

Wer entscheidet darüber,
wie das Internet funktioniert?

8. Tag der Junior Fellows

Moritz Mähr

4. Oktober 2022, Walter Benjamin Kolleg

Wer entscheidet darüber, wie das Internet funktioniert?



Die Schichten des Internets

Social Layer

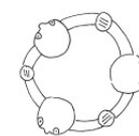
The most relatable layer of the internet is made up of the entities that use it and the human relationships that govern it.



citizens



companies



nonprofit organizations

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Content Layer

The content layer, what data is accessible and available over the internet, is perhaps the most recognizable for users.



websites (news sites, social media, blogs)



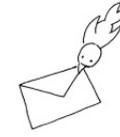
entertainment

Application Layer

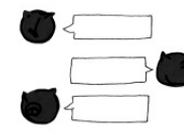
Applications are the ways content is served.



web-based platforms



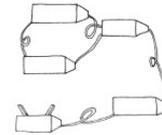
email



instant messaging

Logical Layer

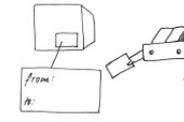
The logic of the interoperable internet, or its standard protocols, support the connections between devices and the applications running on them.



networking



routing



addressing
(Domain Name System)

Infrastructural Layer

Internet infrastructure is the material basis of the IP network, or the physical components across which the logical layer can send information from one place to another.



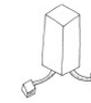
computers
(servers, personal computers,
mobile devices)



internet of
things (IoT)

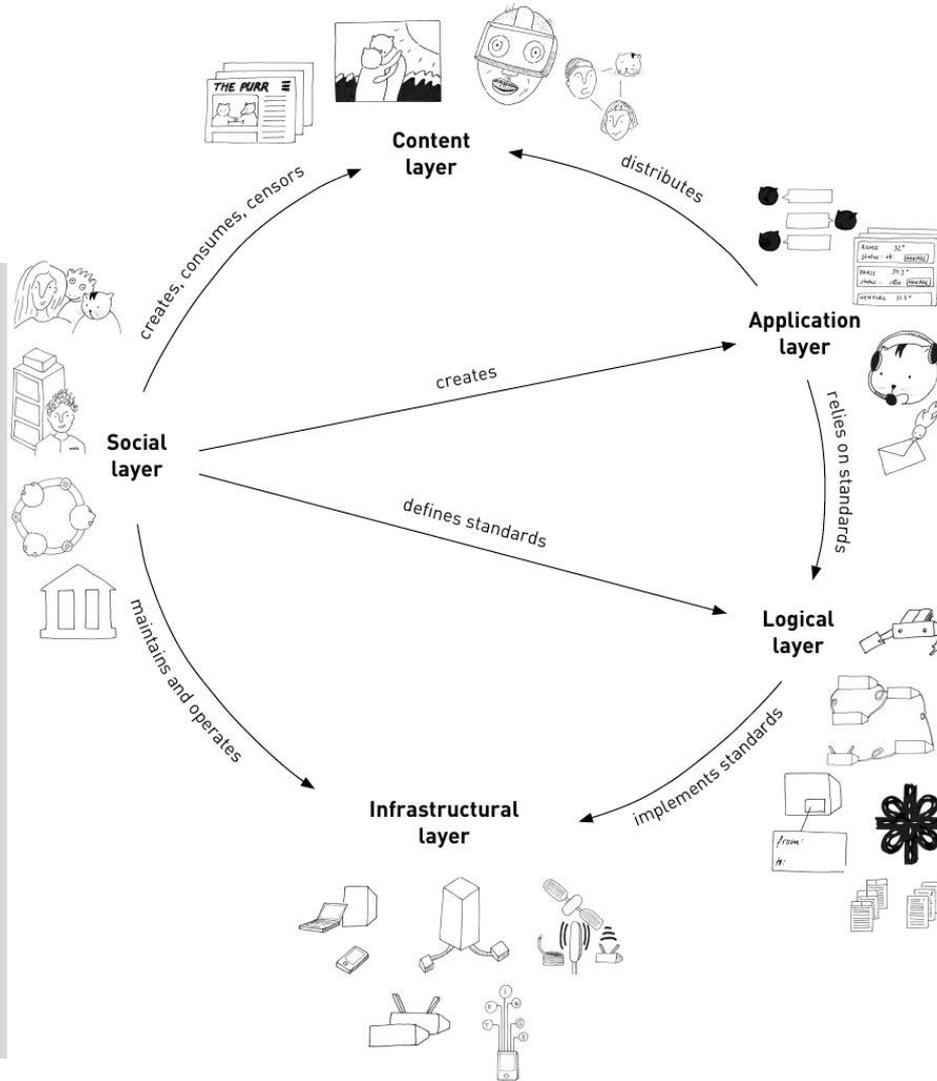


routers
(gateways,
switches)



data centers

Wie hängen sie zusammen?



Wie entsteht ein Internetstandard?

Beispiel E-Mail

1960er und 1970er Jahre

- “electronic mail” entsteht in den 1960ern als dateibasierte Kommunikationsform zwischen timesharing Benutzern
- Verschiedene nicht interoperable electronic mail Protokolle (Mail Box Protocol, SNDMSG, FTP Mail etc.) entstehen
- Netzwerke sind klein und geschlossen

1980er Jahre

- Netzwerke werden häufiger und miteinander verbunden
- Viele Technologien konkurrieren
- 1982 definieren Jonathan Postel das Simple Mail Transport Protocol (RFC821) und David Crocker das Internet Text Nachrichtenformat (RFC822) für die Mailübertragung zwischen Computern

RFC821



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Network Working Group
Request for Comments: DRAFT
Replaces: RFC 788, 780, 772

J. Postel
ISI
August 1982

SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL

1. INTRODUCTION

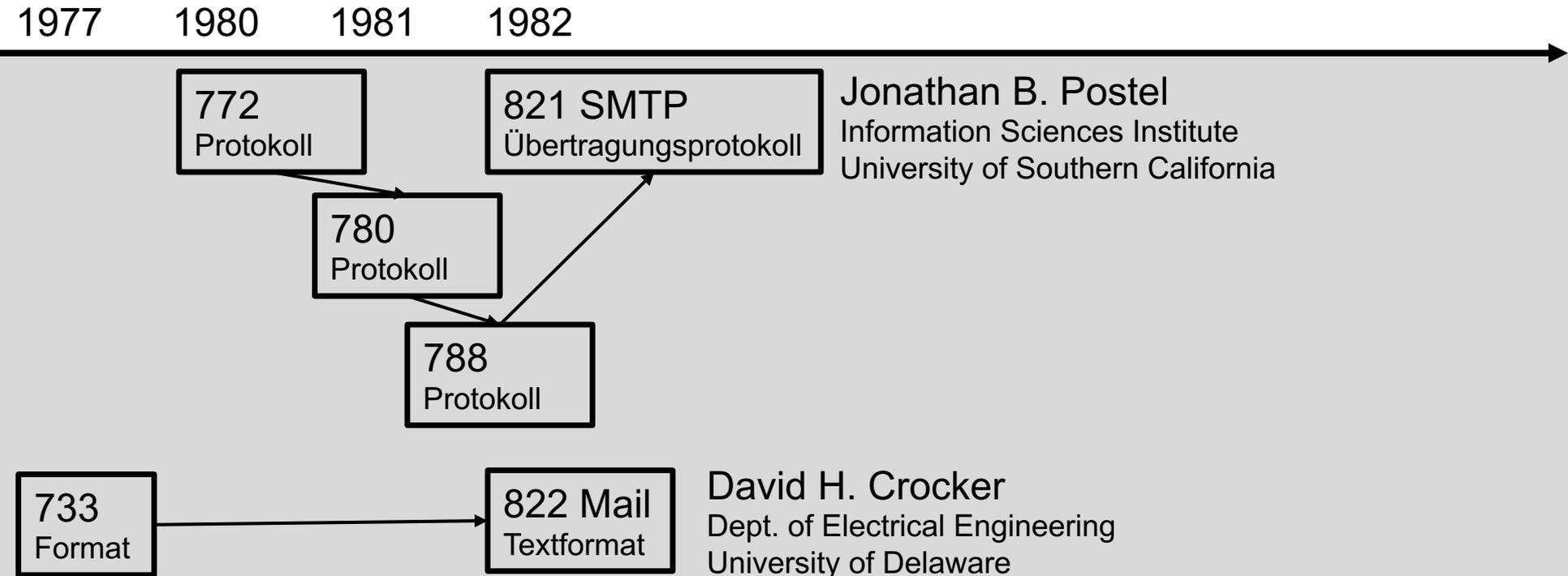
The objective of Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is to transfer mail reliably and efficiently.

SMTP is independent of the particular transmission subsystem and requires only a reliable ordered data stream channel. Appendices A, B, C, and D describe the use of SMTP with various transport services. A Glossary provides the definitions of terms as used in this document.

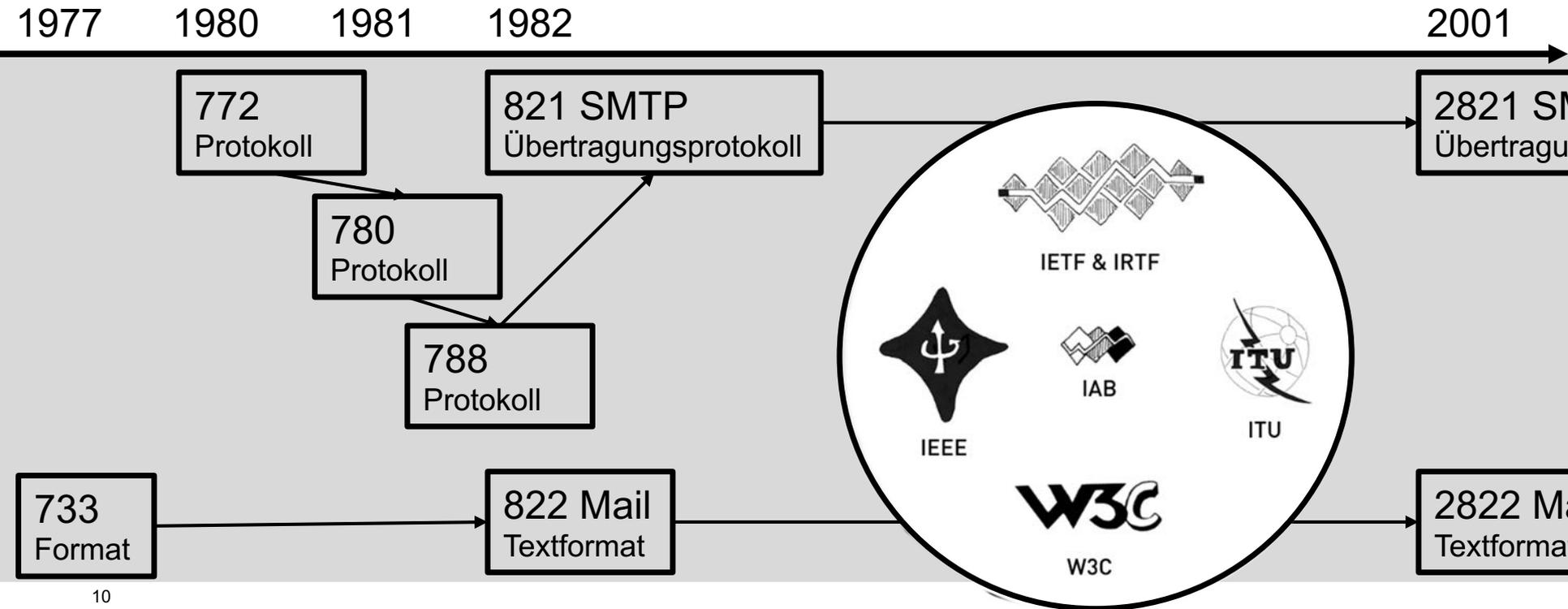
A.3.3. About as complex as you're going to get

```
Date      : 27 Aug 76 0932 PDT
From      : Ken Davis <KDavis@This-Host.This-net>
Subject   : Re: The Syntax in the RFC
Sender    : KSecy@Other-Host
Reply-To  : Sam.Irving@Reg.Organization
To        : George Jones <Group@Some-Reg.An-Org>,
           Al.Neuman@MAD.Publisher
cc        : Important folk:
           Tom Softwood <Balsa@Tree.Root>,
           "Sam Irving"@Other-Host;;
Standard Distribution:
           /main/davis/people/standard@Other-Host,
           "<Jones>standard.dist.3"@Tops-20-Host>;
```

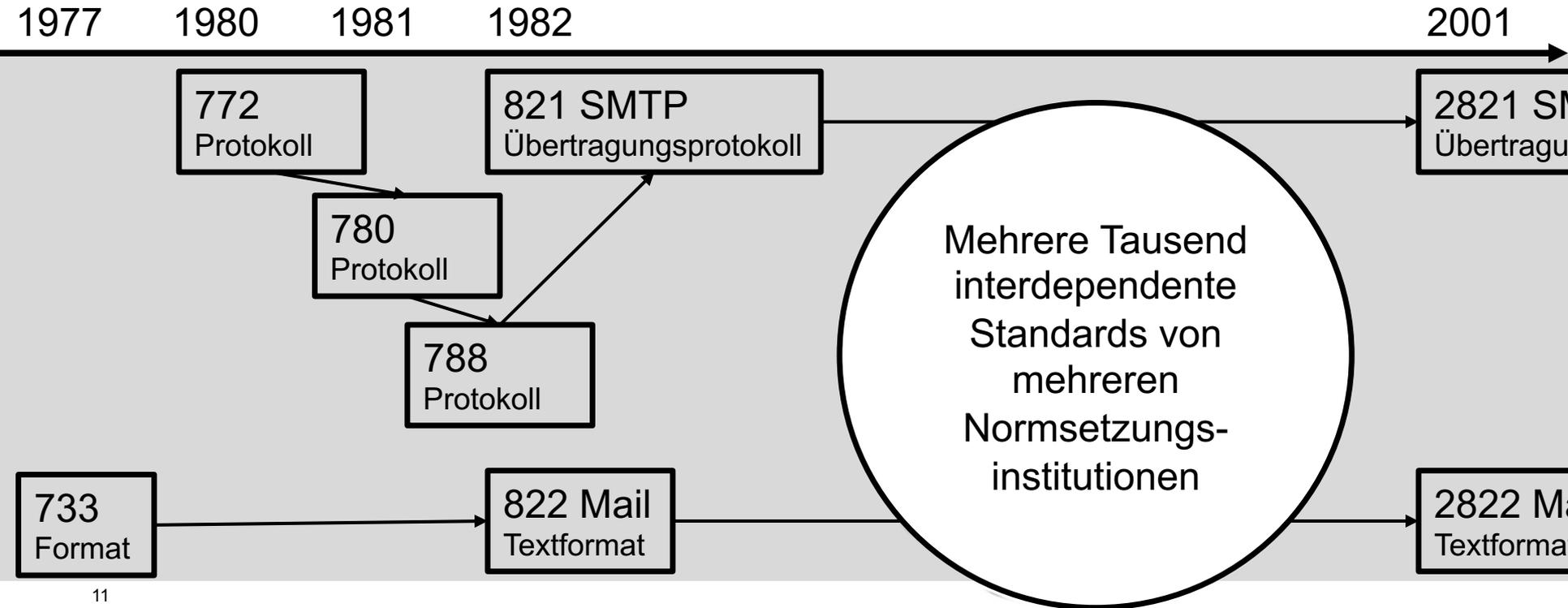
Wie entsteht ein Internetstandard? Beispiel E-Mail



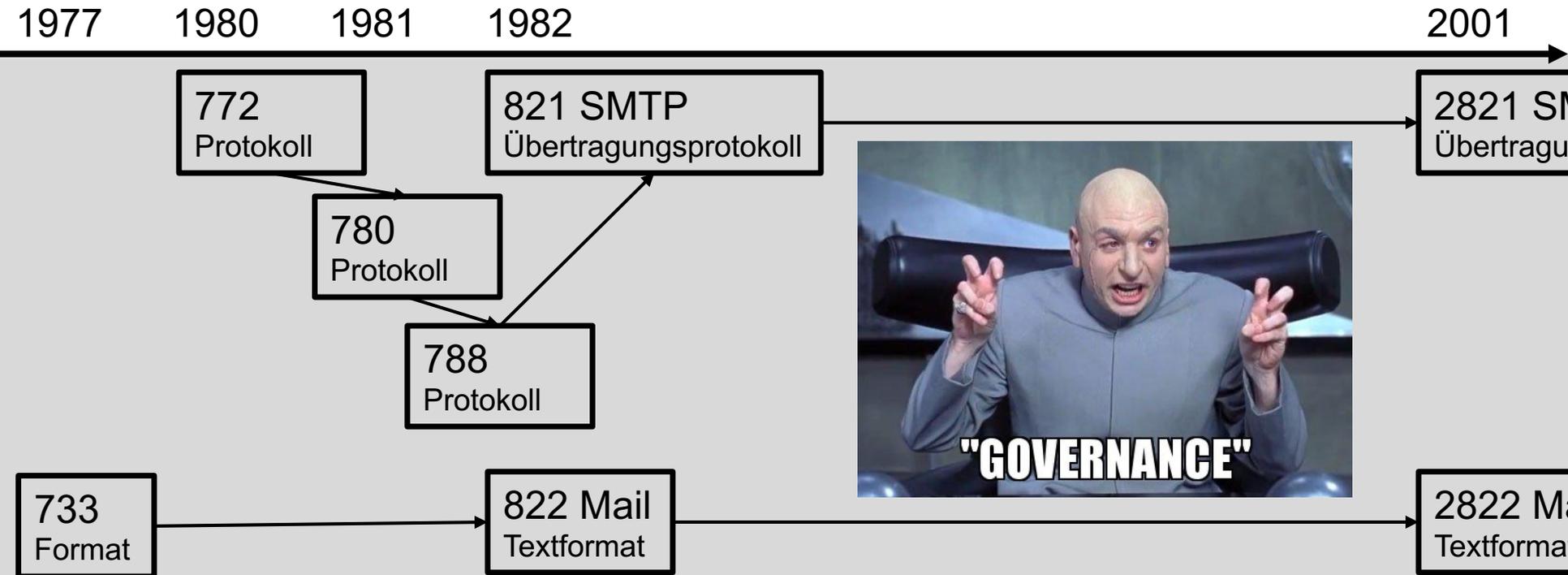
Wie entsteht ein Internetstandard? Beispiel E-Mail



Wie entsteht ein Internetstandard? Beispiel E-Mail



Wie entsteht ein Internetstandard? Beispiel E-Mail



These 1

In der Zeit von 1969 bis Ende der 1990er Jahre gab es eine Verlagerung von öffentlich finanzierten Akteuren (Bildungseinrichtungen, Behörden) zu privatwirtschaftlichen Akteuren und ein Wandel in der Zielsetzung der Festlegung von Internetstandards.

These 2

Standards, die aufgrund ihrer weiten Verbreitung einen infrastrukturellen Charakter haben, können ein Eigenleben entwickeln und sich der Internet Governance entziehen.

Wie untersuche ich die Thesen?

Zusammenstellung des Korpus

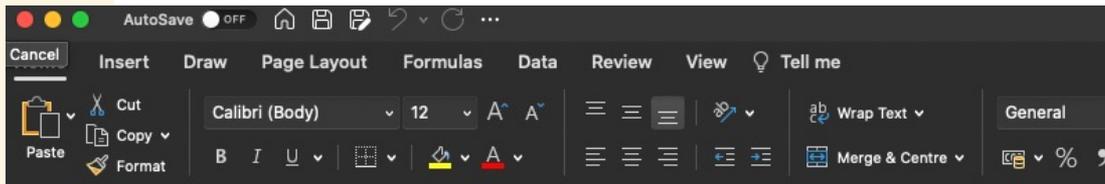
- Standards (RFCs), Spezifikationen, Sitzungsprotokollen und weiteren Dokumenten der IETF und des W3C aus dem Untersuchungszeitraum
- Graue Literatur

Qualitative und quantitative Analyse

- Quellenstudium
- Korpuslinguistische Analyse (NLP)
- Soziale Netzwerkanalyse (SNA)
- Historische Fallstudie (E-Mail)

Zusammenstellung des Korpus

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
3 """Script to extract the graph from the rfc data."""
4
5 import json
6 import os
7
8 # import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
9 import networkx as nx
10 import pandas as pd
11
12 # import scipy as sp
13
14 DATA_PATH = "data/ftp.rfc-editor.org/in-notes"
15
16 # Get all the RFC JSON files in the data directory
17 list_of_file_paths = [
18     os.path.join(DATA_PATH + file_path)
19     for file_path in os.listdir(DATA_PATH)
20     if file_path.endswith(".json")
21 ]
22
23 # Read all the RFC JSON files into a dataframe
24 list_of_dicts = []
25 for file_path in list_of_file_paths:
26     with open(file_path, "r") as f:
27         list_of_dicts.append(json.load(f))
28
29 df_with_rfcs = pd.DataFrame(list_of_dicts)
30 df_with_rfcs.to_csv("data/rfc.csv", index=False)
```



Possible Data Loss Some features might be lost if you save this workbook in the comma-delimited (.csv) format. To preserve these features, you should save the workbook in the default Excel format.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
A1	draft	doc_id	title	authors	format	page_count	pub_status	status	source	abstract	pub_date	keywords
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3	draft-ietf-ge	RFC3693	Geopriv Req	['J. Cuellar']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	30	INFORMATIC	INFORMATIC	Geographic l	Location-ba	Jan.04	['Security pri
4	draft-ietf-dis	RFC2981	Event MIB	['R. Kavasser']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	50	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	Distributed N	This memo c	Sep.00	['[-----] p]
5	draft-ietf-ecr	RFC8876	Non-interact	['B. Rosen']	['HTML', 'TE']	25	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	Emergency C	Use of the	Sep.20	['CAP', 'Com
6	RFC1354	IP Forwardir	['F. Baker']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	12	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	Router Requ	This memo	Jun.92	['Network', ']	
7	draft-ietf-sid	RFC6491	Resource Pul	['T. Manders']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	12	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	Secure Inter-	This	Feb.12	['[-----]', ']
8	draft-ietf-sm	RFC3369	Cryptograph	['R. Housley']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	52	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	S/MIME Mai		Jul.02	['digitally sig
9	draft-ietf-nfs	RFC4506	XDR: Externa	['M. Eisler', 'E']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	27	INTERNET S1	INTERNET S1	Network File	This	May.06	['[XDR] s]', 'i
10	RFC1704	On Internet	['N. Haller']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	17	INFORMATIC	INFORMATIC	Legacy	This docum		Sep.94	['[Security', ']
11	draft-ietf-pki	RFC3739	Internet X.50	['S. Santessq']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	34	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	Public-Key In	This docum	Feb.04	['[-----] p]
12	RFC2082	RIP-2 MD5 s	['F. Baker']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	12	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	RIP Version	Growth in th		Dec.96	['[RIP2-MD5
13	draft-wu-sof	RFC5747	4over6 Trans	['J. Wu', 'Y. C']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	15	EXPERIMENT	EXPERIMENT	INDEPENDEN	The	Mar.10	['[-----]', ']
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15	draft-daboo-	RFC6868	Parameter V	['C. Daboo']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	7	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	IETF - NON	This	Feb.13	['calendar', ']
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18	RFC0262	Not Issued	[' ']	[' ']			NOT ISSUED	NOT ISSUED	Legacy			[' ']
19	RFC0051	Proposal for	['M. Elie']	['PDF', 'HTML']		0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Legacy		May.70	[' ']
20	draft-fairhur	RFC2780	IANA Guidan	['G. Fairhurs']	['ASCII', 'HTML']	7	PROPOSED S	PROPOSED S	IETF - NON	This	Jun.14	['ULE', 'IANF

Quellenstudium

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5 / 72 93.2%

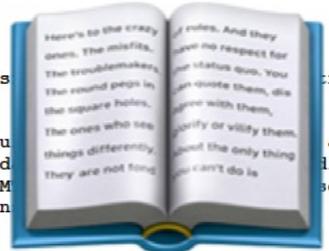
Network Working Group
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J. Postel
ISI
August 1982

SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL

1. INTRODUCTION

The original mail transfer service was designed to transfer mail between hosts on a single network. The original mail transfer service was designed to transfer mail between hosts on a single network. The original mail transfer service was designed to transfer mail between hosts on a single network.



An important feature of SMTP is its capability to relay mail across transport service environments. A transport service provides an interprocess communication environment (IPCE). An IPCE may cover one network, several networks, or a subset of a network. It is important to realize that transport systems (or IPCEs) are not one-to-one with networks. A process can communicate directly with another process through any mutually known IPCE. Mail is an application or use of interprocess communication. Mail can be communicated between processes in different IPCEs by relaying through a process connected to two (or more) IPCEs. More specifically, mail can be relayed between hosts on different transport systems by a host on both transport systems.

4 comments

PAGE 5

moritzmaehr 16:04
One of many Working Groups
-> Working groups should also pop up in SNA

moritzmaehr 11:42
Jonathan B. Postel, Editor of the RFC Series until his death in 1998

moritzmaehr 16:03
DRAFT does not necessarily mean that the standard is not in use. Only a few DRAFTS were formally upgraded to STD status.

moritzmaehr 28 Sep
1980, 1981 and 1981

Korpuslinguistische Analyse (NLP)

```
co 01 Basic_QA Pipeline.ipynb ☆
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Saving failed since 14:37

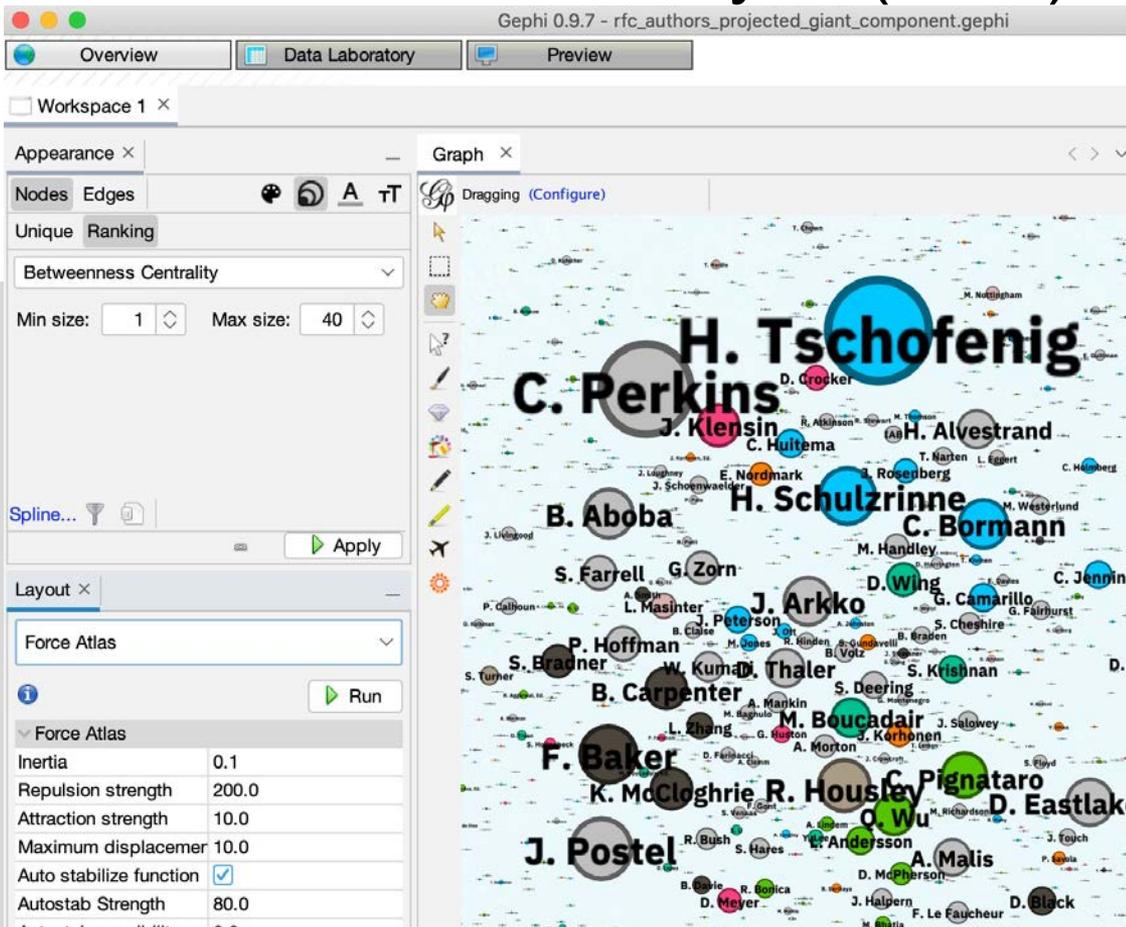
+ Code + Text

[ ] from haystack.utils import print_answers

# Change `minimum` to `medium` or `all` to raise the level of detail
print_answers(prediction, details="minimum")

Query: When was SMTP created?
Answers:
[ { 'answer': '201',
  'context': '      If the request succeeds, the server MUST return 201 '
            '(Created) when\n'
            '      a new binding was created and 200 (OK) or 204 (No '
            'Content) when an\n'
            '      '},
  { 'answer': 'UNIX Epoch',
  'context': '      created (integer): A timestamp of when the signature '
            'was created, in\n'
            '      integer seconds since UNIX Epoch.  REQUIRED.'},
  { 'answer': 'createdDateTime',
  'context': '\n'
            '      o <createdDateTime> -- contains the date and time when '
            'this host was\n'
            '      created.'},
  { 'answer': 'foreign (non-SMTP) environment',
  'context': 'govern the behavior of a conforming MTA when\n'
            '      gatewaying a message that was received via the SMTP '
            'protocol into a\n'
            '      '}
```

Soziale Netzwerkanalyse (SNA)



Historische Fallstudie schreiben

The screenshot shows a document editor interface. The top toolbar includes icons for undo, redo, search, and other editing functions. The document title is "03_proposal". The main content area displays a heading: **## Research project<!-- Forschungsvorhaben: Thesen, Theorie, Methode, Literatur, Vorarbeiten (max. 5 Seiten) -->**. Below the heading is a paragraph of text: "The question of what rules, policies, standards, and practices should be used to regulate the Internet is not new. However, since the tech giants – Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, and Meta (Facebook) – have risen to become the most valuable companies on Earth, the public and academic discussion of Internet Governance has gained prominence.[@augstein2017; @moore2022; @petit2020; @staab2019] Most recently, on December 15, 2021, the European Commission proposed two laws, the Digital Markets Act and the Digital Services Act, to prevent the tech giants from abusing their market power. The European Commission's General Data Protection". On the right side, a "Table of Contents" sidebar is visible, showing a list of sections: "1 Proposal", "1.1 Synopsis", "1.2 Keywords", and "1.3 Research project". The word count at the top right is "1,763 words" and "28:1".

1,763 words
28:1

03_proposal

\clearpage
...

▼ **## Research project<!-- Forschungsvorhaben: Thesen, Theorie, Methode, Literatur, Vorarbeiten (max. 5 Seiten) -->**

The question of what rules, policies, standards, and practices should be used to regulate the Internet is not new. However, since the tech giants – Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, and Meta (Facebook) – have risen to become the most valuable companies on Earth, the public and academic discussion of Internet Governance has gained prominence.[@augstein2017; @moore2022; @petit2020; @staab2019] Most recently, on December 15, 2021, the European Commission proposed two laws, the Digital Markets Act and the Digital Services Act, to prevent the tech giants from abusing their market power. The European Commission's General Data Protection

Table of Contents

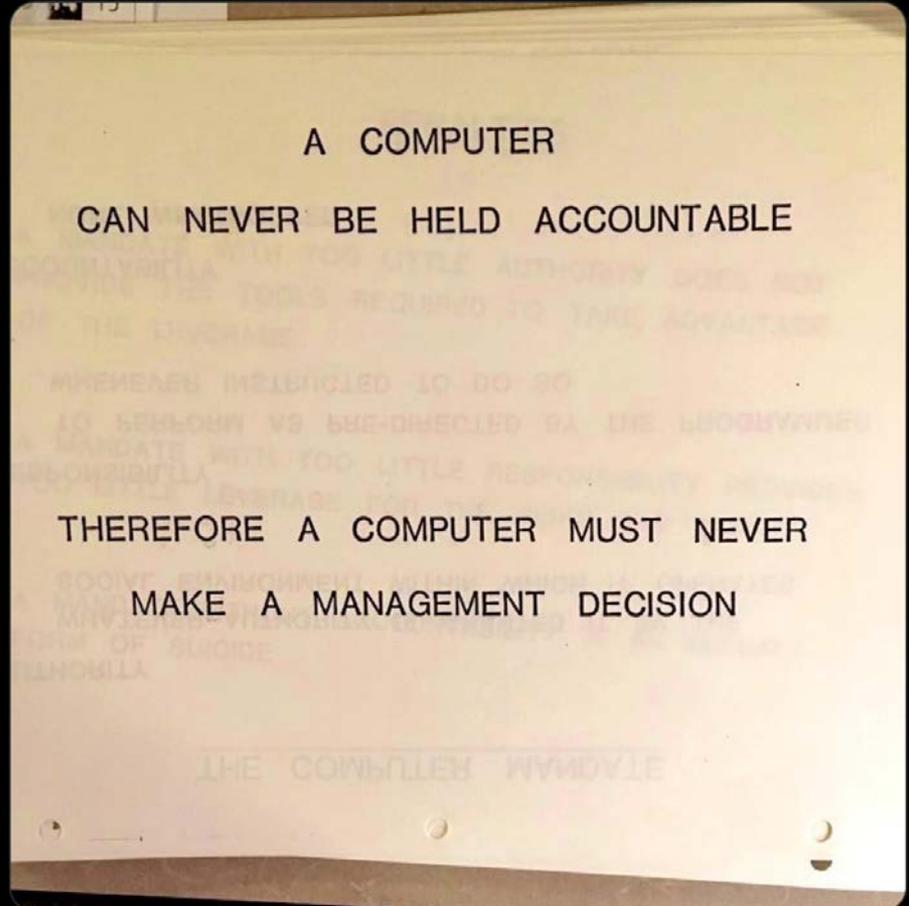
- 1 Proposal
 - 1.1 Synopsis
 - 1.2 Keywords
 - 1.3 Research project



Laurel Coons 🧬🧬🧬
@LaurelCoons

...

IBM training manual (1979) ... 



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Vielen Dank

Für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Moritz Mähr

4. Oktober 2022, Walter Benjamin Kolleg

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Article 19. *How the Internet Really Works: An Illustrated Guide to Protocols, Privacy, Censorship, and Governance*. San Francisco: No Starch Press, 2021.

Bygrave, Lee A., and Jon Bing, eds. *Internet Governance: Infrastructure and Institutions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Crocker, Dave. "STANDARD FOR THE FORMAT OF ARPA INTERNET TEXT MESSAGES." Request for Comments. Internet Engineering Task Force, August 1982. <https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC0822>.

Jackson, Matthew O. *The Human Network: How Your Social Position Determines Your Power, Beliefs, and Behaviors*. First edition. New York: Pantheon Books, 2019.

Lemercier, Claire. "12. Formal Network Methods in History: Why and How?" In *Social Networks, Political Institutions, and Rural Societies*, 11:281–310. Rural History in Europe 11. Brepols Publishers, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.1484/M.RURHE-EB.4.00198>.

Postel, Jon. "Simple Mail Transfer Protocol." Request for Comments. Internet Engineering Task Force, August 1982. <https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC0821>.

Russell, Andrew L. *Open Standards and the Digital Age: History, Ideology, and Networks*. Cambridge Studies in the Emergence of Global Enterprise. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

Yates, JoAnne, and Craig Murphy. *Engineering Rules: Global Standard Setting since 1880*. Hagley Library Studies in Business, Technology, and Politics. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019.

<https://www.press.jhu.edu/books/title/11653/engineering-rules>.

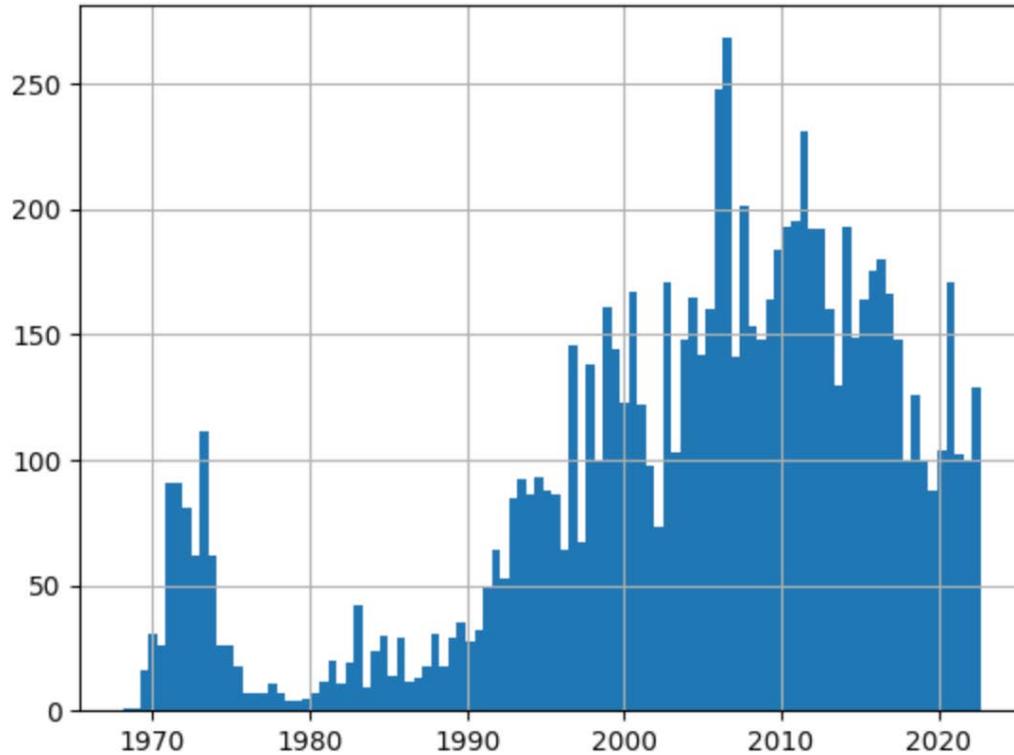
Korpus

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50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	16.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2006-09-01 00:00:00
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	30.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2013-09-01 00:00:00
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	617.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2022-09-01 00:00:00
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	29.495679	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Korpus

```
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```

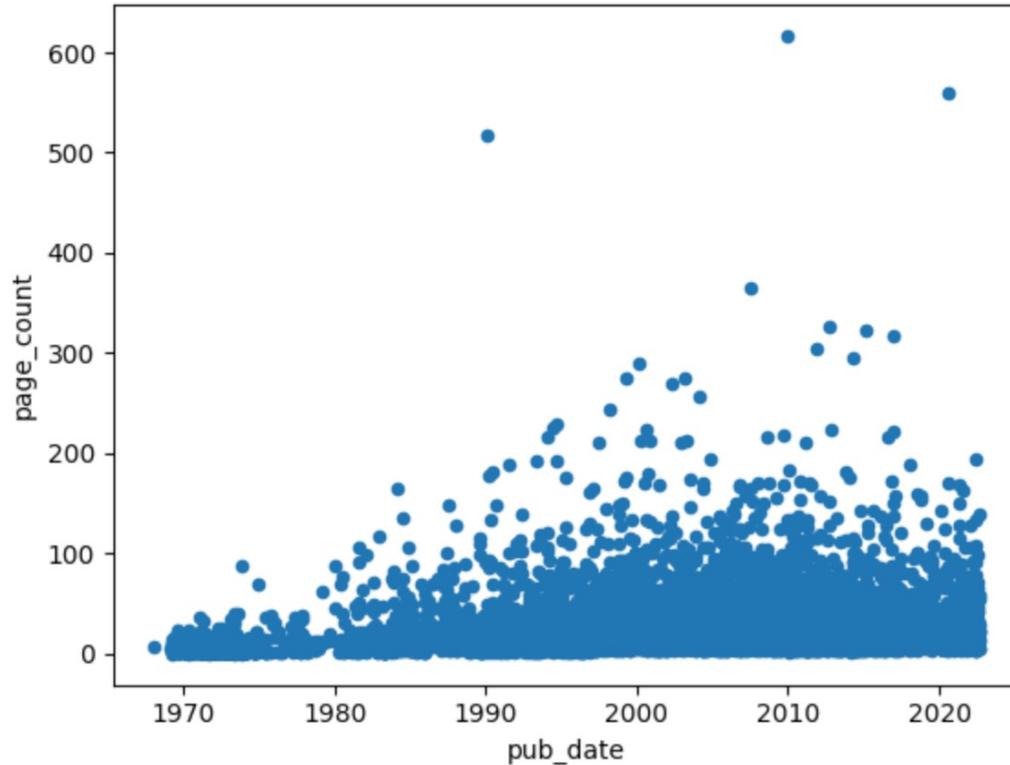
<AxesSubplot: >



Korpus

```
df_rfcs.plot(x="pub_date", y="page_count", kind="scatter")
```

```
<AxesSubplot: xlabel='pub_date', ylabel='page_count'>
```



Korpus

```
df_rfcs.plot(x="pub_date", y="pub_status", kind="scatter")
```

```
<AxesSubplot: xlabel='pub_date', ylabel='pub_status'>
```

