Principles and effects of the Internet: a new framework. Application to ICANN

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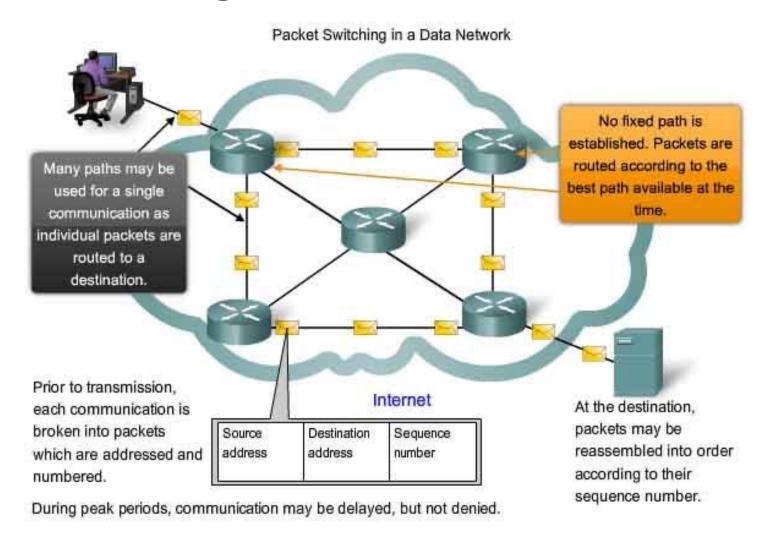
Some recent and recurrent questions and discussions, buzz, hype, and headlines

- "never will the e-book substitute the smell and soft texture of the printed page!" vs "I need it in digital NOW to start reading it right where I am!"
- "Teach, do you have the PDF?"
- "The Internet is making us all stupid and lazy; nobody reads anymore"
- "Sexting, grooming, phishing, and identity theft are the main risk facing children"
- "Four reasons why the Internet is the worst thing that has happened to humankind"

Internet design principles and goals

- Layered architecture
- Packet switching
- Fallibility and "best effort"
- Interoperability
- Openness
- "end to end" or "dumb network, smart edge"
- Decentralization
- Scalability
- Universality
- Permissionless innovation

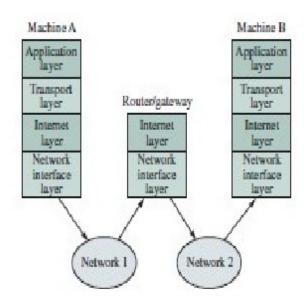
Packet switching



Layered architecture

TCP/IP Reference Model

- Also called the Internet Architecture
- No Strict enforcement of layering
- Usually shown as a 4 or 5 layer model



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6F – a framework for Internet effects

- Purpose: mapping online and offline conduct
- Method: "remove the Internet" from each online issue
- 1. Mass scaling (includes network effects)
- 2. Identity and anonymity
- 3. Transjurisdictional effects
- 4. Barrier lowering
- 5. Friction reduction
- 6. Memory and forgetting

A "nice" example: Wikipedia and sharing

The underlying conduct is collaboration to write and update an encyclopaedia

- Mass scaling: Wikipedia is read by hundreds of millions... and authored by millions!
- Identity and anonymity: initially anonymous contribution was favored.
 Infighting, trolling etc. brought in identification
- 3. Transjurisdictional: Wikipedia is written across all borders
- 4. Barrier lowering: compare to Encyclpaedia Britannica. Enough said?
- 5. Friction reduction: instant, effortless editing, and posting (and flame wars)
- 6. Memory and forgetting: Wikipedia adds massively to memory of the world. Editing may "forget" selectively, rewriting history. Integrity tests keep it mostly clean

A "naughty" example: phishing

The underlying conduct is fraud aided by supplantation

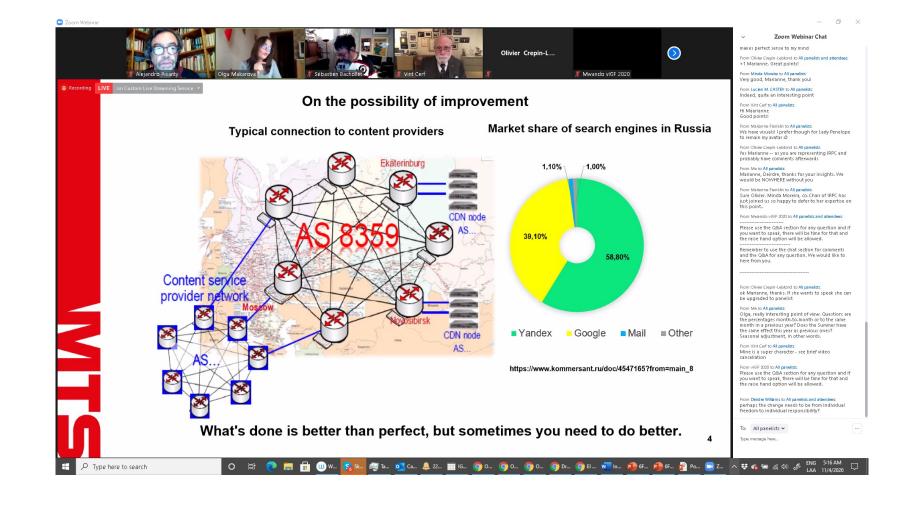
- 1. Mass scaling: a crime goes from 50/perpetrator-day to zillions/minute
- 2. Identity/anonymity: the key to the crime is fraudulently obtaining identity keys; the perpetrator hides behind anonymity, obfuscation, and difficult attribution
- 3. Transjurisdictional: criminals jump several borders, hide outside the reach of the law
- Barrier lowering: anyone can set up phishing, build up a gang, thrive in the criminal ecosystem
- 5. Friction reduction: instant clicking by victim is key to effectiveness
- 6. Memory and forgetting: archival information facilitates phishing; traces erased; slips and mistakes remain forever, allow fighting and catching perpetrators

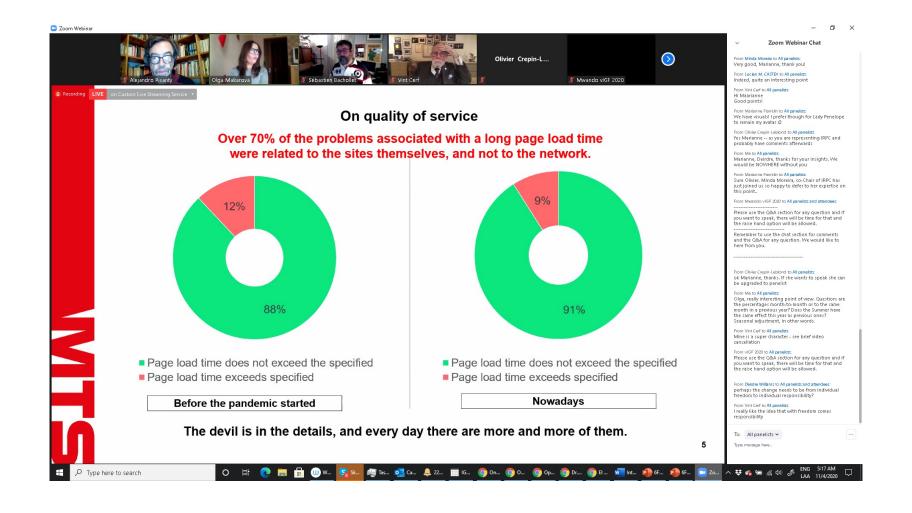
6F and books

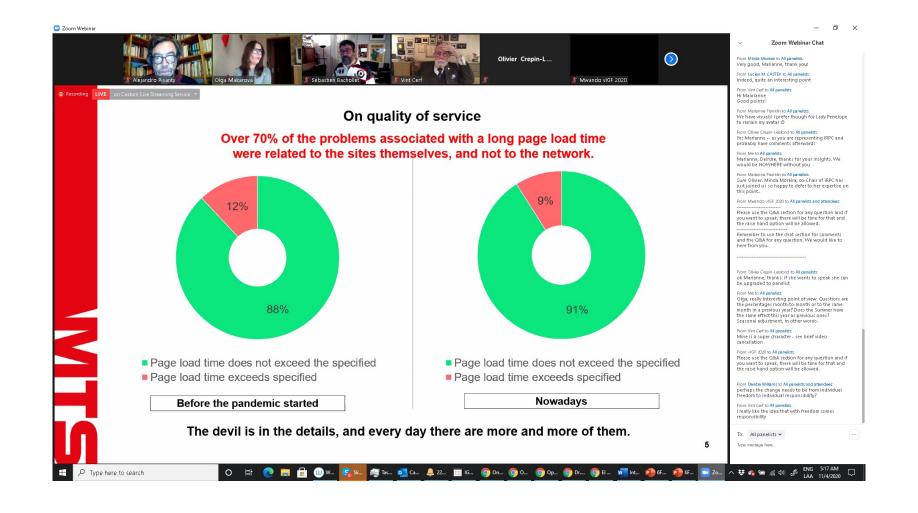
- 1. Mass scaling: simultaneous, global access and publishing; multiplication of readers and authors
- 2. Identity: obfuscation or anonymity for unauthorized use; value of anonymity for publishing under authoritarian regimes
- 3. Transjurisdictional: access to books forbidden in territory for legal, political, or commercial reasons
- 4. Barrier lowering: new publishing entities and models
- 5. Friction lowering: instant access and sales, collaborative work
- 6. Memory and forgetting: permanent archives; risk of "Digital Dark Ages"

6F and libraries

- 1. Mass scaling: new reading publics, new publishing, sale, rent, and subscription models
- 2. Identity and anonymity: access for at-risk populations; collision with subscription models
- Transjurisdictional: libraries and readers subject to extraterritorial laws
- 4. Barrier lowering: new publishers, collaborative collections
- 5. Friction reduction: readers expect instant access and response
- Memory and forgetting: immense new assets (archives); "Digital Dark Ages"; RTBF; rewriting history







6F and ICANN — focus on DNS

Scalability – DNS hierarchical system, delegation principle

- potential Achilles Heel: the root. Solved via replication and anycast. SSR is critical for DNS function in scaling (includes robustness, resilience)

Identity – challenges: whois, spoofing, DNS abuse, name hijacking, "cybersquatting", personal data protection, protecting anonymity

Transjurisdictional – evolving from national jurisdiction in the US through privatelaw and contracts regime + GAC, to present "empowered community"

Barrier lowering – easier access to registration and associated businesses

Friction reduction – easier, faster access to domain-name business; need LESS friction in ccTLD re-delegation, new gTLDs

Memory and oblivion – IANA registry, high availability; importance of blocking and filtering as denial of access to memory