INFORMATIONAL

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**FYI on "What is the Internet?"**

Status of this Memo

 This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does

 not specify an Internet standard. Distribution of this memo is

 unlimited.

Abstract

 This FYI RFC answers the question, "What is the Internet?" and is

 produced by the User Services Working Group of the Internet

 Engineering Task Force (IETF). Containing a modified chapter from Ed

 Krol's 1992 book, "The Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog," the

 paper covers the Internet's definition, history, administration,

 protocols, financing, and current issues such as growth,

 commercialization, and privatization.

Introduction

 A commonly asked question is "What is the Internet?" The reason such

 a question gets asked so often is because there's no agreed upon

 answer that neatly sums up the Internet. The Internet can be thought

 about in relation to its common protocols, as a physical collection

 of routers and circuits, as a set of shared resources, or even as an

 attitude about interconnecting and intercommunication. Some common

 definitions given in the past include:

 \* a network of networks based on the TCP/IP protocols,

 \* a community of people who use and develop those networks,

 \* a collection of resources that can be reached from those

 networks.

 Today's Internet is a global resource connecting millions of users

 that began as an experiment over 20 years ago by the U.S. Department

 of Defense. While the networks that make up the Internet are based on

 a standard set of protocols (a mutually agreed upon method of

 communication between parties), the Internet also has gateways to

 networks and services that are based on other protocols.

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 To help answer the question more completely, the rest of this paper

 contains an updated second chapter from "The Whole Internet User's

 Guide and Catalog" by Ed Krol (1992) that gives a more thorough

 explanation. (The excerpt is published through the gracious

 permission of the publisher, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.)

The Internet (excerpt from "The Whole Internet User's Guide and

Catalog")

 The Internet was born about 20 years ago, trying to connect together

 a U.S. Defense Department network called the ARPAnet and various

 other radio and satellite networks. The ARPAnet was an experimental

 network designed to support military research--in particular,

 research about how to build networks that could withstand partial

 outages (like bomb attacks) and still function. (Think about this

 when I describe how the network works; it may give you some insight

 into the design of the Internet.) In the ARPAnet model, communication

 always occurs between a source and a destination computer. The

 network itself is assumed to be unreliable; any portion of the

 network could disappear at any moment (pick your favorite

 catastrophe--these days backhoes cutting cables are more of a threat

 than bombs). It was designed to require the minimum of information

 from the computer clients. To send a message on the network, a

 computer only had to put its data in an envelope, called an Internet

 Protocol (IP) packet, and "address" the packets correctly. The

 communicating computers--not the network itself--were also given the

 responsibility to ensure that the communication was accomplished. The

 philosophy was that every computer on the network could talk, as a

 peer, with any other computer.

 These decisions may sound odd, like the assumption of an "unreliable"

 network, but history has proven that most of them were reasonably

 correct. Although the Organization for International Standardization

 (ISO) was spending years designing the ultimate standard for computer

 networking, people could not wait. Internet developers in the US, UK

 and Scandinavia, responding to market pressures, began to put their

 IP software on every conceivable type of computer. It became the only

 practical method for computers from different manufacturers to

 communicate. This was attractive to the government and universities,

 which didn't have policies saying that all computers must be bought

 from the same vendor. Everyone bought whichever computer they liked,

 and expected the computers to work together over the network.

 At about the same time as the Internet was coming into being,

 Ethernet local area networks ("LANs") were developed. This technology

 matured quietly, until desktop workstations became available around

 1983. Most of these workstations came with Berkeley UNIX, which

 included IP networking software. This created a new demand: rather

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 than connecting to a single large timesharing computer per site,

 organizations wanted to connect the ARPAnet to their entire local

 network. This would allow all the computers on that LAN to access

 ARPAnet facilities. About the same time, other organizations started

 building their own networks using the same communications protocols

 as the ARPAnet: namely, IP and its relatives. It became obvious that

 if these networks could talk together, users on one network could

 communicate with those on another; everyone would benefit.

 One of the most important of these newer networks was the NSFNET,

 commissioned by the National Science Foundation (NSF), an agency of

 the U.S. government. In the late 80's the NSF created five

 supercomputer centers. Up to this point, the world's fastest

 computers had only been available to weapons developers and a few

 researchers from very large corporations. By creating supercomputer

 centers, the NSF was making these resources available for any

 scholarly research. Only five centers were created because they were

 so expensive--so they had to be shared. This created a communications

 problem: they needed a way to connect their centers together and to

 allow the clients of these centers to access them. At first, the NSF

 tried to use the ARPAnet for communications, but this strategy failed

 because of bureaucracy and staffing problems.

 In response, NSF decided to build its own network, based on the

 ARPAnet's IP technology. It connected the centers with 56,000 bit per

 second (56k bps) telephone lines. (This is roughly the ability to

 transfer two full typewritten pages per second. That's slow by

 modern standards, but was reasonably fast in the mid 80's.) It was

 obvious, however, that if they tried to connect every university

 directly to a supercomputing center, they would go broke. You pay for

 these telephone lines by the mile. One line per campus with a

 supercomputing center at the hub, like spokes on a bike wheel, adds

 up to lots of miles of phone lines. Therefore, they decided to create

 regional networks. In each area of the country, schools would be

 connected to their nearest neighbor. Each chain was connected to a

 supercomputer center at one point and the centers were connected

 together. With this configuration, any computer could eventually

 communicate with any other by forwarding the conversation through its

 neighbors.

 This solution was successful--and, like any successful solution, a

 time came when it no longer worked. Sharing supercomputers also

 allowed the connected sites to share a lot of other things not

 related to the centers. Suddenly these schools had a world of data

 and collaborators at their fingertips. The network's traffic

 increased until, eventually, the computers controlling the network

 and the telephone lines connecting them were overloaded. In 1987, a

 contract to manage and upgrade the network was awarded to Merit

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 Network Inc., which ran Michigan's educational network, in

 partnership with IBM and MCI. The old network was replaced with

 faster telephone lines (by a factor of 20), with faster computers to

 control it.

 The process of running out of horsepower and getting bigger engines

 and better roads continues to this day. Unlike changes to the highway

 system, however, most of these changes aren't noticed by the people

 trying to use the Internet to do real work. You won't go to your

 office, log in to your computer, and find a message saying that the

 Internet will be inaccessible for the next six months because of

 improvements. Perhaps even more important: the process of running out

 of capacity and improving the network has created a technology that's

 extremely mature and practical. The ideas have been tested; problems

 have appeared, and problems have been solved.

 For our purposes, the most important aspect of the NSF's networking

 effort is that it allowed everyone to access the network. Up to that

 point, Internet access had been available only to researchers in

 computer science, government employees, and government contractors.

 The NSF promoted universal educational access by funding campus

 connections only if the campus had a plan to spread the access

 around. So everyone attending a four year college could become an

 Internet user.

 The demand keeps growing. Now that most four-year colleges are

 connected, people are trying to get secondary and primary schools

 connected. People who have graduated from college know what the

 Internet is good for, and talk their employers into connecting

 corporations. All this activity points to continued growth,

 networking problems to solve, evolving technologies, and job security

 for networkers.

What Makes Up the Internet?

 What comprises the Internet is a difficult question; the answer

 changes over time. Five years ago the answer would have been easy:

 "All the networks, using the IP protocol, which cooperate to form a

 seamless network for their collective users." This would include

 various federal networks, a set of regional networks, campus

 networks, and some foreign networks.

 More recently, some non-IP-based networks saw that the Internet was

 good. They wanted to provide its services to their clientele. So they

 developed methods of connecting these "strange" networks (e.g.,

 Bitnet, DECnets, etc.) to the Internet. At first these connections,

 called "gateways", merely served to transfer electronic mail between

 the two networks. Some, however, have grown to translate other

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 services between the networks as well. Are they part of the Internet?

 Maybe yes and maybe no. It depends on whether, in their hearts, they

 want to be. If this sounds strange, read on--it gets stranger.

Who Governs the Internet?

 In many ways the Internet is like a church: it has its council of

 elders, every member has an opinion about how things should work, and

 you can either take part or not. It's your choice. The Internet has

 no president, chief operating officer, or Pope. The constituent

 networks may have presidents and CEO's, but that's a different issue;

 there's no single authority figure for the Internet as a whole.

 The ultimate authority for where the Internet is going rests with the

 Internet Society, or ISOC. ISOC is a voluntary membership

 organization whose purpose is to promote global information exchange

 through Internet technology. (If you'd like more information, or if

 you would like to join, contact information is provided in the "For

 More Information" section, near the end of this document.) It

 appoints a council of elders, which has responsibility for the

 technical management and direction of the Internet.

 The council of elders is a group of invited volunteers called the

 Internet Architecture Board, or the IAB. The IAB meets regularly to

 "bless" standards and allocate resources, like addresses. The

 Internet works because there are standard ways for computers and

 software applications to talk to each other. This allows computers

 from different vendors to communicate without problems. It's not an

 IBM-only or Sun-only or Macintosh-only network. The IAB is

 responsible for these standards; it decides when a standard is

 necessary, and what the standard should be. When a standard is

 required, it considers the problem, adopts a standard, and announces

 it via the network. (You were expecting stone tablets?) The IAB also

 keeps track of various numbers (and other things) that must remain

 unique. For example, each computer on the Internet has a unique 32-

 bit address; no other computer has the same address. How does this

 address get assigned? The IAB worries about these kinds of problems.

 It doesn't actually assign the addresses, but it makes the rules

 about how to assign addresses.

 As in a church, everyone has opinions about how things ought to run.

 Internet users express their opinions through meetings of the

 Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The IETF is another volunteer

 organization; it meets regularly to discuss operational and near-term

 technical problems of the Internet. When it considers a problem

 important enough to merit concern, the IETF sets up a "working group"

 for further investigation. (In practice, "important enough" usually

 means that there are enough people to volunteer for the working

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 group.) Anyone can attend IETF meetings and be on working groups; the

 important thing is that they work. Working groups have many different

 functions, ranging from producing documentation, to deciding how

 networks should cooperate when problems occur, to changing the

 meaning of the bits in some kind of packet. A working group usually

 produces a report. Depending on the kind of recommendation, it could

 just be documentation and made available to anyone wanting it, it

 could be accepted voluntarily as a good idea which people follow, or

 it could be sent to the IAB to be declared a standard.

 If you go to a church and accept its teachings and philosophy, you

 are accepted by it, and receive the benefits. If you don't like it,

 you can leave. The church is still there, and you get none of the

 benefits. Such is the Internet. If a network accepts the teachings of

 the Internet, is connected to it, and considers itself part of it,

 then it is part of the Internet. It will find things it doesn't like

 and can address those concerns through the IETF. Some concerns may be

 considered valid and the Internet may change accordingly. Some of

 the changes may run counter to the religion, and be rejected. If the

 network does something that causes damage to the Internet, it could

 be excommunicated until it mends its evil ways.

Who Pays for It?

 The old rule for when things are confusing is "follow the money."

 Well, this won't help you to understand the Internet. No one pays for

 "it"; there is no Internet, Inc. that collects fees from all Internet

 networks or users. Instead, everyone pays for their part. The NSF

 pays for NSFNET. NASA pays for the NASA Science Internet. Networks

 get together and decide how to connect themselves together and fund

 these interconnections. A college or corporation pays for their

 connection to some regional network, which in turn pays a national

 provider for its access.

What Does This Mean for Me?

 The concept that the Internet is not a network, but a collection of

 networks, means little to the end user. You want to do something

 useful: run a program, or access some unique data. You shouldn't have

 to worry about how it's all stuck together. Consider the telephone

 system--it's an internet, too. Pacific Bell, AT&T, MCI, British

 Telephony, Telefonos de Mexico, and so on, are all separate

 corporations that run pieces of the telephone system. They worry

 about how to make it all work together; all you have to do is dial.

 If you ignore cost and commercials, you shouldn't care if you are

 dealing with MCI, AT&T, or Sprint. Dial the number and it works.

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 You only care who carries your calls when a problem occurs. If

 something goes out of service, only one of those companies can fix

 it. They talk to each other about problems, but each phone carrier is

 responsible for fixing problems on its own part of the system. The

 same is true on the Internet. Each network has its own network

 operations center (NOC). The operation centers talk to each other and

 know how to resolve problems. Your site has a contract with one of

 the Internet's constituent networks, and its job is to keep your site

 happy. So if something goes wrong, they are the ones to gripe at. If

 it's not their problem, they'll pass it along.

What Does the Future Hold?

 Finally, a question I can answer. It's not that I have a crystal ball

 (if I did I'd spend my time on Wall Street instead of writing a

 book). Rather, these are the things that the IAB and the IETF discuss

 at their meetings. Most people don't care about the long discussions;

 they only want to know how they'll be affected. So, here are

 highlights of the networking future.

New Standard Protocols

 When I was talking about how the Internet started, I mentioned the

 International Standards Organization (ISO) and their set of protocol

 standards. Well, they finally finished designing it. Now it is an

 international standard, typically referred to as the ISO/OSI (Open

 Systems Interconnect) protocol suite. Many of the Internet's

 component networks allow use of OSI today. There isn't much demand,

 yet. The U.S. government has taken a position that government

 computers should be able to speak these protocols. Many have the

 software, but few are using it now.

 It's really unclear how much demand there will be for OSI,

 notwithstanding the government backing. Many people feel that the

 current approach isn't broke, so why fix it? They are just becoming

 comfortable with what they have, why should they have to learn a new

 set of commands and terminology just because it is the standard?

 Currently there are no real advantages to moving to OSI. It is more

 complex and less mature than IP, and hence doesn't work as

 efficiently. OSI does offer hope of some additional features, but it

 also suffers from some of the same problems which will plague IP as

 the network gets much bigger and faster. It's clear that some sites

 will convert to the OSI protocols over the next few years. The

 question is: how many?

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International Connections

 The Internet has been an international network for a long time, but

 it only extended to the United States' allies and overseas military

 bases. Now, with the less paranoid world environment, the Internet is

 spreading everywhere. It's currently in over 50 countries, and the

 number is rapidly increasing. Eastern European countries longing for

 western scientific ties have wanted to participate for a long time,

 but were excluded by government regulation. This ban has been

 relaxed. Third world countries that formerly didn't have the means to

 participate now view the Internet as a way to raise their education

 and technology levels.

 In Europe, the development of the Internet used to be hampered by

 national policies mandating OSI protocols, regarding IP as a cultural

 threat akin to EuroDisney. These policies prevented development of

 large scale Internet infrastructures except for the Scandinavian

 countries which embraced the Internet protocols long ago and are

 already well-connected. In 1989, RIPE (Reseaux IP Europeens) began

 coordinating the operation of the Internet in Europe and presently

 about 25% of all hosts connected to the Internet are located in

 Europe.

 At present, the Internet's international expansion is hampered by the

 lack of a good supporting infrastructure, namely a decent telephone

 system. In both Eastern Europe and the third world, a state-of-the-

 art phone system is nonexistent. Even in major cities, connections

 are limited to the speeds available to the average home anywhere in

 the U.S., 9600 bits/second. Typically, even if one of these countries

 is "on the Internet," only a few sites are accessible. Usually, this

 is the major technical university for that country. However, as phone

 systems improve, you can expect this to change too; more and more,

 you'll see smaller sites (even individual home systems) connecting to

 the Internet.

Commercialization

 Many big corporations have been on the Internet for years. For the

 most part, their participation has been limited to their research and

 engineering departments. The same corporations used some other

 network (usually a private network) for their business

 communications. After all, this IP stuff was only an academic toy.

 The IBM mainframes that handled their commercial data processing did

 the "real" networking using a protocol suite called System Network

 Architecture (SNA).

 Businesses are now discovering that running multiple networks is

 expensive. Some are beginning to look to the Internet for "one-stop"

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 network shopping. They were scared away in the past by policies which

 excluded or restricted commercial use. Many of these policies are

 under review and will change. As these restrictions drop, commercial

 use of the Internet will become progressively more common.

 This should be especially good for small businesses. Motorola or

 Standard Oil can afford to run nationwide networks connecting their

 sites, but Ace Custom Software couldn't. If Ace has a San Jose office

 and a Washington office, all it needs is an Internet connection on

 each end. For all practical purposes, they have a nationwide

 corporate network, just like the big boys.

Privatization

 Right behind commercialization comes privatization. For years, the

 networking community has wanted the telephone companies and other

 for-profit ventures to provide "off the shelf" IP connections. That

 is, just like you can place an order for a telephone jack in your

 house for your telephone, you could do this for an Internet

 connection. You order, the telephone installer leaves, and you plug

 your computer into the Internet. Except for Bolt, Beranek and Newman,

 the company that ran the ARPAnet, there weren't any takers. The

 telephone companies have historically said, "We'll sell you phone

 lines, and you can do whatever you like with them." By default, the

 Federal government stayed in the networking business.

 Now that large corporations have become interested in the Internet,

 the phone companies have started to change their attitude. Now they

 and other profit-oriented network purveyors complain that the

 government ought to get out of the network business. After all, who

 best can provide network services but the "phone companies"? They've

 got the ear of a lot of political people, to whom it appears to be a

 reasonable thing. If you talk to phone company personnel, many of

 them still don't really understand what the Internet is about. They

 ain't got religion, but they are studying the Bible furiously.

 (Apologies to those telephone company employees who saw the light

 years ago and have been trying to drag their employers into church.)

 Although most people in the networking community think that

 privatization is a good idea, there are some obstacles in the way.

 Most revolve around the funding for the connections that are already

 in place. Many schools are connected because the government pays part

 of the bill. If they had to pay their own way, some schools would

 probably decide to spend their money elsewhere. Major research

 institutions would certainly stay on the net; but some smaller

 colleges might not, and the costs would probably be prohibitive for

 most secondary schools (let alone grade schools). What if the school

 could afford either an Internet connection or a science lab? It's

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 unclear which one would get funded. The Internet has not yet become a

 "necessity" in many people's minds. When it does, expect

 privatization to come quickly.

 Well, enough questions about the history of the information highway

 system. It's time to walk to the edge of the road, try and hitch a

 ride, and be on your way.

Acknowledgments

 We would like to thank O'Reilly & Associates for permission to

 reprint the chapter from their book by Ed Krol (1992), "The Whole

 Internet User's Guide and Catalog."

For More Information

 Hoffman, E. and L. Jackson. (1993) "FYI on Introducing the Internet

 --A Short Bibliography of Introductory Internetworking Readings for

 the Network Novice," 4 p. (FYI 19, [RFC 1463](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1463)).

 To find out how to obtain this document and other on-line

 introductory readings, send an e-mail message to:

 nis-info@nis.merit.edu, with the following text:

 send access.guide.

 Krol, Ed. (1992) The Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog,

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 Quarterman, J. (1993) "Recent Internet Books," 15 p. ([RFC 1432](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1432)).

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Security Considerations

 Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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