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| **ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** |

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| **WEB DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT** |

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| **ASSIGNMENT 1** |

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| **INTERNET AND WEB** |

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| Id : ART/3622/11. |  |

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| DATE 03-06-2020 EC. |

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***Abstract***

Internet is a big blessing to students and professors. Students can log on to internet and browse various subjects to complete their projects, assignments and update their subject related knowledge. Professors & teachers from prestigious universities can teach online to impart knowledge to their students residing abroad. Internet also enhances our historical knowledge. Internet has replaced snow mails and fax.

The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of computer networks -- a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers). It was conceived by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. government in 1969 and was first known as the [ARPA Net](https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/ARPANET). The original aim was to create a network that would allow users of a research computer at one university to "talk to" research computers at other universities. A side benefit of ARPANet's design was that, because messages could be routed or rerouted in more than one direction, the network could continue to function even if parts of it were destroyed in the event of a military attack or other disaster.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNET

How it starts …..?

The origins of the Internet date back nearly 40 years, with the U.S. military's funding of a research network dubbed Arpanet in 1969. Since then, the Internet has undergone more than just a name change. The number of computers connected to the Internet has grown exponentially, while the number of users has risen from a handful of computer scientists to 1.5 billion consumers. The network's reach has expanded beyond the United States to every corner of the globe. But its popularity has a dark side, as it has evolved from a friendly research network to a hotbed of criminal activity including fraud and identity theft.

How the name gets changed and start to play large?

The world's largest network of computer networks got its original name from the U.S. military arm that funded it: Arpanet was for the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Back in 1969 when Arpanet was created, it connected five sites: UCLA, Stanford, UC Santa Barbara, the University of Utah and BBN. In 1983, the U.S. Defense Department spuno MILNET\*, which was the part of Arpanet that carried unclassified military communications. Arpanet was renamed the Internet in 1984, when it linked 1,000 hosts at university and corporate labs.

\*MILNET was later re-named the Defense Data Network and finally NIPRNET, for Non-classified IP Router Network.

How Internet hosts grow exponentially?

The number of computers connected to the Internet has grown dramatically from the network's humble beginnings, when it connected four computers at university research labs. Today, the Internet links more than 440 million computers directly, and millions more have Internet access through private addressing schemes.

How Internet users top 1 billion?

Internet usage has exploded since 1995, when researchers first started tracking this statistic. Although estimates vary from the Internet having 1 billion to 1.5 billion users, everyone agrees that the 'Net has room for growth as the worldwide population tops 6 billion. That leaves more than 4 billion people around the world without Internet access today.

How Internet becomes a global phenomenon?

The Internet has changed from a U.S.-dominated communications medium to one that is seeing its fastest growth in Asia and Europe. Here's how the Internet's geographic reach stacked up then and now:

How domain name sales grow 10-fold this decade?

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 including .de for Germany. In 1998, the U.S. Department of Commerce privatized domain name registrations and operations through the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. Since then, domain name sales have risen nearly 10-fold, but .com remains the most popular domain.

How invention of the Web drives Internet usage?

In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web as a method of publishing information in a hypertext format on the Internet. The Web began to take o in 1993, aer computer science student Marc Andreessen created the first popular Web browser, known as Mosaic. Since then the number of Web sites and Web pages has exploded .

How internet traic keeps trucking?

Experts quibble about how much traic is on the Internet and how fast it's growing. Is it growing at 50% to 60% a year? Or 100% a year? But there's no question that the figure has exploded since 1974 , when daily traic on the Internet surpassed 3 million packets. First measured in terabytes and petabytes, scientists say the future points to monthly traic volumes in the exabytes - which is 10 to the 18th power bytes. Whatever you call it, that's a lot of packets!

How making money on the 'Net?

E-commerce burst on the scene in the mid-1990s, and it's been growing ever since - both in total sales and as a percentage of all retail sales. Worldwide e-commerce statistics are hard to find, but the U.S. Commerce Department has been tracking U.S. e-commerce sales since the fourth quarter of 1999. Here's a snapshot of their findings:

How Security threats rise along with usage?

Back in 1988, the Morris Worm was the first major attack on the Internet , disabling 10% of the Internet's 60,000 host computers. Today, hundreds of more sinister attacks are aimed at Internet users each day. Indeed, the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) stopped counting the number of security incident reports it received in 2004 because attacks against Internetconnected systems had become so commonplace that it felt this figure was getting too big to track.

How spam grows to be costly, dangerous ?

Back in 2003, an estimated 15 billion spam messages were sent over the Internet daily. That means 45% of all e-mail messages were unsolicited pitches for things such as drugs and penny stocks. Those figures seem quaint today, compared to the 164 billion spam messages being sent daily, representing 97% of all e-mail. During the last five years, spam has changed from being annoying to being malicious, with the growth of spam-driven phishing scams .

what's next for the Internet: More growth ?

Experts say the Internet will continue along its phenomenal growth path, despite the current global economic crisis. What's dierent is that the Internet will become increasingly mobile and social. By 2012, more people will access the Internet via cell phones than PCs. Their favorite activities will be downloading music, videos and ringtones rather than searching the Web or sending email.

OBSERVATION ON WEBSITES PROGRESS

Here the progress of the sites in some years gap

1. **LINKEDIN**

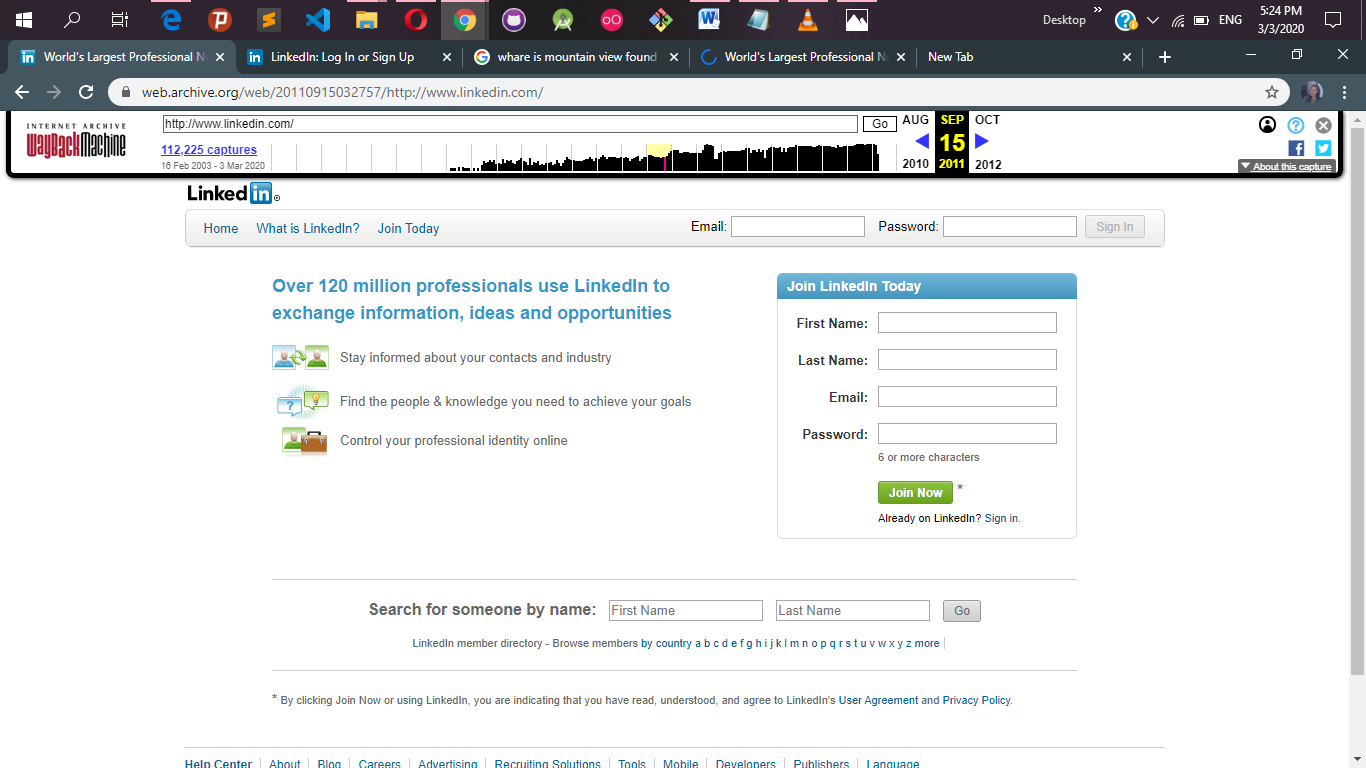
Linkedin started in 2002, Mountain View, California, US .

Linkedin is a social media platform geared to professionals. It enables you to network and to build your professional portfolio, but you can also go out into the world and look for a new job. Professionals who've been in business for decades use **LinkedIn** and so **do** newly minted college grads

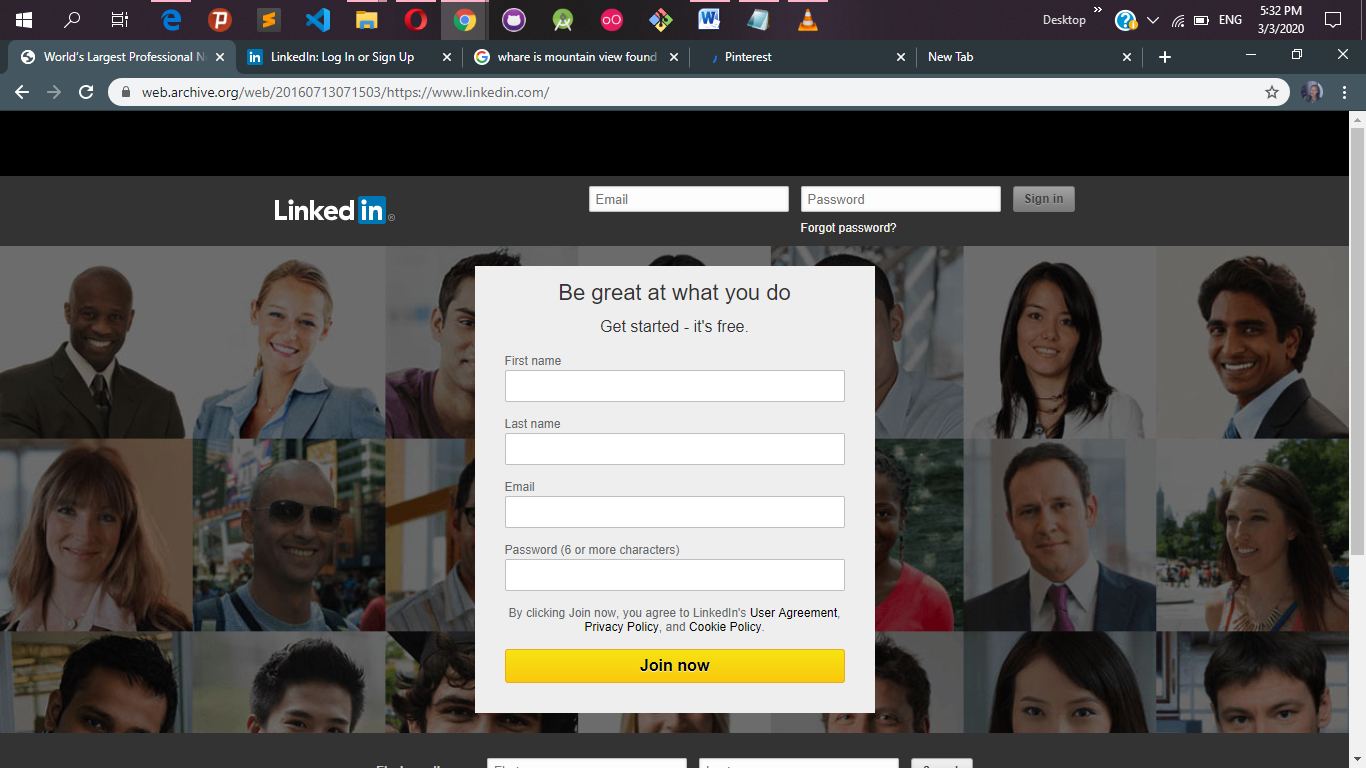
**LinkedIn** gives you the ability to showcase your profile, expertise, recommendations and connections, not only is your profile the first professional impression of you when recruiters and employers use **LinkedIn** to search for candidates but it also demonstrates credibility in your industry.



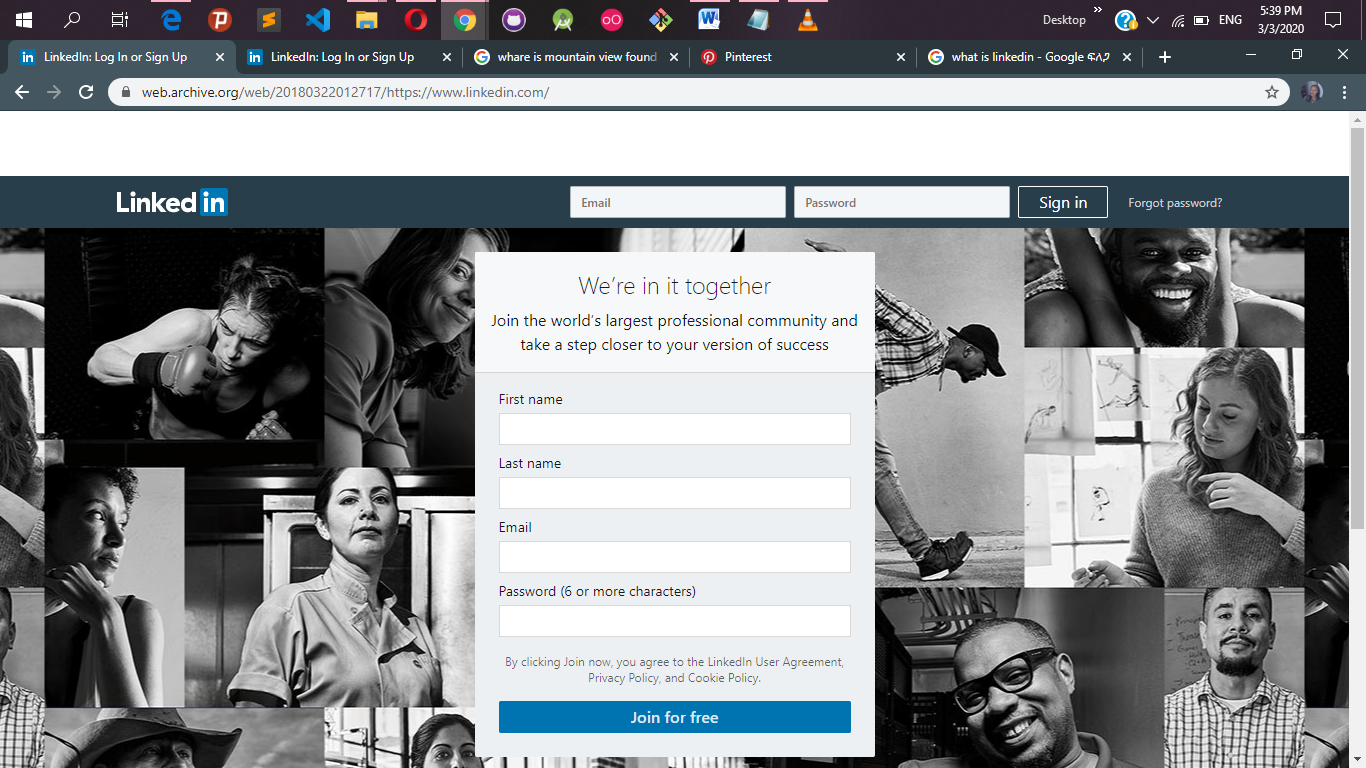
Oct 15,2005.



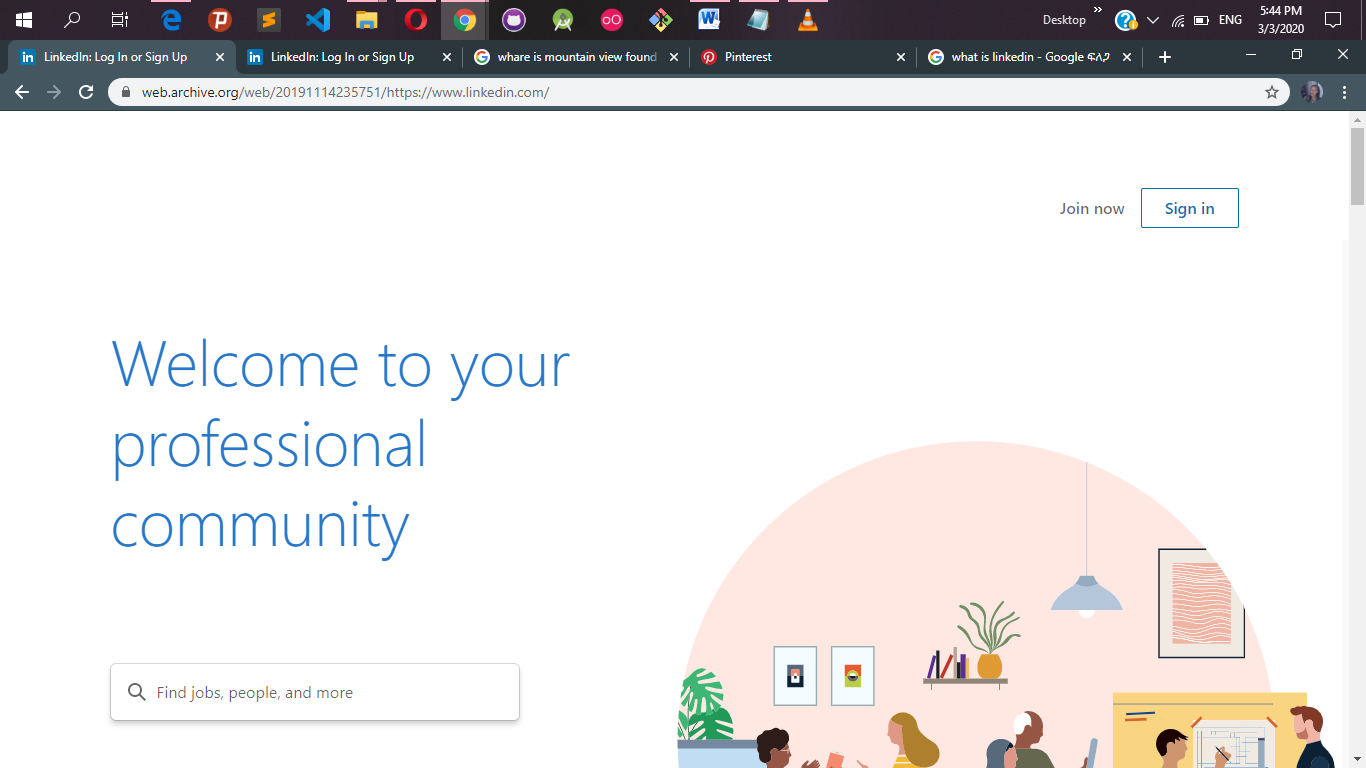
Sep 15 2011.



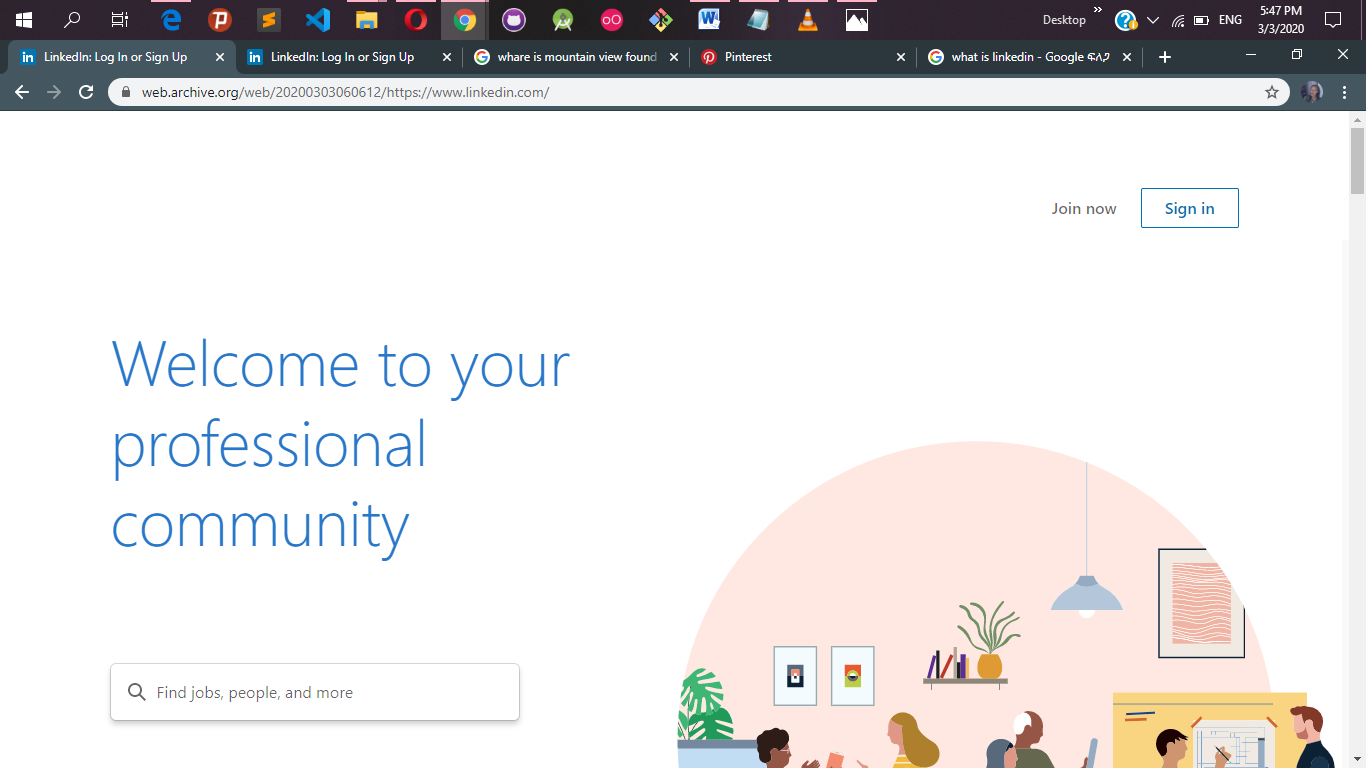
Jule,13,2016



March 22 2018



November 14,2019



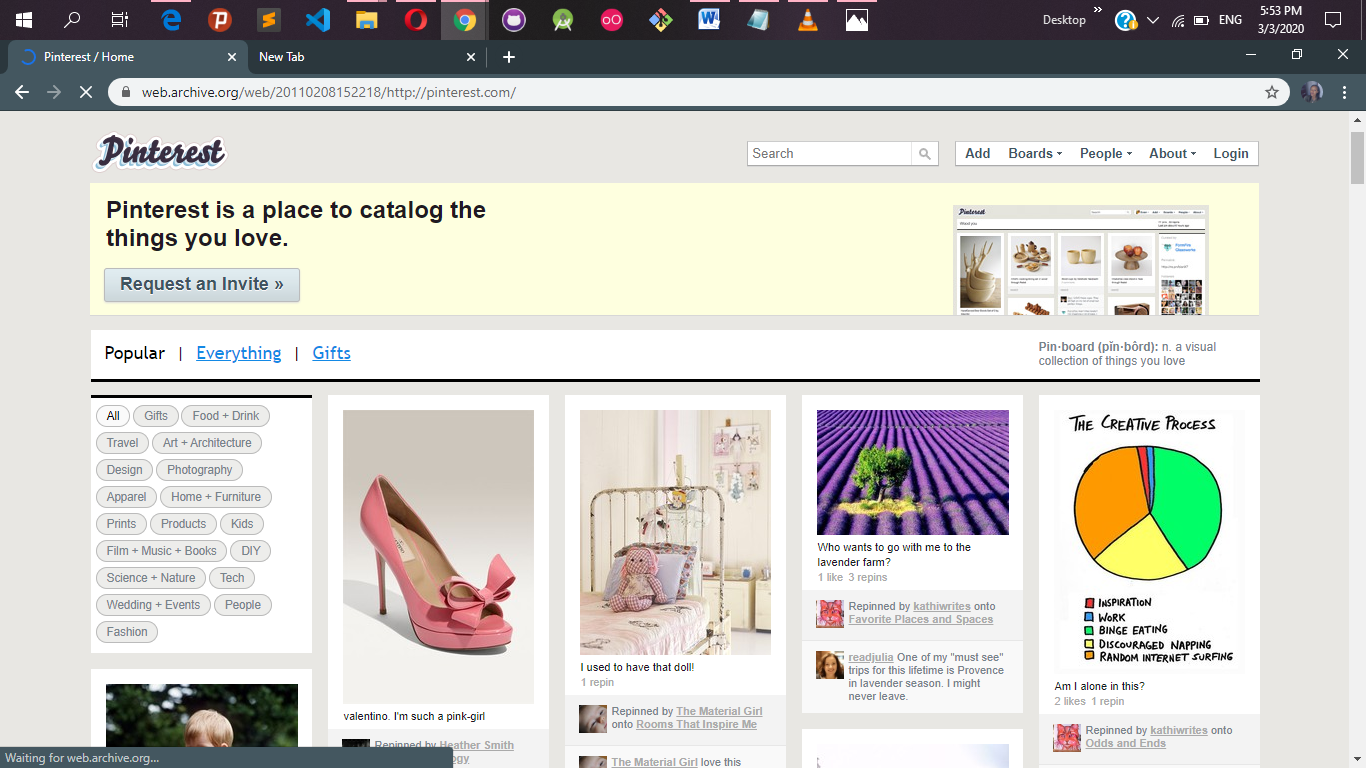
And finally now on March 3, 2020

2. pinterest.com

**Pinterest** is social media network that allows users to share images associated with project, goods, and services, and to visually discover new interests by browsing images others have posted. You can think of **Pinterest** like a web-based pinboard or bulletin board — but with greater organizational functionality.

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| **Founded** | December 2009 |
| Founders | Ben Silbermann Paul Sciarra Evan Sharp |
| Headquarters | San Francisco, California , United States |

Feb 08 , 2011



April 14 2013

3 . wordpress.com

4 . Twitter.com

5 . Instagram.com

6 . Microsoft.com

7 . quora.com

8 . github.com

9 . adobe.com

10 . weather.com

3

Portal website example

* A web portal is a specially designed [website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) that brings information from diverse sources, like [emails](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email), [online forums](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_forum) and [search engines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_search_engine), together in a uniform way. Usually, each information source gets its dedicated area on the page for displaying information (a [portlet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portlet" \o "Portlet)); often, the user can configure which ones to display. Variants of portals include [mash ups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mashup_(web_application_hybrid)) and [intranet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intranet) "dashboards" for executives and managers. The extent to which content is displayed in a "uniform way" may depend on the intended user and the intended purpose, as well as the diversity of the content. Very often design emphasis is on a certain "metaphor" for configuring and customizing the presentation of the content (e.g., a dashboard or map) and the chosen implementation framework or code libraries. In addition, the role of the user in an organization may determine which content can be added to the portal or deleted from the portal configuration.
* A portal may use a search engine's [application programming interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface) (API) to permit users to search [intranet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intranet) content as opposed to [extranet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extranet) content by restricting which domains may be searched. Apart from this common [search engines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_engines) feature, web portals may offer other services such as [e-mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-mail), news, stock quotes, information from databases and even entertainment content. Portals provide a way for enterprises and organizations to provide a consistent "[look and feel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Look_and_feel)" with access control and procedures for multiple applications and databases, which otherwise would have been different web entities at various [URLs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL). The features available may be restricted by whether access is by an authorized and authenticated user (employee, member) or an anonymous website visitor.
* Banking & Insurance Portals
* **Patient Portals**
* [Federal Government Portal](http://www.grants.gov/)
* [Student & Faculty Portal](https://passportyork.yorku.ca/ppylogin/ppylogin)
* [Copper Point, Insurance Portal](https://www.copperpoint.com/)

News website example

The news website is basically an online portal for News channel. They offer latest news headlines[[1]](https://www.quora.com/What-is-a-news-website" \l "ZiDij) on Electronic format. You get all latest updates and notification on your device. There is various News portal present now a day.

* the guardian.com
* the Washington post.com
* Daily mail.co . uk
* Nbcnews.com
* Foxnews.com
* Nytimes.com
* Edition.cnn.com
* Huffingtonpost.in
* News.google.com
* News.yahoo.com

Informational website

Informationalwebsites are those **sites** which are created in order to provide a customized and branded resource for potential and active customers, members, investors and so forth. These websites are usually content and design driven. ... A great informational website can act as an excellent sales tool for your company.

* [businessballs.com](http://businessballs.com/) – This site has the largest collection of business articles of any site I know of. This site covers virtually every conceivable aspect of business. It’s a must bookmark for every small business owner.
* Nobelprize.org: The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in several categories by [Swedish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) and [Norwegian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway) institutions in recognition of academic, cultural, or scientific advances. The [will](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Will_and_testament) of the [Swedish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedes) chemist, engineer and industrialist [Alfred Nobel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Nobel) established the five Nobel prizes in 1895. The prizes in [Chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Chemistry), [Literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Literature), [Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize), [Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics), and [Physiology or Medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physiology_or_Medicine) were first awarded in 1901.The prizes are widely regarded as the most prestigious awards available in their respective fields .
* w3.org : The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where [Member organizations](https://www.w3.org/Consortium/Member/List), a full-time [staff](https://www.w3.org/People/), and the public work together to develop [Web standards](https://www.w3.org/standards/).
* Aol.com
* CNET.com

Educational websites

## .[**Lynda.com**](https://www.lynda.com/) : Lynda.com is probably the best place online for high-quality video tutorials and courses. Best of all, their videos are very diverse, which means you will be able to find courses on anything from coding and software to business. They also have tons of great tutorials when it comes to creative disciplines, such as design, and especially photography. And if you’re an international student, you will also be able to find Lynda courses in German, French, and Spanish.

## [**Skillshare**](https://www.skillshare.com/?utm_source=Google&utm_medium=paidsearch&utm_campaign=Brand_DesktopTablet&matchtype=p&gclid=CICDvZ-MjtICFQMQaQodogYK7A)

Skillshare is a unique platform. Anyone can become a teacher if they feel like they possess enough knowledge on a particular subject. In case you are worried about the quality of their courses, don’t be, because most of them are taught by industry experts and leaders. In terms of variety, Skillshare offers even more than Lynda. They offer courses on business, advertising, fashion, design, photography, video, music, writing, publishing, and IT.