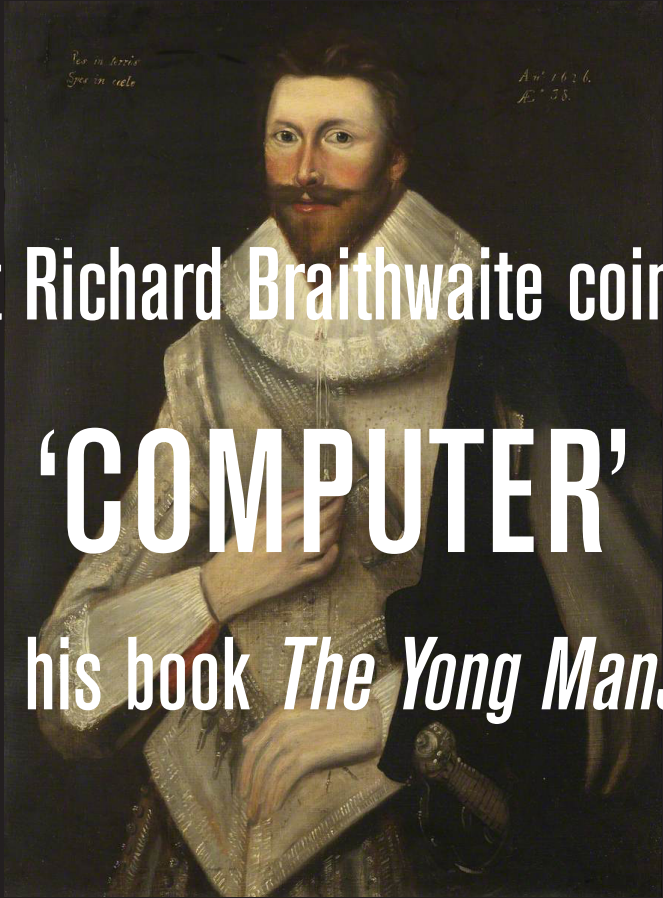


# A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

## BIRTH TO HTML

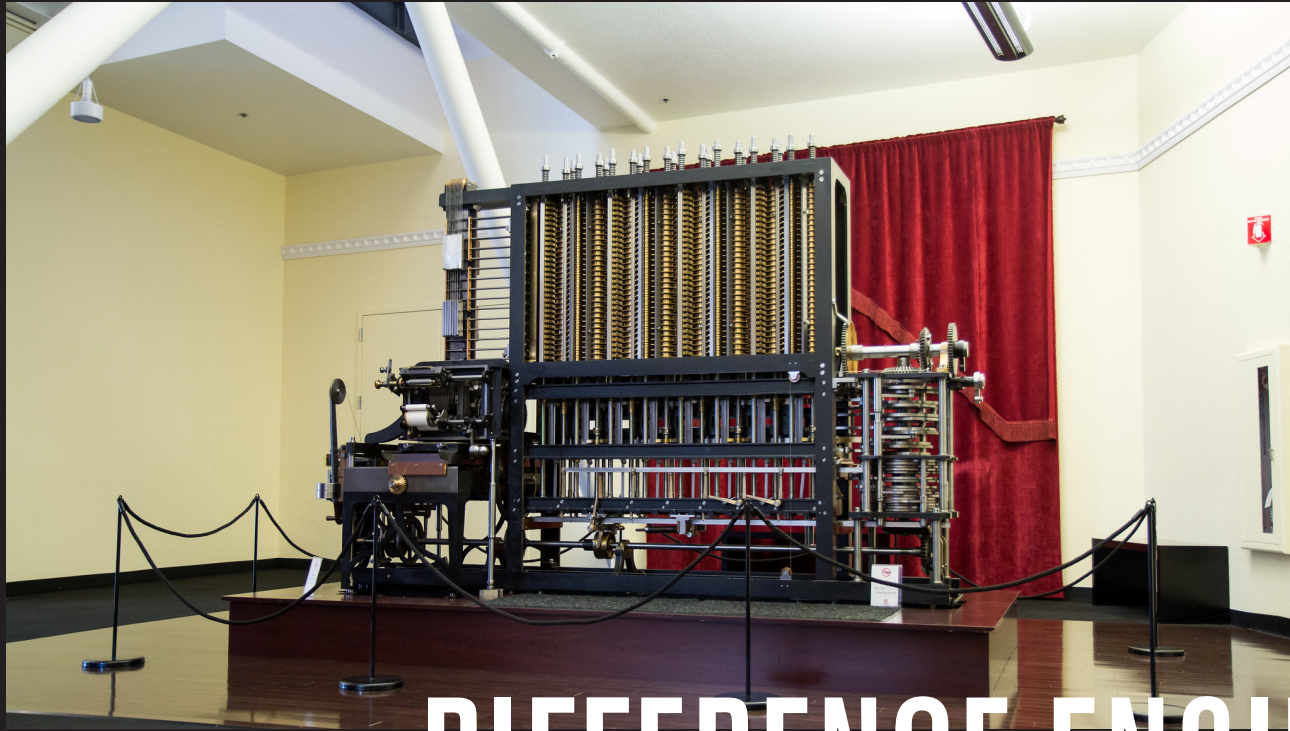
A portrait of Richard Braithwaite, an English poet and mathematician. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark, high-collared garment with a white ruffled shirt underneath. He has a beard and is looking slightly to the right. The background is dark. There is some faint, handwritten text in the upper left corner of the portrait: "See in 1613" and "See in 1613". In the upper right corner, there is a date "An. 1626" and a signature "R. B.". The text "English poet Richard Braithwaite coined the term" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font across the top of the portrait. The word "'COMPUTER'" is written in a larger, white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of the portrait. The text "in 1613, in his book *The Yong Mans Gleanings*" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font across the bottom of the portrait.

English poet Richard Braithwaite coined the term  
**'COMPUTER'**  
in 1613, in his book *The Yong Mans Gleanings*

**For hundreds of years, 'computer' was a job title,  
describing a person who did computations.**



In 1822, English mathematician  
**CHARLES BABBAGE**  
invented the “Difference Engine”



# DIFFERENCE ENGINE

PHOTO CREDIT: ATOMIC TACO VIA FLICKR (CC BY-SA 2.0 DEED)

**Babbage did not work alone.  
He consulted with Ada Lovelace, a 17-year-old  
mathematical genius, daughter of Lord Byron.**

Ada Lovelace added extensive notes to Italian scientist Luigi Menabrea's paper on Babbage's invention. Those notes amount to the first computer program.





Diagram for the computation by the Engine of the Numbers of Bernoulli. See Note G. (page 722 et seq.)

Number of Operation.	Nature of Operation.	Variables acted upon.	Variables receiving results.	Indication of change in the value on any Variable.	Statement of Results.	Data.												Working Variables.												Result Variables.					
						$1V_1$	$1V_2$	$1V_3$	$1V_4$	$1V_5$	$1V_6$	$1V_7$	$1V_8$	$1V_9$	$1V_{10}$	$1V_{11}$	$1V_{12}$	$1V_{13}$	$1V_{14}$	$1V_{15}$	$1V_{16}$	$1V_{17}$	$1V_{18}$	$1V_{19}$	$1V_{20}$	$1V_{21}$	$1V_{22}$	$1V_{23}$	$1V_{24}$	$1V_{25}$	$1V_{26}$	$1V_{27}$			
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						1	2	n																											
1	$\times$	$1V_2 \times 1V_4$	$1V_6$	$1V_8$	$1V_6 = 1V_2 \times 1V_4$	$= 2n$	...	2	n	2n	2n	2n																							
2	$-$	$1V_6 - 1V_4$	$1V_4$		$1V_4 = 1V_6 - 1V_4$	$= 2n-1$	...	1		2n-1																									
3	$+$	$1V_4 + 1V_2$	$1V_4$		$1V_4 = 1V_4 + 1V_2$	$= 2n+1$	...	1				2n+1																							
4	$+$	$1V_4 + 1V_2$	$1V_{11}$		$1V_{11} = 1V_4 + 1V_2$	$= 2n-1$	...	2																											
5	$+$	$1V_{11} + 1V_2$	$1V_{11}$		$1V_{11} = 1V_{11} + 1V_2$	$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n+1$	...	2																											
6	$-$	$1V_{11} - 1V_{13}$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{11} - 1V_{13}$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n-1 = A_2$	...																												
7	$-$	$1V_2 - 1V_1$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_2 - 1V_1$	$= n-1 (= 3)$	...	1		n																									
8	$+$	$1V_2 + 1V_2$	$1V_2$		$1V_2 = 1V_2 + 1V_2$	$= 2+0=2$	...	2																											
9	$+$	$1V_2 + 1V_2$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_2 + 1V_2$	$= \frac{2}{2} = A_1$	...					2n	2																						
10	$\times$	$1V_{13} \times 1V_{13}$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{13} \times 1V_{13}$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} = B_1 A_1$	...																												
11	$+$	$1V_{13} + 1V_{13}$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{13} + 1V_{13}$	$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2n+1 + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2}$	...																												
12	$-$	$1V_{13} - 1V_1$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{13} - 1V_1$	$= -2 (= 2)$	...	1																											
13	$-$	$1V_6 - 1V_1$	$1V_6$		$1V_6 = 1V_6 - 1V_1$	$= 2n-1$	...	1																											
14	$+$	$1V_1 + 1V_2$	$1V_7$		$1V_7 = 1V_1 + 1V_2$	$= 2+1=3$	...	1																											
15	$+$	$1V_6 + 1V_2$	$1V_6$		$1V_6 = 1V_6 + 1V_2$	$= \frac{2n-1}{2}$	...						3	$\frac{2n-1}{2}$																					
16	$\times$	$1V_6 \times 1V_{11}$	$1V_{11}$		$1V_{11} = 1V_6 \times 1V_{11}$	$= \frac{2n-2n-1}{2}$	...							0																					
17	$-$	$1V_6 - 1V_1$	$1V_6$		$1V_6 = 1V_6 - 1V_1$	$= 2n-2$	...	1																											
18	$+$	$1V_1 + 1V_2$	$1V_7$		$1V_7 = 1V_1 + 1V_2$	$= 3+1=4$	...	1						4																					
19	$+$	$1V_6 + 1V_2$	$1V_6$		$1V_6 = 1V_6 + 1V_2$	$= 2n-2$	...						4	$\frac{2n-2}{4}$																					
20	$\times$	$1V_6 \times 1V_{11}$	$1V_{11}$		$1V_{11} = 1V_6 \times 1V_{11}$	$= \frac{2n-2n-1}{2} = A_3$	...							0																					
21	$\times$	$1V_{13} \times 1V_{13}$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{13} \times 1V_{13}$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n-2n-1}{2} = B_2 A_2$	...																												
22	$+$	$1V_{13} + 1V_2$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{13} + 1V_2$	$= A_2 + B_1 A_1 + B_2 A_2$	...																												
23	$-$	$1V_{13} - 1V_1$	$1V_{13}$		$1V_{13} = 1V_{13} - 1V_1$	$= -3 (= 1)$	...	1																											
Here follows a repetition of Operations thirteen to twenty-three.																																			
24	$+$	$1V_{13} + 1V_2$	$1V_{24}$		$1V_{24} = 1V_{13} + 1V_2$	$= B_2$	...																												
25	$+$	$1V_1 + 1V_2$	$1V_2$		$1V_2 = 1V_1 + 1V_2$	$= n+1=4+1=5$	...	1		n+1				0	0																				
by a Variable-card.																																			

# APPENDIX G



**Many years later, four mainframe computers were networked together by US government researchers.**

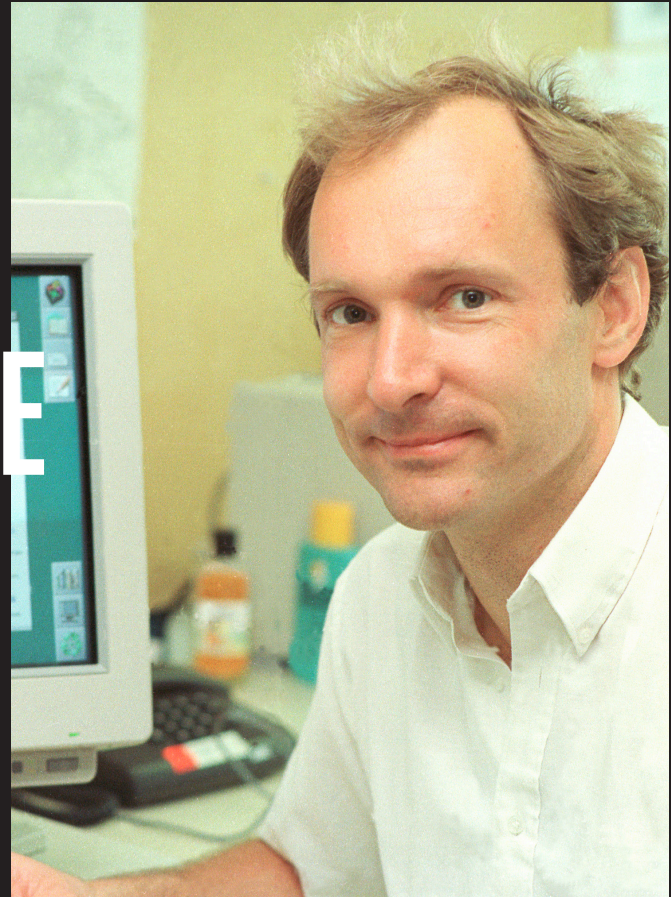
**“The ARPANET was not started to create a Command and Control System that would survive a nuclear attack, as many now claim. To build such a system was, clearly, a major military need, but it was not ARPA’s mission to do this; in fact, we would have been severely criticized had we tried. Rather, the ARPANET came out of our frustration that there were only a limited number of large, powerful research computers in the country, and that many research investigators, who should have access to them, were geographically separated from them.”**

**Charles Herzfeld, ARPA Director (1965–1967)**

Former physicist  
+ computer scientist

# TIM BURNERS-LEE

invented HTML, http, URLs,  
the first web server and the  
browser and html editor.



**HTML**  
**HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE**

**=**

**TEXT **ENCODING** SYSTEM**

# BURNER-LEE'S 3-PART WEB

1. HTML documents
2. Software programs called browsers
3. Sets of rules, known as the HTTP protocol

# HTML Document Structure

HTML is the skeleton of a webpage

HTML code is made of tags,  
which represent elements on the page

Tags tell a browser what it is rendering



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en-US">
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
```

```
    <title>Page Title</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <p>Here is a sentence in a paragraph.</p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```