In this blog, we will talk about Basic Introduction of Internet and History of Internet. Let's start now.

Email, and the internet allow you to stay in touch with people, find and share information, and do a variety of other things. It allows information to be exchanged between two or more computers on a network. Thus, the internet facilitates the transmission of messages via email, chat, videos and audio conferences, and so on. Soon after, people from various backgrounds, including engineers, scientists, students, and researchers, began using the network to exchange information and messages. As a result, the Internet is a global network of computer networks. It is made up of millions of computing devices that carry and transfer massive amounts of data from one device to the next. Desktop computers, mainframe computers, GPS units, cell phones, car alarms, and video game consoles are all examples of electronic devices.

The term "interconnection of computer networks" refers to the Internet. The Internet is a vast network of networks within networks. It connects millions of computers around the world to form a network in which any computer can communicate with any other computer till they are both connected to the Internet. Information travels over the Internet using a set of languages known as protocols. It is a collection of interconnected computer systems from all over the world. The Internet protocol suite is a framework that is defined by Internet standards.

E-Mail, on the other hand, is a paperless method of sending messages, letters, video, and graphics from one person to another or many people at the same time via the Internet. Email is very quick, simple, and inexpensive; it only takes a few seconds to reach its destination. There are numerous free web-based e-mail services available on the Internet as well. E-mail travels over the Internet from one computer, known as a mail server, to another. It is stored in an electronic mailbox until the recipient retrieves it once it arrives at the destination mail server. This entire process can be completed in seconds, allowing you to quickly communicate with those around you at any time of the day or night. An Internet connection and access to a mail server are required to send Internet e-mail. The standard protocol for sending Internet e-mail is known as SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol). The SMTP protocol is used over the Internet to send and receive email messages.

History of Internet

The Internet was born in the 1960s as a result of research into what was then known as "packet switching". The hardware solution, i.e., the circuitry, was thought to be a better and faster method of data transfer than packet switching. The development of ARPANET by the United States Military relied heavily on packet switching technology. The ARPANET, also known as the Internet, was the first networked computer network. This method was used to communicate sensitive information between military units. This data-sharing system was then made available to American educational institutions, allowing them to connect to the government's supercomputer at 56 kbit/s, 1.5 Mbit/s, and 45 Mbit/s, respectively. Internet service providers began to emerge in the late 1980s, and by 1995, the internet had become completely commercialized in the United States.

Consistent advancements in semiconductor technology and optical networking have created new economic opportunities for business involvement in network core expansion and public service delivery. In mid-1989, MCI Mail and CompuServe launched Internet connections, providing email and public access services to 500,000 Internet users. PSInet, which launched an independent Internet backbone for commercial use on January 1, 1990, was one of the networks that later became part of the commercial Internet's core. The internet was not created by a single person. When networking technology was first developed, a group of scientists and engineers collaborated to create the ARPANET.

Paul Mockapetris (1948–) And Jon Postel (1943–98) are inventors of DNS, the 'phone book of the internet'. In 1959, **Paul Baran** joined the RAND Corporation, an American think tank, proposed a communication network with no central command point in 1964. Even if one point were to be destroyed, the remaining points would still be able to communicate with one another. He referred to this as a distributed network. Lawrence Roberts became interested in Paul Baran's concept and began working on the development of a distributed network. An American scientist who worked on the development of a distributed network with Lawrence Roberts. Lawrence Roberts made two separate computers in different locations 'talk' to each other for the first time in 1965. This experimental link used a phone line with an acoustically coupled modem to transfer digital data in the form of packets. Leonard Kleinrock was the first person to use the first packet switching network to send a message. He sent a message from a computer at UCLA to a computer at Stanford. Kleinrock attempted to type "login," but the system crashed after the letters "L" and "O" appeared on the Stanford screen monitor. A second attempt was successful, and more messages were sent back and forth between the two sites. The ARPANET was established.

In next blog, we will cover Advantages and Disadvantages of Internet. So subscribe for more such blogs.