

A Cambridge lesson on building your own fibre network

1992 – Present: Reflecting on the first 25 years

Jon Holgate, Head of Networks

1992 - Present



Proposed in March 1987



World Wide Web - 1991

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 1020
Obsoletes RFCs: [997](#), [990](#), [960](#), [943](#),
[923](#), [900](#), [870](#), [820](#), [790](#), [776](#), [770](#), [762](#),
758, 755, 750, 739, 604, 503, 433, 349
Obsoletes IENs: 127, 117, 93

S. Romano
M. Stahl
SRI
November 1987

INTERNET NUMBERS

STATUS OF THIS MEMO

This memo is an official status report on the network numbers used in the Internet community. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Introduction

The responsibility for the assignment of IP numbers and ASNs has been assumed by Hostmaster at the DDN Network Information Center (NIC). The Hostmaster staff are indebted to Dr. Jon Postel and Ms. Joyce Reynolds of the Information Sciences Institute at the University of Southern California for their ongoing assistance.

This Network Working Group Request for Comments documents the currently assigned network numbers and gateway autonomous systems.

R 128.214.rrr.rrr	FUNET	Finnish Univ Network	[39 ,JH141]
C*128.215.rrr.rrr	INTEL-NET	INTEL Engineering Network	[12 ,HC24]
R 128.216.rrr.rrr	CC-PRNET	CENTCOM Packet Radio Net	[39 ,GIH]
G*128.217.rrr.rrr	NASA-KSC-OIS	NASA-KSC-OIS	[39 ,GG43]
R 128.218.rrr.rrr	UCSF-NET	Univ of Calif, San Fran	[39 ,TF6]
R 128.219.rrr.rrr	ORNL-NETB1	ORNL Local Area Network	[24 ,THD]
R 128.220.rrr.rrr	JHU	Johns Hopkins Univ	[39 ,MH98]
R 128.221.rrr.rrr	DGPN1	Data General Priv Net 1	[39 ,PSS1]
C 128.222.rrr.rrr	DGPN2	Data General Priv Net 2	[39 ,PSS1]
R 128.223.rrr.rrr	UONET	Univ of Oregon Network	[39 ,DS85]
C*128.224.rrr.rrr	EPILOGUE	Epilogue Technology	[KA4]
C*128.225.rrr.rrr	BOEING-EN	Boeing-East Network	[39 ,JSY3]
R 128.226.rrr.rrr	BINGHAMTON	UNIVATBINGHAMTON	[39 ,RM120]
R 128.227.rrr.rrr	UFNET	Univ of Florida Net	[39 ,AW48]
R 128.228.rrr.rrr	CUNY	City Univ of New York	[39 ,SMP2]
R 128.229.rrr.rrr	ADSNET	Advanced Decision Sys Net	[39 ,MB26]
R 128.230.rrr.rrr	SYR-UNIV-NET	Syracuse Univ Network	[39 ,JW47]
G 128.231.rrr.rrr	NIH-NET	Natl Institutes of Health	[12 ,RF57]
R*128.232.rrr.rrr	CL-CAM-AC-UK	Univ of Cambridge Comp Lab	[39 ,MAJ1]
R*128.233.rrr.rrr	USASK	Univ of Saskatchewan Net	[39 ,LRC7]
R*128.234.rrr.rrr	COS-NET	COS Network	[39 ,AP25]
R 128.235.rrr.rrr	NJIT	NJIT Network	[39 ,BM79]
D 128.236.rrr.rrr	USAF-A-NET	US Air Force Academy Net	[39 ,GEOFF]
R 128.237.rrr.rrr	CMU-SEI-NET	SEI Ethernet	[39 ,PDB5]
R 128.238.rrr.rrr	POLY-U-NET	Polytechnic Univ Net	[39 ,AMM14]
R 128.239.rrr.rrr	WM-NET	William and Mary Net	[39 ,SF34]
R 128.240.rrr.rrr	NCL	Newcastle Campus Net	[39 ,AL46]
R 128.241.rrr.rrr	SESQUINET	SESQUINET	[GTA]
R 128.242.rrr.rrr	MIDNET	Midwest Regional Network	[MM147]
R*128.243.rrr.rrr	NOTT-AC-UK	Univ of Nottingham Net	[39 ,WA16]
D 128.244.rrr.rrr	APL-NET	Applied Physics Lab Net	[39 ,SAK3]
R 128.245.rrr.rrr	SRA-CT-NET	SRA-CONNECTICUT-NET	[15 , 16 ,JSS4]
C*128.246.rrr.rrr	CGCH-WTR7	WTR7 Scientific Net	[12 ,HN31]

Cambridge was always making a difference (engine)



University Network - 1977

The Ring operates at 10 Mbs, the available bandwidth being subdivided into slots, called

A Performance Comparison of Ethernet and the Cambridge Digital Communication Ring

Gordon S. Blair and Doug Shepherd
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Livingstone Tower, 26 Richmond St., Glasgow G1 1XH, Scotland

Local area networks are becoming increasingly important in the design of computer systems. It is therefore important that all aspects of their performance are understood. This paper presents a performance comparison, using simulation techniques, of two leading examples of the genre:

1. The Cambridge Digital Communication Ring: a point to point communications ring using the empty slot principle for statistical multiplexing.
2. Ethernet: a branching broadcasting system using the CSMA-CD protocol.

The paper also briefly discusses other factors involved in a complete cost/benefit analysis.

Keywords: local area network; ring; bus; simulation; expected delay; offered load; comparison.



Gordon Blair is a first class honours graduate in Computer Science from the University of Strathclyde. He is currently in his second year as a research student, working towards a Ph.D. Present interests include the performance of local area networks and their application in distributed operating systems.



W.D. Shepherd is Lecturer in Computer Science. For the last few years he has been working on the design and implementation of a high-level language for writing concurrent programs. More recently he has been involved in the design of a micro-processor teaching laboratory. His main interests now are in operating systems for local networks, comparisons of Ethernet and Ring systems, and gateways for local area network interconnection. He has written several papers on concurrent programming and multiprocessor systems, and given several seminars at other Universities and for the IEE.

North-Holland Publishing Company
Computer Networks 6 (1982) 105-113

0376-5075/82/0000-0000/\$02.75 © North-Holland

1. Introduction

Local area networks [1,2] are becoming increasingly important in the design of computer systems. Already local networks are finding applications in the field of distributed operating systems [3,4,5] and real time control systems [6] and it is likely that they will become the predominant feature of designs in the 1980's.

- A local area network is characterised by:-
- 1) high bandwidth (in the order of 10 Mbs).
 - 2) limited geographical scope (e.g. in one building).
 - 3) low utilisation
 - 4) low error rates

Often the cost of the equipment connected by the network will be relatively low and, therefore, simple low level protocols and technologies tend to dominate. The most popular designs are ring networks [7,8], bus networks [9] and to a lesser extent star networks [10,11] and routing networks [12].

It is important, when designing a distributed system, that all aspects of performance of local area networks are known in order that a cost/benefit analysis can be made. One of the most important performance parameters is expected delay. This and other factors are considered in an investigation, using simulation techniques, of the performance of two leading designs:

1. The Cambridge Digital Communication Ring
- [7] - a member of the family of ring networks

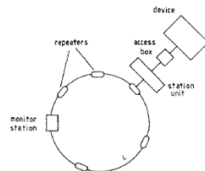


Fig. 1. Ring structure.

Granta Backbone Network - 1987

“Optical fibre cabling across University and Colleges, and combining mainframe with other computers and personal machines.”



Building a network: 1988 - 1992



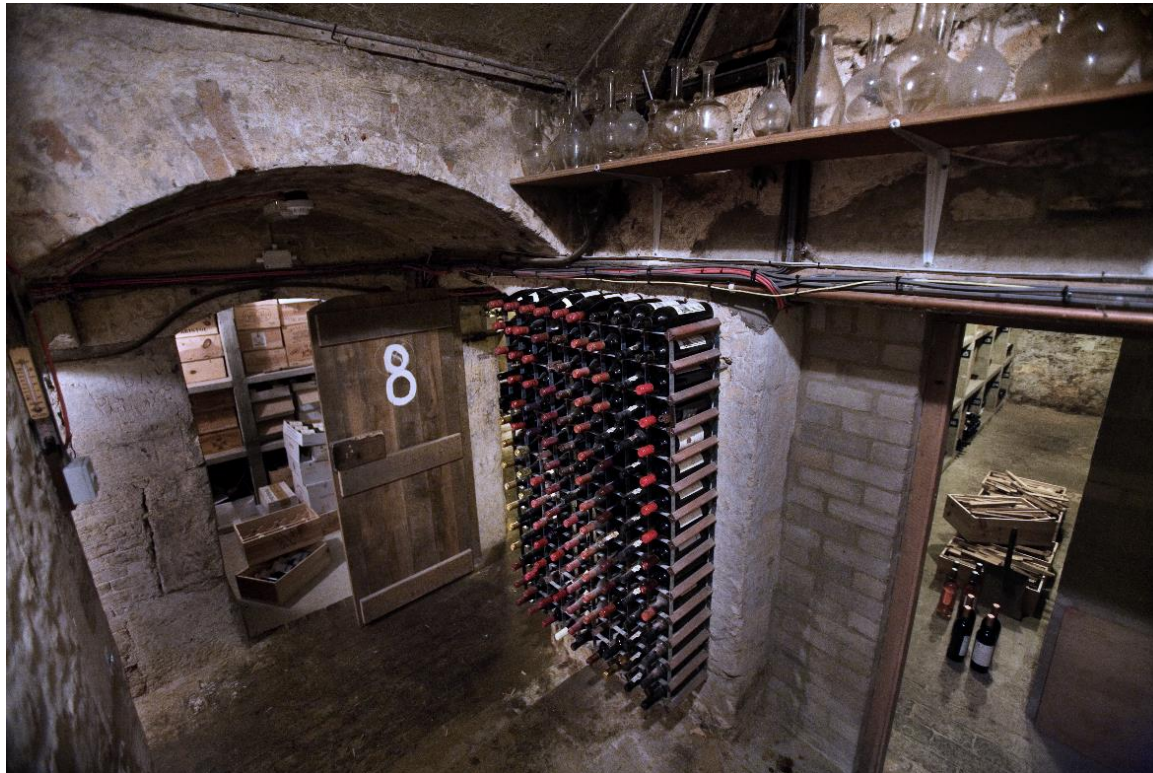
£3.9 million (1992)

36kms ducting & tray work

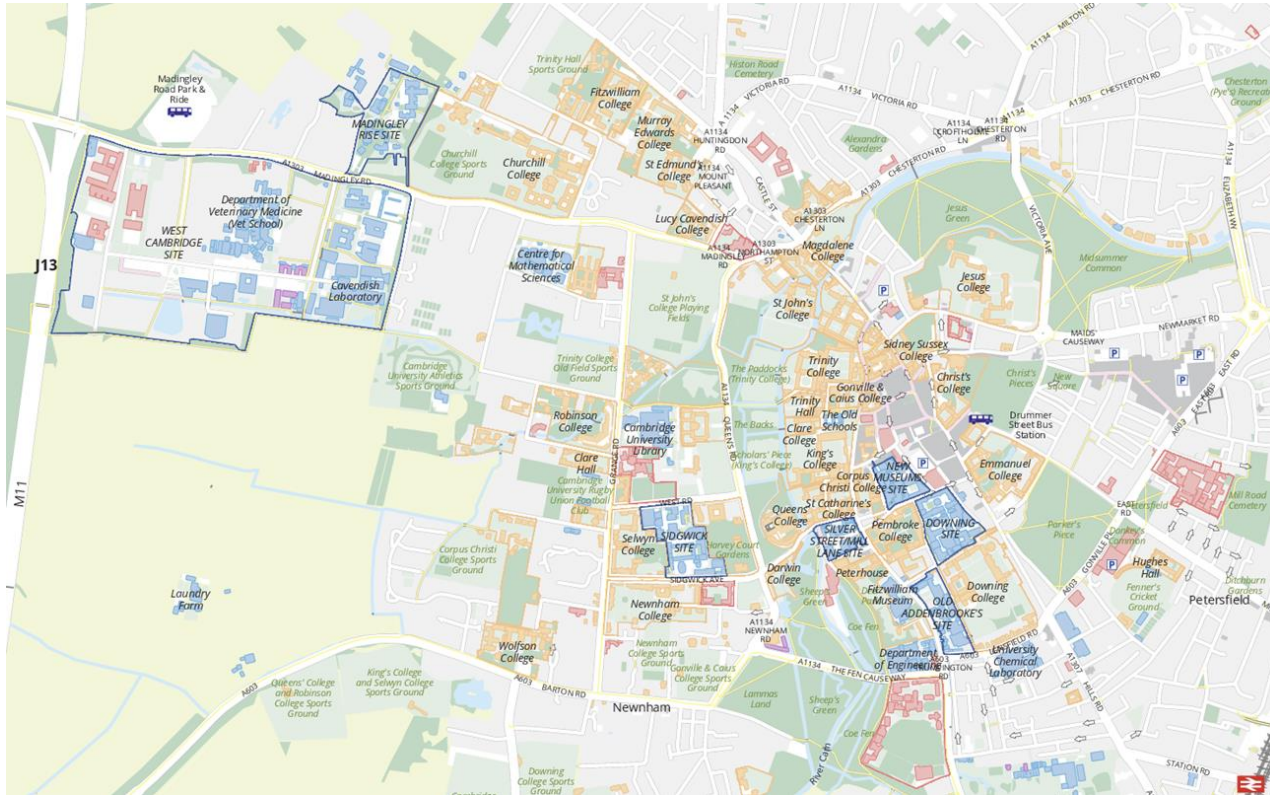
Installed in:

1. Wine Cellars ~2.2km
2. Green spaces
3. Carriageway

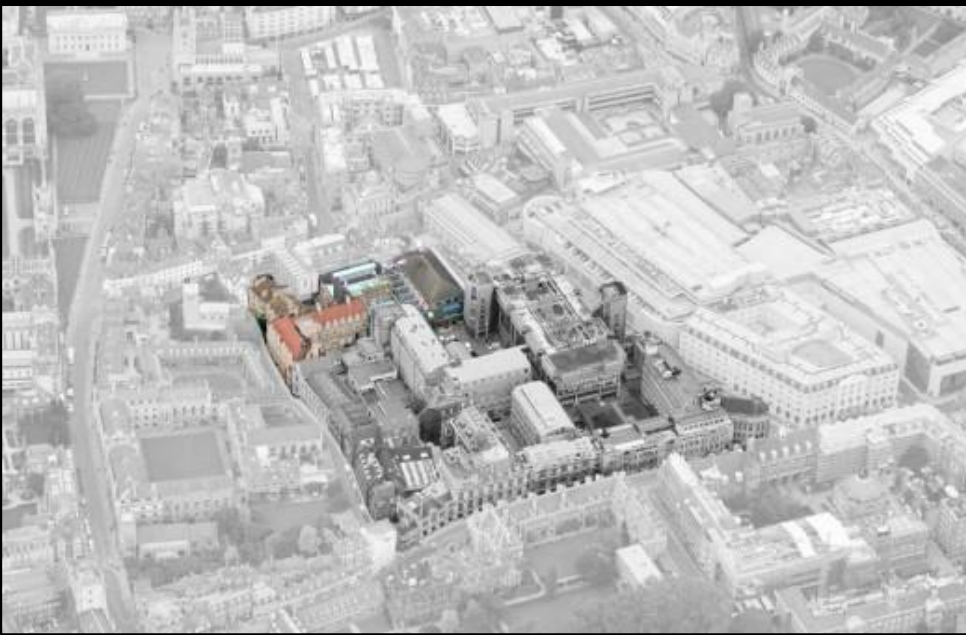
Wine Cellars



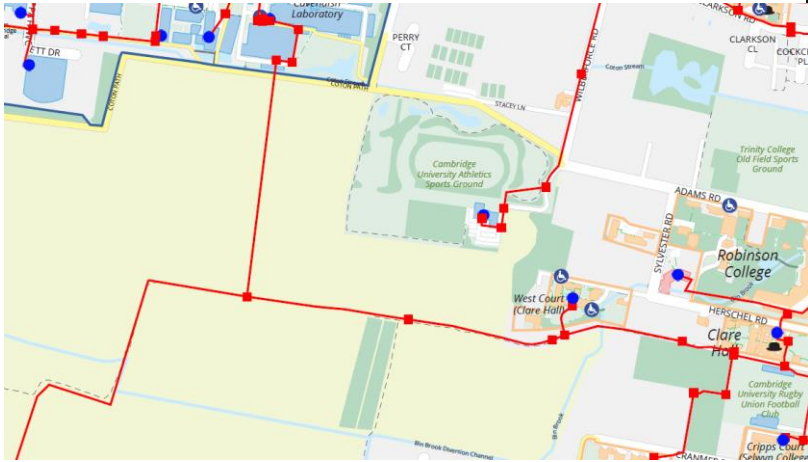
Green spaces and the perils of 'soft dig'



Green spaces and the perils of 'soft dig' cont.

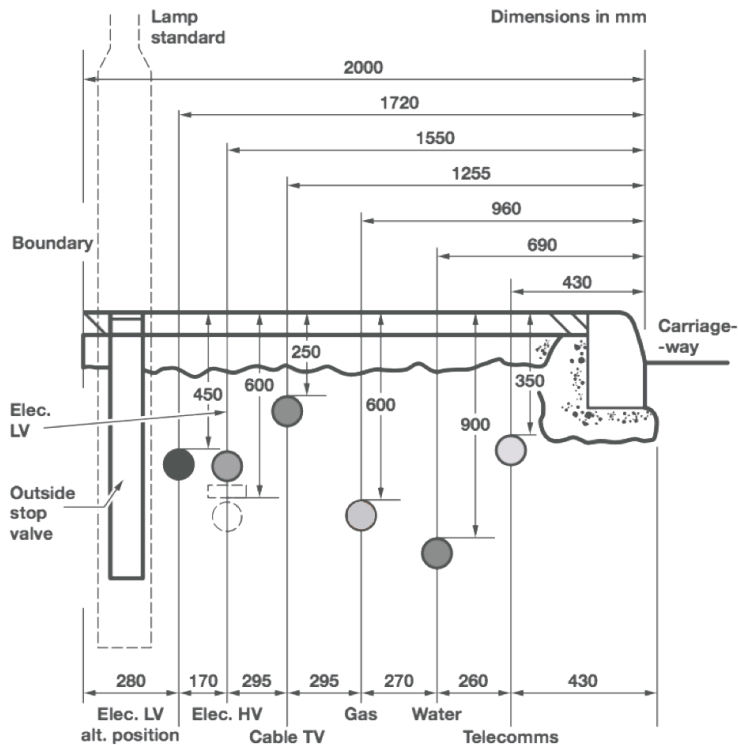


Green spaces and the perils of 'soft dig'



£1,000

Standards

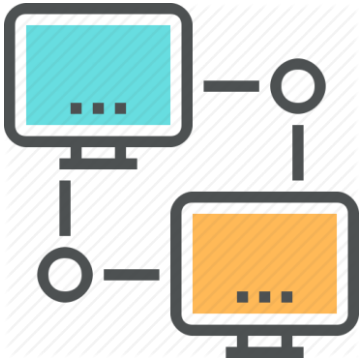


Footway: 350mm Depth
Carriageway: 600mm Depth



Footway: 600mm Depth
Carriageway: 800mm Depth

What is the fibre used for?



What else is the fibre used for?

Building Management Systems



CCTV



Outside Public Wi-Fi



Data Centre Hosting



College Hostels



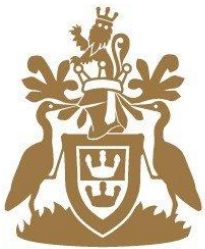
GBN Customers



Hills Road
Sixth Form College
Cambridge



Cambridgeshire
County Council



Anglia Ruskin
University

MRC

Medical
Research
Council



CANCER
RESEARCH
UK

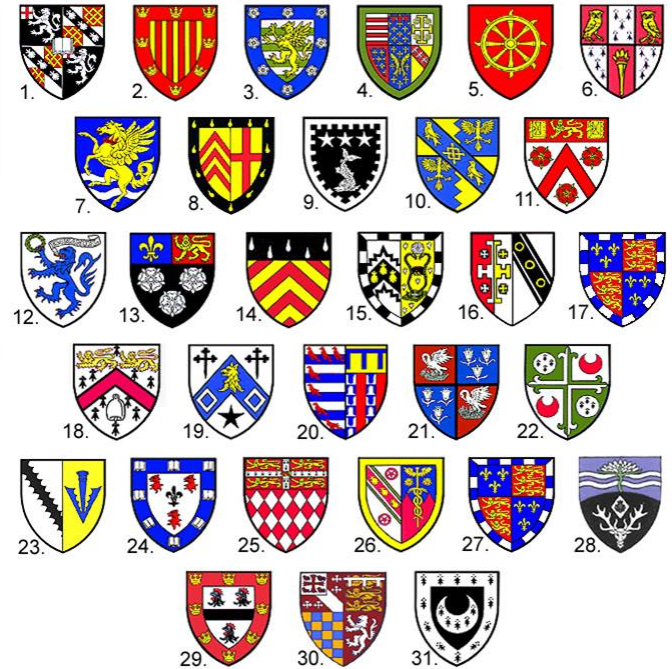
Long Road
Sixth Form College
Cambridge

long
road
sixth
form
college



British
Antarctic Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



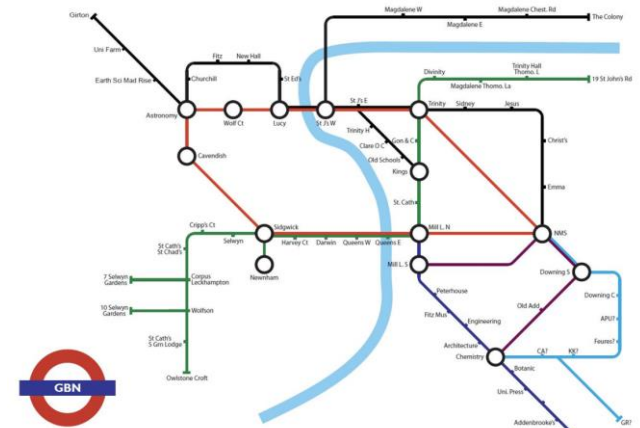
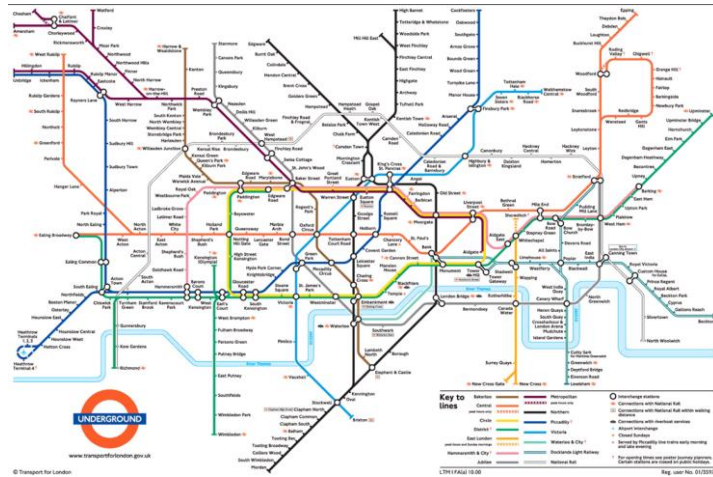
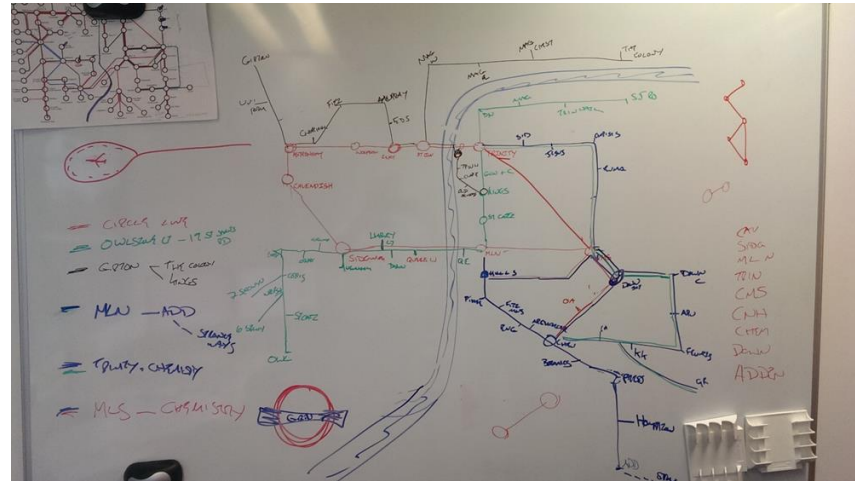
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
MUSEUMS
& BOTANIC GARDEN

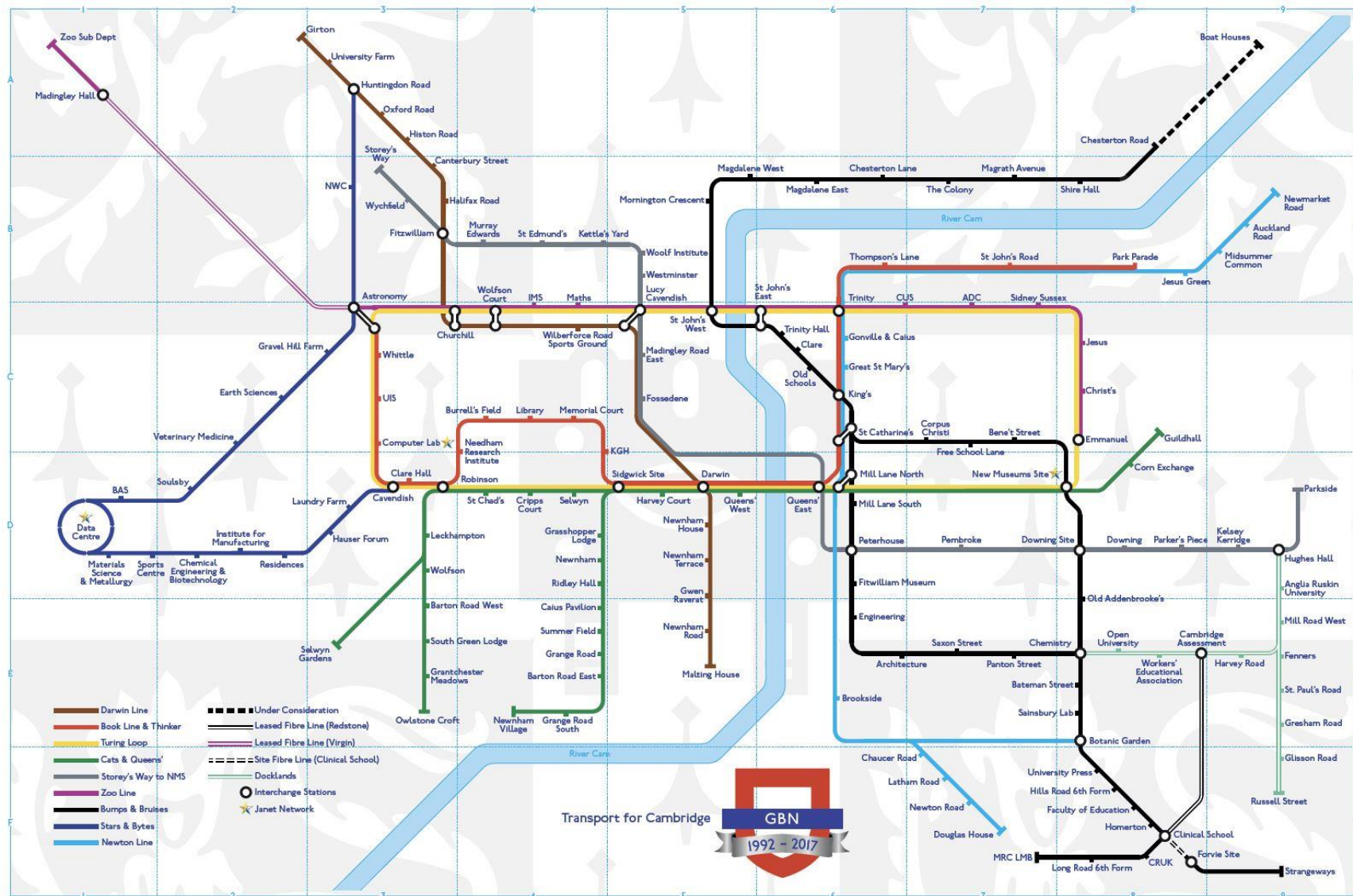
What is the cost of running a private fibre network?

£500,000

- ~850 active circuits
- £260 per kilometer
- Staff
- Equipment
- Maintenance of the network
- Extensions to the network
- Office overheads
- Promotion

Promoting the network, and the problems of theft



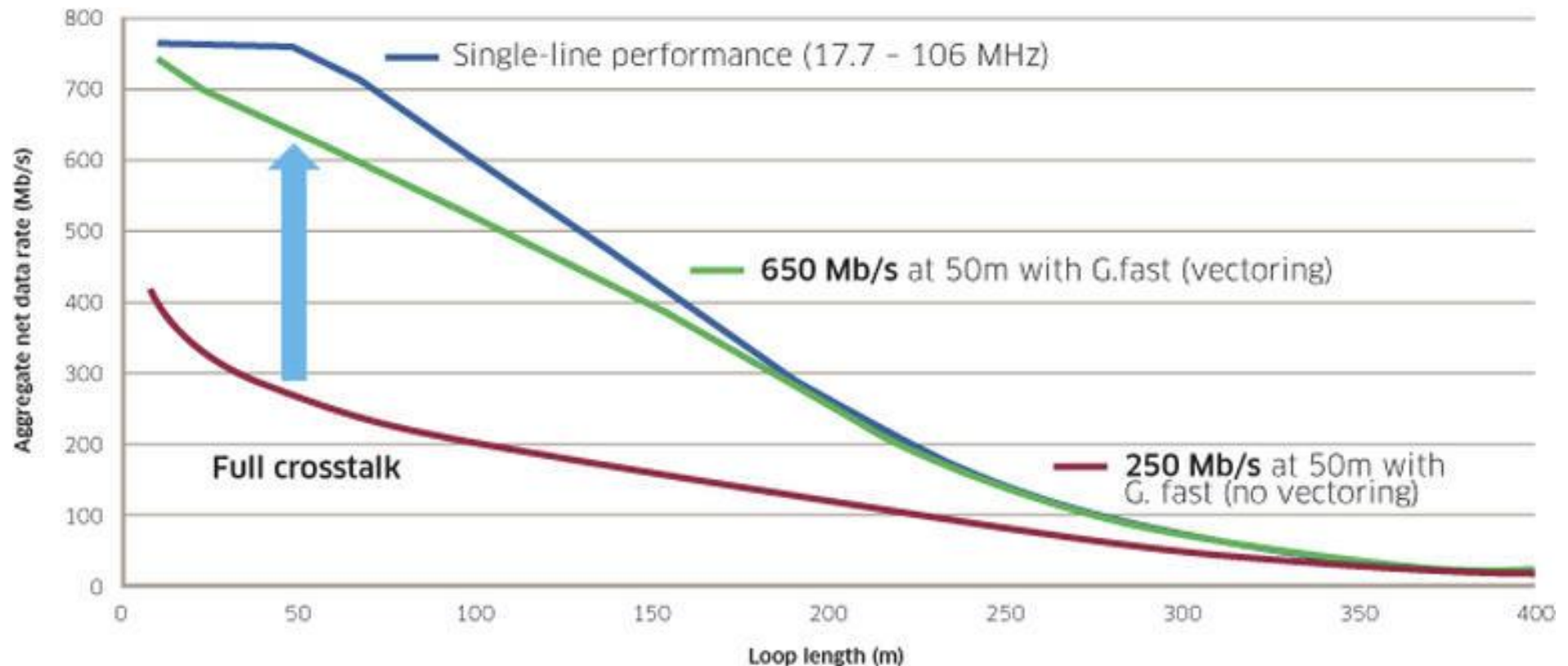


European Commission



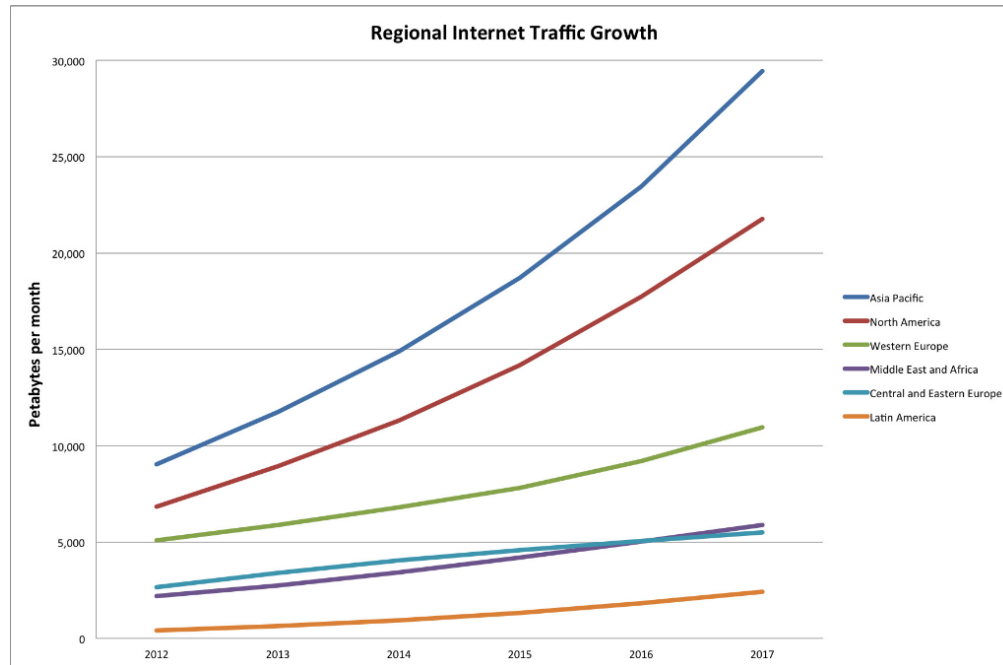

G.fast

The future is unashamedly fibre



Generic Internet Consumption Chart

DATA

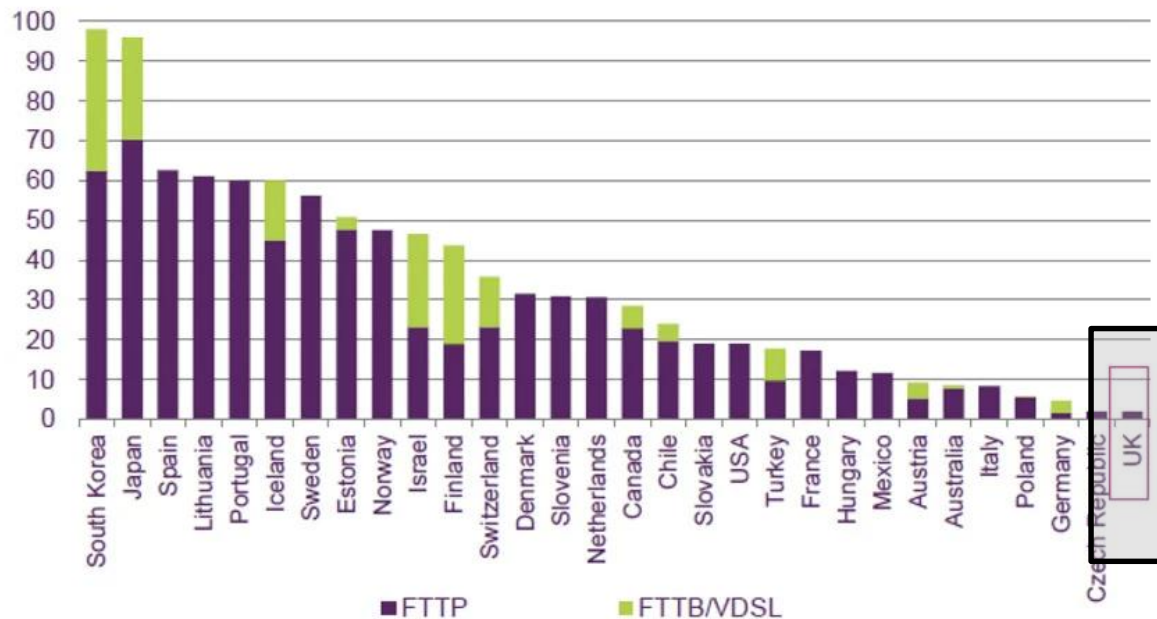


TIME

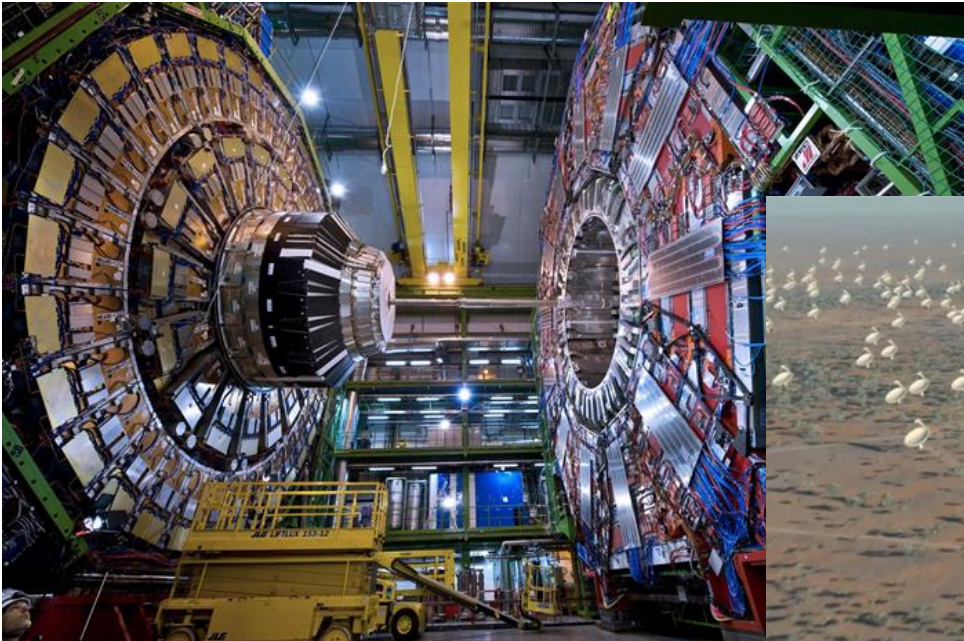
OECD Fibre Coverage to premises

Figure 7: Fibre coverage to premises in OECD nations, end-2015

% of premises passed



BIG data

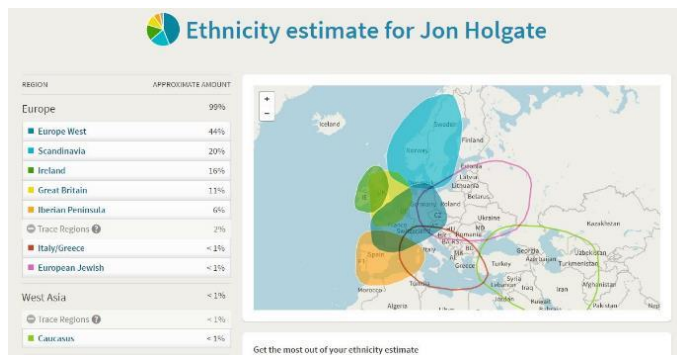


40Gb Internet
connection



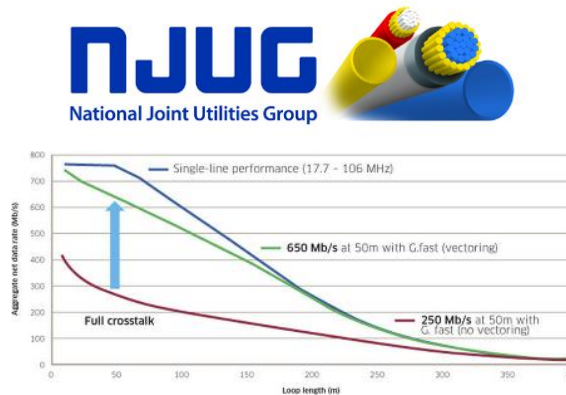
6 YEARS 9 MONTHS

BIG data is coming to us all

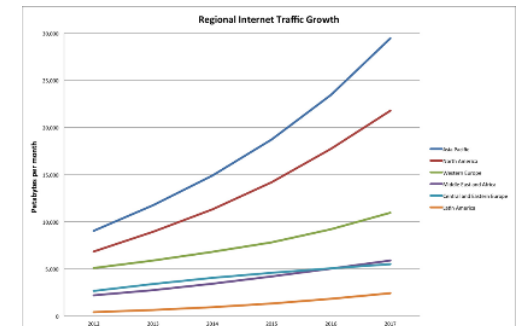


What lessons have we learned

- Standards. Standards. Standards.
- Data demand is growing.
- Fibre IS the solution.
- Fibre is REALLY cheap.
- Private fibre is easy.
- Universities SHOULDN'T be doing this!

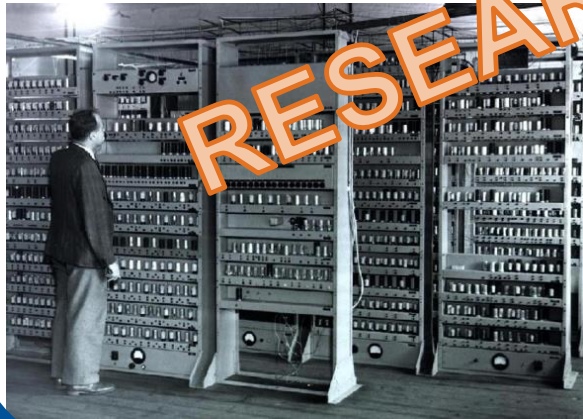


£260 km



broadband **B4RN** for the rural north

From research to commodity



RESEARCH



Department
for Culture
Media & Sport

Extending Local Full Fibre Networks

Call for Evidence

December 2016
Department for Culture, Media and Sport

1



COMMERCIAL



Q&A