1958:

ARPA, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, is created by the U.S. Defense Department in response to the 1957 Sputnik launch.

1962:

IPTO, the Information processing Techniques Office, a branch of ARPA, creates the ARPANET under the leadership of Joseph Licklider (MIT), a minor program designed to stimulate research in distributed computing.
1969:

The ARPANET utilizes “packet switching” technology developed in part by Paul Baran of the RAND Corporation. The first 4 nodes in the network link UCLA, UCSB, Stanford, and Univ. of Utah.

1972-4:

The network expands to 15 nodes, and standardization of communication protocols ensues – TCP, or “transmission control protocol”, is developed and by 1978 the IP (inter-networking protocol) is added by Vint Cerf of Stanford, creating the network standard used today, TCP/IP.
1977-78:

U. Chicago students Christensen and Suess create MODEM software, and in 1978 they create the Computer Bulletin Board System (BBS), modeled after office bulletin boards used for public messaging.

1981-83:

From the first BBS idea sprouted the USENET, a message system for the ARPA network, IBM's version, BITNET, used widely on college campuses.
1983-88:

MILNET, the military branch of the internet, splits off from ARPA-INTERNET for security purposes. In 1984, the National Science Foundation starts NSFNET, and by 1990 it replaces the obsolete ARPANET using the same “backbone” infrastructure.

1990:

The Internet goes private, with a number of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) being created by business enterprises, most notably Prodigy and AOL.
1991:

Working at CERN, a high-energy physics lab in Switzerland, Tim Berners-Lee creates the World Wide Web, which utilizes
- Hypertext Markup Language (html),
- Hypertext Transport Protocol (http), and
- URLs (Uniform Resource Locators).

1993-:

MOSAIC, the first “web browser”, is created at the Univ. of Illinois, which later becomes Netscape Navigator. Microsoft enters the market late in 1995 with their Internet Explorer browser.
HTTP

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.
Hypertext

• a multi-linear set of objects, building a network by using logical links between the nodes (e.g. text or words).

• The term was inspired by Vannevar Bush's microfilm-based "memex".
• World Wide Web

• a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet.
HTML

- Hypertext Markup Language
- describes the design and layout of web pages
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language
Markup Language

- dictates instructions about how the document should appear in print or on screen
- Markup Languages were originally intended for printed documents (Word Processors)
HTML

- Invented by Tim Berners-Lee
- First Released in 1992
- Not platform or application specific
example:

<font size=14>
<b>Bryan Moore</b>
<br>
</font>
<font size=12>
1234 Sunset Ave.
<br>
Walla Walla, WA 12345
<br>
(123)123.4567
<br>
</font>
CSS

- Cascading Style Sheet
- used to separate content and style
- alters the look of entire website with a simple coding change
- organizes styles in an external file