

# IBDNS to INCS Transition

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These pages contain information about the transition of IBDNS to the new BT backbone called InterNet Carrier Services, INCS.

- [Background to the changes](#)
  - [INCS network map](#)  
This gives the configuration of INCS as it will be after the initial set of changes is completed.
  - [INCS -> IBDNS Transition Timetable](#)  
This gives the dates when each PoP will move from being an IBDNS PoP to being an INCS PoP.
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**Next Scheduled PoP Transition: Milan (Date in October TBA)**

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## Outstanding Issues

None.

[09/09/96 17.00]

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## Uncompleted Work

None.

[09/09/96 17.00]

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## Transition History

### Stockholm, 5th August

The new UK-SE IPLC was fixed and so this permitted to completion of the work at the Stockholm PoP to be scheduled. This work, involving moving the existing IPLCs from the 4500 to the new core router, was completed after working hours today.

## **Dusseldorf and Geneva, 3rd August**

The work on these two PoPs was completed with a couple of problems. The new CH-NL IPLC had a configuration problem and could not be brought into service immediately, and although the second UK-DE circuit was able to enter service, the address assigned to the UK end was already assigned to IT.dante.bt.net. The installation of the new G.703 card interrupted service for about 10 mins.

## **Stockholm, 27th July**

Today's work in Stockholm was completed with no problems; the outage time for NORDUNet was less than half an hour. The 4500 router was equipped with FDDI, and connected on the ring to the new 7000 core router, and the PoP was restored to service.

## **Brussels, 22nd July**

The work at the Brussels PoP was completed today without incident. It involved moving the 3 2Mbps circuits from the original 4500 in Brussels to the 7000 core router.

## **Brussels, 20th July**

The work scheduled for today in Brussels was completed without problems. The outage time for BELNET was 70 mins. The 4500 router was equipped with FDDI, and connected on the ring to the new 7000 core router, and the PoP was restored to service.

A second IPLC NL-UK was brought into service. In addition, there are 4Mbps NL-UK which carry US-bound traffic between the NL PoP and the T-3 in London.

## **Madrid, 16th July**

The work at the Madrid PoP was completed today. There is now 4Mbps between Madrid and Amsterdam.

## **US Traffic, 15th July**

The peering between AS5400 and AS2855 was completed today. As a result, the two T-1's from the BT PoP in Amsterdam to ANS are now only carrying traffic to ANS customers. Other US traffic for DANTE Customers with global connectivity goes to London and then onto the 45Mbps circuit.

## **Madrid, 13th July**

The physical work was nearly completed in Madrid; the engineers were held up by some connector problems with the IPLCs. As a result, although everything was made ready, with the existing 4500 and the new 7000 connected via FDDI, and a new IPLC connecting the 7000 to Amsterdam, it was not possible in the time available to move the existing IPLCs to the new 7000 and complete the router

configuration work. The PoP was restored to service Saturday afternoon.

### **London (Telehouse), 13th July**

At Telehouse, new IPLCs were connected (UK-SE and two UK-DE).

### **Brussels-London IPLC, 11th July**

The circuit was restored to service on this date. It is now running error-free.

### **Amsterdam, 6th July**

All the physical work was completed before mid-day in Amsterdam. The work consisted of changing the PoP architecture and preparing it for the later connection of a 34Mbps transatlantic connection, and new IPLCs to London, Geneva, and Madrid.

### **London (Telehouse), 29th June**

This transition went smoothly with only a few minutes outage for UKERNA. The new 45Mbps to the US is connected, but requires some more configuration before it can carry traffic. There is also now a new 2Mbps IPLC connecting the London and Brussels PoPs. It is already showing about a 60% load, however the error rate is higher than it should be so it is possible that during the course of this week it may be taken down for testing.

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# Background to INCS

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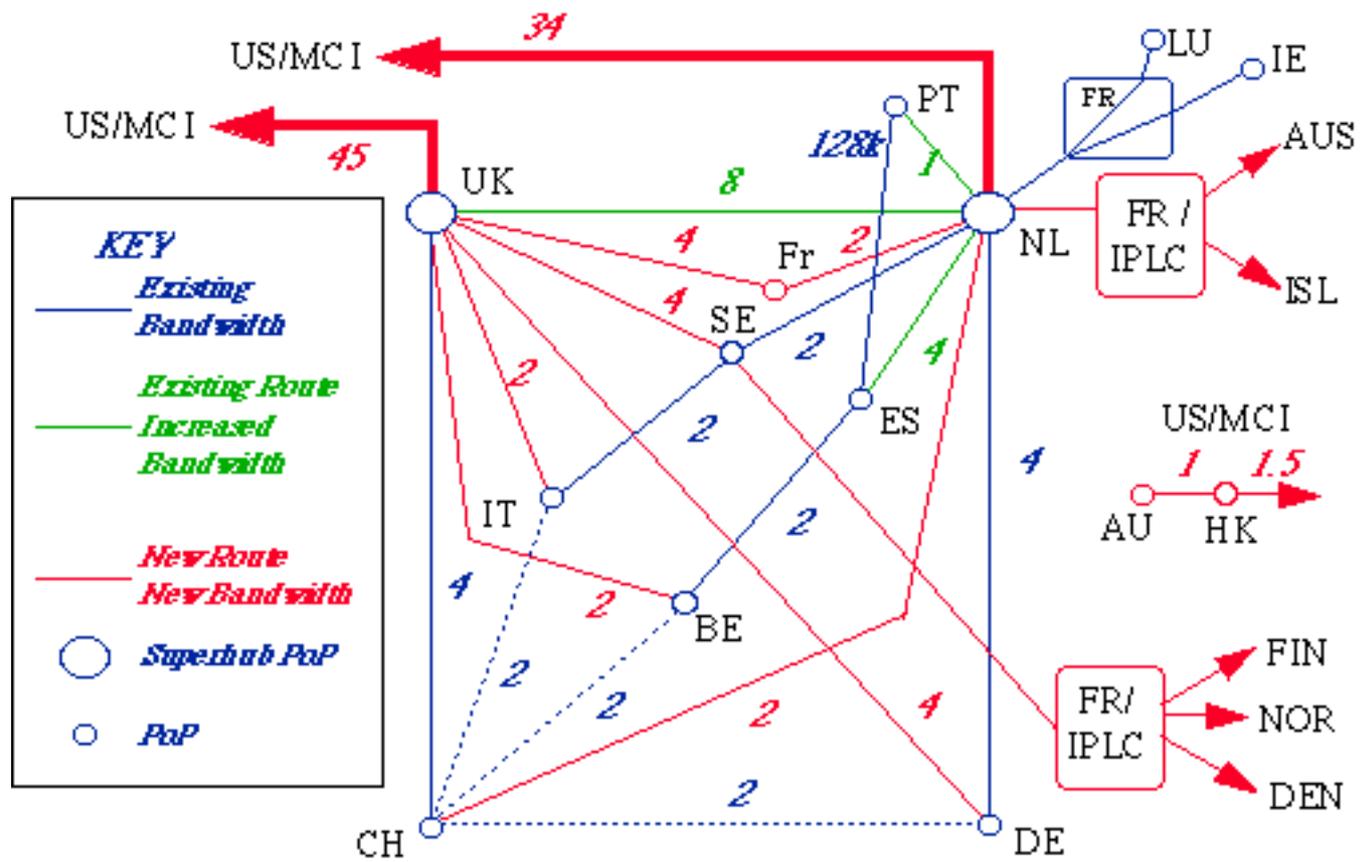
When IBDNS was set up, it was the intention that it eventually be migrated into a full commercial service. From the point of view of DANTE and its customers, there are important advantages to this. One is that as the transition to TEN-34 takes place, there will be no risk that BT shuts down the network as the number of remaining accesses of DANTE customers drops. This allows the TEN-34 transition to occur more flexibly. In addition, there will be short term advantages, since BT will create INCS by adding many new circuits to the existing IBDNS network. In particular there will be a large increase in the US connectivity on the backbone. A new 45Mbps (T-3) circuit will be part of the initial configuration. DANTE customers who have purchased global connectivity will have most of their US traffic routed over this circuit; its large capacity should eliminate the packet loss problems currently experienced. The extra circuits on the backbone will also help reduce packet loss experienced by some customers, and transit time (by reducing the number of hops).

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# INCS 1996 / 97 Network Design



# IBDNS to INCS Transition - Timetable

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This is the timetable for the work to be carried out this summer. It will be updated as changes are agreed.

## INCS Transition dates

Site	Date	Category	Disruption Time	Outage Window Time
London	29-Jun	A	1 Hrs	8 Hrs
Amsterdam	06-Jul	B	2 Hrs	6 Hrs
Madrid	13-Jul	C	1 Hr	4 Hrs
Brussels	20-Jul	C	1 Hr	4 Hrs
Stockholm	27-Jul	C	1 Hr	4 Hrs
Geneva	03-Aug	D	15 mins	1 Hr
Dusseldorf	03-Aug	D	30 mins	1 Hr
Paris	N/A	N/A	None	None
Milan	01-Oct	E	Unknown	Unknown

## Notes:

1. Paris is added for reference. As this is a new PoP, there should be no disturbance for any DANTE customer.
2. **Category** indicates the degree of complication in the work to be done (hardest is A, easiest is E).
3. **Disruption Time** is the aggregated time during which service will be lost for customers served by the PoP during the at-risk period.
4. **Outage Window Time** is the estimated length of the at-risk period.
5. **Milan Transition Date** is the earliest date at which this could occur. An actual date has not yet been agreed.