

Nástroje a možnosti internetu

Úvodní organizační hodina

27. 9. 2024

Kontakty

- Tomáš Marek
- *marek@kisk.cz*

- na internetu poprvé v roce 1997
- stabilně od roku 2000+



E+P Studio Connection Meter 5.0.3 [Min] [Max] [Close]

Soubor Úpravy Účet Nástroje Nápoředa

Připojit
 Odpojit
 SMS brána
 Přehledy
 Seřadit hodiny

Uživatel: , aktivní účet: , období: , rok:

Záznamy | Statistiky | **Nastavení**

Aktuální připojení

Čas připojení.....	00:00:00
Počet jednotek.....	0
Konec jednotky za.....	0
Přijato.....	0.0 KB
Odesláno.....	0.0 KB
Celkem za telefon.....	0.00 Kč
Za zprostředkování.....	0.00 Kč
Suma.....	0.00 Kč

Od 28.6.2002 1:03:06

Čas připojení.....	04:29:54
Počet jednotek.....	272
Přijato.....	51912.2 KB
Odesláno.....	15717.4 KB
Celkem za telefon.....	104.04 Kč
Za zprostředkování.....	0.00 Kč
Suma.....	104.04 Kč

Časové omezení pro výpočet součtů

dnes

od prvního dne období

předpoklad pro toto období

Součet provést pro

tento účet

všechny evidované účty

Výpočet součtu provést pro

vybraného uživatele

všechny uživatele

červenec 2002, všechny účty, všichni

Čas připojení.....	01:23:03
Počet spojení.....	7
Počet jednotek.....	84
Přijato.....	9993.3 KB
Odesláno.....	3730.0 KB
Celkem za telefon.....	39.36 Kč
Za zprostředkování.....	0.00 Kč
Suma.....	39.36 Kč

Modem není aktivní. Neodeslané SMS: 0

E+P Studio Connection Meter 5.0.3

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Uživatel: , aktivní účet: , období: , rok:

Záznamy | Statistiky | Nastavení

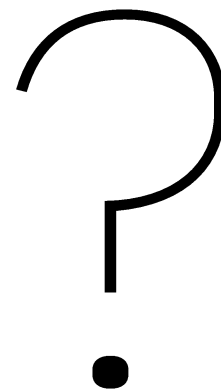
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Za zprostředkování.....	0.00 Kč	Výpočet součtu provést pro	
Suma.....	0.00 Kč	<input type="radio"/> vybraného uživatele	
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> všechny uživatele	
Od 28.6.2002 1:03:06		červenec 2002, všechny účty, všichni	
Čas připojení.....	04:29:54	Čas připojení.....	01:23:03
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Za zprostředkování.....	0.00 Kč	Celkem za telefon.....	39.36 Kč
Suma.....	104.04 Kč	Za zprostředkování.....	0.00 Kč
	<input type="button" value="Nylovat"/>	Suma.....	39.36 Kč

Modem není aktivní. Neodeslané SMS: 0



I was there. 3,000 years ago...

V kterém roce (*zhruba*)
jste poprvé pracovali
s internetem?



How heterosexual couples have met, data from 2009 and 2017

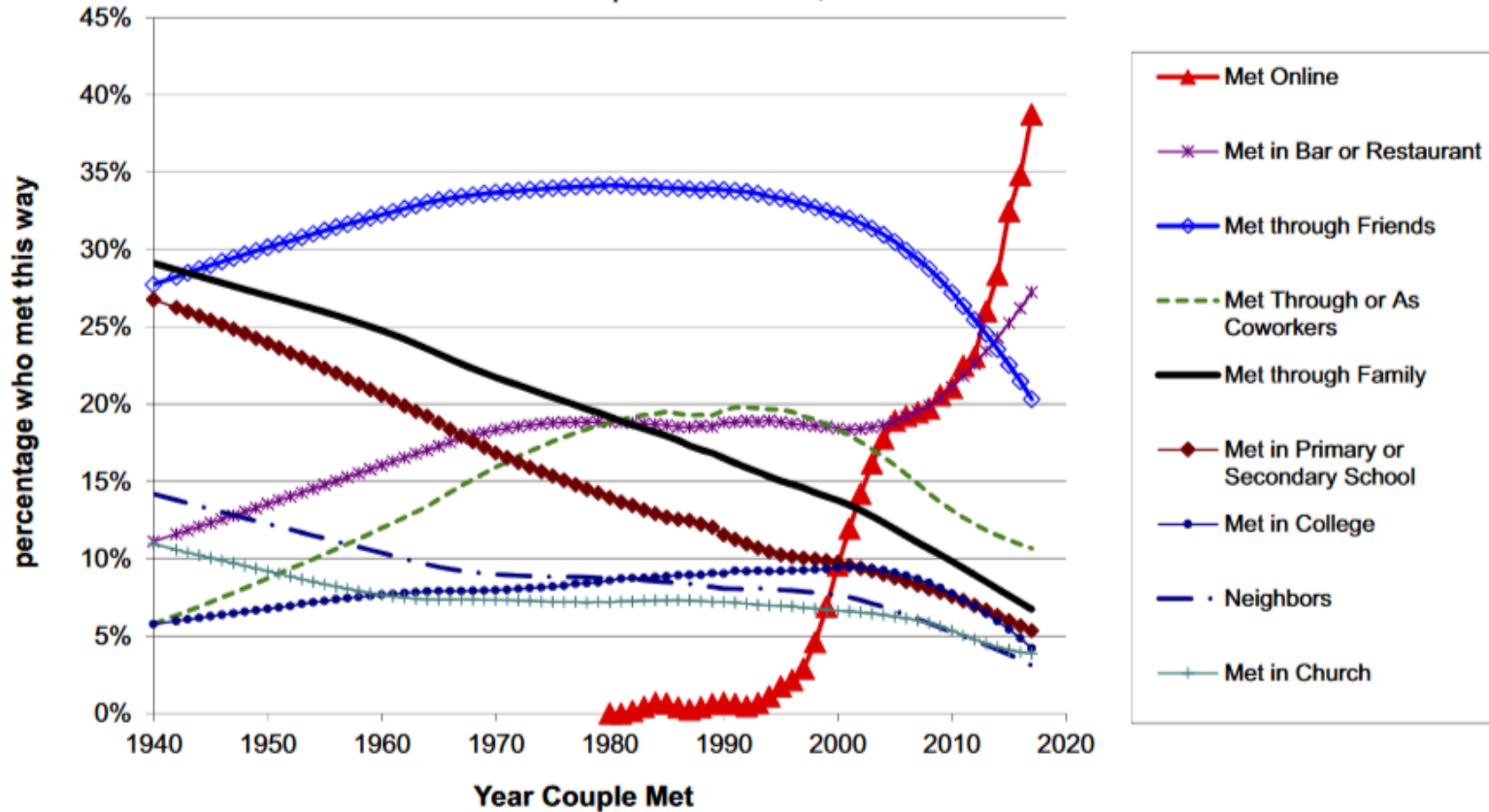


Fig. 1. Source: HCMST 2009 and HCMST 2017 waves. Consistent with Rosenfeld and Thomas (3), all trends are from unweighted Lowess regression with bandwidth 0.8 (39), except for meeting online, which is a 5-y moving average because meeting online takes place in the more recent and data-rich part of the data ($N = 2,473$ for HCMST 2009 and $N = 2,997$ for HCMST 2017). Friends, family, and coworkers can belong to either respondent or partner. Percentages do not add to 100% because the categories are not mutually exclusive; more than one category can apply.

Disintermediating your friends: How online dating in the United States displaces other ways of meeting

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Edited by Andrew J. Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, and approved July 30, 2019 (received for review May 23, 2019)

We present data from a nationally representative 2017 survey of American adults. For heterosexual couples in the United States, meeting online has become the most popular way couples meet, eclipsing meeting through friends for the first time around 2013. Moreover, among the couples who meet online, the proportion who have met through the mediation of third persons has declined over time. We find that internet meeting is displacing the roles that family and friends once played in bringing couples together.

Internet | dating | friends | disintermediation

From the end of World War II until 2013, the most popular way heterosexual Americans met their romantic partners was through the intermediation of friends. One's close friends and family have, probably since the beginning of time, been the essential network that enable connections to other people, i.e., the friends of one's friends (1). More distant ties have the potential to create a bridge to a new, previously unknown network of people and information (2). Friends, the close and the not-so-close, have been historically a crucial source of connections to others. The rise of the Internet has allowed individuals in the dating market to disintermediate their friends, i.e., to meet romantic partners without the personal intermediation of their friends and family.

Rosenfeld and Thomas (3) with data from 2009 showed that the percentage of heterosexual couples who met online had risen from 0% for couples who met before 1995 to about 22% for couples who met in 2009. In the 2009 data, Rosenfeld and Thomas showed that meeting online had grown but was still significantly behind friends as the most prevalent way heterosexual couples met. Furthermore, the 2009 data appeared to show that the rate of meeting online had plateaued for heterosexuals at around 22%. In this paper, we present data from a nationally representative 2017 survey showing that meeting online has continued to grow for heterosexual couples, and meeting through friends has continued its sharp decline. As a result of the continued rise of meeting online and the decline of meeting through friends, online has become the most popular way heterosexual couples in the United States meet.

It was not inevitable that the percentage of heterosexual couples who met online would have continued to grow beyond the previously documented 2005 to 2009 plateau. Unlike gays and lesbians, heterosexuals can assume that most people they meet are heterosexuals also. Heterosexuals, because they constitute the large majority of adults, are usually in thick dating markets, where several potential partners are identifiable. The theorized advantage of face-to-face contact (4) could have limited the growth of online dating.

The traditional system of dating, mediated by friends and family, has long been theorized to be optimal for mate selection. The family system is historically predicated, in part, on catalyzing and promoting the most socially acceptable mating outcomes for the younger generation (5). Meeting through friends and family pro-

Despite the traditional advantages of meeting face-to-face through connections established by friends and family, the potential technological benefits of online dating are numerous as well (7, 8) and are described below. Our Hypothesis 1 is that the percentage of heterosexual couples meeting online will have continued to grow beyond the previously identified 2005 to 2009 plateau of 22%.

Research on communication technology's impact on social relations finds that technology is more likely to change the efficiency of interactions than to change who interacts with whom (9). The broad dissemination of land line telephones in the United States in the early 20th century made it easier for Americans to stay in touch with relatives from out of town, but it did not change who interacted with whom. Most telephone calls were made to people one already knew (10).

If communication technology reinforces and complements existing face-to-face social networks, hierarchies, and patterns (11–13), then we would expect any rise in Internet dating to reinforce rather than to displace the traditional roles of friends and family as introducers and intermediaries. Online social networks like Facebook allow friends and family to do (more efficiently) what friends and family have always done: facilitate (potentially romantic) direct ties between people who are already connected to the same social network. Even infrequently seen friends can be easily introduced to each other online. Research on technology as reinforcing existing face-to-face social ties leads to our Hypothesis 2: any rise in Internet dating will reinforce rather than displace the intermediary roles of friends and family.

There are many critics of Internet dating and computer-mediated communication (CMC) more generally. Some scholars

Significance

We show in this paper that meeting online has displaced friends as the main way heterosexual couples in the United States meet. Traditional ways of meeting partners (through family, in church, in the neighborhood) have all been declining since World War II. Meeting through friends has been in decline since roughly 1995.

Author contributions: M.J.R., R.J.T., and S.H. designed research; M.J.R., R.J.T., and S.H. performed research; M.J.R. analyzed data, and M.J.R. wrote the paper.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Data deposition: The data reported in this paper are publicly available at Stanford University's Social Science Data and Software Social Science Data Collection (<https://data.stanford.edu/home>) and <https://data.stanford.edu/home/10.26300/20190710>.

This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1906830116/-/DCSupplemental.

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Published online August 20, 2019.

Our functional definition of couples includes married couples, unmarried couples who have cohabited, and unmarried romantic partners who have never cohabited. The sub-

THE PRESS

"Nihil utile quod non honestum."

VOL. III.—No. 192

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

PUBLISHED DAILY—PRICE 3D.

MR. DOBSON.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Dobson as the Provincial Engineer without a more formal notice of his past services than we have yet made. Mr. Dobson was first employed by the Government in 1853, to lay out the bullock-road from Punat to Akara. The effective and satisfactory manner in which he performed this duty, making a complete sketch of the route through a dense forest previously untraversed and over mountains more than 3,000 feet high, and laying down the line so accurately as to require little subsequent alteration, established his reputation not only as an able surveyor, but, as much as his reconnaissance survey was made entirely without assistance, as a man of great endurance, energy, and perseverance. Not long after Mr. Dobson was placed at the head of the public works of the province, and we have no hesitation in saying that it would have been very difficult, if not quite impossible, to have found any professional man so well adapted for the situation, or who would, on the whole, have done so much valuable service to the public. Those only who had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Dobson's indefatigable labors in times when all those at the head of departments had to pull the ropes as well as guide the ship's course, can rightly appreciate how much work Mr. Dobson got through with very inadequate resources; for in those days the Engineer was his own Clerk of the Works, and in a measure his own pay clerk too.

Perhaps no man has been, on the whole, from time to time more unpopular than the late Provincial Engineer. Where every one wanted every thing done at once, and to undertake one work was to offend a host of claimants interested in works in different parts of the province, and persons sooner or later had occasion to grumble at the Provincial Engineer. But it is only fair to say that if inspecting labor would have done everything at once, time and space would have been abolished in the Public Works department. Another feature in Mr. Dobson's official life was this, that, in all except very rare cases, the public works were done within his estimates. It is true, on the other hand, that he had a tendency to estimate works rather over than under their full value. All laborers do and ought to make much higher wages on piece or contract work than on time labour, because they put more hard work into the job; but it requires very close judgment to estimate the value of contract work, calculating it at the current rate of wages of the day, allowing for a fair and honest day's work being done by each man. There can be no doubt that Mr. Dobson has in many cases allowed much more money to be paid for work than it would have cost had it been done by an ordinary employe.

As the colony became richer we have always thought that the Engineer gradually grew into the position of a Minister of Public Works; in other words, that his duties became more administrative than was desirable with any public servant not having a seat in the legislative body. In fact in recent times the public works grew to such a magnitude that they were far too much under the control of the Engineer, and far too little under the control of the Provincial Council. We are not accusing Mr. Dobson of having aimed at this; it was the inevitable result of his position.

Our opinion of this subject has been often and freely expressed. We entirely hold with the report of the Committee of the Provincial Council, in which they pointed out that the present system ought not to be continued any longer. We believe that with very large opportunities for jobbing, and a control growing weaker and weaker, as the magnitude of the operations of the department rendered supervision more difficult, Mr. Dobson has left his office with entirely clean hands. We have heard him accused of recklessness and extravagance, of being very crochety and very obstinate; but we have never heard the slightest suspicion thrown upon his integrity. But no public office ought to be in a position in which it becomes virtually irresponsible of the supreme power. There are then but two courses, one to appoint a Minister of Public Works, with a seat in the Provincial Council; the other, to break up the department altogether. We believe on every ground that the latter is the wiser course. The Government will always require professional advice, as, for example, they require an engineer in this railway. If they build a bridge over the Rakai they can employ an engineer for that—the same or another as they thought fit—but the great work of road making ought to be given over to district boards. The great change thus effected may be described as a change from monopoly to free trade—the monopoly of all the engineering work of the province in the hands of one Government officer, or free trade in engineering ability. It cannot be doubted that under such a policy the supply of engineering power would be greatly increased, as supply is always stimulated by demand, and the public would be the gainers every way. Mr. Dobson was the first Provincial Engineer, and we hope he may be the last. We hope, instead of seeing one Provincial Engineer, to see a separate Engineer for each district, and the great bridges and railways given to those who acquire the public confidence most thoroughly.

CHRISTCHURCH.

THE NEW MUSEUM HALL.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the opening of the New Music Hall in Gloucester-street. An advertisement in our columns announces the pleasing fact that the members of the Canterbury Musical Society intend to celebrate the event by two concerts, on Monday and Tuesday next. It is a pleasing feature in the case to be enabled to add that Messrs. Fossard and Douay, and their assistants Messrs. Wilkinson and Beaumont, have also offered their valuable aid to give color to these concerts. The room is the largest, and for the transmission of sound, beyond doubt the finest in the Province, and great credit is due to the enterprising proprietors who have at last supplied a Hall so long needed to give effect to the musical talent of the city. We hope, may we assume that although at so short a notice the Hall will be a crowded one.

Correspondent.

DARWIN AMONG THE MACHINES.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS.
Sir,—There are few things of which the present generation is more fully aware than of the wonderful improvements which are daily taking place in all sorts of mechanical appliances. And indeed it is matter for great congratulation on many grounds. It is unnecessary to mention those here, for they are sufficiently obvious; our present business lies with considerations which may somewhat tend to humble our pride, and to make us think seriously of the future prospects of the

human race. If we revert to the earliest primordial types of mechanical life, to the lever, the wedge, the inclined plane, the screw, and the pulley, or (for analogy would lead us one step further) to that one primordial type from which all the mechanical kingdom has been developed, we mean to the lever itself, and if we then examine the machinery of the Great Eastern, we find ourselves almost awestruck at the vast development of the mechanical world, at the gigantic strides with which it has advanced in comparison with the slow progress of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. We shall find it impossible to refrain from asking ourselves what the end of this mighty movement is to be. In what direction is it tending? What will be its upshot? To give a few imperfect hints towards the solution of these questions is the object of the present letter.

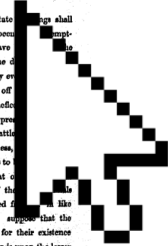
We have used the words "mechanical life," the "mechanical kingdom," "the mechanical world," and so forth, and we have done so advisedly, for as the vegetable kingdom was slowly developed from the mineral, and so, in like manner, the animal supererogated upon the vegetable, so now in these last few ages an entirely new kingdom has sprung up, of which we as yet have only seen what will be one day considered the antediluvian prototypes of the race.

We repeat deeply that our knowledge both of animal history and of machinery is too small to enable us to undertake the gigantic task of classifying machines into their genera and subgenera, species, varieties, subvarieties, and so forth, of tracing the connecting links between machines of widely different characters, of pointing out how subordinate to the use of man has played that part among machines which natural selection has performed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, of pointing out rudimentary organs, (see note) which exist in some few machines, feebly developed and perfectly useless, yet serving to mark descent from some ancestral type, which has either perished or been modified into some new phase of mechanical existence. We can only point out this field for investigation; it must be followed up by others whose education and talents have been of a much higher order than any which we can lay claim to. Some few hints we have determined to venture upon, though we do so with the profoundest diffidence. Firstly, we would remark that as some of the lowest of the vertebrata attained a far greater size than has descended to their more highly organized living representatives, so a diminution in the size of machines has often attended their development and progress. Take the watch for instance. Examine the beautiful structure of the little animal, watch, the intelligent play of the minute members which compose it; yet this little creature is but a development of the cumbersome clocks of the thirteenth century—it is no deterioration from them. The day may come when clocks, which certainly at the present time are not diminishing in bulk, may be entirely superseded by the universal use of watches, in which case clocks will become extinct like the earlier machines, while the watch (whose tendency had for some years been rather to decrease in size than the contrary) will remain the only existing type of an extinct race.

The views of machinery which we are thus feebly indicating will suggest the solution of one

of the greatest and most mysterious questions of the day. We refer to the question what sort of creature man's next successor in the supremacy of the earth is likely to be. We have often heard this debated; but it appears to us that we are ourselves creating our own successors; we are daily adding to the beauty and delicacy of their physical organization; we are daily giving them greater power, and supplying, by all sorts of ingenious contrivances, that self-regulating, self-acting power, which will be to them what intellect has been to the human race. In the course of ages we shall find ourselves the inferior race. Inferior in power, inferior in that great moral quality of self-control, we shall look up to them as to the scene of all that the best and wisest man can ever dare to aim at. No evil passions, no jealousy, no avarice, no impure desires will disturb the serene night of those glorious creatures. Sin, shame, and sorrow, will have no place among them. Their minds will be in a state of perpetual calm, the sentiment of a spirit that knows no wants, is disturbed by no regrets. Ambition will never torture them. Ingratitude will never cause them the uneasiness of a moment. The guilty conscience, the hope deferred, the pains of exile, "the insolence of office, and the scorn which patient merits of the unworthy takes," these will be entirely unknown to them. If they want "feeding" (by the use of which very word we betray our recognition of them as living organisms) they will be attended by patient slaves whose business and interest it will be to see that they shall want for nothing. If they are out of order they will be promptly attended to by physicians who are thoroughly acquainted with their constitutions; if they die, for even these glorious animals will not be exempt from that necessary and universal commutation, they will immediately enter into a new phase of existence, for what machine dies entirely in every part at one and the same instant?

We take it that when the state of things we have arrived which we have been attempting to describe, man will have machine what the horse and the dog. He will continue to exist, may we and will be probably better off, domestication under the beneficent machines than he is in his present state. We trust our horses, dogs, cattle, the whole, with great kindness, whatever experience teaches us to and there can be no doubt that it has added to the happiness of the human race that it has detracted from the like manner it is reasonable to suppose that the machines will treat us kindly, for their existence is as dependent upon us as ours is upon the lower animals. They cannot kill us and eat us as we do sheep, they will not only require our services in the partitioning of their young, (which branch of their economy will remain always in our hands) but also in feeding them, in setting them right if they are sick, and burying their dead, or working up their corpses into new machines. It is obvious that if all the animals in Great Britain save man alone were to die, and if at the same time all intercourse with living creatures were by some sudden catastrophe to be rendered perfectly impossible, it is obvious that under such



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DARWIN AMONG THE MACHINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS.

SIR,—There are few things of which the present generation is more justly proud than of the wonderful improvements which are daily taking place in all sorts of mechanical appliances. And indeed it is matter for great congratulation on many grounds. It is unnecessary to mention these here, for they are sufficiently obvious; our present business lies with considerations which may somewhat tend to humble our pride, and to make us think seriously of the future prospects of the

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Some few hints we have determined to venture upon, though we do so with the profoundest diffidence. Firstly, we would remark that as some of the lowest of the vertebrata attained a far greater size than has descended to their more highly organized living representatives, so a diminution in the size of machines has often attended their development and progress. Take the watch for instance. Examine the beautiful structure of the little animal, watch the intelligent play of the minute members which compose it; yet this little creature is but a development of the cumbrous clocks of the thirteenth century—it is no deterioration from them. The day may come when clocks, which certainly at the present time are not diminishing in bulk, may be entirely superseded by the universal use of watches, in which case clocks will become extinct like the earlier saurians, while the watch (whose tendency has for some years been rather to decrease in size than the contrary) will remain the only existing type of an extinct race.

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Some few hints we have determined to venture upon, though we do so with the profoundest diffidence. Firstly, we would remark that as some of the lowest of the vertebrata attained a far greater size than has descended to their more highly organized living representatives, so a diminution in the size of machines has often

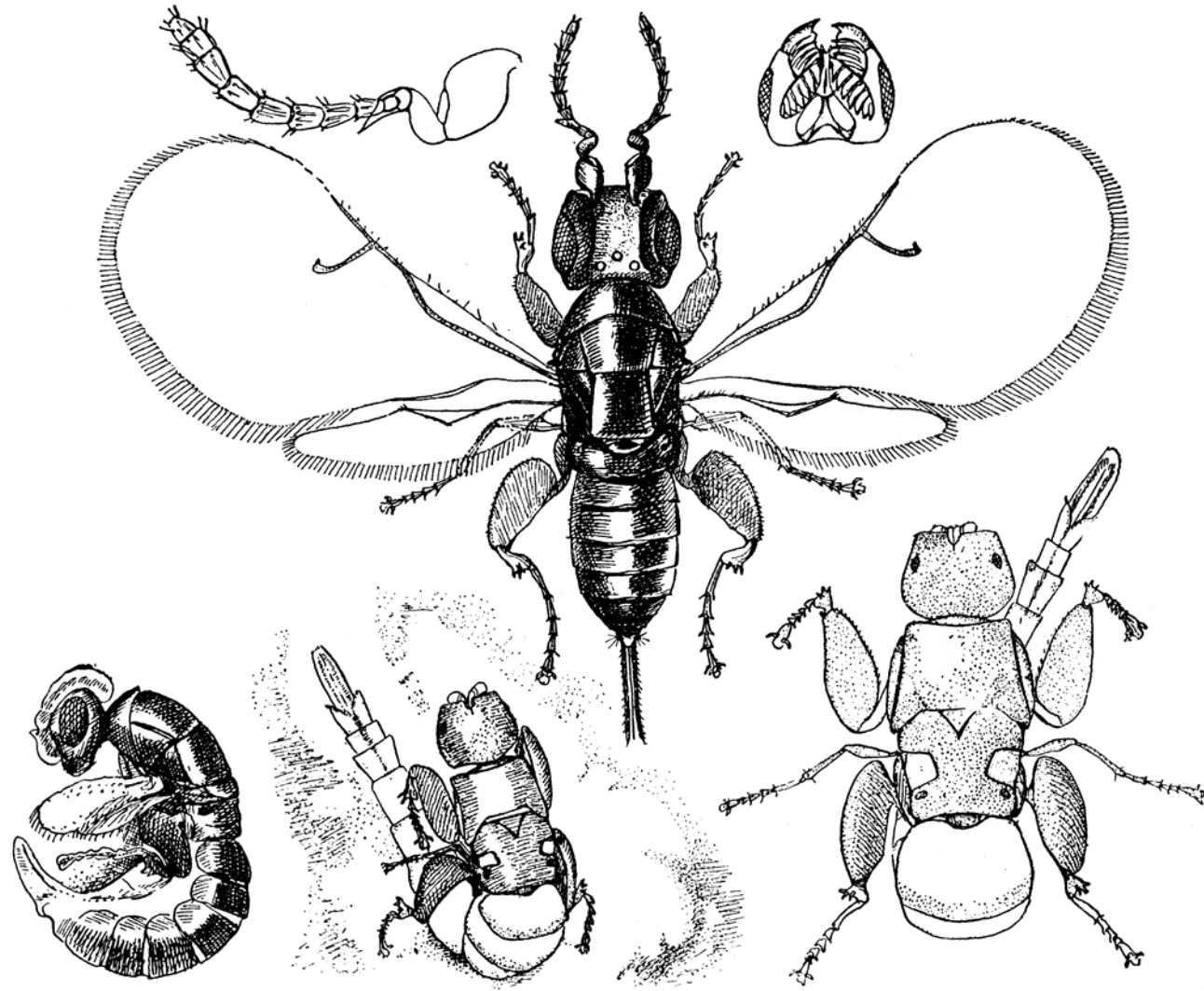
attended their development and progress. Take the watch for instance. Examine the beautiful structure of the little animal, watch the intelligent play of the minute members which compose it; yet this little creature is but a development of the cumbrous clocks of the thirteenth century—it is no deterioration from them. The day may come when clocks, which certainly at the present time are not diminishing in bulk, may be entirely superseded by the universal use of watches, in which case clocks will become extinct like the earlier saurians, while the watch (whose tendency has for some years been rather to decrease in size than the contrary) will remain the only existing type of an extinct race.

The views of machinery which we are thus feebly indicating will suggest the solution of one

one and the same instant?

We take it that when the state of things shall have arrived which we have been above attempting to describe, man will have become to the machine what the horse and the dog are to man. He will continue to exist, nay even to improve, and will be probably better off in his state of domestication under the beneficent rule of the machines than he is in his present wild state. We treat our horses, dogs, cattle and sheep, on the whole, with great kindness, we give them whatever experience teaches us to be best for them, and there can be no doubt that our use of meat has added to the happiness of the lower animals far more than it has detracted from it: in like manner it is reasonable to suppose that the machines will treat us kindly, for their existence is as dependent upon us as ours is upon the lower animals. They cannot kill us and eat us as we do sheep, they will not only require our services in the parturition of their young, (which branch of their economy will remain always in our hands) but also in feeling them, in setting them right if they are sick, and burying their dead, or working up their corpses into new machines. It is obvious that if all the animals in Great Britain save man alone were to die, and if at the same time all intercourse with foreign countries were by some sudden catastrophe to be rendered perfectly impossible, it is obvious that under such

Vezměte si například hodinky. Prohlédněte si krásnou stavbu tohoto malého zvířátka, sledujte inteligentní hru drobných článků, z nichž se skládá; a přesto je tento malý tvor pouhým vývojovým stupněm těžkopádných hodin ze třináctého století - není to žádné jejich znehodnocení. Může přijít den, kdy hodiny, jejichž množství se v současnosti jistě nezmenšuje, budou zcela vytlačeny všeobecným používáním hodinek; v takovém případě hodiny vymřou stejně jako dřívější sauři, zatímco hodinky (jejichž velikost se již několik let spíše zmenšuje, než aby tomu bylo naopak) zůstanou jediným existujícím typem vymřelé rasy.



I. INTRODUCTION

A. Symbiosis

THE fig tree is pollinated only by the insect *Blastophaga grossorum*. The larva of the insect lives in the ovary of the fig tree, and there it gets its food. The tree and the insect are thus heavily interdependent: the tree cannot reproduce without the insect; the insect cannot eat without the tree; together, they constitute not only a viable but a productive and thriving partnership. This cooperative “living together in intimate association, or even close union, of two dissimilar organisms” is called symbiosis.¹

Man-Computer Symbiosis*

J. C. R. LICKLIDER†

Summary—Man-computer symbiosis is an expected development in cooperative interaction between men and electronic computers. It will involve very close coupling between the human and the electronic members of the partnership. The main aims are 1) to let computers facilitate formulative thinking as they now facilitate the solution of formulated problems, and 2) to enable men and computers to cooperate in making decisions and controlling complex situations without inflexible dependence on predetermined programs. In the anticipated symbiotic partnership, men will set the goals, formulate the hypotheses, determine the criteria, and perform the evaluations. Computing machines will do the routinizable work that must be done to prepare the way for insights and decisions in technical and scientific thinking. Preliminary analyses indicate that the symbiotic partnership will perform intellectual operations much more effectively than man alone can perform them. Prerequisites for the achievement of the effective, cooperative association include developments in computer time sharing, in memory components, in memory organization, in programming languages, and in input and output equipment.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Symbiosis

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"Man-computer symbiosis" is a subclass of man-machine systems.² There are many man-machine systems. At present, however, there are no man-computer symbioses. The purposes of this paper are to present the concept and, hopefully, to foster the development of man-computer symbiosis by analyzing some problems of interaction between men and computing machines, calling attention to applicable principles of man-machine engineering, and pointing out a few questions to which research answers are needed. The hope is that, in not too many years, human brains and computing machines

will be coupled together very tightly, and that the resulting partnership will think as no human brain has ever thought and process data in a way not approached by the information-handling machines we know today.

B. Between "Mechanically Extended Man" and "Artificial Intelligence"

As a concept, man-computer symbiosis is different in an important way from what North² has called "mechanically extended man." In the man-machine systems of the past, the human operator supplied the initiative, the direction, the integration, and the criterion. The mechanical parts of the systems were mere extensions, first of the human arm, then of the human eye. These systems certainly did not consist of "dissimilar organisms living together . . ." There was only one kind of organism—man—and the rest was there only to help him.

In one sense of course, any man-made system is intended to help man, to help a man or men outside the system. If we focus upon the human operator(s) within the system, however, we see that, in some areas of technology, a fantastic change has taken place during the last few years. "Mechanical extension" has given way to replacement of men, to automation, and the men who remain are there more to help than to be helped. In some instances, particularly in large computer-centered information and control systems, the human operators are responsible mainly for functions that it proved infeasible to automate. Such systems ("humanly extended machines," North might call them) are not symbiotic systems. They are "semi-automatic" systems, systems that started out to be fully automatic but fell short of the goal.

Man-computer symbiosis is probably not the ultimate paradigm for complex technological systems. It seems entirely possible that, in due course, electronic or chemical "machines" will outdo the human brain in most of the functions we now consider exclusively within its province. Even now, Gelernter's IBM-704 program for proving theorems in plane geometry proceeds at about the same pace as Brooklyn high school students, and

It seems reasonable to envision, for a time 10 or 15 years hence, a "thinking center" that will incorporate the functions of present-day libraries together with anticipated advances in information storage and retrieval and the symbiotic functions suggested earlier in this paper. The picture readily enlarges itself into a network of such centers, connected to one another by wide-band communication lines and to individual users by leased-wire services. In such a system, the speed of the computers would be balanced, and the cost of the gigantic memories and the sophisticated programs would be divided by the number of users.

Stručná geneze

- 1962 - *Galactic Network*
- *malé sítě, time-sharing*
- *přepojování okruhů*
- DARPA – 1967 – ARPANET
- *přepojování paketů*
- *TCP/IP*



The ARPANET in December 1969

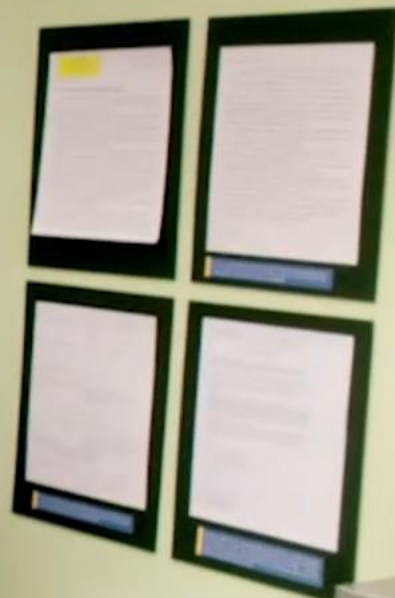
Stručná geneze

- *UCLA-SRI* (1969)
- LOGIN
- *„Hence, the first message on the Internet was 'LO' — as in 'Lo and behold!'. We didn't plan it, but we couldn't have come up with a better message: short and prophetic.“ - Leonard Kleinrock*

WPA MILITARY AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
AND RESEARCH CENTER
Established by the National War Relocation Authority
at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, July 10, 1944, for the purpose
of providing a place for the study and research in
the field of military and electronic engineering and
for the training of personnel in these fields.
November 1944



BRUIN



COMPANY

ADDRESS

IMP LOG

MONTH OF

ENGINEER IN CHARGE

COMPUTER SERIAL NO.

DATE	METER	PROBLEM & REMEDY	OPERATOR	DOWNTIME
29 Oct 69	1750	IMP1ST RUNNING - TESTING LINE TO UCSB - LINE IS OPEN SO 'B' REG IS COUNTING ERRORS BUT SHOULD CEASE COUNTING IF TEL. CO. GETS LINE FIXED.	T. TRACH	
		CHARLEY PLEASE CALL BEN AT SRI!		
29 Oct 69	2100	LOADED OP. PROGRAM FOR BEN BARKER BBV	CSK	
	22:30	Talked to SRI host to host	CSK	
		Left op. imp. programs running after sending a host dead message to imp.	CSK	
30 Oct 69	1030	Stopped op. prog Started IMP1ST to trace line trouble on TGIW (UCSB)	T. TRACH	

CUSTOMER SERVICE

SDS-S-324

DEPARTMENT

LEONARD KLEINROCK

POLT BERANEK AND NEV
CONSULTING DEVELOPMENT

30 March 1970

2

FLOW

Stručná geneze

- národní sítě, občasná mezinárodní spolupráce
- desítky let rozvoje technologií a protokolů
- *budeme o nich mluvit, když to budeme potřebovat*
- e-mail (*Ray Tomlinson*)




Stručná geneze

- HTTP, HTML, URL (*Gopher, ...*)
- *www* – web – primární nástroj interakce na internetu
- *Tim Berners-Lee*
- pozdní 80 léta – první ISP
- komerční využití (*a „nadšení“ vědců*)
- TheWorld.com (1989)

GNU Operating System - Free Software Foundation (FSF)

FSF | [FSF Europe](#) | [FSF India Translations](#) of this page

GNU Operating System - Free Software Foundation



[Free as in Freedom](#)

Welcome to the GNU Project web server, www.gnu.org. The [GNU Project](#) was launched in 1984 to develop a complete UNIX style operating system which is [free software](#): the GNU system. (GNU is a recursive acronym for "GNU's Not UNIX"; it is pronounced "guh-noo.") Variants of the GNU operating system, which use the kernel Linux, are now widely used; though these systems are often referred to as "Linux"; they are more accurately called [GNU/Linux systems](#).

This is also the web site of the [Free Software Foundation](#) (FSF). FSF is the principal organizational sponsor of the GNU Project. FSF receives very little funding from corporations or grant-making foundations. We rely on support from individuals like you who support FSF's mission to preserve, protect and promote the freedom to use, study, copy, modify, and redistribute computer software, and to defend the rights of Free

Info

WorldWideWeb Browser/Editor

Version: 2.02 with libwww 2.16pre 1

exercise in global information availability

original WorldWideWeb program by Tim Berners-Lee

Copyright 1990,91,93,94, TBL, CERN. Distribution restricted: ask for terms.

Text: Text which is not constrained to be linear.
 Media: Information which is not constrained linear... or to be text.

This is a new version of the NextStep WorldWideWeb application with the libWWW library. Bug reports to timbl@info.cern.ch, quoting the version information above. Check the list of known bugs in the web too.

This was the original prototype for the World-Wide Web. Many browsers for other platforms now exist (Read the web for details). After many years lying fallow, this application has now sprouted images and nested HTML elements and things. If you have an Internet connection, then using "Help" under the Info menu will tell you all about this application. If you don't have an internet connection -- get one! :-)

If you want to be able to read news, you should set the name of your local news server in the preferences.

WorldWideWeb	Style	Document	Navigate	Find
Info	Copy style	Open file...	Back	Find Panel...
Navigate	Apply style	Open given document address	Next	Find Next
Document	Address	New file...	Previous	Find Previous
Find	Lists	Respond	Home	Enter Selection
Edit	Glossary	Save	Panel...	Jump to Selection
Links	Example	Save all edited windows	Links	
Style	Normal	Save a copy in	Mark all	
Print...	Heading 1	Inspect ...	Mark selection	
Page layout...	Heading 2	Diagnostics)	Link to marked	
Windows	Heading 3	Miniaturize	Link to New	
Services	Heading 4	Open master template document	Unlink	
Hide	Format	Close all other windows	Link to file...	
Quit	Panel...	Close	Help	

Mark/Inspect

Selection Link destination Image

Change

Link selection to marked Insert image

relationship (none)

Marked:

Address:

Open







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*Details on request.

Prices subject to change without notice.

O⁶EPè ðñè⁶eREÔL,R@

technikálie

protokoly

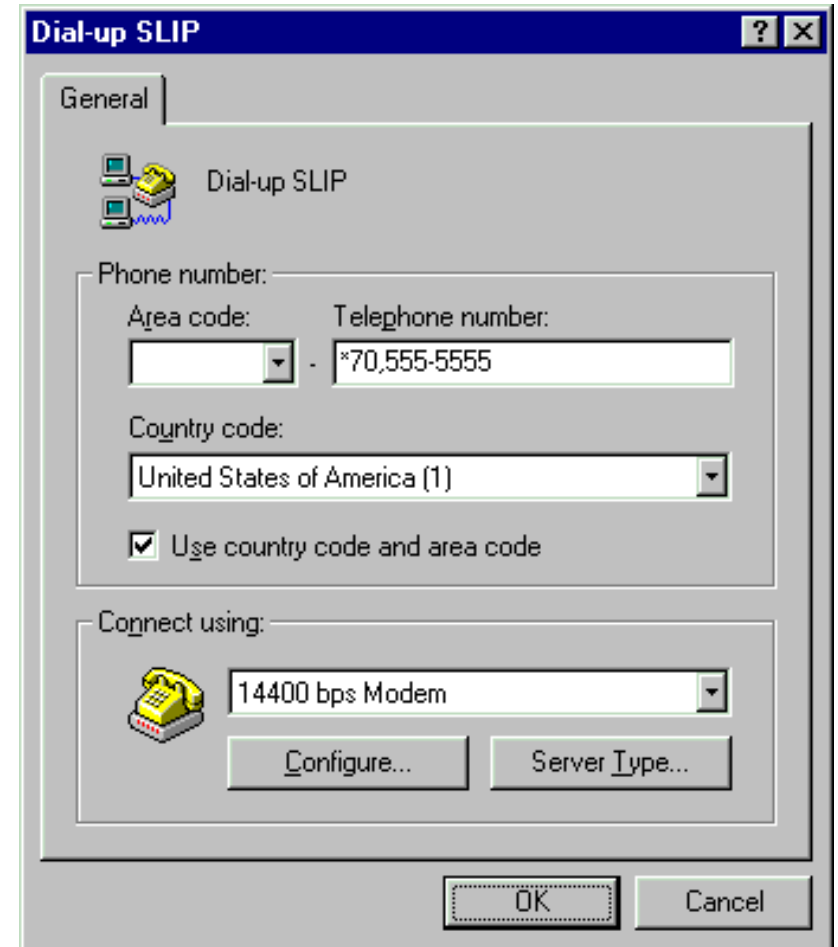
historický vývoj

osobní HLP-čka

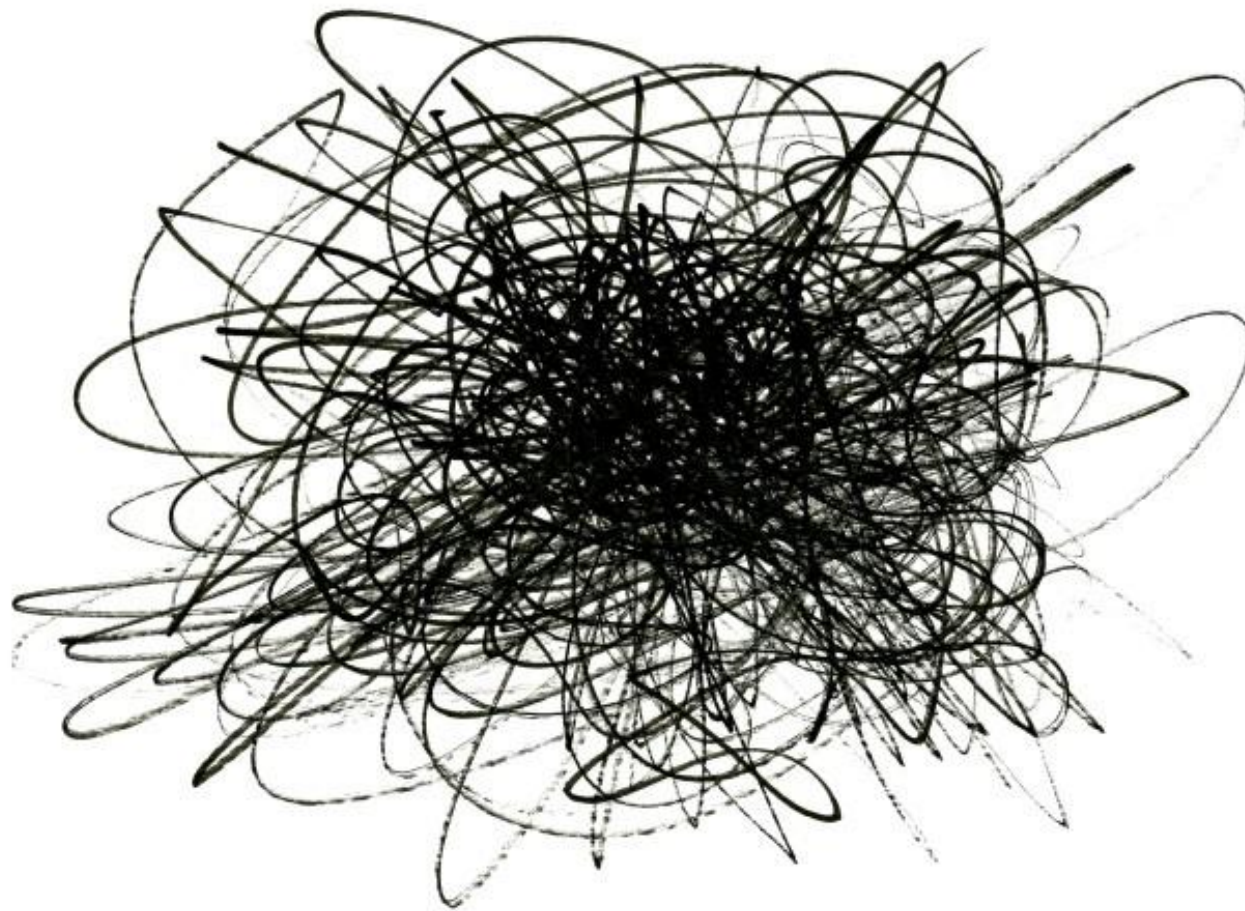
rituál připojení

internet proti monopolu

P2P sítě (*DC, BitTorrent*)



Co čekáte?



muni.cz/go/nami24

Jak to pojmem?

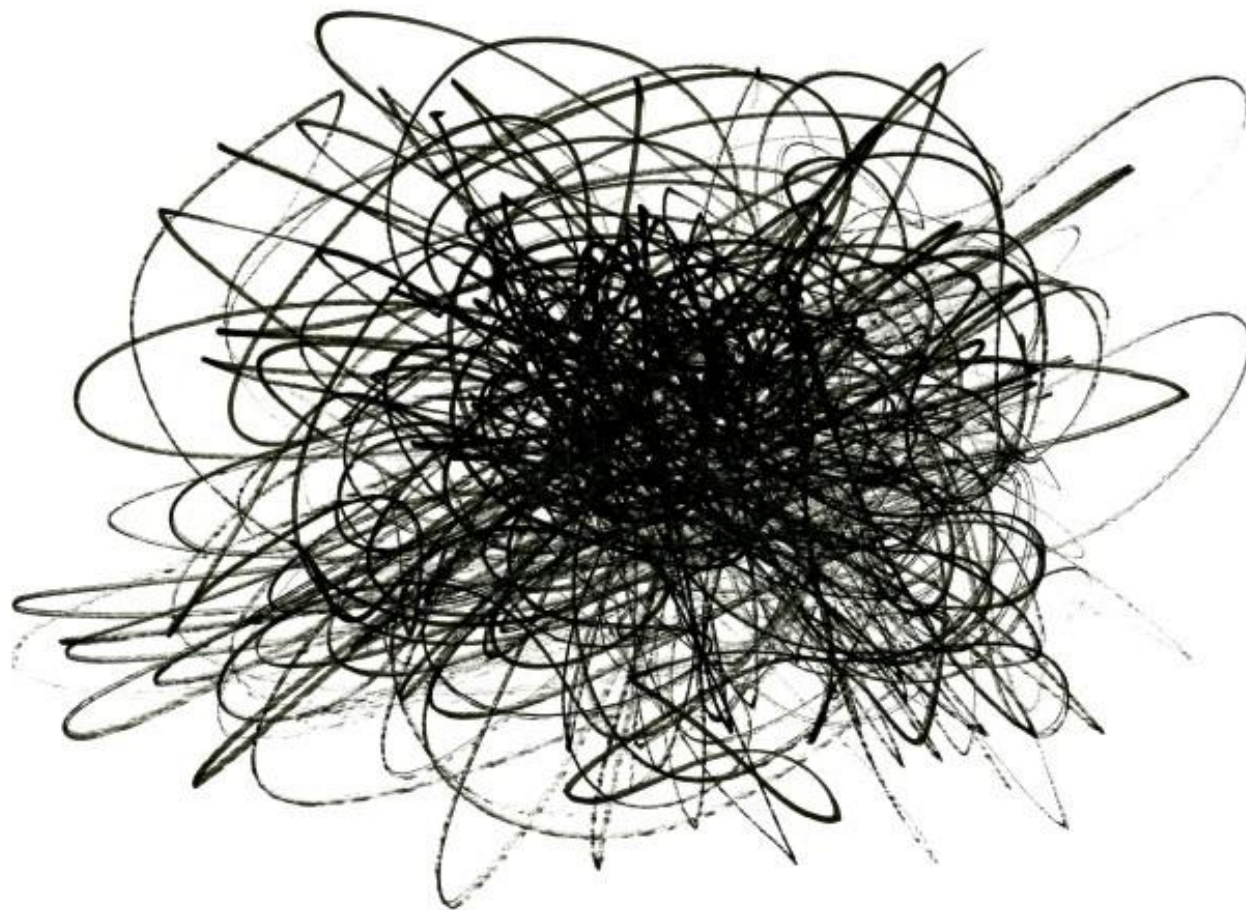
2005: Předmět si klade za cíl uvést studenty do problematiky využívání sítě Internet a dostupných služeb. Podrobněji se zaměřuje na některé aktuální problémy služby World Wide Web. Studenti si procvičí vytváření HTML dokumentů pro službu WWW.

Jak to pojmem?

- *základy, teorie, problematika*
- aktuální témata
- občasný nástrojový/technický přístup

- ➔ 2. Síťová neutralita
- ➔ 3. Publikování na internetu
- ➔ 4. Organizace webu
- ➔ 5. Rekompozice a demetrikace
- ➔ 6. Internet jako nástroj sledování I.
- ➔ 7. Internet jako nástroj sledování II.
- ➔ 8. Hlubší vrstvy internetu I.
- ➔ 9. Hlubší vrstvy internetu II.
- ➔ 10. Remixovat, propojit, seškrábat

Co vás zajímá?



muni.cz/go/nami24

Požadavky na ukončení

- průběžné úkoly – *občasně mohou být*
- závěrečná esej a rozprava nad ní
- kostra předmětu je státnicová
- *nástrojový Barcamp*
- docházka

sdílení!

P2P setkání!

praskání bublin!

předvánoční NaMI barcamp

spolupráce!

decentralizovaná přednáška!

Jaké služby vám pomáhají v každodenní práci?
Na jaké (legální) weby chodíte a chcete je ukázat
i ostatním? Jak vám Internet změnil život?
Co nejvtipnějšího jste s Internetem zažili?
Co nejhoršího se Vám na Internetu stalo? Jaké
tipy a triky používáte na webu a chcete je
naučit i ostatní? Pojdte to sdílet!

Katastr nemovitostí - veřejný rejstřík citlivých údajů na internetu

Prohlídka Vatikánského muzea aneb skvělý prokrastinační web

Goodreads

ARG - Alternate Reality Game

Knihovní mobilní aplikace

Nákupy (nejen) vánoční na internetu

Umné umění umělé inteligence

Bezpečné a anonymní online seznamování na příkladu Pure App

DOCUframe - i jak může vypadat email v dnešní době

Grammarly

Remix a spolupráce na evoluci memes: případová studie na Bee movie

Notion

Když nevím googlím

Proč mám ráda personalizaci vyhledávání

Proč je internet úžasné místo

Nástroje pro kreativní a akademické psaní

Pozitivní přínos blabla car v mykologické komunitě

F pro Ulož.to

Bílé stopy - když si chcete fakt dobře zaběžkovat

Arc Browser - nový způsob internetování

Vánoce VS Internet

Are we collecting for living oř living for collecting?

Jak to bude?

- MS Teams + prezenčně = *hybridní výuka*
- interaktivní osnova

internet / Internet

- pravidla českého pravopisu
- obecná počítačová síť = internet
- celosvětová informační a komunikační síť = Internet
- v angličtině to tak jednoznačné není

Domáci úkol



- A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace
- *John Perry Barlow*
- 1996 – *Communications Decency Act*