TALLER DE TRADUCCIÓN

INTERNET

PART 3

	Translate into Spanish
Communication still used to work through radio waves, that would have caused problems in case of an atomic attack: the ionosphere would be affected and the long-wave radio waves wouldn't work anymore.	
A better solution was the model of a distributed network. Thus, long distances could be covered with a minimum of interference. Another milestone followed with the development of the French network "Cyclades".	
Since Cyclades had a far smaller budget than Arpanet and thus also fewer the focus was layed on the communication with other networks.	
In this way the term "inter-net"; was born. Inspired by the Cyclades network and driven by the incompatibility between the networks, their connection gained in importance everywhere.	
The phone companies developed the X.25 protocol which enabled communication through their servers in exchange for monthly basic charge of course.	
DARPA's Transmission Control Protocol was to connect the computers through gateways and the International Organization for Standardization designed the OSI Reference Model.	
The innovation of OSI was the attempt to standardize the network from its ends and the channel's division into separate layers.	

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Finally, the TCP assimilated the preferences of the OSI Reference Model and gave way to the TCP/IP protocol a standard which guaranteed compatibility between networks and finally merged them, creating the Internet.	
By February 28, 1990 the ARPANET hardware was removed, but the Internet was up and running.	

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