NSFNET: The Community

29 November 2007 Moderator: Doug Gale Panelists: J. Mark Pullen, Sidney Karin, Richard Mandelbaum, Doug Gale, Glenn Ricart, Jim Williams, Henry E. Schaffer



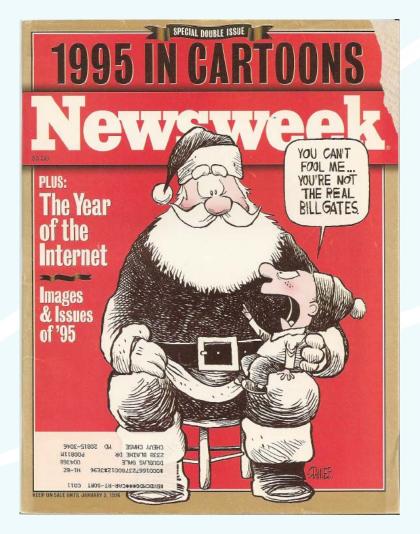


How Did We Get From

- 213 hosts in 1981 to
- between 700,000 and 3.2 million hosts connecting somewhere between 2.5 to 32 million people in 1994?

or stated differently

• How did we get on the cover of Newsweek?





How phasing out ARPANET helped NSFNET spawn the commercial Internet

> Dr. Mark Pullen Director, GMU C⁴I Center 29 November 2007





ARPANET Came First

- ARPANET was the first large-scale packet network
 - Existence proof for packet networking advantages
 - Over the years it came to support DARPA's stable of world-class academic and industry researchers
- DARPA Internet project used ARPANET as its core
 - Showed scalable network of networks to be feasible
 - Deployed and validated TCP/IP
 - Interconnected with DoD MILNET, NASA and DoE scientific computing networks
 - Adding NSFNET enabled extension to many earlyadopter universities



Victim of Its Own Success

- Pullen took over management of ARPANET/Internet projects 1987
 - Had become infrastructure for DARPA research community
 - Cost was consuming the research budget
- Management challenge what to do ???
- Good time for a brash Army officer to make a "command decision"
 - Shut down ARPANET (!)
 - Transition the sites to NSFNET regional networks
 - Which seeded the commercial Internet



Transition Brought Much Success

- DARPA got its network research budget back
 Pullen got some great experience
- Having the premier research players onboard stimulated growth of NSFNET
- DARPA, NSF, NASA and DOE found common cause encouraging growth
 - Federal Research Internet Coordinating Committee
 - Early growth of worldwide Internet



NYSERNet: 1985-89

Nov 29, 2007 Richard Mandelbaum



NYSERNet: The Concept

- Q1 1985 Results of NSF Supercomputer Solicitation Announced
 - 4 New York State institutions are members of winning consortia
- Q2 1985 Joint Government-Industry-Academe NYS Networking Conference decides to form NYSERNet
- 1986 NYS S & T Foundation, NSF, NYTel, and Rochester Tel, fund NYSERnet



NYSERNet: The Network

- Q1 1987 Initial segment of NYSERNet goes live
- Q3 1987 Full T1 network connecting all 15 founding institutions goes live
- 1988 NYTEl decides to stop funding NYSERNet and donates Routers
- 1989 First (of 3) commercial providers established by NYSERNet founders





NYSERNet: Some Lessons

- 1. Industry-Government-Academe Cooperation
- 2. Advances in Technology SNMP
- 3. Advances in Policy NYSERNet AUP
- 4. Cooperating at a National Level
- 5. Lessons not Learned: The NYTel experience





MIDnet

Doug Gale 29 November 2007



- Supercomputer Access
 - Phase One Centers
 - Phase Two Centers
 - o JVNC
 - o SDSC
 - o NCSA
 - o Cornell Theory Center
 - o PSC
- Arpanet
- USAN
- BITNET
- NSFNET
- Regional Networks
 - MIDnet, unsolicited proposal late 1985

NSF Initiatives to Support Supercomputing

Phase One Supercomputer Sites

Phase Two Supercomputer Sites

Expand ARPANET

- Now 20-25 Universities Connected
- Expand to top 40 research universities
- Upgrade existing links

Experiments with satellite links

- Vitalink
- Ku Band
- About 50K per station
- · Bridge between Ethernets
- USAN

BITNET Migration Project

- Ira Fuchs (Princeton)
- · Lawrence Landweber (Wisconsin)
- · David Farber (Delaware)
- Connect three universities with WISCNET
- Implementation of TCP/IP for RSCS machines
- Connect major BITNET hubs by 56 kbs
- √ CUNY √ Wisconsin √ Ohio State √ Maryland
- ✓ Boston University
 ✓ Pennsylvania

√ Cornell

state v Penns and √ TUCC

NSFnet

- 56 kbs
- TCP/IP
- Six Hubs

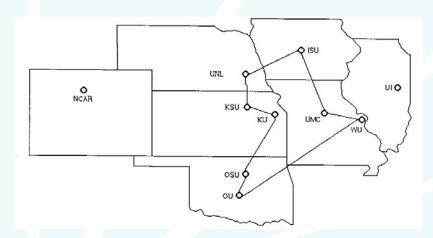
√ NCAR

- √ San Diego V Pittsburgh
 - √ Princeton
 - √ Cornell
- √ IllinoisInternet



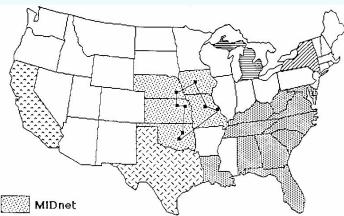
NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World

- NSF funded proposals from MIDnet, SURAnet, and NYSERnet
- Follwed by funding for BARRnet, SESQUInet, and MERIT
- Lines on a map





NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World



lowa State Un. (Ames) Kansas State Un. (Manhattan) Oklahoma State Un. (Stillwater) U. of Kansas (Lawrence) U. of Missouri-Columbia (Columbia) U. of Nebraska-Lincoln (Lincoln) U. of Oklahoma (Norman) Washington U. (St. Louis)



Brookhaven Natl. Lab City Un. of New York Clarkson Un. Columbia Un. Rockefeller Un. Syracuse Un. Polytechnic Inst. of NY U. of Rochester SUNY at Albany SUNY at Binghamton SUNY at Binghamton SUNY at Stony Brook New York Un.



U. of Calif. - Berkely U. of Calif. - SanFrancisco U. of Calif. - Davis U. of Calif. - Santa Cruz Stanford Un. NASA-Ames

SURAnet

U. of Alabama (Birmingham) U. of Delaware (Newark) George Washington Un. (D of C) Florida State Un (Tallahassee) U. of Georgia (Athens) Georgia Tech. (Atlanta) U. of Kentucky (Lexington) Louisiana State Un. (Baton Rouge) U. of Maryland (College Park) Duke Un. (Durham) U. of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) North Carolina State (Raleigh) Clemson Un. (Clemson) U. of Tennessee (Knoxville) Virginia Tech (Blacksburg) U. of West Virginia (Morgantown) National Science Foundation (D. of C.)



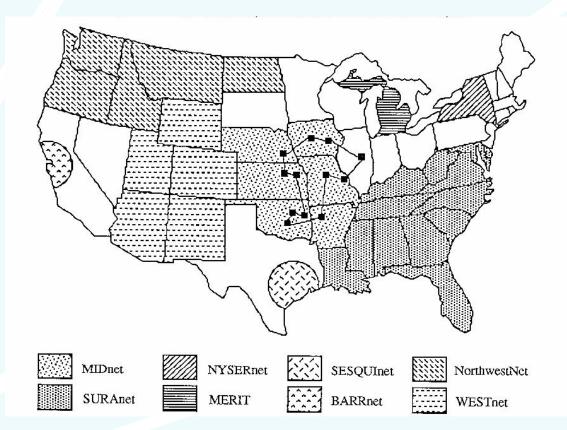
U. of Houston Rice Un. Baylor College of Medicine



Michigan State Un. Wayne State Un. U. of Michigan Oakland Un. Western Michigan Un.

D.S. Gale, 11/24/86

- T1 Backbone Solicitation
- Original regionals operational
- Expansion everywhere
- New regionals forming
- T1 backbone goes live
- Things really work!







- How great it is!
- Cost becomes a consideration
- What was considered "unaffordable"

Realistic C	osts For An
Internet	Connection
> T 1	\$ 100 K
十 1	\$ 30K
256 K	\$ 22 K
56 K	\$15 К 3 К
slip	\$0.3 K
Terminal	0.0 1

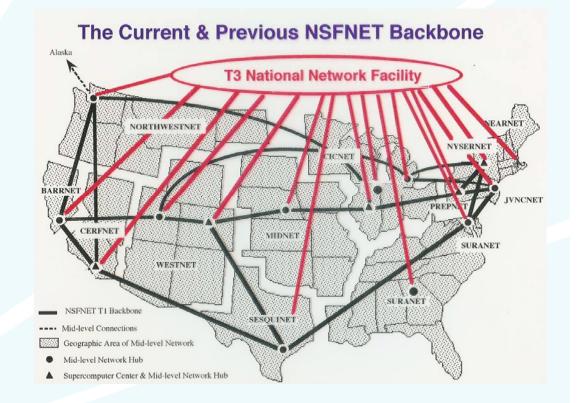


NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World

		Current	2	E	xpande	d
	Co	Configuration Configuration		on		
	Tele.	Oper.	Total	Tele.	Oper.	Total
	К\$	К\$	К\$	К\$	К\$	K\$
Survival Funding Level	27	5	32	21	4	25
Marginal Funding Level	27	9	36	21	6	27
Adequate Funding Level	27	14	41	21	9	30
Good Funding Level	27	19	46	21	13	34

What Were the Mid-levels Like in 1993

- T3 Backbone
- T1 to many campuses
- Over 1.4 million attached computers
- 10 15 million users
- Reached 100 nations
- Basic Services: Interactive connections, file transfer, electronic

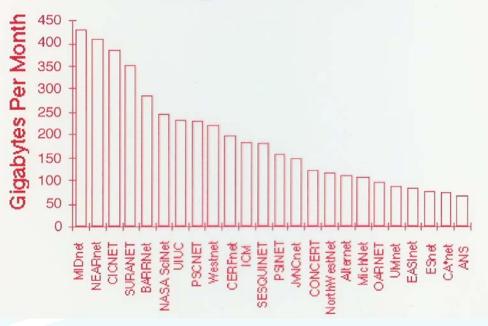




NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World

- T1 Regional Connectivity
- Midnet Incorporated as a 501(c)3
- Almost 100 institutions in MIDnet
- "For Profit" members
- Alternative backbone connections
- Partnerships with IXC's

Average Internet Traffic for the Largest Networks





The Partnership That Changed The World

SURAnet

Glenn Ricart NSFnet 20th Anniversary



February 1982

Ricart: New Academic CIO of U. Maryland

Problem:

- Mainframe
- Departmental mini-computers

Solution:

- TCP/IP for the campus
- From the IRCN report, Walt Gilbert, author





SURA "Computer Committee"

Problem:

- Getting a supercomputer for southeast
- Can't get agreement on a single proposal

Solution:

- At least get a network; SURANet
- Idea was from
- Jesse Poore: - Ricart & Schaffer go forth



The Partnership That Changed The World



Ricart makes an informal proposal for SURANet to the NSF Networking Subcommittee

Problem:

- They want a national ScienceNet
- SURA is proposing only the southeast

Solution:

- A 3-tier networking structure

NSF Networking Subcommittee of the NSF Advisory Committee for Advanced Scientific Computing



NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World SURANet people meet with Harris Communications

Problem:

- Can't buy 56Kbps data links to some southeastern higher ed institutions

Solution:

- A 15-node satellite network (like SDSCnet and USAN)



SURA Submits: "Plan and Experiment for a Demonstration Supercomputer Network" (NSF 85-12870).

Problem:

- Proposal is unsolicited
- NSF doesn't know how to handle

Solution:

- Glenn visits NSF
- Proposal reviewed but eventually superseded by NSFnet solicitation





March 13, 1986

SURA Submits: "SURANet Phase I" to the NSF



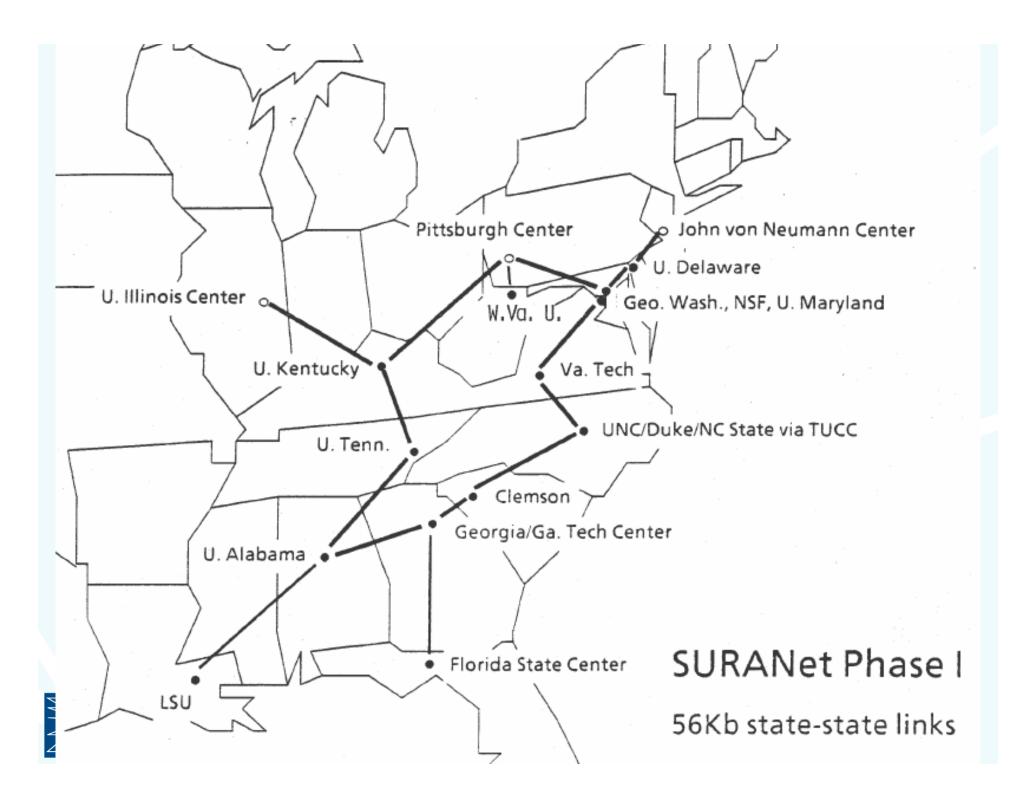




Glenn Ricart



NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World Henry Schaffer Morty Taragin



January, **1987**

SURAnet becomes first NSFnet Regional to establish operations

George Washington University to U. Maryland Proteon Routers

Jack Hahn managed SURAnet at the time

February 10th: SURA distributes press kit for each state to use to announce SURAnet as it reaches them



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Other dates

 1989 – SURAnet moves out of the U. Maryland;

Training workshop for HBCUs; Upgrade to T1

- 1990 approx. FIX established
- 1991 Backbone moves to DS3
- 1992 New, upgraded FIX becomes FIX-East
- 1994 SURAnet sold to BBN; becomes biggest part of BBN's backbone

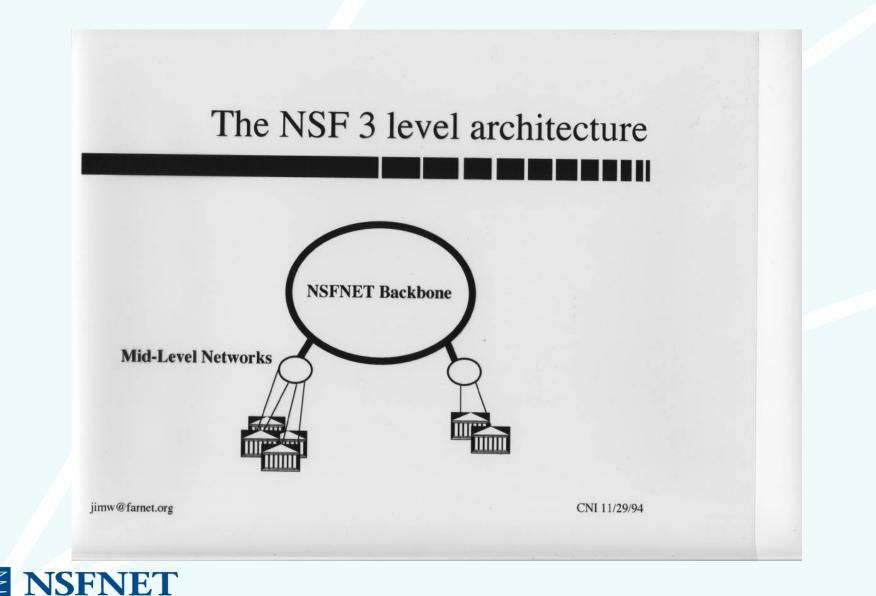


On becoming a regional

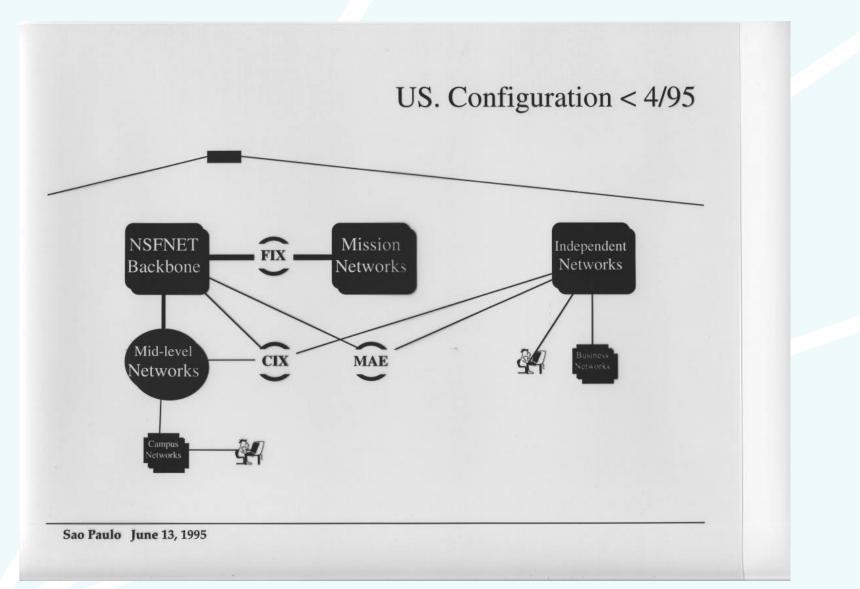
November 29, 2007 Jim Williams







The Partnership That Changed The World





NSFNET The Partnership That Changed The World

How to become a mid-level network

- Believe in the TCP/IP gospel
- Act like you know what your doing
- Get to know Jane Caviness
- Build some sort of network
- Join FARNET
 - Go to 3 meetings, kick in \$1k
- Get Karen Roubicek to put your dots on her map
- Get to know Jane Caviness (better)



The Partnership That Changed The World

FARNET

- Founded in 1986 by the leaders of state and regional computer networks linked to NSFNET
- · Includes others supporting the FARNET mission such as
 - network service providers
 - equipment manufacturers
 - local and long-distance providers
- · Governed by a Board elected by the membership
- Not-for-profit 501C-3 corporation
- Members provide direct access to the majority of universities, research institutions, schools, businesses and other public organizations in the U.S.

FARNET 4/26/95



The Partnership That Changed The World

The FARNET Mission

The mission of FARNET is **national advocacy** for Internetworking with a primary focus on the education, research and related communities.

FARNET is and executive forum for the exchange of information about the Internet and its applications and services, and acts as a catalyst for the transfer of leading edge information infrastructure technology.

FARNET 4/26/95





Our Members

Ameritech - ANS - Apex - ASPIN - A.T. & T. -BBN Planet - Bellcore - CERFnet - CICNet - Cisco - Colorado SuperNet - Cornell University -CREN - CSUnet - IREN MCI - MERIT - Midnet -MOREnet - MRNet - NC-REN NETCOM netILLINOIS - NevadaNet - NorthWestNet NYSERNet - OARnet - PREPnet - PSCnet -PSInet Sesquinet - Sprint SURAnet - VERnet -Westnet

FARNET 4/26/95





This years challenges for mid-level networks

- Survive the (technical) transition to the new architecture
- Adjust to diminished direct NSF funding
- Compete with a growing plethora of big and little NSPs
- Evaluate and respond to the VC frenzy
- Expand the enterprise to serve the traditional ...
- Provide for the high-bandwidth requirements of the R&E community

FARNET





Overview of changes

	< 1987	1987 - 1995	>1995	
Vision	U.S. Government Agencies (DoD)	U.S.Administration, Congress, Agencies, Academia, Industry	?	
1º Purpose	Defense Researchers	Education/Research Community	Commodity	
Authority	U.S. Government Agencies (DoD)	U.S. Government Agencies (NSF, DoD)	none?	
Technical Leadership	U.S. Government Agencies (DoD)	U.S. Government Agencies (NSF, DoD, DoE, NASA), Academia, Industry	Telecommunications Industry ?	
Acceptable Use	Restricted to defense related research users	Initially restricted to research and education (including defense)	Commodity	
Backbone funding	U.S. Government Agencies	U.S. Government agencies (e.g. NSF, DoE, DoD, NASA)	Commodity	
Distribution funding	U.S. Government Agencies (e.g. DoE, DoD, NASA)	U.S. Government Agencies (e.g. DoE, DoD, NASA)	Commodity	

Sao Paulo June 13, 1995





Challenge: Internet administration

- By design, no one is in charge
- Issues
 - Address space allocation
 - Routing coordination
 - There is no end to end coordination

Sao Paulo June 13, 1995





FARNET 1991



The Quilt 2007 (FARNET2)





Thanks for your attention

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Sao Paulo June 13, 1995



