The first recorded description of the social interactions enabled through networking was a in a series of memos discussing potential "Galactic Network" written by J.C.R. Licklider of MIT.

Roberts of the theoretical feasibility of communications using packets rather than circuits.

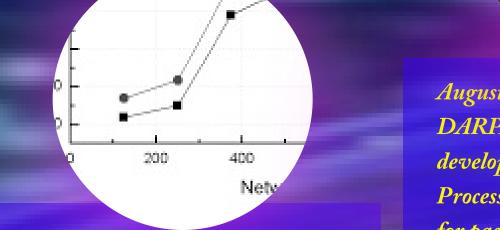
This is the first major step toward computer



computer network concept and quickly put together his plan for the "ARPANET". PANET) was an early packet switching the technical foundation of the Internet.

1962-1965

1964-1967



for packet switching.

independently in the US and Europe that were

MIT researcher Lawrence G. Roberts

connected the TX-2 computer in Mass. to

the Q-32 in California with a low speed

(however small) wide-area computer

network ever built.

dial-up telephone line creating the first



development of Interface Message Processors (IMP's), one a key component

National Physical Laboratory (NPL), UK

selected to be the first node on the ARPANET. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), U RAND Group/Corporation, US







Network Measurement Center at UCLA was

One month later, Stanford Research Institute

ame team that implemented IMP, wrote

a basic email message, send and read

list; selectively read; file; forward; පි

at same year electronic mail was

the initial ARPANET Host-to-Host protocol, Network s the ARPANET sites completed the implementation

Late 1969
Four host computers were connected together into the initial ARPANET.



The idea of open-architecture networking was first

Initially the network would be developed with a local

protocol only that would work on the packet radio

use Network Control Protocol (NCP).

network, and Host-to-Host connections could continue t

introduced at DARPA.



(Transfer Control Protocol/Internet

atures such as flow control and recovery from lost vackets. This reorganization became TCP/IP a version

had developed the Network Control Protocol) teamed up and eventually developed what became the TCP/IP



formed; The ICCB was an invitational body to assist in

managing rapidly growing Internet activity.

Multimedia Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Architectures

ARPANET, it emphasized the complexity of protocols and the pitfalls they often introduce. This book was influential in



nternet to flourish.

tied to the military, the transition of the ARPANET from NCP to TCP/IP permitted it to be split into a MILNET. The MILNET supported operational and military

equirements and the ARPANET supported academic



communications.

iternet Activities Board (LAB) was formed



Board held a three day workshop for all vendors to learn how TCP/IP worked.



the elements of the network, such as the routers, to be remotely managed. Several protocols for this purpose were proposed.



World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Led by Tim Berners-Lee (the inventor of the WWW) and Al Vezza, W3C has taken on the responsibility for evolving the various protocols and standards

associated with the Web.

Internet Protocol (IP) or its subsequent extensions/follow-ons (ii) is able to support communications using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite or its subsequent extensions. follow-ons, and/or other IP-compatible protocols; and (iii) provides, uses or makes accessible, either publicly or privately, high leve

The first Interop trade show was held; 50 companies, 5,000 engineers from potentia



