
ERROR 404:
INTERNET FREEDOM NOT FOUND


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INTERNET FREED


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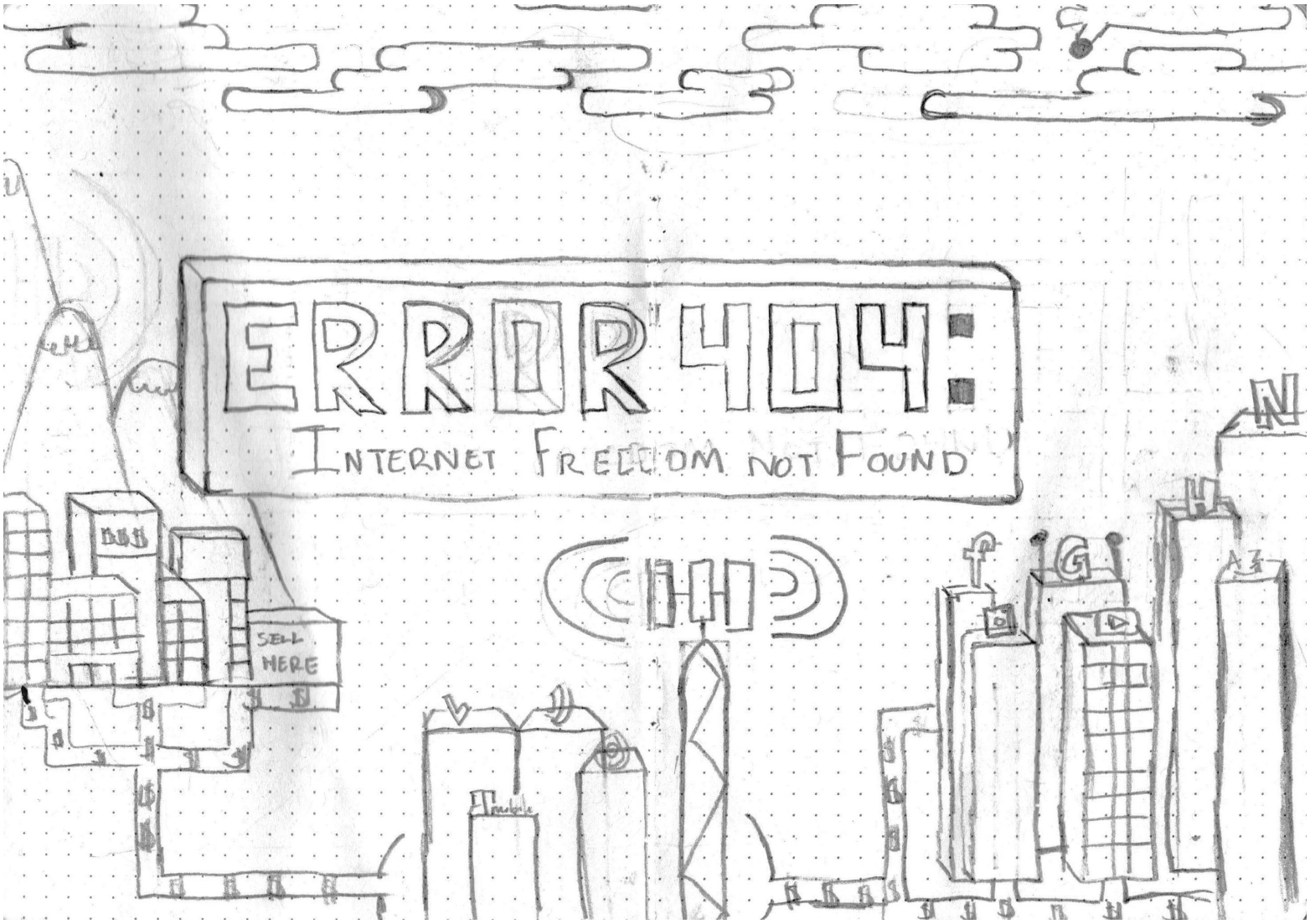
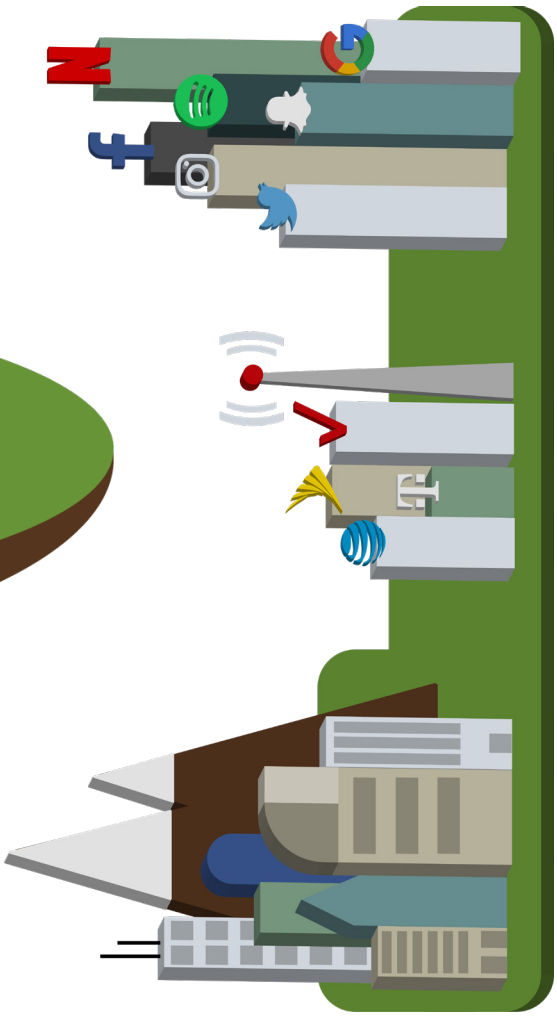


NOTES

CONCEPTS



NET NEUTRALITY

WHAT IS IT? WILL IT AFFECT ME?
DO I CARE?

a political casualty

NOTES

- Highway system → fast lane (paid) vs slow lane
- loading times one each computer
- local business / startup business
- MONEY $$$

STORY

- HERE'S WHAT EVERYTHING IS GOOD ABOUT INTERNET
  - a) what it is right now
- TO WHAT POLITICIANS WANT

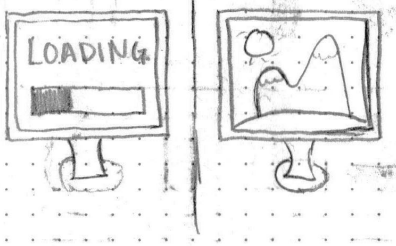
difference between companies

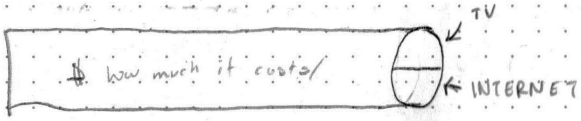
TIER 1 ISP's:

1) AT&T
2) Verizon
3) Sprint
4) Century Link
5) Level 3
6) NTT / Verio
7) Cogent

VERIZON

- Slowed down Netflix
- discriminating data
- Strain on wire





2) How the internet works?
priority.

3) social / class

4) prediction on costs

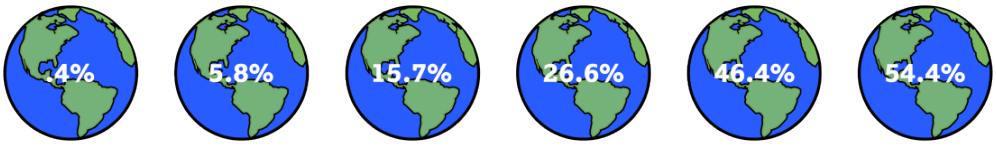
- the wire
- MIT
- POP SCIENCE
- PC MAG
- Fast Company
- dark

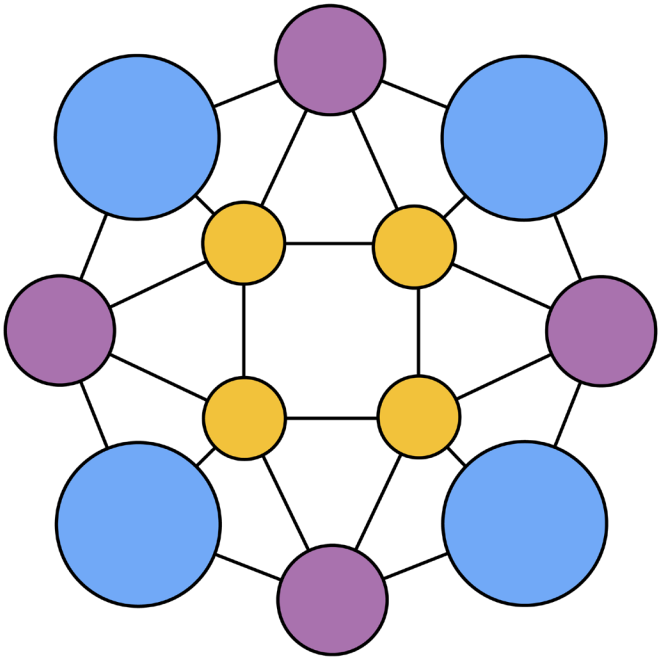
PNG
JPG

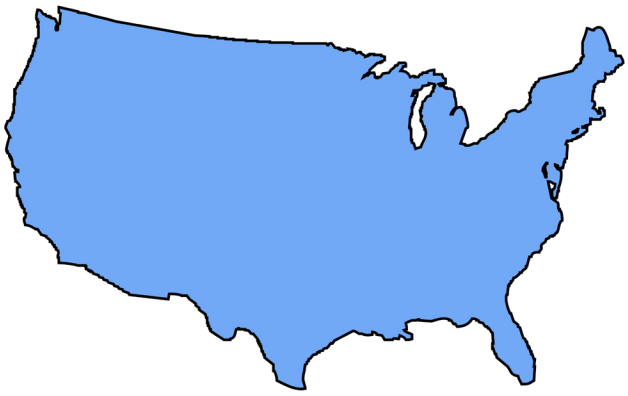
72 DPI for web

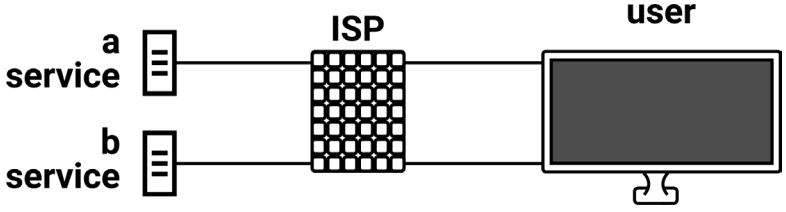
NOTES

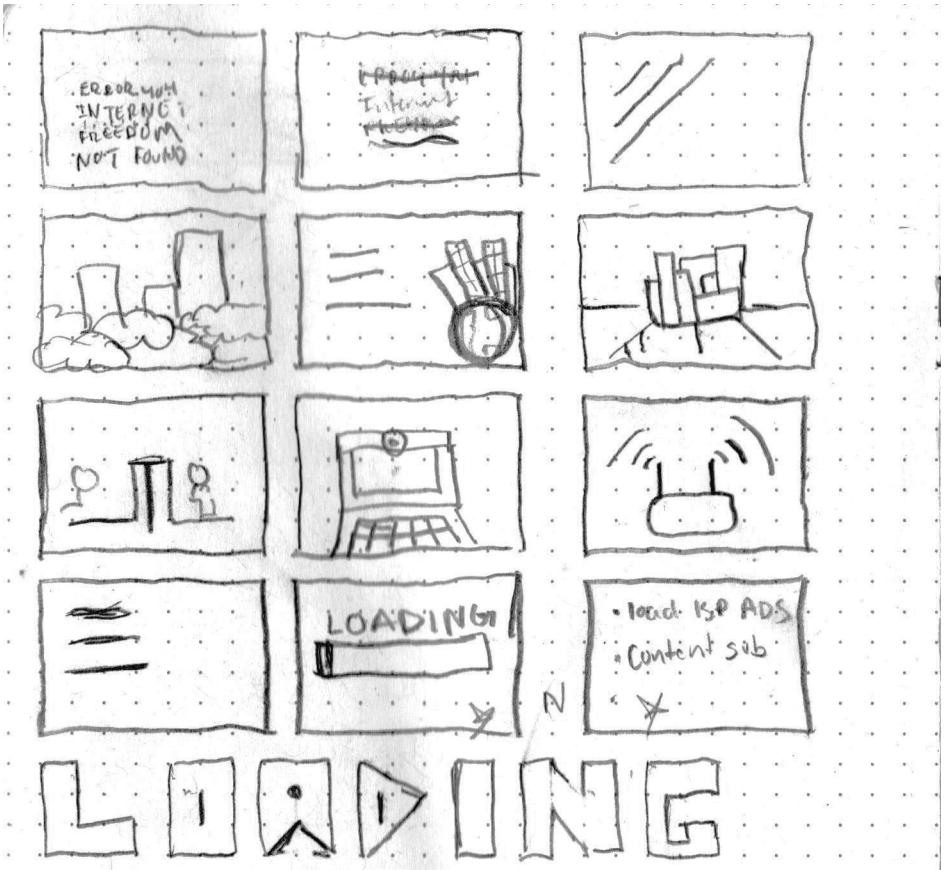
IMAGERY











LOADING

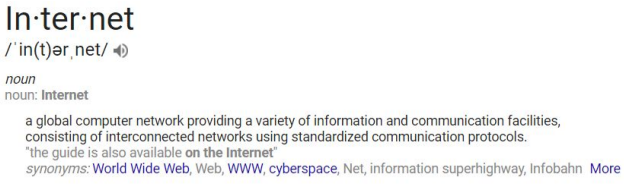
- user data
- user prefrences
- Cookies
- ISP ADS
- ISP prefrance

- log piece by piece will fitlin

NOTES

ERROR 404

Potential Titles

1. The Internet and Net Neutrality
2. Net Neutrality: A political casualty
3. If it ain't broke, don't fix it // If it isn't broken, don't fix it
4. 

5. Internet Freedom

STORY

1. What is the internet?

Oh, the internet, what a wonderful piece of human technology that brings people together from all over the world; allowing people to share videos, photos, music, ideas, chain emails, and memes. The internet was originally created for military purposes until Tim Berners-Lee cultivated the world wide web to what it is today.

2. How does it work?

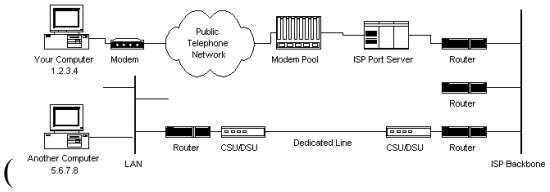
When you clicked on this website there was a slight pause between the click and what you see now. In that pause we traveled potentially thousands of miles to retrieve the data that is being displayed now. In order to even see what is on the webpage you are most likely already connected to the internet. You most likely pay an Internet Service Provider (ISP), such as At&t, Verizon, or Mediacom (there are a lot of ISPs), to provide internet access for you, which can be accessed by a device via WiFi, ethernet, satellite, wireless, or some type of alien technology. Your request is sent by your ISP which is a part of multiple tiers of other ISPs, (we'll touch back on this later) that eventually connects to the server holding the content to this page. After the server receives your message it sends back what was requested. *

- This was an oversimplification of how the internet works

The internet is much like a highway in many ways. Instead, lanes of traffic are filled with packets, relaying from your device to a server holding your content. In between, there are devices such as your router, modem, and Internet Service Provider(ISP) that help relaying your packets, or message. Just like a highway there are certain rules that you must follow to keep things running smoothly. These packets of information contain internet protocols, such as

TCP/IP. These Internet Protocols structure our messages so that the transfer of information between machines go just right.

How does the Internet work? Essentially the internet is a network of networks.



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3. Internet Companies
    a. Tier 1
    b. Lack of diversity

How do we get the internet? The internet doesn't just appear in our house, well for the most part. Typically, we buy our internet service through an Internet Service Provider (ISP) such as Comcast, AT&T, and Verizon, to name a few. These ISPs offer in home internet service and some even offer wireless internet service.

We know that the internet is a network of networks, but who owns it? Everyone, kind of. Each network is independently owned, thus creating ISPs. In order to establish some order, we classify ISPs into Tiers. A Tier 1 ISPs are the top dogs, they have large traffic volumes, large customer bases, large capacities, and large geographical coverage. Tier 1 ISPs include AT&T, Level3, Sprint. Tier 2 ISPs tend to be more regional and Tier 3 ISPs such as Mediacom tend to be local while most Tier 1 ISPs are global. We won't go much further into classification, but this tier system is important.

There is not a whole lot of competition amongst ISPs. I have the option of two ISPs Mediacom and CenturyLink. Mediacom is mostly centralized in the Midwest while CenturyLink does have coverage in multiple regions.

https://www.internetworldstats.com/emarketing.htm

Comcast and Time Warner Cable. Together, those four companies account for more than two thirds of all residential internet subscriptions in the United States.

The internet is rapidly growing, and the number of users is increasing as well.

Dec 2017 4,157 millions which is 54.4% of population

1995: .4% 2000: 5.8% 2005: 15.7% DEC 2009 26.6 DEC 2015: 46.4 DEC 2017: 54.4

4. Net Neutrality
    a. What it is?
    b. What it is trying to do?
    c. Why it shouldn't be?

Possible censorship – demographic of how free the internet is

5. Social/Economical for People
    a. http://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/internet-broadband/
6. Small Business
7. Solution

<u>Sources</u>

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