**History of the internet**

The internet is a massive network of networks that connects millions of computers together globally and any two computers can communicate as long as they both are connected to the internet. Nowadays the internet is used for communication, sharing information, gaining knowledge, entertainment and many other purposes.

The internet was not invented by a single person at once; instead it evolved over time and many scientists, programmers and engineers contributed their part to make it the way it is now. The internet got its start over 50 years ago when computers were the size of one room. It was used by the US government as a weapon in the cold war. The military was concerned that if an attack was made on the telephone network by the Soviet Union the whole network would be destroyed and long-distance communication wouldn’t be possible.

In 1962 a scientist named J.C.R Licklider proposed a solution to this problem which was a network of computers that could talk to one another. In 1965 another scientist named Kleinrock developed a way of sending information from one computer to the other, which is called ”packet switching”. In packet switching data is broken down into small blocks known as packets and takes different routes to get to its destination. In 1969 the first ever message was sent from one computer to another through the government’s computer network known as ARPAnet. The first computer was located in a lab at UCLA and the second computer was located at Stanford. The message that was sent was “LOGIN” but it crashed the network and the message received by the computer at Stanford was “LO”. By the end of 1969 only 4 computers were connected to the ARPAnet then in 1971 the University of Hawaii’s ALOHAnet was added, and two years later networks of London’s University Collage and the Royal Rader in Norway were added. After that various networks from different parts of the world were added and it started to become difficult for them to integrate into a single network.

In 1971 a computer scientist named Vinton Cerf came up with a way for the computers in mini-networks to communicate with one another in a virtual space. He called this invention “Transmission Control Protocol” or TCP later he added an additional protocol called “Internet protocol” this changed the name to TCP/IP. IN the 1980’s scientists used this protocol to send data back and forth. In 1983 Paul Mockapetris invented DNS or domain name system which is like a phonebook of the internet that maps domain name to IP address which allows us to search for sites using their domain names.

In 1991 a computer programmer named Tim Berners-lee invented the World Wide Web. This was not just a way to send data from place to place but it was also a web of information that was accessible to anyone on the internet. In 1992 the first browser with graphical interface called ERWISE was created then In 1993 MOSAIC was created by a group of students at the University of Illinois. Mosaic had a user friendly interface and made surfing the web very popular, its name was later changed to NETSCAPE. When the web started being used for commercial purposes companies started to set up their websites and some entrepreneurs started to use the internet to sell goods. The first transaction made on the web is order to the pizza hut. After that different search engines started being introduced, the popular search engine Google was invented in 1998 by two computer scientists named Larry Page and Sergey Brin. In recent years different social networking sites have been introduced and these have made people even more connected.

**Types of websites**

There are different categories of websites depending on their purposes. Here are the different types websites with some examples:

**Portal :** is a website that brings information from various sources together . It provides a single access point to a lot of information. It is a personalized and customized library.

**News:** is like an online newspaper that gathers information about happenings and events that are happening recently. A News Site can still use News Reporters, or journalists, to provide them with the news. They can also use information that was submitted by the users after validating it. A news website is a very fast platform for news since anything posted is immediate and fresh and can be updated.

* Yahoo News : <http://news.yahoo.com/-> this is a news website that was launched on august 1996 contains news that came from different news sources like BBC, CNN Associated Press and other news services.
* CNN : http://www.cnn.com/- CNN was the first television channel to provide [24-hour news coverage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/24-hour_news_cycle) and was the first all-news television channel in the United States. CNN launched its website, CNN.com (initially known as CNN Interactive), on August 30, 1995. The site attracted growing interest over its first decade and is now one of the most popular news websites in the world.
* Washington post : <http://www.washingtonpost.com>
* NBC News : http//www.nbcnews.com/
* BBC News : http://news.bbc.co.uk/

**Informational:** is a website with a purpose of providing detailed information about a specific topic

* WHO : http:// : [who.int](http://who.int/)/
* Stack overflow: http: //[stackoverflow.com](http://stackoverflow.com/)/
* Guinness world records : http:// [www.guinnessworldrecords.com](http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/)/
* CNET : http:// [www.cnet.com](http://www.cnet.com/)/
* W3 : http:// : [www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org/)/

**Business/Marketing:** is an integral part of a larger marketing plan. A website is usually the cornerstone of an online marketing plan, providing a presence for a business.

* Forbes : http://www.forbes.com/
* Financial Times : http://www.ft.com/
* Fortune : https://fortune.com/
* Business Insider : http://www.businessinsider.com/
* AllBusiness : http://www.allbusiness.com/

**Educational:** have contents that act as a tool to enhance learning. These websites try to make learning process entertaining and attract students. Some examples of these websites are:

* Udeny : https://www.udemy.com/
* Khan Academy : https://www.khanacademy.org/
* Edx : https://www.edx.org/
* Coursera : https://www.coursera.org/
* Stanford online : https://www.edx.org/

**Entertainment**: are websites that contain movies, songs, fashion, celebrity news and other information that keeps its users up to date with the quickly changing entertainment world.

* Netflix : https://www.netflix.com/
* ESPN : http://espn.go.com/
* TMZ : http://www.tmz.com/
* Funny or die : http://www.funnyordie.com/
* Rolling stone : http://www.rollingstone.com/

**Advocacy:** are websites that aim to influence decisions within political, economical, environmental or social institutions.

* Human Rights watch : https://www.hrw.org
* Greenpeace <http://www.greenpeace.com>
* Sierra Club <http://www.amnesty.org>
* Amnesty International <http://www.amnesty.org>
* Inforum Michigan <https://inforummichigan.org>

**Blog:** is a websites that is regularly updated and it can be run by a single person or a small group of people. It is usually written in a laid back style and the content can be about any topic chosen there is no limit.

* Huffington Post : http://www.huffingtonpost.com/
* Chocolate and Zucchini : http://www.chocolateandzucchini.com/
* Techcrunch : http://www.techcrunch.com/
* Kottke : http://www.kottke.org/
* Treehugger : http://www.treehugger.com/
* Chez Pim : http://www.chezpim.typepad.com/
* The Sartorialist : http://www.thesartorialist.blogspot.com/
* Jezebel : http://www.jezebel.com/
* Mashable : http://www.mashable.com/

**Wiki**: is a server program that allows users to collaborate in forming the content of a Web site. A wiki Web site operates on a principle of collaborative trust. The simplest wiki programs allow users to create and edit content. More advanced wikis have a management system that allows a designated person to accept or reject changes.

* Wikitravel : https://wikitravel.org/en/Main\_Page
* Wikihow : https://www.wikihow.com/Main-Page
* Wikibook : https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Main\_Page
* Gamepedia : https://www.gamepedia.com/
* Wikipedia : http://www.wikipedia.org/

**Social :** A social networking site is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website. Social networking sites usually have a new user input a list of people with whom they share a connection and then allow the people on the list to confirm or deny the connection. After connections are established, the new user can search the networks of connections to make more connections.

* Facebook : http://www.facebook.com/
* Tumblr : http://tumblr.com/
* Instagram : http://www.instagram.com/
* Twitter : http://twitter.com/
* LinkedIn : http://www.linkedin.com/
* Flickr : http://www.flickr.com/
* Pinterest : http://pinterest.com/

**Content Aggregator :** A content aggregator is an individual or organization that gathers web content (and/or sometimes applications) from different online sources for reuse or resale. Content aggregator websites don’t produce their own content. Instead, they collect content from other websites around the Internet and “aggregate” it into one easy-to-find location.

* Alltop : https://alltop.com/
* Popurls : http://popurls.com/
* The web list : http://theweblist.net/
* Travel blogger Community : http://travelbloggercommunity.com/
* WP news Desk : http://wpnewsdesk.com/

**Personal:** Personal web pages are world wide web pages created by an individual to contain content of a personal nature rather than content pertaining to a company, organization or institution.

* Red Russak: <http://redrussak.com/> - this is the personal website of Red Russak. It is very different from many websites which makes it unique and unforgettable.
* [Ximena Vengoechea](http://www.ximenavengoechea.com/): <http://www.ximenavengoechea.com/> - this is a personal website of Ximena Vengoechea and it is a simple and clean design that helps her attract more people to her website.
* [Devon Stank](http://www.devonstank.com/): <https://www.devonstank.com/> - this is a personal website of Devon Stank. It has a simple and clear welcome screen and by just looking at this site we know a lot about his personality and his skills.
* [Adam Hartwig](http://www.adamhartwig.co.uk/): <http://www.adamhartwig.co.uk/-> this is Adam Hartwig’s personal website. It is very interactive and the bright colors used make it fun to explore more.
* [Ellen Skye Riley](http://ellensriley.com/): <http://ellensriley.com/> -this is Ellen Skye Riley’s personal website. Her website is unique and shows her skills as a Graphic Designer which can attract job opportunities for her.

**Evaluation of website from web archive**

1. Yahoo News(<http://news.yahoo.com/>)

On august 2000

* It is very populated and overwhelming because it has so many writing
* Everything seems rectangular shaped this is because each section seems to have a different background color.
* Most of the sentences are underlined and have large font which has some sense of disturbance
* Contains a few pictures
* The search bar is really small and found on the left side of the page
* It is center aligned and has a lot of empty space on both sides

On august 2001

* It is still center aligned but has taken more space.
* The navigation bar has been separated to two part on different lines
* It almost looks identical to the previous year’s web page

On august 2002

* It is less populated with words.
* It seems to be more organized and aligned in a relatively more clear way than before.
* The search bar has moved to the top and it is wider
* The different categories of news are listed on the left in a clear and organized manner.
* It is less rectangular more casual than the previous years

On august 2004

* It is less populated with words and the font of words got smaller
* It is almost similar with the 2002 version.

On august 2005

* The categories that were in the left have been moved to the top of the page
* The background color of the navigation bar has been changed to dark blue which makes the page more attractive.
* The words are no longer underlined and they have smaller size which makes much more attractive and less disturbing.
* The different background colors for each section have been removed which gives it a less rectangular look.
* It is still center aligned but has taken wider space
* The search icon has been emphasized by giving it a different background color and has taken a wider space which looks nice.

On august 2006

* The navigation bar has come back to the left and it has been listed in top down style which is less attractive. The navigation has been classified to primary and secondary navigation options.
* The whole page has a white background color

On august 2008

* It has videos to the right of the page
* It is populated

On august 2010

* The background color of the different sections has been matched in a way that is attractive and settle.
* There is less writing or less description of the different topics
* Each news is listed with a picture and a describing topic and it has a link for more details.

On august 2012

* The search bar has been moved above the navigation bar
* The back ground color for the section that contains the logo together with the seach bar has been changed to blue and it looks nice.
* The description on each topic has been minimized and highlighted on the pictures.

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