Internetwork

Inter- Crossing along boundaries

Network – Connection

History of Internet

Birth of the Internet in 1972 vint cert and bob Kahn, of both of whom were part of the core ARPANET group, collaborated on what they called the internetting project. They wanted to link different networks together so that a host on one network could communicate with a host on a second. Different network. There were many problems to overcome: diverse packet size. Diverse interface, and diverse transmission rates. As well as differing reliability requirements. Cerf and Kahn devised the intermediary hardware to transfer data from one network to another.

Who was the first to use internet?

The Internet was designed to provide a communications network that would work even if some of the major sites were down. If the most direct route was not available, [routers](javascript:newWindow('../glossary/r.html#router')) would direct traffic around the network via alternate routes.

The early Internet was used by computer experts, engineers, scientists, and librarians. There was nothing friendly about it. There were no home or office personal computers in those days, and anyone who used it, whether a computer professional or an engineer or scientist or librarian,

ARPANET

1969, the first ARPANET communications were sent between Kleinrock's lab at UCLA and the [Stanford Research Institute](http://www.sri.com/) (SRI) under the direction of Elizabeth Feinler. (Feinler later led the development of the domain names .gov, .com, .edu, .mil and others.) By the end of 1969, ARPANET had two more nodes at the University of California, Santa Barbara,

MILNET

In 1983, ARPANET split into two networks: MILNET is for military users And ARPANET for nonmilitary users.

NSFNET

1986, a backbone that connected five supercomputer centers located throughout the United States. Community networks were allowed access to this backbone.

1990 ARPANET was officially retired and replaced by NSFNET.

1995 NSFET reverted back to its original concept of a research network.

ANSNET

1991 The United State government decided that NSFNET was not capable of supporting the rapidly increasing internet traffic.

1989

E-mail was adapted for ARPANET by the late Ray Tomlinson. He picked the @ symbol from the available symbols on his teletype to link the username and address. The [telnet](javascript:newWindow('../glossary/t.html#telnet')) protocol, enabling logging on to a remote computer, was published as a Request for Comments (RFC) in 1972. RFC's are a means of sharing developmental work throughout community. The [ftp](javascript:newWindow('../glossary/f.html#ftp')) protocol, enabling file transfers between Internet sites, was published as an RFC in 1973, and from then on RFC's were available electronically to anyone who had use of the ftp protocol.

<http://www.walthowe.com/navnet/history.html>

<http://www.livescience.com/42604-who-invented-the-internet.html>

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