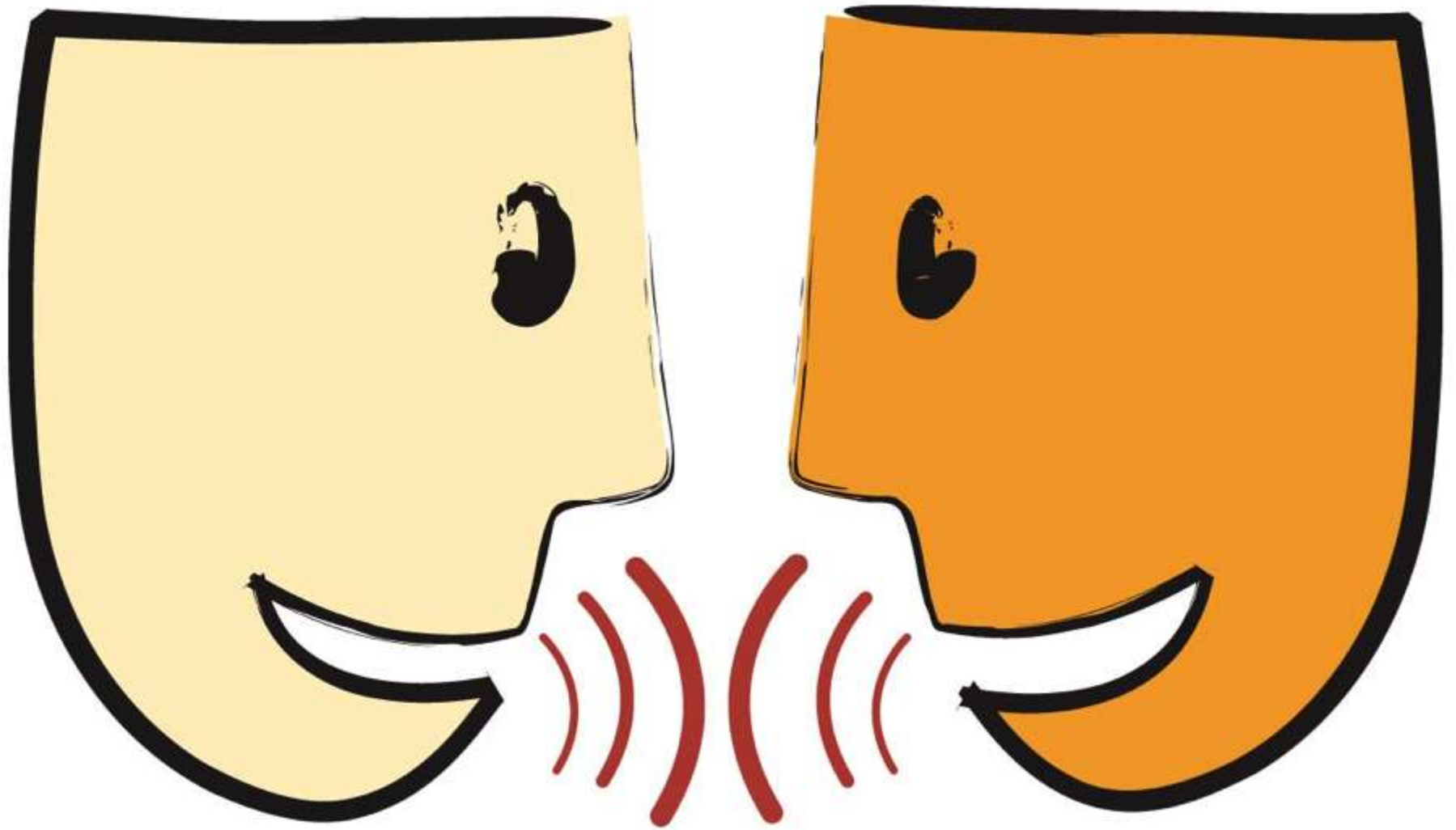
Se espera un silencio



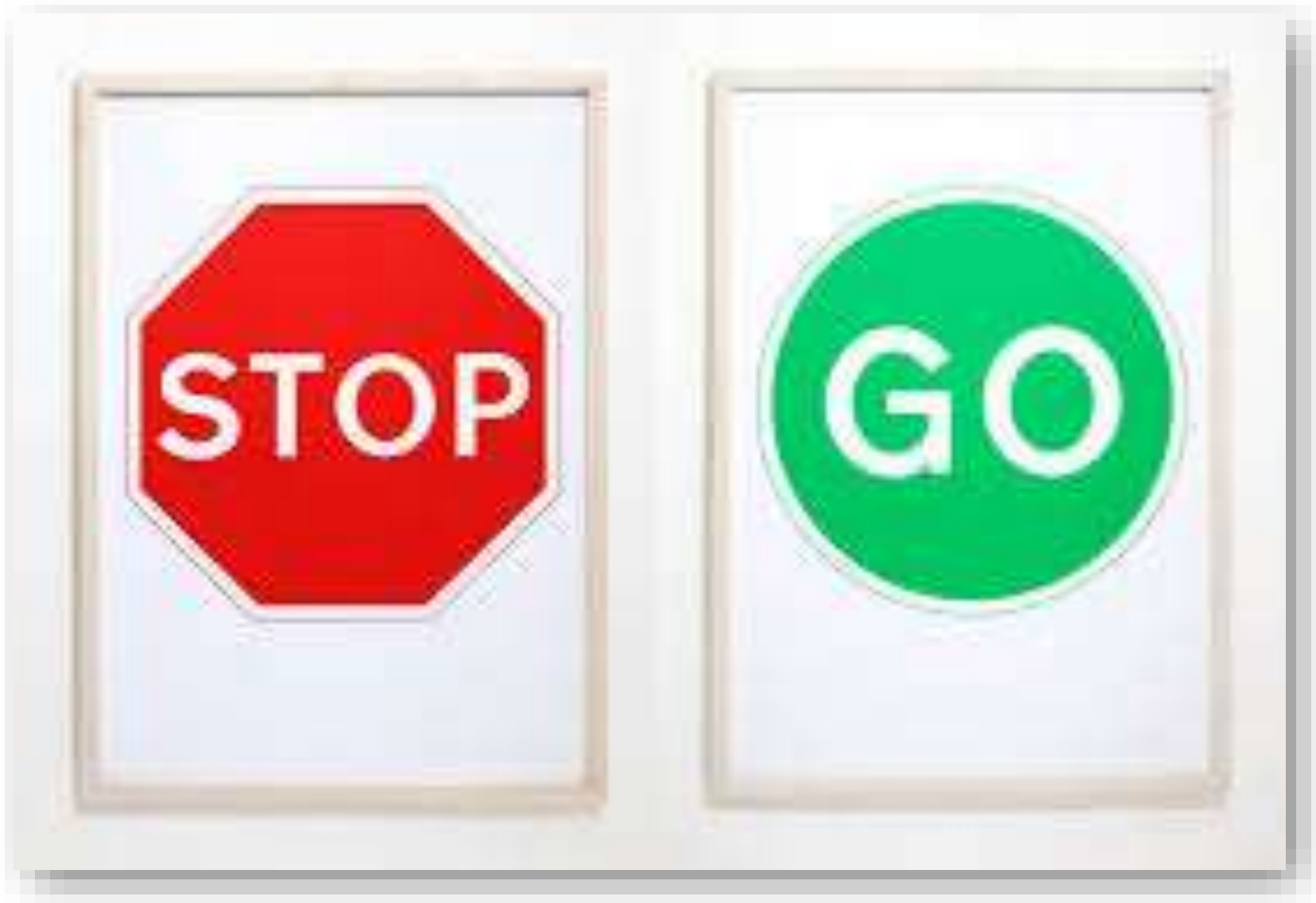
**Se comienza a transmitir**

# Se escucha la transmisión





**Si no se puede** escuchar claramente la propia transmisión, se asume una **colisión**



Se **para** la transmisión y se **intenta de nuevo**

Cada sistema espera una cantidad de tiempo diferente, para evitar atascos

**Address Resolution  
Protocol (ARP)**

**Reverse Address Resolution  
Protocol (RARP)**

**Network  
Interface**

**Serial Line Interface  
Protocol (SLIP)**

**Point-to-Point Protocol  
(PPP)**

**(LAN/WLAN/WAN  
Hardware Drivers)**





Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp...

Capa de transporte  
(TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas

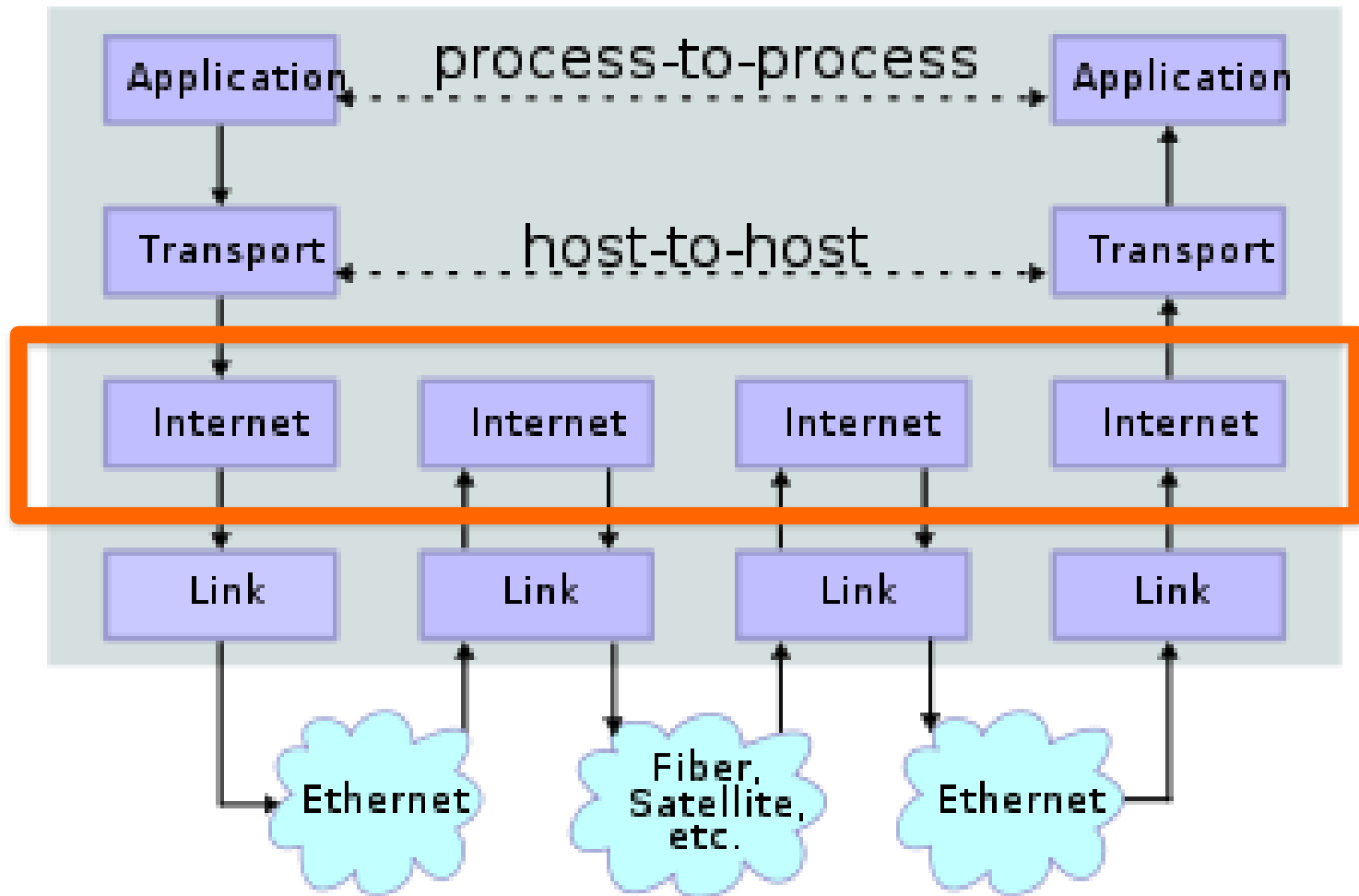
Capa de aplicaciones  
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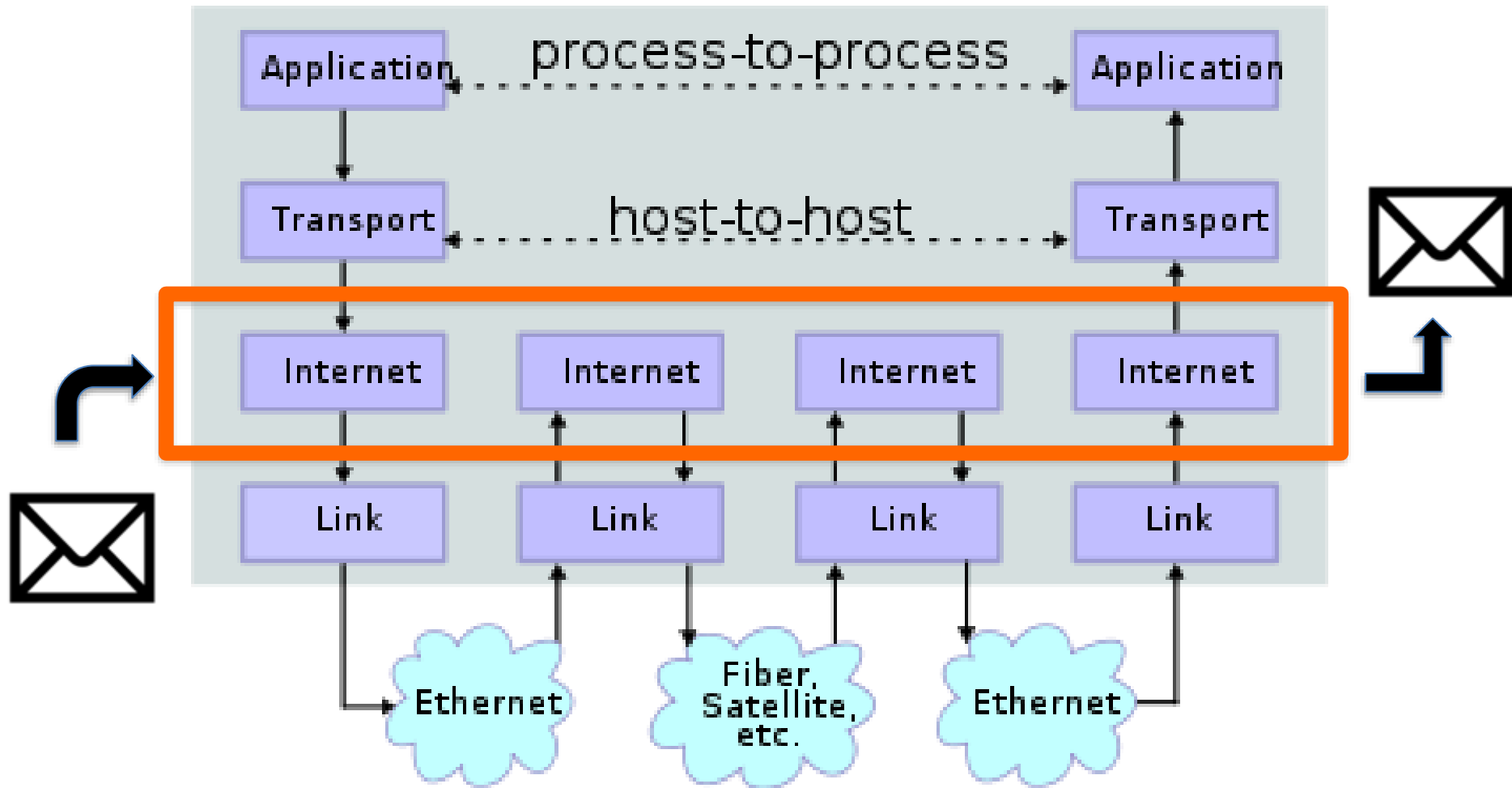
Capa de Internet (IP)  
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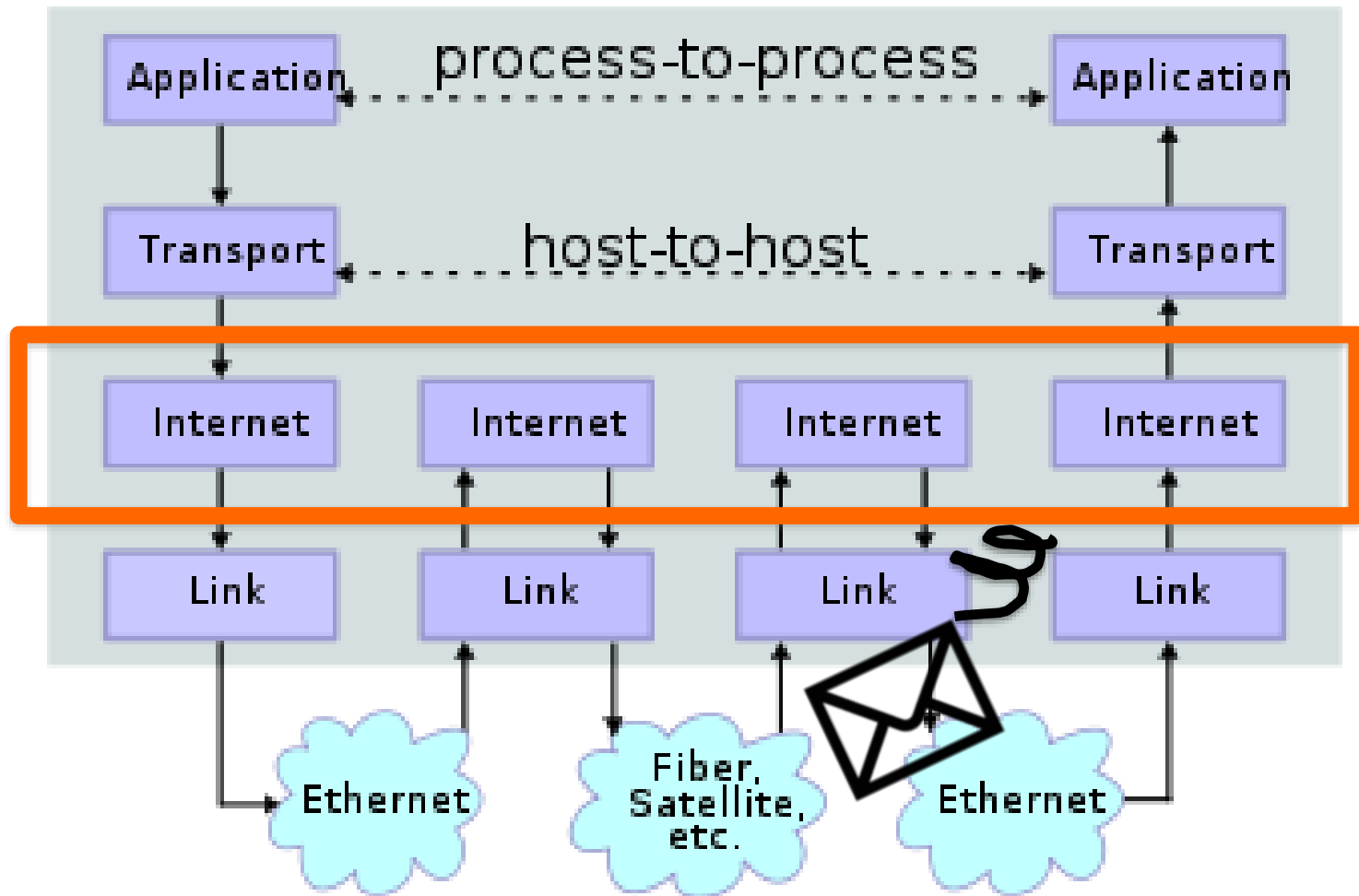




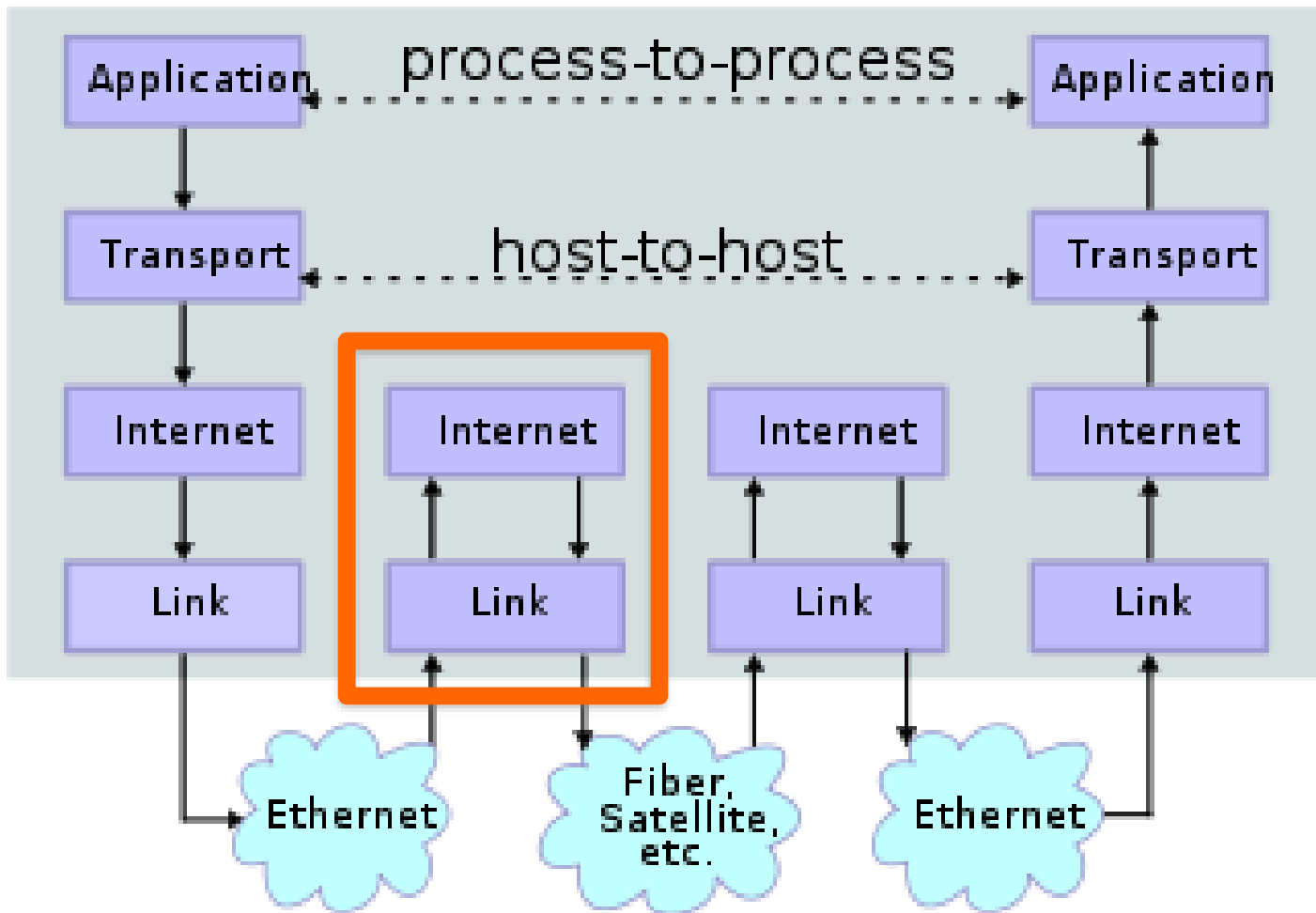
Simple, pero **poco fiable**



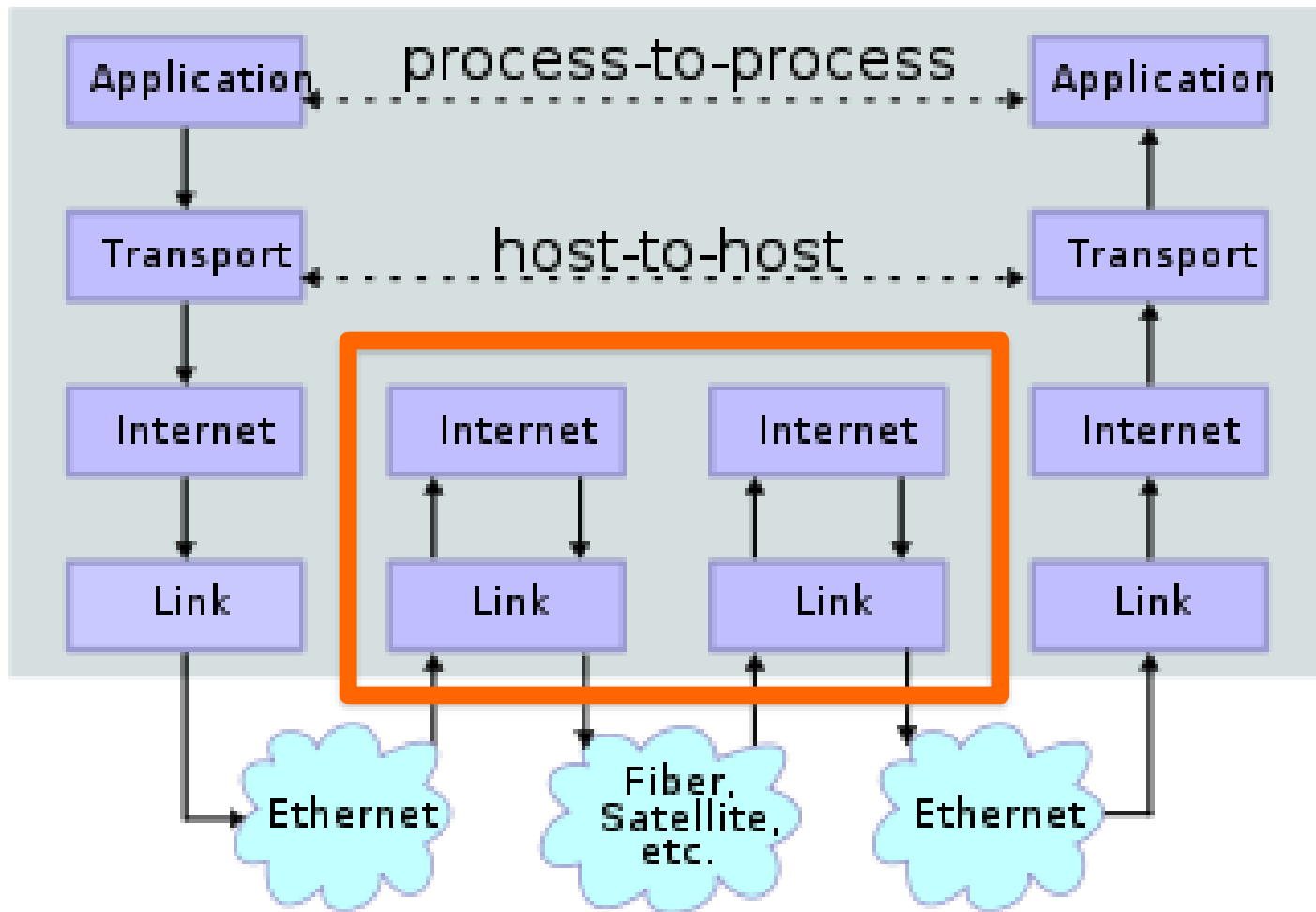
¿Cómo entregar un paquete de información al otro lado del mundo?



**Confiabilidad:** no es el problema (aun)

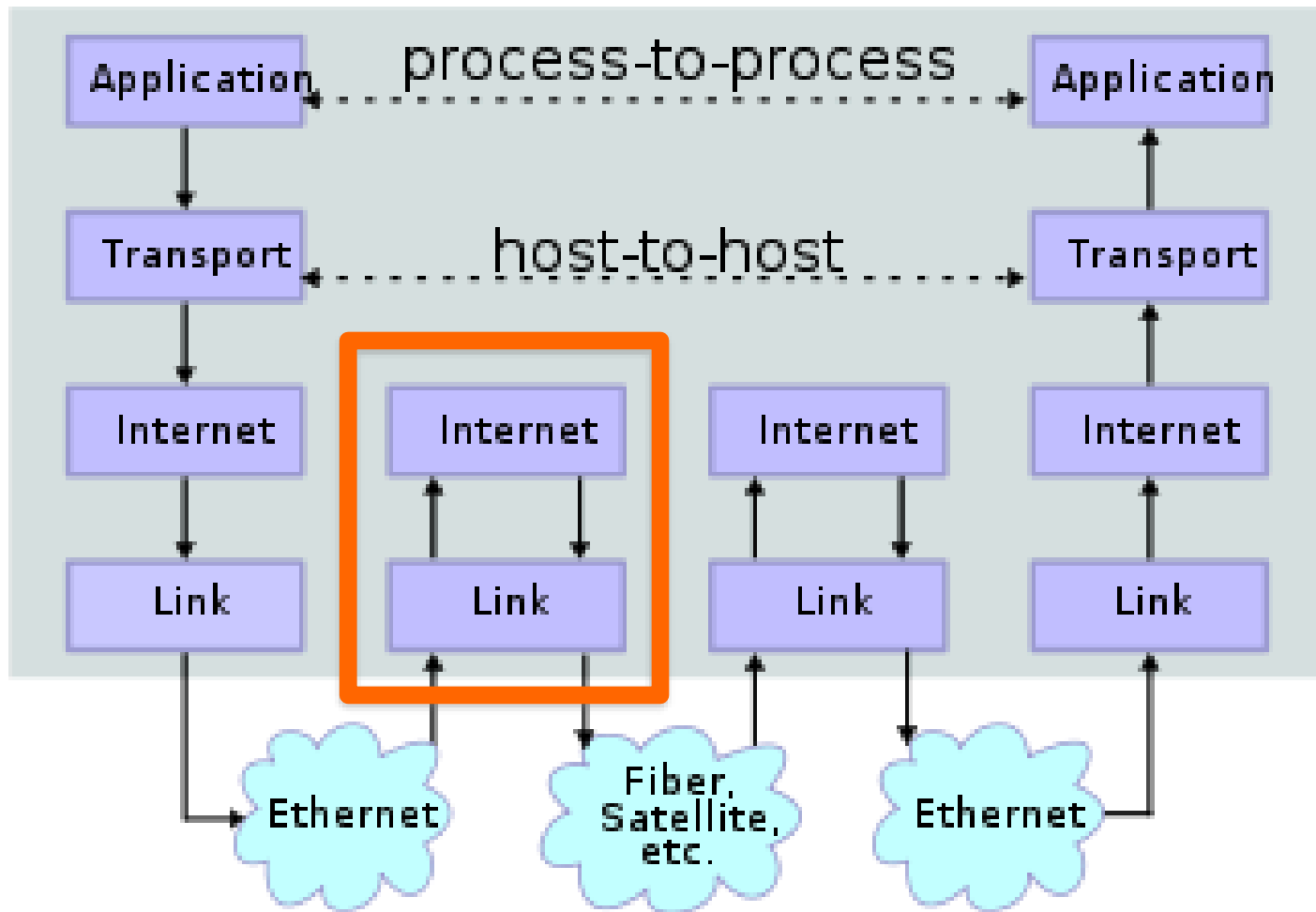


# Routers



Cada **router** solo conoce su **vecindad de routers**



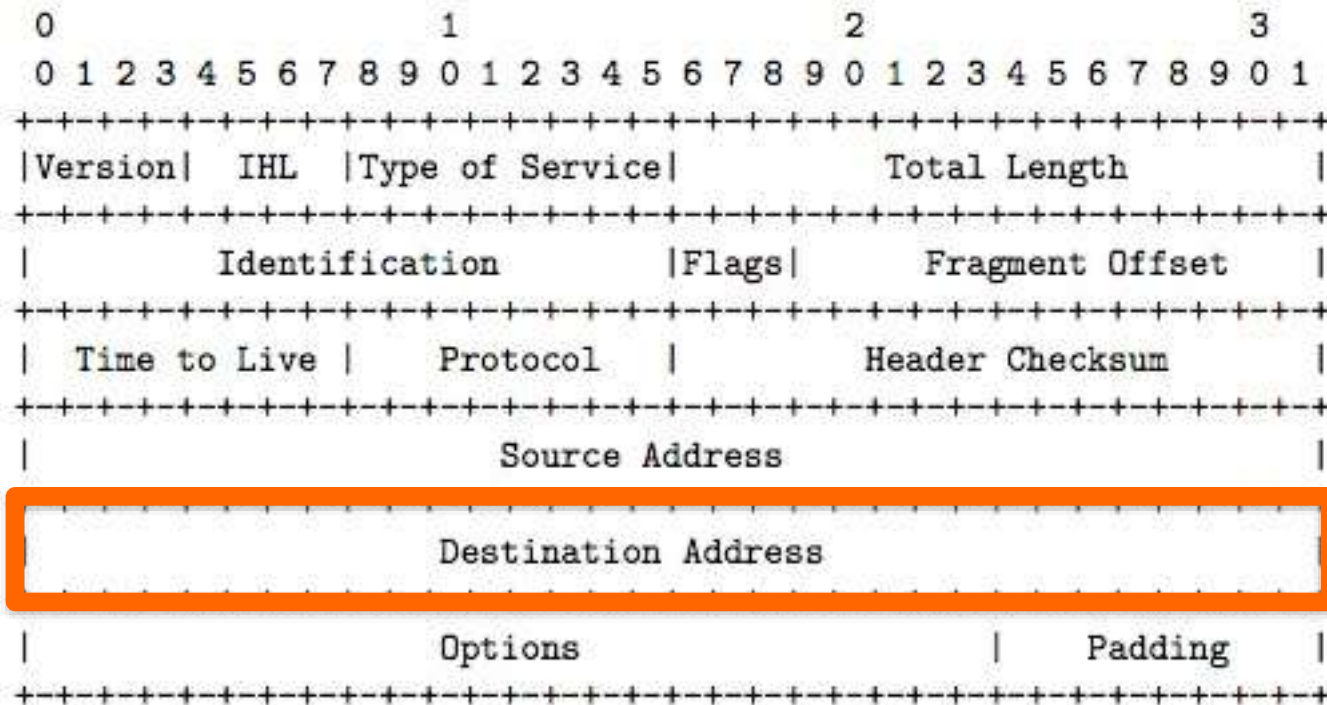


Si se pierde información, **no hay problema**

¿Cómo **enrutar** un “paquete”?

**Dirección IP**

# Encabezado IP





WhatIs  
MyIPAddress  
.com

My IP Address is:

IPv6: ? 2803:2a80:8f1:8f23:7090:2625:a843:4fd6

IPv4: ? 191.102.199.42

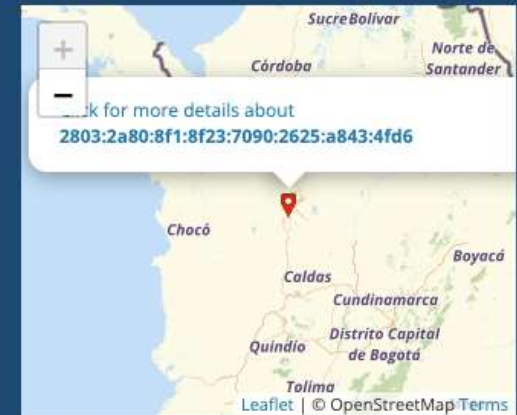
My IP Information:

ISP: Directv Colombia Ltda.  
City: Medellin  
Region: Antioquia  
Country: Colombia

Your private information is exposed!

 **HIDE MY IP ADDRESS NOW**

[Show Complete IP Details](#)



Location not accurate?

[Update My IP Location](#)

<http://whatismyipaddress.com/>

Para entender mejor las direcciones IP  
vamos a utilizar un **símil**



AT&T 3G 8:10 PM

Cancel

Add Phone

Save

1 (888) 888-8888

mobile



1

2

3

ABC

DEF

4

5

6

GHI

JKL

MNO

+

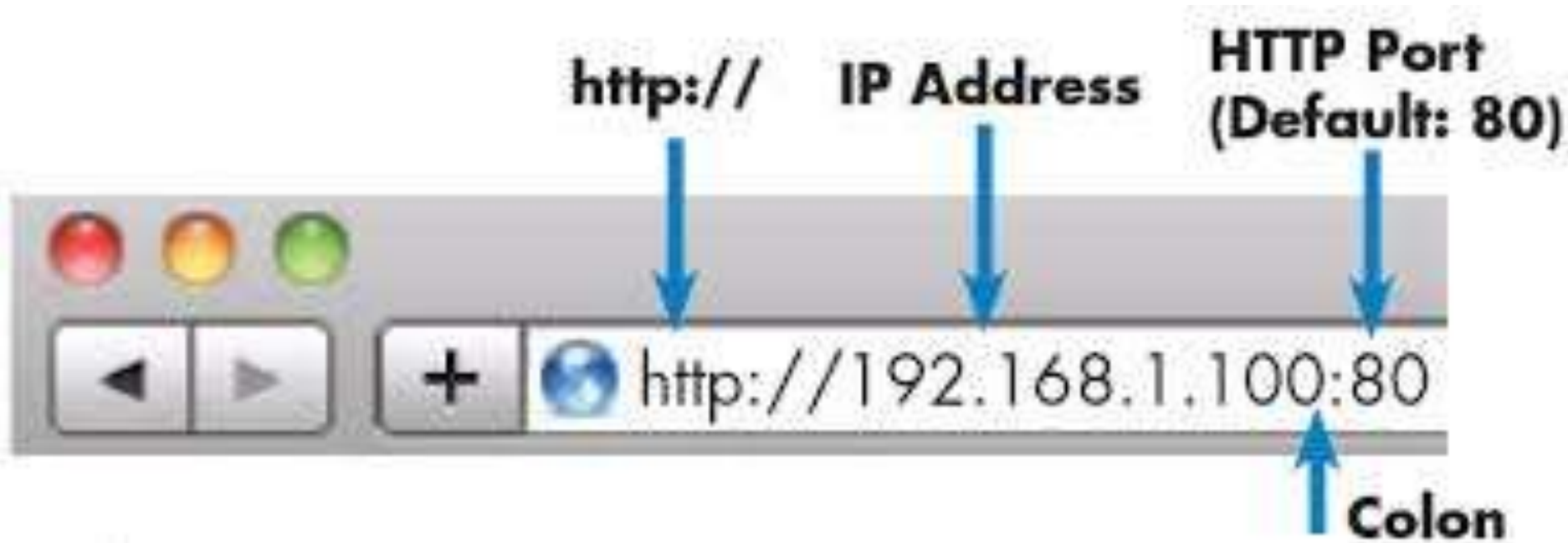
\*

#

123

pause





Formato



1 (888) 888-8888|

**186.146.94.184**

Formato

1 (888) 888-8888|



Código  
de área

**186.146.94.184**

Formato

1 (888) 888-8888|



Código  
de área

186.146.94.184



Número de  
red

Formato

1 (888) 888-8888|



Código  
de área

**186.146.** \* \*  
.

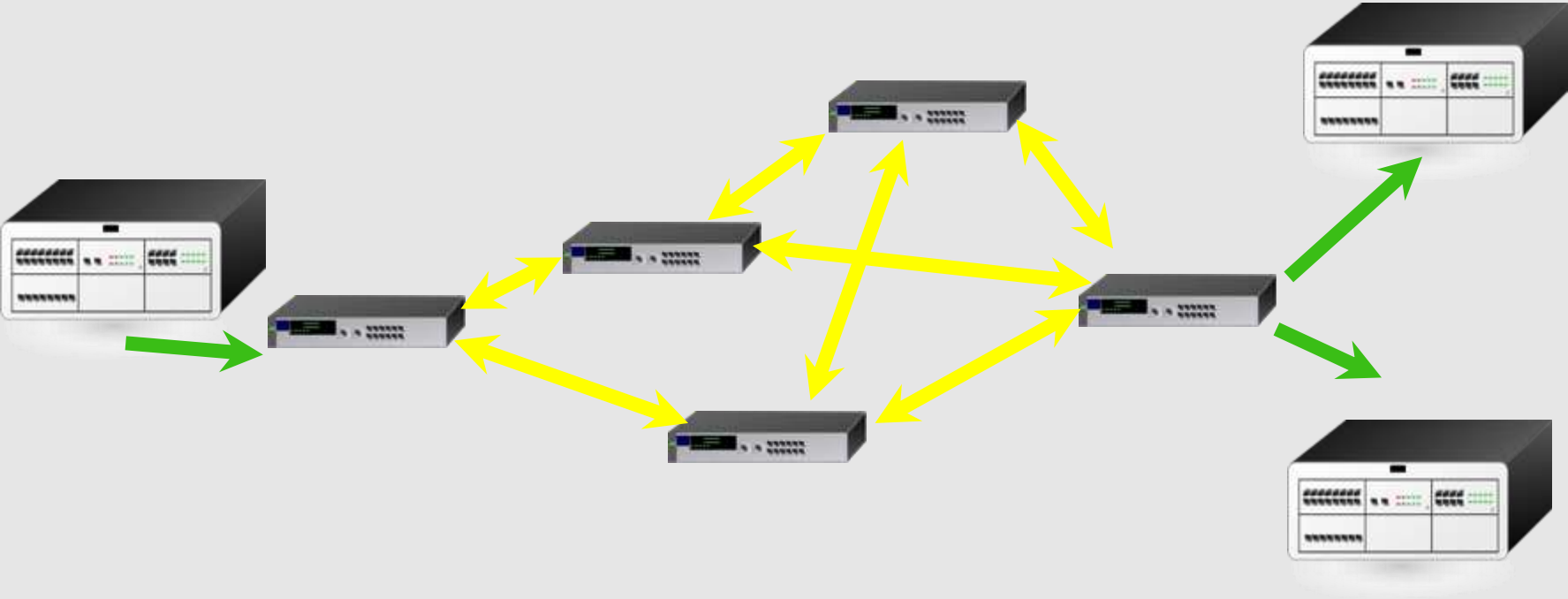


Es lo que  
verdaderamente  
importa

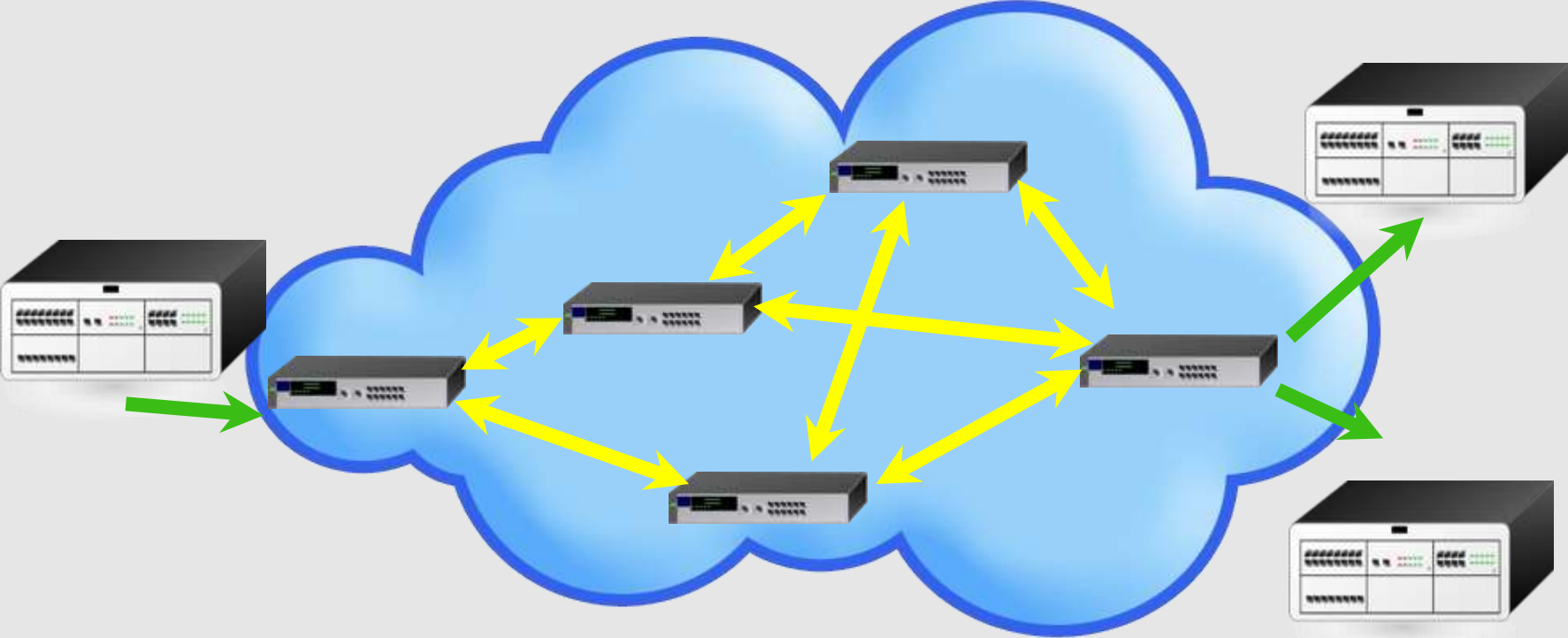
Formato

Utilicemos un **gráfico** para entender mejor el funcionamiento

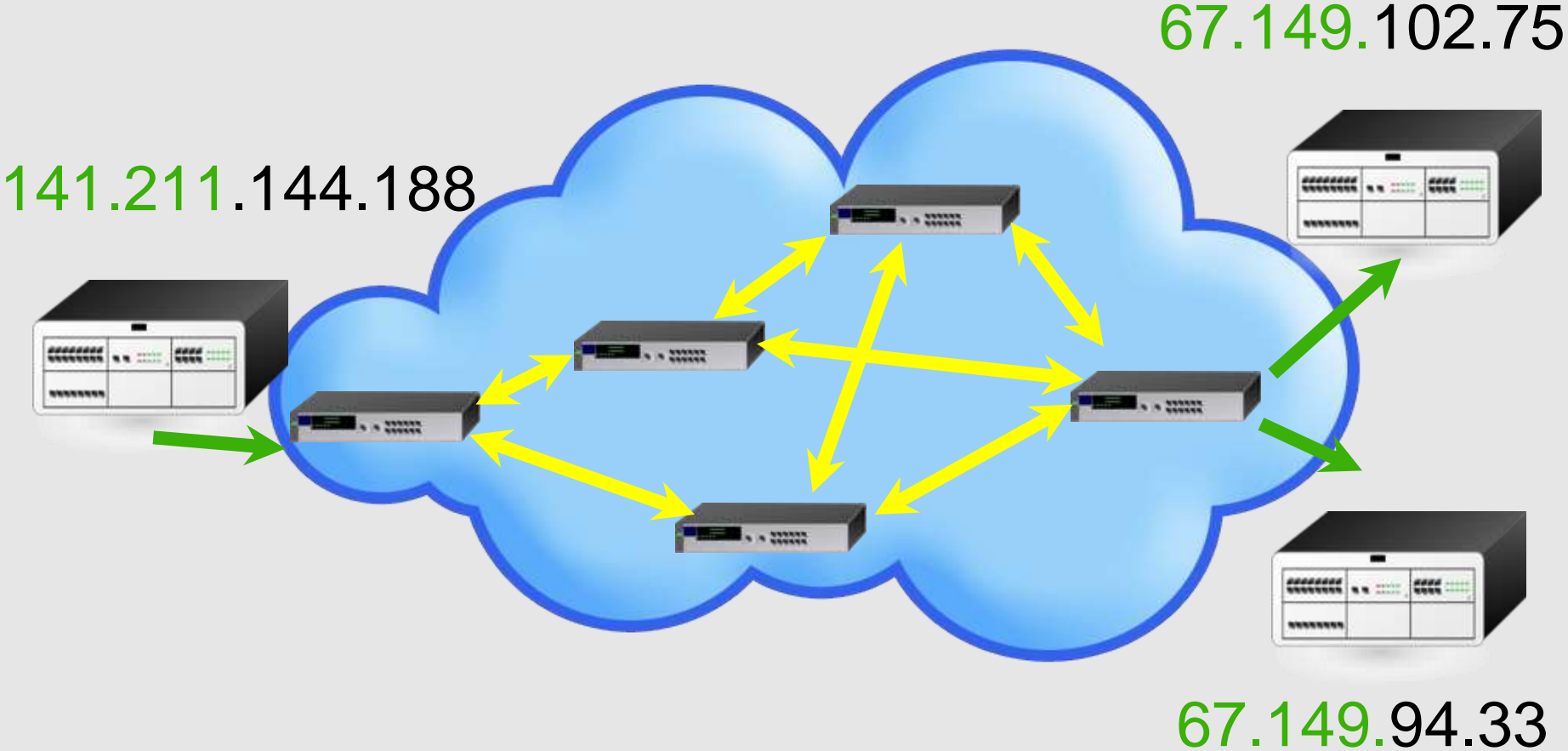
# Enrutamiento



# Enrutamiento

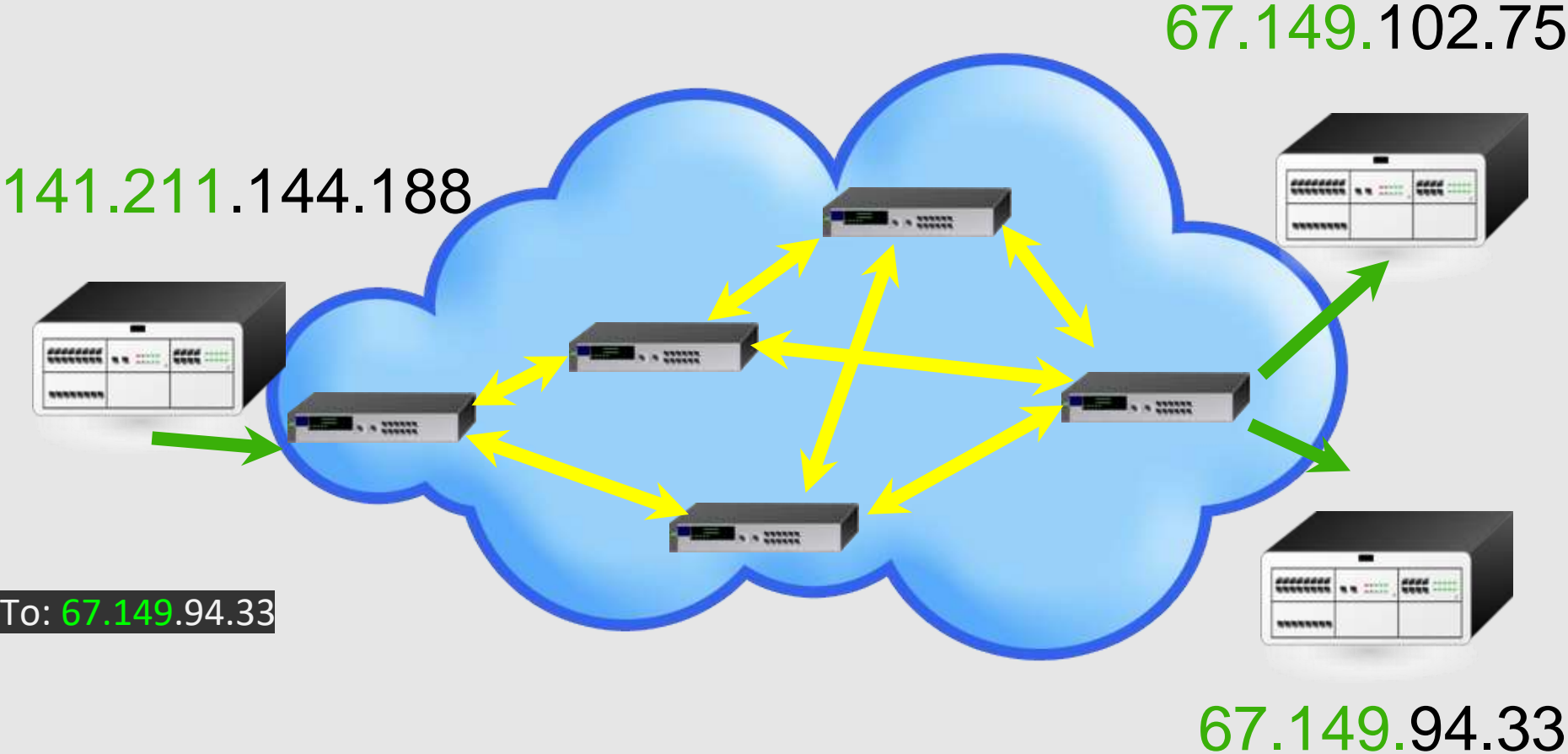


# Enrutamiento

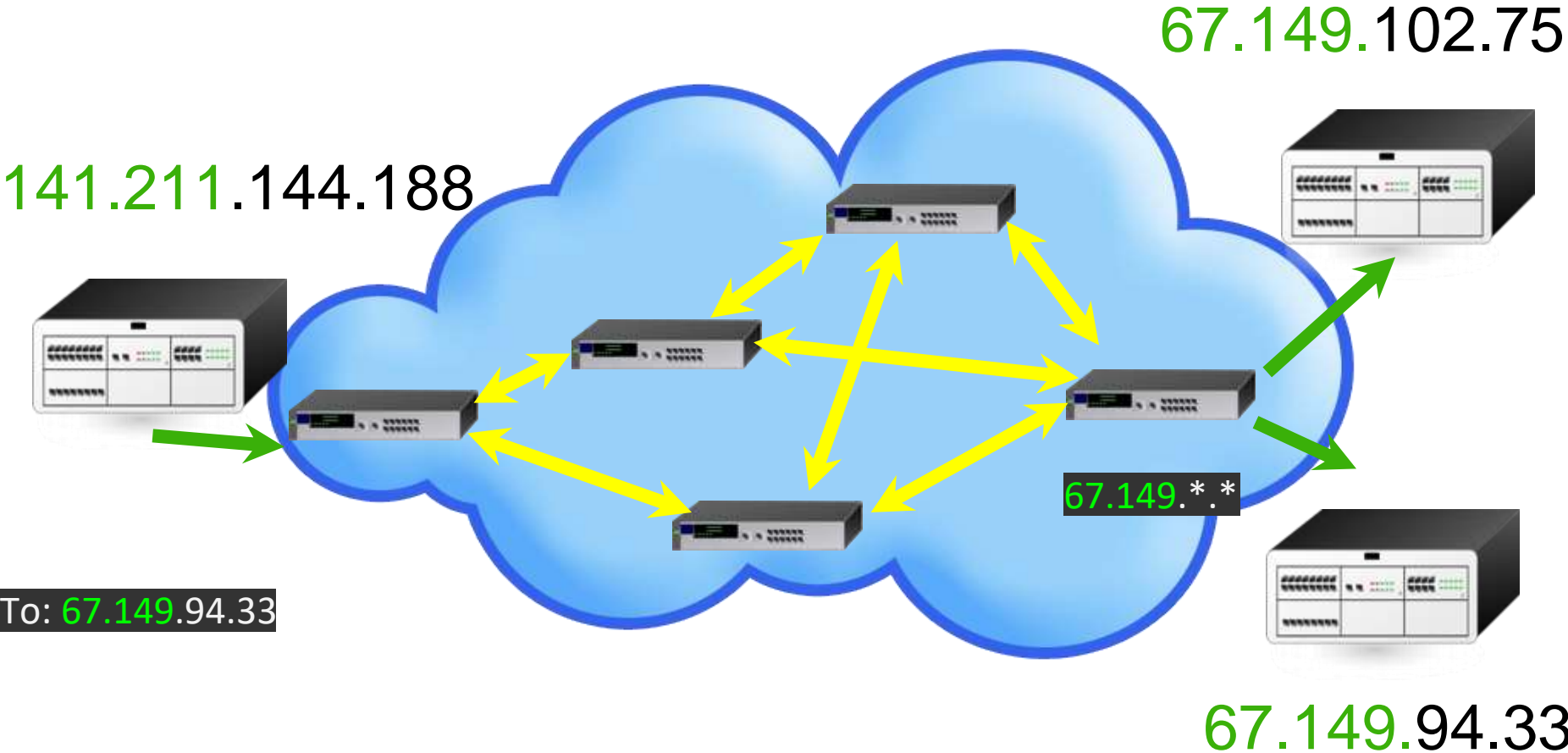




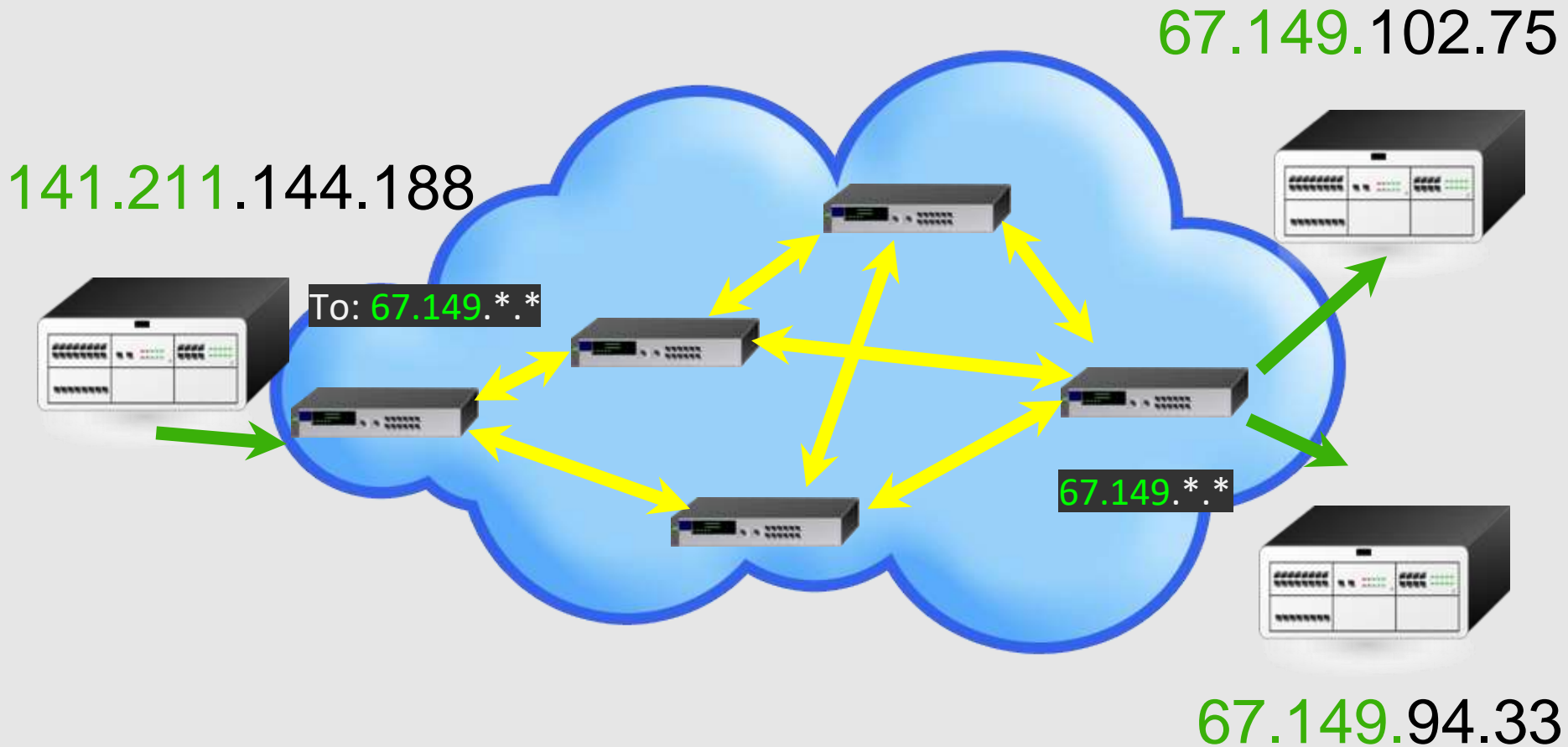
# Enrutamiento



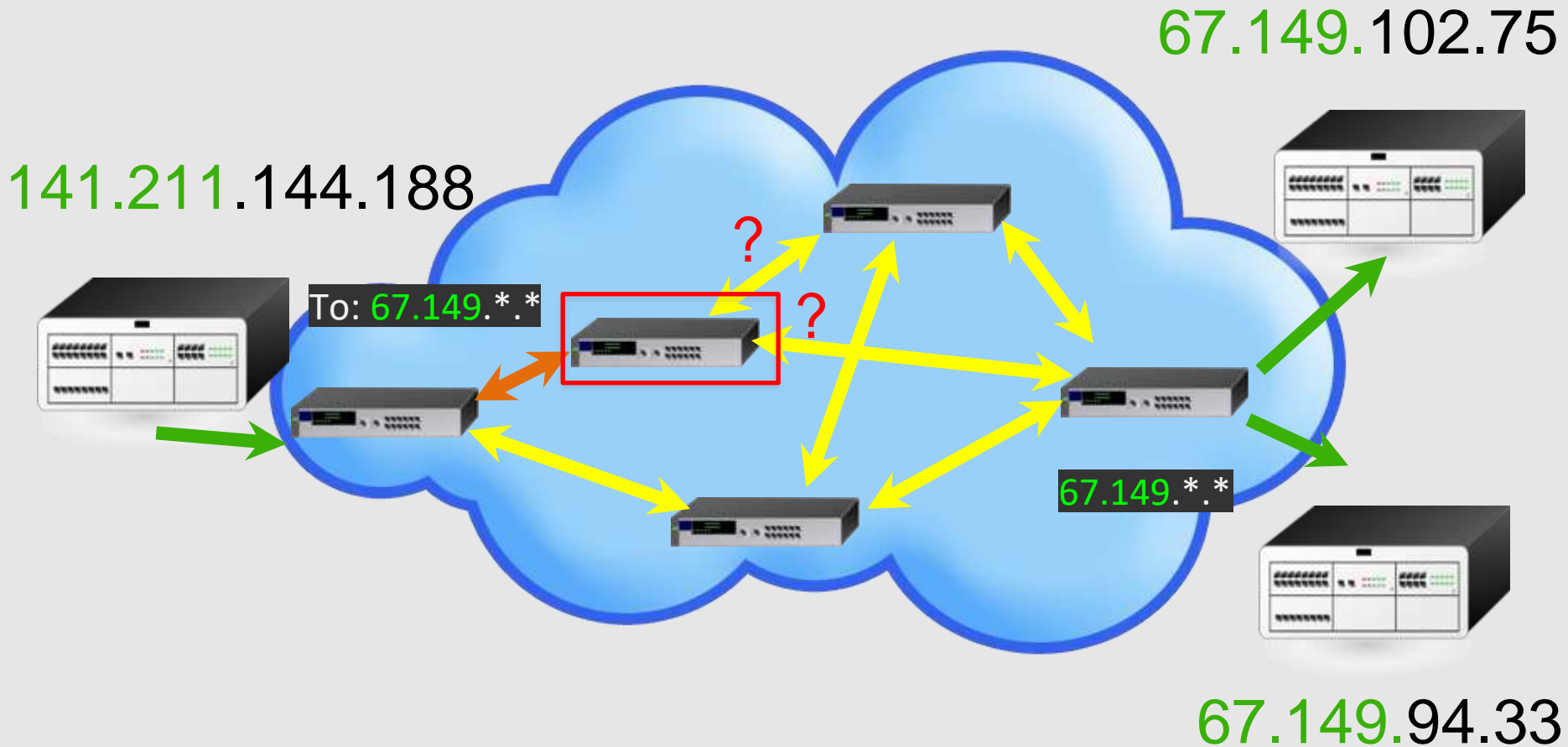
# Enrutamiento



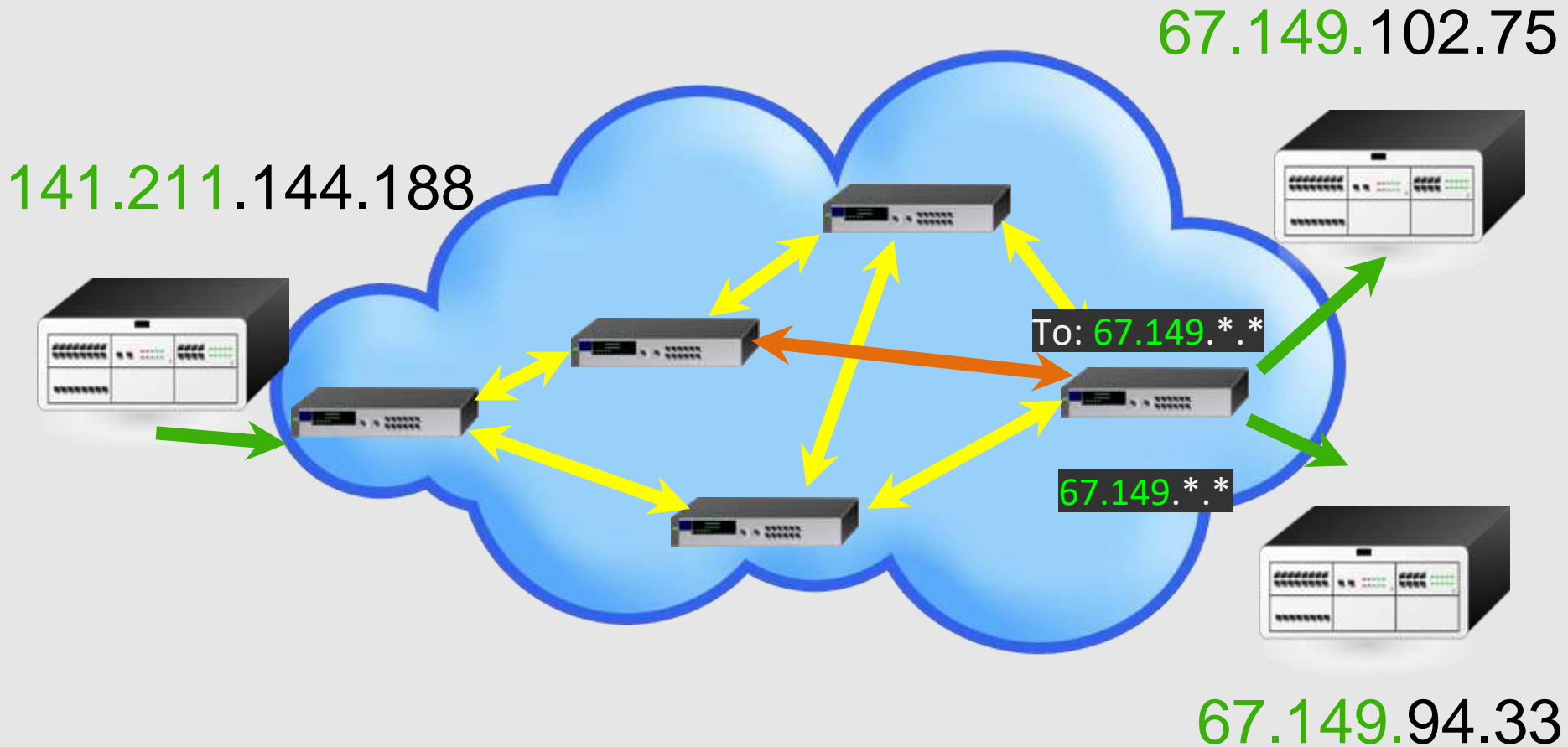
Una vez se ingresa a la nube, solo importa el número de la red



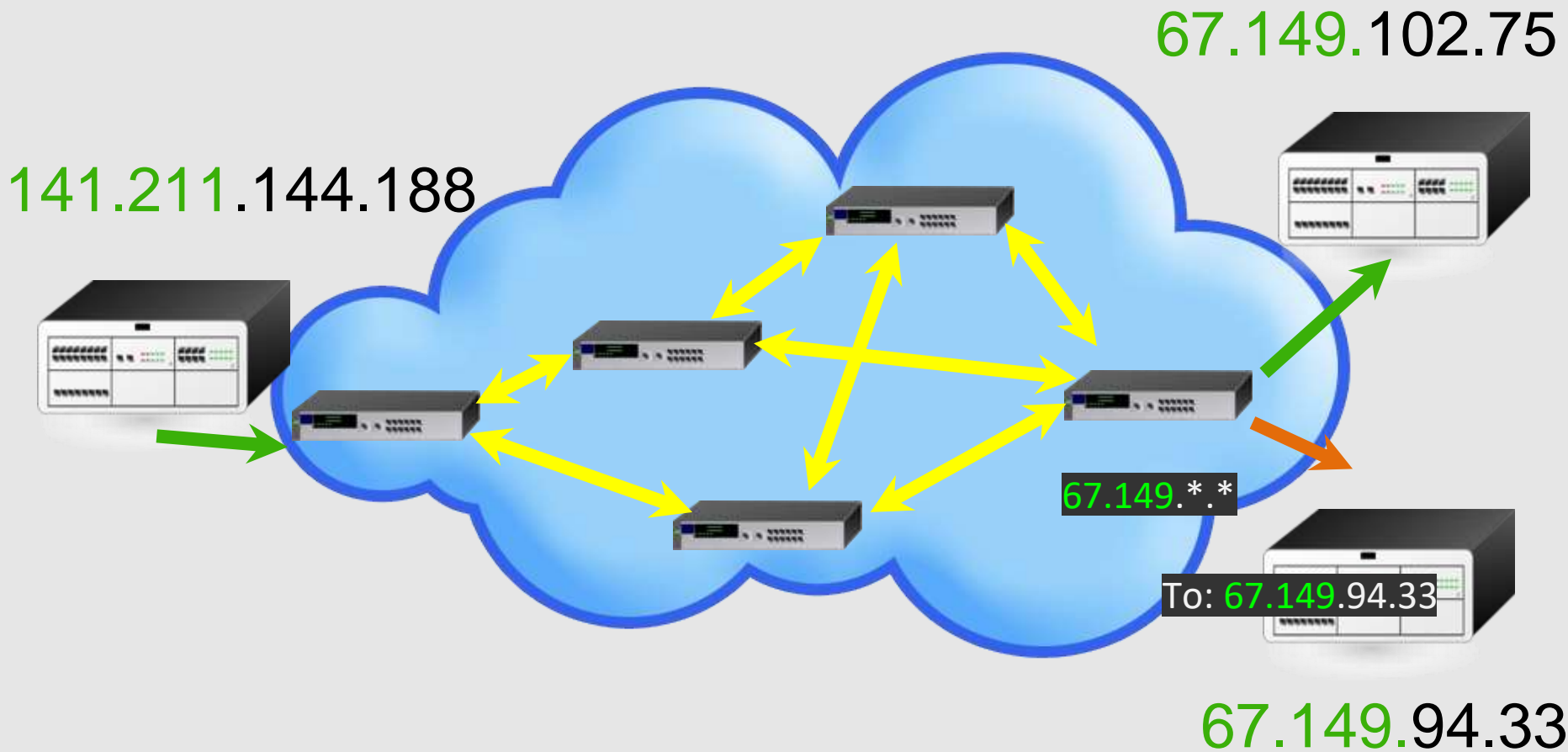
# Cada router “enruta” el mensaje de acuerdo al conocimiento de su vecindad



# Con un simple número se aborda la complejidad de la red

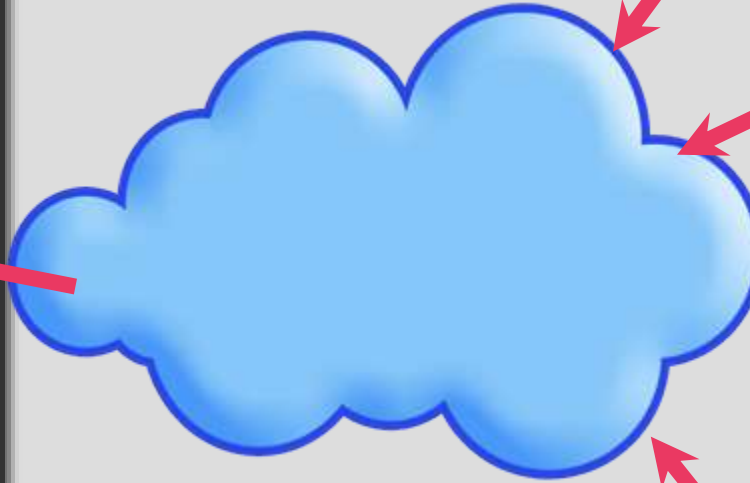
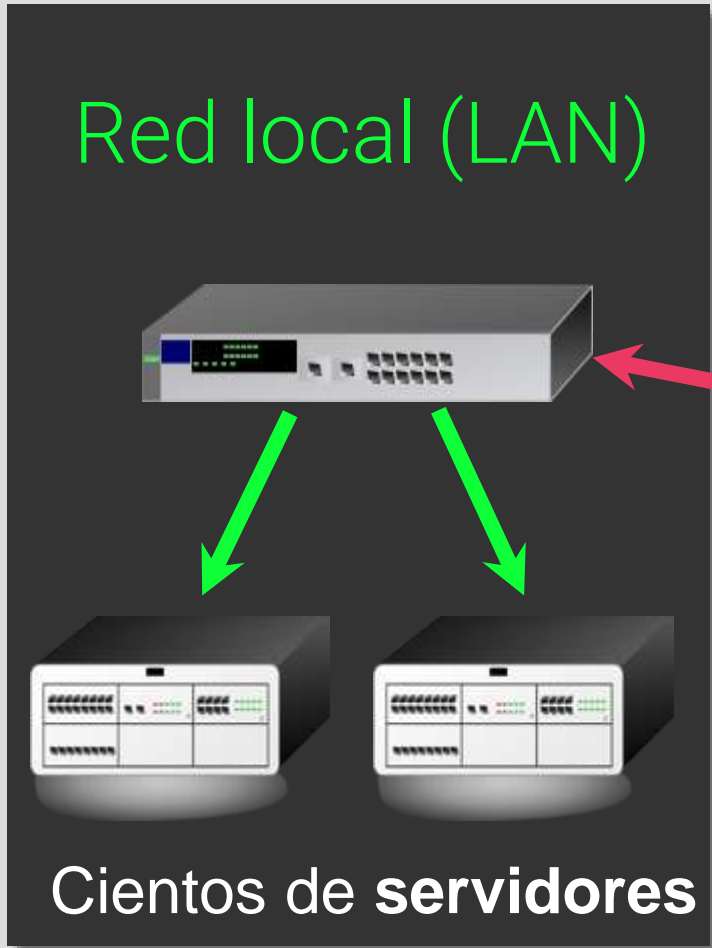


# Cada red gestiona la entrega final



**La simpleza del IP permite**

# IP es simple



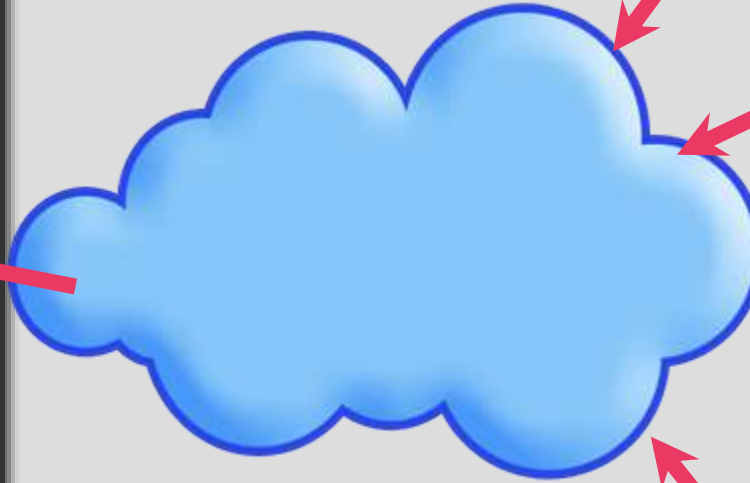
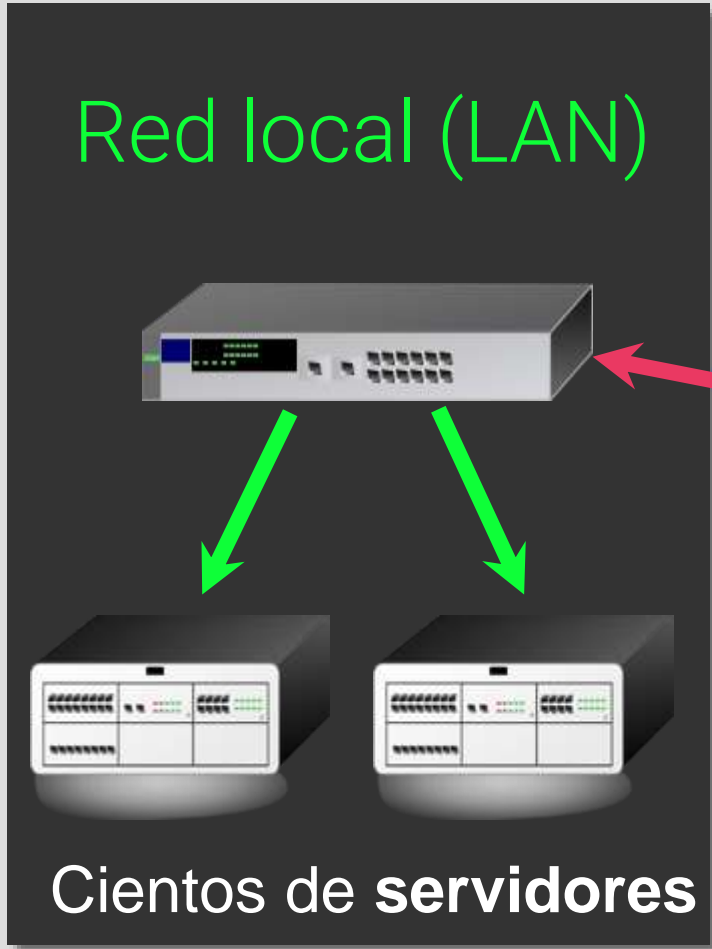
Miles de sistemas de usuario final





# IP es simple

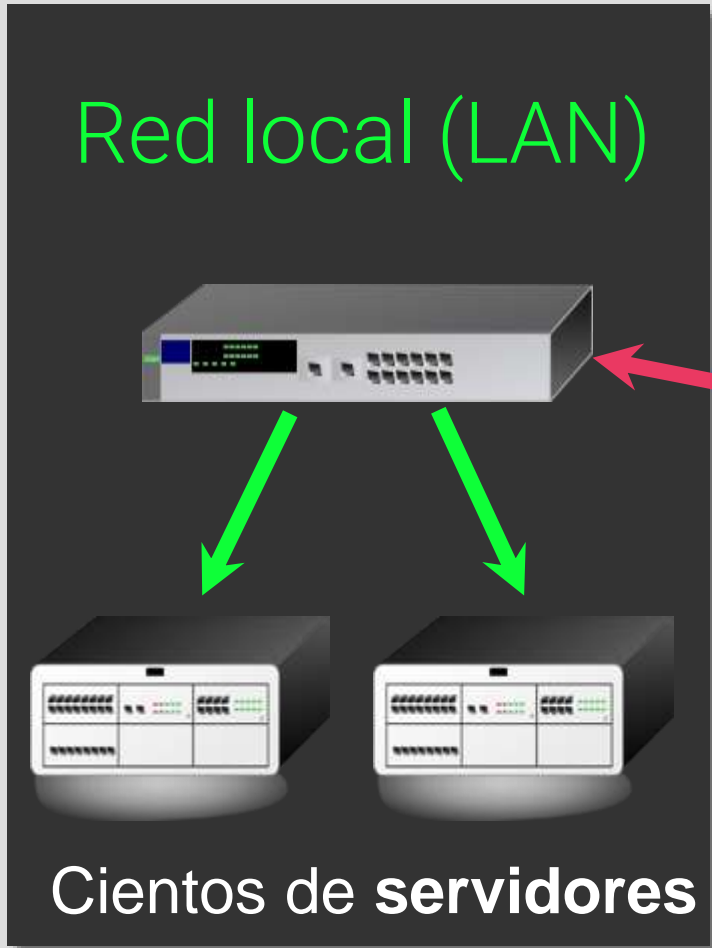
Permite manejar millones de conexiones de red y miles de millones de bits por segundo.



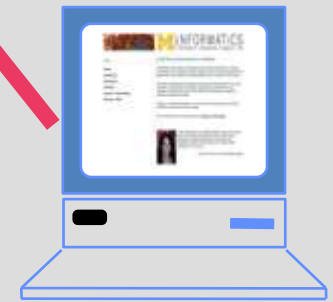
Miles de sistemas de usuario final



# IP es simple



Miles de sistemas de usuario final

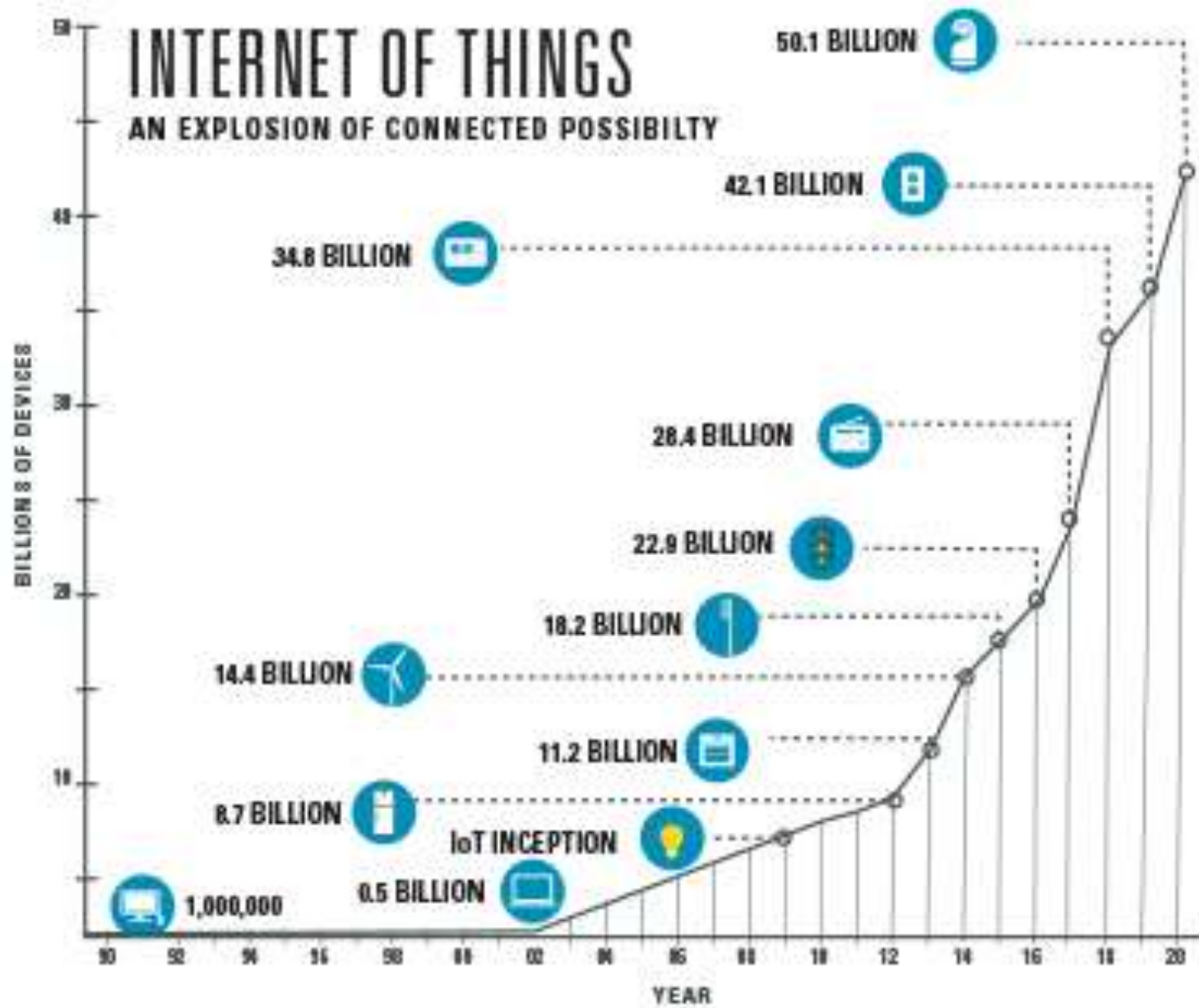


Con un simple *“código de área”* para rastrear direcciones al interior de Internet.

# ¿Cómo manejar la proliferación de artefactos conectados?

# INTERNET OF THINGS

AN EXPLOSION OF CONNECTED POSSIBILITY



# DHCP

# DHCP

## (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)

# DHCP (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)

192.168.40.**1-100**



# DHCP (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)

Hola



192.168.40.**1-100**





# DHCP (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)



# DHCP (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)



# DHCP (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)



Hola

192.168.40.**1-100**

Aquí  
estoy

¿Cuál dirección  
IP puedo usar?

Usa la  
192.168.40.7

# DHCP (Dinamic Host Configuration Protocol)



# Direcciones no enrutables



Un router casero común realiza *traducción de direcciones de red*  
NAT (Network Address Translation)



141.202.40.3



Su **ISP** (Internet Service Provider) le entrega a su router **una dirección real global enrutable**



192.168.10.3



192.168.18.4



192.168.45.20



Su router entrega **direcciones locales** en el rango **192.168.\*.\***

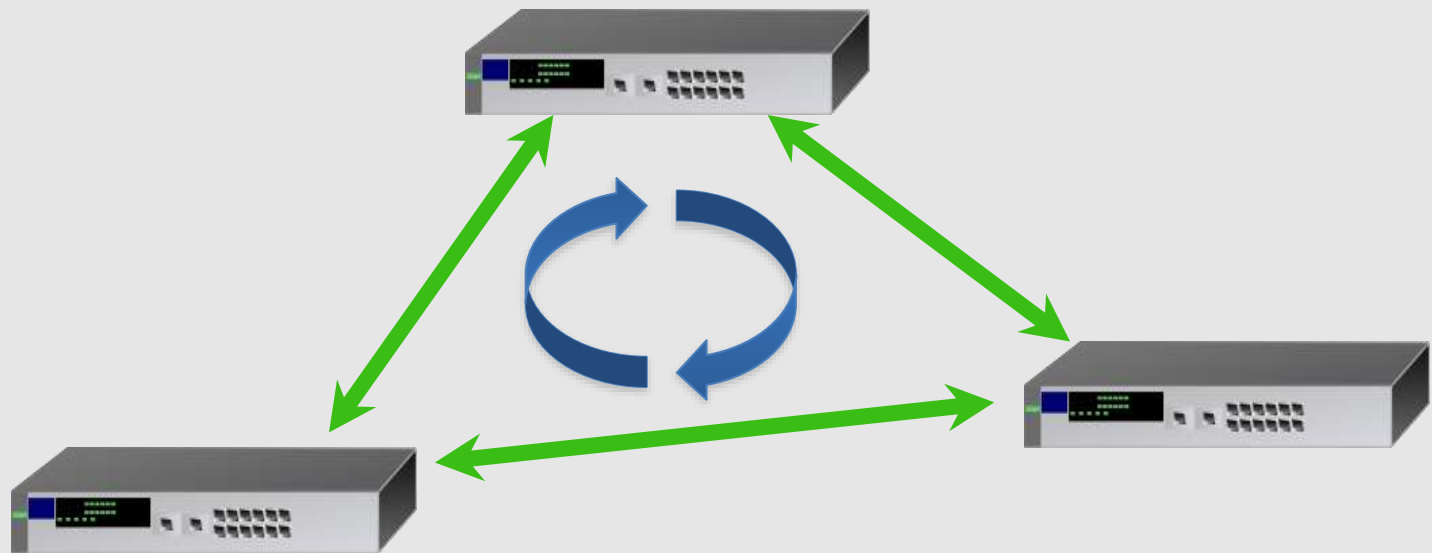




NAT (Network Adres Translation)

Su router **mapea** cada dirección remota con las conexiones realizadas en su **red doméstica**

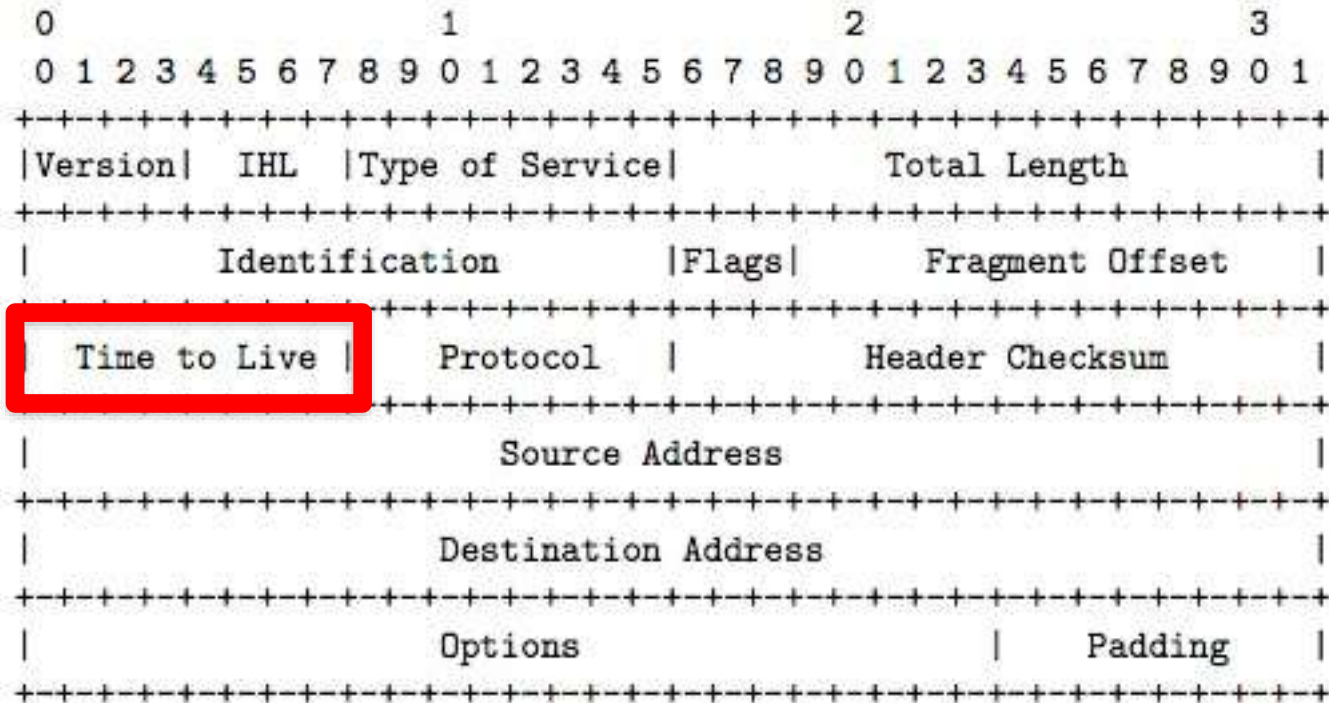
# ¿Cómo evitar “loops”?



Cada paquete tiene un **TTL** (Time to Live)



# Encabezado IP



**TTL (Time to Live) < 255**

Si se supera este número, el paquete se da por “perdido” y se envía de nuevo

# ¿Cómo funciona el TTL?



Para comprenderlo vamos a utilizar el programa “Terminal: Traceroute”





# Windows Powershell



# Windows Powershell



# tracert www.unal.edu.co

```
PS C:\Users\jdc> tracert unal.edu.co
```

```
Traza a la dirección unal.edu.co [13.35.116.25]  
sobre un máximo de 30 saltos:
```

```
 1    89 ms     3 ms     2 ms    172.16.16.1  
 2     *      2927 ms  1277 ms  172.16.32.21  
 3     3 ms     6 ms     4 ms    172.17.32.49  
 4     2 ms     3 ms     3 ms    172.17.32.50  
 5     3 ms     4 ms     2 ms    172.17.32.77  
 6     5 ms     4 ms     4 ms    10.125.100.2  
 7     3 ms     8 ms     3 ms    10.125.100.1  
 8     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
 9    18 ms    11 ms    12 ms    38.88.164.117  
10     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
11    54 ms    54 ms    54 ms    38.88.56.162  
12    55 ms    54 ms    54 ms    52.93.236.124  
13    57 ms    58 ms    58 ms    52.93.37.227  
14     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
15     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
16     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
17     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
18     *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
19    53 ms    53 ms    54 ms    server-13-35-116-25.mia3.r.cloudfront.net [13.35.116.25]
```

```
Traza completa.
```



# tracert www.unal.edu.co

```
PS C:\Users\jdc> tracert unal.edu.co
```

```
Traza a la dirección unal.edu.co [13.35.116.25]  
sobre un máximo de 30 saltos.
```

1	89 ms	3 ms	2 ms	172.16.16.1
2	*	2927 ms	1277 ms	172.16.32.21
3	3 ms	6 ms	4 ms	172.17.32.49
4	2 ms	3 ms	3 ms	172.17.32.50
5	3 ms	4 ms	2 ms	172.17.32.77
6	5 ms	4 ms	4 ms	10.125.100.2
7	3 ms	8 ms	3 ms	10.125.100.1
8	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
9	18 ms	11 ms	12 ms	38.88.164.117
10	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
11	54 ms	54 ms	54 ms	38.88.56.162
12	55 ms	54 ms	54 ms	52.93.236.124
13	57 ms	58 ms	58 ms	52.93.37.227
14	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
15	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
16	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
17	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
18	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
19	53 ms	53 ms	54 ms	server-13-35-116-25.mia3.r.cloudfront.net [13.35.116.25]

```
Traza completa.
```



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 5  3 ms     4 ms     2 ms    172.17.32.77  
 6  5 ms     4 ms     4 ms    10.125.100.2  
 7  3 ms     8 ms     3 ms    10.125.100.1  
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12  55 ms    54 ms    54 ms   52.93.236.124  
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16  *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
17  *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
18  *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
19  53 ms    53 ms    54 ms   server-13-35-116-25.mia3.r.cloudfront.net [13.35.116.25]
```

```
Traza completa.
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18  *        *        *        Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
19  53 ms    53 ms    54 ms    server-13-35-116-25.mia3.r.cloudfront.net [13.35.116.25]
```

```
Traza completa.
```



# tracert chat.openai.com

```
PS C:\Users\jdc> tracert unal.edu.co
```

```
Traza a la dirección unal.edu.co [13.35.116.25]  
sobre un máximo de 30 saltos:
```

1	89 ms	3 ms	2 ms	172.16.16.1
2	*	2927 ms	1277 ms	172.16.32.21
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6	5 ms	4 ms	4 ms	10.125.100.2
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16	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
17	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
18	*	*	*	Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.
19	53 ms	53 ms	54 ms	server-13-35-116-25.mia3.r.cloudfront.net [13.35.116.25]

```
Traza completa.
```



# tracert chat.openai.com

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PS C:\Users\jdc> tracert unal.edu.co
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 5     3 ms     4 ms     2 ms    172.17.32.77  
 6     5 ms     4 ms     4 ms    10.125.100.2  
 7     3 ms     8 ms     3 ms    10.125.100.1  
 8     *        *        *      Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
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12    55 ms    54 ms    54 ms   52.93.236.124  
13    57 ms    58 ms    58 ms   52.93.27.227  
14     *        *        *      Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
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16     *        *        *      Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
17     *        *        *      Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
18     *        *        *      Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.  
19    53 ms    53 ms    54 ms   server-13-35-116-25.mia3.r.cloudfront.net [13.35.116.25]
```

```
Traza completa.
```







# traceroute www.weibo.com

```
juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35
Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000
MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea$ traceroute weibo.com
traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1)  1.676 ms  0.850 ms  0.801 ms
 2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)  1.052 ms  1.018 ms  0.837 ms
 3 dynamic-ip-186146921.cable.net.co (186.146.92.1)  43.508 ms  27.110 ms  29.758 ms
 4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66)  12.247 ms  21.933 ms  12.948 ms
 5 200.26.135.241 (200.26.135.241)  16.393 ms
   static-ip-1901577133.cable.net.co (190.157.7.133)  20.765 ms  18.127 ms
 6 10.14.15.6 (10.14.15.6)  60.899 ms  61.810 ms  60.220 ms
 7 ix-0-3-1-0.tcore1.mln-miami.as6453.net (66.110.9.125)  55.140 ms  56.139 ms  73.33
 8 m
 8 0.xe-7-3-0.br1.mia19.alter.net (204.255.168.9)  67.837 ms  85.055 ms  69.604 ms
 9 0.xe-7-1-1.xl4.lax1.alter.net (152.63.113.118)  129.962 ms  130.631 ms  130.619 ms
10 0.xe-10-2-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.185)  131.500 ms
   0.xe-11-1-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.193)  132.104 ms
   0.xe-11-3-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.201)  133.182 ms
11 internet-gw.customer.alter.net (157.130.230.74)  437.433 ms  483.904 ms *
12 * * *
13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169)  594.081 ms  592.791 ms *
14 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93)  601.499 ms  596.830 ms  591.914 ms
15 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37)  586.984 ms
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26)  589.724 ms *  589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46)  737.116 ms  880.194 ms  484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * █
```

# traceroute www.weibo.com

```
juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35
Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000
MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea$ traceroute weibo.com
traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 0 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 1 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 1.052 ms 1.018 ms 0.837 ms
 2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 1.052 ms 1.018 ms 0.837 ms
 3 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 4 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 5 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 6 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 7 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 8 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
 9 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
10 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
11 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
12 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
13 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
14 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
15 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
16 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
17 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
18 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
19 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
20 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
21 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 0.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms
```

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
186.146.92.1	Colombia	Antioquia	Medellin	Telmex Colombia S.a.

[Google Map for MEDELLIN, ANTIOQUIA, COLOMBIA \(New window\)](#)

```
9 0.xe-7-1-1.xl4.lax1.alter.net (152.63.113.118) 129.962 ms 130.631 ms 130.619 ms
10 0.xe-10-2-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.185) 131.500 ms
    0.xe-11-1-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.193) 132.104 ms
    0.xe-11-3-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.201) 133.182 ms
11 internet-gw.customer.alter.net (157.130.230.74) 437.433 ms 483.904 ms *
12 * * *
13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169) 594.081 ms 592.791 ms *
14 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93) 601.499 ms 596.830 ms 591.914 ms
15 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37) 586.984 ms
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26) 589.724 ms * 589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46) 737.116 ms 880.194 ms 484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * *
```

# traceroute www.weibo.com

juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35

Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000

MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea\$ traceroute weibo.com

traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets

1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1) 1.676 ms 0.850 ms 0.801 ms

2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 1.052 ms 1.018 ms 0.837 ms

4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66) 12.247 ms 21.933 ms 12.948 ms

static-ip-1901577133.cable.net.co (190.157.7.133) 20.765 ms 18.127 ms

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
200.26.135.241	Colombia	Distrito Especial	Bogota	Telmex Colombia S.a.

Google Map for BOGOTA, DISTRITO ESPECIAL, COLOMBIA (New window)

0.xe-11-3-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.201) 133.182 ms

11 internet-gw.customer.alter.net (157.130.230.74) 437.433 ms 483.904 ms \*

12 \* \* \*

13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169) 594.081 ms 592.791 ms \*

14 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93) 601.499 ms 596.830 ms 591.914 ms

15 \* \* 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37) 586.984 ms

16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26) 589.724 ms \* 589.715 ms

17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46) 737.116 ms 880.194 ms 484.643 ms

18 \* \* \*

19 \* \* \*

20 \* \* \*

21 \* \* █

# traceroute www.weibo.com

juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35

Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000

MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea\$ traceroute weibo.com

traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets

```
1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1) 1.676 ms 0.850 ms 0.801 ms
2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 1.052 ms 1.018 ms 0.837 ms
3 dynamic-ip-186146921.cable.net.co (186.146.92.1) 43.508 ms 27.110 ms 29.758 ms
4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66) 12.247 ms 21.933 ms 12.948 ms
5 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169) 594.081 ms 592.791 ms *
6 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93) 601.499 ms 596.830 ms 591.914 ms
7 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37) 586.984 ms
8 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26) 589.724 ms * 589.715 ms
9 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46) 737.116 ms 880.194 ms 484.643 ms
10 * * *
11 internet-gw.customer.alter.net (157.130.230.74) 437.433 ms 483.904 ms *
12 * * *
13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169) 594.081 ms 592.791 ms *
14 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93) 601.499 ms 596.830 ms 591.914 ms
15 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37) 586.984 ms
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26) 589.724 ms * 589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46) 737.116 ms 880.194 ms 484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * █
```

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
190.157.7.133	Colombia	Valle Del Cauca	Cali	Telmex Colombia S.a.

[Google Map for CALI, VALLE DEL CAUCA, COLOMBIA \(New window\)](#)

```
11 internet-gw.customer.alter.net (157.130.230.74) 437.433 ms 483.904 ms *
12 * * *
13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169) 594.081 ms 592.791 ms *
14 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93) 601.499 ms 596.830 ms 591.914 ms
15 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37) 586.984 ms
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26) 589.724 ms * 589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46) 737.116 ms 880.194 ms 484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * █
```

# traceroute www.weibo.com

juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35

Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000

MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea\$ traceroute weibo.com

traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets

```
1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1) 1.676 ms 0.850 ms 0.801 ms
2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 1.052 ms 1.018 ms 0.837 ms
3 dynamic-ip-186146921.cable.net.co (186.146.92.1) 43.508 ms 27.110 ms 29.758 ms
4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66) 12.247 ms 21.933 ms 12.948 ms
5 200.26.135.241 (200.26.135.241) 16.393 ms
  static-ip-1901577133.cable.net.co (190.157.7.133) 20.765 ms 18.127 ms
6 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 60.888 ms 61.818 ms 60.888 ms
7 ix-0-3-1-0.tcore1.mln-miami.as6453.net (66.110.9.125) 55.140 ms 56.139 ms 73.33
```

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
66.110.9.125	United States	Florida	Miami	Tata Communications

Google Map for MIAMI, FLORIDA, UNITED STATES (New window)

```
12 * * *
13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169) 594.081 ms 592.791 ms *
14 202.97.58.93 (202.97.58.93) 601.499 ms 596.830 ms 591.914 ms
15 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37) 586.984 ms
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26) 589.724 ms * 589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46) 737.116 ms 880.194 ms 484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * *
```

# traceroute www.weibo.com

```
juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35
Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000
MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea$ traceroute weibo.com
traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1)  1.676 ms  0.850 ms  0.801 ms
 2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)  1.052 ms  1.018 ms  0.837 ms
 3 dynamic-ip-186146921.cable.net.co (186.146.92.1)  43.508 ms  27.110 ms  29.758 ms
 4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66)  12.247 ms  21.933 ms  12.948 ms
 5 200.26.135.241 (200.26.135.241)  16.393 ms
   static-ip-1901577133.cable.net.co (190.157.7.133)  20.765 ms  18.127 ms
 6 10.14.15.6 (10.14.15.6)  60.899 ms  61.810 ms  60.220 ms
 7 ix-0-3-1-0.tcore1.mln-miami.as6453.net (66.110.9.125)  55.140 ms  56.139 ms  73.33
 8 0.xe-7-3-0.br1.mia19.alter.net (204.255.168.9)  67.837 ms  85.055 ms  69.604 ms
 9 0.xe-7-1-1.xt4.tax1.alter.net (152.63.113.118)  129.982 ms  130.831 ms  130.819 ms
10 0.xe-10-2-0-21.xt4.tax1.alter.net (152.63.4.105)  131.500 ms
```

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
204.255.168.9	United States	California	San Jose	Mci Communications Services Inc. D/b/a Verizon Business

[Google Map for SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES \(New window\)](#)

```
15 * * 202.97.53.37 (202.97.53.37)  586.984 ms
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26)  589.724 ms * 589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46)  737.116 ms  880.194 ms  484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * *
```

# traceroute www.weibo.com

```
juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35
Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000
MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea$ traceroute weibo.com
traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1)  1.676 ms  0.850 ms  0.801 ms
 2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)  1.052 ms  1.018 ms  0.837 ms
 3 dynamic-ip-186146921.cable.net.co (186.146.92.1)  43.508 ms  27.110 ms  29.758 ms
 4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66)  12.247 ms  21.933 ms  12.948 ms
 5 200.26.135.241 (200.26.135.241)  16.393 ms
   static-ip-1901577133.cable.net.co (190.157.7.133)  20.765 ms  18.127 ms
 6 10.14.15.6 (10.14.15.6)  60.899 ms  61.810 ms  60.220 ms
 7 ix-0-3-1-0.tcore1.mln-miami.as6453.net (66.110.9.125)  55.140 ms  56.139 ms  73.33
 8 ms
 9 0.xe-7-3-0.br1.mia10.alter.net (204.255.168.9)  67.837 ms  85.055 ms  69.604 ms
10 0.xe-7-1-1.xl4.lax1.alter.net (152.63.113.118)  129.962 ms  130.631 ms  130.619 ms
11 152.63.113.118 (152.63.113.118)  129.962 ms  130.631 ms  130.619 ms
```

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
152.63.113.118	United States	California	Los Angeles	Mci Communications Services Inc. D/b/a Verizon Business

[Google Map for LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES \(New window\)](#)

```
16 180.149.128.26 (180.149.128.26)  589.724 ms *  589.715 ms
17 180.149.128.46 (180.149.128.46)  737.116 ms  880.194 ms  484.643 ms
18 * * *
19 * * *
20 * * *
21 * * *
```



# traceroute www.weibo.com

```
juandacorrea — traceroute — 86x35
Last login: Wed Oct 16 14:53:57 on ttys000
MacBook-Air-de-Juan-David-Correa-Toro:~ juandacorrea$ traceroute weibo.com
traceroute to weibo.com (180.149.134.17), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1 nodrizzalinksys (10.20.30.1)  1.676 ms  0.850 ms  0.801 ms
 2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)  1.052 ms  1.018 ms  0.837 ms
 3 dynamic-ip-186146921.cable.net.co (186.146.92.1)  43.508 ms  27.110 ms  29.758 ms
 4 172.24.110.66 (172.24.110.66)  12.247 ms  21.933 ms  12.948 ms
 5 200.26.135.241 (200.26.135.241)  16.393 ms
   static-ip-1901577133.cable.net.co (190.157.7.133)  20.765 ms  18.127 ms
 6 10.14.15.6 (10.14.15.6)  60.899 ms  61.810 ms  60.220 ms
 7 ix-0-3-1-0.tcore1.mln-miami.as6453.net (66.110.9.125)  55.140 ms  56.139 ms  73.33
 8 ms
 9 0.xe-7-3-0.br1.mia19.alter.net (204.255.168.9)  67.837 ms  85.055 ms  69.604 ms
10 0.xe-7-1-1.xl4.lax1.alter.net (152.63.113.118)  129.962 ms  130.631 ms  130.619 ms
11 0.xe-10-2-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.185)  131.500 ms
    0.xe-11-1-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.193)  132.104 ms
    0.xe-11-3-0.gw2.lax1.alter.net (152.63.4.201)  133.182 ms
12 internet-gw.customer.alter.net (157.130.230.74)  437.433 ms  483.904 ms *
13 202.97.52.169 (202.97.52.169)  594.081 ms  592.791 ms *
```

## Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4)

IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
202.97.52.169	China	Beijing	Beijing	Chinanet Backbone Network

[Google Map for BEIJING, BEIJING, CHINA \(New window\)](#)

# traceroute www.weibo.com

you get signal

Dedicated E3-1230 - \$139

www.NetDepot.com/SeptemberSpecial

3x3.3 GHz, 8 GB RAM, 1 TB HD. Get Yours Today. August Special!



## Visual Trace Route Tool

approximate geophysical trace



### trace information

Proxy trace to  
weibo.com

25 hops / 36.1 seconds

- 1. Unknown
- 2. 190.85.254.226
- 3. Unknown
- 4. 63.245.43.58
- 5. columbus-networks.com
- 6. telia.net
- 7. telia.net
- 8. telia.net
- 9. telia.net
- 10. telia.net
- 11. 198.199.99.242
- 12. 192.241.192.253
- 13. nlayer.net
- 14. nlayer.net
- 15. nlayer.net
- 16. nlayer.net
- 17. 218.30.54.101
- 18. 202.97.51.9
- 19. 202.97.52.185
- 20. 202.97.58.93
- 21. 202.97.53.81
- 22. 180.149.128.10
- 23. 180.149.128.66
- 24. 180.149.129.10
- 25. 180.149.134.17

~16,468 miles traveled

[Redraw Trace](#)

### trace the path to a network

Remote Address

Use Current IP

#### Host Trace

yougetsignal.com → Remote Address

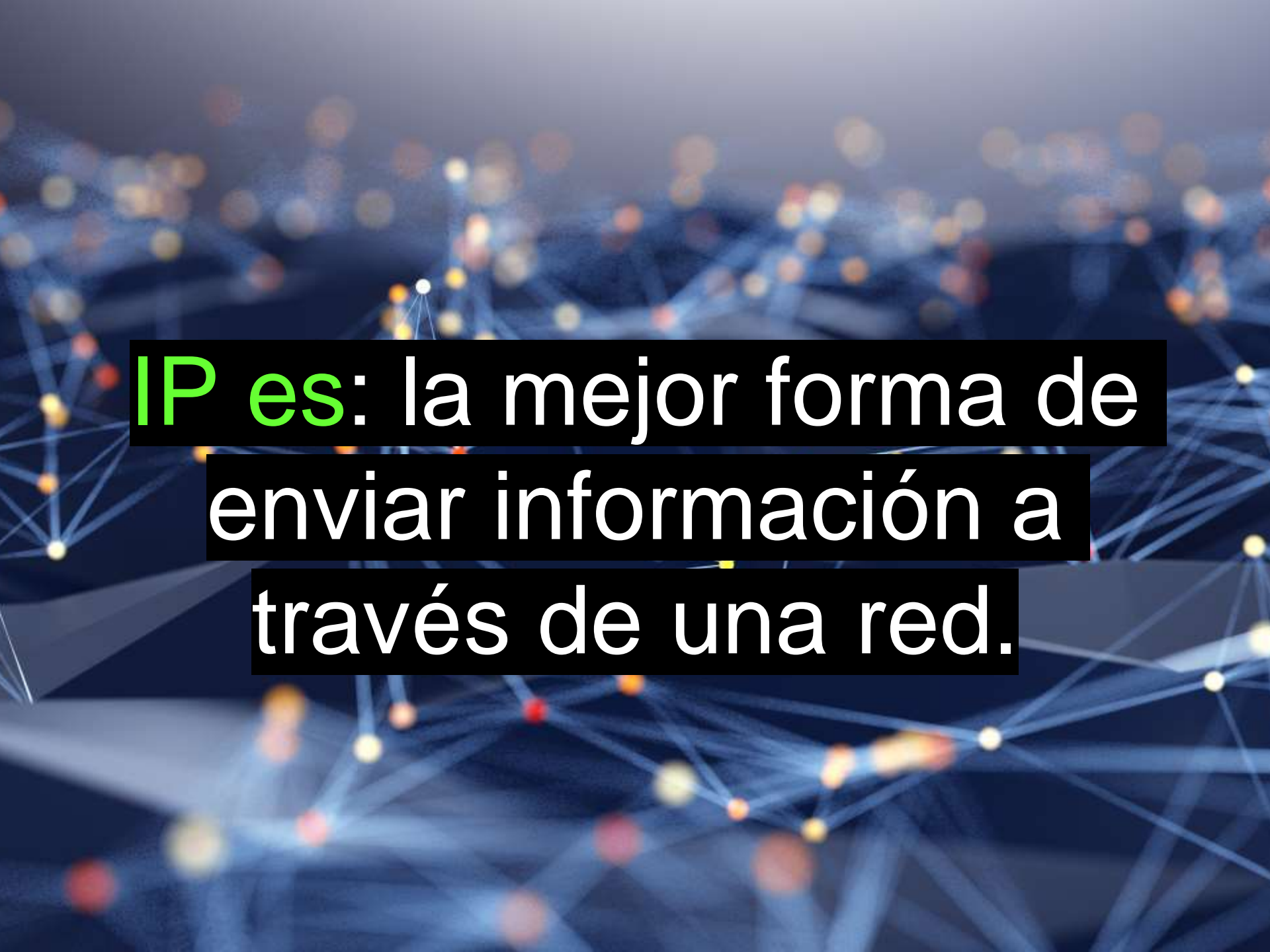
#### Proxy Trace

Your Computer → yougetsignal.com → Remote Address

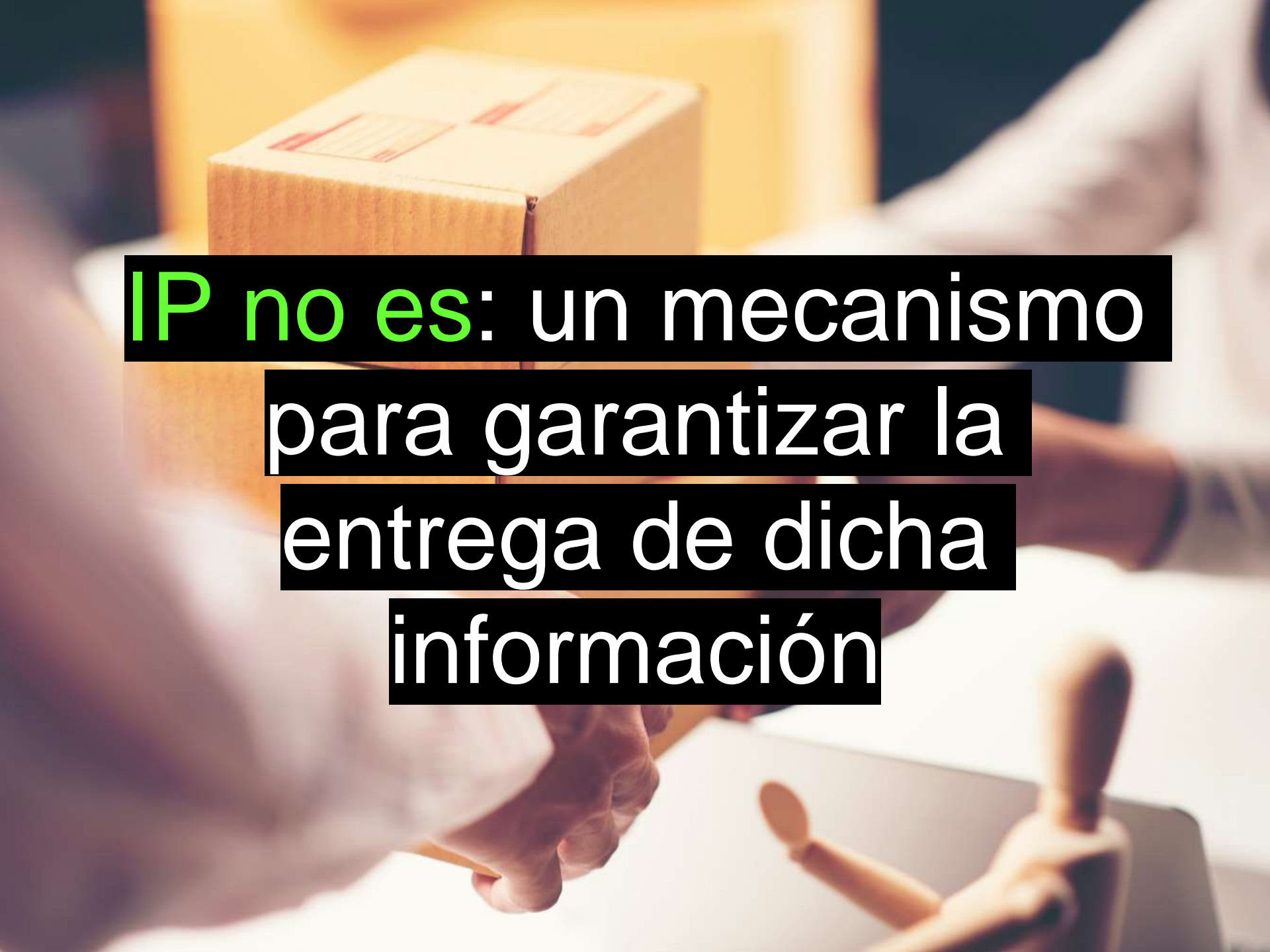


*Lo perfecto es enemigo de lo  
bueno.*


*Voltaire*



**IP es:** la mejor forma de enviar información a través de una red.

A person wearing a white uniform is shown from the chest down, handling a cardboard box. The background is blurred, suggesting an indoor setting like a warehouse or office. The text is overlaid on the image in a black, semi-transparent box.

**IP no es:** un mecanismo  
para garantizar la  
entrega de dicha  
información



**¿Cómo hacer las direcciones IP entendibles para los humanos?**



# DNS

Domain Name System

D  
omain

N  
Name  
DMS  
(Domain Name System)

S  
System



# DNS

## (Domain Name System)

Traduce las direcciones IP en direcciones URL (Uniform Resource Locator)



# DNS (Domain Name System)

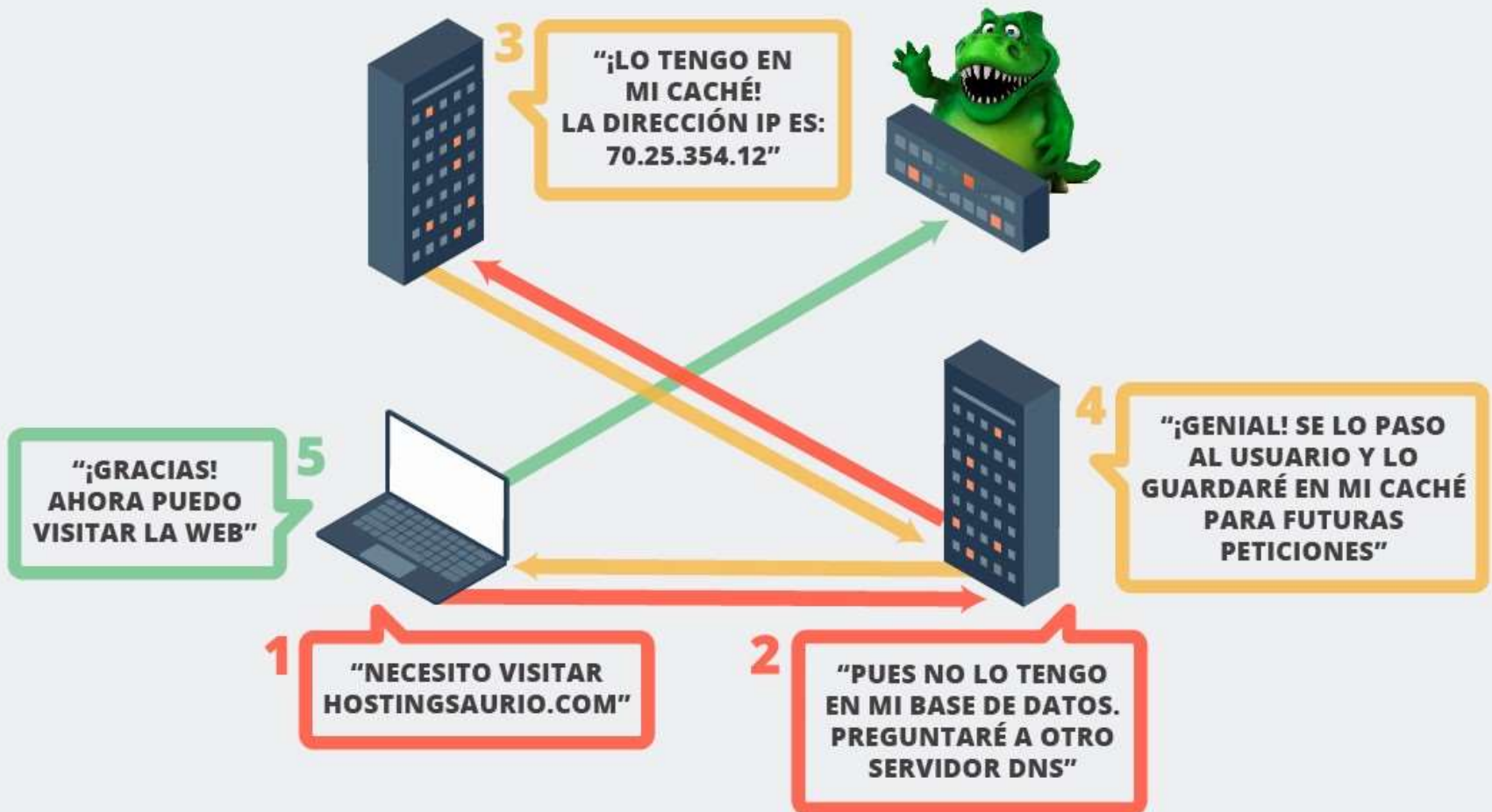
(74.125.229.209)

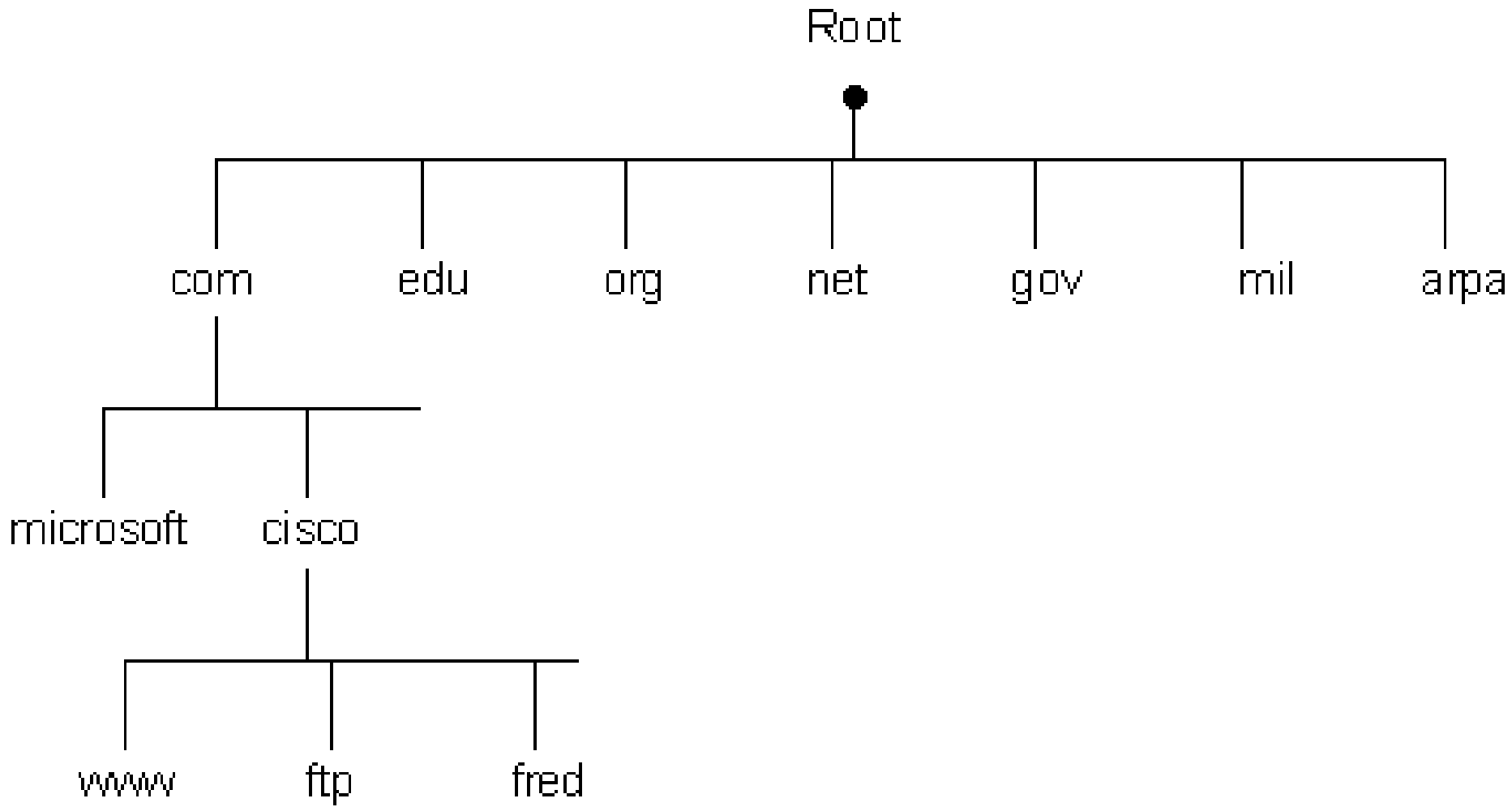


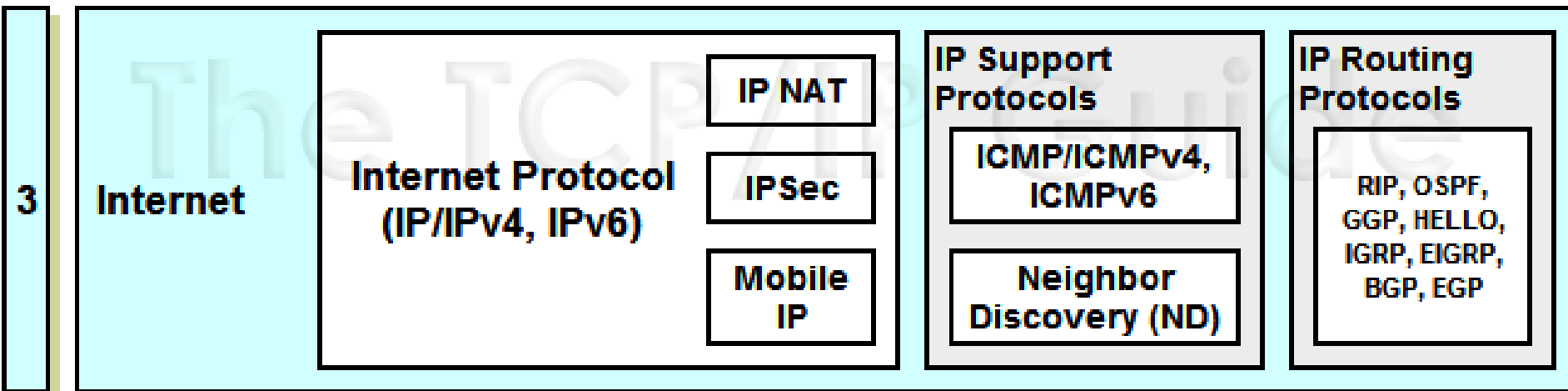
www.google.com



# LOS SERVIDORES DNS







# IP (Pila de Protocolos)



TIC

Equipos de red

Internet Móvil

P2P y descargas

Tecnología de Redes

Más »

NO TE PIERDAS » [Fibra Óptica](#) [Tarifas](#) [P2P](#) [ADSL a fondo](#) [Descargas](#)

# En 2017 habrá 19.900 millones de dispositivos conectados a Internet

31 de mayo de 2013 | 14:46 CET



**Joshelu**

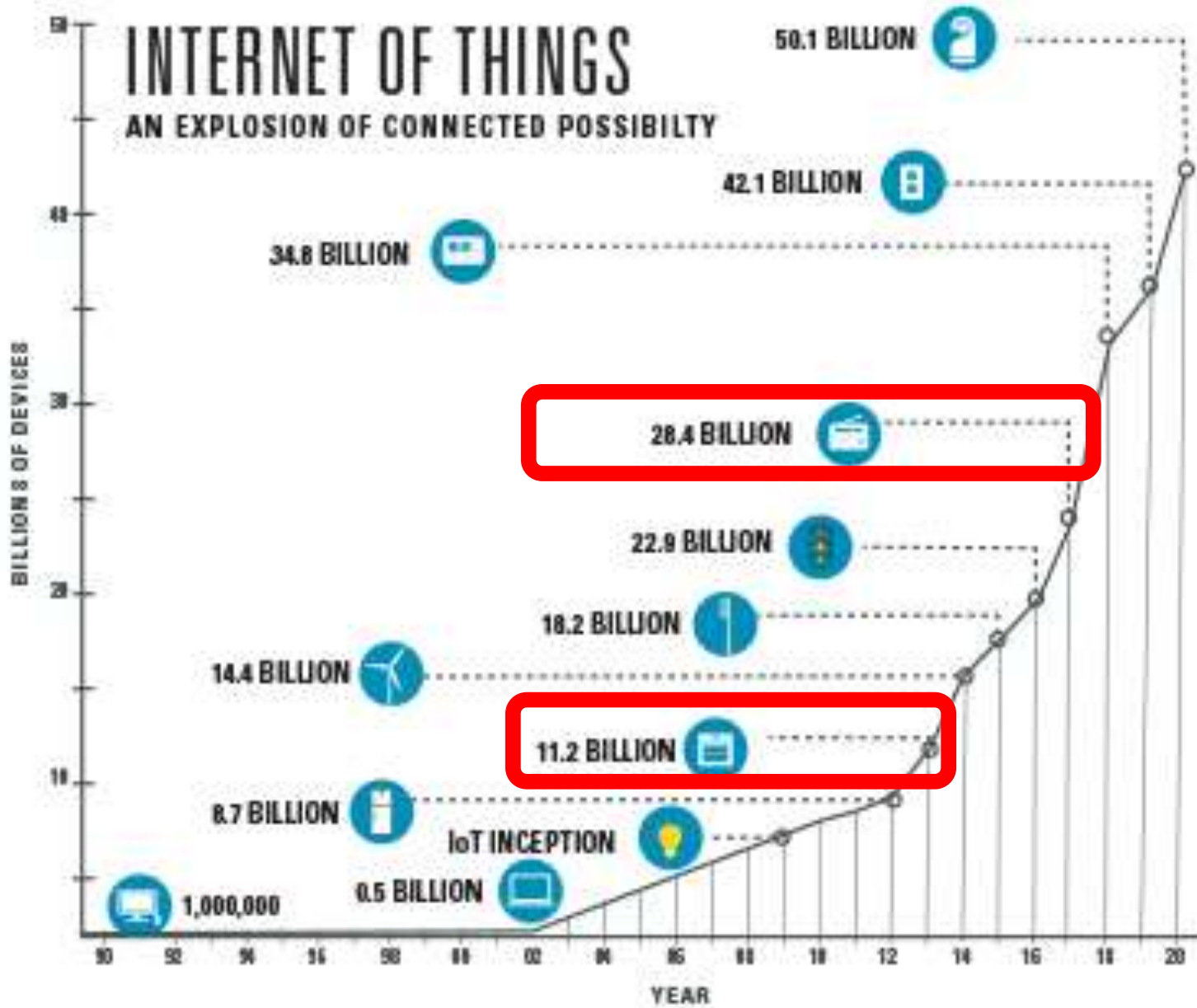
Google+

@joseluisalcoba

Editor en Xataka On

# INTERNET OF THINGS

AN EXPLOSION OF CONNECTED POSSIBILITY

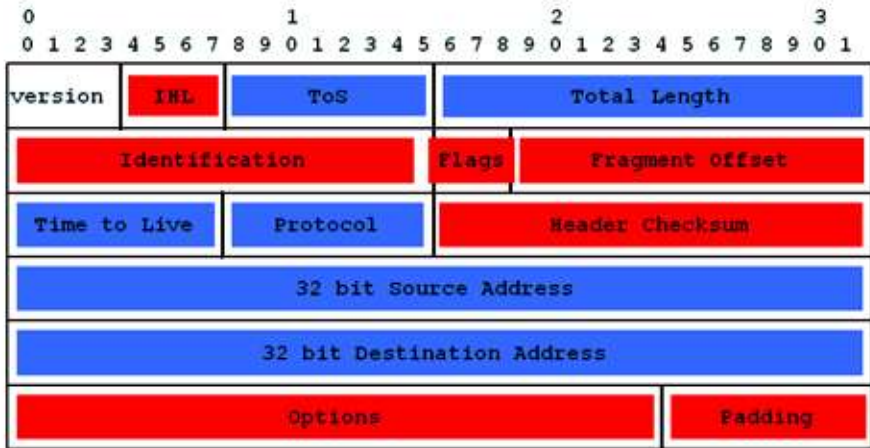


**IPv6**

**ACT NOW**



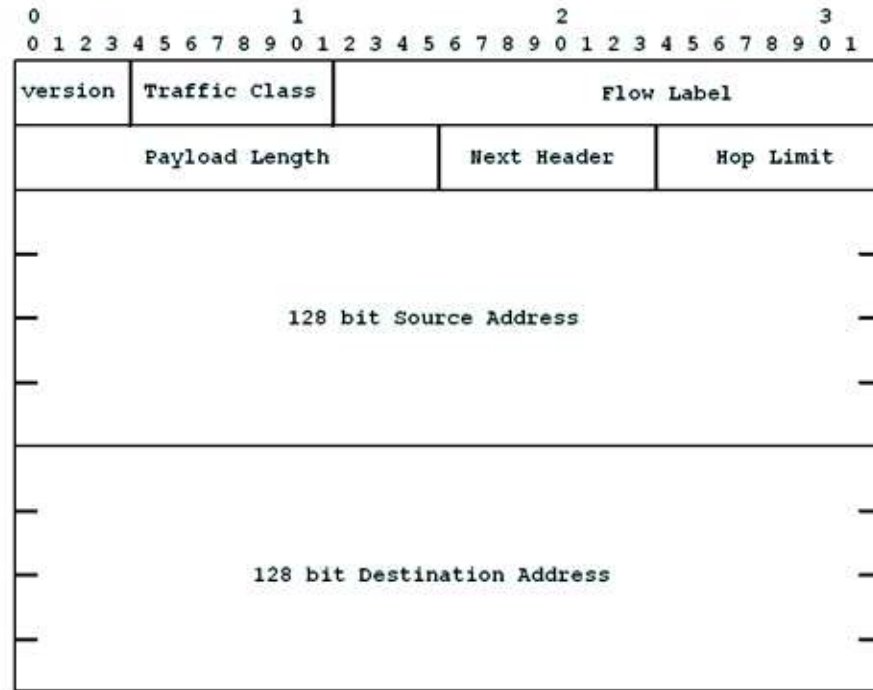
## IPv4



modified

removed

## IPv6



**IPv4 Address - 32 bits**

208.93.105.218

**IPv6 Address - 128 bits**

2610:18:cc0:8:0000:0000:1:8010

\* Address example



# IPv4 vs IPv6

Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp...

Capa de transporte  
(TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

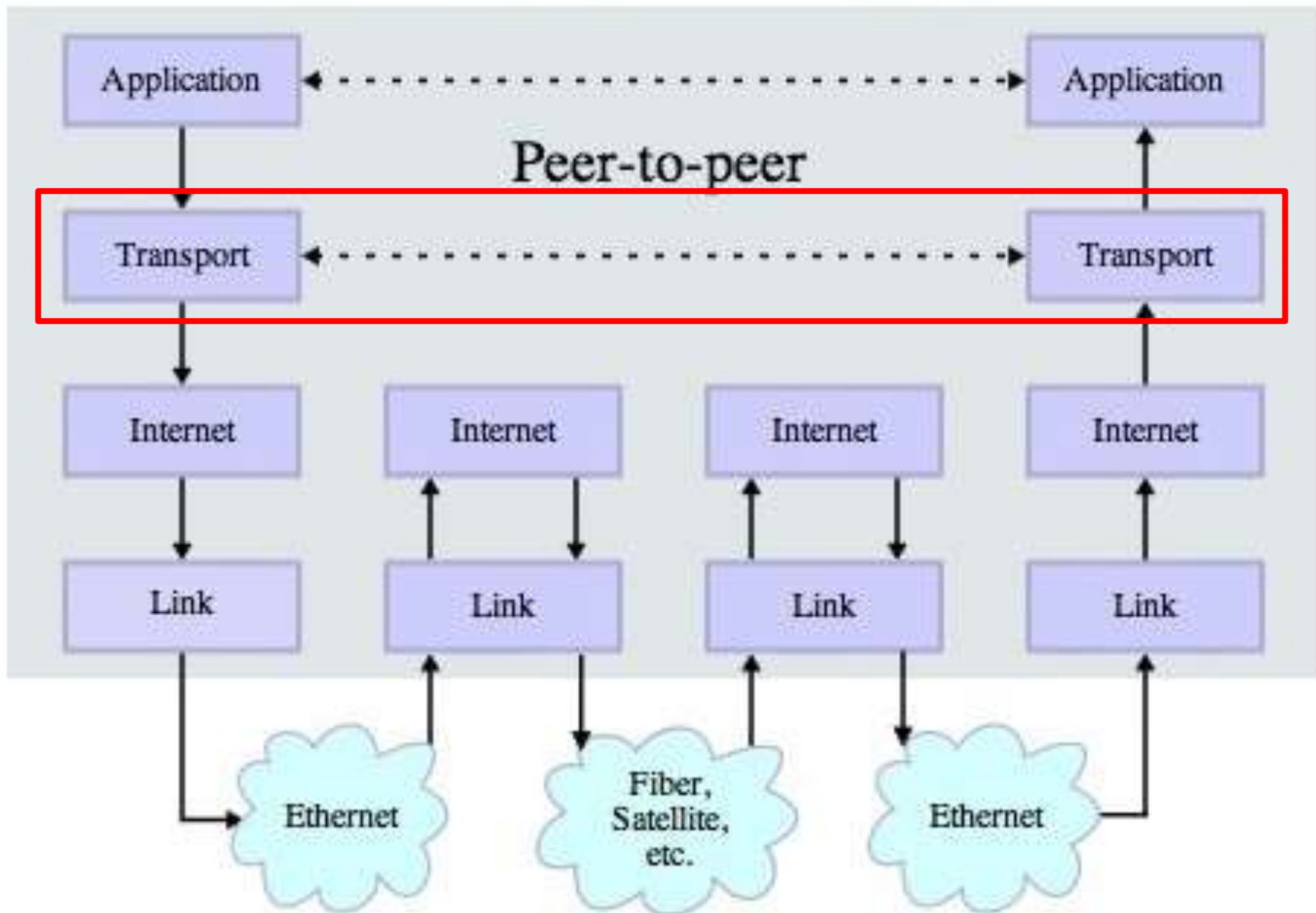
Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas

Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp

Capa de transporte (TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas



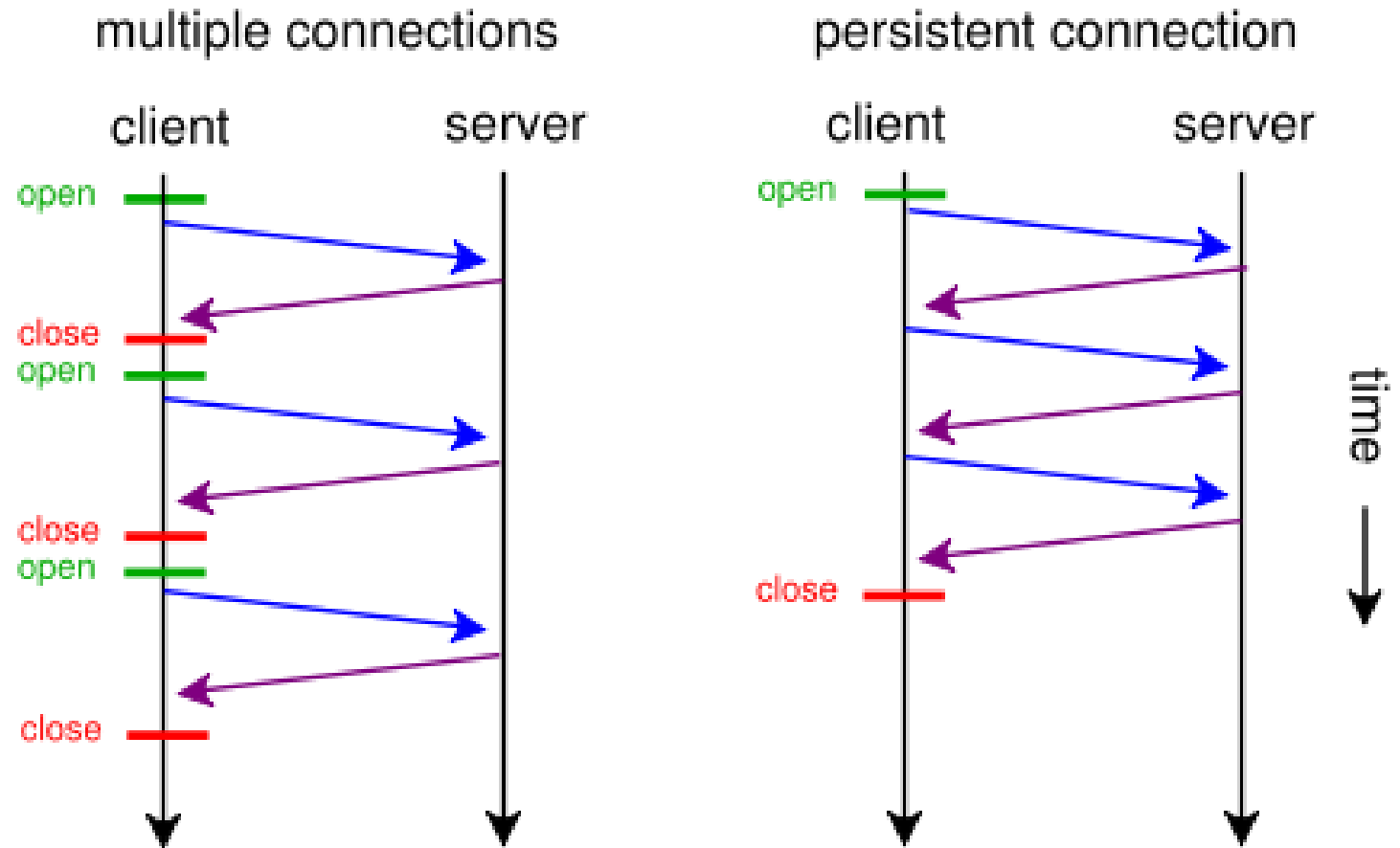


Dividir y luego ensamblar



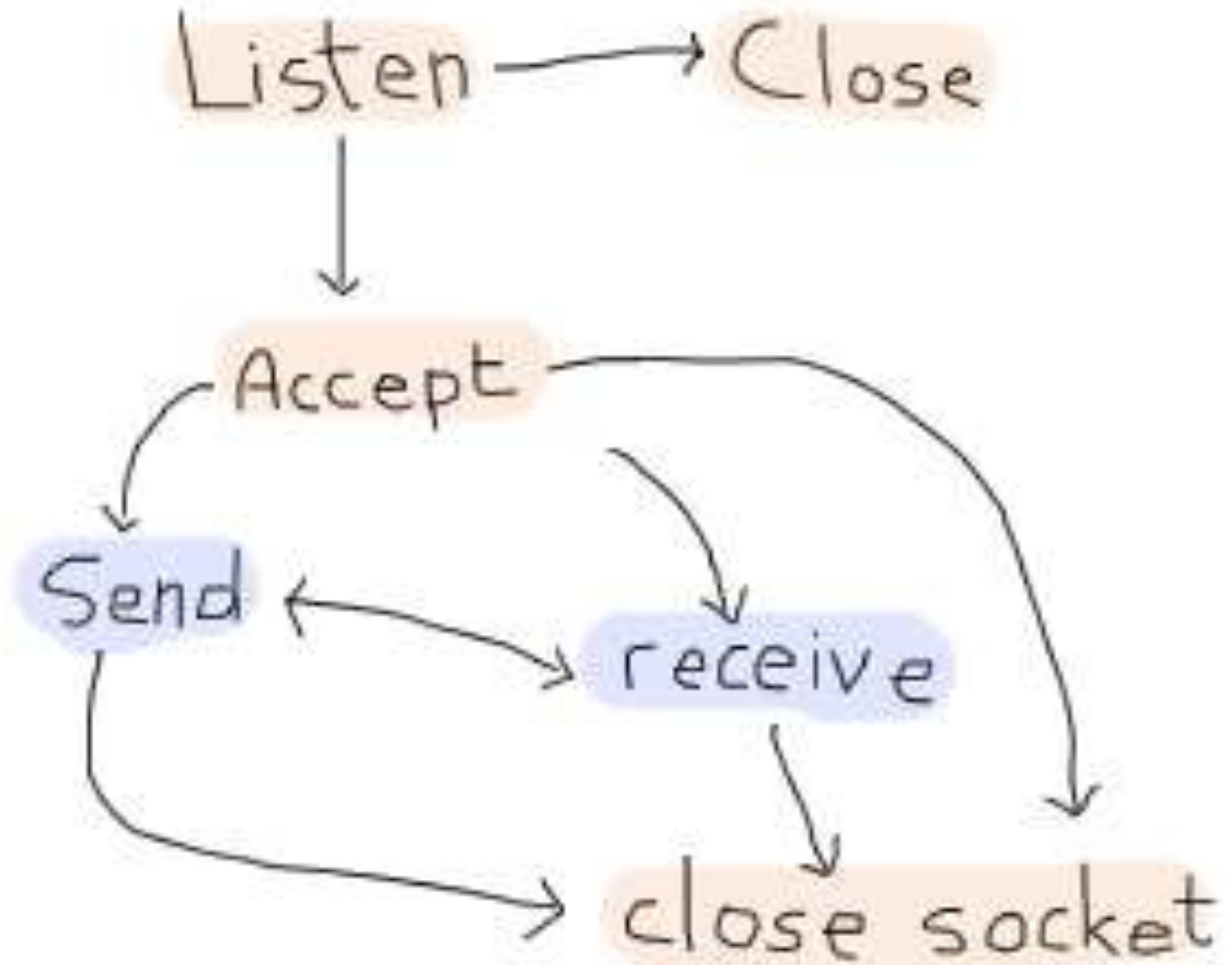
Aume que IP no es confiable



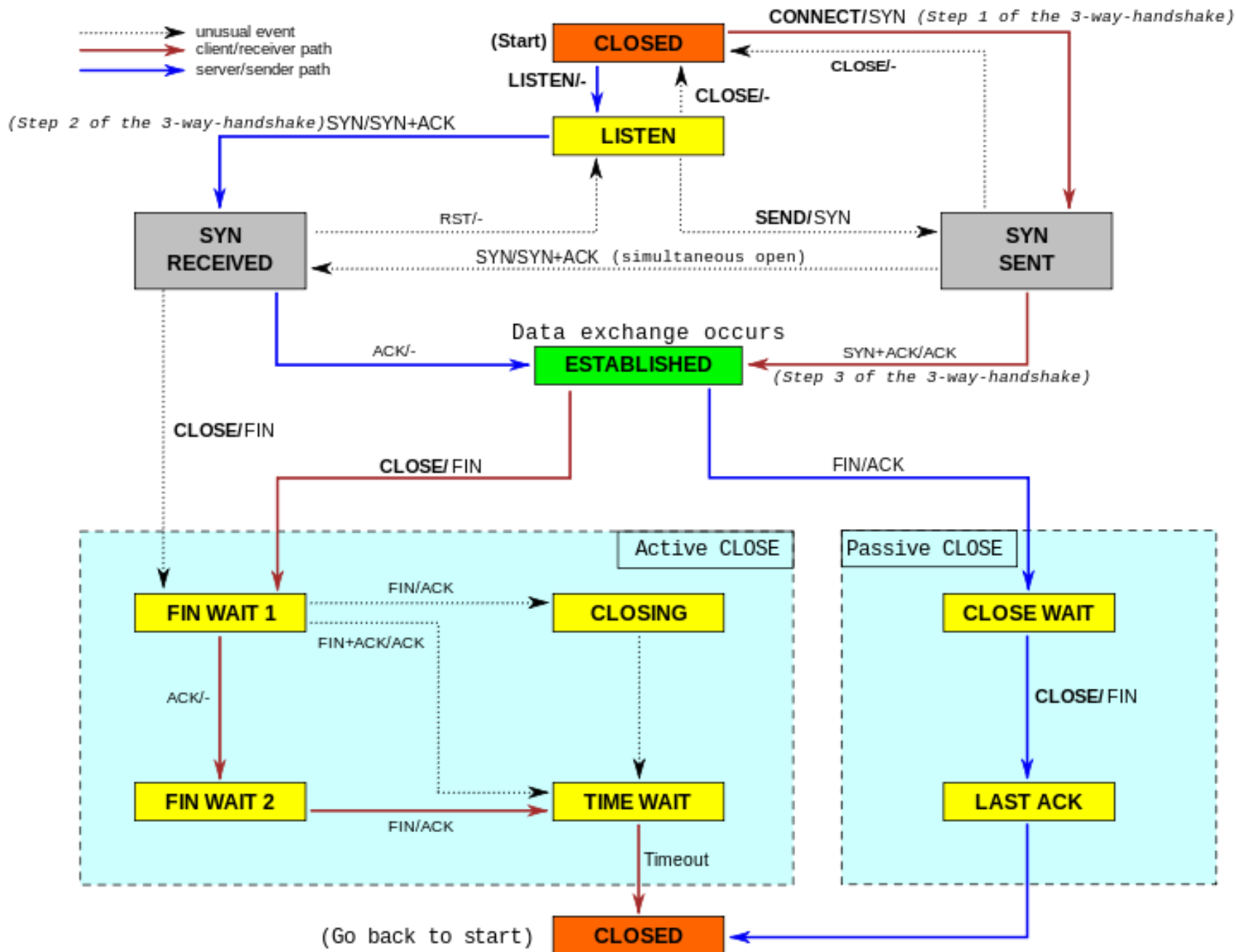


Persistencia – Almacenamiento (hasta la confirmación de llegada)

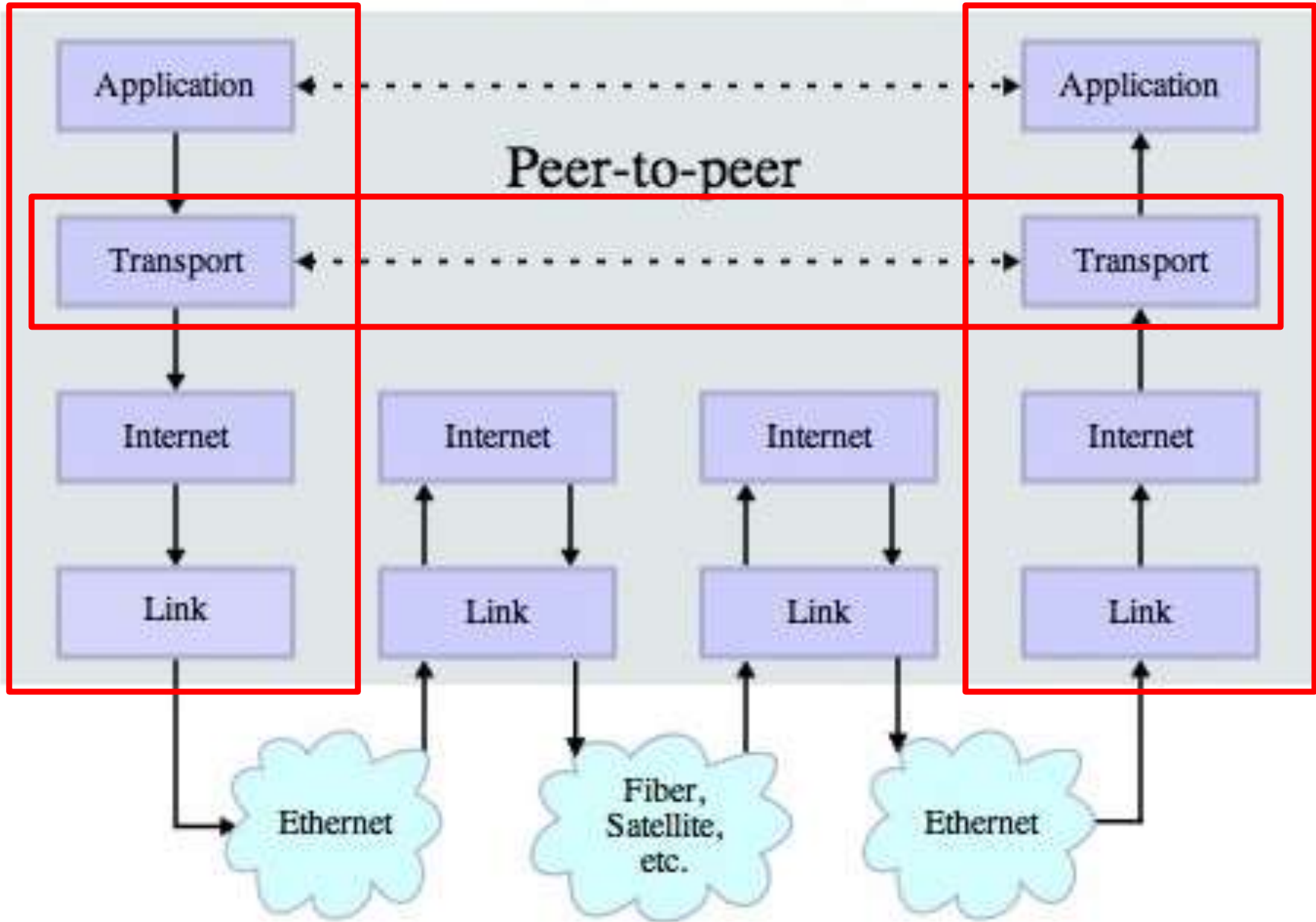




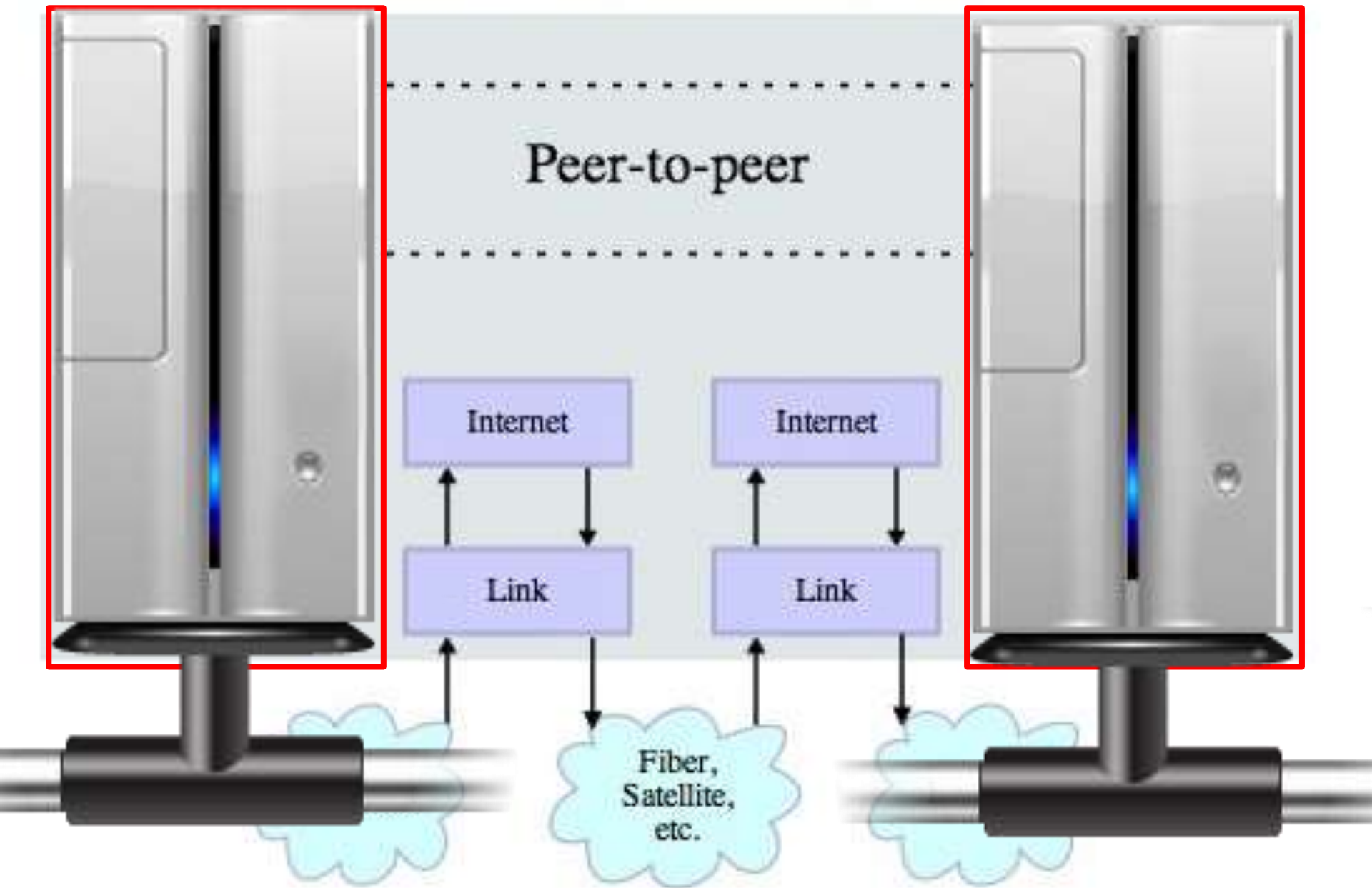
Si se tarda mucho: volver a enviar



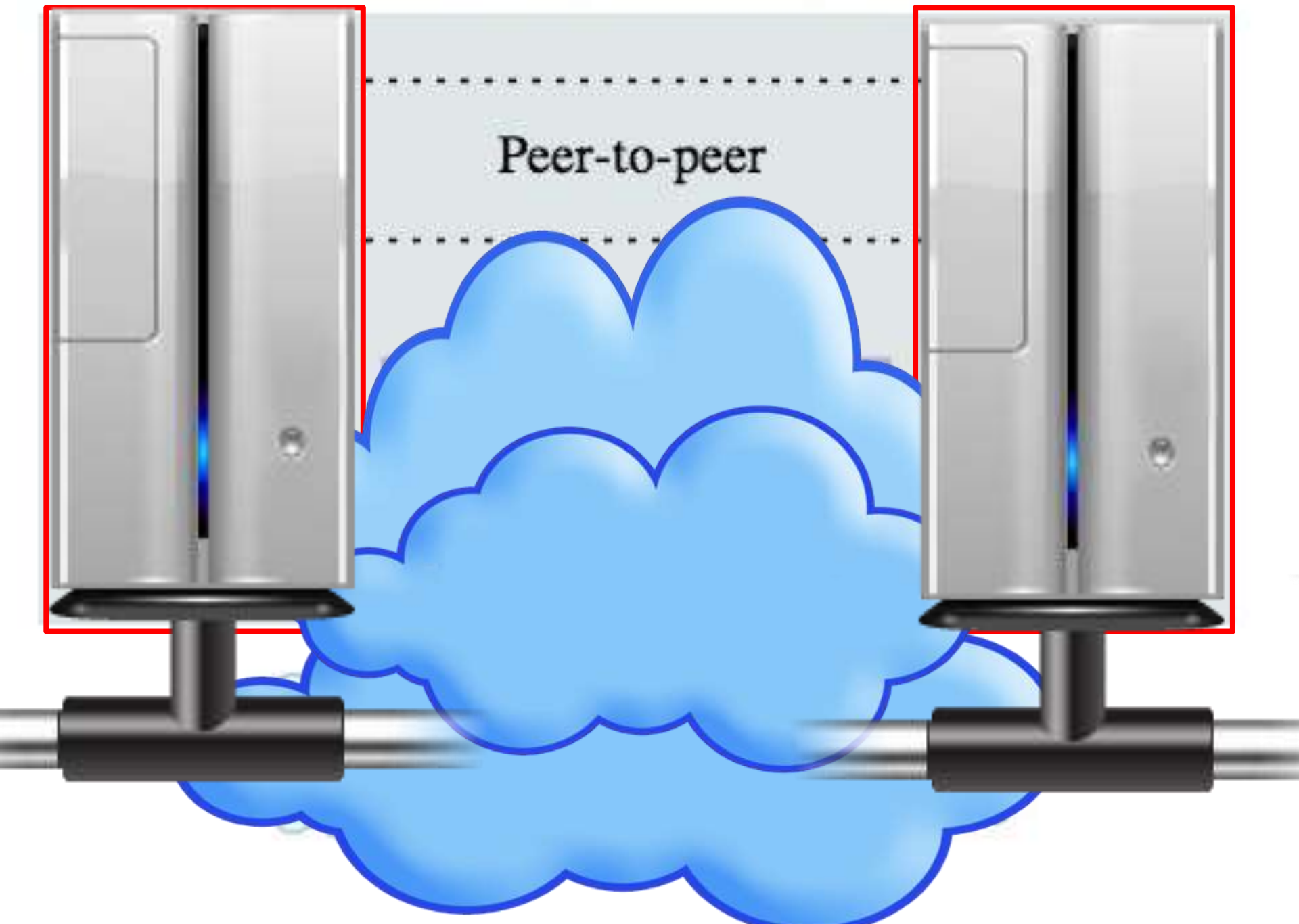
# Peer-to-peer

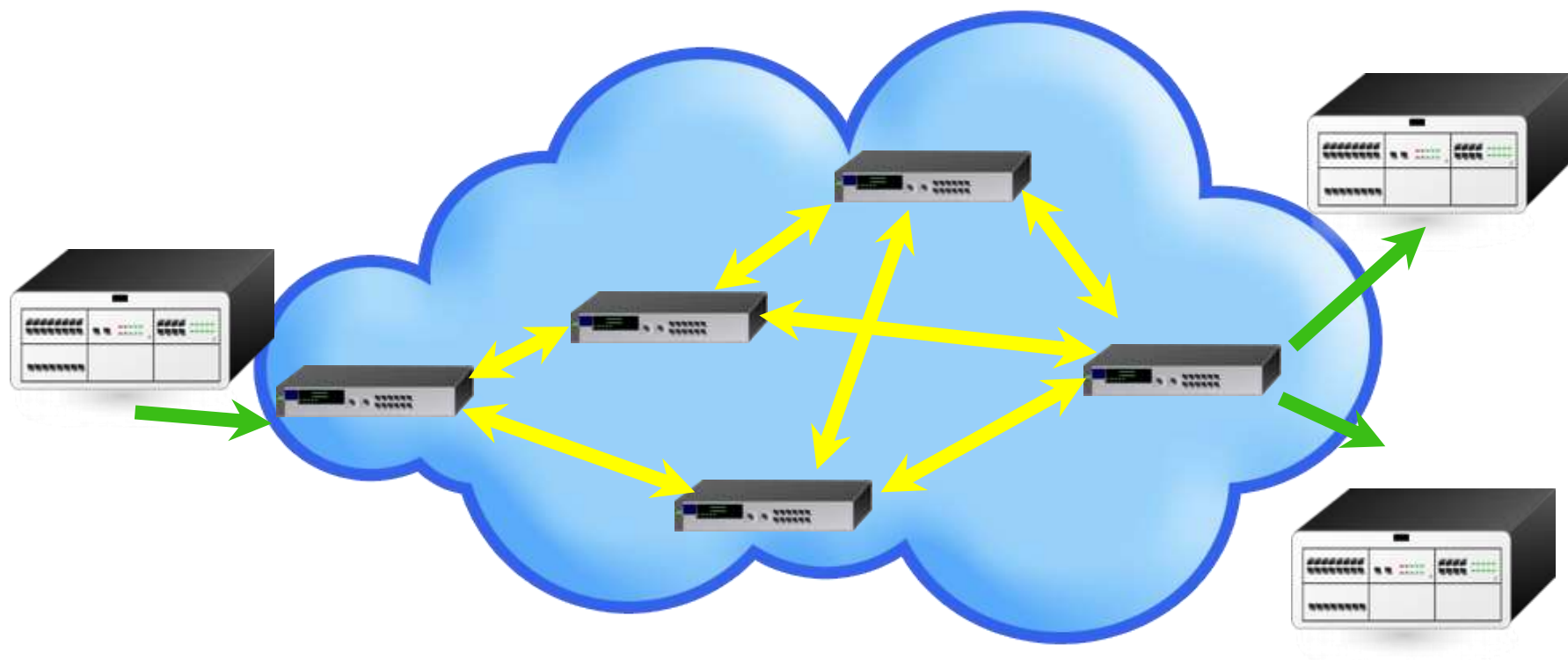


# Peer-to-peer

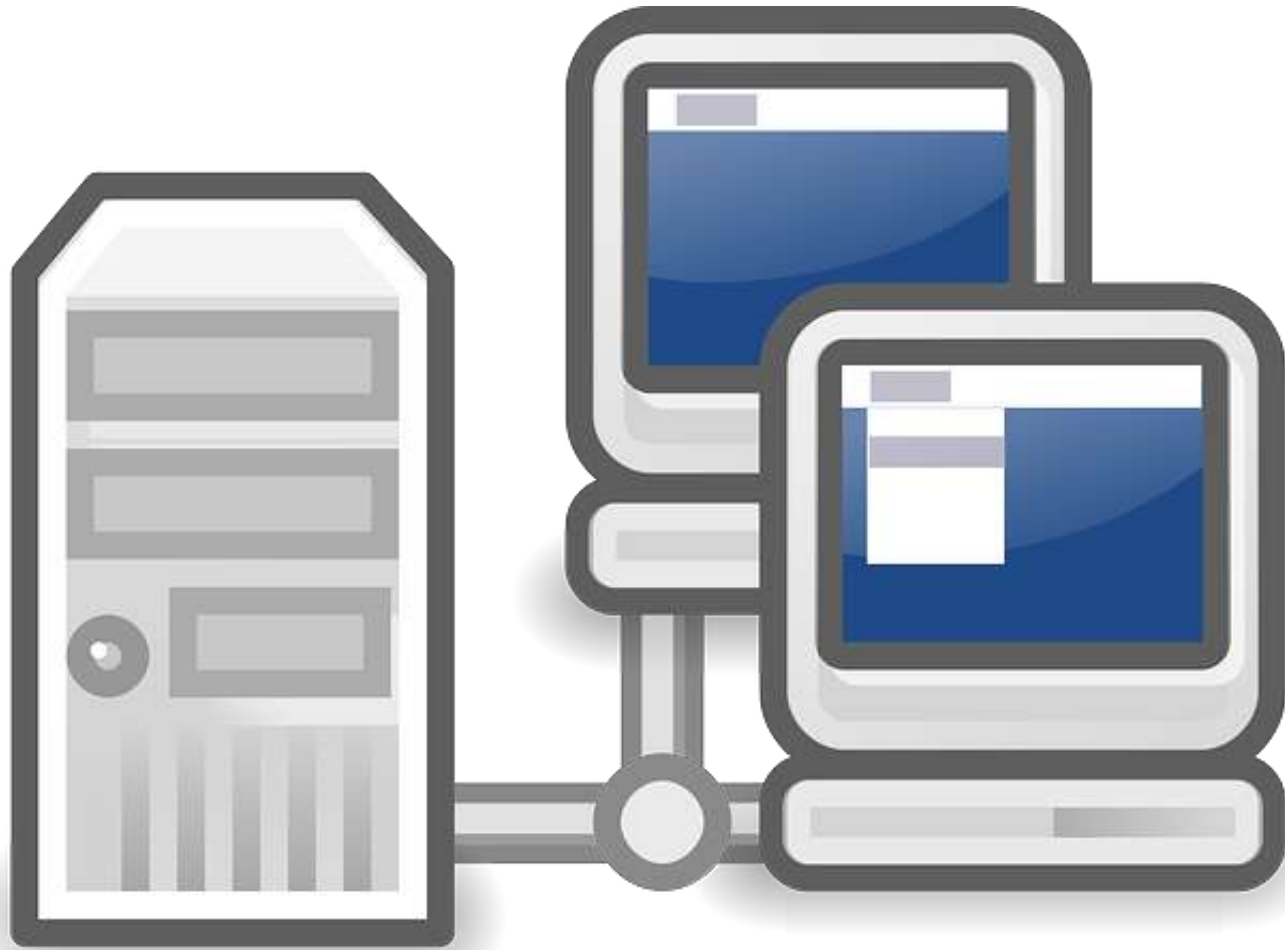


Peer-to-peer

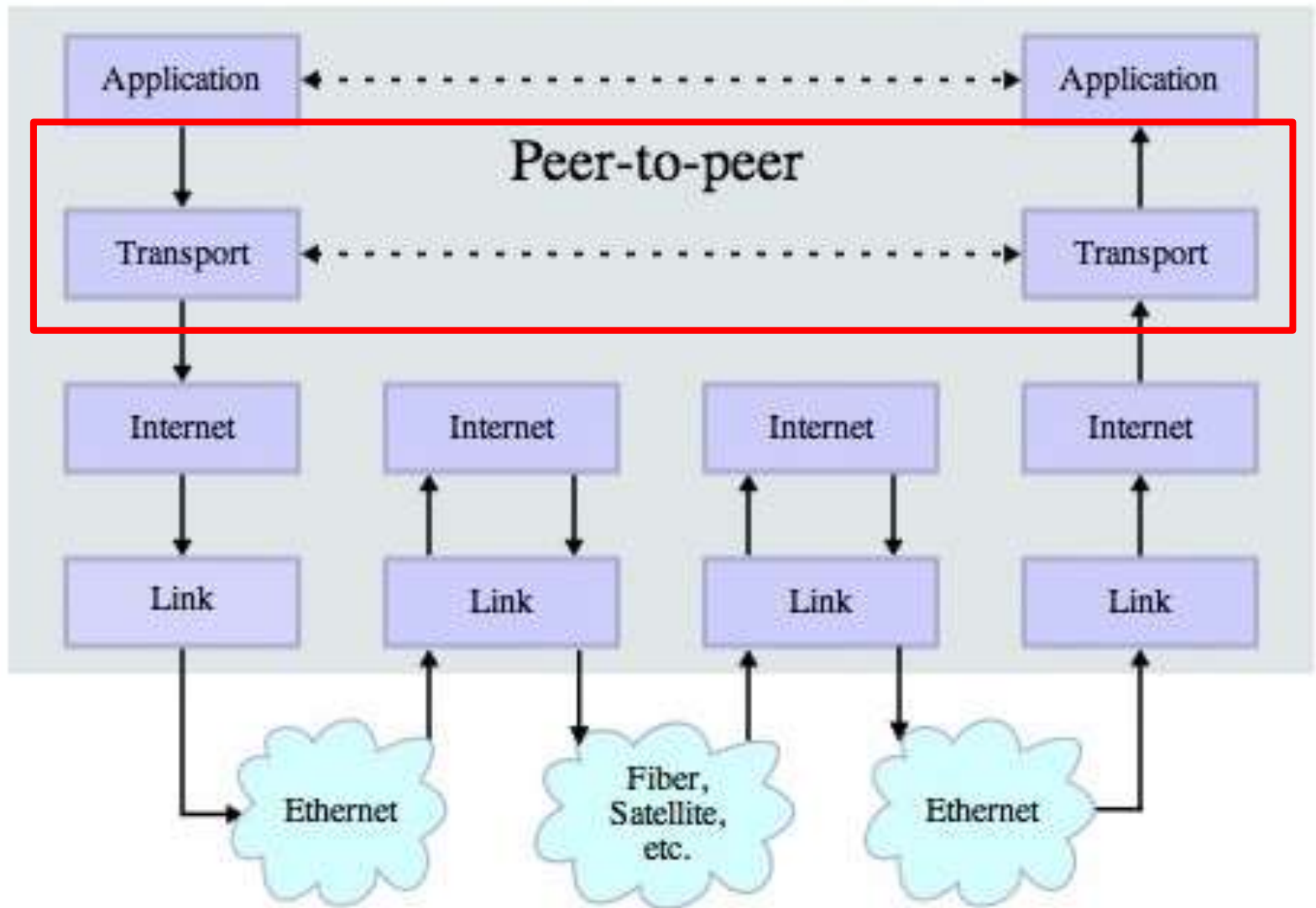




La responsabilidad de almacenamiento y enrutamiento se encuentra en los límites de la nube

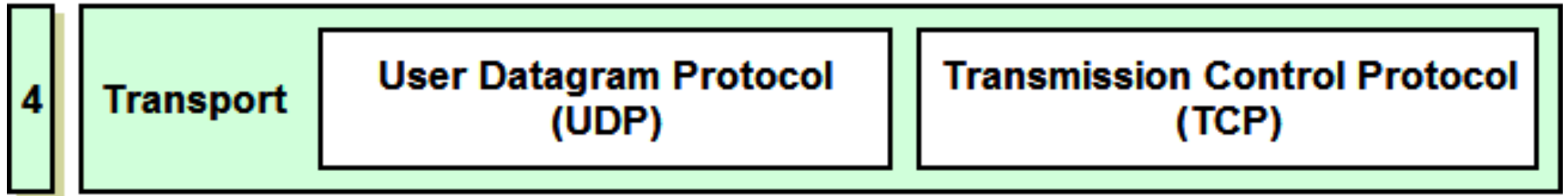


TCP pasa en los computadores



Simplificación: velocidad, escalabilidad





# TCP Protocols

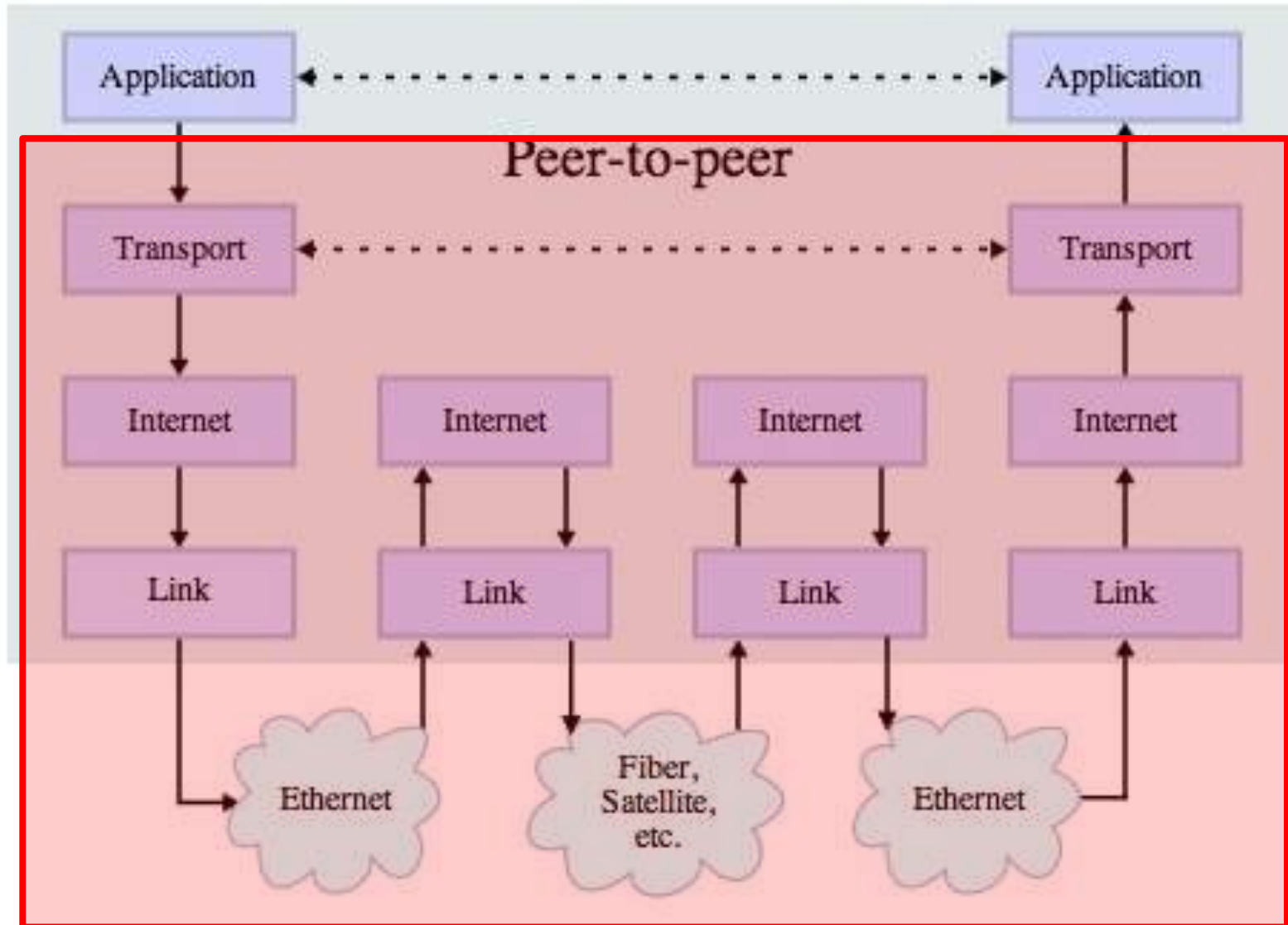
Capa de aplicaciones  
Web, e-mail, ftp...

Capa de transporte  
(TCP)  
Conexiones confiables

Capa de Internet (IP)  
Simple, poco confiable

Capa de enlace  
Conexiones físicas

# Qué hacer con esta magia



The background features a close-up, slightly blurred view of a computer keyboard. The keys are dark, and the overall color palette transitions from a deep blue on the left to a bright orange and yellow on the right. Several keys have white arrows pointing to the right, and some keys are highlighted with a glowing white outline. The text is centered in a black box with white lettering.

¿Cómo hacer llegar los datos a una aplicación determinada?

# Puertos



# Símil





1 (888) 888-8888

¿Cómo hacer que me comuniquen con una persona en particular en un teléfono de una compañía?

1 (888) 888-8888|

EXTENSIÓN: #



1 (888) 888-8888|

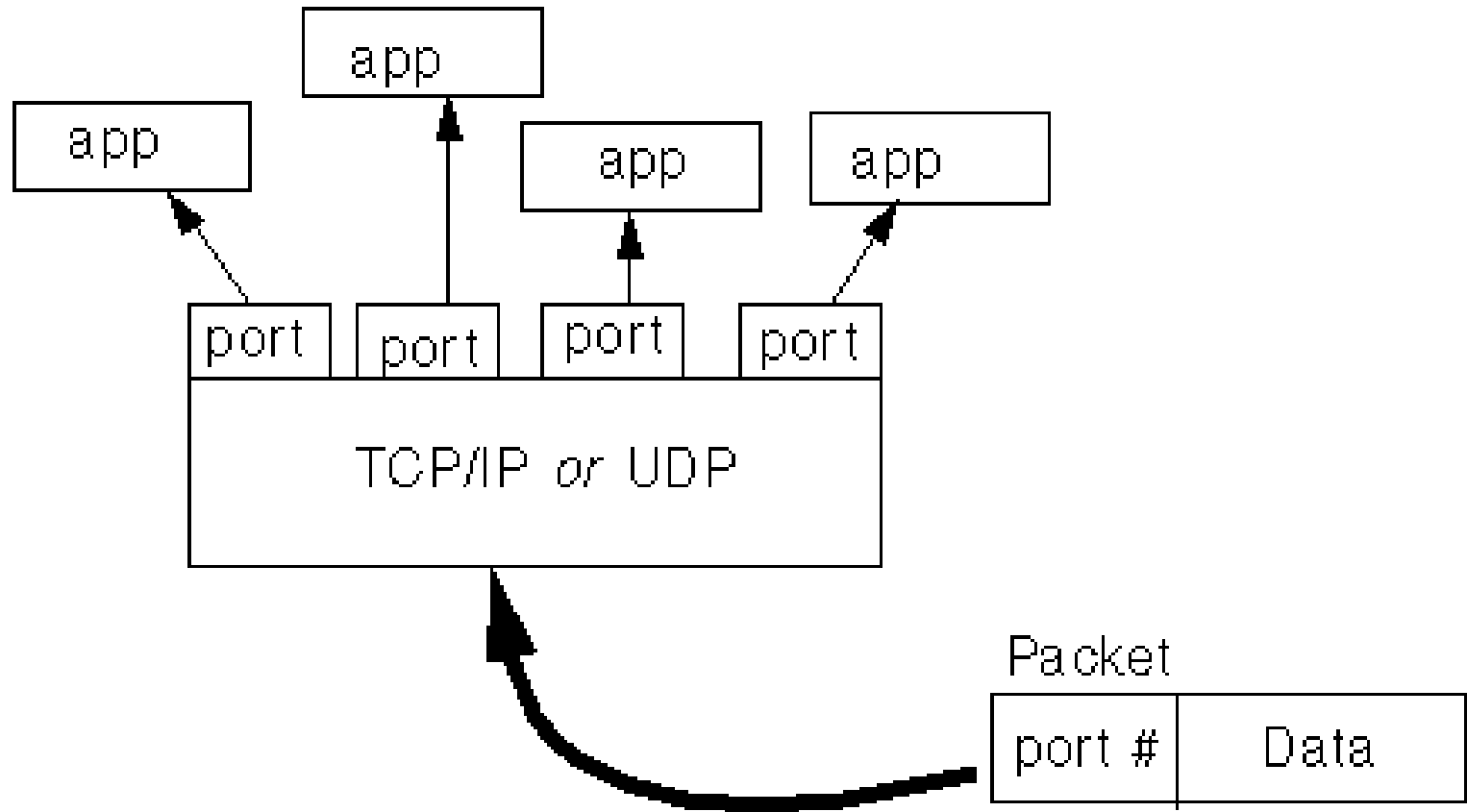
186.146.94.184

Extensión: #

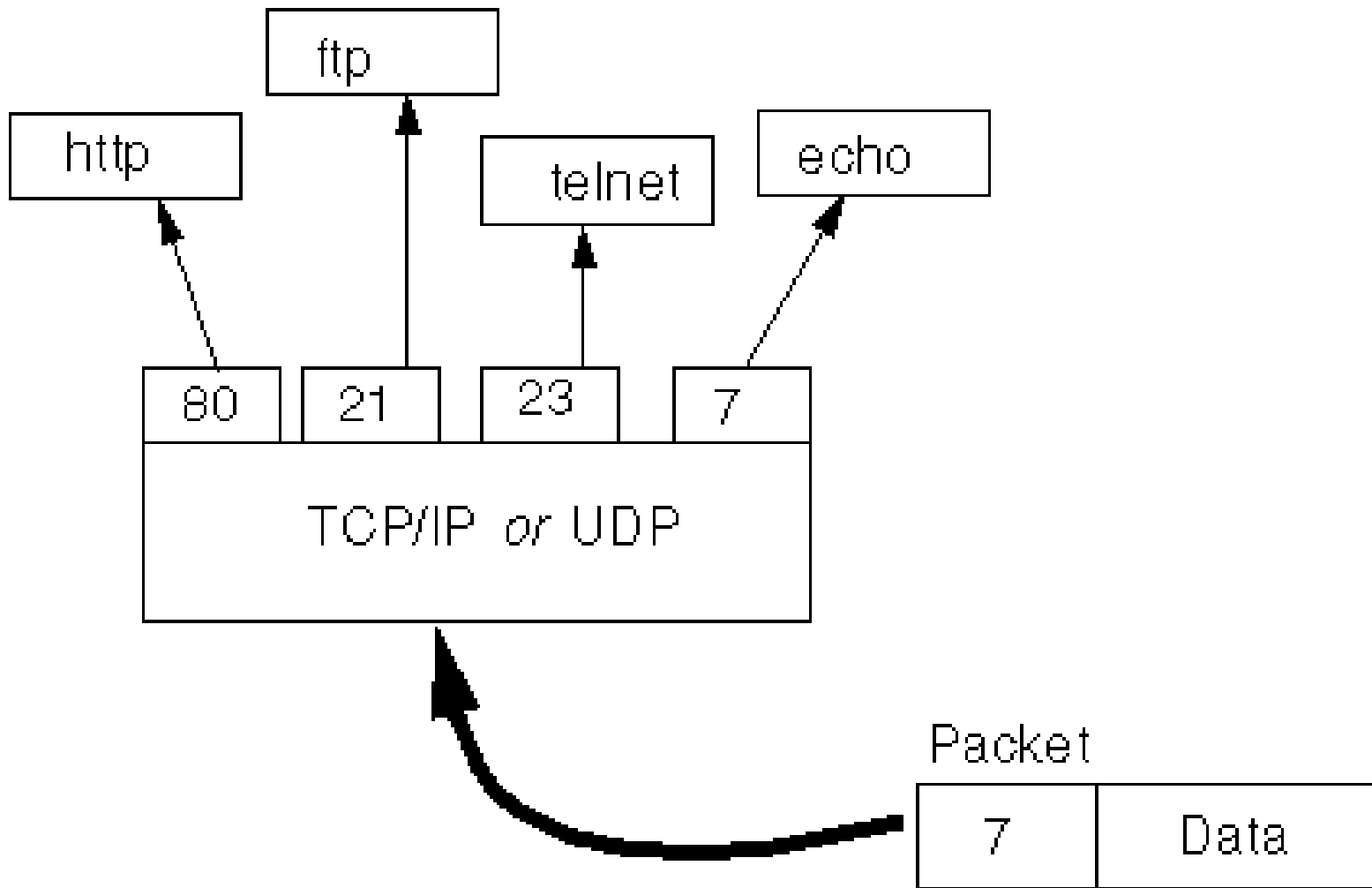
Puerto: #

Los puertos son como “extensiones”

186.146.94.184:80



**Puertos: son como extensiones**



# Puertos según Apps

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TCP\\_and\\_UDP\\_port\\_numbers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TCP_and_UDP_port_numbers)

Port number	Process name	Protocol used	Description
20	FTP-DATA	TCP	File transfer—data
21	FTP	TCP	File transfer—control
22	SSH	TCP	Secure Shell
23	TELNET	TCP	Telnet
25	SMTP	TCP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
53	DNS	TCP and UDP	Domain Name System
69	TFTP	UDP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
80	HTTP	TCP and UDP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
110	POP3	TCP	Post Office Protocol 3
123	NTP	TCP	Network Time Protocol
143	IMAP	TCP	Internet Message Access Protocol
443	HTTPS	TCP	Secure implementation of HTTP

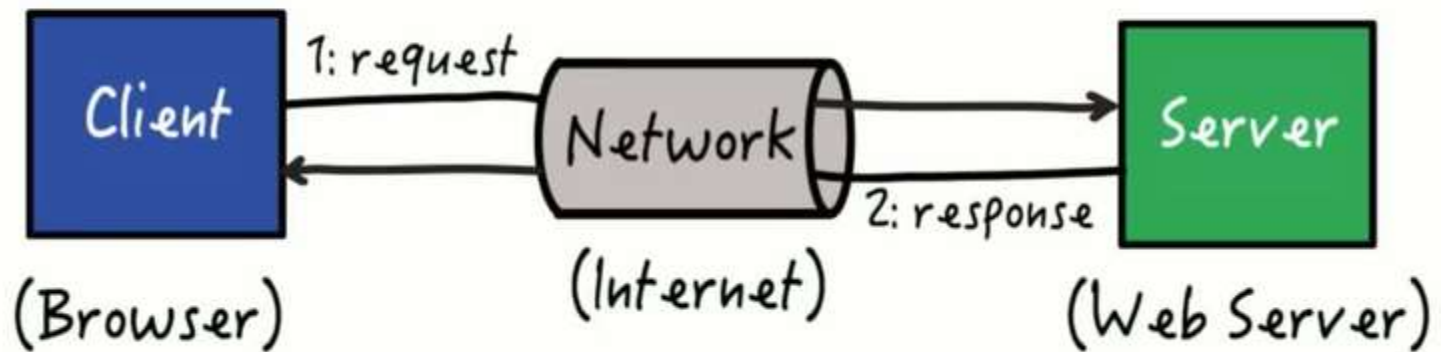
# Puertos según Apps

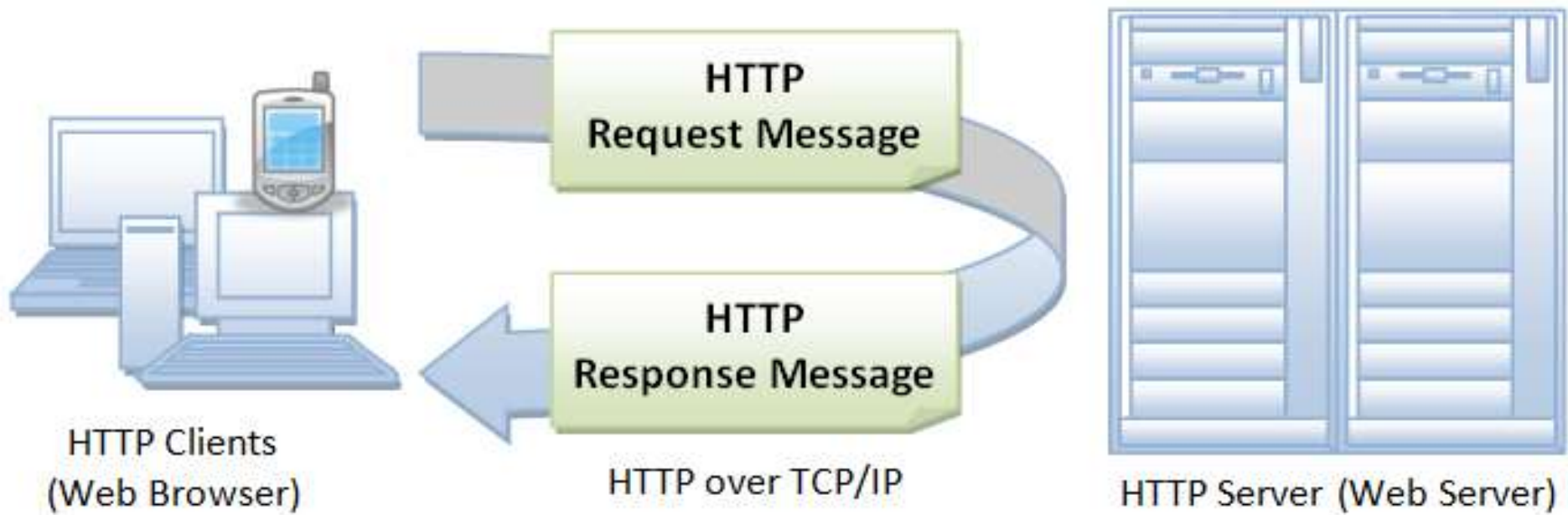
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TCP\\_and\\_UDP\\_port\\_numbers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TCP_and_UDP_port_numbers)



https://

## Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)





# Request / response cycle



```
GET /doc/test.html HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: www.test101.com
```

```
Accept: image/gif, image/jpeg, */*
```

```
Accept-Language: en-us
```

```
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0
```

```
Content-Length: 35
```

```
bookId=12345&author=Tan+Ah+Teck
```

Request Line

Request Headers

Request  
Message  
Header

A blank line separates header & body

Request Message Body

# Request

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Date: Sun, 08 Feb xxxx 01:11:12 GMT
```

```
Server: Apache/1.3.29 (Win32)
```

```
Last-Modified: Sat, 07 Feb xxxx
```

```
ETag: "0-23-4024c3a5"
```

```
Accept-Ranges: bytes
```

```
Content-Length: 35
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
<h1>My Home page</h1>
```

Status Line

Response Headers

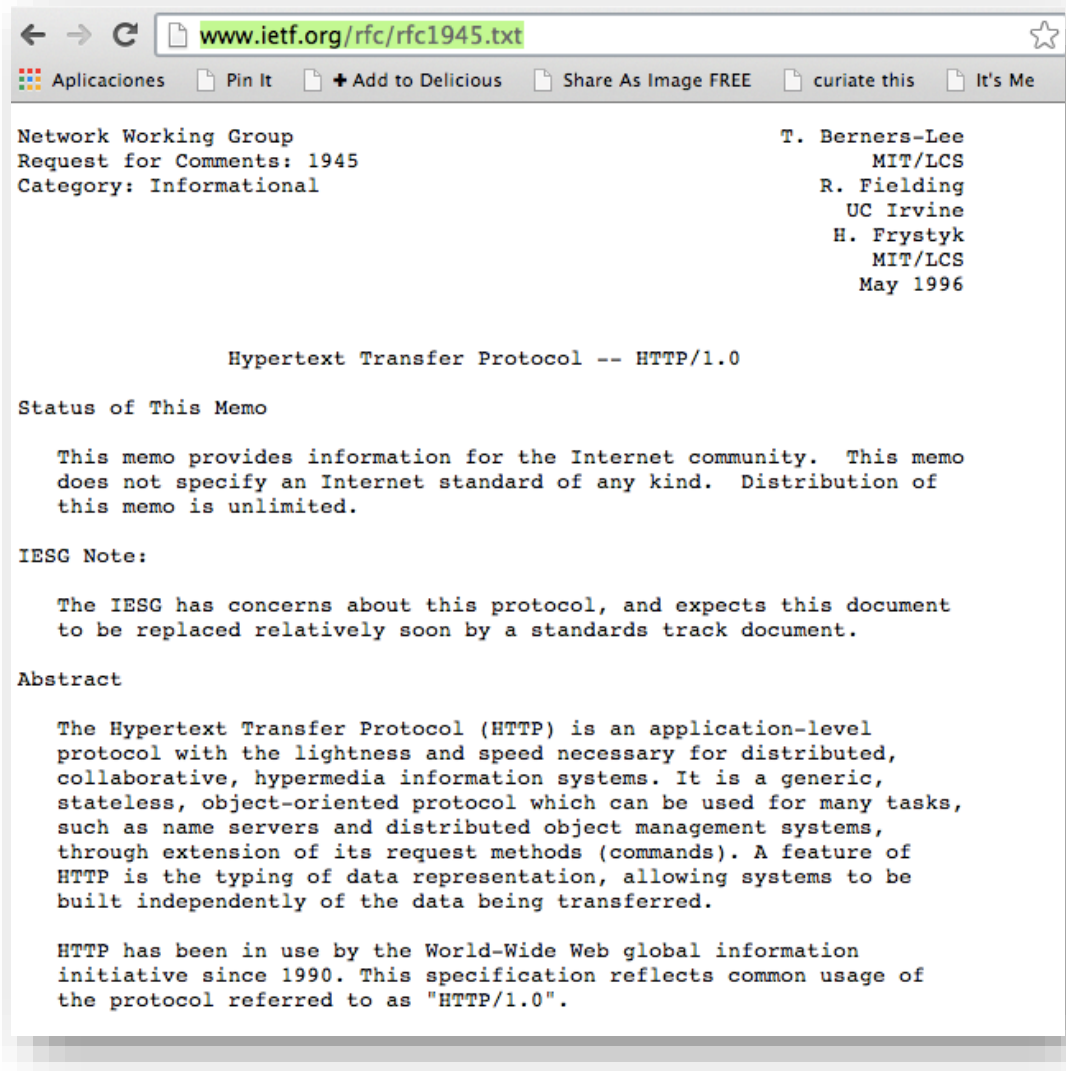
Response  
Message  
Header

A blank line separates header & body

Response Message Body

# Response

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1945.txt>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing [www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1945.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1945.txt). The browser interface includes navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh) and a search icon. Below the address bar, there are several utility buttons: "Aplicaciones", "Pin It", "+ Add to Delicious", "Share As Image FREE", "curiate this", and "It's Me".

The main content of the page is as follows:

Network Working Group  
Request for Comments: 1945  
Category: Informational

T. Berners-Lee  
MIT/LCS  
R. Fielding  
UC Irvine  
H. Frystyk  
MIT/LCS  
May 1996

Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.0

Status of This Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

IESG Note:

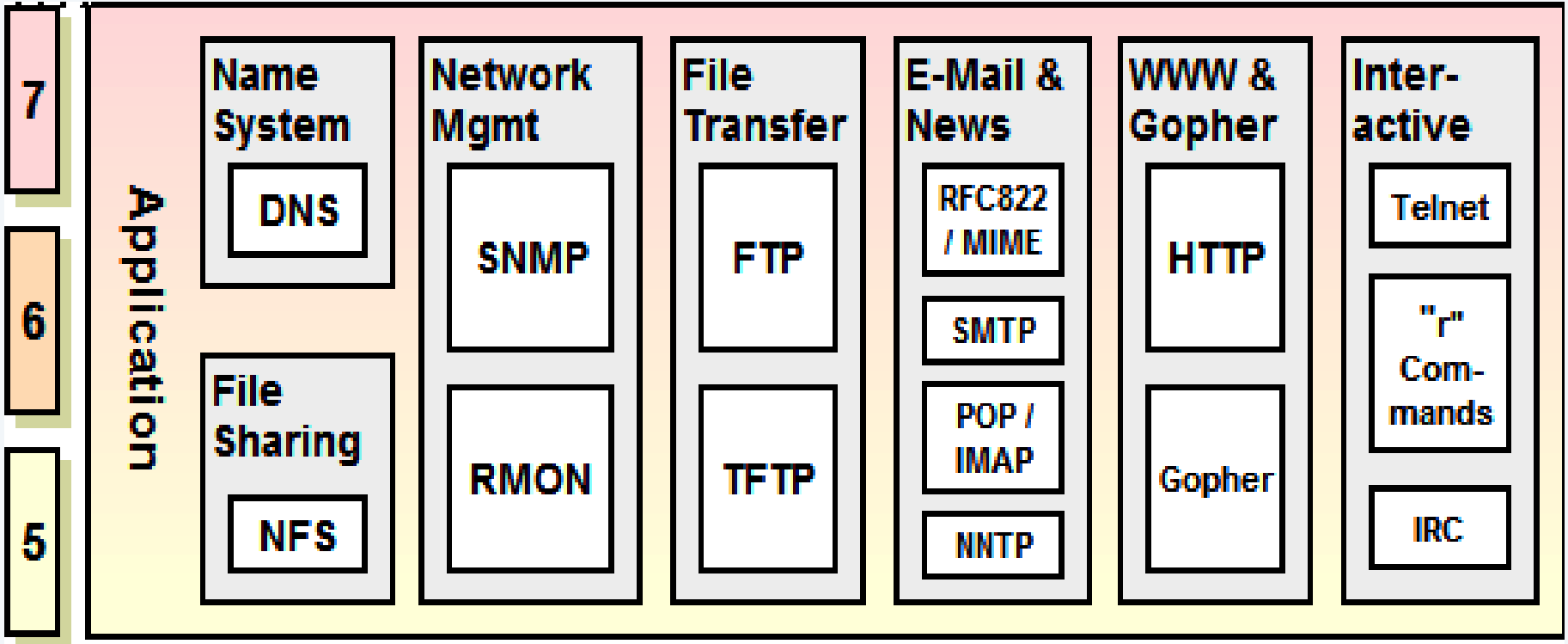
The IESG has concerns about this protocol, and expects this document to be replaced relatively soon by a standards track document.

Abstract

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-level protocol with the lightness and speed necessary for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. It is a generic, stateless, object-oriented protocol which can be used for many tasks, such as name servers and distributed object management systems, through extension of its request methods (commands). A feature of HTTP is the typing of data representation, allowing systems to be built independently of the data being transferred.

HTTP has been in use by the World-Wide Web global information initiative since 1990. This specification reflects common usage of the protocol referred to as "HTTP/1.0".

Estándares - Colaboración



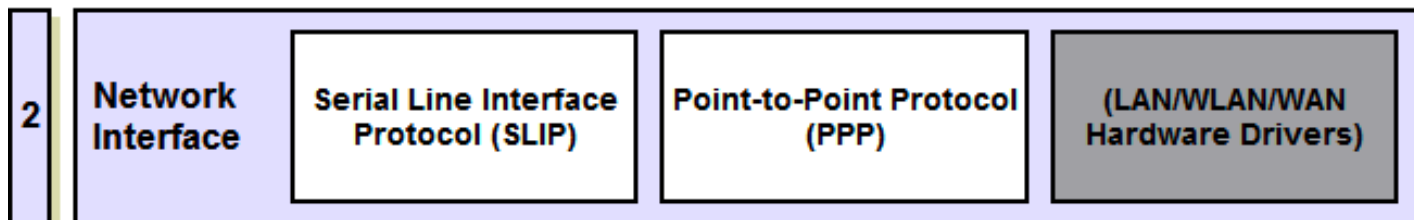
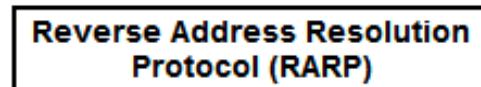
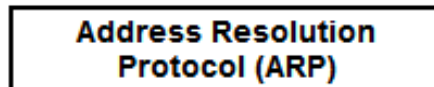
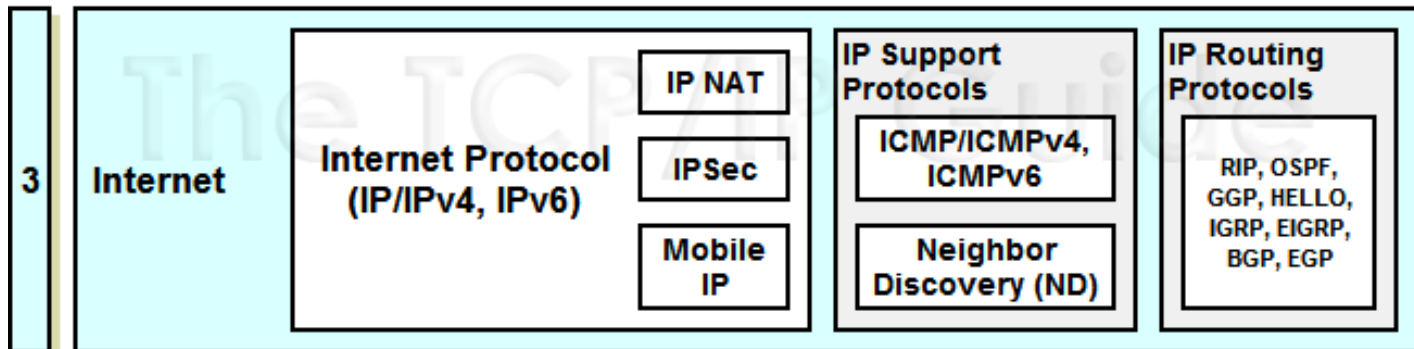
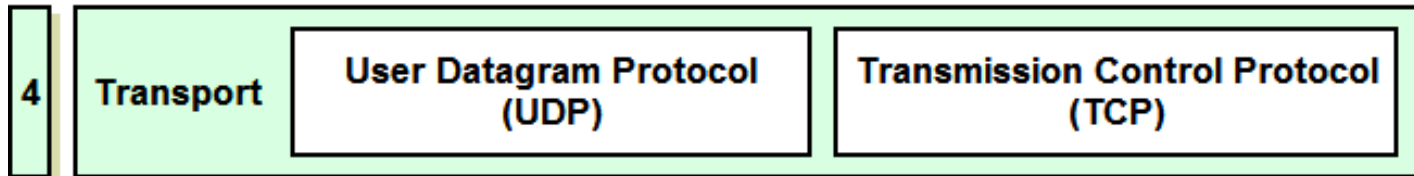
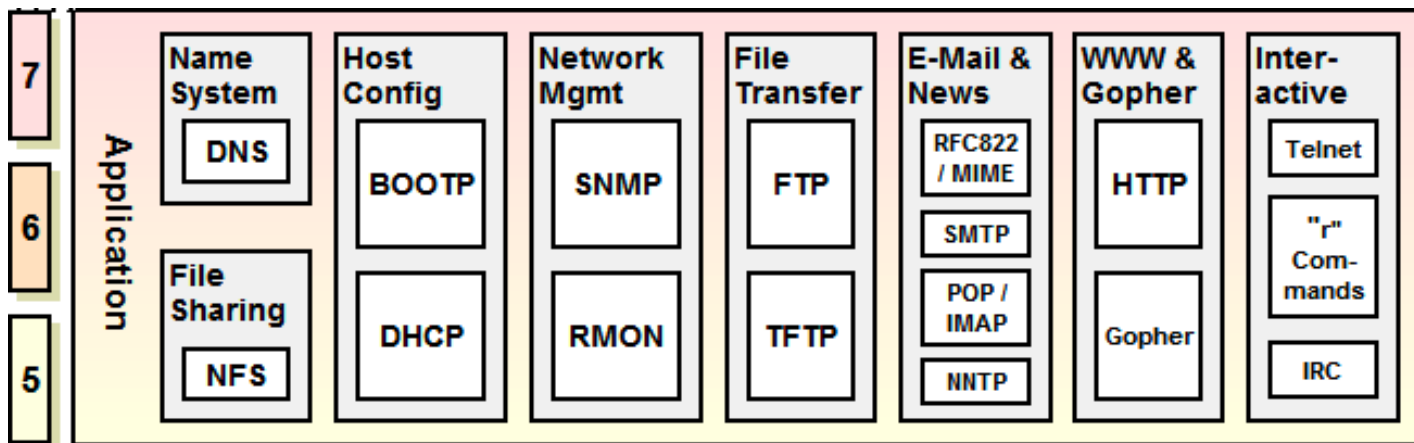
The background features a light teal sky with soft, white clouds. In the foreground, the top of a person's head is shown, with a glowing yellow lightbulb resting on their forehead. The person's eyes are closed, represented by two simple upward-curving lines. Above the person, three more glowing yellow lightbulbs with white wings are shown in flight, scattered across the sky. The overall theme is one of ideas and reflection.

# Algunas **reflexiones**

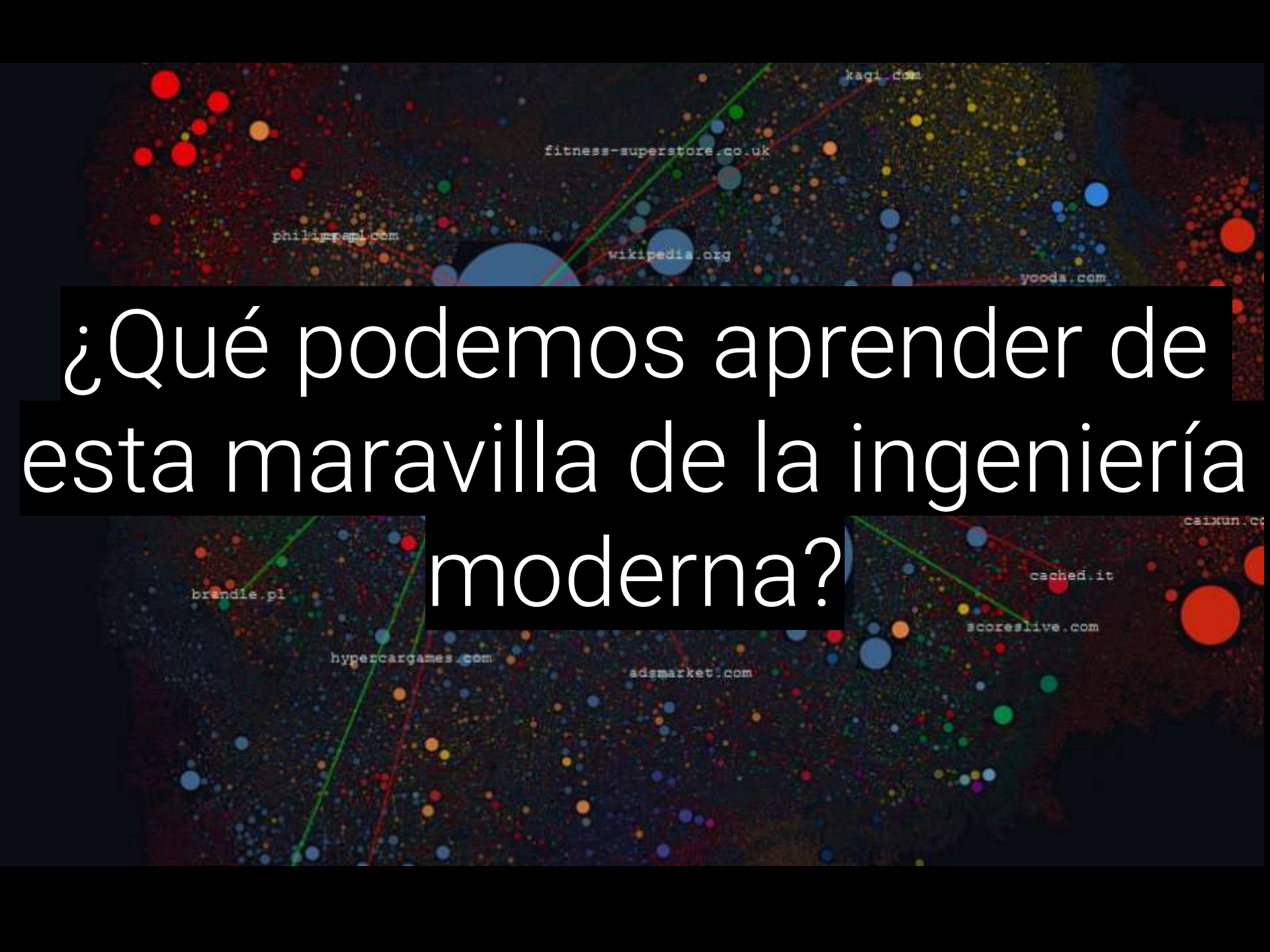


ADN









¿Qué podemos aprender de esta maravilla de la ingeniería moderna?



711,854 views | George Whitesides • TED2010

Like (21K) Share Add

## Toward a science of simplicity

Read transcript

Simplicity: We know it when we see it -- but what is it, exactly? In this funny, philosophical talk, George Whitesides chisels out an answer.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/george\\_whitesides\\_toward\\_a\\_science\\_of\\_simplicity](https://www.ted.com/talks/george_whitesides_toward_a_science_of_simplicity)

# **Simplicidad** apilada



“¿Cómo podemos hacer las cosas lo **más sencillas, baratas, funcionales** y **libremente interconectables** posible?”

De la **simplicidad** surge la **complejidad**



A network graph visualization of the internet. The background is dark with numerous small, multi-colored dots representing nodes. Larger, semi-transparent blue circles represent prominent website domains. These nodes are interconnected by thin, multi-colored lines representing connections. A central node is labeled 'google.com' and is surrounded by navigation icons: a left arrow, a right arrow, a search icon, and a close icon. Other visible nodes include 'wikipedia.org', 'facebook.com', 'youtube.com', 'amazon.com', 'kagi.com', 'fitness-superstore.co.uk', 'philippapl.com', 'yooda.com', 'caixun.cc', 'cached.it', 'scorelive.com', 'adsmarket.com', 'hypercargames.com', 'brendle.pl', 'auction.com', and 'vi'.

¿Qué es **internet**?



1,681,972 views | Andrew Blum • TEDGlobal 2012

♡ Like (50K)    ↗ Share    ≡+ Add

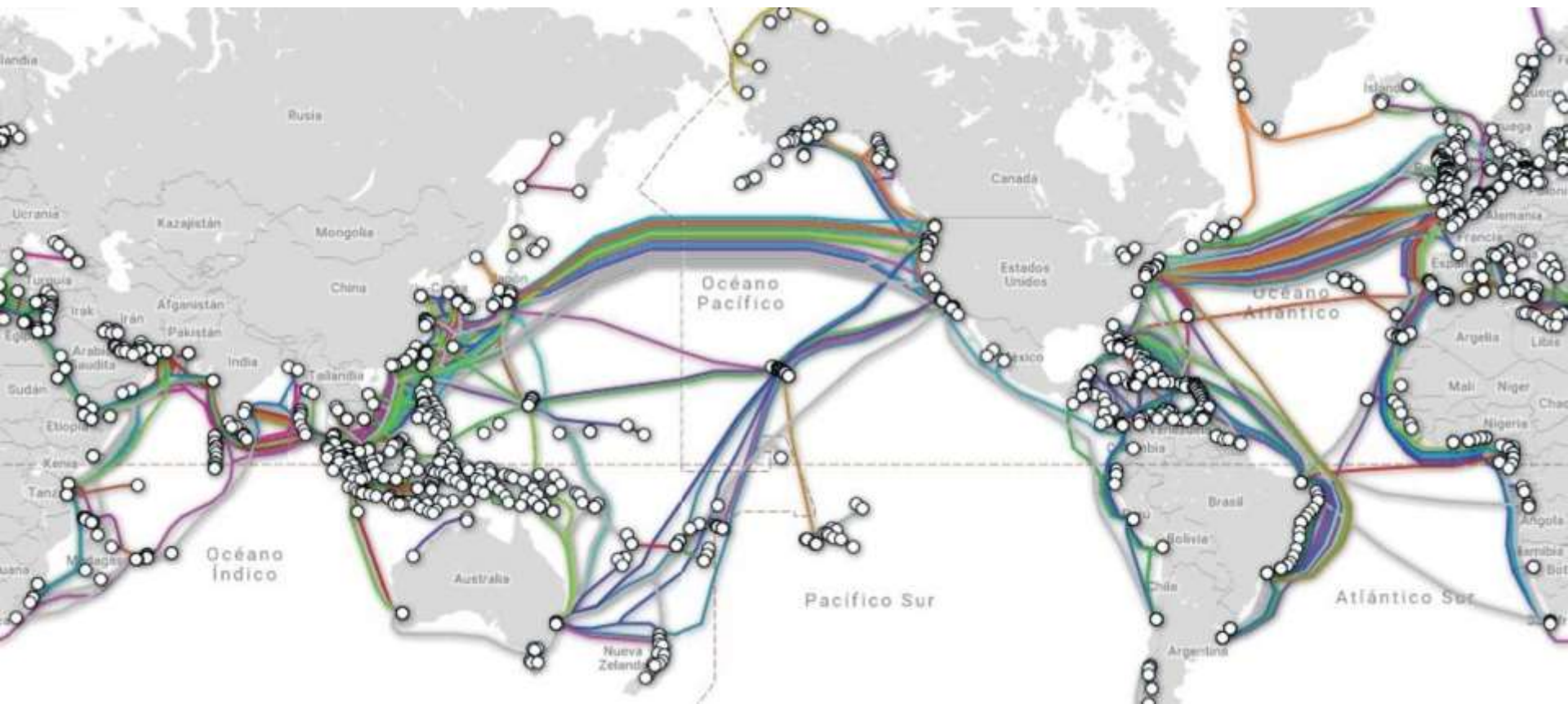
## Andrew Blum: ¿Qué es Internet realmente?

Read transcript

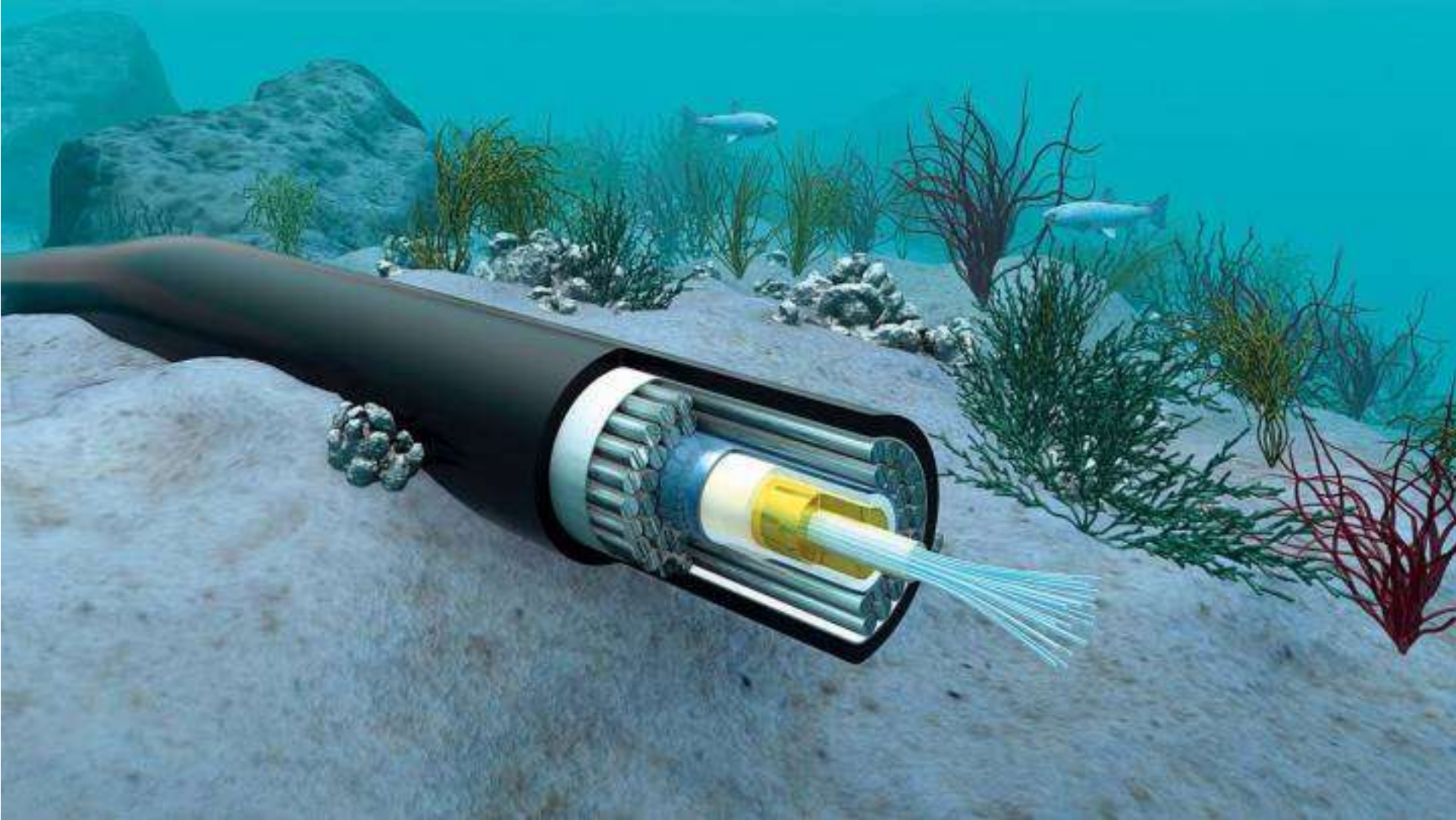
Una ardilla que mordisqueó un cable dejó sin señal al periodista Andrew Blum, despertando su curiosidad para averiguar en realidad de qué estaba hecha la Internet. Es por eso que decidió salir a ver los cables, interruptores secretos y otros procesos físicos que constituyen a la red.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/andrew\\_blum\\_discover\\_the\\_physical\\_side\\_of\\_the\\_internet](https://www.ted.com/talks/andrew_blum_discover_the_physical_side_of_the_internet)





[https://www.ted.com/talks/andrew\\_blum\\_discover\\_the\\_physical\\_side\\_of\\_the\\_internet](https://www.ted.com/talks/andrew_blum_discover_the_physical_side_of_the_internet)



[https://www.ted.com/talks/andrew\\_blum\\_discover\\_the\\_physical\\_side\\_of\\_the\\_internet](https://www.ted.com/talks/andrew_blum_discover_the_physical_side_of_the_internet)



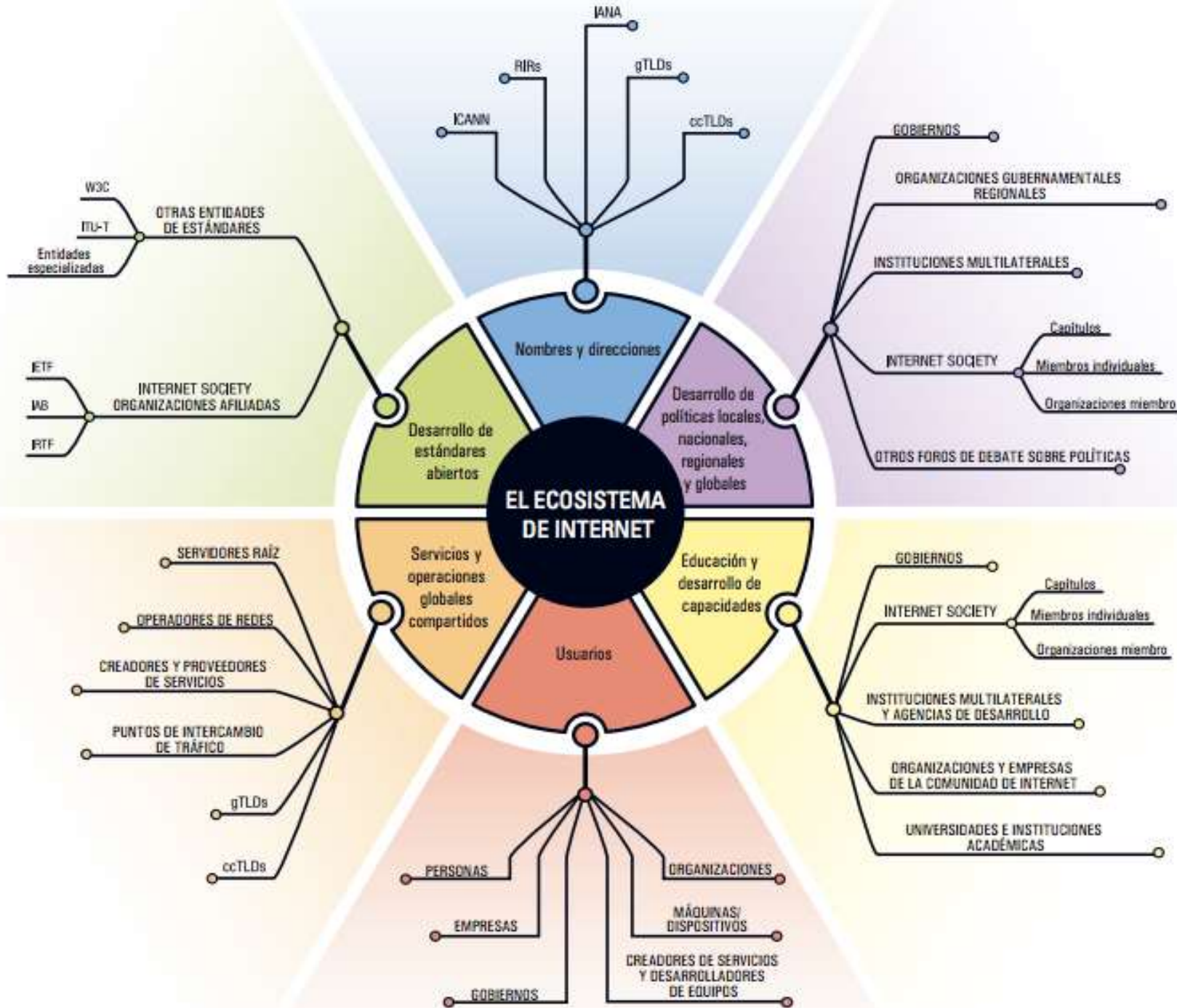
Profundizando sobre otro principio anatómico

A microscopic view of the immune system. In the center, a large, light blue cell with a prominent purple nucleus is visible. Surrounding it are several smaller, spherical, spiky particles in yellow and orange, representing pathogens or antigens. The background is a dark blue, filled with various other cells and particles, creating a complex and dynamic scene.

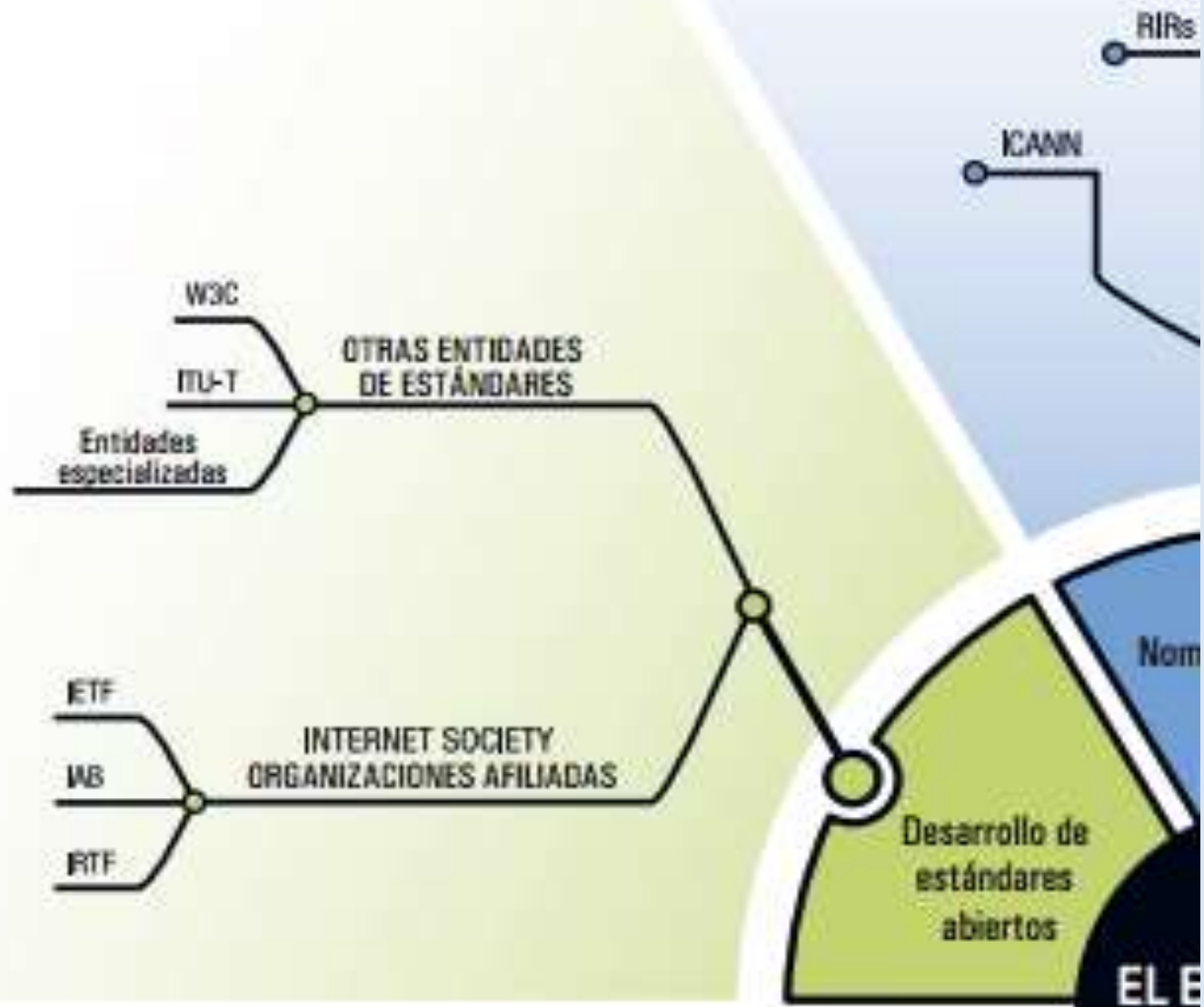
# Sistema inmunológico

A microscopic image of a diatom, a single-celled organism with a silica-based cell wall. The diatom is elongated and spindle-shaped, with numerous long, thin spines radiating from its ends. The internal structure is visible, showing a central region with yellowish, granular material, likely a chloroplast or other organelle. The background is a light, neutral color.

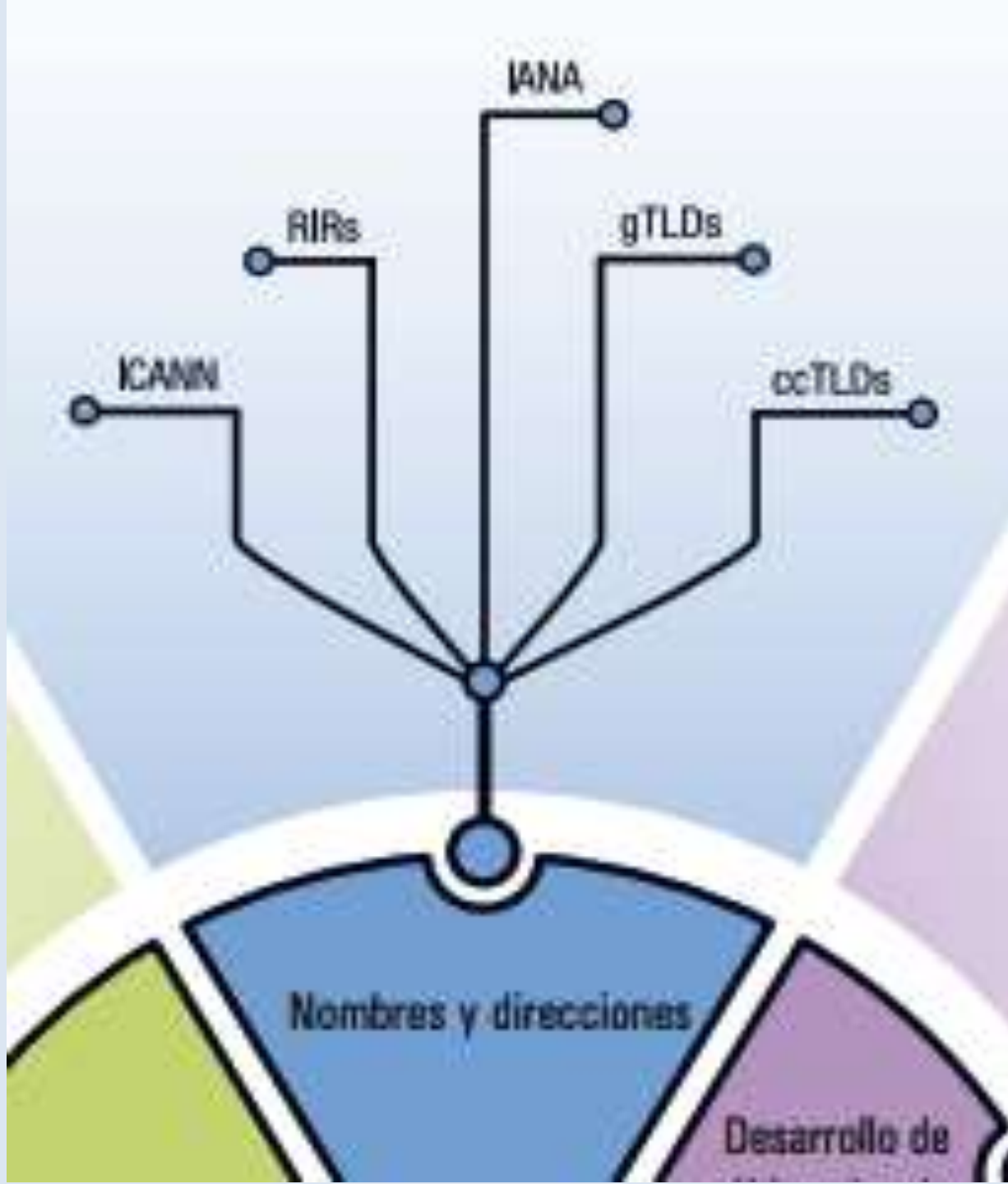
# Ecosistema











gTLDs

ccTLDs

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REGIONALES

INSTITUCIONES MULTILATERALES

INTERNET SOCIETY

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Organizaciones miembro

OTROS FOROS DE DEBATE SOBRE POLÍTICAS

Desarrollo de  
políticas locales,  
nacionales,  
regionales  
y globales

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Educación y desarrollo de capacidades

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UNIVERSIDADES E INSTITUCIONES ACADÉMICAS

ORGANIZACIONES



globales  
compartidos

desarrollo de  
capacidades

Usuarios

PERSONAS

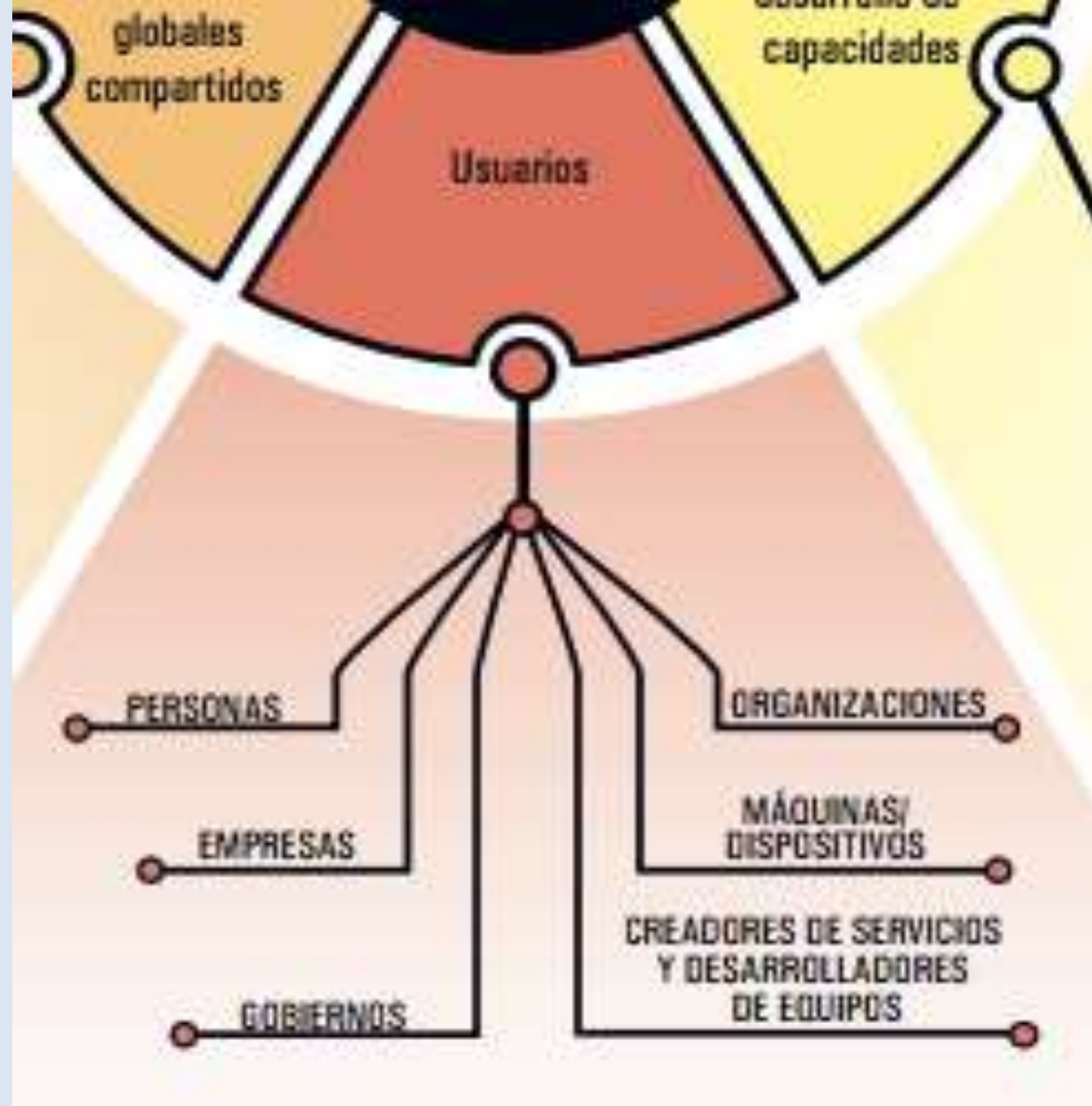
ORGANIZACIONES

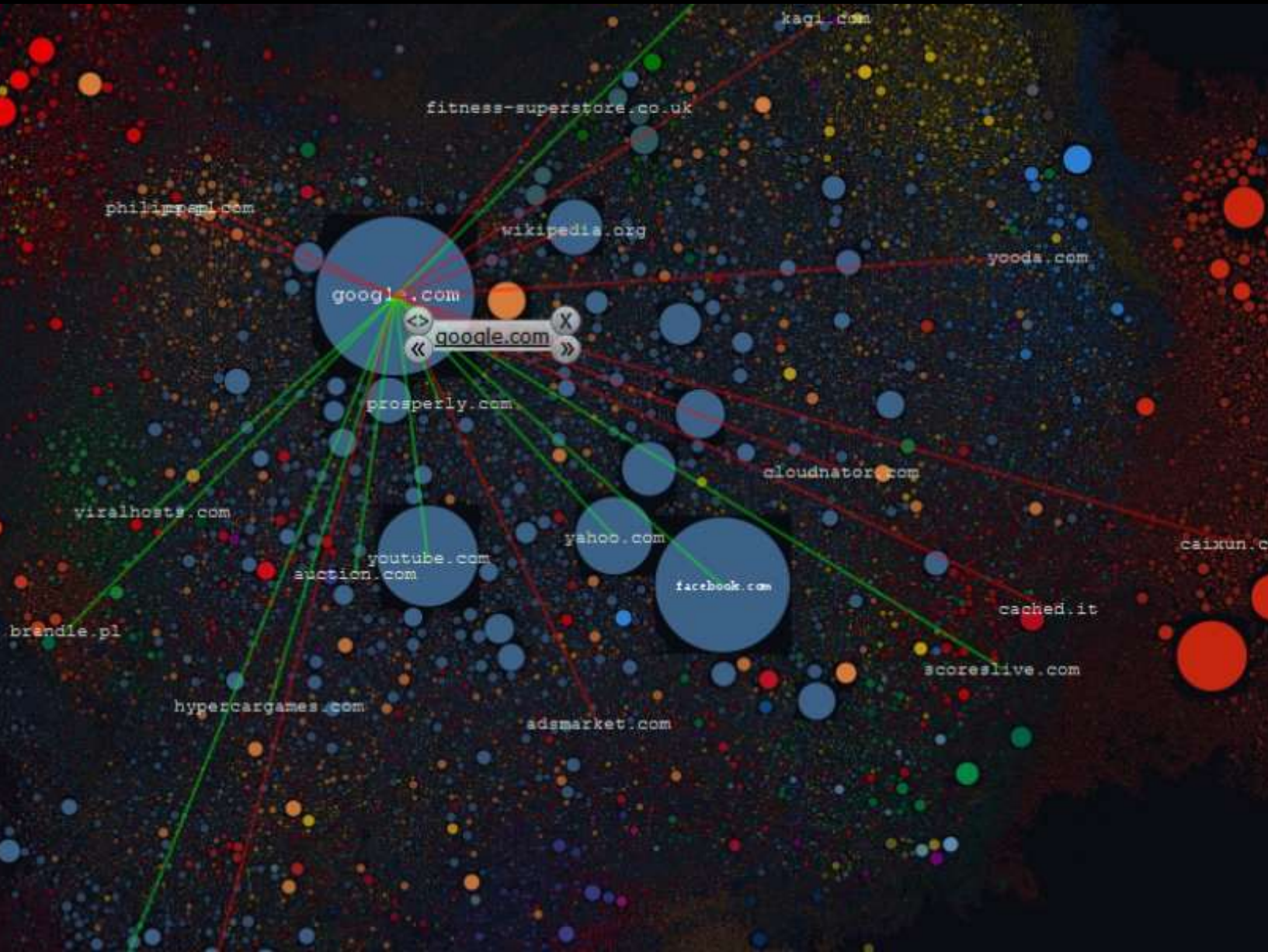
EMPRESAS

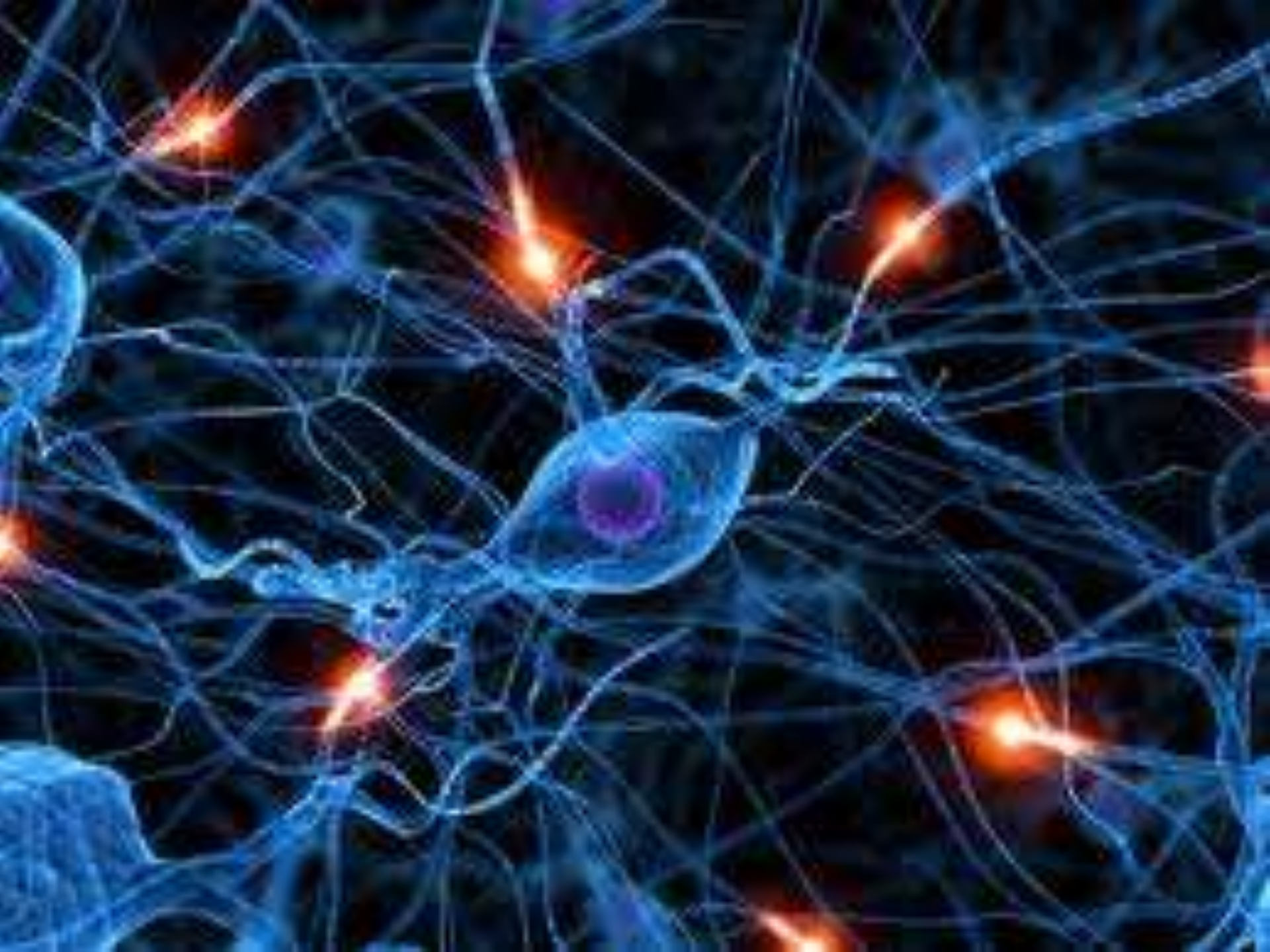
MÁQUINAS/  
DISPOSITIVOS

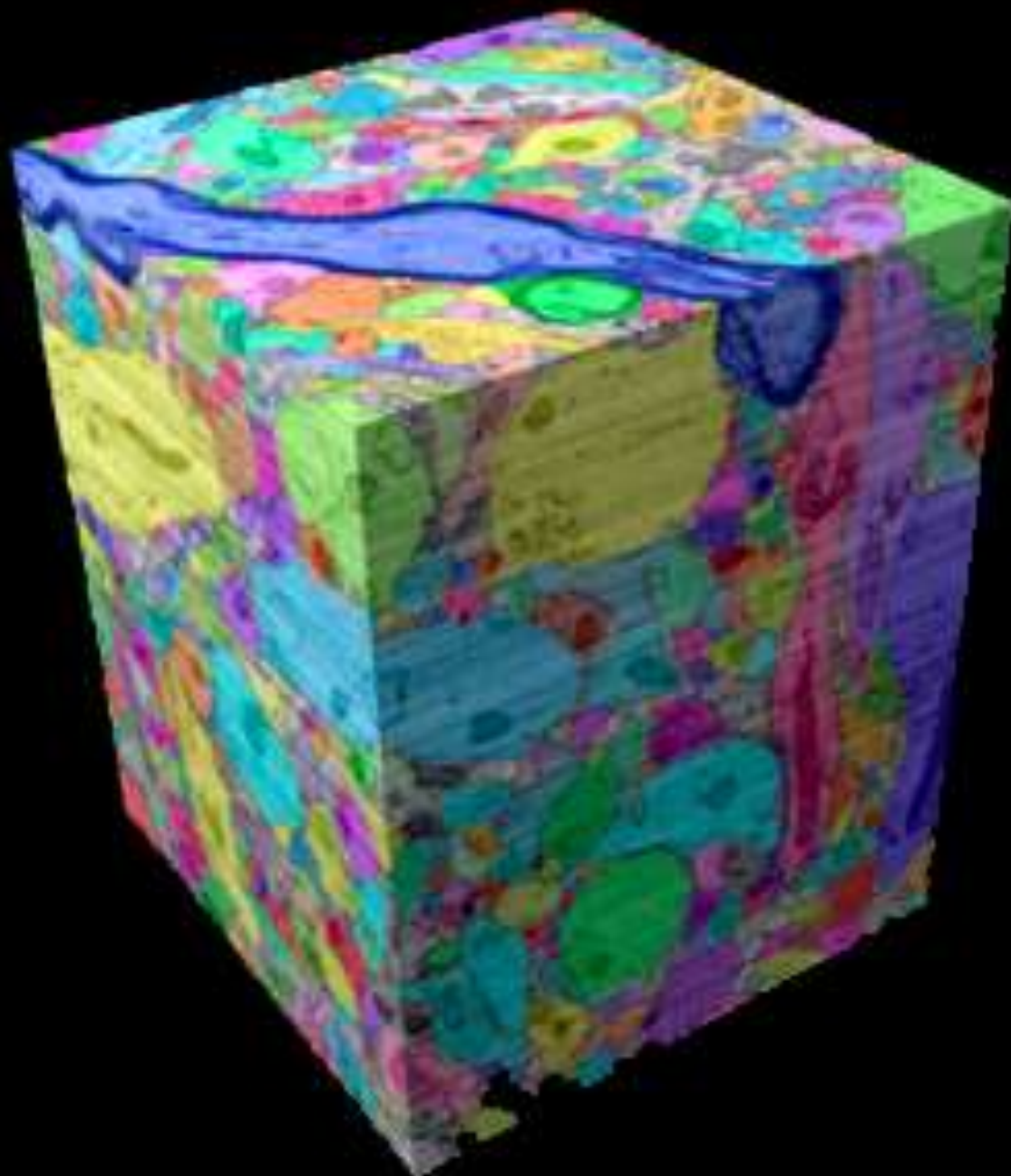
GOBIERNOS

CREADORES DE SERVICIOS  
Y DESARROLLADORES  
DE EQUIPOS















Apertura



1,155,511 views | Don Tapscott • TEDGlobal 2012

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## Don Tapscott: Cuatro principios para la apertura mundial

Read transcript

Las generaciones más recientes están empapadas en tecnología de conectividad desde que nacen, dice el investigador futurista Don Tapscott, y como resultado, el mundo se está volviendo más abierto y transparente. En esta charla inspiradora, Tapscott enumera los cuatro principios básicos que demuestran cómo este mundo abierto puede ser un lugar mucho mejor.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/don\\_tapscott\\_four\\_principles\\_for\\_the\\_open\\_world](https://www.ted.com/talks/don_tapscott_four_principles_for_the_open_world)



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## The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

The goal of the IETF is to make the Internet work better.

The mission of the IETF is to make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet. Newcomers to the IETF should [start here](#).

### News

Next Meeting: [IETF 88, November 3-8, 2013](#)



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Photo courtesy of Brian Campbell

# Estándar Abierto

# Sistema virtuoso

## ¿QUÉ ES UN ECOSISTEMA?

**MEDIO FÍSICO** + **SERES VIVOS**



# RFC

Colaboración

A magnifying glass is shown from a top-down perspective, with the lens centered in the frame. The word "Transparencia" is written in a black, sans-serif font across the center of the lens. The handle of the magnifying glass is visible at the bottom, showing a silver-colored metal stem and a black grip. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue and white gradient.

Transparencia

A photograph showing two pairs of hands. The top pair is cupped and pouring a stream of small, round, yellow beads downwards. The bottom pair is also cupped and catching the beads. The background is plain white. The word "Generosidad" is written in white text on a black rectangular background, centered over the falling beads.

Generosidad




Empoderamiento:  
Distribución de conocimiento y poder





Interdependencia



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## TALKS

# Steven Johnson: ¿de dónde provienen las buenas ideas?

FILMED JUL 2010 • POSTED SEP 2010 • TEDGlobal 2010



1,530,404 Views

Like 1k

A menudo las personas dan crédito de sus ideas a momentos "eureka". Pero Steven Johnson nos muestra que la historia dice algo diferente. Su recorrido fascinante nos lleva desde las "redes líquidas", los cafés de Londres y las coronadas lentas, de largo alcance, de Charles Darwin hasta la web actual de alta velocidad.


Steven Berlin Johnson is the best-selling author of six books on the intersection of science, technology and personal experience. His forthcoming book examines "Where Good Ideas Come From." [Full bio »](#)

Translated into Spanish by [Adriana Martinez](#)   
Reviewed by [Sebastian Betti](#)   
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¿Por qué? 

¿Qué? 

¿Cómo? 

¿Dónde? 

¿Cuándo? 

Y ni siquiera (estrictamente hablando)  
hemos llegado a

