## A Short History of the Internet

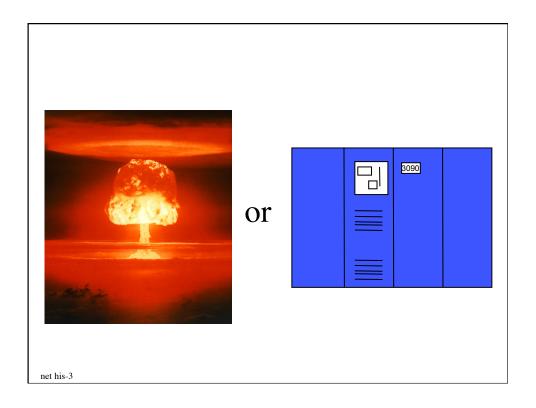
#### **NANOG**

February 9, 2003

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Why?



What was there?

The Phone Net from The Phone Company (TPC)

(trivia alert)

assumed simple & predictable interconnections
between ends
assumed requirement for QoS
assumption of being carrier-provided
voice-oriented

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### What Was Wrong With That?

nothing, if you just wanted to talk to Joe nothing, if you just wanted one service trick question - what does a fast busy signal mean? nothing, if you thought that AT&T innovated note: this was pre breakup & pre Carterphone nothing, if you wanted your data service provided to the wall by a carrier

So, Lets Make (Not Build) our own

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multiple unrelated efforts (early to mid 1960's)
packet switching theory: (Kleinrock) 1961
day dreaming: (Licklider's Galactic Network) 1962
make use of remote expensive computers: (Roberts) 1964
survivable infrastructure for voice and data: (Baron) 1964

ARPANET (late 1960's)

Roberts ARPANET paper 1967 RFP for Interface Message Processor won by BBN 1968 four ARPANET hosts by 1969 public demo and email in 1972

#### Make What?

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Dest Addr | Src Addr | payload

- 0/ multiplexed utilization of existing networks
- 1/ survivability in the face of failure
- 2/ support multiple types of communications service
- 3/ accommodate a variety of network types
- 4/ permit distributed management of resources
- 5/ cost effective

6/ low effort to attach a host

7/ account for use of resources

!security

!QoS

!efficiency

e2e!

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#### Non Goal

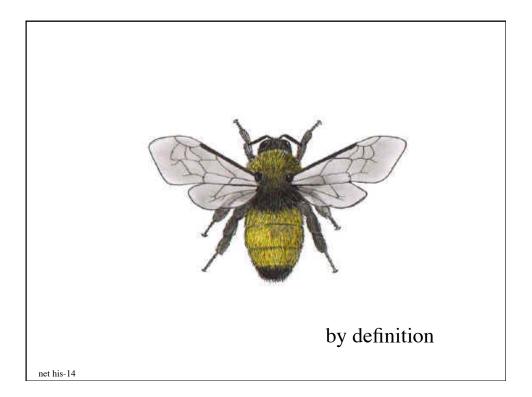
"the lesson of the Internet is that efficiency is not the primary consideration. Ability to grow and adapt to changing requirements is the primary consideration. This makes simplicity and uniformity very precious indeed."

Bob Braden

IETF mailing list 2-Feb-2001

"Huh?" (says the phone world)

What did *they* think the Internet was?





#### Architecture Feature

service can be provided by 3rd parties - not just by carriers

a quote from an IETF mailing list Hi Roy,

I still don't understand why it is a "users" choice where the "services" are executed - I would have thought that this would be networks choice

#### Feature of Architecture Feature

ISP does not profit from services running over network telcos do not grok concept

AT&T building "content aware" next-gen network

"We do not know how to route money"

Dave Clark

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#### Another Feature of Architecture Feature

no "tapping" point
traffic does not flow in a tree
security (authentication, encription) is e2e
where "e" could be server somewhere
not even in an ISP
traffic between customers on same POP stays
in POP
no knowledge of geographical location

governments do not grok concept

# The Importance of Phones (or emergency traffic, or ...)

## I'm more important!

I'm more important!

I'm more important!

I'm more important!





I'm more important!

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#### Are Differentiated Services an Answer?

pay more to get a better service?

a way for ISP to get application-based revenue but the Internet is not consistently crappy enough

"It fails to fail often enough so it looks like it works."

Mike O' Dell

#### assumption:

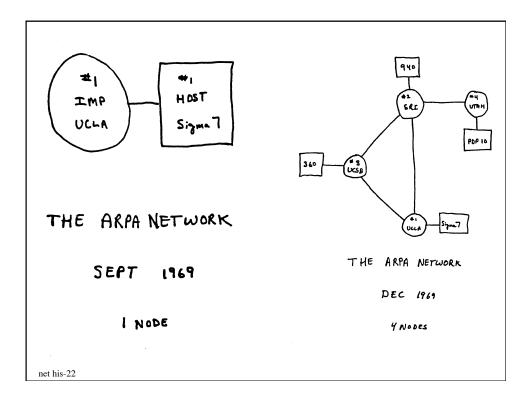
you will pay more every time to make the service better some of the time

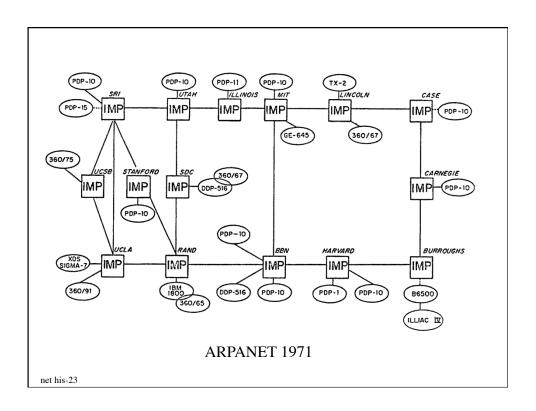
e.g., IAD- vs. Ethernet-attached phones (IQ test)

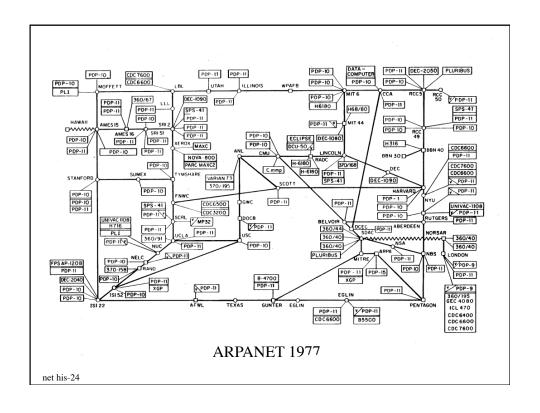
IT managers: yes, real world: ???

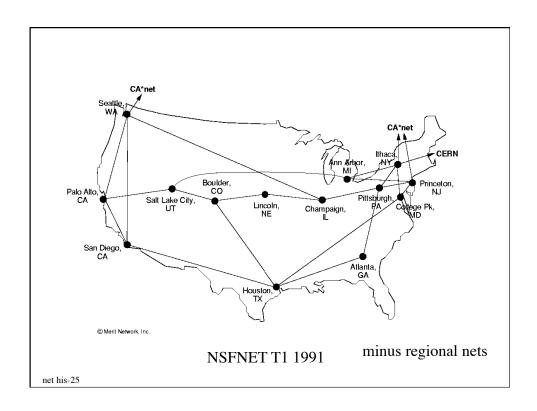
e.g. VoIP in enterprises

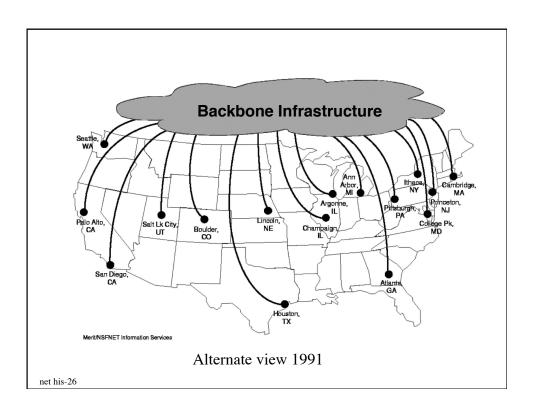
## obligatory topology maps

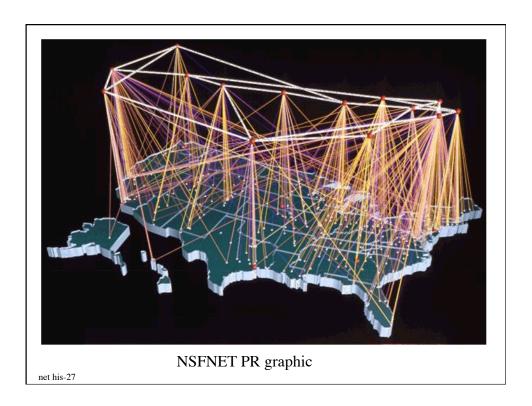


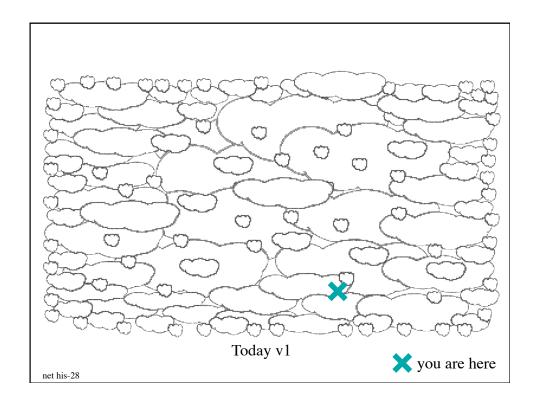


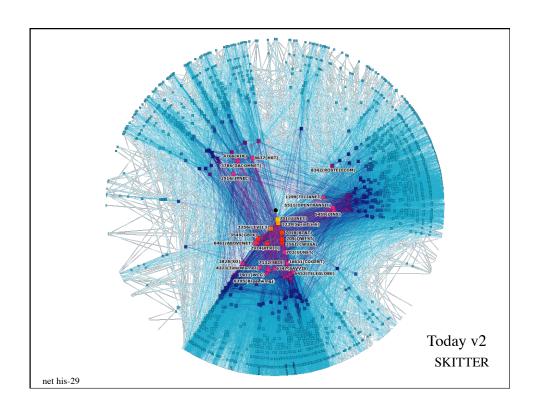


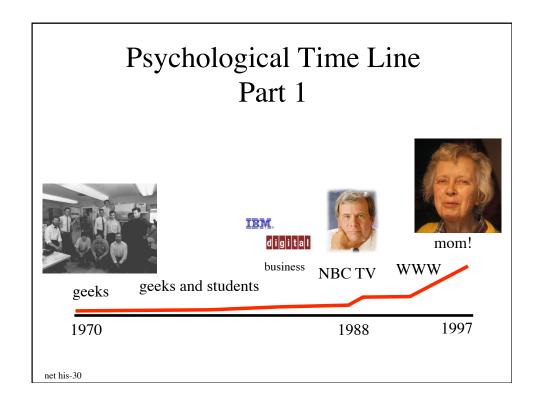


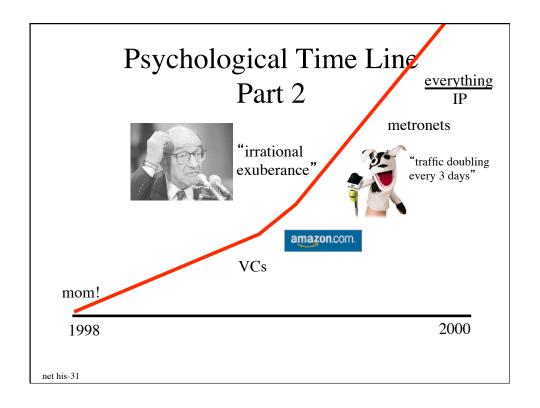


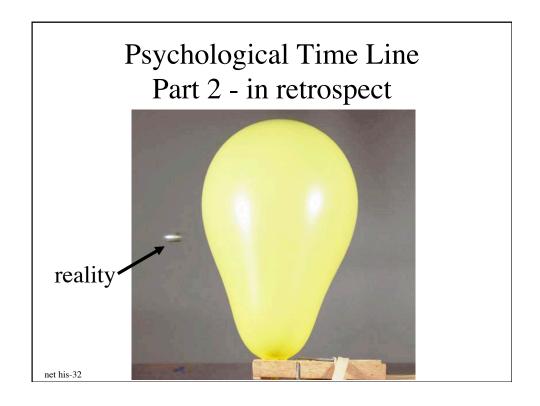


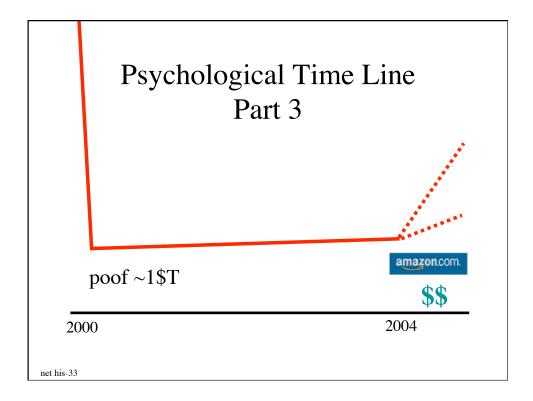


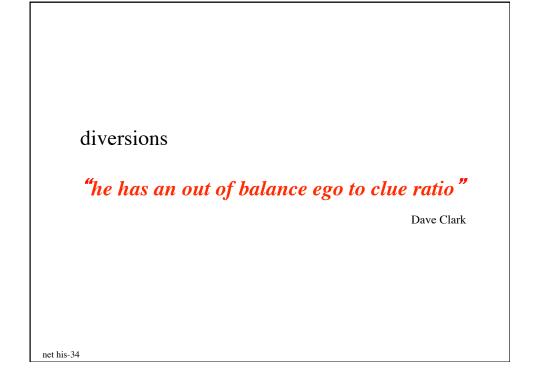














there is no need to fund the 'NSFnet', we can provide data connectivity with ISDN late '80s



Charles L. Brown
AT&T Chairman & CEO

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## OSI is the answer, what was the question?



various governments and corporations

**GOSIP** 



Internet collapse imminent - .gif at 11



Bob Metcalfe ex-pundit

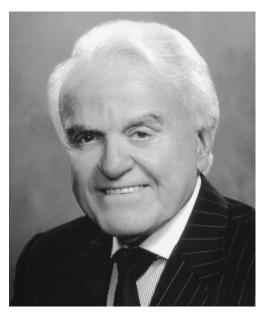




ATM is the answer, do we need a question?

John McQuillan one of the idle rich

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what makes you think you own the movie you bought?



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and I say that 200 years *is* a limited period



Michael Eisner chairman, Walt Disney



the answer is National Security but the question is secret



John Ashcroft US Attorney General

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## Innovation?

#### PBS American Experience show on "1900"

"The turn of the century, particularly in America, represented a period that will someday be compared to the Renaissance. Within a period of very short time, 15-20 years, most of the breakthroughs in technology occurred that now influence our lives so heavily. Everything since then has been engineering. You capture motion. Motion picture comes about this time. Now everything since is engineering. It's technology. Sure, the picture's better, but the idea of seeing people move on a screen is new. The telephone. "Hello? I'm talking to Chicago." A miracle. But we take it for granted. You break through and record sound. It's gotten better, but everything since is simply engineering."

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#### **Imitation**

good for learning but one needs to move beyond



## New Inet (since 1900) Applications

#### web

mail (increasingly a.k.a spam), FAX, IM

#### remote login

data transfer, storage

commerce

audio & video

search

content

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## How Important is the E?

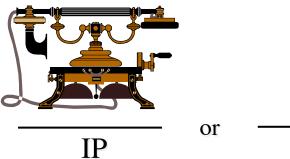
how much in e-commerce is new?

i.e., not just Sears, Roebuck & Co. with nearinstant gratification & better indexes

is moving a postal-based system to the Internet innovative? important, yes - but innovative?



## IP Telephony or Internet Telephony?



"make sure it stays good"

IP

voice

"it is good enough"

ITU & others want to "define" voice over IP but no way to know what it will be

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## "New" Networks

Sprint conversion to 'packet' technology (the quotes were in the Nortel 2001 press release)
Verizon, SBC and BellSouth FTTH but what technology?



#### What Would Be Innovative?

how about Internet Telephony with

smart voice terminals
downloadable applications
open to the Internet
standard open protocols
actually this is **not** innovation
but would (does) **enable** innovation







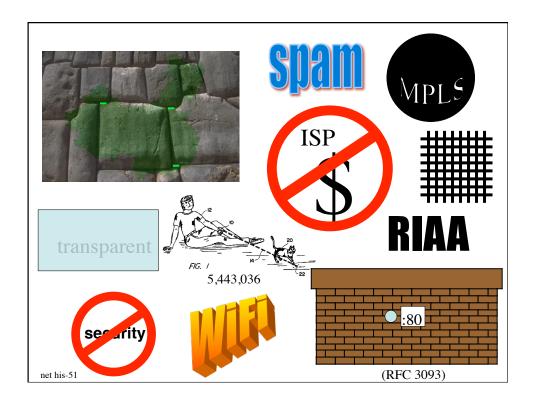








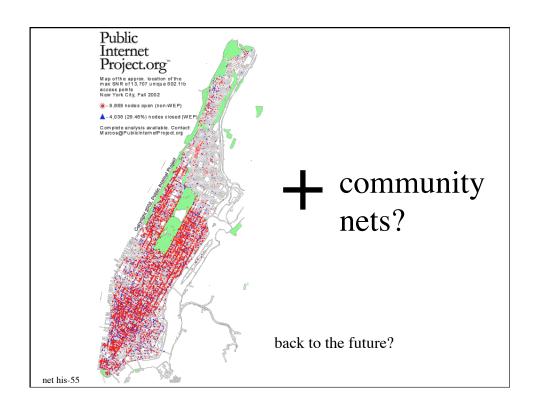
What is the Internet now?

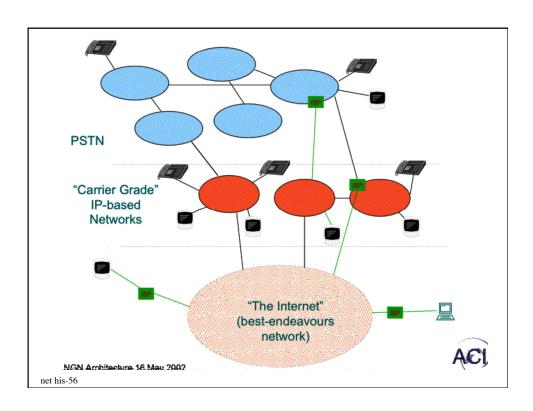


#### Alternate Future Histories?









Then again the ISPs might survive to keep providing the Internet rather than a Disney-controlled

as a driver, the Internet has quite a future if there is any traditional Internet in it

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#### next time? (or is it now?)

support existing networks
datagram-based
creating the router function
split TCP and IP

decisions that made a difference

DARPA fund Berkeley to add TCP/IP to UNIX

CSNET and CSNET/ARPANET deal

NSF require TCP/IP on NSFnet

ISO turn down TCP/IP

NSF Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)

minimal regulation

#### Some Current Decisions

path openness standards? security privacy ISP business model regulations



or



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## **Key Open Questions**

Who says who makes the rules?

Who says who pays for what?

watch out for WSIS answering these questions



I'm pessimistically optimistic