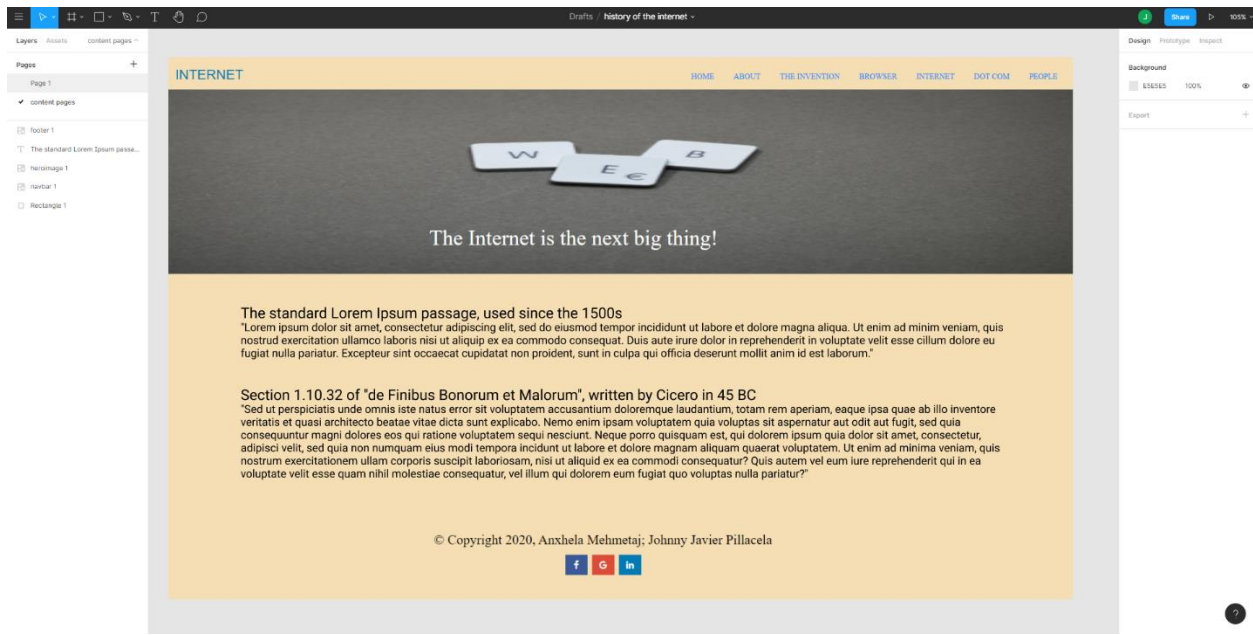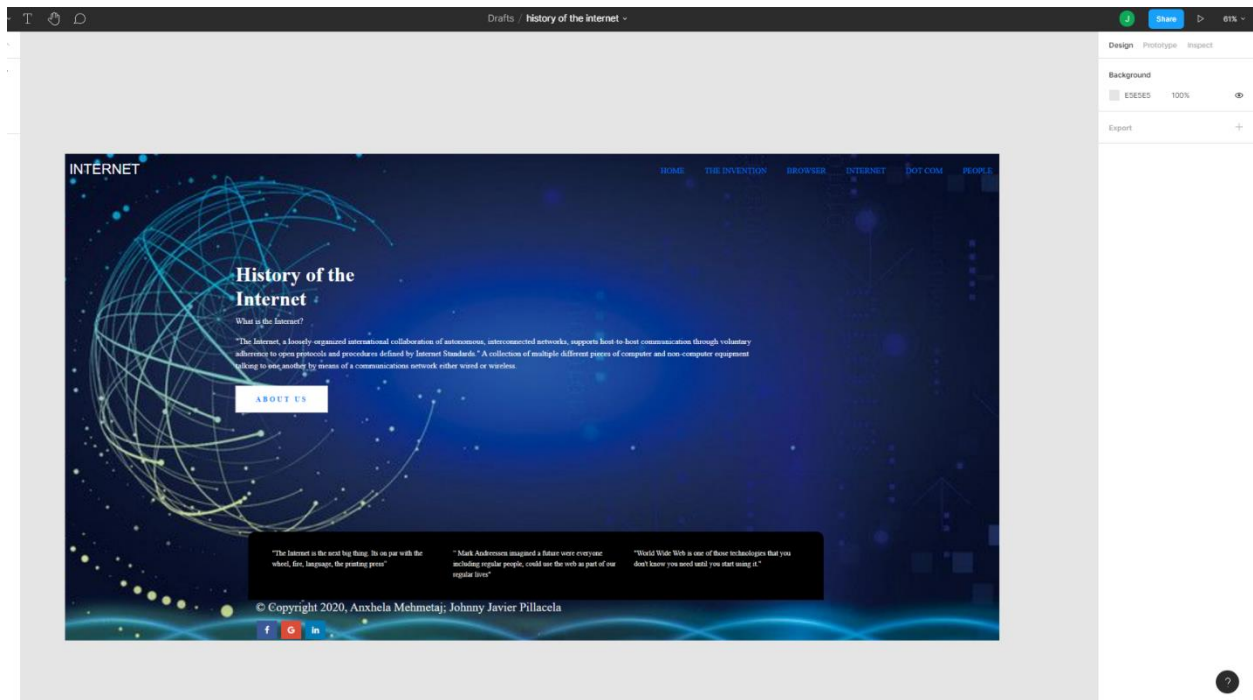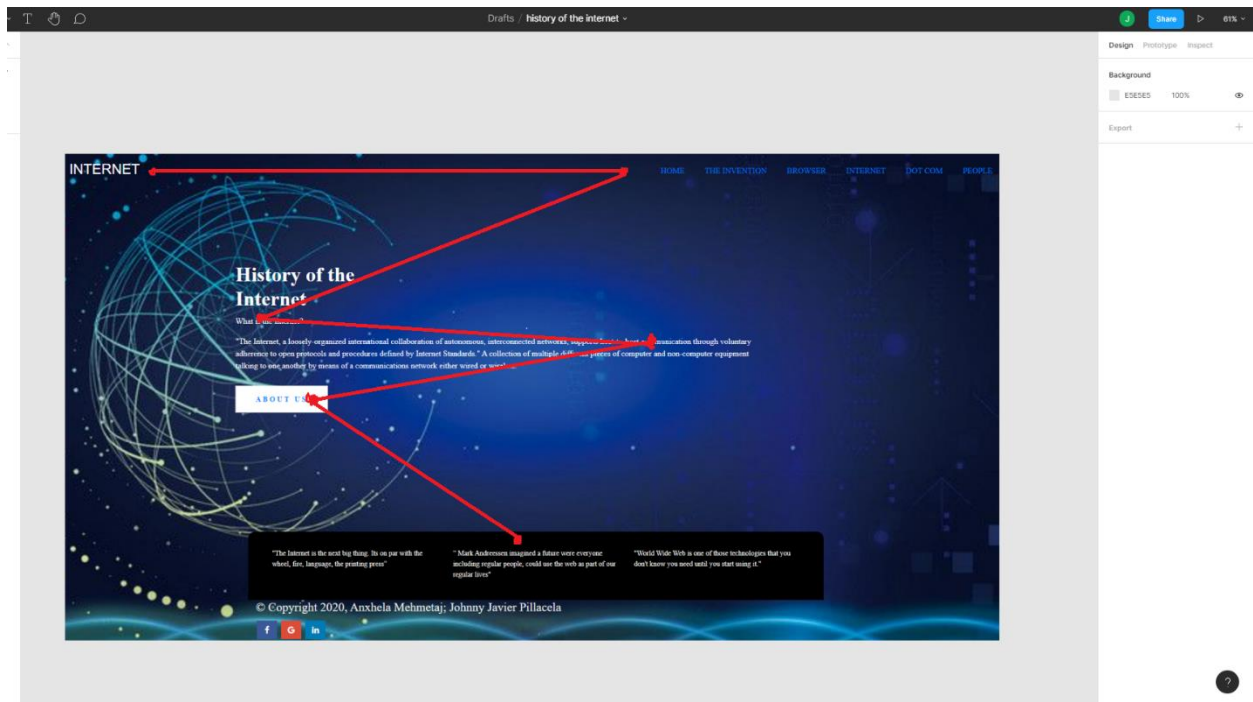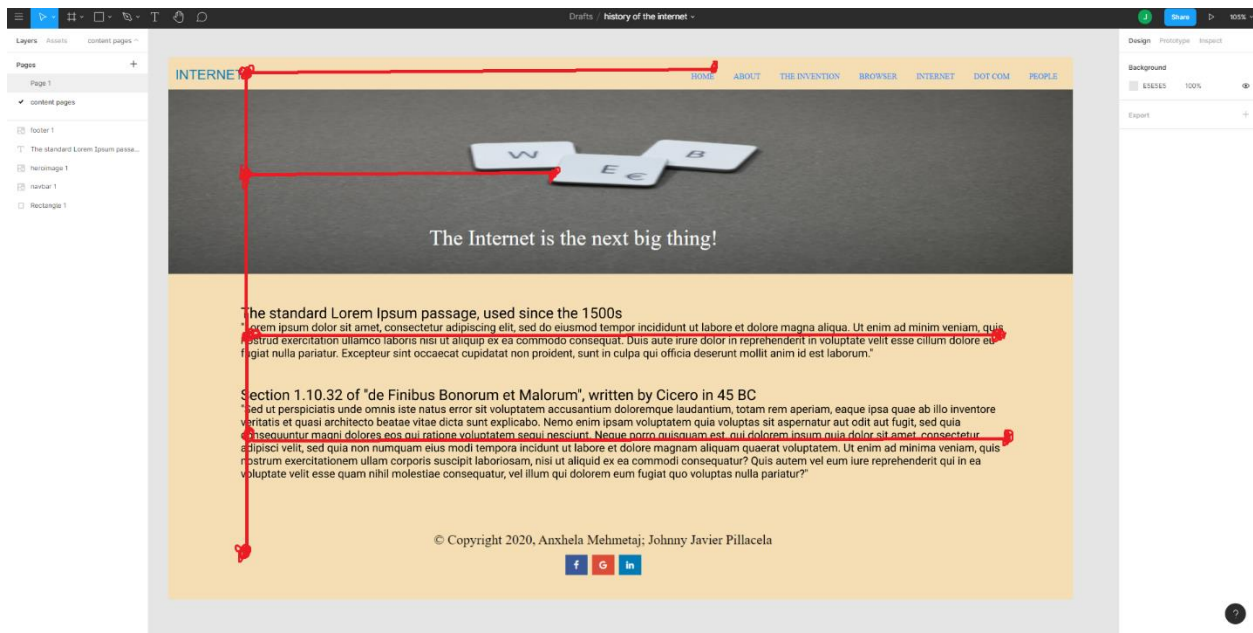## These our design for our main page and content page on Figma

Z-layout on index page

F-layout on content page

These are the before images of how our website used to look before refactoring them

---

Internet History   Home   About   Team   History of the Internet ▾

IS 117 Project

What is the Internet?

"The Internet, a loosely-organized international collaboration of autonomous, interconnected networks, supports host-to-host communication through voluntary adherence to open protocols and procedures defined by Internet Standards."

A collection of multiple different pieces of computer and non-computer equipment talking to one another by means of a communications network either wired or wireless.

Internet History   Home   About   Team   History of the Internet ▾

The True Story of the Internet- People

people

Not everyone is talented or lucky enough to become a movie star or musician or have mass mainstream media followings. These people that were movie stars, musicians, famous celebrities had thousands of dollars of equipment following them and capturing their daily life. Some of these people also controlled what the average person would watch on Television. "Everyone has the opportunity and should have the opportunity to be heard" expresses YouTube CEO, Chad Hurley. In this ecosystem of YouTube everyone had the opportunity to share videos of themselves to millions of people who used the Internet. This was just one of the beginnings of the new form of online media sharing. Then came Napster. An online peer to peer network that allowed users to share music. Fanny, the founder of Napster thought of this idea out of the necessity of trying to find music on the internet and getting frustrated constantly. Napster soon had millions of downloads making it one of the fastest growing applications on the Internet. With the sudden rise to fame, Napster found itself in legal issues. Records labels and lawyers saw how Napster was distributing copyrighted material for free within their network and were loosing revenue from sales due to it. Bands and artists such as Metallica and Dre, despised Napster for distributing their music online for free. Soon this escalated to the court room and Napster was told that it had to shut down. Tech giant, Steve Jobs from Apple, took this idea of music sharing and made it legal by having to pay for music to be downloaded to devices and be copyrighted at the same time. Record labels loved this. However, YouTube found itself in the same situation as Napster and record labels and copyrighted material owner were starting to take notice once again. The term Web 2.0 came about during this time of YouTube and Napster and was defined as user generated content. User generated content brought the rise of Myspace. A website where anyone can create a profile for anyone to see. Millions of people had a Myspace account and soon took over google in search results. Another website also rose to popularity during this time called Facebook. Like most startups, this company was also started by a college student in their dorm then having to move to Silicon Valley and then becoming filthy rich. Now there were two tech giants in this Web 2.0 era. Facebook becoming the long term victor. Not everyone was about making millions on the web. In fact, the founder of Craigslist and Wikipedia offer their service for free online. Ultimately the Web, became a place for sharing and the new form of communication that everyone used.

Internet History   Home   About   Team   History of the Internet ▾

The True Story of the Internet- Internet Search.

The Beginning / Search

There was a time when searching stuff on the Internet wasn't as easy as just going on Google and getting millions of results in seconds. It has to be created and it these tech startups that were creating these search engines had to get funding and some way to make money. When venture capitalists saw how to make money on the Internet, they went to Jerry Yang and David Filo, the co-founders of Yahoo. Jerry and David wanted to advertise on their search engine to millions of their users, but were very skeptical at the time as they thought they would receive a lot of backlash from their users. However, once advertisements were put in place, Yahoo made millions, and no one seemed to care about ads, which spawned many competitors in the search engine game.

After a while, these search engines became very entangled and obsessed with the idea of making money and forgot their initial intention of providing meaningful and useful search results to their users. Excite and Google soon become another search engine looking to become the most used search engine on the Internet. Google's take on their search engine provided a raking system that kept track of how many times a link was clicked on and would show the most clicked link at the top of a search result. One of Excite's executives saw how vastly better the google search engine was compared to theirs that they wanted google to merge with Excite to take down one of their competitors, Yahoo. No deal was able to be made as Excite couldn't find a way to profit from search engines like google which only ranked clicks on websites. When a professor at Stanford University saw the opportunity with Google, he introduced them to a wealthy friend of his that would be able to fund Google. Shortly after that, Google was flooded with funds. Google running out of ideas of how to make money needed another source of income. In a meeting with Idealabs CEO, the google founders stole Idealabs idea of paid advertising for links next to the actual results of links and keys that could be sold to advertisers. Idealabs took Google to court for stealing their idea and settled it there for a relatively small price. Ultimately, Google was now making even more money than ever before and decide to take their company public. Shortly after the IPO, the google founders quickly become the worlds richest people. Not stopping and always looking for a way to make more money, Google created many more services that people could use and bought out many other companies that could benefit Google in the long.

Internet History   Home   About   Team   History of the Internet ▾

The true story of the Internet!

Overview

Netscape vs Microsoft

Tim Berners-Lee

The World Wide Web invented in 1989 by an English scientist called Tim Berners-Lee. It's one of those technologies that you don't know you need until you start using it. Now today we're all used to the web with its fancy video and graphics and sound. Where one mouse click is like rolling down a new path. Who knows where you'll end up but back then the web was very different. There were very few precious web pages and they consisted of nothing but line after line of boring text. There was hardly anything worth finding and no way to find it. A visionary University of Illinois computer science student Tim had a crazy idea. He imagined a future or everyone including regular people like you and me would use the web as part of our daily lives. He was working on a different product and then he got wild eyed about this thing called the web. The Internet at that point was really only for nerds.It was really only for academics and researchers and scientists and and there wasn't anything that ordinary people could do on it But it was so useful to the people who were using it that he always figured everybody should be able to use it but he was like "yeah man this stuff is gonna change the world". It'll be great you know. It's global hypermedia and so I was just like yeah okay whatever. Andreessen may have been the most excitable, but soon enough he and a bunch of his college programming pals worked on making the web easier and more intuitive to use. Adding images pictures audio and video capabilities. The fruit of their labors was this: a dead simple piece of point-and-click software. The world's first graphical web browser and every time you surf the Internet today you're using one of its descendants.In the fall of 1993, the Illinois geeks posted mosaic online and made it a freely downloadable gift to humanity, and what a gift it turned out to be. The announcement was first posted on a new script on Usenet newsgroup. At that point, the browser was sent to to 12 people and then it just went viral from there. So it spread from 12 to a hundred to a thousand to ten thousand to a hundred thousand to a million. This was the moment when the internet went from obscurity to ubiquity from a toy for geeks to a tool for scientists.