Enjeux sociaux et politiques d'Internet

Prof. Boris Beaude

UNIL | Université de Lausanne

Les utopies d'Internet ?

Andrei Lacatusu, Social decay, Janvier 2018

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Boris Beaude - STSLab - Université de Lausanne

Programme

- *A. Internet ?*
- *B. Les utopies d'Internet*
- *C. La gouvernance problématique d'Internet*

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Les utopies d'Internet

1. L'abolition de l'espace

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Problématique

Internet abolirait la distance, mais aussi les contraintes territoriales

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Internet, une utopie ?

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A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace

by John Perry Barlow

Davos, Switzerland, February 8, 1996

Cofondateur de l'Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) en 1990

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We have no elected government, nor are we likely to have one, so I address you with no greater authority than that with which liberty itself always speaks. I declare the global social space we are building to be naturally independent of the tyrannies you seek to impose on us. You have no moral right to rule us nor do you possess any methods of enforcement we have true reason to fear.

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A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace, by John Perry Barlow

Recording of John Perry Barlow reading his "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace" produced by Q Department for Department of Records. Video by IDEALOGUE, 2014.

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You have not engaged in our great and gathering conversation, nor did you create the wealth of our marketplaces. You do not know our culture, our ethics, or the unwritten codes that already provide our society more order than could be obtained by any of your impositions.
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Davos, Switzerland
February 8, 1996

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Politique / Autorité / Liberté

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Espace / Temps

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Davos, Switzerland
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I / We / You

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Matérialité / Corps / Mind

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These increasingly hostile and colonial measures place us in the same position as those previous lovers of freedom and self-determination who had to reject the authorities of distant, uninformed powers. We must declare our virtual selves immune to your sovereignty, even as we continue to consent to your rule over our bodies. We will spread ourselves across the Planet so that no one can arrest our thoughts.
We will create a civilization of the Mind in Cyberspace. May it be more humane and fair than the world your governments have made before.
Davos, Switzerland
February 8, 1996

Your legal concepts of property, expression, identity, movement, and context do not apply to us. They are all based on matter, and there is no matter here.

Our identities may be distributed across many of your jurisdictions.

The only law that all our constituent cultures would generally recognize is the Golden Rule.

In the United States, you have today created a law, the Telecommunications Reform Act, which repudiates your own Constitution.

You are terrified of your own children, since they are natives in a world where you will always be immigrants.

In our world, whatever the human mind may create can be reproduced and distributed infinitely at no cost.

Even as we continue to consent to your rule over our bodies. We will spread ourselves across the Planet so that no one can arrest our thoughts.

CC BY

Notions (check)

espace, cyberespace, territoire

ubiquité, pervasivité, synchôrisation

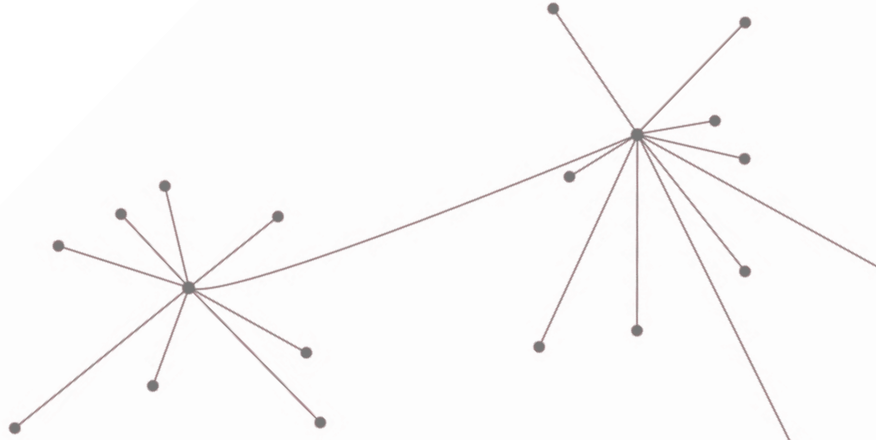
virtuel, réalité augmentée, réalité virtuelle, IRL

(cc) BY

Les utopies d'Internet

2. La gratuité

(cc) BY



Problématique

Internet rendrait négligeables les couts de transmission de l'information

(cc) BY

Enjeu

(re)connaitre les imaginaires relatifs à la gratuité
et sa relation avec la liberté (free)

(cc) BY

Exemple historique

Hébergement des sites internet

- Linux (Linus Torvalds, 1991, open source, logiciel libre)
- Apache (serveur HTTP, 1995, open source, logiciel libre)
- PHP (langage, 1994, open source, logiciel libre)

★ FSF (Free Software Foundation), GNU et Richard Stallman

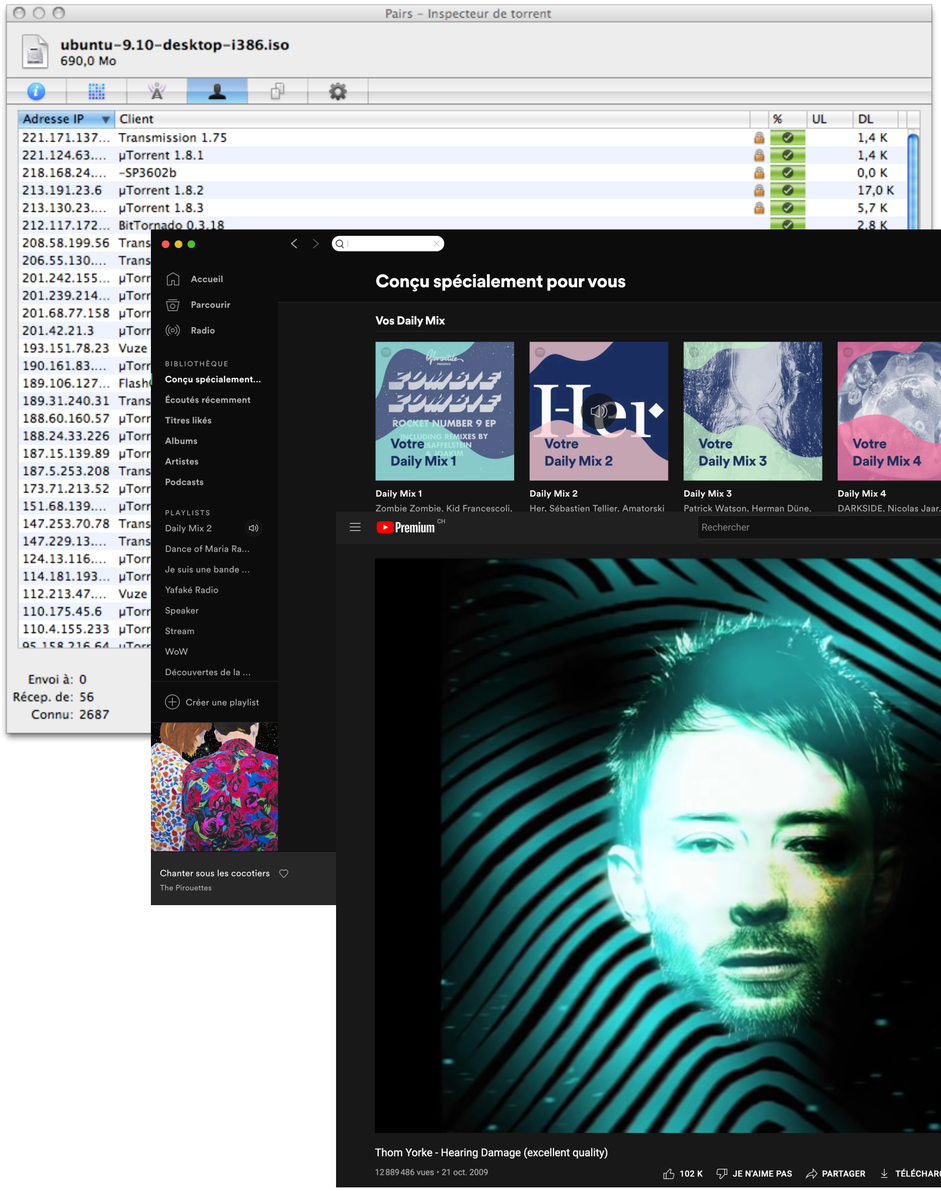
- Libre utilisation, libre étude, libre modification, libre duplication

(cc) BY

Exemple historique

MP3, technique spatiale

- Moins de place, plus de vitesse
- Institut Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, 1993
- Standard pour le son et particulièrement pour la musique
- Echec de l'Adaptive Transform Acoustic Coding (ATRAC) de Sony
- Remplacé par l'AAC (partie audio du MPEG 4)
- OGG et FLAC (sans pertes) comme alternatives



Exemple

Creative Commons

- Lawrence Lessig, Hal Abelson et Eric Eldred en 2001, association à but non lucratif
- Alternative au ***copyright*** ©, mais aussi au ***copyleft*** (principe du logiciel libre)
- Quatre principes qui peuvent être combinés :
  - Attribution (**BY**)
  - Non Commercial (**NC**)
  - No derivative works (**ND**)
  - Share alike (**SA**)
  - Ex. Creative Commons BY-NC-SA
- Exception de la licence CC0 (Creative Commons Zero)
  - Ex. Le projet Open Goldberg Variations : enregistrement et partition musicale (*Variations Goldberg* de Johann Sebastian Bach)
  - Ex. Plus de 400000 œuvres numérisées du *Metropolitan Museum* de New York

CC BY

Exemple ambigüe

La gratuité apparente

- Google, Google Map, YouTube
- Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok…
- Fortnite
- …

(cc) BY

Notions (check)

économie d'échelle, cout marginal, effet de réseau

logiciel libre (free software), *free culture, copyleft, creative commons*

(cc) BY

Les utopies d'Internet

3. La liberté d'expression

(cc) BY

Problématique

Internet permettrait une expression anonyme et individuelle

(cc) BY

Enjeu

(re)connaitre les imaginaires relatifs à la liberté d'expression
et à l'anonymat ainsi que les enjeux politiques de la sphère publique.

(cc) BY

Exemple historique

Usenet

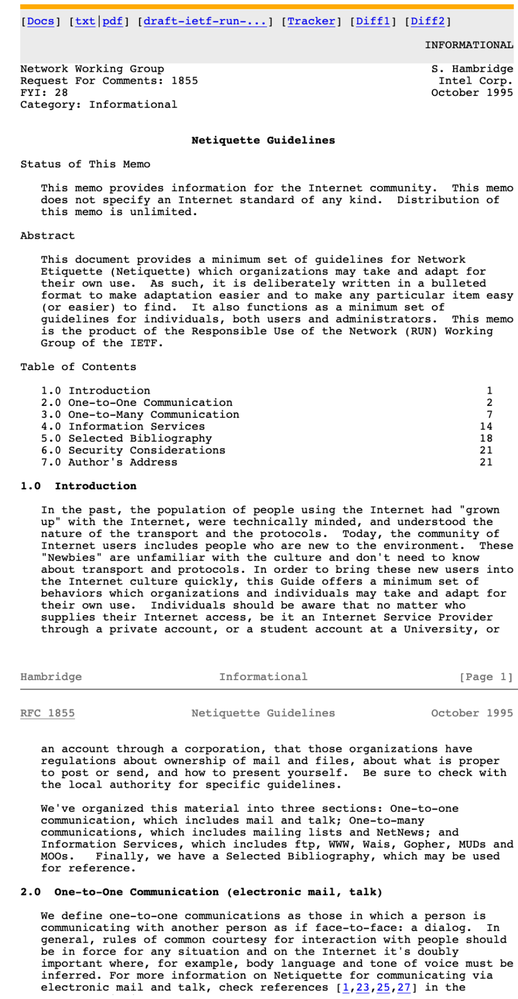
- Système mondial et distribué de groupes de discussion (Tom Truscott et Jim Ellis, 1980)
- UNIX User Network, après le courriel (1972) et TCP/IP (1974) et avant le DNS (1983) et le WWW (1989)
- Absence de serveur central et d'administrateur (différence avec les BBS et des forums)
- Pas de modérateurs (flooding, spamming, trolling…)
- En déclin depuis les années 2000, plus disponible sur les FAI
- Archives partielles disponibles sur Google News
  - annonce du World Wide Web par Tim Berners-Lee dans news:alt.hypertext
  - annonce de Linux par Linus Torvalds dans news:comp.os.minix
- Reddit (2005) et 4chan (2003) héritent de cette culture tout en étant différents

CC BY

Exemple historique

Nétiquette

- Règle informelle qui organise les conduites sur Internet
- Officielle dans la RFC 1855 (Sally Hambridge, 1995, pour l'Internet Engineering Task Force)
- Ne fais pas sur Internet ce que tu ne ferais pas ailleurs
- Cas particuliers :
  - Sur Usenet, observer quelques semaines le fonctionnement d'un groupe avant de participer
  - Ne pas envoyer de courriel en HTML
  - Ne pas utiliser de majuscules (CELA REVIENT À CRIER)
  - …
- Les pionniers d'Internet déplorent que la nétiquette ne soit plus respectée



[Docs] [txt|pdf] [draft-ietf-run-...] [Tracker] [Diff1] [Diff2]

INFORMATIONAL

Network Working Group — S. Hambridge
Request For Comments: 1855 — Intel Corp.
FYI: 28 — October 1995
Category: Informational

Netiquette Guidelines

Status of This Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Abstract

This document provides a minimum set of guidelines for Network Etiquette (Netiquette) which organizations may take and adapt for their own use. As such, it is deliberately written in a bulleted format to make adaptation easier and to make any particular item easy (or easier) to find. It also functions as a minimum set of guidelines for individuals, both users and administrators. This memo is the product of the Responsible Use of the Network (RUN) Working Group of the IETF.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 1
2.0 One-to-One Communication 2
3.0 One-to-Many Communication 7
4.0 Information Services 14
5.0 Selected Bibliography 18
6.0 Security Considerations 21
7.0 Author's Address 21

1.0 Introduction

In the past, the population of people using the Internet had "grown up" with the Internet, were technically minded, and understood the nature of the transport and the protocols. Today, the community of Internet users includes people who are new to the environment. These "Newbies" are unfamiliar with the culture and don't need to know about transport and protocols. In order to bring these new users into the Internet culture quickly, this Guide offers a minimum set of behaviors which organizations and individuals may take and adapt for their own use. Individuals should be aware that no matter who supplies their Internet access, be it an Internet Service Provider through a private account, or a student account at a University, or

Hambridge — Informational — [Page 1]

RFC 1855 — Netiquette Guidelines — October 1995

an account through a corporation, that those organizations have regulations about ownership of mail and files, about what is proper to post or send, and how to present yourself. Be sure to check with the local authority for specific guidelines.

We've organized this material into three sections: One-to-one communication, which includes mail and talk; One-to-many communications, which includes mailing lists and NetNews; and Information Services, which includes ftp, WWW, Wais, Gopher, MUDs and MOOs. Finally, we have a Selected Bibliography, which may be used for reference.

2.0 One-to-One Communication (electronic mail, talk)

We define one-to-one communications as those in which a person is communicating with another person as if face-to-face: a dialog. In general, rules of common courtesy for interaction with people should be in force for any situation and on the Internet it's doubly important where, for example, body language and tone of voice must be inferred. For more information on Netiquette for communicating via electronic mail and talk, check references [1,23,25,27] in the

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Exemple historique

Myspace

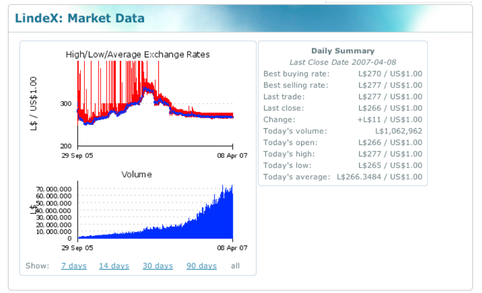
- Réseau social
- Fondé en 2003, Tom Anderson et Chris DeWolfe
- Fin 2005, quatrième site le plus consulté au monde
- Racheté en 2005 par Rupert Murdoch (News Corp)
- Conflits croissants avec les ayants droits (musique)
- En 2013, les pages sont effacées sans préavis

(cc) BY

Exemple historique

Second Life

- Univers virtuel en 3D, 2003
- LindenLab (Philip Rosedale, San Francisco)
- Importance de l'*avatar*
- Succès jusqu'à 2007
  - Harvard, Stanford pour l'éducation
  - IBM pour le recrutement
  - Candidats de l'élection présidentielle de 2007 en France
- Déclin rapide à partir de 2008
- Resté longtemps un lieu de contre-culture



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Notions

avatar, anonymat, pseudonymat

nétiquette

newsgroups, pages personnelles, blogs, médias sociaux

lanceurs d'alerte

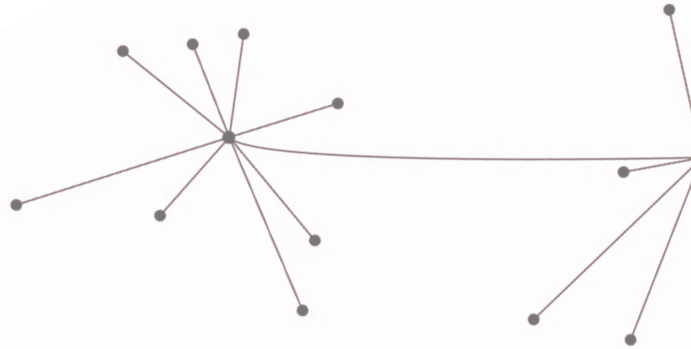
(cc) BY

Discussion

George Floyd (« I can't breath »)

Smartphones et media sociaux

(cc) BY



Les utopies d'Internet

4. L'intelligence collective

(cc) BY

Problématique

Internet permettrait de faire émerger de l'intelligence
par la simple mobilisation effective des compétences individuelles.

(cc) BY

Enjeu

(re)connaitre les imaginaires relatifs à l'autorégulation
et sa transposition aux pratiques sociales et à la société.

CC BY

Exemple

Wikipédia

- Encyclopédie (Jimmy Wales et Larry Sanger, 2001)
- Hérité de Nupedia (Jimmy Wales, 2000)
- Inspiré du logiciel libre
- Wikimedia Foundation, organisation à but non lucratif
- Media Wiki (logiciel libre) et oeuvre libre (CC-BY-SA)
- Premier site d'information et l'un des sites les plus visités au monde
- Contribution libre, sans *a priori*
- Administration libre, selon la légitimité *a posteriori*

CC BY

WIKIPÉDIA
L'encyclopédie libre

Non connecté Discussion Contributions Créer un compte Se connecter

Article Discussion | Lire Voir le texte source Voir l'historique | Rechercher dans Wikipédia

Accueil
Portails thématiques
Article au hasard
Contact

Contribuer
Débuter sur Wikipédia
Aide
Communauté
Modifications récentes
Faire un don

Outils
Pages liées
Suivi des pages liées
Téléverser un fichier
Pages spéciales
Lien permanent
Informations sur la page
Citer cette page
Élément Wikidata

Imprimer / exporter
Créer un livre
Télécharger comme PDF
Version imprimable

Dans d'autres projets
Wikimedia Commons
Méta-Wiki
Wikilivres
Wikinews
Wikiquote
Wikiversité

Dans d'autres langues
Alemannisch
Deutsch
Ελληνικά
English
Español

Wikipédia

« Wikipedia » redirige ici. Pour les autres significations, voir Wikipedia (homonymie).

Wikipédia Écouter est une encyclopédie universelle et multilingue, créée par Jimmy Wales et Larry Sanger le 15 janvier 2001. Il s'agit d'une œuvre libre, c'est-à-dire que chacun est libre de la rediffuser. Gérée en wiki dans le site web *wikipedia.org* grâce au logiciel MediaWiki, elle permet à tous les internautes d'écrire et de modifier des articles. Elle est devenue en quelques années l'encyclopédie la plus fournie et la plus consultée au monde.

L'organisation à but non lucratif américaine Wikimedia Foundation est dépositaire de la marque *Wikipedia*. Elle finance l'hébergement web de l'encyclopédie.

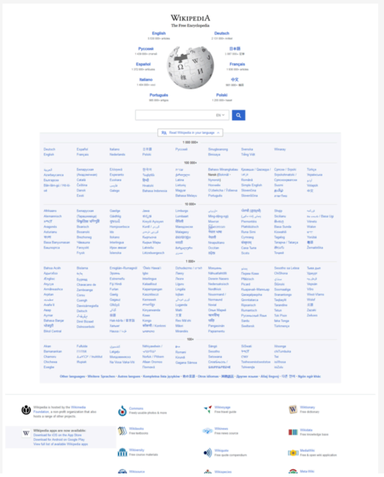
L'anglais a été la première langue utilisée, et Wikipédia en anglais compte plus de six millions d'articles début 2020. Wikipédia en français, ouverte le 23 mars 2001, compte un peu plus de deux millions d'articles la même année. Wikipédia existe en plus de 300 langues, dans une apparence unie, mais avec de grandes variations de contenus.

Sommaire [masquer]

1 Historique
2 Diffusion
2.1 Distribution papier et CD/DVD
2.2 Consultation de Wikipédia hors connexion
2.3 Consultation sur des assistants personnels
3 Nature
3.1 Objectifs du projet
3.2 Caractéristiques
3.3 Filiations culturelles
3.4 Projets frères
4 Contenu
4.1 Organisation et fonctionnement
4.2 Couverture thématique
4.3 Images
4.4 Volumétrie
5 Versions linguistiques

WIKIPÉDIA
L'encyclopédie libre

Le logo de Wikipédia représente un globe incomplet composé de pièces de puzzle sur lesquelles sont inscrits des glyphes issus de différents systèmes d'écriture ; la plupart correspondant à la lettre W ou aux sons « wi », « wo » ou « wa ».



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Accueil
Portails thématiques
Article au hasard
Contact

Contribuer
Débuter sur Wikipédia
Aide
Communauté
Modifications récentes
Faire un don

Outils
Pages liées
Suivi des pages liées
Atom
Téléverser un fichier
Pages spéciales
Informations sur la page
Élément Wikidata

Langues

Article Discussion Lire Voir le texte source Voir l'historique Rechercher dans Wikipédia

Historique des versions de « Wikipédia »

Aide

Voir les opérations sur cette page (voir le journal des filtrages)

Filtrer les versions

Outils externes et statistiques

Auteurs et statistiques - Rechercher l'auteur d'un passage de l'article - Statistiques de consultation - Contributeurs suivant cette page - Modifications par utilisateur

Autres discussions [liste]

Suppression - Neutralité - Droit d'auteur - Article de qualité - Bon article - Lumière sur - À faire - Archives

Légende : (actu) = différence avec la version actuelle - (diff) = différence avec la version précédente - **m** = modification mineure

(les plus récentes | les plus anciennes) Voir (50 plus récentes | 50 plus anciennes) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Comparer les versions sélectionnées

- (actu | diff) ◉ 22 août 2020 à 13:23 Cantons-de-l'Est (discuter | contributions) . . (159 199 octets) (+51) . . (→*Liens externes :* ***Merci Wayback Machine ! Réorganisation(s).***)
- (actu | diff) ◉ 22 août 2020 à 13:15 Cantons-de-l'Est (discuter | contributions) **m** . . (159 148 octets) (0) . . (→*Liens externes :* ***Réorganisation(s).***)
- (actu | diff) ○ 22 août 2020 à 13:15 Cantons-de-l'Est (discuter | contributions) **m** . . (159 148 octets) (-25) . . (→*Articles connexes :* ***Lien direct. Le lien Web participatif est trop large dans le contexte Wikipédia, parce que des milliers de sites (y compris les plus consultés) sont 2.0 aujourd'hui.***)
- (actu | diff) ○ 22 août 2020 à 13:12 Cantons-de-l'Est (discuter | contributions) **m** . . (159 173 octets) (+1) . . (→*Introduction :* ***Allons-y avec fournie plutôt que grande, comme dans l'infobox.***)
- (actu | diff) ○ 22 août 2020 à 13:11 Cantons-de-l'Est (discuter | contributions) **m** . . (159 172 octets) (+12) . . (→*Introduction :* ***Lien direct. Précision.***)
- (actu | diff) ○ 19 août 2020 à 20:01 GeneralNotability (discuter | contributions) . . (159 160 octets) **(-579)** . . *(remove another paper associated with the sock group mentioned in the previous edit)*
- (actu | diff) ○ 19 août 2020 à 16:33 GeneralNotability (discuter | contributions) . . (159 739 octets) **(-1 015)** . . *(remove cross-wiki spam, please see m:User:GeneralNotability/Paper_sockfarm_AAR for more information)*
- (actu | diff) ○ 6 août 2020 à 19:25 GeneralNotability (discuter | contributions) . . (160 754 octets) **(-637)** . . *(remove cross-wiki spam)*
- (actu | diff) ○ 2 août 2020 à 23:29 Nezdek (discuter | contributions) . . (161 391 octets) (+158) . . (→*Rédacteurs :* ***ajout graphie des 8 plus grosses wikipédia***)
- (actu | diff) ○ 28 juillet 2020 à 19:43 Trizek (discuter | contributions) . . (161 233 octets) **(+727)** . . (→*Versions linguistiques :* ***Abstract Wikipedia***) (*Balise : Éditeur visuel*)
- (actu | diff) ○ 6 juillet 2020 à 02:37 MrLune (discuter | contributions) . . (160 506 octets) (+8) . . (*Balises : Modification par mobile, Modification par le web mobile, Modification sur mobile avancée*)
- (actu | diff) ○ 25 juin 2020 à 22:51 ManuRoquette (discuter | contributions) . . (160 498 octets) (+47) . . (→*Rédacteurs :* ***+1 article détaillé***) (*Balise : Éditeur visuel*)
- (actu | diff) ○ 25 juin 2020 à 20:04 Comptoir bleu (discuter | contributions) . . (160 451 octets) (+8)

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Non connecté Discussion Contributions Créer un compte Se connecter

Accueil
Portails thématiques
Article au hasard
Contact

Contribuer
Débuter sur Wikipédia
Aide
Communauté
Modifications récentes
Faire un don

Outils
Pages liées
Suivi des pages liées
Téléverser un fichier
Pages spéciales
Informations sur la page
Élément Wikidata

Langues

Article Discussion Lire Voir le texte source Voir l'historique Rechercher dans Wikipédia

Voir la source de Wikipédia

← Wikipédia

Vous n'avez pas la permission de modifier cette page, pour la raison suivante :

Cette page est semi-protégée.

Cela veut dire que seuls les utilisateurs enregistrés depuis plus de quatre jours peuvent la modifier.

Cette page a été semi-protégée pour la ou l'une des raison(s) suivante(s) :

- Cette page est l'objet de vandalismes répétés et a été protégée pour éviter que celui-ci ne continue.
- Cette page subit une guerre d'édition.

Vous pouvez vous connecter ou créer un compte • Proposer une modification en page de discussion ou à un administrateur • Consulter le journal des protections de cette page pour les raisons et la durée de la protection.

Vous pouvez voir et copier le contenu de cette page.

```
{{redirect|Wikipedia}}
{{Semi-protection longue}}
{{Nom protégé}}
{{Infobox Site web
| nom = Wikipédia
| logo = Wikipedia-logo-v2-fr.svg
| couleur boîte = <!-- pour adapter la couleur de la boîte au logo -->
| légende = Le [[logo de Wikipédia]] représente un globe incomplet composé de pièces de [[puzzle]] sur lesquelles sont
inscrits des [[glyphe]]s issus de différents [[Système d'écriture|systèmes d'écriture]] ; la plupart correspondant à la
lettre [[W (lettre)|W]] ou aux sons « wi », « wo » ou « wa ».
| image = Www.wikipedia.org screenshot 2018.png
| légende image = Détail du portail multilingue wikipedia.org, montrant les éditions de Wikipédia les plus fournies.
| commercial = {{Non}}
| publicité = {{Non}}
| siège (pays) =
| url = {{URL|https://www.wikipedia.org|wikipedia.org}}
| type = [[Encyclopédie en ligne]]
| langue = 307 (novembre 2019)
| inscription = Gratuite et optionnelle
| siège (ville) =
| propriétaire = [[Wikimedia Foundation]]
| auteur = [[Jimmy Wales]] et [[Larry Sanger]]
| lancement = {{date-|15|janvier|2001}}
| revenus =
| état actuel = En activité
```

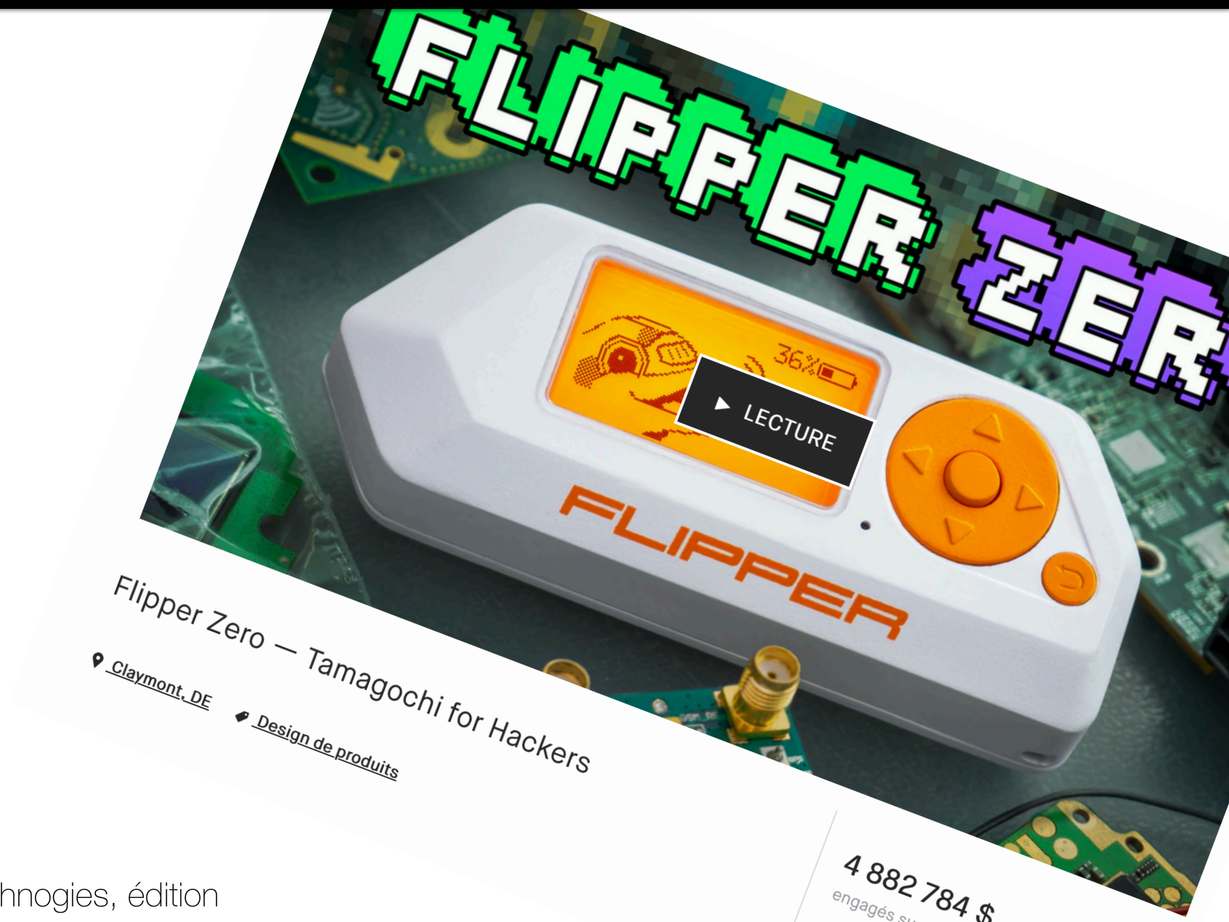
Modèles utilisés par cette page :

(cc) BY

Exemple

Kickstarter

- 2009, Perry Chen, Strickler Yancey et Charles Adler
- Entreprise privée de financement participatif
- Fin 2019 :
  - 4.6 milliards de dollars de participation
  - 17.2 millions de participants
  - 469 000 projects financés
  - films, musique, concerts, bandes dessinées, jeux vidéo, objets, technogies, édition
  - 37.45% de financement réussis
- Plus grand succès : Pebble Watch (20,338,986 $) ➜ Fitbit (2016) ➜ Google (2019)
- Lieu d'innovation, mais dont l'ouverture reste limitée



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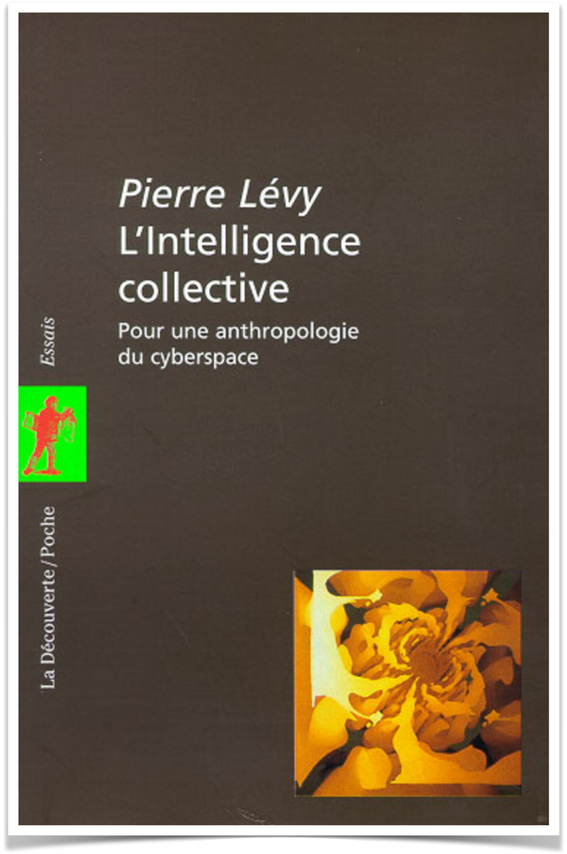
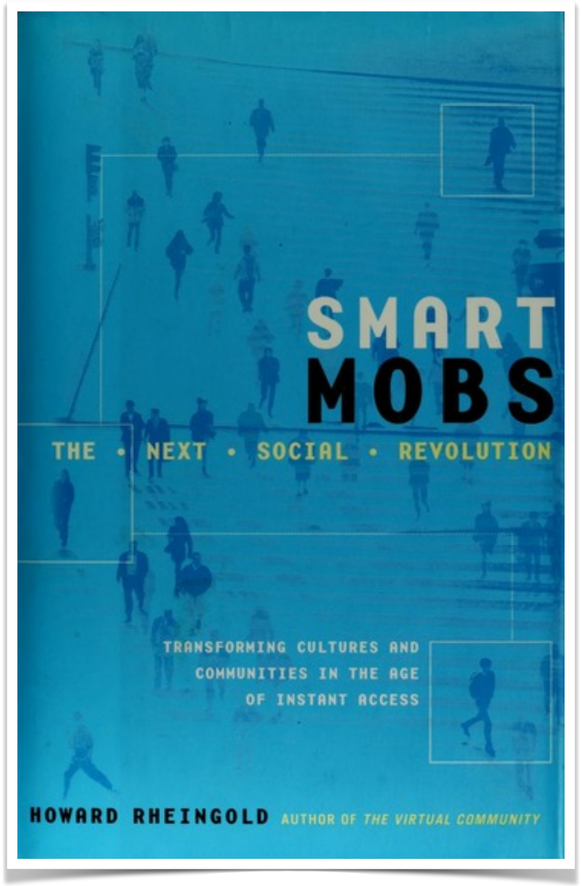
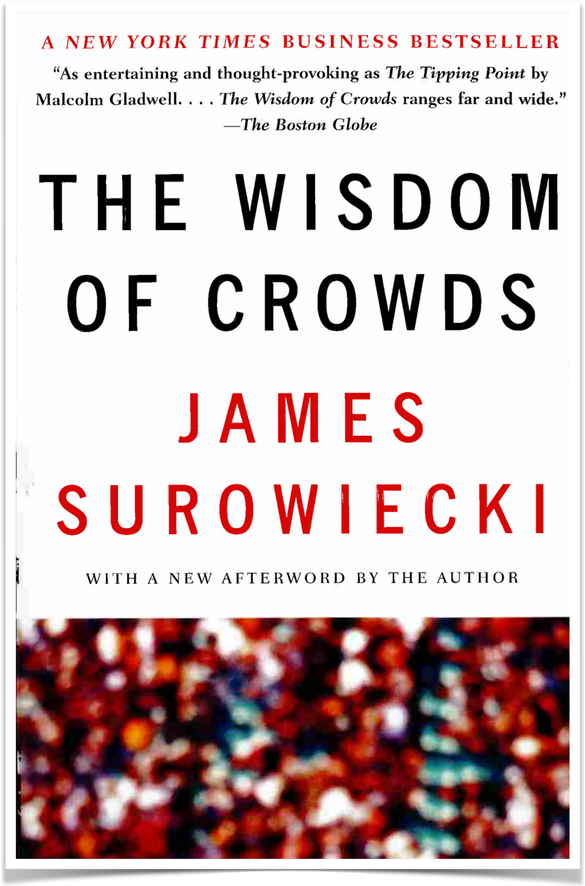
Enjeux sociaux et politiques d'Internet



Pierre Lévy
L'intelligence collective
1994 - La Découverte



Howard Rheingold
Smart Mobs
2002 - Basic Books



James Surowiecki
The Wisdom of Crowds
2004 - *Doubleday*

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Notions

légitimité *a priori / a posteriori*

stigmergie, auto-régulation

folksonomies, *crowdsourcing*, *crowdfunding*

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Les utopies d'Internet

5. et 6 : La décentralisation et la résilience

(cc) BY

Problématique

Internet serait plus résilient en privilégiant la décentralisation du dispositif technique.

(cc) BY

Enjeu 1

(re)connaitre les imaginaires relatifs aux vertus des architectures décentralisées et leur transposition aux pratiques sociales et à la société.

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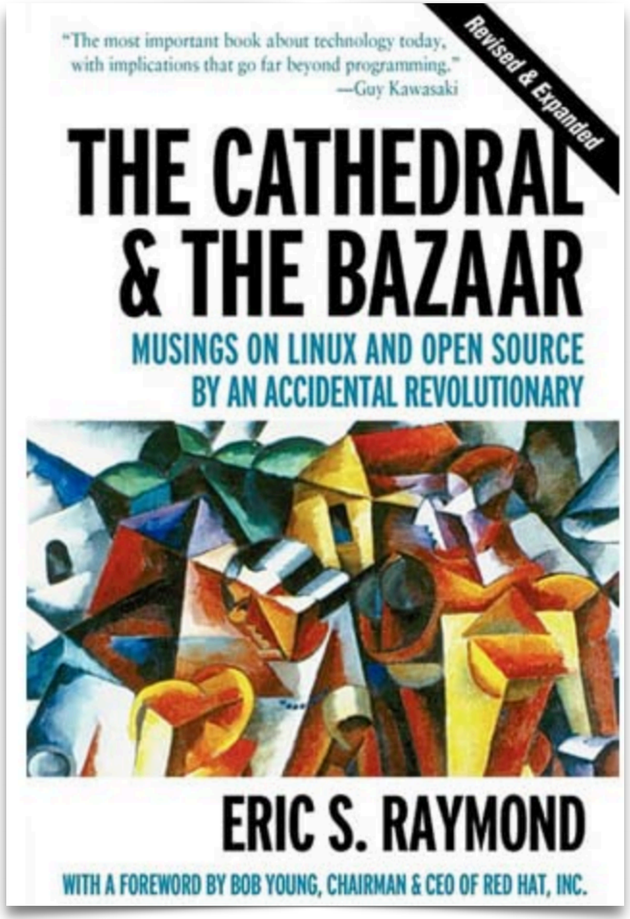
Classique

“The Cathedral & The Bazaar”

Eric S. Raymond, 1999.

- L'essai a été présenté au *Linux Kongress* en mai 1997
- Oppose deux modèles :
  - La cathédrale : le développement est caché jusqu'à une nouvelle version
  - Le bazar : le développement est ouvert et visible en permanence
- « Given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow »
- Release early, release often (RERO)
- Inspiré de Linux (Linus Torvalds)
- A inspiré Jimmy Wales dans le développement de Wikipédia



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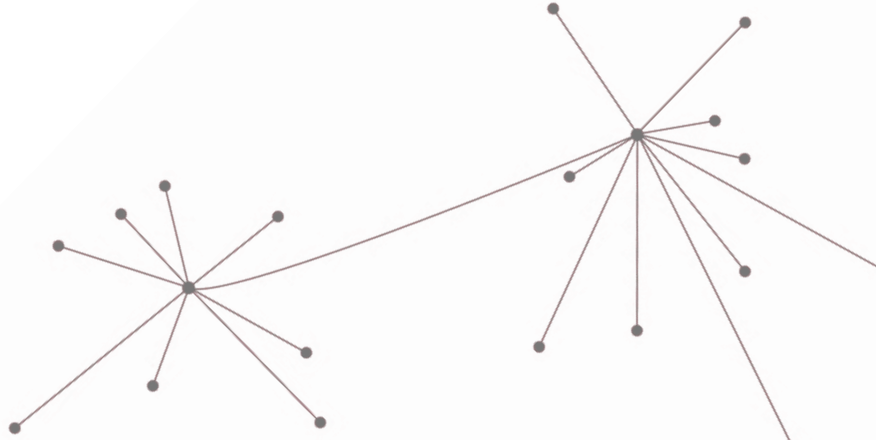

Enjeu 2

(re)connaitre les imaginaires hérités de la cybernétique et de l'autorégulation des systèmes et leur transposition aux pratiques sociales et politiques.

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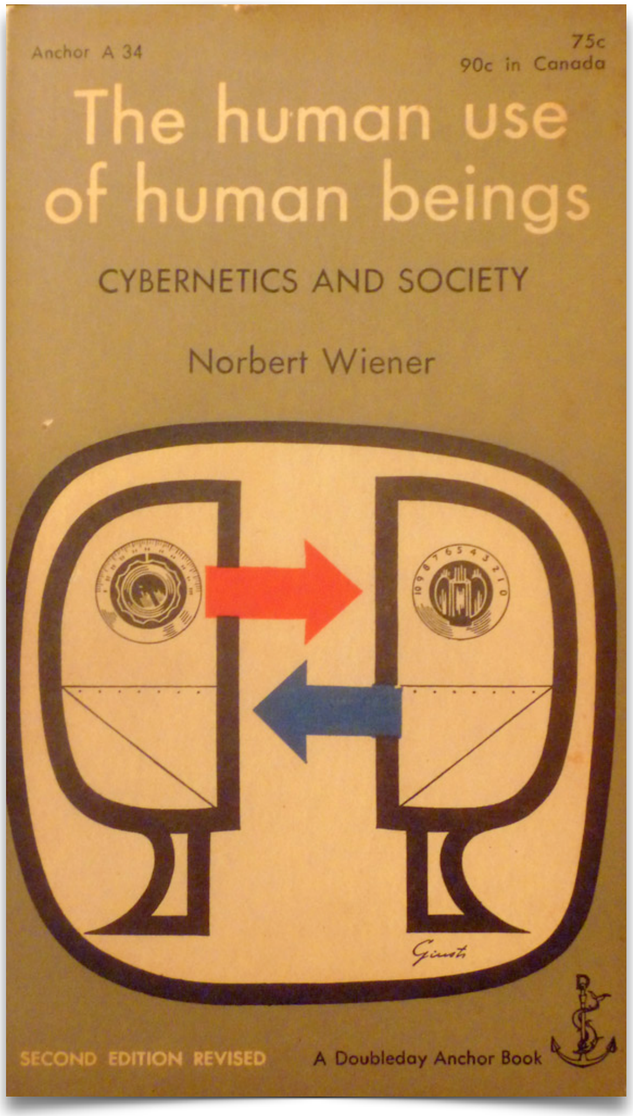
Classique

"The human use of human beings"

Norbert Wiener, 1950.

- Il est question de la place de l'homme dans un monde de machine.
- Qu'est-ce que la cybernétique ?
  - Théorie de la transmission des messages, en particulier les messages de commande.
  - Les messages entre hommes et machines et entre machines vont se développer considérablement.
  - La séparation entre les êtres vivants et les machines est artificielle.
  - Les messages peuvent être complexes (feed-back, informateurs, avertisseurs).
  - Il est essentiel de prendre en compte les feed-back.
- L'ouvrage conclut sur le danger de l'église et du communisme qui, l'un et l'autre, selon l'auteur, s'opposent à la libre circulation des messages pour mieux aliéner les êtres humains.



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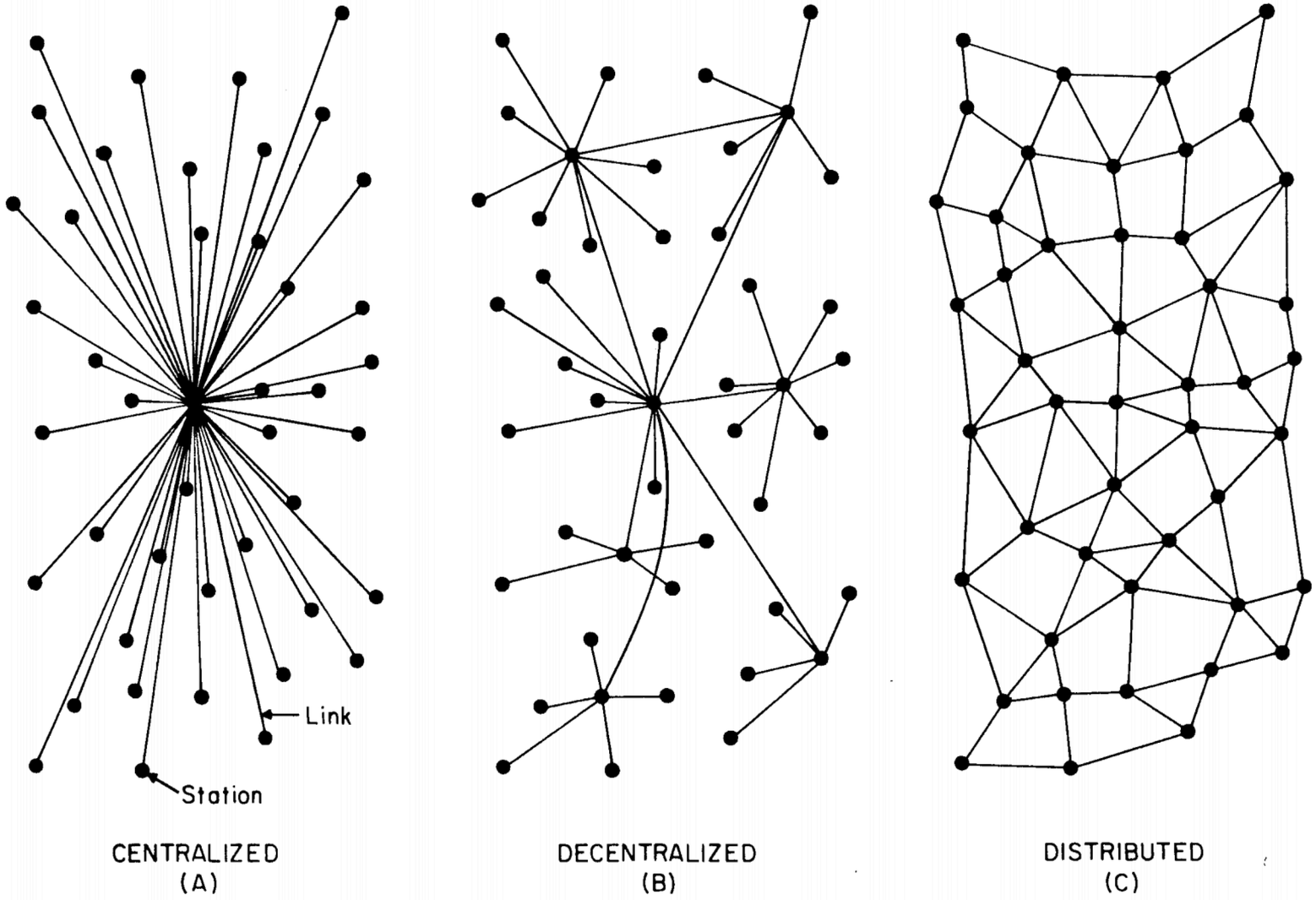
Enjeux sociaux et politiques d'Internet



Paul Baran, On Distributed Communication, 1964, The Rand Corporation

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Notions

client, serveur, décentralisé, distribué, p2p

désintermédiation, cybernétique, *feed-back*

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Références

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Enjeux sociaux et politiques d'Internet

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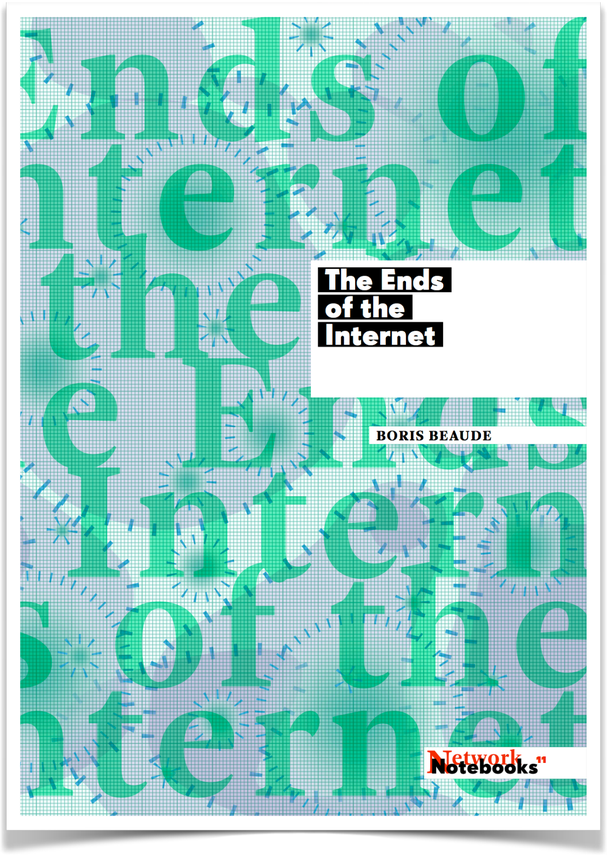
2012 - FYP

Boris Beaude
Les fins d'Internet
2014 - FYP



Boris Beaude
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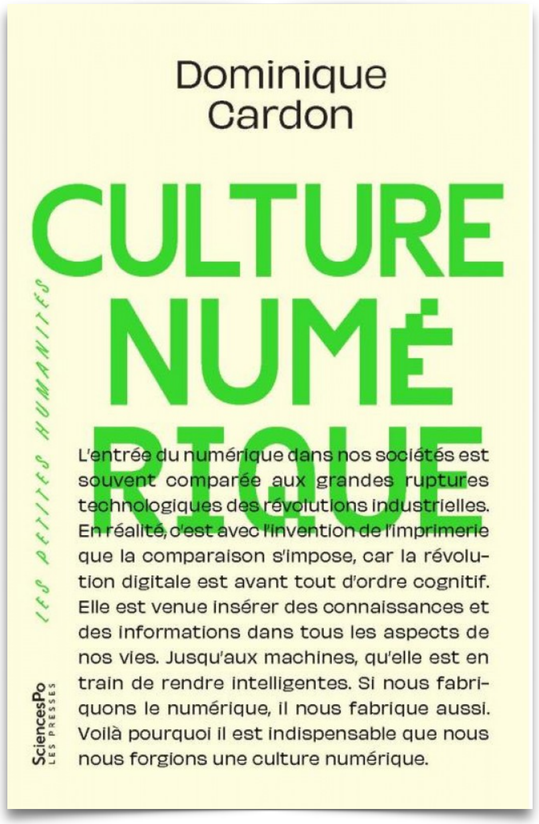
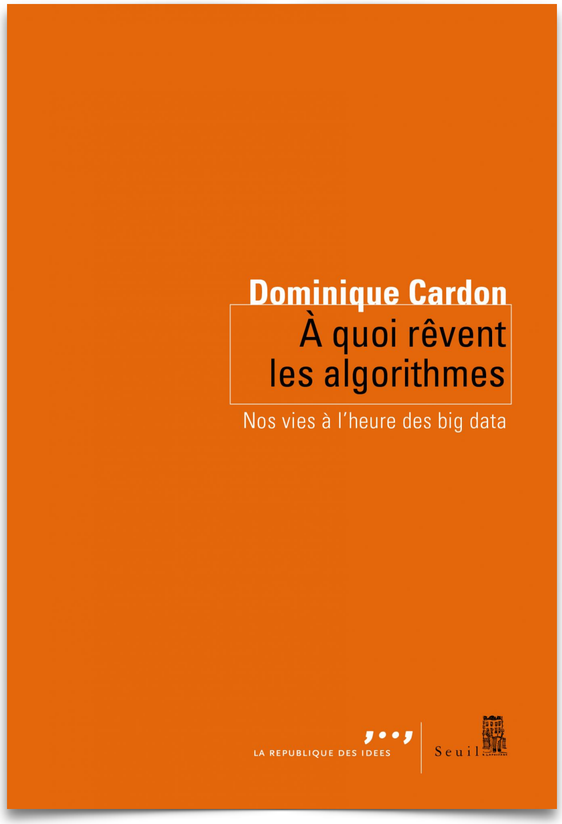
Enjeux sociaux et politiques d'Internet



Dominique Cardon

Culture numérique

2019 - *Presse de Sciences Po*



Dominique Cardon

A quoi rêve les algorithmes

2015 - *Seuil*

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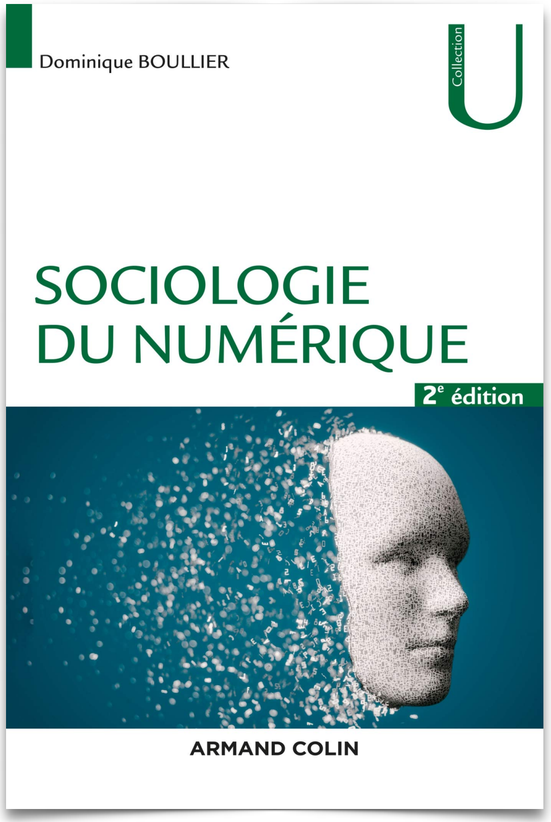
Enjeux sociaux et politiques d'Internet



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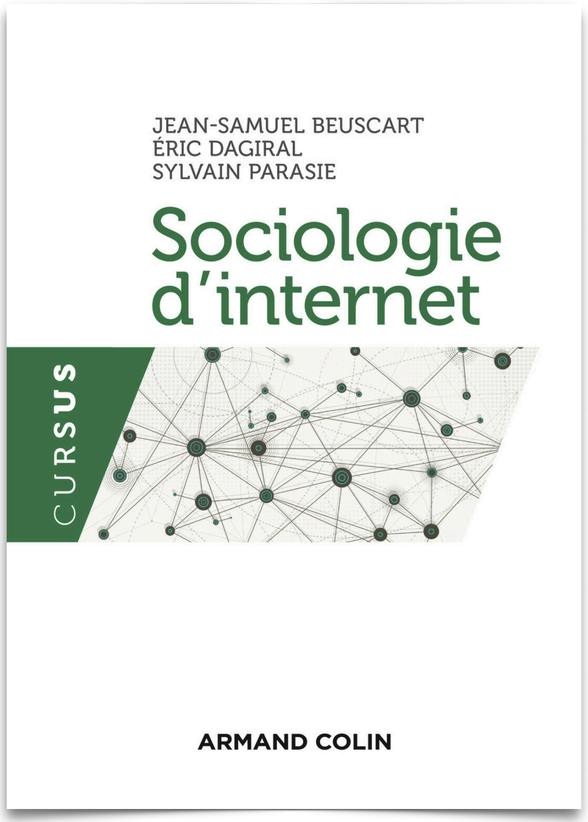

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La neutralité de l'internet
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Andrei Lacatusu, Social decay, Janvier 2018

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Twitter : @nofluxin

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