|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Addis Ababa Institute of Technology center for Information Technology and Scientific computing |
| **Fundamentals of web Design and Development** |
|  |
|  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Name: Elshaday Abebe

Section: Software 2

ID: ATR/6947/11

Instructor: Mr Fitsum A.

1. History of Internet [The evolution]

The internet is one of the most important tools in recent history, giving us access to countless amounts of information. The internet actually got it started over 50 years ago and computers back then filled up the entire room. Scientists and researchers used it for a year to communicate during the cold war. It was useful because if one computer went down the other would not follow.

In 1962 the scientist J.C.R.LICKLIDER proposed the idea of a network of computers that could talk to one another.

In 1969 the first ever message was sent from one computer to another over the ARPANET the government network at that time.

ARPANET stands for the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network.

It all started with ARPANET on October 29, 1969 when the first successful message was sent from a computer in UCLA to another computer (also called node) at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). These computers were called Interface Message Processors (IMP).

It was located in a research lab in UCLA and STANFORD all the message said was ‘LOGIN’. Stanford only receives the first two letters of the message ‘LI’. By the end of the year only 4 computers were connected to this network.

In 1971 Ray Tomlison was developing the first system to send mail back and forth between users of ARPANET. This would eventually be called electronic mail or Email for short and the ‘@’ symbol was used to tell a person’s name and a host name apart. In that year computer scientist Vinton Cerf came in, he invented a way to introduce a computer across the globe to each other in a virtual space. This invention was called Transmission control protocol (TCP) which was followed by Internet protocol (Ip).

The system slowly evolved so it was not immediately adopted for commercial use. Instead in the early 1980’s it was adopted by universities and research institutes through an initiative by the NSF (National Science Foundation). It was called the NSFNET Project and its aim was to promote research and education. The best way to do this was to use an interconnected network of computers that can provide a way to collaborate and share information. This provided a backbone that included the Computer Science Network (CSNET) that linked computer science research among academics. Eventually ARPANET and NSFNET would be decommissioned, thus paving the way for the commercialization of the Internet. It was also called the “Internet” as a sort of portmanteau of “interconnected” and “network” and has been called the Internet since.

In the 1980s scientists used Cerf’s protocol to send data back and forth but in 1990s where it really all began.

In 1991 computer programmer named Tim Berners - Lee invented the World Wide Web this was just data sharing for scientists anymore. This was an entire network of information that was accessible to anyone with an internet connection.

In 1992 ERWISE was created. It was an internet browser and the first to have a graphical interface. A few Browsers came before and after but 1993 MOSAIC was created and it was popularized surfing the web. MOSAIC influences many of the browsers to follow including NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR. In 1994 NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR became the most popular web browser at the time accounting for 90% of web usage in 1995. In the early 90s some companies starting to provide dial-up internet access. It is a method of connecting to the internet the telephone line. The telephone line was plugged in to the modem and the other end was plugged in to the phone jack. There was a period in history where we could not use the telephone and the internet at the same time.