BRANDON DOOLEY (#16327446)

CS1081 TEDd Assignment Report

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Team: Bits Please (A6)

Brandon Dooley
Dooleyb1@tcd.ie

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Individual Contribution

Throughout the TEDd Assignment I undertook many individual roles and responsibilities. My primary role was *'Team Leader'*. As team leader it was my responsibility to guide, encourage and lead my team as well as ensuring an end result of good quality was delivered on time. When we first received our topic we, as a team, held a discussion on how we planned to tackle the topic. Following this I divided the various aspects of our proposed research between all of the team members, including myself. I checked in with my team regularly to see if they had any problems and to also get an update on how their research was going.

Closer to the deadline I organised a meeting in which we sat down and presented our research on the various topics. I began to put a presentation together which was shared with all members via Google Drive, this allowed all members to individually add their content respectively and tweak the presentation. We then, as a team, formulated a script around the presentation and following a team vote it was decided that myself and Owen Duffy would present on the day, and Paul Devaney and Eoin Dowling would handle the Q&A.

Elaboration of Point

One of the points that struck me as being particularly interesting was the **contribution of war towards the development of the internet**. This was something that I was completely unaware of previously. As I embarked on my research a prominent aspect kept appearing and reappearing – DARPA.

Paul Baran at the RAND Corporation had been researching systems that could survive nuclear war and developed the idea of distributed adaptive message block switching. In the 1960's in the United States, fearing a nuclear attack the U.S Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) initiated a new project to develop a communication network that would be resistant to such an attack. The objective was to design and build a system that would allow networked computers to communicate across multiple, linked packet networks. This became known as the **Advanced Research Projects Agency Network** (**ARPANET**), it was directly funded by the American Department of Defense.

The first ARPANET consisted of four IMP's: University of California (Los Angeles), University of California (Santa Barbara), Stanford Research Institute and the University of Utah. The first successful message was sent between UCLA to Stanford consisting of the word 'login'.

The development of the TCP/IP protocols in the 1970s made it possible to expand the size of the network, which now had become a network of networks, in an orderly way. By 1981, the number was 213 host computers, with another host connecting approximately every twenty days. Finally, in 1983, ARPANET was **divided into two** parts, **MILNET**, to be used by **military** and defense agencies, and a **civilian version** of **ARPANET**. This paved the way for the modern internet as we know it today which developed upon ARPANET's protocols and technologies. It is therefore clear that war had a significant contribution towards the development of both the internet and modern computing.

Sources:
Wikipedia.org
Techtarget.com
Livinginternet.com
Darpa.mil