

## **Unit 1 Milestone #2: History of Internet Reading and Study Guide**

Use this study guide as a place to take notes during the lecture. After class go to [History of Internet](#) link and fill in the answers to “*Why is this relevant?*”

*Use this guide to study for Unit 1 Exam.*

- I. 1957 USSR launches sputnik. What is sputnik?  
Why is this relevant? Go to [History of Internet](#)

II. 1958

ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency)

*An experimental, wide-area computer network initiated by the US government in the early 1960s. Its purpose was to allow government contractors to share expensive, scarce computing resources. It spanned the US and was the precursor to the Internet.*

III. 1964 Paul Baran-

Packet switching

IV. Circuit Switching

Centrally controlled, single-connection method.

Efficient and economical

V. Packet Switching

Alternative means for sending messages.

Why is this relevant? Go to [History of Internet](#)

VI. 1969- Birth of Internet

First Networks Communications- first use of packet switching  
4 super computers were linked by telephone connections

VII. Protocol and Open Architecture Philosophy

Protocol:

Open Architecture vs. Closed—

1. Independent networks should not require any internal changes to be connected to the Internet
2. Routers do not retain information
3. No global control will exist over the network

## **IIX.1971 Email developed**

**Why is this relevant? Go to [History of Internet](#)**

## **IX.1973**

Vinton Cerf, father of Internet/ Robert Kahn  
devised a gateway, a translator, takes packets of information from one system and let them flow through the other systems

## **X. Internet**

## **XI.TCP/IP**

Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol

A set of software standards that is required for Internet access.  
TCP- includes rules used to establish and break connections  
IP- rules for routing of individual data packets

**Why is this relevant? Go to [History of Internet](#)**

## **XII.1976**

ARPANET began sending packets by satellite 1980s

## **XIII. 1980s**

Desktop computer affordable  
Early 80s ARPANET started File Transfer Protocol (FTP) enables users to transfer files between computer  
TELNET- allows user to log in to computers from remote site.

## **XIV. 1985**

National Science Foundation (NSF) created NSFNET provides National backbone service  
Network backbone includes long-distance lines and supporting technology that transports large amounts of data between major network nodes  
Backbone handle the bulk of communications activity on Internet

## **XV. Growth of Internet**

ARPANET closed research in 1995

Privatization began in 1991-in this allowed commercial activity to begin.

How many computers- measured by Internet host computers. 700 million reg. users???

## **XVI Who makes the Internet work?**

## **XVII. Development of WWW**

World Wide Web definition

## **XVIII. 1989**

Tim Berners-Lee, father of WWW

Hypertext system

URLs Uniform Resource Locator

HTTP- Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HTML- Hypertext Markup Language

## **IXX. URL**

Uniform Resource Locator

## **XX. HTTP**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

The default Web protocol for web page access.

## **XXI. HTML**

Hypertext Markup Language

The primary coding language for Web pages.

A language that includes a set of codes (or tags) attached to text. These codes describe the relationships among text elements.

## **XXII. 1991**

First point-click hypertext editor and first web server

## **XXIII. 1993**

Graphic User Interface) is a way of presenting program output using pictures, icons, and other graphical elements instead of just displaying text.

Named Mosaic

Browser lead to rapid growth of Internet

**XXIV. Browser**

A web software program such as MS Internet Explorer that provides the interface for the Web portion of the Internet. The browser allows navigation of Web pages.

**XXV. Open-source software**

Netscape competed with IE but soon lost. Microsoft- accused of monopoly power to drive Netscape out of business.

Netscape turned to Open-source software

Volunteer programmers change and refine program

**XXVI Number of Web sites**

Over 1 billion and growing

**XXVII Connecting**