Internet

The Internet (Internet, MFA: [ˈɪn.tə.net]) is a worldwide system of integrated computer networks for storing and transmitting information.
Often referred to as the World Wide Web and the Global Network, as well as simply the Network. Built on the basis of the TCP / IP protocol stack.

The Internet is based on the World Wide Web (WWW) and many other data transfer systems. By mid-2015, the number of users reached 3.3 billion. This was largely due to the widespread use of cellular networks with 3G and 4G Internet access, the development of social networks and cheaper Internet traffic.

The first research program in the direction of fast messaging was led by Joseph Carl Robnett Licklider, who published the work of the Galactic Network in 1962. Thanks to Liklayder appeared the first detailed concept of a computer network. It was supported by the work of Leonard Kleinrock (Leonard Kleinrock) in the field of the theory of packet switching for data transmission (1961-1964). In 1962, Paul Baran (Pesach Baran, Paul Baran) of the RAND Corporation prepared the report "On Distributed Communication Networks". He proposed to use a decentralized system of interconnected computers (all computers in the network are equal), which even if its part is destroyed will be operational. This resolved two important tasks - ensuring the system's operability and the indestructibility of data that is stored on computers separated from each other. It was proposed to transmit messages in digital, rather than in analog form. The message itself was proposed to be broken into small portions - “packets”, and to transmit all packets over a distributed network simultaneously. Of the discrete packets received at the destination, the message was re-assembled. In 1967, Larry Roberts (Lawrence G.Roberts) proposed to interconnect ARPA computers. Work on the creation of the first Internet network ARPANet begins. In parallel in England, Donald Watts Davies developed the concept of the Network and added a significant detail to it - computer nodes must not only transfer data, but also become translators for various computer systems and languages. It was Davis who owns the term “package” to refer to fragments of files sent separately. Between the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles), the Stanford Research Institute, the University of California at Santa Barbara and the University of Utah (Utah State University) laid a special communication cable. A group of specialists Frank Hart (BBH Frank) from BBN started to solve technical problems on the organization of the network ARPANET

The development of such a network was entrusted to the University of California at Los Angeles, the Stanford Research Center, the University of Utah and the University of California at Santa Barbara. The computer network was named ARPANET (English Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), and in 1969, within the framework of the project, the network united four specified scientific institutions. All work was funded by the US Department of Defense. Then the ARPANET network began to actively grow and develop, scientists from various fields of science began to use it.

The first ARPANET server was installed on September 2, 1969 at the University of California (Los Angeles). Computer Honeywell DP-516 had 24 KB of RAM [6].

On October 29, 1969, at 21:00, between the first two nodes of the ARPANET network, 640 km away, the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) conducted a communication session. Charley Kline tried to connect remotely from Los Angeles to Stanford computer. His colleague Bill Duvall from Stanford confirmed the successful transmission of each character entered by telephone.

For the first time, it was possible to send only two characters “LO” (initially it was supposed to transmit “LOG”) after which the network ceased to function. LOG should have been the word LOGIN (login command). The system was returned to working condition by 22:30, and the next attempt was successful. This date can be considered the birthday of the Internet.

Browser is a computer program for browsing the web.

- There are quite a few browsers.
- Some of the most popular are Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Opera.

Runet

- Runet (s propisnoy bukvy, chitayetsya [runét]) — russkoyazychnaya chast' vsemirnoy seti Internet. Boleye uzkoye opredeleniye glasit, chto Runet — eto chast' Vsemirnoy pautiny, prinadlezhashchaya k natsional'nym domenam .su, .ru i .rf. 1987—1994 gody stali klyuchevymi v zarozhdenii russkoyazychnogo Interneta. 28 avgusta 1990 goda professional'naya nauchnaya set', vyrosshaya v nedrakh Instituta atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova i IPK Minavtoproma i ob"yedinivshaya uchonykh-fizikov i programmistov, soyedinilas' s mirovoy set'yu Internet, polozhiv nachalo sovremennym rossiyskim setyam. 19 sentyabrya 1990 goda byl zaregistrirovan domen pervogo urovnya .su v baze dannykh Mezhdunarodnogo informatsionnogo tsentra InterNIC. V rezul'tate etogo Sovetskiy Soyuz stal dostupen cherez Internet. 7 aprelya 1994 goda v InterNIC byl zaregistrirovan rossiyskiy domen .ru.

Domen «.rf» (punycode: xn--p1ai; Rossiyskaya Federatsiya), pozvolyayushchiy ispol'zovat' v adrese URL kirillicheskiye simvoly, delegirovan v kornevoy zone DNS 12 maya 2010 goda okolo 17:20 po moskovskomu vremeni[18]. Po statistike Tekhnicheskogo tsentra «Internet»[19], na konets 2010 goda v zone .rf zaregistrirovano okolo 700 tys. domenov, okolo 350 tys. iz nikh delegirovano. Po dannym Koordinatsionnogo tsentra natsional'nogo domena seti Internet, iz domennykh imon v zone .rf, zaregistrirovannykh k nastoyashchemu vremeni, tol'ko 8 % predstavlyayut soboy obshcheupotrebitel'nyye slova russkogo yazyka. Yeshcho 30 % obrazovany neskol'kimi slovami, vse ostal'nyye domeny predstavlyayut soboy imena lyudey, literaturnykh personazhey, nazvaniy kompaniy. Podavlyayushcheye bol'shinstvo imon prinadlezhit vladel'tsam tovarnykh znakov. Pochti polovina imon byla zaregistrirovana v Moskve, yeshcho 9 % — v Moskovskoy oblasti, 8 % — v Sankt-Peterburge

- Runet (with a capital letter, read [RuNet]) is the Russian-language part of the world wide web the Internet. A narrower definition states that the Runet is part of the World Wide Web, belonging to the national domains .su, .ru and .rf. 1987–1994 became key to the birth of the Russian-speaking Internet. August 28, 1990 professional scientific network, which grew in the depths of the Institute of Atomic Energy. I. V. Kurchatov and IPK Minavtoproma and uniting scientists-physicists and programmers, connected with the global Internet network, marking the beginning of modern Russian networks. On September 19, 1990, the first level domain .su was registered in the database of the InterNIC International Information Center. As a result, the Soviet Union became available via the Internet. On April 7, 1994, the Russian .ru domain was registered with InterNIC.