

### Chapter 1 : BBC Bitesize - How does the internet work?

*Sep 13, Â· The internet exists, and so does Hurricane Florence. The inevitable result? An ever-growing tally of online hoaxes about the dangerous storm, hoping to go viral on the good intentions of people.*

Hub Group The domestic intermodal industry has long been plagued by an inability to accurately track and report, in a timely manner, the status of a container in transit. Yet while intermodal may be playing catch-up in the real-time freight visibility race, the consensus among industry watchers is that the gap is closing â€” fast. Asset tracking spreads to intermodal chassis Increasingly, providers of trailer-tracking systems, such as SkyBitz, Spireon, Truck-Lite, Phillips Industries and even Blackberry, are offering tracking devices for intermodal containers and chassis. Functional scope and levels of market penetration vary. And Blackberry, with its Blackberry Radar device, is in active trials with Class I railroads, as well as container and chassis fleets. Designed specifically for the rigors of intermodal operations, these asset-tracking devices capture and transmit various types of data while a container is in motion or at rest. They provide location within feet and typically can transmit every 10 seconds or once a day, depending on fleet preference. Intermodal operators are leveraging this technology to be more proactive and make better, faster decisions to squeeze more utilization â€” and revenue â€” out of assets while improving driver satisfaction and retention. At the same time, shipper customers also have better data to react to and manage disruptions faster and more effectively. Spolum In , Hub Group started equipping each of its 37,, foot intermodal containers with tracking devices. All are important data points that can be configured and presented to the customer in a dashboard â€” and are invaluable to operations planners for reducing asset downtime, increasing utilization, improving customer service and driver retention. The units regularly record and transmit two primary pieces of information: Transmission interval typically is every 15 minutes but can be adjusted for specific reporting needs. The key thing is that we are sending a driver to a container that we know is empty. Plus, they are more productive. That becomes a barrier to wider adoption. Nevertheless, Devgun says that GPS-enabled intermodal container tracking has become table stakes with customers, with many increasingly calling for the capability as a requirement in requests for proposals. Equally important is how the technology enables a better experience for drivers. Asset-tracking sensors for intermodal containers do have their unique challenges. Popplewell said the four most critical data points for a tracking system to report are accurate, to-the-minute GPS-based location status, whether the container is loaded or empty, whether the door is open or closed, and for some products, the ability to send an alert if temperature and humidity fall outside of normal ranges. Mead What does the future hold?

### Chapter 2 : The internet of cows arrives in Canada | Dairy Business News

*Internet Archive is a non-profit digital library offering free universal access to books, movies & music, as well as billion archived web pages. Skip to main content Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.*

How does the internet work? Part of Software How does the internet work? The global computer network called the internet is part of our everyday lives at home and at school. It is made up of millions of computers all over the world that are digitally connected to each other by cable, fibre or wireless links. You can use the internet to browse websites, communicate with people, download pictures and videos, listen to music or do lots of other amazing things. But have you ever wondered how the internet works? Making a request So how does information move around the internet? How does the image get to your computer? Sending a request The image is hosted on a web server. Your computer sends a request to the web server for the image. A packet is like a virtual parcel which has lots of important information attached to it. The two most important bits of information are the IP address of the web server that the image is stored on and the IP address of your computer. Special computers called routers, and devices called switches, direct the packet from your computer to the web server. The web server might be close by or on the other side of the world. Around the world The packet can be sent across the world through fibre optic cables under the sea or even by satellite. When you open a webpage or a file on the internet a request is sent to a web server. Larger files like videos usually take longer to arrive than images and text. Images are often quite large so they need to be split up into lots of packets, often hundreds or thousands of them. All of these packets include information about how they should be put back together as well as where they are going and where they came from. Different routes The web server sends these packets back to your computer and once again routers and switches direct them. The routers try to find the fastest possible route for each packet. They might take different routes and might not arrive in the same order they were sent. Putting the packets back together Now that all the packets have been received the information attached to them tells your computer how to put them back together and the image will display on your screen. This whole process of sending a request and receiving the packets usually takes less than a second! Once all of the packets of data have been received the file will display on your screen. Each packet includes information about where the data is going to, where it is from and how to reassemble it. An IP address is a set of numbers that might look like this: Switch A smart device that connects together many different devices so they can act as a network. Router A smart device that directs or routes information around the internet. When a data packet arrives the router reads the IP address information and sends the packet along the best route to its destination. The DNS turns a user-friendly domain names like bbc.

### Chapter 3 : Internet Archive: Digital Library of Free & Borrowable Books, Movies, Music & Wayback Machine

*Comcast wants to do for home Internet what it did for the home video experience: improve performance, make it more personalized and give it a brand. The company debuted its new WiFi solution at.*

The principal methods of networking that enable the Internet are contained in specially designated RFCs that constitute the Internet Standards. Other less rigorous documents are simply informative, experimental, or historical, or document the best current practices BCP when implementing Internet technologies. The Internet standards describe a framework known as the Internet protocol suite. The layers correspond to the environment or scope in which their services operate. At the top is the application layer, space for the application-specific networking methods used in software applications. For example, a web browser program uses the client-server application model and a specific protocol of interaction between servers and clients, while many file-sharing systems use a peer-to-peer paradigm. Below this top layer, the transport layer connects applications on different hosts with a logical channel through the network with appropriate data exchange methods. Underlying these layers are the networking technologies that interconnect networks at their borders and exchange traffic across them. The Internet layer enables computers "hosts" to identify each other via Internet Protocol IP addresses, and route their traffic to each other via any intermediate transit networks. Last, at the bottom of the architecture is the link layer, which provides logical connectivity between hosts on the same network link, such as a local area network LAN or a dial-up connection. Other models have been developed, such as the OSI model, that attempt to be comprehensive in every aspect of communications. While many similarities exist between the models, they are not compatible in the details of description or implementation. As user data is processed through the protocol stack, each abstraction layer adds encapsulation information at the sending host. Data is transmitted over the wire at the link level between hosts and routers. Encapsulation is removed by the receiving host. Intermediate relays update link encapsulation at each hop, and inspect the IP layer for routing purposes. The most prominent component of the Internet model is the Internet Protocol IP, which provides addressing systems, including IP addresses, for computers on the network. IP enables internetworking and, in essence, establishes the Internet itself. Internet Protocol Version 4 IPv4 is the initial version used on the first generation of the Internet and is still in dominant use. However, the explosive growth of the Internet has led to IPv4 address exhaustion, which entered its final stage in 2011, [66] when the global address allocation pool was exhausted. A new protocol version, IPv6, was developed in the mid-1990s, which provides vastly larger addressing capabilities and more efficient routing of Internet traffic. IPv6 is currently in growing deployment around the world, since Internet address registries RIRs began to urge all resource managers to plan rapid adoption and conversion. In essence, it establishes a parallel version of the Internet not directly accessible with IPv4 software. Thus, translation facilities must exist for internetworking or nodes must have duplicate networking software for both networks. Essentially all modern computer operating systems support both versions of the Internet Protocol. Network infrastructure, however, has been lagging in this development. Aside from the complex array of physical connections that make up its infrastructure, the Internet is facilitated by bi- or multi-lateral commercial contracts, etc. Indeed, the Internet is defined by its interconnections and routing policies. Services Many people use, erroneously, the terms Internet and World Wide Web, or just the Web, interchangeably, but the two terms are not synonymous. The World Wide Web is a primary application program that billions of people use on the Internet, and it has changed their lives immeasurably. These documents may also contain any combination of computer data, including graphics, sounds, text, video, multimedia and interactive content that runs while the user is interacting with the page. Client-side software can include animations, games, office applications and scientific demonstrations. Through keyword-driven Internet research using search engines like Yahoo! Compared to printed media, books, encyclopedias and traditional libraries, the World Wide Web has enabled the decentralization of information on a large scale. The Web is therefore a global set of documents, images and other resources, logically interrelated by hyperlinks and referenced with Uniform Resource Identifiers URIs. URIs symbolically identify services, servers, and other databases, and the documents and resources that they

can provide. Web services also use HTTP to allow software systems to communicate in order to share and exchange business logic and data. The Web has enabled individuals and organizations to publish ideas and information to a potentially large audience online at greatly reduced expense and time delay. Publishing a web page, a blog, or building a website involves little initial cost and many cost-free services are available. However, publishing and maintaining large, professional web sites with attractive, diverse and up-to-date information is still a difficult and expensive proposition. Many individuals and some companies and groups use web logs or blogs, which are largely used as easily updatable online diaries. Some commercial organizations encourage staff to communicate advice in their areas of specialization in the hope that visitors will be impressed by the expert knowledge and free information, and be attracted to the corporation as a result. Advertising on popular web pages can be lucrative, and e-commerce, which is the sale of products and services directly via the Web, continues to grow. Online advertising is a form of marketing and advertising which uses the Internet to deliver promotional marketing messages to consumers. It includes email marketing, search engine marketing SEM, social media marketing, many types of display advertising including web banner advertising, and mobile advertising. In 2000, Internet advertising revenues in the United States surpassed those of cable television and nearly exceeded those of broadcast television. When the Web developed in the 1990s, a typical web page was stored in completed form on a web server, formatted in HTML, complete for transmission to a web browser in response to a request. Over time, the process of creating and serving web pages has become dynamic, creating a flexible design, layout, and content. Websites are often created using content management software with, initially, very little content. Contributors to these systems, who may be paid staff, members of an organization or the public, fill underlying databases with content using editing pages designed for that purpose while casual visitors view and read this content in HTML form. There may or may not be editorial, approval and security systems built into the process of taking newly entered content and making it available to the target visitors. Communication Email is an important communications service available on the Internet. The concept of sending electronic text messages between parties in a way analogous to mailing letters or memos predates the creation of the Internet. Emails can be cc-ed to multiple email addresses. Internet telephony is another common communications service made possible by the creation of the Internet. The idea began in the early 1990s with walkie-talkie-like voice applications for personal computers. In recent years many VoIP systems have become as easy to use and as convenient as a normal telephone. The benefit is that, as the Internet carries the voice traffic, VoIP can be free or cost much less than a traditional telephone call, especially over long distances and especially for those with always-on Internet connections such as cable or ADSL and mobile data. Interoperability between different providers has improved and the ability to call or receive a call from a traditional telephone is available. Simple, inexpensive VoIP network adapters are available that eliminate the need for a personal computer. Voice quality can still vary from call to call, but is often equal to and can even exceed that of traditional calls. Remaining problems for VoIP include emergency telephone number dialing and reliability. Currently, a few VoIP providers provide an emergency service, but it is not universally available. Older traditional phones with no "extra features" may be line-powered only and operate during a power failure; VoIP can never do so without a backup power source for the phone equipment and the Internet access devices. VoIP has also become increasingly popular for gaming applications, as a form of communication between players. Modern video game consoles also offer VoIP chat features. Data transfer File sharing is an example of transferring large amounts of data across the Internet. A computer file can be emailed to customers, colleagues and friends as an attachment. It can be put into a "shared location" or onto a file server for instant use by colleagues. The load of bulk downloads to many users can be eased by the use of "mirror" servers or peer-to-peer networks. In any of these cases, access to the file may be controlled by user authentication, the transit of the file over the Internet may be obscured by encryption, and money may change hands for access to the file. The price can be paid by the remote charging of funds from, for example, a credit card whose details are also passed "usually fully encrypted" across the Internet. The origin and authenticity of the file received may be checked by digital signatures or by MD5 or other message digests. These simple features of the Internet, over a worldwide basis, are changing the production, sale, and distribution of anything that can be reduced to a computer file for transmission. This

includes all manner of print publications, software products, news, music, film, video, photography, graphics and the other arts. This in turn has caused seismic shifts in each of the existing industries that previously controlled the production and distribution of these products.

### Chapter 4 : Wreck-It Ralph 2 Teaser Poster Arrives - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*The government has already allocated some NT\$ billion (US\$ million) this year for internet infrastructure, mobile broadband services, e-commerce, smart applications, test beds, industry-university collaboration, digital talent, and regulatory adjustment, according to the National Development Council.*

This new network aims to become the industry leader in Switzerland. Thanks to a simple sensor linked to a dedicated LPWA network, a winegrower can track their vines optimally through their PC, laptop or smartphone. Installed in the vineyard, the device measures and transmits temperatures, humidity, precipitation, wind and even pressure, allowing the grower to respond optimally to the challenges of the weather. Equally, in order to reduce the risks for public health in the cold food chain for example, a restaurant owner, food distributor and producer can now simultaneously monitor temperature levels of all stocks, inventories and supplies on location and in transit, that is where the goods themselves are and whether these themselves have been at the right temperature throughout the whole journey and not just the truck, the fridge, storage room, etc. Do you find these examples inspiring? These are just a few of the infinite number of solutions that IoT can offer, thanks to SIGFOX technology which is revolutionising all sectors of the economy and public services. With a global network covering 45 countries, it makes it possible to connect objects over long distances which need to send or receive short messages, up to a day. SIGFOX offers its clients " businesses, municipalities and academic institutions universities and technical colleges a solution with unequalled connectivity, very energy-saving, simple and easy to access. These antennae will capture data transmitted by connected objects, which will be made available to their owners in the cloud for ease of use. From optimising energy consumption in buildings to better management of parking spaces in future smart cities and improving traffic flow. From monitoring the environment to better management of crops, such as vines, thanks to ongoing measurement of temperature and humidity in particular. From controlling cold chains to locating lost luggage. From logistical tracking of packages or containers to domestic or industrial security. And much, much more. In an economy where digitisation has become unavoidable, SIGFOX technology finally allows businesses, academic institutions and public authorities to implement their IoT projects in a concrete, effective and realistic manner. It also allows developers, start-ups and other incubators to profit from extremely effective connectivity services. This is a new and important step which will consolidate our strong and unique position in the IoT market. This new partnership brings us a little closer to our goal of creating a global network which is transparent and capable of serving businesses locally and globally, thanks to a vast network of business partners. The company has built up an international network capable of connecting thousands of objects to the internet, while reducing energy consumption " in a very simple way. With millions of objects registered and a growing ecosystem of partners, SIGFOX offers businesses the chance to be at the cutting edge of innovation in the IoT.

### Chapter 5 : The Internet Has Become the External Hard Drive for Our Memories - Scientific American

*After much anticipation, The Internet's fourth studio album Hive Mind has arrived. Fittingly titled, the project showcases the band's growth as a unit and propels the best of Syd's silky vocals and lyrical finesse, Matt's retrofuturist synths and energetic melodies, Steve's beachy guitar grooves, Patrick's pleasingly sophisticated pocket and Chris' expressive drum chops to a new.*

**Introduction** How does the Internet work? Because the Internet has become such a large part of our lives, a good understanding is needed to use this new tool most effectively. This whitepaper explains the underlying infrastructure and technologies that make the Internet work. It does not go into great depth, but covers enough of each area to give a basic understanding of the concepts involved. For any unanswered questions, a list of resources is provided at the end of the paper. Any comments, suggestions, questions, etc.

**Internet Addresses** Because the Internet is a global network of computers each computer connected to the Internet must have a unique address. Internet addresses are in the form nnn. This address is known as an IP address. IP stands for Internet Protocol; more on this later. The picture below illustrates two computers connected to the Internet; your computer with IP address 1. The Internet is represented as an abstract object in-between. As this paper progresses, the Internet portion of Diagram 1 will be explained and redrawn several times as the details of the Internet are exposed. In any case, if you are connected to the Internet, your computer has a unique IP address. The pinged computer will respond with a reply. The ping program will count the time expired until the reply comes back if it does. Also, if you enter a domain name i. More on domain names and address resolution later.

**Protocol Stacks and Packets** So your computer is connected to the Internet and has a unique address. An example should serve here: The message you want to send is "Hello computer 5. Obviously, the message must be transmitted over whatever kind of wire connects your computer to the Internet. Therefore the message must be translated from alphabetic text into electronic signals, transmitted over the Internet, then translated back into alphabetic text. How is this accomplished? Through the use of a protocol stack.

**Chapter 6 : How Does the Internet Work?**

*Troll-killing internet software Trollteq arrives. Authenteq combines verified online identity with blockchain-based ID storage and end-to-end encryption to create the troll-killing Trollteq.*

Advertisement In Brief Remembering is traditionally a social enterprise. One person knows how to cook a turkey. A partner recalls how to fix the leak in the sink. The Internet changes everything. With nearly ubiquitous online access, many people may first perform a smartphone search rather than calling a friend. Being online all the time changes the subjective sense of self as borders between personal memories and information distributed across the Internet start to blur. A couple receives an invitation to a birthday party. Through long experience, each intuitively knows what to do next. One partner figures out whether the dress code is formal or casual. To some degree, we all delegate mental tasks to others. When presented with new information, we automatically distribute responsibility for remembering facts and concepts among members of our particular social group, recalling some things on our own and trusting others to remember the rest. If your car is making a clunking noise, you call Ray, your gearhead friend. Marcie, the movie buff, knows. All types of knowledge, from the prosaic to the arcane, get apportioned among members of the group, whether the social unit in question is a married couple or the accounting department of a multinational corporation. This divvying up avoids needless duplication of effort and serves to expand the memory capacity of the group as a whole. When we off-load responsibility for specific types of information to others, we free up cognitive resources that otherwise would have been used to remember this information; in exchange, we use some of these resources to increase our depth of knowledge in the areas for which we are responsible. When group members share responsibility for information, each member has access to knowledge both broader and deeper than could be obtained alone. Distributed memory binds the group together—any one individual is incomplete without being able to draw on the collective knowledge of the rest of the group. If separated, our birthday couple would be at a loss: Yet this world no longer exists. With the development of the Internet, the human mind has been reduced from a powerhouse to an also-ran. Our work suggests that we treat the Internet much like we would a human transactive memory partner. The Internet, in another sense, is also unlike a human transactive memory partner; it knows more and can produce this information more quickly. Almost all information today is readily available through a quick Internet search. It may be that the Internet is taking the place not just of other people as external sources of memory but also of our own cognitive faculties. The Internet may not only eliminate the need for a partner with whom to share information—it may also undermine the impulse to ensure that some important, just learned facts get inscribed into our biological memory banks. We call this the Google effect. A New Partner One recent experiment from our group demonstrated the extent to which the Internet is beginning to replace a friend or family member as a companion in sharing the daily tasks of remembering. Betsy Sparrow of Columbia University, Jenny Liu, then at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, and one of us Wegner asked participants to copy 40 memorable factoids into a computer for example: Half of the people in the experiment were told that their work would be saved on the computer; the other half were told that it would be erased. Additionally, half of each group was asked to remember the information, whether or not it was being recorded by the computer. We found that those who believed the computer had saved the list of facts were much worse at remembering. People seemed to treat the computer like the transactive memory partners that we started studying decades ago: Strikingly, this tendency persisted when people were explicitly asked to keep the information in mind. It seems that the propensity for off-loading information to digital sources is so strong that people are often unable to fix details in their own thoughts when in the presence of a cyberbuddy. To test this idea, we used what psychologists call a Stroop task, wherein participants examine a series of words in different colors and must identify the color of each word while disregarding the meaning of the word. If they are relatively slow to name the color, we assume the meaning of the word is relevant to something they are thinking about. For example, people who have been deprived of food for 24 hours are slower to name the color of a word for a particular food relative to people who are well fed. In our experiment, participants completed two Stroop tasks: The words in these

Stroop tasks were related either to the Internet—“Google in red letters or Yahoo in blue, for instance”—or to general brand names—“Nike in yellow or Target in green, among others. People slowed significantly in answering the color of Internet-related words but not general brand-related names, suggesting that the Internet comes to mind quickly when people do not know the answer to a question. As we off-load responsibility for many types of information to the Internet, we may be replacing other potential transactive memory partners—“friends, family members and other human experts”—with our ever present connection to a seemingly omniscient digital cloud. In many ways, this transition from distributing information among members of a transactive social network of friends and acquaintances to the digital cloud makes sense. The Internet stores information, retrieves it in response to questions and even interacts with us in surprisingly human ways, remembering our birthday and even responding to voice commands. In other ways, the Internet is not like any person we have ever met before—it is always present, is always on and knows virtually everything. The information you can get to with a smartphone is vastly greater in scope than can be stored by any single person—or, many times, entire groups. It is always up-to-date, and, barring a power blackout, it is not subject to the distortion and forgetfulness that afflicts the memories ensconced inside our heads. Asking friends for information often requires tracking them down, hoping they know the desired fact, and waiting through hemming, hawing and a throat clearing or two as they search their own memories for an answer. Similarly, finding information in a book may involve driving to a library, fumbling through a card catalogue and wandering through shelves before the desired material is finally located. The very act of seeking a fact or quotation from an acquaintance or a reference book emphasizes our reliance on external information sources. Google and Wikipedia have changed all that. The distinction between the internal and the external—“what resides in our minds as opposed to what a friend knows”—changes radically when the confidant is the Internet. The information retrieved from the Internet now arrives sometimes more quickly than what we can pull out of our own memories. The immediacy with which a search result pops onto the screen of a smartphone may start to blur the boundaries between our personal memories and the vast digital troves distributed across the Internet. We recently performed experiments at Harvard University to test the extent to which people incorporate the Internet into a subjective sense of self. In this study, we again tried to ascertain how our thoughts turn readily to search engines when confronted with a trivia question. Before conducting the research, we devised a scale measuring how people assess the capability of their own memories. Next we asked people to answer trivia questions with or without the assistance of Google and then asked them to rate themselves on this scale. Cognitive self-esteem was significantly higher for those who had just used the Internet to search for answers. Incredibly, even though answers came verbatim from a Web site, people in the study had the illusion that their own mental capacities had produced this information, not Google. To ensure that people had not felt smarter simply because they were able to answer more questions with the assistance of Google, we followed with a similar study in which those who did not use the search engine received false feedback that they had given the right answers to almost all the trivia questions. Even when participants in both groups believed they had performed equally well, those who had used the Internet reported feeling smarter. These results hint that increases in cognitive self-esteem after using Google are not just from immediate positive feedback that comes from providing the right answers. Rather, using Google gives people the sense that the Internet has become part of their own cognitive tool set. As we are freed from the necessity of remembering facts, we may be able as individuals to use our newly available mental resources for ambitious undertakings. As advances in computation and data transfer blur the lines between mind and machine, we may transcend some of the limits on memory and thought imposed by the shortcomings of human cognition. But this shift does not mean that we are in danger of losing our own identity. We are simply merging the self with something greater, forming a transactive partnership not just with other humans but with an information source more powerful than any the world has ever seen. A Contemporary Analysis of the Group Mind. Wegner in Theories of Group Behavior. Edited by Brian Mullen and George R. Google Effects on Memory: Betsy Sparrow et al. He studied transactive memory and thought suppression, among other things. Wegner died in July after a long illness. Ward received his Ph. His dissertation focused on ways people blur the boundaries between the Internet and the self. He is now a senior research associate at the University of

Colorado at Boulder.

### Chapter 7 : Internet of Things Arrives in Intermodal | Transport Topics

*The domestic intermodal industry has long been plagued by an inability to accurately track and report, in a timely manner, the status of a container in transit.*

Have you also noticed the increasing number of PRIME items that when you get to check out, ordering Monday morning, delivery is scheduled for 3, 4 even 5 days later? At that point, you can cancel e order- but Amazon is still stealing from us. Search for this issue online. There was a CBS story about it in Amazon blamed it on USPS. So why do they use them? Email gives them another 12 hours to hold onto my money in their financial records. My point is, do not accept this from Amazon. This is a serious legal matter. Every time this happens, report this fraud and criminal acts to your BBB. When there are tens of thousands, minimum, of these fraud complaints filed in a few months with your BBB, it will get national media attention. Missy Fantastic article thank you so much!! It has a status of delivered and then always actually gets delivered the next day. Sometimes I have to wonderâ€¦ I was able to find the page, using your detailed instructions, and contact Amazon about my missing order. I was unable to find this Amazon feature, so I was very glad you were able to point the way! Amazon chat is the quickest. I resolved my issue in 5 mins. USPS delivered to the wrong address! USPS makes too many mistakes. I even tried writing a review saying that I never received my item but Amazon rejected it! I have exhausted all those options. Amazon sent my package with USP and they delivered the item to another location, despite the fact that the correct delivery address was selected. I checked the USP website and there it confirmed that I was correct in assuming it was sent elsewhere. Amazon claims that because there is a signature, they cannot give me a refund. There is a signature because USP made an error. What do I do? I dont live in the US. You helped end my weekend on a better note: I got onto their chat and within 8 minutes my account was credited and I ordered a new one which was delivered express a day later. The seller also upgraded my item to the premium item and gave me an additional credit for an additional purchase because they too were very sorry for the mix-up. While this was not a terrible experience, their responses sure felt good knowing that some people still care about the customers. I do all my shopping online because I am bedridden, the packages are delivered and hubby brings them in when he gets home from work. I have had some orders delivered the same day when I ordered early in the morning, which flabbergasts my husband every time. My address on the order is correct and everything! I went through the help page which directed me to contact the seller. Someone has my money and I have no product! Will Amazon take care of this? Ellen Loughran Thanks for providing this information. I requested same day delivery. My neighbor has security cameras, I asked her to check the footage to see if the package was stolen. I called today, they fully refunded all my items, gave me 2 extra months of prime membership for free, and I had to re-order 2 of my items on my own. I walk outside, nothing. Some lazy delivery person not wanting to get in trouble for skipping the end of day delivery? Since Amazon now has their own delivery drivers who like to do this stuff you need to take faster action. This just happened to me yesterday! They said my item was delivered but they never really delivered it. I called up Amazon customer service and am getting my money back for the item as well as a free replacement sent to me that should be here tomorrow. Hopefully Amazon can make it right! Thank you for your help. Frustrated is not a strong enough word for how I feel right now. I did contact Amazon and was told to please wait 36 hours. The UPS site says to go thru the seller because they have more info available. It was due for delivery by 8PM. I was issued a refund and confirmation but the lie bothers me. Amazon has always been reliable, this leaves a bad taste in my mouth. Amazon are usually right on the money. I just followed your recommendation and contacted Amazon 36 hours to the minute after the supposed delivery. I buy a lot on Amazon, and sometimes I do it based on timing of delivery. No problems so far. Maybe because I live near Pittsburgh and so the delivery trucks are in the neighborhood everyday. Non of them ring the doorbell but I just put the tracking number in Google and refresh the page if I want to know if my package has been delivered. USPS rings my doorbell every time. Lou Katz This article seems very helpful. So far I have not had to try it out. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published. Learn how your comment data is processed. Search Get Our Articles by Email!

Chapter 8 : "Wreck-It Ralph 2"™ Trailer: "Ralph Breaks the Internet"™ Teaser Arrives "Variety

*Although "Arrival" is set up like many other Sci-Fi films with a doctor being needed by the government to do some top secret work to save human kind, it is not a traditional Sci-Fi film. Being Denis Villeneuve's first leap into the Sci-Fi genre "Arrival" is a story of self-reflection which is helped along by an alien presence.*

Share via Email Internet business cables in California. It was the same size and shape as a household refrigerator, and outwardly, at least, it had about as much charm. But Kleinrock was thrilled: It was much more important than that. This is only partly a philosophical question: But 29 October " 40 years ago next week " has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words". Samuel Morse, sending the first telegraph message years previously, chose the portentous phrase: Consider even the briefest summary of how much has happened on the global stage since And yet nothing has quite the power to make people in their 30s, 40s or 50s feel very old indeed as reflecting upon the growth of the internet and the world wide web. Today the figure is more like 1. On the whole internet. On the one hand, they were there because of the Russian Sputnik satellite launch, in , which panicked the American defence establishment, prompting Eisenhower to channel millions of dollars into scientific research, and establishing Arpa, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, to try to win the arms technology race. The Arpanet was not, in itself, intended as some kind of secret weapon to put the Soviets in their place: The notion that the network was designed so that it would survive a nuclear attack is an urban myth, though some of those involved sometimes used that argument to obtain funding. The solution, called "packet switching" " which owed its existence to the work of a British physicist, Donald Davies " involved breaking data down into blocks that could be routed around any part of the network that happened to be free, before getting reassembled at the other end. I thought that was a much more substantial and respectable research topic than merely connecting up a few machines. Kline typed an O. Kline typed a G, at which point the system crashed, and the connection was lost. Even when computers were mainly run on punch-cards and paper tape, there were whispers that it was inevitable that they would one day work collectively, in a network, rather than individually. In , the American presidential science adviser, Vannevar Bush, was already imagining the "memex", a device in which "an individual stores all his books, records, and communications", which would be linked to each other by "a mesh of associative trails", like weblinks. And in , an astonishingly complete vision of the future appeared in the magazine Astounding Science Fiction. In a story entitled A Logic Named Joe, the author Murray Leinster envisioned a world in which every home was equipped with a tabletop box that he called a "logic": The relays in the tank do it. It was a crucial idiosyncrasy of the Arpanet that its funding came from the American defence establishment " but that the millions ended up on university campuses, with researchers who embraced an anti-establishment ethic, and who in many cases were committedly leftwing; one computer scientist took great pleasure in wearing an anti-Vietnam badge to a briefing at the Pentagon. Instead of smothering their research in the utmost secrecy " as you might expect of a cold war project aimed at winning a technological battle against Moscow " they made public every step of their thinking, in documents known as Requests For Comments. An argument can be made that these unofficial tinkering did as much to create the public internet as did the Arpanet. Well into the 90s, by the time the Arpanet had been replaced by NSFNet, a larger government-funded network, it was still the official position that only academic researchers, and those affiliated to them, were supposed to use the network. It was the hobbyists, making unofficial connections into the main system, who first opened the internet up to allcomers. The Wright Brothers launched aviation. Jet engines greatly improved things. Do you want to send an email? What happened next was the web. The birth of the web I sent my first email in , not long after arriving at university, from a small, under-ventilated computer room that smelt strongly of sweat. The test messages, Tomlinson has said, "were entirely forgettable, and I have, therefore, forgotten them". But according to an unscientific poll of friends, family and colleagues, seems fairly typical: I was neither an early adopter nor a late one. A couple of years later I got my first mobile phone, which came with two batteries: By the time I arrived at the Guardian, email was in use, but only as an add-on to the internal messaging system, operated via chunky beige terminals

with green-on-black screens. I am 34 years old, but sometimes I feel like Methuselah. I have no recollection of when I first used the world wide web, though it was almost certainly when people still called it the world wide web, or even W3, perhaps in the same breath as the phrase "information superhighway", made popular by Al Gore. But the distinction rarely seems relevant in everyday life now, which is why its inventor, Tim Berners-Lee, has his own legitimate claim to be the progenitor of the internet as we know it. The first ever website was his own, at CERN: But the grandest expression of it was Project Xanadu, launched in by the American philosopher Ted Nelson, who imagined "and started to build" a vast repository for every piece of writing in existence, with everything connected to everything else according to a principle he called "transclusion". It was also, presciently, intended as a method for handling many of the problems that would come to plague the media in the age of the internet, automatically channelling small royalties back to the authors of anything that was linked. Xanadu was a mind-spinning vision "and at least according to an unflattering portrayal by Wired magazine in , over which Nelson threatened to sue, led those attempting to create it into a rabbit-hole of confusion, backbiting and "heart-slashing despair". Nelson continues to develop Xanadu today, arguing that it is a vastly superior alternative to the web. Web browsers crossed the border into mainstream use far more rapidly than had been the case with the internet itself: Mosaic launched in and Netscape followed soon after, though it was an embarrassingly long time before Microsoft realised the commercial necessity of getting involved at all. Amazon and eBay were online by And in came Google, offering a powerful new way to search the proliferating mass of information on the web. Without most of us quite noticing when it happened, the web went from being a strange new curiosity to a background condition of everyday life: I have no memory of there being an intermediate stage, when, say, half the information I needed on a particular topic could be found online, while the other half still required visits to libraries. Finally, he stopped telling acquaintances that he worked in "computers", and started to say that he worked on "the internet", and nobody thought that was strange. It is absurd "though also unavoidable here" to compact the whole of what happened from then onwards into a few sentences: It is only this latter period that has revealed the true capacity of the web for "generativity", for the publishing of blogs by anyone who could type, for podcasting and video-sharing, for the undermining of totalitarian regimes, for the use of sites such as Twitter and Facebook to create and ruin friendships, spread fashions and rumours, or organise political resistance. But you almost certainly know all this: One day, presumably, everything that has happened in the last 40 years will look like early throat-clearings "mere preparations for whatever the internet is destined to become. We will be the equivalents of the lates computer engineers, in their horn-rimmed glasses, brown suits, and brown ties, strange, period-costume characters populating some dimly remembered past. Will you remember when the web was something you accessed primarily via a computer? Will you remember when "being on the web" was still a distinct concept, something that described only a part of your life, instead of permeating all of it? Will you remember Google?

### Chapter 9 : "Troll-killing internet software Trollteq arrives | ZDNet

*The Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks that use the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link devices worldwide.*