A legfontosabb nagy számítógépes hálózatok listája

                              Network Guide

This help topic covers all of the known networks in the world. A general
handout on Wide Area Networks is available in the Computing Center
office, ISB 119. There is a lot of information on various networks in
DUA1:[PUBLIC.NETWORKS] and its subdirectories. This help file was put
together by Billy Barron, University of North Texas Computing Center.

- Academnet -
Academnet is a university network within the late USSR.

- Adonis -
Adonis is run by the Institute for Automated Systems in Moscow and
connects computer centers in the late Soviet Union.

- ACONET -
ACONET is a research network in Austria.

- ACSNET -
The Australian Computer Science Network is a research, academic, and
industrial network in Australia.

- Afrimail -
Afrimail is a mail network in Tunisia. Afrimail has UUCP connections
to the rest of the world.

- AGFNET -
AGFNET is a German network of research centers and universities. It uses
many protocols including SNA and X.25.

- AHEN -
AHEN or the Alberta Higher Education Network, connects various
organizations with Alberta, Canada. It is also known as AdhocNet.

- AMPRNET -
The Amateur Packet Radio Network (AMPRNET) is developed and used by
shortwave radio amateurs (hams).

- APPLELINK -
AppleLink is Apple Computer's Mail system.

- ARIADNE -
ARIADNE is a Greek research network using X.25.

- ARISTOTE -
ARISTOTE is a French research network.

- ARPANET -
The Advanced Research Project Agency Network is the oldest of the
networks making up the Internet. The ARPANET was originally an
experimental packet-switched host-to-host network built in 1969.
In 1982, the Data Defense Network was created. In 1983, the DDN was
divided into the ARPANET (research) and MILNET (production) networks.

- AUSEANET -
AUSEAnet is a Southeast Asia VLSI project. The countries involved
include Australia, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei
and the Philippines. AUSEANET uses UUCP and can be reached via UUNET.

- BARRNET -
BARRNET, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Research Network is a
regional TCP/IP network for Northern California and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET.

- BCnet -
BCnet or British Columbia network, is a regional network for British
Columbia, Canada. TCP/IP, DECnet, and X.25 are used on the network.
BCnet is connected to the Internet.

- Beijing -
Beijing, China is connected through CSNET to the rest of the world.

- BELWU -
BELWU is a West German research network using TCP/IP.

- BITNET -
BITNET is a network linking more than 2900 computers worldwide. BITNET
also has 'gateways' to networks such as the Defense Advanced Research
Projects Agency (ARPANET); CSNET, and UUCP.

- CARINET -
CARINET is a general communications network serving the less
industrially developed regions of the world especially Latin America.

- CATIENET -
CATIENET is a network the membership of which includes Costa Rica, El
Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican

Republic. The main purpose of the network is to support agriculture
in Central America.

- CCNET -
CCnet is a network of university computer centers connected by
Digital Equipment Corporation's DECnet. CCnet consists of about
15 DEC-20 systems as well as a number of Vax and PDP-11 systems.

- CDNNET -
CDNNET is for Canadian research, development and educational
communities. CDNNET has about 65 hosts.

- CERFnet -
The California Education and Research Federation network (CERFnet) is
a network of educational and research sites in the southern California
area. CERFnet uses the TCP/IP protocol suite and is connected to the
Internet.

- CICnet -
CICNet is a regional midlevel network that is part of the NSFNET
serving a seven state region of the Midwest US, and includes the
members of the Big Ten plus the University of Chicago as its Charter
Members.

- CITNET -
CITNET is the CalTech's mail network. Right now it consists of only
the CalTech computers. It covers most machines on Campus and has
gateways directly to Internet and BITnet (CIT-HAMLET.ARPA).

- COMPMAIL -
IEEE-Compmail.

- COMPUSERVE -
CompuServe is a pay information service offering user's group, product
support, airline information, stock reports, and other goodies.

- CONCERT -
The CONCERT (Communications for North Carolina Education, Research,
and Technology) Network provides network services to research and
educational sites in North Carolina. CONCERT connects to SURANET and
hence the Internet.

- CRIM -
CRIM (Computer Research Interstitute of Montreal) is a metropolian
area network using DECnet in the Montreal area. TCP/IP is also used
on this network.

- CSIRONET -
CSIRONET, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
network) is an Australian government research network. As of 1989,
CSIRONET was totally isolated from all other network.

- CSNET -
CSNET is for the facilitation of research and development in the field
of computer science. BITNET and CSNET are merging into CREN during the
next couple of years.

- DECnet -
DECnet is Digital Equipment Corportation's networking package. THEnet,
CCNET, HEPNET, and and SPAN both run on top of DECnet.

- DENet -
The Danish Ethernet Network, consists of many Ethernets in universities
connected by MAC level bridges over 64 Kbps (or higher) leased lines.
Both TCP/IP and DECnet are used. DENet is the Danish portion of
NORDUnet. DENet is connected to the Internet.

- DFN -
DFN is a research network in West Germany. It is based on the X.400
protocol.

- DKnet -
DKnet is the Danish part of EUnet.

- Dnet -
The German component of EUnet.

- DREnet -
DREnet is a Canadian TCP/IP network that has a connection to the
Internet.

- DSIRnet -
The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) network in
New Zealand provides network services to the DSIR.

- EARN -
EARN, the European Academic Research Network, is a network for Europe,
the Middle East, and Africa. EARN is the European component of BITNET.

- Easynet -
Easynet is DEC's internal company networks. Easynet uses DECNET. Easynet
has over 34,000 hosts. All users are employees of DEC.

- Enet -
Enet is the Spanish part of EUnet.

- ENSTINET -

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        ENSTINET is an Egyptian network with connection to EARN.

        - ESNET -
        The Energy Sciences network (ESNET) is a network of T-1 (1.544 Mb/sec)
        links that supports both TCP/IP and DECnet. Access is restricted to
        projects sponsored by the DoE.

        - EUnet -
        The European Unix network (EUnet) is a research and development network
        in Europe. EUNET uses a combination of UUCP and USENET software. EUnet
        is connected to the North American UUCP network.

        - Fidonet -
        Fidonet is a network of PC based BBSes. FidoNet allows the exchange of
        mail and mailing lists, known as echomail. Over 2,500 machines are connected.

        - FNET -
        FNET is the French UUCP network. It can be accessed via UUNET.

        - FUnet -
        The Finnish University Network (FUnet) provides network services to
        universities and research centers in Finland. Protocols used include
        TCP/IP, DECnet, and NJE (BITNET).

        - Grapevine -
        Grapevine is Xerox's company network. Grapevine supports file transfer,
        mail, remote login, and distributed computing.

        - GulfNet -
        GulfNet is a reach network serving Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in the
        Persian Gulf area. GulfNet uses RSCS and is similar to BITNET, but
        unfortunately is not connected to BITNET.

        - HARNET -
        The Hong Kong Academic and Research Network (HARNET) connects the
        major universities in Hong Kong together. HARNET uses UUCP and DECnet
        protocols. HARNET can be accessed via UUCP.

        - HEANET -
        The Higher Education Authority Network (HEANET) is a network in Ireland.
        HEANET uses the Coloured Book protocols.

        - HEPNET -
        HEPnet is the High Energy Physics network. This network connects over
        5000 hosts worldwide. HEPnet will be eventually replaced by ESnet.

        - IASnet -
        IASnet is a network of mainly Eastern European countries using X.25
        connections. Connected countries include Bulgaria, Hungary, East
        Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the USSR and Vietnam.

        - ICBNet -
        ICBNet connects the DRI to researchers at NATO sites. ICBNet is accessed
        just like the Internet.

        - ILAN -
        ILAN is the Israeli Academic Network. ILAN is the part of BITNET that
        covers Israel.

        - INDONET -
        INDONET is an SNA network in India connecting IBM machines.

        - INFNET -
        INFNET is a DECnet network of Italian nodes.

        - INFOPSI -
        INFOPSI is a network of DECnet sites in Australia.

        - Internet -
        The Internet (also known as the ARPA Internet) is an metanetwork of
        several networks. All the networks use the TCP/IP protocol for
        communication. The Internet is made up of several other networks
        including ARPANET, MILNET, NSFNET, and CSNET.

        - ITESM -
        ITESM is the network of the Monterrey Technological Institute of
        Higher Education in Mexico. ITESM connects all 26 sites of the
        university. ITESM is available on BITNET, the Internet, and THENET.

        - JANET -

        The Joint Academic NETwork provides network communications between
        universities and research institutions in the United Kingdom.

        - JUNET -
        JUNET is a network of universities in Japan. It supports mail and news.
        JUNET is a combination of UUCP, TCP/IP, and USENET services. JUNET can
        be reached via UUCP and the Internet.

        - JVNCNET -
        JVNCNET (John von Neumann Center) is a regional TCP/IP network for the
        North Eastern US, Scandinavia, and the UK areas and is a mid-level
        network in NSFNET.

        - LosNettos -
        Los Nettos is a mid-level regional network for the Los Angeles area.
        Los Nettos supports TCP/IP and is very, very fast.
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- MCImail -
MCI Mail is a pay-per-use mail system. Users on MCI Mail can also send
messages to the Internet.

- Merit -
Merit is a regional TCP/IP network for Michigan and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET.

- MFENET -
The Magnetic Fusion Energy Network is for connecting physics departments
doing research in nuclear fusion. This network is funded and administered
by the U.S. Department of Energy. The plans are to eventually replace
MFEnet with ESnet.

- MIDnet -
MIDNET is a regional TCP/IP network for Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois,
Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas and is a mid-level network in
NSFNET.

- MILNET -
A network in the Internet that serves Military sites.

- MRNET -
MRNET (Minnesota Regional Network) is an NSF regional network which
provides communications between the NSFNET and researchers in
Minnesota.

- N-1 -
N-1 is a network of Japanese universities.

- NACSIS -
The National Center for Science Information Systems (NACSIS) runs a
network known as the Science Information Network. This network connects
many Japanese universities.

- NASAmail -
NASAmail is a gateway into NASA's internal Telemail system.

- NCCN -
The Native Computer Communications Network is a computer network used
to connect Native people in Canada. This network is very similiar in
nature to USENET.

- NCSAnet -
NCSA (National Center for Supercomputer Applications) is a regional
TCP/IP network for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET.

- NEARNET -
NEARNET is a high-speed NSFNET mid-level network in New England.
NEARNET include Boston University, Harvard, and MIT.

- NetNorth -
NetNorth is the portion of BITNET in Canada.

- NevadaNet -
NevadaNet is a state-wide TCP/IP network for Nevada.

- NICNET -
NICNET is a network in India to support the government.

- NORDUnet -
NORDUnet is a network of several Nordic countries with over 3000
hosts. The countries serviced include Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and
Finland. NORDUnet uses DECnet, NJE (BITNET), and TCP/IP protocols.

- NorthWestNet -
NorthWestNet is a regional TCP/IP and DECnet network for the Northwest
part of the US and is a mid-level network in NSFNET.

- NRAO -
The National Radio Astronomy Observatory network is based on DECnet.

- NSFMAIL -
NSFMAIL is a National Science Foundation mail system.

- NSFnet -
The National Science Foundation Network is the National Science
Foundation's high speed network. NSFNET is part of the Internet.

- NSI -
The NASA Science Internet is the collection of all of NASA's networks
such as NSN and SPAN.

- NSN -
The NASA Science Network is a TCP/IP network belonging to NASA and
connected to the Internet.

- NYSERNet -
NYSERNet is a regional TCP/IP network for New York and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET.

- OARnet -
OARnet, the Ohio Academic Research Network, is a midlevel network in
the NSFNET and provides network service to the state of Ohio.

- OILCOMNET -
OILCOMNET is an Indian network supporting their oil industry. As of
1989, OILCOMNET was not connected to any other networks.

- Onet -
Onet, Ontario Network, is a TCP/IP based network. Research centers and
universities in Ontario, Canada are the current members of this network.
Also, Onet supports limited DECnet access.

- PACNET -
PACNET is an academic network for Oceania and Southeast Asia. Countries
connected include Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, and
Hong Kong.

- PHYNET -
PHYNET is a network of nuclear physicists in France. The network is
primarily DECnet based.

- PHYSNET -
PHYSNET, the Physics Community Network, is a combination of many DECnet
based physics research networks including SPAN, NRAO, and HEPNET.

- PREPNET -
PREPnet (Pennslyvania Research and Economic Partnership Network) is a
mid-level network TCP/IP serving Pennsylvania.

- PRNET -
PRNET (Experimental Packet Radio Network) is a testbed for development
of packet radio technology and protocols in the San Francisco Bay Area.
PRNET implements the TCP/IP protocol suite and is connected to the
Internet.

- PSCNET -
PSCNET is a regional TCP/IP network for Pennsylania and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET. It also connects to sites in Michigan, Oklahoma,
and Maryland.

- RangKoM -
RangKoM is the Malaysian Computer Network. The objective is to link up
most of the universities in Malaysia.

- RED -
RED is the FidoNet subnetwork for Puerto Rico. RED is accessable through
FidoNet.

- REUNIR -
REUNIR is a French university and research network. The network uses
parts different networking protocols.

- SATIN -
SATIN (San Antonio Technical Interchange Network) is a DECnet network
in San Antonio that is part of THENET.

- SDNNET -
The System Development Network is a network in the Republic of Korea.
There are about 100 machines on SDNNET. The network is based on the
TCP/IP and UUCP protocols.

- SDSCNET -
SDSCnet, the San Diego Supercomputer Center network, is a regional
TCP/IP network for Southern California and is a mid-level network in
NSFNET.

- SESQUINET -
Sesquinet is a regional TCP/IP network for Texas and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET.

- SLAC -
SLAC is the Stanford Linear Accelerator and Lawrence Berkeley Labs
DECnet which connects sites all around the world together.

- SPAN -
The Space Physics Analysis Network is a DECNET research network serving
NASA. Currently, there are over 2,400 nodes.

- SPEARNET -

SPEARNET is the South Pacific Educational and Research Network. SPEARNET
connects universities in Australia and New Zealand. SPEARNET uses the
Coloured Book protocols.

- Starlink -
Starlink is a British network for astronomers. DECnet and Coloured Book
are used as protocols on the network.

- SUNET -
SUNET (Swedish University Network) connects local and regional networks
at universities in Sweden. The supported protocols are DECnet, BITNET,
and TCP/IP.

- SURAnet -
SURAnet (Southeastern Universities Research Association network) is a
regional TCP/IP network for the south eastern US and is a mid-level
network in NSFNET.

- SURFnet -
SURFnet is a network for research and higher education in the Netherlands.

Part of SURFnet is the Dutch component of BITNET. Also, DECnet is another
major protocol on the network.

- SWITCH -
SWITCH is a national Swiss research network that uses X.25, DECnet,
TCP/IP, and ISO protocols. SWITCH is connected to the Internet.

- TCSnet -
TCSnet (Thai Computer Science Network) is a network of universities in
Thailand. TCSnet can be access through UUNET.

- TELEMAIL -
Telemail is a mail service operated by Sprint.

- TELENET -
TELENET is a pay-per-use network run by Sprint.

- TEXNET -
TEXNET is now called THEnet (Texas Higher Education Network).

- THEnet -
THEnet is a multiprotocol network consisting of more than 1000 nodes
and respresenting at least 52 sites in the state of Texas. THEnet is
managed by the UT Office of Telecommunication Services.

- TWN -
The Terrestial Wideband Network is a part of the initial phase of the
Defense Research Internet (DRI). Currently this network is carrying
cross-country Internet datagram traffic associated with DARPA-funded
projects. Members of the TWN include BBN, RADC, DARPA, NRL, NCSA, ISI,
SRI, Stanford, Ft. Monmouth, and CMU.

- TYMNET -
TYMNET is a public data switch network.

- UNAM -
The UNAM network is run my the Universidad Nacional Autonomidad de Mexico,
the national university in Mexico City. UNAM connects 15 sites of the
university.

- UKnet -
UKnet is the British component of EUnet. UKnet utilizes Coloured Book
and UUCP protocols.

- UNA -
UNA is the Austrian University Network that uses DECnet.

- UNINETT -
UNINETT is Norway's part of NORDUnet. UNINETT is connected to the
Internet. UNINETT is a joint effort between Universities, PTT, some
other research institutes and some vendors in Norway.

- USAN -
USAN is a atmospheric and oceanographic science related network and is a
mid-level network in the NSFNET. USAN is made up of 56Kb links in a star
configuration with the hub being NCAR at Boulder, CO.

- USDA-MAIL -
United States Department of Agriculture mail system.

- USENET -
USENET is a news and mailing list network. USENET is very distributed
with no central adminstration and has more than 10,000 hosts and 250,000
users. On the UNT campus, USENET is available on the VAX Cluster, the
Research VAX, and the NBI. On the VAX Cluster, USENET is accessable
through the ANU News package. On the Research VAX and the NBI, USENET
is available through the rn program.

- UUCP -
UUCP stands for UNIX to UNIX CoPy. It copies files and mail between
two UNIX systems. UUCP has at least 7,000 hosts most of which are UNIX
machines. UUCP is very slow. UUCP is available at UNT on the Research
VAX, and the NBI, but not on the VAXcluster.

- UUNET -
UUNET is a non-profit organization whose charter is to provide electronic
mail connectivity among its subscribing sites. UUNET acts as an Internet
mail relay for its 1000 subscribing sites. UUNET provides a proxy ftp
service and archive service which allows non-Internet sites to obtain
files that are available by anonymous ftp. UUNET may only be accessed
via TCP/IP or UUCP.

- VNET -
VNET is the internal IBM network that supports mail, remote login, and
file transfer.

- Westnet -
Westnet is a regional TCP/IP network for Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico,
Utah, and Wyoming and is a mid-level network in NSFNET.

- WVNET -
The West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing (WVNET) supplies
computing services to West Virginia's universities. WVNET supports DECnet,
LAT, and TCP/IP traffic. WVNET is connected to SURAnet and hence the
Internet.