

Protocols

- Protocols: technical standards for communication and interoperation
 - TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol, Internet Protocol
 - HTTP (web): Hypertext transfer protocol
 - SMTP and POP (email): Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Post Office Protocol)

• Numbers: "IP addresses"

- IP addresses
 IP addresses or "dotted quads" identify computers uniquely to enable packets to find their destinations
- Gateways (from local network to Internet) and Routers direct the flow
- IPs are assigned in blocks to providers, who assign smaller blocks or individual addresses

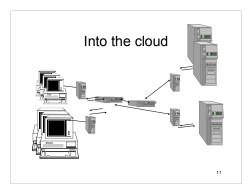
- Names Names: attached by the Domain Name System (DNS) to IP addresses - Architecture abstraction (www.yahoo.com
 - is multiple machines, if the numbers change, you can still find www.yahoo.com)

7

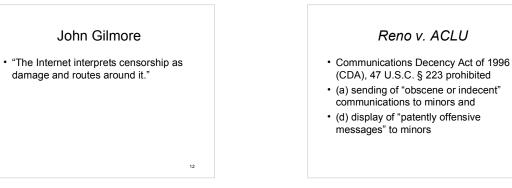
- Mnemonics

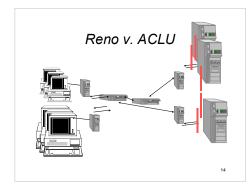
DNS • Technical hierarchy: - root server (.) - Top-level domain (.com, .net, .edu, .uk, .ca) - Second-level domain (.yahoo.com, .neu.edu, .ac.uk) - Higher-level domains (www.yahoo.com, www.slaw.neu.edu, ox.ac.uk) · Server asking for an address starts 8 from the right and works backward





13





Reno v. ACLU

· Is the Internet a - Magazine shop? (Ginsberg) - Radio broadcast? (Pacifica) - Neighborhood? (Renton) - Dial-a-porn? (Sable)

Reno v. ACLU

"Through the use of chat rooms, any person with a phone line can become a town crier with a voice that resonates farther than it could from any soapbox. Through the use of Web pages, mail exploders, and newsgroups, the same individual can become a pamphleteer."

16

Reno v. ACLU

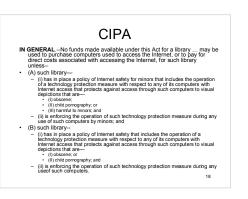
· Majority:

Silencing speakers if they can't assure no kids are listening is not the least restrictive means of protecting children

- O'Connor Concurrence/Dissent:
 - Yes, but...
 - We could require speakers to tag their "harmful" speech so kids (parents) could filter it out.

17

15



CIPA

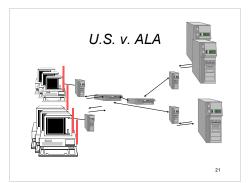
- TECHNOLOGY PROTECTION MEASURE.--The term ``technology protection measure" means a specific technology that blocks or filters Internet access to visual depictions that are--
- (A) obscene, as that term is defined in section 1460 of title 18, United States Code;
 (B) child pornography, as that term is defined in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code; or
- · (C) harmful to minors.

19

- HARMFUL TO MINORS.--The term ``harmful to minors" means any picture, image, graphic image file, or other visual depiction that--
- (A) taken as a whole and with respect to minors, appeals to a prurient interest in nudity, sex, or excretion;
- excretion; (B) depicts, describes, or represents, in a patently offensive way with respect to what is suit able for minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual acts, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals; and (C) taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as to minors.

20

22

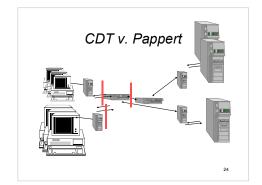


U.S. v. ALA

- Is the Internet (in libraries) a public forum?
- Does everyone have the right to speak on the Internet?
- Does everyone have the right to speak in a library?

Pennsylvania Internet Child Pornography Act

 ISP must remove or disable access to child pornography "residing on or accessible through its service" after notification by Penn. Attorney General.



Compare the regulations

- Who is regulated?
- Effectiveness: does the regulation stop "harmful" speech?
- Narrow tailoring: does it stop too much?
- Administrability, Enforceability: can it be enforced efficiently?
- Transparency: do those regulated know to whom to protest?

25

23

