

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC

COMPUTING

FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB PROGRAMMING

Assignment One

Name: Dawit Teklu  
 Id no: NSR/2792/11

**Submitted to Mr. Fitsum Alemu**

# History or the evolution of the Internet.

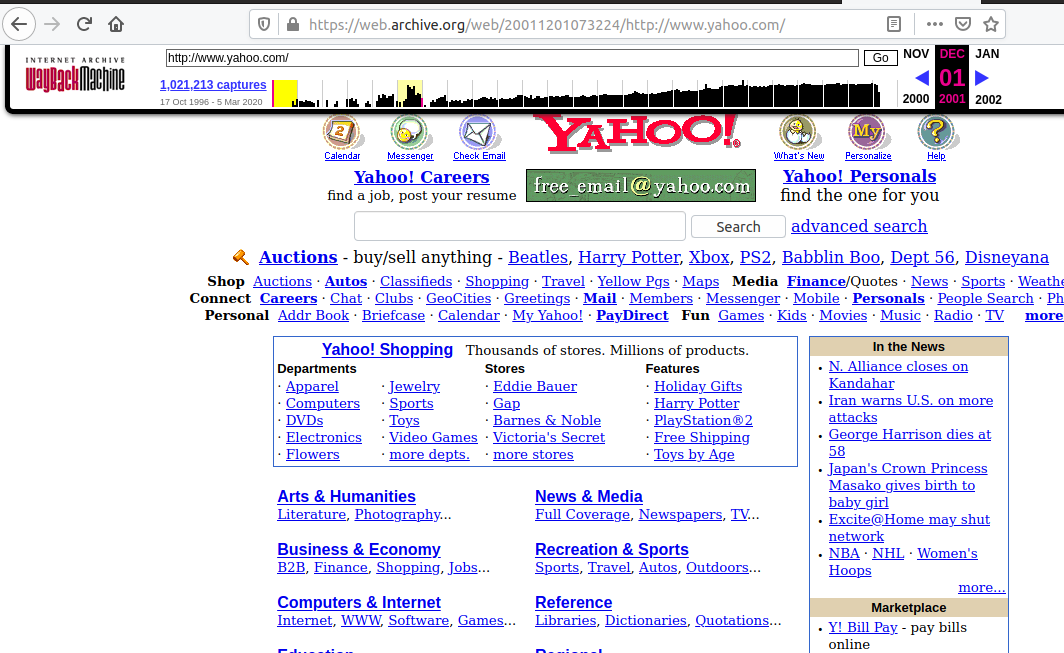
* The origins of the Internet date back nearly 40 years, with the U.S. military's funding of a research network dubbed Arpanet which stands for Advanced Research Project Agency network in 1969.
* Since then, the numbers of computers connected to the internet, the numbers of internet users and the number of computer scientists grown exponentially and the network's reach has expanded beyond the United States to every corner of the globe.
* The world’s largest network of computer network that is the internet got its name from U.S. military army that founds it.
* Arpanet was renamed the Internet in 1984, when it linked 1,000 hosts at university and corporate labs
* Today the internet links more than 440 million computers and the number of internet users also exceeds 1 billion.
* The internet changed the domination of United States on to one that is seeing its fastest growth in Asia and Europe.
* In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web as a method of publishing information in a hypertext format on the Internet.
* The Internet's Domain Name System was created in 1984 to match complex IP addresses with easy-to-remember names ending in extensions such as .com, .org, .Edu, .gov, .mil and country codes.
* As more and more web-pages are built the value of getting domain name increased 10-fold.
* The most well-known domain name is .com.

# Some observations on a popular websites

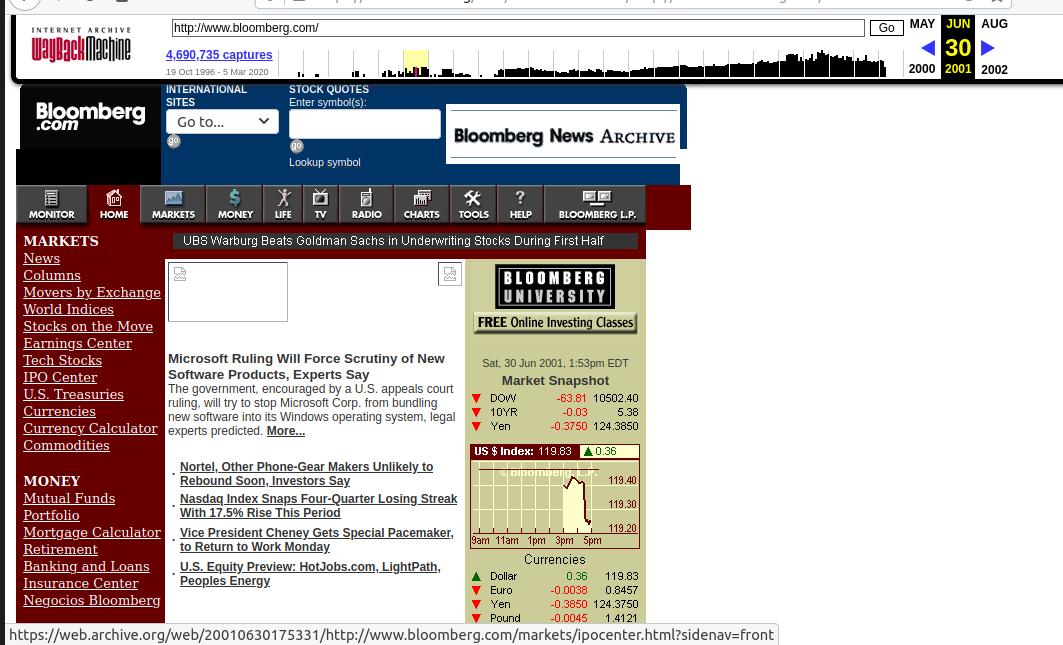
* **Stack** **Overflow**: This is the most popular Questions and Answer website and it is not chit -chat website or a discussion forum. Someone is asking the question and all members of the website receives the notification and make answer anyone who is interested. The answer that has more tags or voted more is come first and author of the answer gets reputation or privileges. When early stage of the development the websites seem as is only made by HTML. There are 7237 captures.

**Figure 1. Snapshot of stack overflow on web archive in early development..**

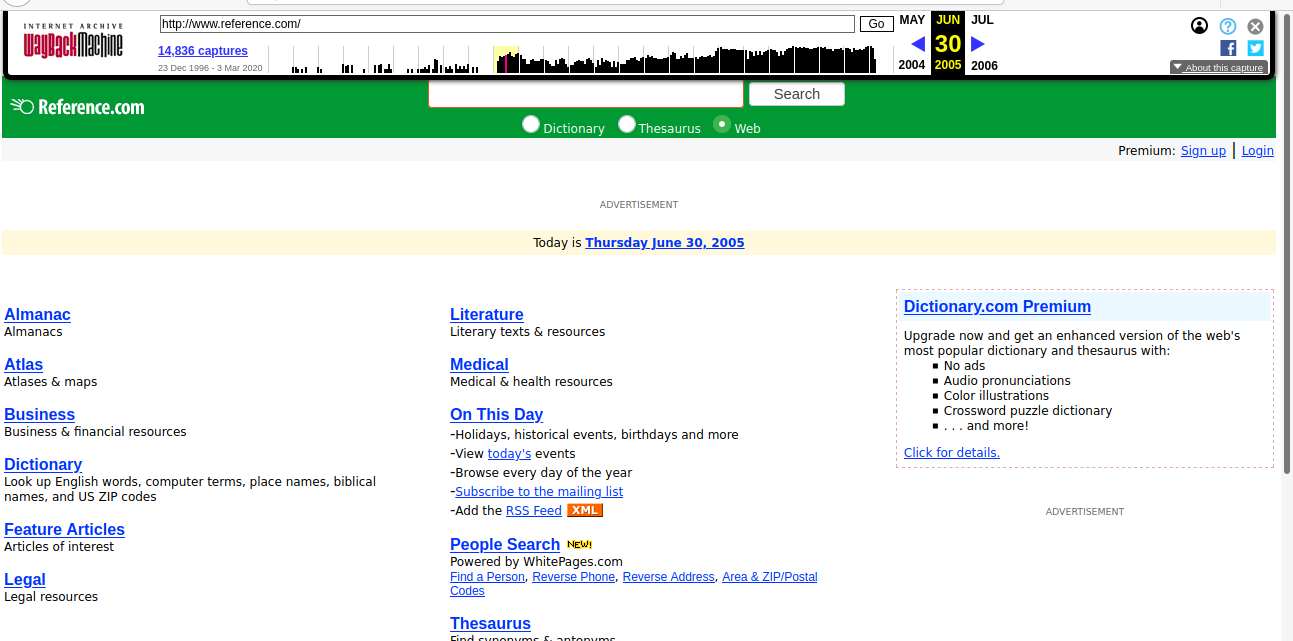
* **Yahoo!: Yahoo!** Is an Internet portal that incorporates a search engine and a directory of World Wide websites organized in a hierarchy of topic categories. At the early stage yahoo wasn’t so attractive. It has 1,021,223 captures.



**Figure 2. Snapshot of yahoo on web archive in 2000.**

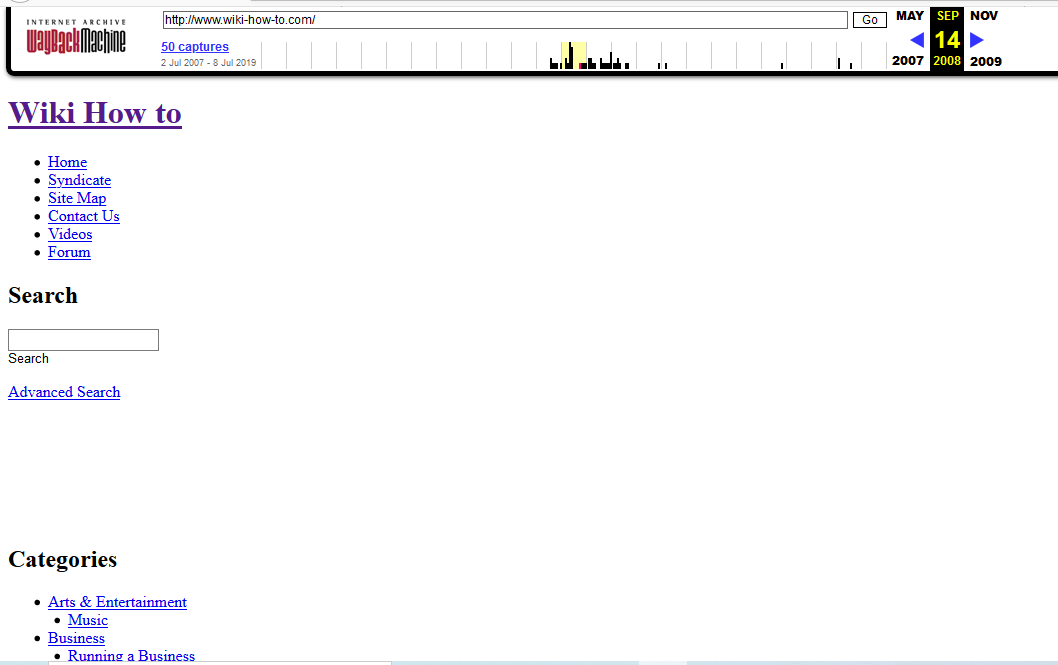
* Bloomberg.com: Bloomberg delivers business and markets news, data, analysis, and video to the world, featuring stories from Businessweek and Bloomberg News. it was found in 1981, from 1996 to now it has 4,690,735 captures on web archive.

**Figure 3. Snapshot of Bloomberg on web archive in 2000.**

* **Reference**.**com:** is an online encyclopedia that organizes content that uses a question-and-answer format. Articles are organized into hierarchical categories. Before IAC restructured the site following an acquisition in 2008, **Reference**.com comprised multiple **reference** works, and disclosed its sources. The figure to the left is its snapshot since 2005, it has 14,836 captures on web archive.

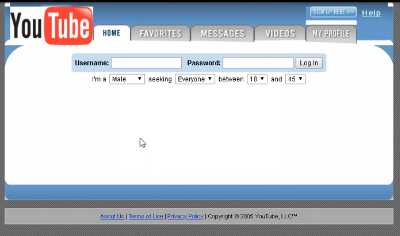
**Figure 4 Snapshot of Reference.com on web archive in 2004.**

* **WikiHow:** An online wiki-style community consisting of an extensive database of how-to guides. The website aims to create the world's most helpful how-to instructions to enable everyone in the world to learn how to do anything.



**Figure 5 Snapshot of WikiHow on web archive in 2007.**

* **Youtube.com.** There is nothing to do when the first days you tube was found only a homepage requires some users’ credentials to logging.



## 

**Figure 6 Snapshot of YouTube on web archive on early development**

# The 12 categories of website and some examples:

### E commerce websites:

Is a website people can directly buy products from. Some e commerce websites:

* Amazon.com, <http://www.Amazon.com> Inc. is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce.
* Alibaba Group, <http://www.alibaba.com> Alibaba Group Holding Limited is a Chinese multinational technology company specializing in e-commerce, retail, Internet, and technology.
* Ebay.com, <http://www.ebay.com> eBay Inc. is an American multinational e-commerce corporation based in San Jose, California, that facilitates consumer-to-consumer and business-to-consumer sales through its website
* Sodere Store <http://www.soderestore.com>. An online ecommerce website shipping around all over the world that Ethiopians are found.
* Merkato Onlone: <http://www.merkatoonline.shop> Ethiopia's first end-to-end online marketplace

### Business Websites:

A business website is any website that’s devoted to representing a specific business. E-commerce websites are business websites, but it’s also possible to have business websites that don’t sell anything directly examples:

* Yahoo! Finance, <https://finance.yahoo.com> Yahoo! Finance is a media property that is part of Yahoo!'s network
* Forbes, <http://www.forbes.com> Forbes is an American business magazine
* MSN money control, <http://www.msn.com> Business News, Market Updates, Personal Finance News
* WSJ (the wall street journal),<http://www.wsj.com> The Wall Street Journal is a U.S. business-focused, English-language international daily newspaper based in New York City.
* The Financial times. <http://www.ft.com>The Financial Times is a print and digital publisher based in London covering the world economy and markets

## **Entertainment** websites:

This websites aim to provide entertainment services, game, video or some others. Most of these websites do aim to make money like business and e-commerce websites do, but usually through the advertisements that show up on the page rather than through selling specific products or services. Examples:

* YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/> is a video sharing service where users can watch, like, share, comment and upload their own videos.
* Netflix, <https://www.netflix.com/>: is a streaming service that allows our members to watch a wide variety of award-winning TV shows, movies, documentaries, and more on thousands of internet-connected devices.
* Pogo.com, <https://www.pogo.com/> is a free online gaming website that offers over 100 casual games from brands like Hasbro and Pop Cap Games.
* Spotify, <https://www.spotify.com/>: is a digital music, podcast, and video streaming service that gives you access to millions of songs and other content from artists all over the world.
* eonline.com, <https://www.eonline.com/>: source for entertainment news.

## Portfolio website:

Portfolio websites are sites devoted to showing examples of past work. Service providers who want to show potential clients the quality of the work they provide can use a portfolio website to collect some of the best samples of past work they’ve done. Some random examples from web:

* Jessie Ren, <http://bestfolios.com/portfolio/jessieren>
* Brook Francesi, <http://bestfolios.com/portfolio/brookefrancesi>
* Jonny Belton, <http://bestfolios.com/portfolio/jonnybelton>
* Emelyn Baker, <http://bestfolios.com/portfolio/emelynbaker>
* Tobias Ahlin, <http://bestfolios.com/portfolio/tobiasahlin>

## Media websites:

Media websites collect news stories or other reporting. There’s some overlap here with entertainment websites, but media websites are more likely to include reported pieces in addition to or instead of content meant purely for entertainment. Examples:

* **Facebook**, <https://www.facebook.com>: largest social networking site in the world and one of the most widely used. And, Facebook was perhaps the first that surpassed the landmark of 1 billion user accounts.
* **Twitter,** <https://www.twitter.com>**:** This social networking site enables you to post short text messages (called tweets), containing a limited number of characters (up to 280), to convey your message to the world.
* **Qzone,** [**https://qzone.qq.com**](https://qzone.qq.com)**:** It enables you to share photos, watch videos, listen to songs, write blogs, maintain diaries and so on**...** It was developed by Tencent(China).
* **Instagram,** <https://www.instagram.com>: Instagram was launched as a unique social networking platform that was completely based on sharing photos and videos.
* **Pinterest,** <https://www.pinterest.com>: This is a photo sharing and visual bookmarking social media site or app that enables you to find new ideas for your projects and save them.

## Brochure websites:

Brochure websites are a simplified form of business websites. For businesses that know they need an online presence, but don’t want to invest a lot into it. a simple brochure site that includes just a few pages that lay out the basics of what you do and provide contact information may be enough for you. Brochure websites tend to be small simple website to promote a business or service. Examples:

* <http://www.letsbike.net/>
* <http://www.scarboroughdrivingschool.com/>
* <http://www.finelandturf.co.uk/>
* <http://www.scarboroughplaygrounds.co.uk/>
* DR welder, <http://www.eightlegged.com/news/6-DR_Welder___Welding_advice_based_in_Malton.aspx>

## Non-profit websites:

Nonprofit websites don’t aim to sell products or services to their visitors, but they still need to convince people to support their cause. Websites are one of the primary ways the charity organizations connect with their potential patrons. Examples:

* Charity water, <https://www.charitywater.org/>: water works to bring clean water to people in developing countries.
* Red Cross Australia, <https://www.redcross.org.au/>: the Australian chapter of the prolific charity organization, it has two call sections, volunteer and donate.
* World Wildlife Fund, <https://www.worldwildlife.org/>v works on wilderness preservation and protection of the environment.
* Children international, <https://www.children.org/>: Children International helps children who live in poverty.
* Oxfam Australia, <https://www.oxfam.org.au/>: is a well-known international organization empowering communities and tackling poverty around the world.

## Educational website:

The websites of educational institutions and those offering online courses fall into the category of educational websites. Examples:

* EdX, <https://www.edx.org>: is an online learning destination and MOOC provider, offering high-quality courses from the world's best universities and institutions to learners everywhere.
* **Coursera**, <https://www.coursera.org>: is an education technology website which operates an online learning platform for students to access course-specific study resources.
* **Brightstorm,** [**https://www.brightstrom.com**](https://www.brightstrom.com)**:** provides help for textbooks.
* **Udemy,** [**https://www.udemy.com**](https://www.udemy.com)**:** Udemy is an online learning and teaching marketplace with over 100000 courses and 24 million students.
* **Khan Academy,** [**https://www.khanacademy.org**](https://www.khanacademy.org)**:** Khan Academy is an online coaching web.

## Infopreneur website:

Infopreneur websites overlap a bit with business and e- commerce websites, but they represent a unique type of online business that is creating and selling information. Examples:

* **Chegg**.**com,** [**https://www.chegg.com**](https://www.chegg.com) provides digital and physical textbook rentals, online tutoring, and other student services.
* **Course hero,** [**https://www.coursehero.com**](https://www.coursehero.com): provides textbook solutions.
* **Study.com,** [**https://www.study.com**](https://www.study.com)**:** Study.com offers a variety of plans on a monthly subscription basis to meet any student's needs

## Personal website:

Many people find value in creating personal websites to put their own thoughts out into the world. This category includes personal blogs, vlogs, and photo diaries people share with the world. Some of personal websites:

* Adam Hartwig (<https://www.adamhartwig.co.uk/>)
* Yaron Schoen(<https://yaronschoen.com/>)
* Robby Leonardi (<https://www.rleonardi.com/>)
* Gary Le Masson (<https://www.garylemasson.com/>)
* John Fang (<https://johnfang.strikingly.com/>)

## Web portal:

Web portals are often websites designed for internal purposes at a business, organization, or institution. Examples:

* AAU Portal, <https://portal.aau.edu.et/>: provides services for Addis Ababa University members.
* West Bend, <https://www.liferay.com/resource?title=west-bend>: Agent and Customer Portal
* Allianz, <https://www.allianz.com> Wealth Management/insurance portal
* Stanford University portal, <https://secureportal.standford.edu> helps the students at the early stage of to submit the required information to join.

## Wiki or community forum website:

A wiki is any website where various users are able to collaborate on content and all make their own tweaks and changes as they see fit. Examples:

* Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org> is a multilingual online encyclopedia created and maintained as an open collaboration
* Reddit, <https://www.reddit.com>, Reddit is an American social news aggregation, web content rating, and discussion website. Registered members submit content to the site such as links, text ...
* Quora, <https://www.quora.com>a site where any can ask a question and get answer.
* Stack overflow, <https://www.stackoverflow.com> is a platform where students and professionals post queries and answer questions about programming.
* GamesSpot, <https://www.gamespot.com>is a video gaming website that provides news, reviews, previews, downloads and other information on video games.

# The **guidelines for evaluating the value of the website.**

* Authority**:** reveals that the person, institution or agency responsible for a site has the qualifications and knowledge to do so. It includes:   
   i. Authorship  
   ii. Contact information  
   iii. Credentials  
   iv. Check if the site is supported by an organization or commercial body.
* Purpose**:** the purpose of the information presented in the site should be clear. Evaluating a website for a Purpose:  
   i. does the content support the purpose of the site?  
   ii. Does the information geared to a specific audience?   
   iii. Is the site organized and focused?  
   iv. Are the outside links appropriate for the site?  
   v. Does the site evaluate the links? Etc...
* Coverage**:** Evaluating a website for coverage:  
   i. does the site claim to be selective or comprehensive?  
   ii. Are the topics explored in depth?  
   iii. Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites.  
   iv. Do the links go outside sites rather than its own?  
   v. Does the site information with no relevant outside links?
* Currency**:** refers to 1: how the current information presented is, and 2: how often the site is updated or maintained. Evaluating a website for currency in involves:  
   I. First written  
   ii. Placed on the web  
   iii. Last revised
* Objectivity**:** evaluating a website for objectivity:  
   i. is the information presented with a particular bias?  
   ii. Does the information try to sway the audience?  
   iii. Does site advertising conflict with content?  
   iv. Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?
* Accuracy**:** Evaluating a website for accuracy:  
   i. Reliability: is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?  
   ii. References: Do statistics and other factual information receive proper reference as to their origin?  
   iii. Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topics?  
   iv. Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition? Etc…