

# dna: a networked ~~science fiction/~~ ~~literary/~~ fiction+literacies project

Johannah Rodgers

[www.johannahrodgers.net](http://www.johannahrodgers.net)

[www.digitalcomposition.org](http://www.digitalcomposition.org)

[www.dnanovel.com](http://www.dnanovel.com)

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about dna

DNA is a networked fiction and literacies project made up of five separate but interconnected storyworlds created via:

- 1/ the frame narrative;
- 2/ the main epistolary narrative depicting a year in the life of a clone who begins plotting to take on the identity of one of his “code partners”;
- 3/ the narratives assembled by the reader via hyperlinks to fictional Wikipedia entries that provide a peek into the dystopic future of economic, agricultural, cultural, social, and political systems;
- 4/ the narratives constructed by the reader via hyperlinks to actual Wikipedia entries;
- 5/ the narratives constructed by the reader via whatever sites/applications s/he/it visits when s/he gets distracted in the narrative construction process.

On April 25, 2076, source code embedded in a standard network protocol update was sent to six billion computers and unleashed the GORGON worm, which became responsible for the longest continuous interruption of the global network--three days--to date. Resulting in an estimated STM5500000000000000 in damages, GORGON ushered in a new age of global systems architecture and security. As a doctoral student in Computer Science Anthropology at the time of the attack, I would spend the next twenty years documenting and investigating the incident. While most are familiar with the ramifications and results of GORGON, a careful and painstaking analysis of the code itself has revealed some important and lesser known findings. One of the more intriguing has been the discovery of an addendum to the code. The addendum, which was at first thought to be only a nul supplement to the code itself was for many years ignored. With Hans Stofens' dissertation "The Machine Properties of Code Supplements: A Reconsideration of the GORGON Supplement and Its Effects on Global Network Maintenance" there developed a renewed interest in the supplement, but it was only after nine years of my own analysis that I began to see a pattern emerging in the text contained in it. Presented here is the deciphered text from the supplement. It contains a narrative describing the twelve months leading up to the attack and may finally offer some explanation for the incident.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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## DNA

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April 20

I have identified three "individuals," or, in a clinic-approved language, "code partners," in a ten block radius. I will begin profiling each based on the information and data remotely harvested to date, as well as through direct observation to determine which are the best candidates for complete identity theft.

April 21

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [www.dnanovel.com](http://www.dnanovel.com). The title bar says "Not Secure". The main content area displays a "DNA" page with a large text block about a worm attack on April 25, 2076. Below this, there's a timeline from April 20 to April 28, with numbered boxes corresponding to the days. A blue arrow points from the "frame narrative" list item to the April 20 box. Another blue arrow points from the "epistolary narrative" list item to the April 21 box. A third blue arrow points from the "hyperlinks to fictional Wikipedia entries" list item to the April 22 box. A fourth blue arrow points from the "hyperlinks to actual Wikipedia entries" list item to the April 23 box. A fifth blue arrow points from the "distracted narrative construction" list item to the April 24 box. On the right side of the timeline, there's a sidebar for "Code-partner" on Wikipedia, which defines it as people conceived from identical donor egg and sperm. It also discusses types of code-partners: full, half, and 3/4 code-partners, along with their characteristics.

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Code-partner

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Code-partners (formerly also called clones) are people who were conceived from identical donor egg and sperm.

Types of code-partners

Full code-partners

A full code-partner is a code-partner who was conceived from an identical donor egg and an identical donor sperm.

Half code-partners

A half code-partner is a code-partner who was conceived from an identical donor egg and a non-identical donor sperm, or from a non-identical donor egg and an identical sperm donor.

3/4 code-partners

3/4 code-partners are code-partners who share one identical egg or sperm donor and whose other two egg and sperm donors are full siblings. 3/4 code-partners share more DNA than half code-partners, but less than full code-partners. For example, if one sperm A54667 is used to fertilize egg B76543 and then the sperm A54667 is used to fertilize egg B76542, the two offspring will be 3/4 code-partners. This term is more commonly used in animal breeding.

Sibling code-partners

A sibling code-partner (also called a “sibs cp”) is a code-partner with identical egg and sperm donors adopted legally by the same adoptive parent or parents. A male sibling code-partner is called a brother and a female sibling code-partner is called a sister.

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Code-partner

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Code-partners (formerly known as conceived from identical donor egg

Types of code-partners

Full code-partners

A full code-partner is a code-partner donor egg and an identical donor sperm.

Half code-partners

A half code-partner is a code-partner donor egg and a non-identical donor egg and an identical sperm donor.

3/4 code-partners

3/4 code-partners are code-partner sperm donor and whose other two e 3/4 code-partners share more DNA full code-partners. For example, if egg B7689 and the sperm AS the two offspring will be 3/4 code-partners used in animal breeding.

Sibling code-partners

A sibling code-partner (also called a identical egg and sperm donors add parent or parents. A male sibling co-female sibling code-partner is called

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Identity theft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the concept of identity theft. For the 2013 film, see Identity Thief.  
This article may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: Odd wording/grammar in places. Please help improve this article if you can. (September 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

Identity theft is the deliberate use of someone else's identity, usually as a method to gain a financial advantage or obtain credit and other benefits in the other person's name.<sup>[1]</sup> and perhaps to the other person's disadvantage or loss. The person whose identity has been assumed may suffer adverse consequences,<sup>[2]</sup> especially if they are held responsible for the perpetrator's actions. Identity theft occurs when someone uses another's personally identifying information, like their name, identifying number, or credit card number, without their permission. The term identity theft was coined in 1964.<sup>[3]</sup> The definition of identity theft has been statutorily prescribed throughout both the U.K. and the United States as the theft of personally identifying information, generally including a person's name, date of birth, social security number, driver's license number, bank account or credit card numbers, PIN numbers, electronic signatures, fingerprints, passwords, or

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April 22

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1/ the frame narrative;

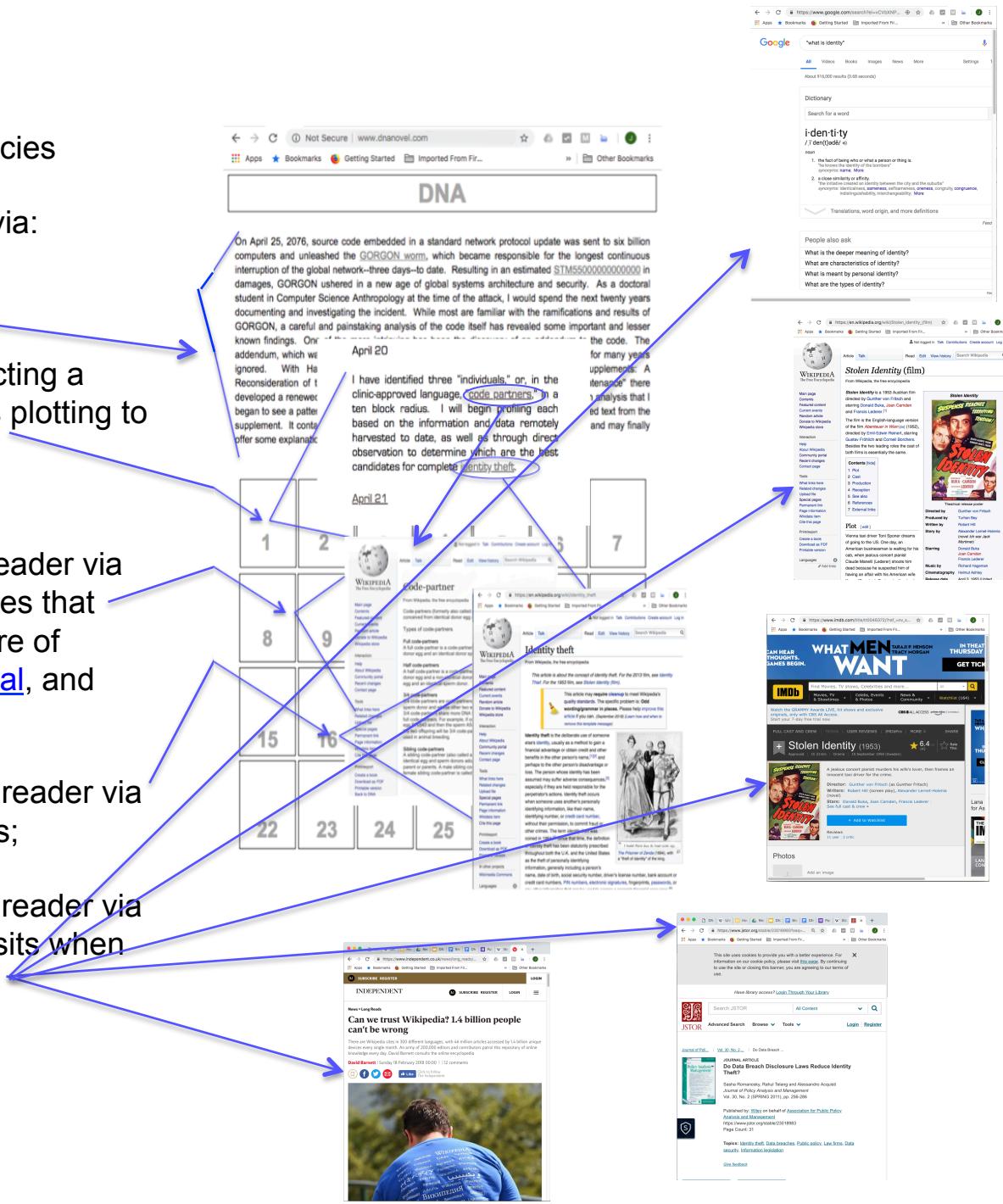
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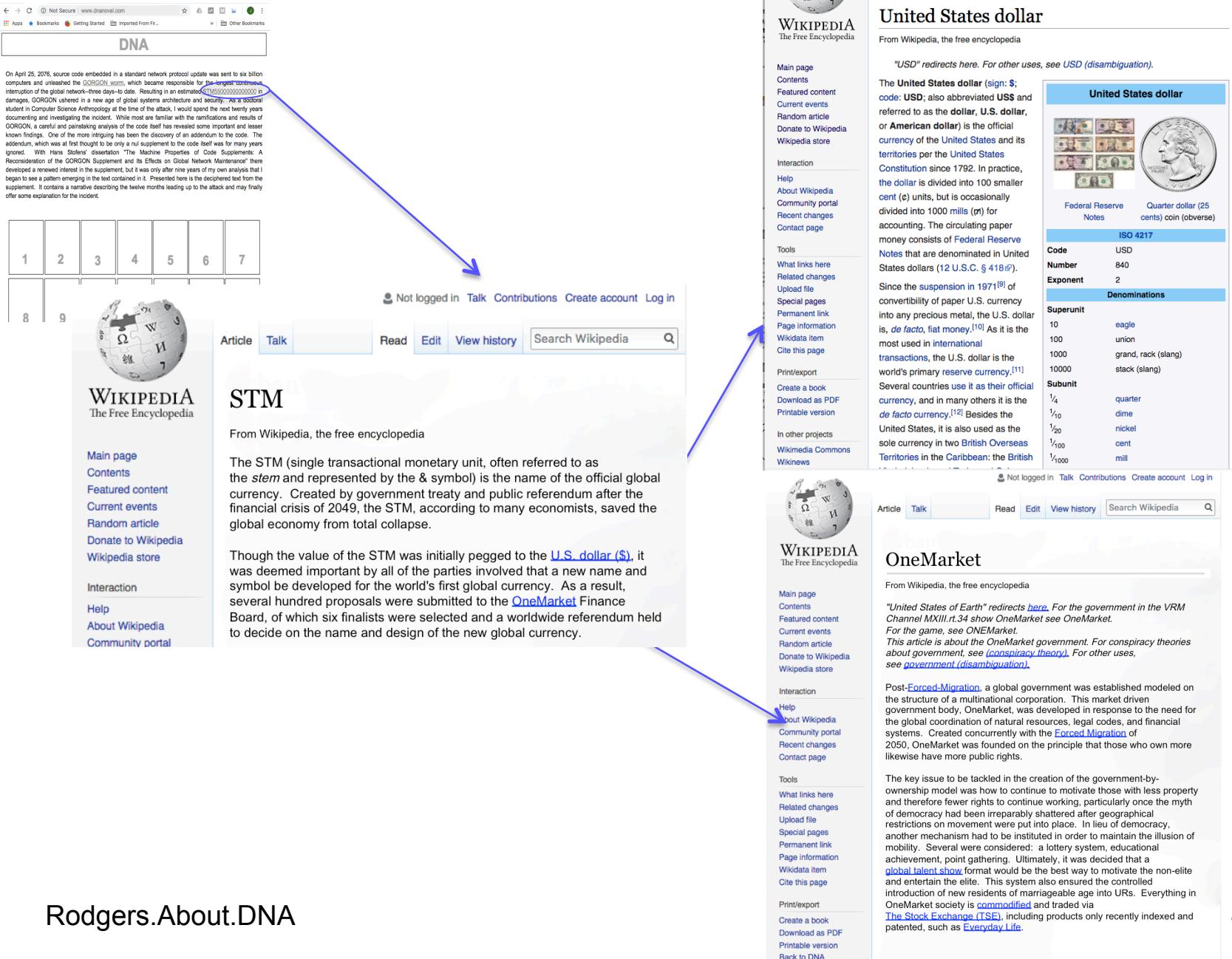
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## Sample Reading Path



# Sample Reading Path

January 19, 2019

## DNA Reading Path Compiled by Johannah Rodgers

1. <https://dnanovel.com>
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names\\_of\\_large\\_numbers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_of_large_numbers)
3. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3gorgonworm.html>
4. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3STM.html>
5. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3onemarket.html>
6. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3forcedmigration.html>
7. <http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks04/0400671h.html>
8. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3h2Oh.html>
9. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pronunciation>
10. <https://sites.google.com/site/dnanovel/h2oh>
11. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water>
12. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air\\_\(disambiguation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_(disambiguation))
13. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snow>
14. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3myh2Oh.html>
15. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/humanyear.html>
16. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year>
17. <http://dna.x10host.com/DNA3/DNA3technologyindex.html>
18. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indefinite\\_and\\_fictitious\\_numbers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indefinite_and_fictitious_numbers)
19. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analemma>
20. **Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino en Córdoba, Volume 13 (1880)**  
By Observatorio Nacional Argentino en Córdoba <https://books.google.com/books>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks04/0400671h.html>. The page title is "Project Gutenberg Australia" with the subtitle "a treasure-trove of literature treasure found hidden with no evidence of ownership". The main content is the eBook "The New World Order" by H.G. Wells, with details including the title, author, eBook number, language, and dates. It also includes a note about the production and copyright laws.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://books.google.com/books?id=QgYxAGAAQBAJ>. The page displays the first page of the book, which contains tables of astronomical observations from 1880. The tables include columns for date, time, and various celestial coordinates.

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Interview with Gitelman
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dna: sample pages

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April 21

Rodgers.DNA.Screenshot.Message.1

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# Code-partner

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Code-partners (formerly also called [clones](#)) are people who were conceived from identical donor egg and sperm.

**Types of code-partners**

**Full code-partners**  
A full code-partner is a code-partner who was conceived from an identical donor egg and an identical donor sperm.

**Half code-partners**  
A half code-partner is a code-partner who was conceived from an identical donor egg and a non-identical donor sperm, or from a non-identical donor egg and an identical sperm donor.

**3/4 code-partners**  
3/4 code-partners are code-partners who share one identical egg or sperm donor and whose other two egg and sperm donors are full siblings. 3/4 code-partners share more DNA than half code-partners, but less than full code-partners. For example, if one sperm A54667 is used to fertilize egg B76543 and then the sperm A54667 is used to fertilize egg B76542, the two offspring will be 3/4 code-partners. This term is more commonly used in animal breeding.

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Rodgers.DNA.Fictional.Wikipedia.Entry

```

T. File Path : ~/Sites/DNA3/DNA3.1.html
DNA3.1.html (no symbol selected)
1 | <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 | <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
3 |
4 |
5 | <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
6 |   <head>
7 |     <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
8 |     <meta name="Generator" content="iWeb 3.0.4" />
9 |     <meta name="iWeb-Build" content="local-build-20190207" />
10 |     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=EmulateIE7" />
11 |     <meta name="viewport" content="width=700" />
12 |     <title>DNA3.1</title>
13 |     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen,print" href="DNA3.1_files/DNA3.1.css" />
14 |     <!--[if lt IE 8]><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen,print" href="DNA3.1_files/DNA3.1IE.css"/><![endif]-->
15 |     <!--[if gte IE 8]><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen,print" href="Media/IE8.css"/><![endif]-->
16 |     <script type="text/javascript" src="Scripts/iWebSite.js"></script>
17 |     <script type="text/javascript" src="Scripts/iWebImage.js"></script>
18 |     <script type="text/javascript" src="DNA3.1_files/DNA3.1.js"></script>
19 |   </head>
20 |   <body style="background: rgb(255, 255, 255); margin: 0pt; " onload="onPageLoad();">
21 |     <div style="text-align: center; ">
22 |       <div style="margin-bottom: 0px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; margin-top: 0px; overflow: hidden; position: relative; word-wrap: break-word; background: rgb(255, 255, 255); te
23 |         <div style="float: left; margin-left: 0px; position: relative; width: 700px; z-index: 0; " id="nav_layer">
24 |           <div style="height: 0px; line-height: 0px; " class="bumper"> </div>
25 |           <div style="clear: both; height: 0px; line-height: 0px; " class="spacer"> </div>
26 |         </div>
27 |         <div style="height: 87px; margin-left: 0px; position: relative; width: 700px; z-index: 10; " id="header_layer">
28 |           <div style="height: 0px; line-height: 0px; " class="bumper"> </div>
29 |           <div style="height: 1px; width: 630px; height: 1px; left: 35px; position: absolute; top: 3px; width: 630px; z-index: 1; " class="tinyText">
30 |             <div style="position: relative; width: 630px; ">
31 |               
32 |             </div>
33 |           </div>
34 |
35 |
36 |         <div id="id1" style="height: 49px; left: 0px; position: absolute; top: 38px; width: 699px; z-index: 1; " class="style_SkipStroke shape-with-text stroke_0">
37 |           <div class="text-content style_External_697_47" style="padding: 1px; ">
38 |             <div class="style">
39 |               <p style="padding-bottom: 0pt; padding-top: 0pt; " class="paragraph_style"><a title="DNA3.html" href="DNA3.html">DNA</a></p>
40 |             </div>
41 |           </div>
42 |         </div>
43 |       </div>
44 |       <div style="margin-left: 0px; position: relative; width: 700px; z-index: 5; " id="body_layer">
45 |         <div style="height: 0px; line-height: 0px; " class="bumper"> </div>
46 |         <div id="id2" style="height: 297px; left: 150px; position: absolute; top: 31px; width: 400px; z-index: 1; " class="style_SkipStroke_1 shape-with-text">
47 |           <div class="text-content graphic_textbox_layout_style_default_External_400_297" style="padding: 0px; ">
48 |             <div class="graphic_textbox_layout_style_default">
49 |               <p style="padding-top: 0pt; " class="paragraph_style_1">April 20 <br /></p>
50 |               <p class="paragraph_style_1"><br /></p>
51 |               <p class="paragraph_style_2">I have identified three "individuals," or, in the clinic-approved language, <a title="DNA3codepartner.html" href="DNA3codepartner.html">code par
52 |               <p class="paragraph_style_3"><br /></p>
53 |               <p style="padding-bottom: 0pt; " class="paragraph_style_4"><a title="DNA3.2.html" href="DNA3.2.html">April 21</a></p>
54 |             </div>
55 |           </div>
56 |         </div>
57 |       </div>
58 |       <div style="height: 480px; line-height: 480px; " class="spacer"> </div>
59 |     </div>
60 |     <div style="height: 300px; margin-left: 0px; position: relative; width: 700px; z-index: 15; " id="footer_layer">
61 |       <div style="height: 0px; line-height: 0px; " class="bumper"> </div>
62 |     </div>
63 |   </div>
64 | </div>
65 | </body>
66 | </html>
67 |
68 |
69 |

```

## Rodgers.DNA.Page.Code.Sample