# History (Evolution) of the internet

* Before 1972, there were rivalries between USA and USSR in the technology growth that made USA create the first switched network by linking four different nodes in California and Utah; one at the University of Utah, one at the University of California at Santa Barbara, one at Stanford and one at the University of California at Los Angeles.
* In 1972, a worker in BBN, the first company that created the switched network, creates the first program devoted to email
* Also in 1972, Network Control Protocol is introduced to allow computers running on the same network to communicate with each other.
* In 1973 Vinton Cerf working from Stanford and Bob Kahn from DARPA begin work developing TCP/IP to allow computers on different networks to communicate with each other.
* In 1974 Kahn and Cerf refer to the system as the Internet for the first time.
* In 1981 The National Science Foundation releases CSNET 56 to allow computers to network without being connected to the government networks.
* In 1983 Internet Activities Board released.
* In 1983 TCP/IP becomes the standard for internet protocol.
* In 1983 Domain Name System introduced to allow domain names to automatically be assigned an IP number.
* In 1984 MCI creates T1 lines to allow for faster transportation of information over the internet.
* In 1989 Arpanet ceases to exist
* In 1990 Advanced Network & Services (ANS) forms to research new ways to make internet speeds even faster. The group develops the T3 line and installs in on a number of networks.
* In 1990 hypertext system is created and implemented by Tim Berners-Lee while working for CERN.
* In 1990 The first search engine is created by McGill University, called the Archie Search Engine
* In 1991 U.S green-light for commercial enterprise to take place on the Internet
* In 1991 The National Science Foundation (NSF) creates the National Research and Education Network (NREN).
* In 1991 CERN releases the World Wide Web publicly on August 6th, 1991
* In 1992 The Internet Society (ISOC) is chartered
* In 1993 – InterNIC released to provide general services, a database and internet directory.
* 1993- The first web browser, Mosaic (created by NCSA), is released. Mosaic later becomes the Netscape browser which was the most popular browser in the mid 1990’s.
* In 1994 First internet ordering system created by Pizza Hut.
* In 1994 First internet bank opened: First Virtual.
* In 1995 NSF contracts out their access to four internet providers.
* In 1995 NSF sells domains for a $50 annual fee.
* In 1995- Registration of domains is no longer free.
* In 1996 The WWW browser wars are waged mainly between Microsoft and Netscape. New versions are released quarterly with the aid of internet users eager to test new (beta) versions.
* In 1996 Nokia releases first cell phone with internet access.
* In 1997 (Arin) is established to handle administration and registration of IP numbers, now handled by Network Solutions (IinterNic)
* In 1998 Netscape releases source code for Navigator.
* In 1998 Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) created to be able to oversee a number of Internet-related tasks
* In 1999 A wireless technology called 802.11b, more commonly referred to as Wi-Fi, and is standardized.
* In 2000 The dot com bubble bursts, numerically, on March 10, 2000, when the technology heavy NASDAQ composite index peaked at 5,048.62
* In 2001 Blackberry releases first internet cell phone in the United States.
* In 2001 The spread of P2P file sharing across the Internet
* In 2004 The Term Web 2.0 rises in popularity when O’Reilly and MediaLive host the first Web 2.0 conference.
* In 2004 Mydoom, the fastest ever spreading email computer worm is released. Estimated 1 in 12 emails are infected.
* In 2005 Estonia offers Internet Voting nationally for local elections
* In 2005Youtube launches
* In 2006 There are an estimated 92 million websites online
* In 2006 Internet2 announced a partnership with Level 3 Communications to launch a brand new nationwide network, boosting its capacity from 10Gbps to 100Gbps
* In 2007 Internet2 officially retires Abilene and now refers to its new, higher capacity network as the Internet2 Network
* In 2008 Google index reaches 1 Trillion URLs
* In 2008 NASA successfully tests the first deep space communications network modeled on the Internet. Using software called Disruption-Tolerant Networking, or DTN, dozens of space images are transmitted to and from a NASA science spacecraft located about more than 32 million kilometers from Earth
* In 2009 ICANN gains autonomy from the U.S government
* In 2010 Facebook announces in February that it has 400 million active users.

# Popular websites from Web Archive

1. LinkedIn ([www.linkedin.com](http://www.linkedin.com))

On 2005,

* The welcome page had so much writings,
* It was center aligned

On June, 2006,

* It was still center aligned
* There wasn’t much use of scroll so the page was in a way stuffed

On July 2007,

* It became less stuffed
* Still center aligned
* Still didn’t make much use of the scroll feature
* Search bar was moved to the bottom making the page less stuffed
* But another feature, searching by alphabet was added vertically, which made the page less attractive, but they arranged this feature horizontally on the August release.

On August 2008,

* It was still center aligned but it broadened making it more attractive
* The login text inputs and buttons were moved aside of the description of LinkedIn
* The repetition of alphabets (to represent and the link containing) were made one alphabet.

On March 2009,

* It has become a center aligned more precise form which doesn’t need scroll

On March 2010,

* They have moved the navigation of the form from the left to the right of the form
* The font for browsing others by name initials feature has been reduced so the page seemed cleaner

On July 2010,

* The central alignment containing all the information become more broadened.
* Browsing members through country was added as a new feature

On November 2011,

* They added a signing in bar at the top of the contents and signup in the middle of the contents
* They used the keyword more in substitution of search by country, which will help to filter search results
* The page become less stuffed and more broadened

On June 2012,

* The contents went out of the box and now on the page.
* They used image of users and citation of their experience of LinkedIn in a tilted rectangle aside to the login box
* They used the header for the LinkedIn description
* And the page has become much simpler and beautiful

On October 2013,

* They made it more attractive by adding more spaces
* The login/register button color has changed to yellow

On September 2014,

* They used several squares for users pictures
* They used other international languages other than English such as German

On November 2015,

* They used signing in box at the header of the page and signing up form on the page aligned at the center
* The background has become pictures of users in grid for the page and it required a little scrolling
* The search label was changed to ‘find a colleague’
* They used a footer and specified all the navigation in both horizontally and vertically which made it pretty attractive

On 2016,

* The box containing the signing up info has broadened

On February 2017,

* The sign in bar has become on the header and there were no written descriptions

On October 2018,

* The color for the signup button was changed into blue
* The box containing the signing up info has narrowed

On April 2019,

* The footer font was increased
* Alphabets for member searching through name initials were changed to uppercase

On February 2020,

* It has become a scrollable page with its description and functions throughout the page and easily readable
* The login box has become very small and positioned at the top of the page

# Categories

1. Portal,



1. News,

* The Wall Street Journal: [www.wallstreetjournal.com](http://www.wallstreetjournal.com)
* The New York Times: [www.nyctimes.com](http://www.nyctimes.com)
* NBC news: [www.nbcnews.com](http://www.nbcnews.com)
* The Washington post: [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)
* The Guardian: [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)

1. Informational,

* Guinness World Records: [www.guinenessworldrecords.com](http://www.guinenessworldrecords.com)

1. Business/ Marketing

* Fortune: [www.fortune.com](http://www.fortune.com)
* LinkedIn: [www.linkedin.com](http://www.linkedin.com)

1. Educational,

* W3.org: [www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org)
* Stackoverflow: [www.stackoverflow.com](http://www.stackoverflow.com)

1. Entertainment,

* Spotify: [www.spotify.com](http://www.spotify.com)
* Netflix: [www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com)
* YouTube: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)
* Rotten Tomatoes: [www.rottentomatoes.com](http://www.rottentomatoes.com)
* Gawker: [www.gawker.com](http://www.gawker.com) A Manhattan-based site filled with entertainment news and gossip

1. Advocacy



1. Blog

* Know Techie: [www.knowtechie.com](http://www.knowtechie.com)

1. Wiki

* WikiHow: [www.wikihow.com](http://www.wikihow.com)
* Wikipedia: [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
* WikiTravel: [www.wikitravel.com](http://www.wikitravel.com)
* WikiBooks: [www.wikibooks.com](http://www.wikibooks.com)
* Wikitionary: [www.wikitionary.com](http://www.wikitionary.com)

1. Social Network,

* Facebook: [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)
* Twitter: [www.twitter.com](http://www.twitter.com)
* Instagram: [www.instagram.com](http://www.instagram.com)

1. Content Aggregator

* Panda: [www.panda.com](http://www.panda.com)
* Alltop: [www.alltop.com](http://www.alltop.com)
* Popurls: [www.popurls.com](http://www.popurls.com)
* The Web List: [www.theweblist.net](http://www.theweblist.net)
* WP News Desk: [www.wpnewsdesk.com](http://www.wpnewsdesk.com)
* Travel Blogger Community: [www.travelbloggercommunity.com](http://www.travelbloggercommunity.com)

1. Personal