# 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

* EhioTelecom Portal: [https://myportal.ethiotelecom.et](https://myportal.ethiotelecom.et/)
* 2Merkato: [https://www.2merkato.com](https://www.2merkato.com/) provides business information for investors, suppliers, buyers, traders who are engaged or want to engage in business activities in Ethiopia.
* Addis Ababa institute of Technology Student portal: <https://portal.aait.edu.et> AAiT students portal to check grades, registration, and information
* Ethiopian Airlines Web Portal: <https://dxbooking.ethiopianairlines.com> Ethiopian airlines booking, and flight checking portal
* Ethiopian news Aggregated: <https://ethioportal.com> Ethiopian Up to Date News

1. News

* The Wall Street Journal: [www.wallstreetjournal.com](http://www.wallstreetjournal.com) business-focused, English-language international daily news site based in New York City
* The New York Times: [www.nyctimes.com](http://www.nyctimes.com) is an American newspaper based in New York City with worldwide influence and readership
* NBC news: [www.nbcnews.com](http://www.nbcnews.com) is the news division of the American broadcast television network NBC
* The Washington post: [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com) is a major American daily news site headed in Washington, D.C.
* The Guardian: [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com) is a British daily news site

1. Informational

* Guinness World Records: [www.guinenessworldrecords.com](http://www.guinenessworldrecords.com) is published annually, listing world records both of human achievements and the extremes of the natural world.
* Quora: [www.quora.com](http://www.quora.com) a place where people can share and gain knowledge by asking and answering questions.
* Rotten Tomatoes: [www.rottentomatoes.com](http://www.rottentomatoes.com) is an American review-aggregation website for film and television.
* YouTube: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) the world’s largest video-sharing site that enables users to upload and share videos, view them, comment on them and like them.
* Medium: [www.medium.com](http://www.medium.com) an online publishing platform developed by Evan Williams and launched in August 2012. It is owned by A Medium Corporation

1. Business/ Marketing

* Fortune: [www.fortune.com](http://www.fortune.com) one of the world’s leading business media brands which is accompanied by a multinational monthly magazine, daily website and conference series. Fortune is dedicated to assisting its readers, viewers, and attendees to succeed in the business sector.
* LinkedIn: [www.linkedin.com](http://www.linkedin.com) one of the most popular professional social networking sites or apps and is available in over 20 languages, used across the globe by all types of professionals and serves as an ideal platform to connect with different businesses, locate and hire ideal candidates, and more.
* Eventbrite: [www.eventbrite.com](http://www.eventbrite.com) event management and ticketing website allowing users to browse, create, and promote local events. Charges a fee to event organizers in exchange for online ticketing services, unless the event is free.
* Amazon: [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence.
* DMN: [www.dmnews.com](http://www.dmnews.com) a resource for marketing and sales professionals that explores all realms of digital and data driver marketing in an unbiased and incisive manner.

1. Educational

* W3.org: [www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org) an international community where member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop web standards.
* Stackoverflow: [www.stackoverflow.com](http://www.stackoverflow.com) a question and answer site for professional and enthusiast programmers.
* Udacity: [www.udacity.com](http://www.udacity.com) a for-profit educational organization offering massive open online courses.
* Meetup: [www.meetup.com](http://www.meetup.com) enables you to find groups of like-minded people, who have similar interest to you, near your locality (anywhere in the world). It also facilitates offline group meetings and you can become a part of such groups and their discussions.
* Udemy: [www.udemy.com](http://www.udemy.com) an online learning platform aimed at professional adults and students

1. Entertainment,

* Spotify: [www.spotify.com](http://www.spotify.com) is an international media services provider.
* Netflix: [www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com)  is an American media-services provider and production company headquartered in Los Gatos, California
* Vine: [www.vine.com](http://www.vine.com) an entertainment-based, short-form video sharing social media site where members can easily share videos that are six seconds long.
* Gawker: [www.gawker.com](http://www.gawker.com) A Manhattan-based site filled with entertainment news and gossip
* TikTok: [www.tiktok.com](http://www.tiktok.com) a social video app that allows its users to share short videos.

1. Advocacy

* Human Rights Campaign: [www.hrc.org](http://www.hrc.org) is the largest LGBTQ advocacy group and political lobbying organization in the United States.
* Uptake: [www.theuptake.org](http://www.theuptake.org) is an independent nonprofit online news organization that was launched in 2007
* Advocates for Children in Therapy: [www.childrenintherapy.org](http://www.childrenintherapy.org) is a U.S. advocacy group founded by Jean Mercer and opposed to attachment therapy and related treatments.
* Change.org: [www.change.org](http://www.change.org) is a petition website
* Speak Out: [www.speakoutnow.org](http://www.speakoutnow.org) is a national non-profit organization that educates, inspires and empowers young people to become activists for social justice.

1. Blog

* Know Techie: [www.knowtechie.com](http://www.knowtechie.com) A blog page for non techies concerning tech
* Nomadic Matt: [www.nomadicmatt.com](http://www.nomadicmatt.com) A travel blog with strong personal branding
* Nerd Fitness: [www.nerdfitness.com](http://www.nerdfitness.com) Health and fitness advice for nerds and ordinary, everyday people.
* Thought Catalog: [www.thoughtcatalog.com](http://www.thoughtcatalog.com) A deeper, emotional blog written by college students
* Peta Pixel: [www.petapixel.com](http://www.petapixel.com) A blog to keep you in the loop of everything photography

1. Wiki

* WikiHow: [www.wikihow.com](http://www.wikihow.com) an online wiki-style community consisting of an extensive database of how-to guides.
* Wikipedia: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)  free online encyclopedia, created and edited by volunteers around the world
* WikiVoyage: [www.wikivoyage.org](http://www.wikivoyage.org) a free web-based travel guide for travel destinations and travel topics written by volunteer authors
* WikiBooks: [www.wikibooks.org](http://www.wikibooks.org) a wiki-based Wikimedia project hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation for the creation of free content e-book textbooks and annotated texts that anyone can edit
* Wikitionary: [www.wikitionary.org](http://www.wikitionary.org) a multilingual, web-based project to create a free content dictionary of terms in all natural languages and a number of artificial languages

1. Social Network

* Facebook: [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) largest social networking site in the world and one of the most widely used.
* Twitter: [www.twitter.com](http://www.twitter.com) social networking site that 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.
* Instagram: [www.instagram.com](http://www.instagram.com) was completely based on sharing photos and videos. Enables you to capture the best moments of your life,
* Skype: [www.skype.com](http://www.skype.com) one of the most popular communication-based social networking platforms allowing to connect with people through voice calls, video calls (using a webcam) and text messaging.
* Telegram: [www.telegram.com](http://www.telegram.com) instant messaging site always focused more on the privacy and security of the messages you send over the internet by using its platform. So, it empowers you to send messages that are encrypted and self-destructive. This encryption feature has only just been made available for WhatsApp, whereas Telegram has always provided it.

1. Content Aggregator

* All Top: www.alltop.com pulls in the latest posts from websites on a variety of topics
* Pop urls: [www.popurls.com](http://www.popurls.com) pulls in content from a variety of social networks, blogs, and news organizations.
* The Web List: [www.theweblist.net](http://www.theweblist.net) a one-page content aggregator website that collects content from a huge variety of sources, though, you can’t submit your own site. It only aggregates content from a pre-made set of sources.
* WP News Desk: [www.wpnewsdesk.com](http://www.wpnewsdesk.com) focuses specifically on WordPress. It automatically pulls in content from a variety of WordPress blogs and companies and displays posts on the front page.
* Travel Blogger Community: [www.travelbloggercommunity.com](http://www.travelbloggercommunity.com) aggregates content from travel bloggers all around the world in one accessible place.

1. Personal

* Fifty Coffees: [www.fiftycoffees.com](http://www.fiftycoffees.com) chronicles the author's series of coffee meetings in search of her next job opportunity, and it does a great job of using photography and visuals to assist in the telling of her lengthy stories.
* The Beast Is Back: [www.thebeastisback.com](http://www.thebeastisback.com) Christopher Lee's portfolio is busy and colorful in a way that works.
* The Everywhereist: [www.everywhereist.com](http://www.everywhereist.com) looks a bit busier, but its consistent branding helps visitors easily navigate the site. The travel blog uses globe iconography to move visitors around the site, making it easy to explore sections beyond the blog.
* Mr. Money Mustache: [www.mrmoneymustache.com](http://www.mrmoneymustache.com/) this financial blog is a funny, browsable website that offers sound insight into money management for the layperson.
* Sean Halpin: [www.seanhalpin.io](http://www.seanhalpin.io) Halpin's resume is short and to the point, which is authentic to his voice and personal branding outlined on the site.