

The Internet: Its Past, Present, and Possible Futures

Scott Bradner

ISOC-NE

10/20/10

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The ARPANET



V1 - 1969

Network Control Program (NCP)

host to host

V2 - 1983

Transmission Control Protocol/
Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

network to network



end - 1990

U.S. DoD funded - for federally supported research
56Kbps

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The NSFNet



- V1 - 1986
56 Kbps between SC centers
- V2 - 1988
1.5 Mbps between **regional networks**
- V3 - 1991
45 Mbps between regional networks
- end (as backbone) - 1995

U.S. National Science Foundation funded

TCP/IP mandate

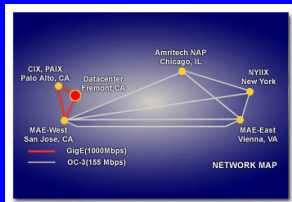
AUP drove commercial ISPs



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The Commercial Internet



- started in late 1980s
- US funding out of the picture by 1995
- multiple Internet service providers (ISPs)
- ISPs **interconnect** to provide the “Internet”
- at peak - ~ 6,500 ISPs
- most big independent ISPs now gone
- at least for residential service
- telephone & cable **carriers** have taken over

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Back to the Start - What was there?



The Phone Network

from The Phone Company - AT&T
circuit-based

statically **predictable** calling patterns

predictable growth rates

assumed absolute requirement for QoS

assumption of being carrier-provided

a regulated **monopoly**

the **largest** corporation in the world

most of the \$ from **communication**

not from other services

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Internet Protocol Basics

Dest Addr	Src Addr	payload
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self contained packets

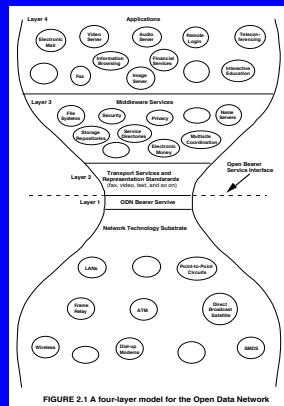


FIGURE 2.1 A four-layer model for the Open Data Network

Realizing the Information Future

use existing networks

not have to build new infrastructure

not tied to one network technology

thus, required **Common Bearer Service**

(IP) & treat networks as generic

IP **very** simple

just transport packet to destination

no delivery guarantees

ends are responsible for security &

reliability

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End-to-End Argument

e2e

initially a 1981 paper

Saltzer, Reed, & Clark

end systems know what they can do

e.g., performance

end systems know what they are doing

e.g., what application

end systems know they want

e.g., reliability, security, etc.

network cannot reliably know

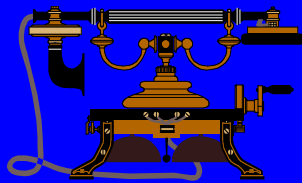
without being told by end system

some try using deep packet inspection

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Back to the Start Again, Services



self named “**Intelligent Network**”

services ‘in the network’

mostly voice related services

e.g., time of day dialing, *69,

(lots of) usage accounting

thus, new services required **permission**

& economic decision by carrier

central resource control

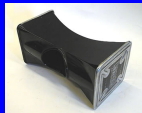
Touch Tone was an aberration

allowed **end-to-end signaling**

enabled non-carrier services

physical access controlled

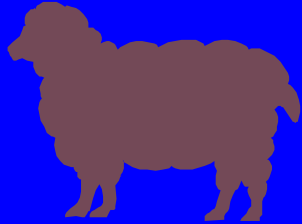
until Hush-a-Phone & Carterphone



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Internet Services



end-to-end

packets & best effort “*stupid network*”

services at the edges

services ride **over** network

agnostic core

multiple services

no required link between carrier
and services

permission not required

must play by the same technical rules

but no enforcement

The Tragedy of the Commons

unrestrained innovation

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Back to the Start Again, Regulations



telecommunications regulated under Title II
of the Communications Act of 1934.

telephone: **common carrier**

must not discriminate between customers

enabled ISPs to run over telephone

network

mandate technology standards

pre approval required for many things

services, functions, quality, tariffs, etc.

e.g., must be able to wiretap (CALEA)

less regulation for cable TV companies

but some, e.g., ‘must carry’

almost no Internet-specific regulations

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What Did Teleco think of the Internet?



by definition

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The Irrelevant Internet



IBM



common wisdom:

no guarantees, security, QoS, etc.

Internet useless for real work

*cannot build a corporate data network
with TCP/IP - IBM about 1992*

no 'formal' standards process

no governments involved

IETF does not exist

cannot create 'standards'

Netheads vs. Bellheads **WIRED** 1996

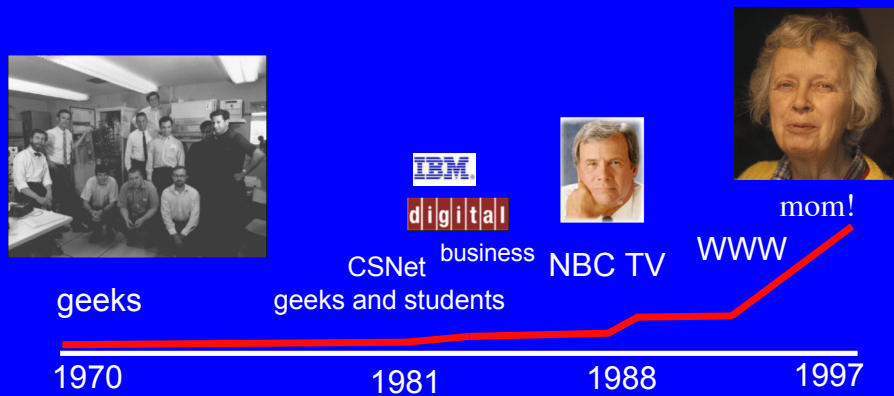
Internet **ignored** by regulators (in the US),
formal SDOs, big business, carriers, etc.
until late 1990s

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The Web Changed Everything

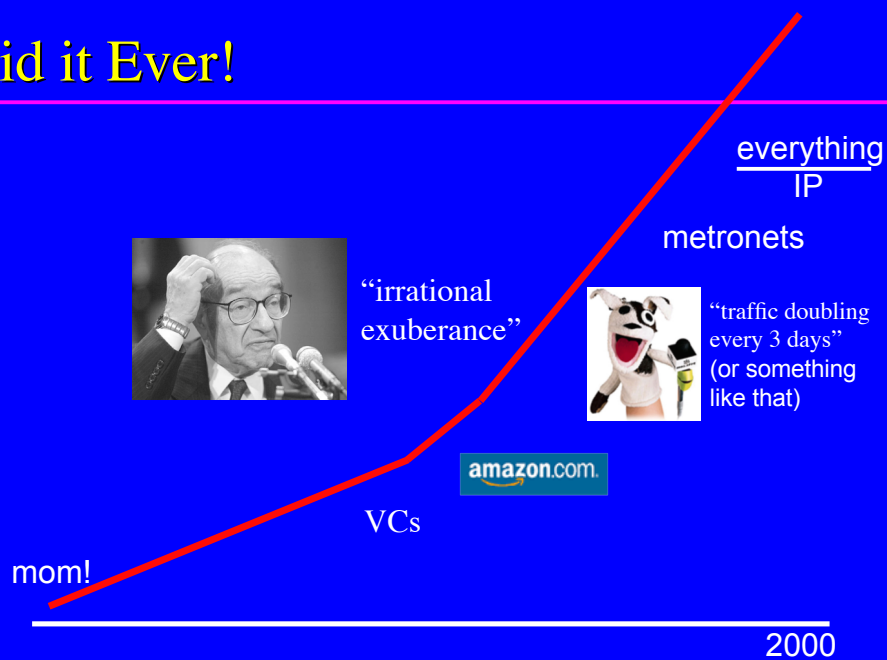
Internet Mind Share



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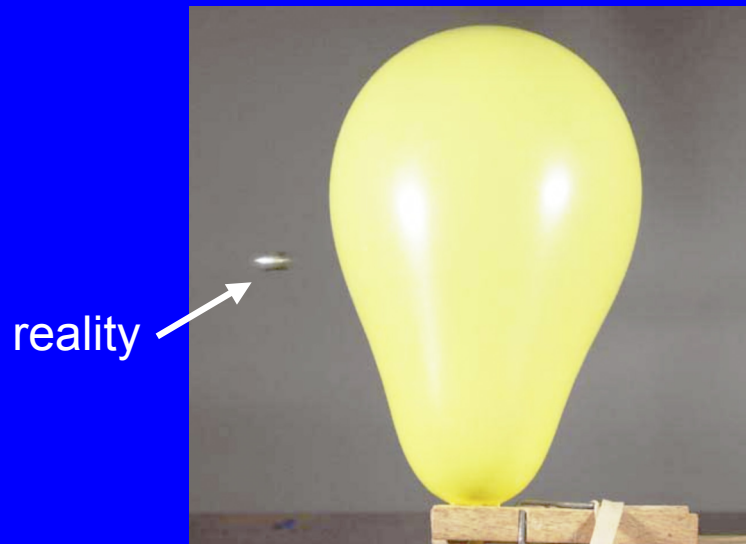
Did it Ever!



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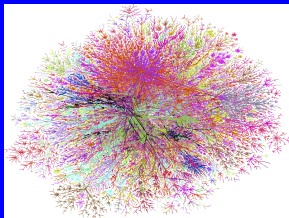
Lets Ignore This



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Today's Internet



the Internet matters

1.8 B people

700 M hosts

200 M web sites

\$180 B e-commerce (in U.S.)

replacing all of old telecommunications infrastructure

ISPs not making much money

few, but very **big**, carriers as ISPs

old teleco or cable TV

little serious competition

regulatory mixed bag

wiretapping requirements

not much else

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More Today's Internet



confuses citizens

has **no security**

for user, little security for infrastructure

redirect You 

& 37K prefixes to China April 8

has **no privacy**

 knows all

3rd party advertisers know more

bypasses taxed telephone carriers

bankrupts businesses

newspapers, music publishers

frustrates governments

e.g., .iq TLD

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Internet Economics



lots of money made **using** the Internet

, , , porn

much less money made **providing**

the wired Internet

 **FIOS**, , 

carriers claim a need for increased revenue

to keep investors happy

to pay for new infrastructure

at a time of flattening customer growth

carriers claim need to **manage** networks

wireless carriers doing better

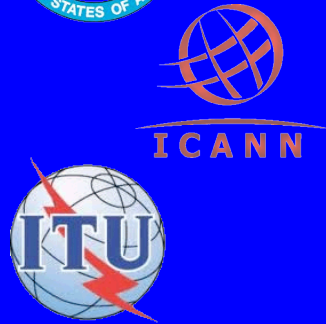
carriers looking to content for revenue

but must be 'in the loop' to benefit

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Internet Governance



no one in charge

internationally or domestically in many countries

U.S. has some control through ICANN

ICANN does technical coordination
protocol values, DNS & addresses

power vacuum?

some governments think so
want the ITU to fill the perceived vacuum
government-based decision process
e.g., International settlements

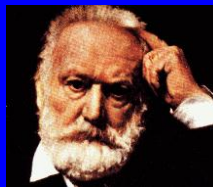
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What Did the Internet Give Us?



facebook



Internet is **generative**

enable innovation by others

no permission required

unrestrained communication

bypass controls

unrestrained innovation

disrupt old business models

enable new ones

e.g., newspapers

AR&D

*chaos, for lack of a better
word, is good?*

the Internet is a “**parent revolution**”



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Network Neutrality



invisible network - common carriage
just transport the bits to the destination
support any application
as well as it can with best effort service
connect to any service provider
transport any content
no handing differences based on source,
destination, application or content

paying more for a bigger pipe is OK
as long as anyone can do so
marking packets for “better” service is OK
even if that costs extra
as long as anyone can do so

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Network Neutrality: Carrier View



*"How do you think they're going to get customers? Through a broadband pipe. Cable companies have them. We have them. Now what they would like to do is use my pipes for **free**, but I ain't going to let them do that because we have spent this capital and we have to have a **return** on it."*

SBC (now AT&T) CEO Edward Withacre 11/7/05

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El Dorado of the Net



myth

"content revenue could dwarf the revenue generated by voice and the Internet"

columnist Thomas Nolle

net neutrality *"is about streaming movies"*

Jim Cicconi AT&T

reality (2008 numbers)

US telecommunications revenue \$225B

world wide Hollywood revenue \$10B

US porn industry (estimate) \$8B

"content is not king" Andrew Odlyzko

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Communications



the real money is in communications
me **talking** to you

almost all of the \$225B in 2008
telecommunications \$ was voice or IM
both **very low** bandwidth applications

carriers do not accept that
they see the Internet as a way to access
content not as a communications
mechanism

Rorschach test

is You**Tube** one or two way?



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Governments



the Internet operates with “*the total absence of rules*” it is a “*moral imperative*” to fix

French President N. Sarkozy
make sure that the Internet does not erode
the “*culture, values & traditions*” of the
people

Malaysia at the ITU

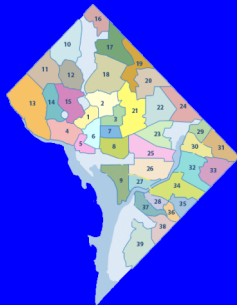
worried about social disruption
worried about IPR
worried about users

what is the law court for the Internet?

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Governments, US Efforts



cancel content

*Combating Online Infringements and
Counterfeits Act (COICA)*

government maintain list of
websites to block

maintain copyright business models
DMCA

ACTA - less bad than it once was, but ...

FBI request to require all Internet
applications to be wiretap ready

FCC proposal to regulate Internet as a
Title II common carrier

but to “forebear” on most rules

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Politicians



*"America should be about preserving the vibrant and competitive free market that exists for the Internet and other interactive computer services, **unfettered** by federal or state regulation"* - Rep Joe Barton (R-TX)



*"we need to **reengineer** the Internet to make attribution, geolocation, intelligence analysis and impact assessment -- who did it, from where, why and what was the result -- more manageable."* ex-NSA director Mike McConnell

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A Few of the Many
Possible Futures

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Future #1: The End-to-End Internet



dynamic innovation
creating **wealth**

challenging the social order
challenging ISP business models

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Future #2: Unregulated Carriers



enriching carriers
carrier driven “innovation”
inhibit unapproved content &
applications

(benign) **dictatorship?**
partnering with traditional businesses
merging with content owners
coddling the social order
chasing dreams of participating in value
chain
few new entrants
at any level

the old AT&T **without** a balancing force

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Future #2: Unregulated Carriers, contd.

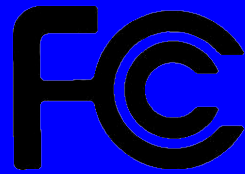


ACLU vision of a bad future

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Future #3: Regulated Carriers



depends on the forbearance - worst case
carrier driven “innovation”
partnering with traditional businesses
coddling the social order
few new entrants
regulations to ‘**protect the consumer**’
many new taxes

i.e., the old AT&T with the **force of law**

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Future #4: International Regulation



steering technology
protecting traditional businesses
who are players in the traditional SDOs
protecting the social order
driven by the most conservative countries



interconnection regulations
settlement/cost sharing
defining services



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Future #5: Reengineered Network(s)



to meet attribution requirements
to meet wiretapping requirements
to meet filtering requirements
to meet IPR tracking requirements
to meet QoS requirements
to meet billing requirements
to optimize for particular applications



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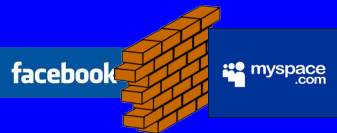
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Future #6: Multiple Internets



per-government govtnets
per country networks
protected by filters
per carrier networks
per company networks

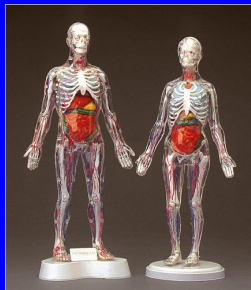
cross network communications limited
and billed for



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Future #7: Transparent Users



governments **watch everything**
in real time or after the fact
companies watch everything
in real time

the bad guys can easily **hide** bad stuff
from governments
only the good guys are **exposed**
harder to hide activities from companies

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Internet in 2020



there will be an “**Internet**” in 2020
at least as a brand name
likely to be a mix rather than pure anything
what it will actually be is up to **us**

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for some movies of some other predictions
<http://www.isoc.org/tools/blogs/scenarios/>

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Thank You