ARPANET

What is ARPANET?

- **ARPANET** (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) was the **first-ever computer network** that allowed computers to communicate with each other over long distances. It is considered the **precursor to the internet**.

Key Points About ARPANET:

1. **Created in 1969** by the U.S. Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA).
2. The main goal was to develop a **communication system** that could still function even if parts of the network were destroyed, like in the event of a nuclear war.
3. It connected **four universities**: UCLA, Stanford Research Institute, UCSB, and the University of Utah.
4. ARPANET used a technology called **packet switching**, where data is broken down into smaller packets and reassembled at the destination.
5. The first message sent over ARPANET was from **UCLA to Stanford** on October 29, 1969.

Why is ARPANET Important?

- It was the **foundation** for modern-day **internet communication**.
- Introduced technologies like **TCP/IP protocols**, which are still used in the internet today.

How ARPANET Evolved into the Internet:

- By the 1980s, ARPANET expanded and began connecting more computers across the world.
- In 1983, the ARPANET adopted the **TCP/IP protocols**, making it easier for different networks to connect.
- ARPANET was decommissioned in 1990, but its technology and principles continued to shape the internet as we know it today.

ARPANET was the **first network** that allowed computers to communicate, and it laid the groundwork for the modern **internet** by introducing technologies like **packet switching** and **TCP/IP**. It was a revolutionary step in connecting the world through computers.