

The internet

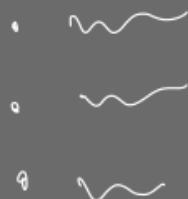
Home

History ▾ How it works ▾



Call to action

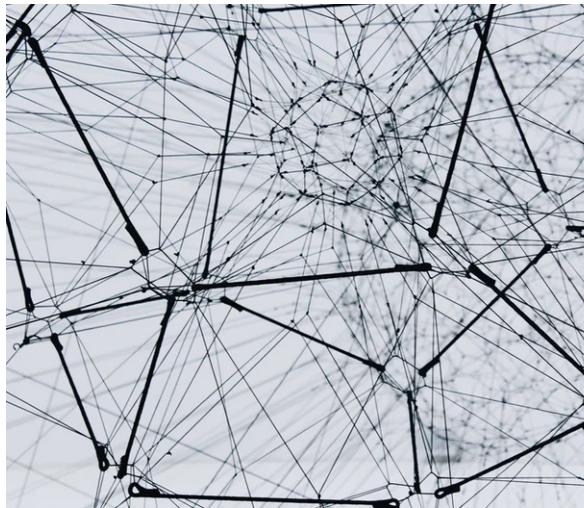
History of the internet



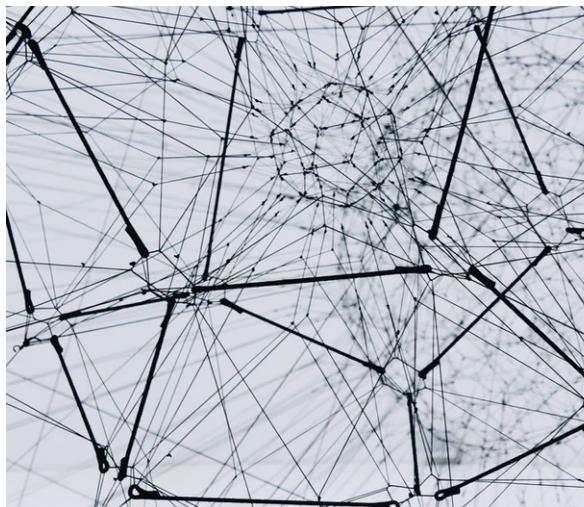
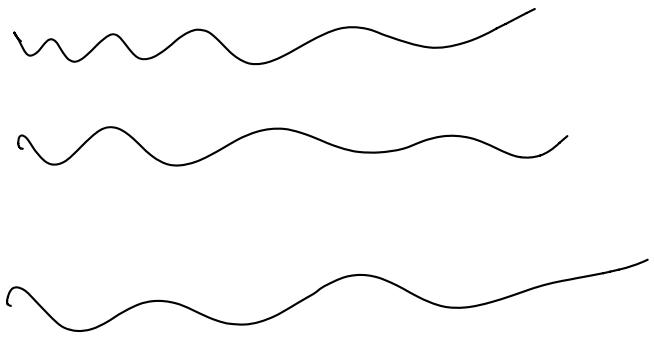
How the internet works



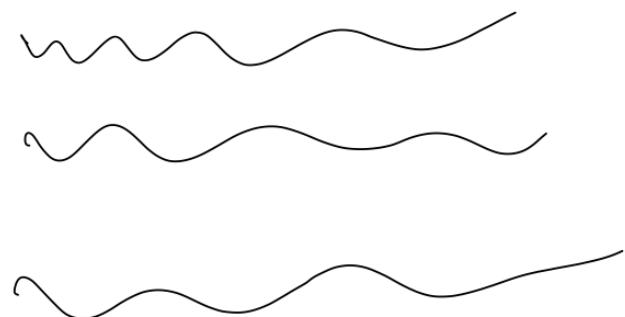
Title 1



Header



Header



Z-Layout+

The internet

Home

History ▾ How it works ▾



Call to action

History of the internet

-
-
-

How the internet works

-
-
-

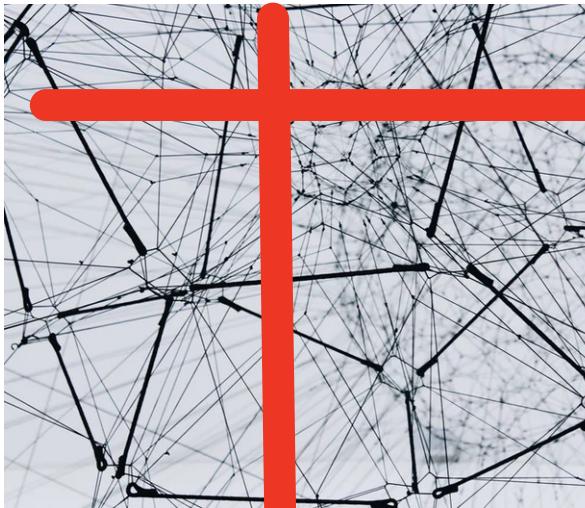
F-Layout

The internet

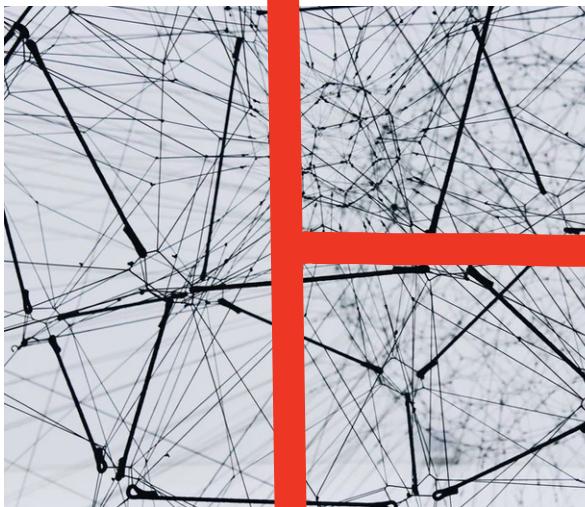
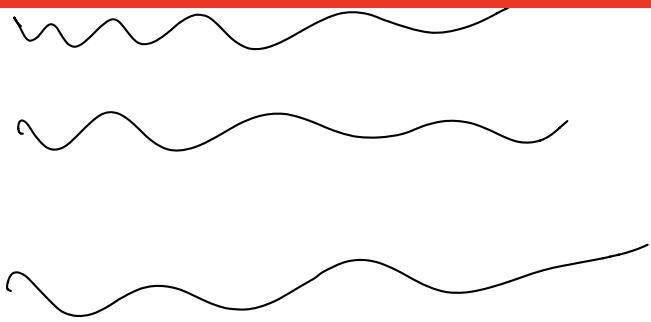
Home

History ▾ How it works ▾

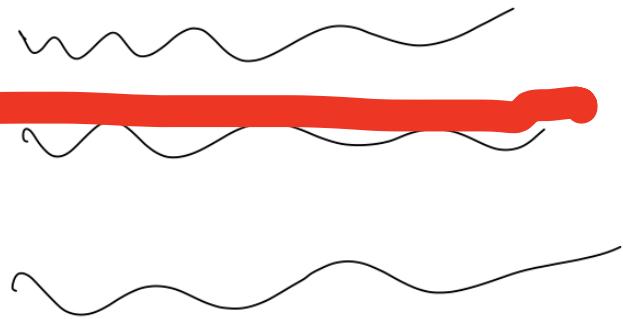
Title 1

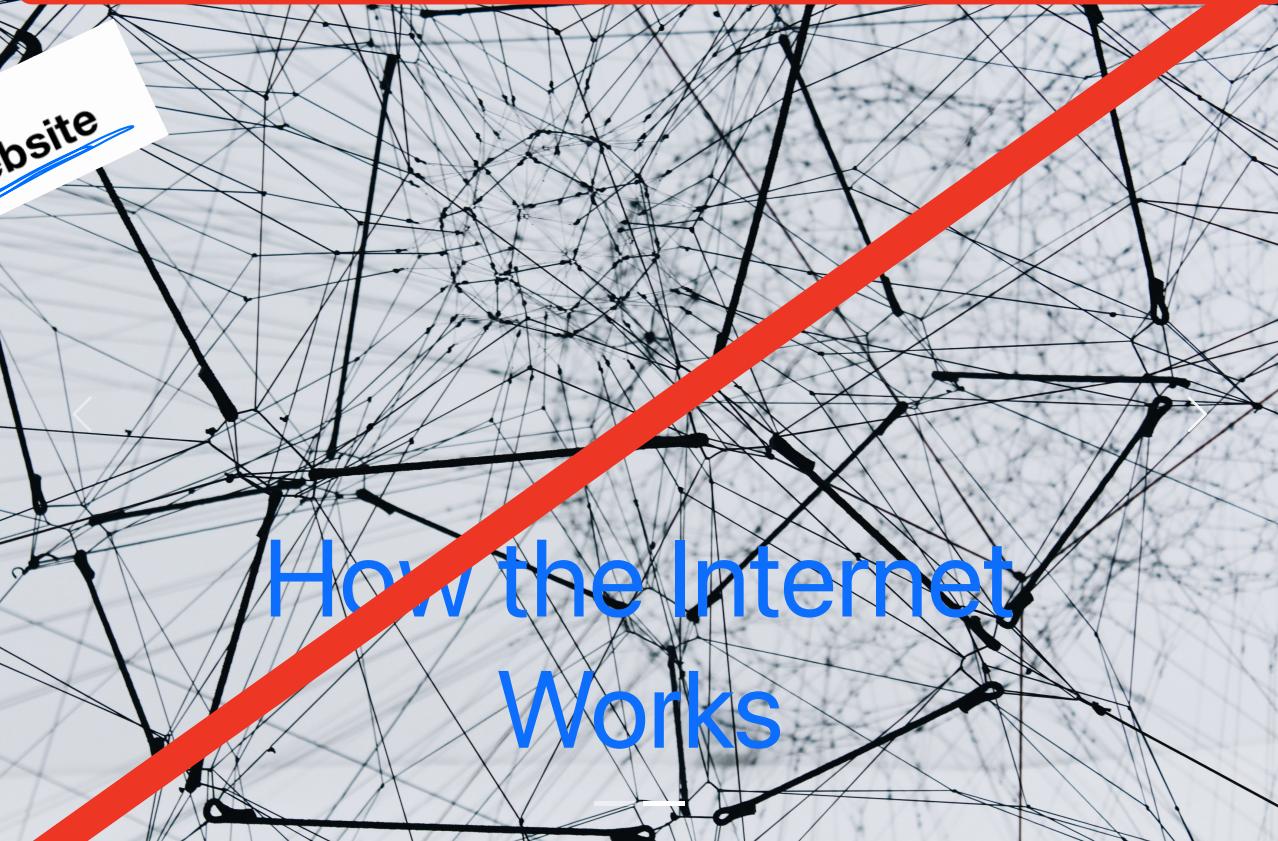


Header



Header





Live Website

How the Internet Works

We take the internet for granted everyday.
But have we ever asked ourselves how it was
made or how it really works?

History of the Internet

[Read more](#)

The Invention

Browser Wars

Search Engines

The Bubble

How the Internet Works

[Read more](#)

Domain Names & ICANN

IP Addresses, Packets, and Routing

HTTP and HTTPS Protocols

W3C, HTML, and CSS

The Invention of the Internet

The Birth of the Internet

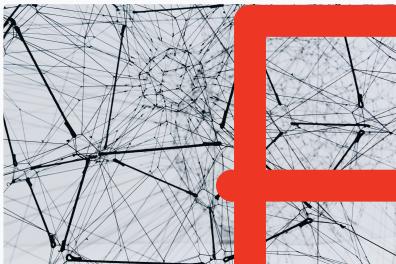
Live Website



race, "it is on par with the wheel, fire, language, the printing press." From a computer as big as a room to millions and millions of websites and computers connected around the world. In short, the internet was born from a domino effect created by the space race between the Soviets and the United States.

- Dwight D. Eisenhower created ARPA in 1958, the Advanced Research Projects Agency to keep up with the Soviets. NASA later stepped up to the plate, but the creation of ARPA helped deploy the first bare-bones internet in 1969. At first, it was to reduce redundancy, instead of opening up three terminals to work on three computers, it was better to open up just one terminal to talk to all three computers.
- Many graduate students, and researchers, and of course, ARPA wanted to create a network that would allow communication between computers in different places. The big challenge was how information should be sent over the network of computers. Paul Baran came up with the idea of breaking up the information into small packets that would be sent across different nodes of computers. Each packet contained information like where it came from, what it contained, and where it was going. At first, computers were only able to communicate between other computers on the same protocol, and this made communication between computers extremely tedious.

Network of Nodes



couple of universities across the United States, called the ARPA network. Leonard Kleinrock, an MIT grad student applied the queuing theory on data transmission, and it is what the ARPA network used. Queuing theory is simply a system in which something arrives somewhere, then goes on to the next

post offices until it reaches its destination.

- This data transmission was implemented using the demand access technique and distributed control. This meant that data was only sent through nodes depending on how urgent it was, and no node had supreme control over the entire network.

