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Ch. 1 notes

The Internet was first made available to university and government employees in the 1970s and 1980s by the U.S. Department of Defense’s Advanced Research Projects Agency. The Internet became available to the public as the World Wide Web in 1991. Over the years, it has become difficult to govern and police the Internets as it is accesses by millions of people around the world. The US government has put in place most internet laws and policies, but there are other countries who are starting to take interest in placing their own rules and regulations to mimic their country's own physical, everyday laws. Some current Internet regulations do not reflect the laws in some countries and may give their citizens too much freedom online.

TIMELINE:

* 1969- ARPA created the Internet
* Mid-1990s- World Wide Web went mainstream
* May 1993- Federal government appointed NSF (National Science Foundation) to supervise domain name registration.

**FTP and HTTP**

* FTP is File Transfer Protocol, which is a standard that permits file transfers, like data and images, from one machine to another.
* HTTP is High-level protocol that enables user to transfer files over a network. Allows browsers to show pages in HTML.
* Since 9/11 it is requires to support SFTP (Simple File Transfer Protocol). It is a secure FTP.

**Microformats and XML**

* Extensible Markup Language- a micro format to store data and transport it.
* Text based
* Allows userd to creat own formatting tags. Coverts date into indexed data.

**MPEG and MP3**

* Motion Picture Expert Group- sets standards for compressing and storing video, audio, and animation in digital form. MP3 and MP4 are highly compressed formation. MPEG1 is for CDROM, MPEG2 is for full screen video, MPEG4 is for video telephony.
* MPEG1 Audio Layer 3 is also called MP3- digital audio.

**STANDARDS**

* W3C (Word Wide Web consortium) is an international voluntary organization that develops open standards to ensure the growth of the Web through specific protocols.
* OSI (Open systems Initiative) allows for open networking environment so different systems can communicate with each other.
* IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) and IAB (Internet Architecture Board) most important global standard setters for the Internet. IEFT proposes and identifies solutions for tech problems in the Internet. It’s a collaborative community.