THE EUROPEAN ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH NETWORK

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RESUME

EARN (European Academic and Research Network) est un réseau hétérogène d'ordinateurs, utilisant une architecture simple et fiable (RSCS/NJE en mode BSC). Lancé en Février 1984, il comprend maintenant plus de 300 noeuds (IBM, VAX, CDC, BULL, etc.) installés dans des universités et centres de recherche de 18 pays d'Europe, et il est connecté à divers réseaux nationaux en Europe ainsi qu'à de grands réseaux américains (BITNET, ARPANET, etc.). Ses principaux services sont : la messagerie électronique, le transfert de fichiers, la soumission de travaux à distance.

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH NETWORKS : WHY ?

Researchers have always had a need to communicate:

- + Exchange of messages (electronic mail)
- + Exchange of documents, papers...
- + Data files transfer (results of experiments)
- + Software transfer
- + Remote batch use of computers
- + Remote interactive use of computers
- + Computer conferencing

WHAT IS EARN ?

European Academic and Research Network:

- + Heterogeneous network
- + Open to European Universities and Research Centers
- + Use restricted to non commercial activities

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+ Open to the forthcoming OSI networks
+ Connection to BITNET
+ Gateways to national networks :
    Finland to FUNET
    Germany to DFN
    Ireland to HEANET
    Italy to INFNET
     Norway to UNINETT
     Sweden to SUNET
     U.K. to JANET
     etc.
and to American networks via BITNET:
     ARPANET
     CCNET
     CSNET
     MAILNET
     USENET
     etc.
THE EARN STORY
+ Public announcement in February 1984, at CERN (Geneva) by the users (representatives
  of the founding countries).
+ Set up thanks to the technical and financial support of IBM
+ At the launching: 9 member countries
+ By 1985 end year :
     18 member countries
     300 nodes
     2 links toward the 500 BITNET nodes
EARN TECHNOLOGY
+ "Store and forward" type of network
+ Point to point leased telephone lines (mainly 9600 b/s)
+ Simple and reliable protocols :
     - Bisynchronous
     - RSCS or NJE, BSC mode, which gives the following functions between two nodes:
                        Send messages and files
                        Send commands
                         Job submission
                        Job output
     Because of these techniques and protocols, EARN is very reliable and the operation
is cheap.
TYPES OF COMPUTERS AT NODES
+ IBM or compatibles running VM 370 or MVS
+ DEC VAXs running VMS (the JNET or Argonne NJE package is required)
+ DEC VAXs running UNIX (the UREP package is required)
+ Siemens running BS 2000 and 3000
+ CDC Cyber running NOS
+ ICL
+ BULL running MULITCS ("less noder" outs)
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EARN MANAGEMENT

- + The Board of Directors :
 - One director per country (chosen by the members of the association).
 - Governs the association.
 - Promulgates regulations governing the connection to, the access to and the use of EARN.
 - Decides on membership
 - Decides on new network services
- + The country representative :
 - Coordinates the national connections
 - Represents the members at the board

EARN SERVICES

- + Interactive messages between logged on users
- + Electronic mail (notes with acknowledgment of receipt...)
- + File transfer (texts, programs, data, ...)
- + Resource sharing (remote applications...)
- + Directory facilities : in each country, a "disconnected Virtual Machine" (BITSERVE or NETSERV) provides on-line facilities.
- + Technical assistance to users

In a near future:

- + Computer conferencing
- + Remote interactive access

HOW TO JOIN EARN ?

EARN is open to all European academic and research institutions (full members) and commercial research units under certain conditions (associate members).

EARN members are institutions responsible for at least one EARN node. Institutions who wish to join EARN have to make an application to the Director for their country. The Director decides on applications for membership according to the regulations established by the EARN Board.

+ A NODE

is a computer system, able to receive, send and distribute information and to potentially support connections of additional EARN nodes.

The "NODEID" is a word identifying a node. For example : FRMOP11.

+ A USER

is any individual using a node (no application required).

The "USERID" is the user's name connected to a node.

+ The EARN user address:

USERID at NODEID

Example : DUPONT at FRMOP11

HOW TO USE EARN ?

EARN is very easy to use.

For example, on a node running VM 370 /

+ TELL address message

To send a message to a networked user

+ NOTE address

To prepare and to send a note

+ SENDFILE filename TO address

To send a file to a user

+ RECEIVE and RDRLIST

To receive files and notes

+ NETLOG

To compile the exchanges (sent and received)

EARN TODAY

Austria 2 (5 more planned)
Denmark 8 (3 more planned)
Finland 2 (3 more planned)
France 13 (37 more planned)
Germany 92
Greece 1

Active nodes (01/10/85) are located in:

 Ireland
 4 (1 more planned)

 Israel
 24

 Italy
 24

 Netherland
 30

 Norway
 1

 Israel
 5 (2 more planned)

Spain 5 (2 more planned)
Switzerland 8 (5 more planned)
U.K. 1 (gateway to JANET)
CERN 8 (1 more planned)

BITNET 483

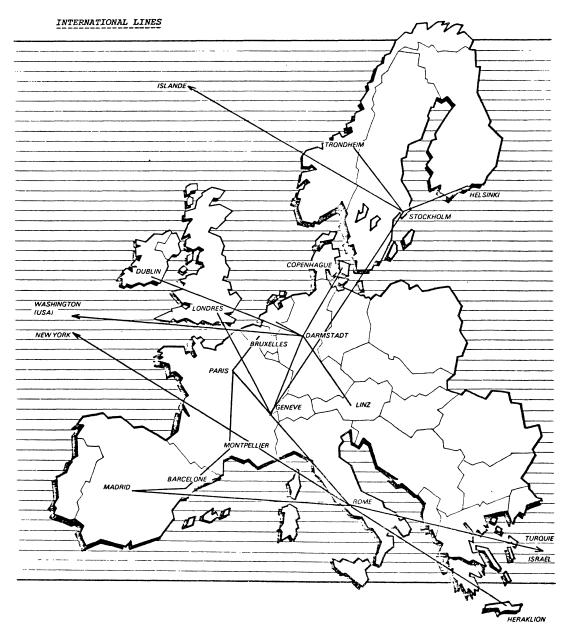
SOME PROBLEMS :

- + As no multi-streaming a large file being transferred can block a link for long periods
- + No facilities for alternate routing, in case of a link failure or to off-load traffic on busy routes.
- + Depending on the type of computer at a node, some functions and services may not be available.
- + Loss of function at the gateways to other networks.
- + Pressure to use the public X25 networks.
- + In general; all copies of messages being sent to a distribution list must be transmitted individually from the source node. Various MAILERS have been developed but only exist on specific types of machines, i.e. again no standard.

TOMORROW:

- + X25
- + OSI
- + RNIS
- + Satellites





European Academic & Research Network

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