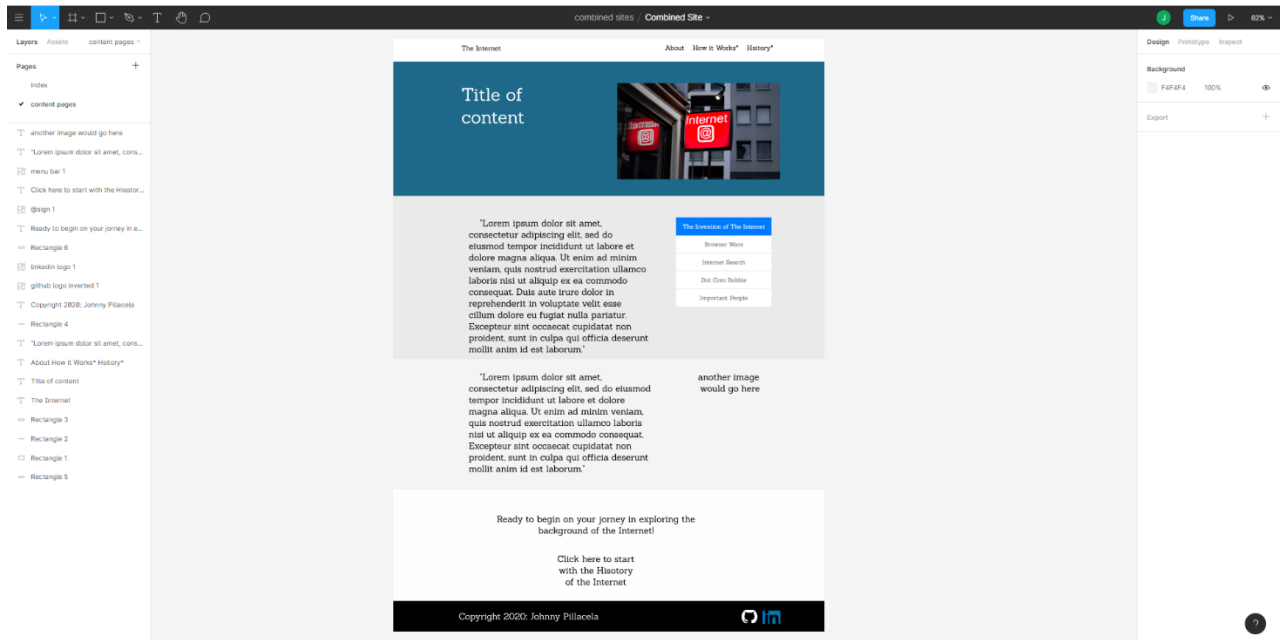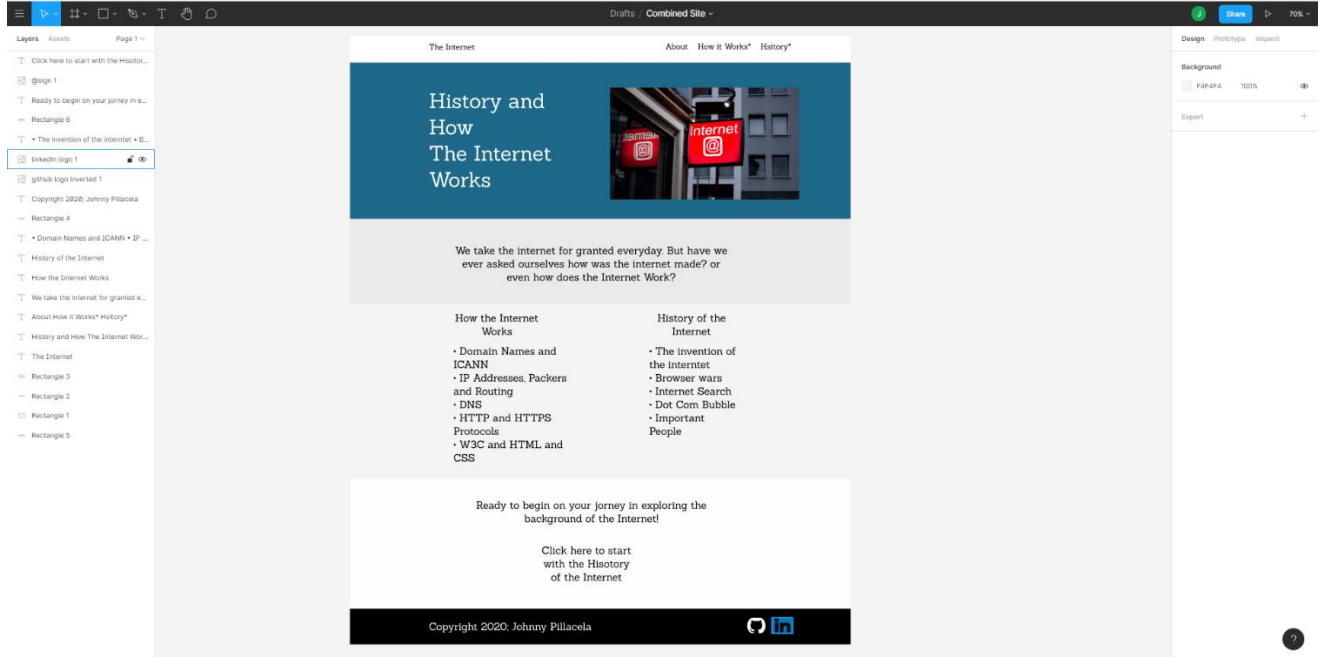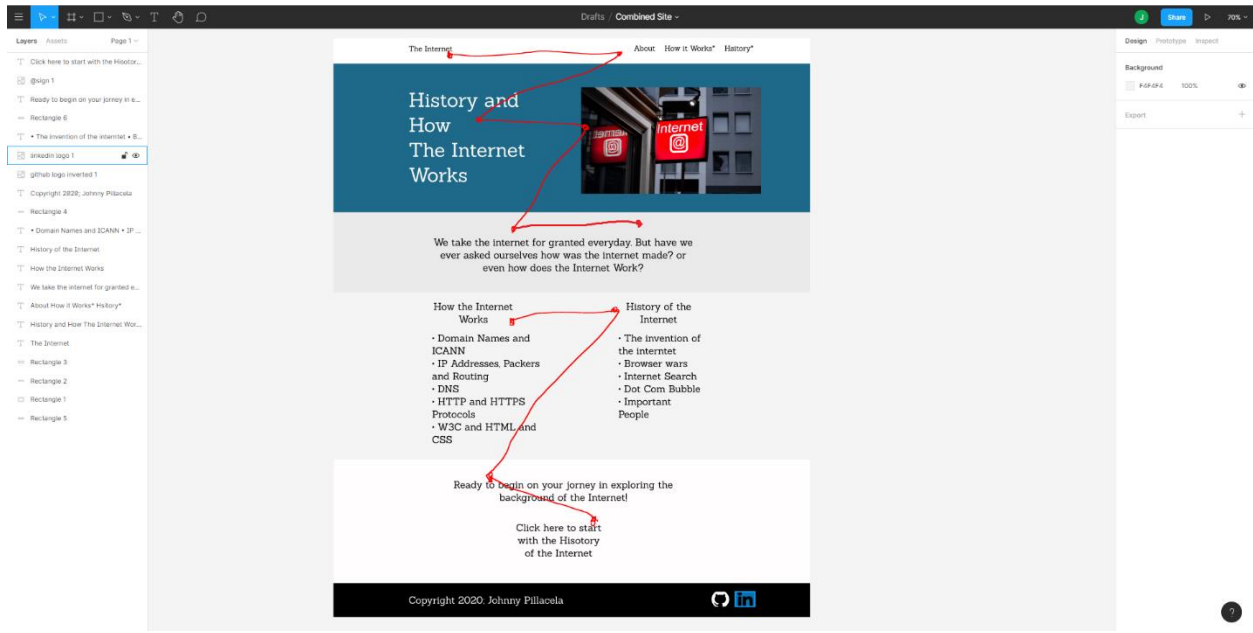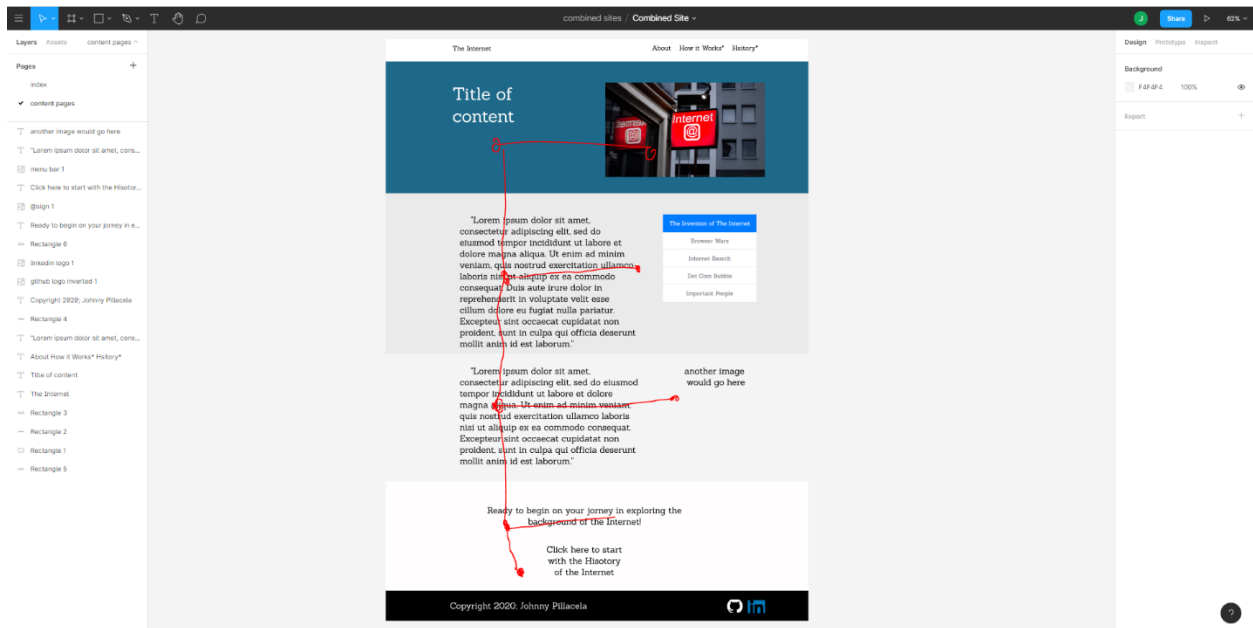# Designs on Figma for my main and content pages respectively

Z-layout on the main page

F-layout on the content pages

Home and content pages of How the Internet Works – original design – These are Before images

How the Internet Works   Home   Team   About   How the Internet Works ▾

How the Internet Works

The Internet is a wonderful thing

But, how does it work.

In these websites we will be talking about

- Domain Names and ICANN
- IP Addresses, Packers and Routing
- DNS
- HTTP and HTTPS Protocols
- W3C and HTML and CSS

Menu

Home
Domain names and ICANN
IP Addresses, Packets and Routing
DNS
HTTP and HTTPS protocols
W3C and HTML and CSS

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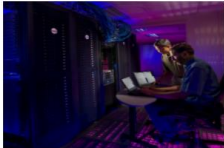How the Internet Works   Home   Team   About   How the Internet Works ▾

DNS

Like most things, people take the Internet for granted. The Domain Name System, or DNS is also one of those things we take for granted. The Domain Name System converts website titles to IP addresses. For example, in the video provided, Vincent provides the website link called, "www.example.com" and then the corresponding IP address would be "153.104.63.227". Since many people won't be able to remember all those numbers for all the websites they might want to go to, the Domain Name System is a very useful tool. Since the DNS, can't possibly remember all possible names, it splits its work into categories. For example, some DNS sever can be in charge of all .org or .com website and converting them into IP addresses. Since the start of the Domain Name System, it was made public specifically for the government and educational Institutions. However, since it is a public system it is vulnerable to many cyber-attacks. One common one is DNS Spoofing. This occurs when a hacker hacks into a DNS server and changes the IP address to a website when someone tries accessing it. If a person access a website that has been spoofed without knowing they might be going a fake or clone website and leak private information. In any case, the Domain Name System are designed to scale and grow.

Menu

Home
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A domain name system's server might look like this one

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Home and content pages of History of the Internet – original design – These are Before images

Internet History   Home   About   Team   History of the Internet ▾

IS 117 Project

What is the Internet?

"The Internet, a loosely-organized international collaboration of autonomous, interconnected networks, supports host-to-host communication through voluntary adherence to open protocols and procedures defined by Internet Standards."

A collection of multiple different pieces of computer and non-computer equipment talking to one another by means of a communications network either wired or wireless.

Internet History   Home   About   Team   History of the Internet ▾

The True Story of the Internet- Dot Com

The True Story of the Internet – Dot Com Bubble Part 3

Successful people try to commercialize anything they think they can profit from. Pierre, the founder of eBay, did exactly that with his online auction market. On eBay anyone was able to new or used items and anyone would be able to buy it or place a bid on an auction. On the other hand, there was Jeff Bezos, the CEO of Amazon, who sold books online to people everywhere. These two companies were instantly making millions of dollars in revenue every year and the analysts at Wall Street kept an eye out for these companies. Like most tech startups, Jeff Bezos at Amazon focused on getting big fast. Amazon would sacrifice profit just to be able to make revenue and grow even faster. He pretty much didn't care if he was losing money in the short term as he new it would be big in the future. Analysts also took notice of how big Amazon was becoming in such a short amount of time that they started to doubt Amazon and its power to produce profit. Other analysts looked the other way and thought Amazon is truly the next big thing. Once Amazon and eBay started trading publicly, their owners became billionaires instantly. Their rise to fame and richness inspired many other people to not only invest in their company but also move to Silicon Valley where all the tech startups were happening, and people were getting rich. As millions of people were finding out about how profitable these tech companies can be, they started pouring money into the stock market to any company that had a dot com attached to it. Even more people started investing into these companies stocks as tech companies spent millions in advertisement such as in the Superbowl in 2000. Even more tech startups were emerging because of this and venture capitalists wanting to invest in the next big thing threw money at companies that sometimes didn't even makes sense investing in. If it was a tech startup, it would be handed money and be traded publicly. It wasn't too long before people started to speculate the validity of these tech startups and doubt their growth. Inevitably, the stock market crashed, and investors lost millions of dollars. The NYSE and Nasdaq fell and investors were furious at wall street analysts for recommending them to buy into tech startups. The damage was already done and almost 3 trillion dollars disappeared from the stock market. However, some people argue that the dot com bubble was a good thing. Since many tech companies that started up were pretty trash to begin with this left all the strong companies alive and moved the economy forward. In fact, there were now more experienced people who were able to create tech startups as not become a failure. Then came Myspace, Facebook and