Internet is a technology developed by people which enables a user to connect world-wide with others and helps the exchange of resources and information. A single person can’t be credit for inventing such a huge technology while it is a contribution from dozens of scientist, programmers, and engineers all around the world feeding information, testing, and helping it to expand.

As you might expect for a technology so expansive and ever-changing, it is impossible to credit the invention of the Internet to a single person. The Internet was the work of dozens of pioneering scientists, programmers, and engineers who each developed new features and technologies that eventually merged to become the “information superhighway” we know today.

The first working design was introduced in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET( i.e Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). This project was funded by the U.S Department of Defence.

ARPANET used packet switching to allow the exchange of information between multiple workstations or users on a single network. After the invention of TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol) standards were set for how to transmit information or data between multiple networks.

The first workable prototype of the Internet was introduced in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET, also knows as the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. Originally funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, ARPANET used packet switching to allow multiple computers to communicate on a single network. The technology continued to grow in the 1970s after scientists Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, a communications model that set standards for how data could be transmitted between multiple networks. ARPANET adopted TCP/IP on January 1, 1983, and from there, researchers began to assemble the “network of networks” that became the modern Internet.

On October 29th, 1969, the first message was sent from computer to computer on ARPANET.

In the year 1971, Ray Tomlinson devised electronic mail by creating the ARPANET email system. This concept became so successful that it started spreading everywhere around. Later ‘@’ was introduced which enables to set the destination of the particular server or computer.

It was 1971 when Ray Tomlinson invented and developed electronic mail, as we know it today, by creating ARPANET’s networked email system.

The concept of nearly instantaneous communication between machines within an organization proved to be so beneficial and practical that the concept soon began to spread

The “@” symbol, which was probably his most enduring contribution to the internet.

Indicating a destination for a message became as simple as addressing it: “username@name of computer”, which is essentially how email has been addressed ever since.

 In the early days of networking some ten to fifteen years ago, the “internet” more or less consisted of telnet, FTP (file transfer protocol), crude email programs, and news reading. Telnet made library catalogs, online services, bulletin boards, databases and other network services available to casual computer users, although not with the friendly graphic user interfaces one sees today

By about 1990, information on the internet was expanding rapidly enough that it needed more organization and a better search capability. In 1991 researchers at the University of Minnesota developed the Gopher protocol in an attempt to provide some of that organization. Gopher provides a hierarchical text-based menu system to organize the contents of a data repository

What is the world wide web

People have dreamed of a universal information database since the late nineteen forties. In this collection, not only would the data be accessible to people around the world, but it would also “easily link to other pieces of information so that only the most important data would be quickly found by a user.” The most popular system of this kind is the World-Wide Web, originally referred to as the WWW and now simply called the Web. The official description defines the Web as a “wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

The World-Wide Web began in March 1989 at CERN.

CERN possessed both the financial and computing resources necessary to start the project. In the original proposalTC1 Berners-Lee outlined two phases of the project:

* First, CERN would “make use of existing software and hardware as well as implementing simple browsers for the user’s workstations, based on an analysis of the requirements for information access needs by experiments.”
* Second, they would “extend the application area by also allowing the users to add new material.”

The proposal talked about “a simple scheme to incorporate several different servers of machine-stored information already available at CERN.” This “scheme” was to use hypertext to provide “a single user-interface to many large classes of stored information such as reports, notes, data-bases, computer documentation and on-line systems help

World wide web was a successful project because CERN has been encouraging collaboration by academic and commercial parties since the onset of the project, and by doing so it got millions of people involved in the growth of the Web and furthermore the simplicity of the HyperText Markup Language (HTML), used for creating interactive documents, allowed these users to contribute to the expanding database of documents on the Web.