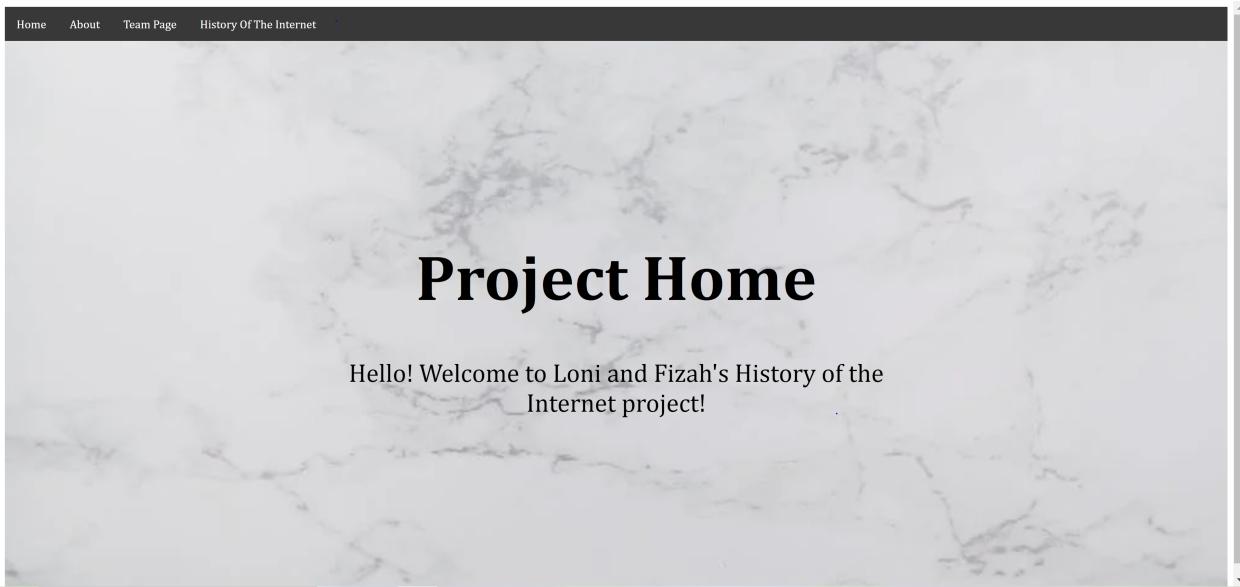
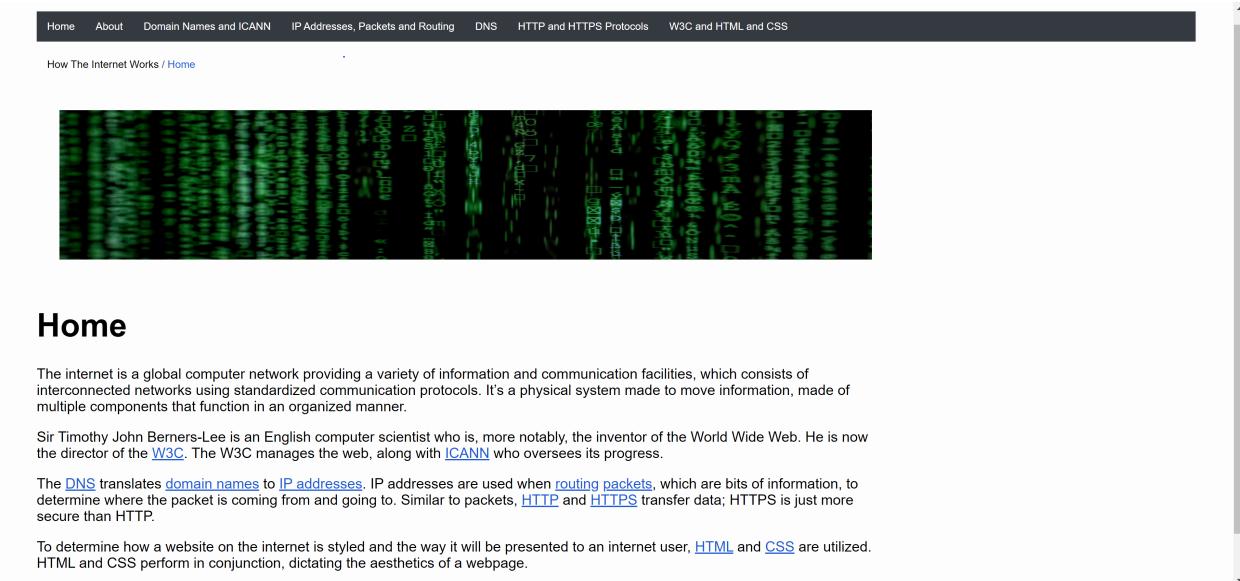


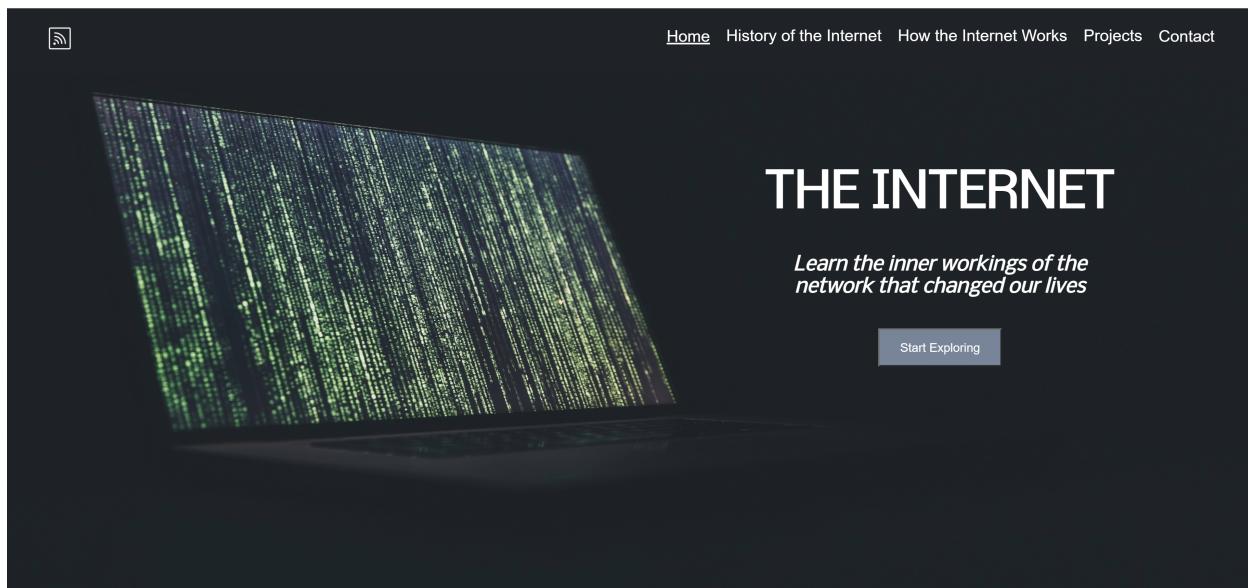
Home Before (History of the Internet):



Home Before (How the Internet Works):



Home After (Combined Site):



The Internet

Learn the inner workings of the network that changed our lives

[Start Exploring](#)

History of the Internet: Timeline



Learn how the internet came to be

Dot Com Bubble



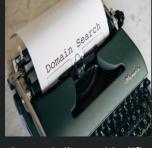
Learn about the bubble caused by a growth of internet technology

People



Learn how the invention of the internet impacts people like you

Domain Names and ICANN



Learn how websites are identified and who regulates the internet

IP Addresses, Packets and Routing



Learn about IP addresses and how they are used

W3C and HTML and CSS



Learn how websites are designed and who regulates them

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History of the Internet / How the Internet Works

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People

In our new age of media, communication occurs between individuals rather than information solely being delivered to individuals by big media. Also in this new age, the TV, music and news industry are now easily accessible to everyone.

The music industry became more accessible when music was able to be found from computers or on the web rather than having to buy CD's. Napster, a company which started as nothing more than a tool to be utilized between a group of friends, allowed users to share music to download onto each others' hard drives. Napster quickly became the fastest spreading software ever by October 1999. Users became engaged in sharing information rather than just receiving it, which harmed the record industry's distribution monopoly. Unfortunately, copyrighted music was being illegally shared on Napster, angering big artists and bands, and it was forced to shut down. Although Napster's story ended in tragedy, it paved the way for iTunes and YouTube.

On sites like YouTube, FaceBook and MySpace, users are able to create their own content. They can share and access music, photos, videos, blogs, etc. This content is created by users and for users, which is a sharp contrast to prior circumstances.

Ultimately, these sites are designed to create relationships and networks between people. People are able to share whatever they would like for whatever audience. In this new age, individuals are now both distributors and consumers.

Content Before (How the Internet Works):

Home About Domain Names and ICANN IP Addresses, Packets and Routing DNS HTTP and HTTPS Protocols W3C and HTML and CSS

How The Internet Works / IP Addresses, Packets and Routing

IP Addresses

An address is a number that's unique to each device on the network. An IP address is a device's specific address. Traditional IP addresses are 32 bits long, consisting of four different parts. The first part of the address specifies the country/network. The second part of the address specifies the region/network, and the third is the subnetwork. The fourth and last part of the IP address is the specific device (a laptop). This version of IP addressing is IPv4. IPv6 is a newer IP addressing version, which is 128 bits long.

Packets

Information goes from one computer to another in packets. A variety of digital information can be sent with IP packets. If information is too large to be sent all at once, the information can be broken up and delivered in the form of multiple packets. Packets use IP addresses to know where it came from and where it's going.

Routing

Routers are special computers on the internet that keep packets moving smoothly and efficiently. They manage multiple paths for sending packets and choose the simplest path to send a specific packet based on the packet's destination IP addresses.



Multiple devices are shown above. Each of these devices has their own IP address, which is utilized when routing packages. If information was being sent from the tablet to the laptop pictured above, the information would be stored in packets and sent down a path determined by the router, using the tablet and laptop's IP addresses.

Content After (Combined Site):

Dot Com Bubble

The Start of the Dot Com Bubble

The age of e-commerce fostered an environment for individuals to interact with the internet. Pioneering this age were Amazon and eBay. Jeff Bezos launched Amazon in 1995, after completing market research and creating a sound business plan. When it was first established, Amazon was intended for selling books online. Unlike Bezos, Pierre Omidyar, the founder of eBay did not have a business plan or market research. However, both Bezos and Omidyar saw their companies as opportunities to make markets more accessible. In fact, Omidyar saw eBay as fairer than any other existing market because it was so accessible.

Amazon and eBay were huge successes, both taking off at record rates. The success of these companies grabbed the attention of Wall Street - particularly Wall Street analyst, Henry Blodget. It became very clear to Wall Street that these companies were going to make a lot of money. This was an indication that the financial bubble was near.

The Catalyst of the Dot Com Bubble

Expediting the popularity and usefulness of the network were Moore's Law and Metcalfe's Law. Moore's Law states that we can expect the speed and capability of our computers to increase every couple years, and we will pay less for them. This law became a standard in engineering because it called for tremendous growth over a shorter period of time. Metcalfe's Law states that every new node that's added to the network increases the network's value exponentially at a very steep curve. In other words, as the number of users increases, the network becomes more effective and useful. These laws created the breakthrough technology of more efficient pc's.

As seen in history, breakthrough technology is the catalyst for a financial crisis. The technology created by Bezos and Omidyar inspired a boom of risky startup investors which causes bankruptcies, foreclosures, etc.

What Tech Companies and Consumers Did to Contribute

In the age of e-commerce, individuals became consumers as a result of tech companies like Amazon and eBay, which introduced online shopping. These companies became the root of the Dot Com Bubble.

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The End of the Dot Com Bubble

After seeing the economy overheating, the federal reserve decided to significantly raise interest rates in order to burst this bubble. Then came Black Friday and 9/11, which both effectively ended the boom. Many people lost a large portion of their money and directed their anger towards Wall Street. On the other hand, some saw the bubble as a sacrifice in order to make progress. Several companies survived the dot com bubble and even turned into very successful, profitable companies.

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