



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

**WEB DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

## **Assignment I**

**Prepared by: - DAWIT YITAYAL**

**Id number: - ATR/6293/11**

**DEPARTMENT: - SECOND YEAR, IT**

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## History of internet

The Internet is at once a world-wide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information dissemination, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic location. The first recorded description of the social interactions that could be enabled through networking was a series of memos written by J.C.R. Licklider of MIT in August 1962 discussing his “Galactic Network” concept. He envisioned a globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site. In spirit, the concept was very much like the Internet of today. Kleinrock convinced the theoretical feasibility of communications using packets rather than circuits, which was a major step along the path towards computer networking. To explore this, in 1965 working with Thomas Merrill, Roberts connected the TX-2 computer in Mass. to the Q-32 in California with a low speed dial-up telephone line creating the first (however small) wide-area computer network ever built. The result of this experiment was the realization that the time-shared computers could work well together, running programs and retrieving data as necessary on the remote machine, but that the circuit switched telephone system was totally inadequate for the job. In late 1966 Roberts went to DARPA to develop the computer network concept and quickly put together his plan for the “ARPANET”, publishing it in 1967. Working with Howard Frank and his team at Network Analysis Corporation, and the network measurement system was prepared by Kleinrock’s team at UCLA. Due to Kleinrock’s early development of packet switching theory and his focus on analysis, design and measurement, his Network Measurement Center at UCLA was selected to be the first node on the ARPANET. All this came together in September 1969 when BBN installed the first IMP at UCLA and the first host computer was connected. Doug Engelbart’s project on “Augmentation of Human Intellect” (which included NLS, an early hypertext system) at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) provided a second node. SRI supported the Network Information Center and including functions such as maintaining tables of host name to address mapping as well as a directory of the RFC’s. One month later, when SRI was connected to the ARPANET, the first host-to-host message was sent from Kleinrock’s laboratory to SRI. Two more nodes were added at UC Santa Barbara and University of Utah. These last two nodes incorporated application visualization projects, with Glen Culler and Burton Fried at UCSB investigating methods for display of mathematical functions using storage displays to deal with the problem of refresh over the net, and Robert Taylor and Ivan Sutherland at Utah investigating methods of 3-D representations over the net. Thus, by the end of 1969, four host computers were connected together into the initial ARPANET, and the budding Internet was off the ground. Even at this early stage,

it should be noted that the networking research incorporated both work on the underlying network and work on how to utilize the network. And in present days internet become faster and easier to access because of the materials and the technologies like smart phone, computers, servers... and internet has a lot of option and its vast from the previous once.

## **Websites**

### **Google**

In April, 2001 google home page is different from the one that are shown in present. It has many links in under the search bar and the way of google is written is in four different colors that the first g is blue, o is red, the second o is yellow, g is same color as the first one, l is green and finally e is red. Between letter google and the search bar there is phrase which says "search 1,346,966,000 web pages" which shows the amount of web pages that are found in google. After the search engine there are two buttons that are found horizontally which says "google search" and "I'm feeling lucky" there is also an advanced search link which found next to search engine. After the buttons there is phrase about how the web is organized. And in 2020 it has a voice button which used for voice search and it has many kind of language which has more advanced and it's fast and contain more web pages.

### **Yahoo**

Yahoo is one of the best mail websites. In september, 2000 the home page of yahoo is complicated or its doesn't look nice for eyes. It classify its use by 3 row with shop, connect, personal with many option but it has a search bar to find what is needed. And also has many kind of options which helps to do what is required. In this year only the link are shown with details and categories. In 2020 its very different from the 2000 which is more clear and shows the recent news in the home page and the option are clear to see which makes it's easier to find what is required and it shows photos instead of links which is suitable to see and to use.

### **Imdb**

IMDb (Internet Movie Database) is an online database of information related to films, television programs, home videos, video games, and streaming content online – including cast, production crew and personal biographies, plot summaries, trivia, fan and critical reviews, and ratings. An additional fan feature, message boards, was used before Feb, 2017. Originally a fan-operated website, the database is owned and operated by IMDb.com, Inc. As of January 2020, IMDb has approximately 6.5 million titles (including episodes) and 10.4 million personalities in its database, as well as 83 million registered users. IMDb began as a movie database on the Usenet group "rec.arts.movies" in 1990 and moved to the web in 1993.

### **Amazon**

Amazon.com is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence. The company initially started as an online marketplace for books but later expanded to sell electronics, software, video games, apparel,

furniture, food, toys, and jewelry. In 2015, amazon surpassed Walmart as the most valuable retailer in the United States by market capitalization. In 2017, Amazon acquired Whole Foods Market , which vastly increased amazon's presence as a brick-and-mortar retailer. After 2018 amazon distributes downloads and streaming of video, music, and audiobooks through its Amazon Prime Video, Amazon Music, and Audible subsidiaries. Amazon also has a publishing arm, Amazon Publishing, a film and television studio, Amazon Studios, and a cloud computing subsidiary.

### **EBay**

EBay is an American multinational e-commerce corporation and it's found in 1995. It manages an online auction and shopping website in which people and businesses buy and sell a wide variety of goods and services worldwide. The website is free to use for buyers, but sellers are charged fees for listing items after a limited number of free listings, and again when those items are sold. In addition to eBay's original auction-style sales, the website has evolved and expanded to include: instant "Buy It Now" shopping; shopping by Universal Product Code, ISBN, or other kind of SKU number by Half.com, which was shut down in 2017 online classified advertisements by Kijiji, or eBay Classifieds online event ticket trading by StubHub. EBay previously offered online money transfers as part of its services by PayPal.

## **Categories of Websites**

**1 Portal sites:** is a specially designed website that brings information from diverse sources, like emails, online forums and search engines, together in a uniform way.

- 1 Copperpoint.com
- 2 Allianz.com
- 3 Businesslink.gov.uk
- 4 domino's pizza.com
- 5 Grants.gov

### **2 Informational sites:**

- 1 CenT.com
- 2 Aol.com
- 3 w3.org
- 4 Nobelprize.org
- 5 Guinnessworldrecords.com

### **3 News sites:**

- 1 Yahoo! News.com
- 2 Googlenews.com
- 3 Huffingtonpost.com
- 4 CNN.com
- 5 The Guardian.com

### **5 Business/marketing sites:**

- 1 yelp.com
- 2 Mogul.com
- 3 TripAdvisor.com
- 4 LinkedIn.com
- 5 Business.Foursquare.com

### **6 Educational sites:**

- 1 Coursera.org
- 2 udemy.com
- 3 Academicearth.com
- 4 edx.org
- 5 Alison.com

### **7 Entertainment sites:**

- 1 Eonline.com
- 2 Imdb.com
- 3 Rottentomatoes.com
- 4 Netflix.com
- 5 pogo.com

### **8 Advocacy sites:**

- 1 worldadvocacy.com

2 greenpeace.org

3 sierraclub.org

4 undoit.org

5 amnesty.org

**9 Blog sites:**

1 wordpress.org

2 postach.io

3 tumblr.com

4 weebly.com

5 livejournal.com

**10 Wiki sites:**

1 wikipedia.org

2 wikia.com

3 wikihow.com

4 gamepedia.com

5 wikimedia.org

**11 Social Network sites:**

1 Facebook.com

2 whatsapp.com

3 wechat.com

4 Qzone.com

5 Twitter.com

**12 Content Aggregator:**

1 News360.com

2 Reddit.com

3 Alltop.com

4 Digg.com

5 Flipboard.com

**Personal sites:**

1 niashanks .com

2 simonsinek.com

3 hopereagan.com

4 sethgodin.com

5 timharford.com

## **Guidelines of Websites**

### **1 Guidelines for google:**

- Make pages primarily for users, not for search engines.
- Don't deceive your users.
- Avoid tricks intended to improve search engine rankings.
- Think about what makes your website unique, valuable, or engaging.

From this guidelines it can be seen that there are some helps to use google if it's the first time that are using but it's not clear or very detailed if some is using for the first time and it's used to find what is needed quickly.

### **2 Guidelines for Instagram**

- Share only photos and videos that you've taken or have the right or have the right to share.
- Post photos and videos that are appropriate for a diverse audience.
- Foster meaningful and genuine interactions.
- Follow the law.
- Respect other members of the Instagram community.



From this guidelines it shows a very clear and details of how to use and what it is found in the website which is best website that helps us share photos, communicate with others, watch videos.

## References

- From the links that are given from the teacher :

Web Archive: [Link](#)

- <http://www.google.com>