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**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

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Internet and Websites

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February 2020

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# **History of Internet**

**August 1962 – Galactic Network Concept**

J.C.R Licklider of MIT who was the first head of the computer research program at DARPA, wrote a series of memos discussing his “Galactic Network” concept. The memos were the first recorded description of the social interactions that could be enabled through networking. He tries to picture a globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site.

**July 1964 – Packet Switching Theory**

Leonard Kleinrock published the first book on packet switching theory. He explained the importance and conventionality of using packets rather than circuits.

**1965 – Experiments of Packet Switching**

An Experiment aimed to explore the way to make the computers talk to each other Kleinrock, Thomas Merrill and Roberts used a low speed dial-up telephone line to connected the TX-2 computer in Massachusetts to Q-32 computer in California This was the first wide area network ever built. The result cleared showed using circuit switched telephone system was not up to the job of running programs and retrieving data on the remote machine and the need for a better switching system, that is packet switching. There were also other two parallel researches done in NPL and RAND separately, that strongly concluded the need for using packet switching system.

**1967 – ARPANET Design**

The plan for the “ARPANET” and developed concept of the computer networking was put together and published by Roberts at DARPA. The ARPANET design was proposed to use line speed of 50Kbps. The other key specification component for the development was the packet switches called Interface Message Processors (IMP’S).

**September 1969 – ARPANET Connected**

The first node on the ARPANET was chosen to be Kleinrock’s Measurement Center at UCLA and when BBN install the IMP, it become the first host computer connected. The second node was Doug Engelbart’s project on “Augmentation of Human Intellect” (which included an early hypertext system) at Stanford Research Institute (SRI). SRI supported the Network Information Center and maintained tables of the host name to address mapping. After one month, two more nodes were added at UC Santa Barbara and University of Utah and Soon after there were more computers connecting to the network. The first host-to-host message sent over ARPANET was from Kleinrock’s laboratory to SRI.

**December 1970 Network Control Protocol**

The initial ARPANET Host-to-Host protocol called the Network Control Protocol (NCP) was developed and implemented by Network Working Group under S. Crocker. This gave the users a chance to begin developing applications.

**October 1972 ARPANET Goes to the Public and Email**

At the International Computer Communication Conference (ICCC) ARPANET network technology first demonstration to the public was organized by Kahn.

Ray Tomlinson wrote the basic email message send and read software. And introduced the initial “hot” application and electronic mail. Later Roberts improved its utilities by adding list, selectively read, file forward, and respond to messages.

# **Popular Websites Change Evolution**

## **Amazon**

## **App store**

## **Gmail**

## **Google play**

## **Wikipedia**

## **YouTube**

# **Categories of Website**

## **Advocacy**

Advocacy website’s purpose is to influence public policy and resource allocation decisions within political, economic and social system and institutions. It also create awareness on an issue and provide a plan of action to act on what is now known, and open up space for public argumentation on topic/issue. Example:

* Greenpeace: <http://www.greenpeace.org> It is an independent, nonprofit, global campaigning organization that uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems and their causes.
* Freedom Forum: <http://www.freedomforum.org> It is a forum with the vision of creating an America where everyone knows, understands, values and defends the freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition.3w
* ACLU: American Civil Liberties Union: <http://aclu.org> It is a union with mission of realizing the promise of the Bill of Right for all and expanding the reach of its guarantees beyond one person, party, or side. They dare to create a more perfect union.
* MoveOn.org: <http://www.moveon.org> is a progressive public policy advocacy group and political action committee.
* World Wildlife Fund: <http://www.panda.org> It is an international non-governmental organization working in the field of wilderness preservation, and the reduction of human impact on the environment.

## **Blog**

Blog (is short for weblog) websites is an online journal or information websites displaying information in the reverse chronological order, with the latest posts appearing first. They are typically run by an individual or a small group of people to present information in a conversational style. Example:

* BreakingintoStartups.com: <http://www.breakingintoStartups.com> It contains motivational stories about startups and the people who work in them and create hem.
* KnowTechie.com: <http://www.knowtechie.com> It is a blog for people who love tech, but doesn’t have a deep knowledge about it. It tries to make tech news reach all by not being too much technical and confusing.
* MyWifeQuitHerJob.com: <http://www.mywigequitherjob.com> It is useful and inspirational for people wanting to change their live for something that will allow them to work a little and spend more time off work.
* We The Parents: <http://www.wetheparent.com> It is a blog to make parent lives easier by doing the research for them to help them get the best product for their family by considering both parents view.

## **Business/ Marketing**

Business website is a website focused on engaging the visitor, leading them into specific area of interest, whilst providing and incentive to possibly buy one or more products that have been specifically chosen for them. Example:

* Amazon.com: <https://www.amazom.com> It is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focus on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence.
* Best Buy: <https://www.bestbuy.com> It is an American multinational consumer electronics retailer based in Richfield, Minnesota.
* eBay: <https://www.ebay.com> It is an American multinational e-commerce corporation based in San Jose, California, that facilitates consumer-to-consumer and business-to-consumer sales through its website.
* Walmart: <https://www.walmart.com> It is an American multination retail corporation bead in Bentonville, Arkansas, that operates a chain of hypermarket, discount department stores, and grocery stores.
* The Home Depot: <http://www.homedepot.com> is the largest home improvement retailer in the United States, supplying tools, construction products, and services.

## **Content Aggregator**

A content aggregator website does not produce their own content. Instead the collect content from other websites around the Internet and categorize and sort it into one easy-to-find location. They gather and distribute content to suit their customer’s needs. Example:

* Travel Blogger community: <http://www.travelbloggercommunity.com> It aggregates content from travel bloggers all around the world in one accessible place.
* WP News Desk: <http://www.wpnewsdesk.com> is a content aggregator website that focuses specifically on WordPress. It pulls in content from a variety of WordPress blogs and companies and display posts on the front page.
* The Web List: <http://theweblist.net/> is a one-page content aggregator website that collects content from a huge variety of sources. It’s highly customizable.
* Alltop.com?: <http://alltop.com> is one of the biggest names in content aggregation, it pulls in the latest posts from websites on the a variety of topics and give the user permission to search for an aggregated content on specific topic.
* Metacritic: <http://www.metacritic.com> is news aggregator websites and a review aggregator that includes games and music.

## **Educational**

Educational websites are website that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching. These websites help make the process of learning entertaining and attractive to the students.

* EdX: <http://www.edx.org> founded by Harvard University and MIT in 2012. It is an online learning destination and MOOC provider, offering high-quality courses to learners everywhere.
* Academic Earth: <http://www.academicearth.org> they give huge variety of academic option to students from traditional to contemporary studies. They provide online degree courses
* Coursera: <http://www.courser.org> they have a number of interesting courses available with user-friendly website. When finishing a course, they give a sharable electronic course certificate.
* Khan Academy: <http://www.khanacademy.org> is an online coaching website. It gives students liberty to learn on their pace, as it has a personalized dashboard to gauge the progress report.
* Big Think: <http://www.bigthink.com> the website contains experts write articles and record tutorials for the students, later the content is further refined by the editorial team of the website, giving authentic material to the students.

## **Entertainment**

Entertainment websites showcase entertaining information for visitors. They are designed to be easy to navigate and frequently updated in order to keep users coming back for more information and they also use dynamic content, such as videos, podcasts and slideshows to be more engaging. Example:

* YouTube: <http://www.youtube.com> is an American video-sharing platform based in San Bruno, California. It allows users to upload, view, rate, favorites share, report, comment on videos, and subscribe to other users.
* Netflix: <http://www.netflix.com> is an American media-services provider and production company based in Los Gatos, California. That produces movies and Tv shows and stream them online on any smart screen.
* Soundcloud: <http://www.soundcloud.com> is a European online audio distribution platform and music sharing website, based in Berlin, Germany, that enables its users to upload, promote, and share audio.
* Spotify: <http://www.spotify.com> is an international media services provider, based Stockholm, Sweden. It provides an audio streaming platform.
* 123Movies: <http://ww7.123moviesfree.sc> was a network of file streaming websites based in Vietnam which allowed users to watch films for free.

## **Informational**

Informational website is to share specific, helpful information to a specific user/audience so that the reader learns something new or understands a topic better. They often contain how to do, tip and tricks, fix and repair, guidance, support information, directions, instructions. Example:

* Mint: <http://www.mint.com> is a free, web-based personal financial management service for the US and Canada. Its service include track bank, credit card, investment, and loan balances and transactions, create budget and set financial goals through a single user interface.
* Polygon: <http://www.polygon.com> is an American video game website that publishes news, culture, reviews, and videos. It sought to distinguish itself from competitions by focusing on the stories of the people behind the games instead of the games themselves.
* FreshBooks: <http://www.freshbooks.com/> is an accounting software package developed and marketed by 2ndsite Inc. its products are geared mainly toward small to medium-sized businesses and offer cloud-based accounting application that send invoices to clients to bill for time and expertise.
* Hopmonk Tavern:
* Willian Mcdonough:

## **News**

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* Al-Jazeera:
* Washington-post:
* TRT world:

## **Personal**

## **Portal**

## **Social Network**

Social network (media) websites are to make it very easy to share and connect with friends, family, co-workers, acquaintances and even strangers. They are used by businesses to build direct connections with their customers to feedback on their products and services. Example:

* Snapchat: <http://www.snapchat.com>
* Telegram:
* Instagram:
* WhatsApp:
* Twitter:

## **Wiki**

# **Guidelines for Evaluating a Website’s Value**

There are 6 criteria to evaluate a website, legitimacy, value and its usefulness. A website that can clearly answer the following questions is considered well prepared and trustful.

## **Accuracy**

* Are the sources for factual information clearly listed so they can be verified in another source?
* Is the information free of grammatical, spelling, and other typographical errors?

## **Appearance**

* Does the site look well organized?
* Do the links work?
* Does the site appear well maintained?

## **Authority**

* Is it clear who is responsible for the contents of the pages?
* Is there a way of verifying the legitimacy of the owner?
* Is the author qualified to write on the subject?
* Is the information from sources known to be reliable?

## **Coverage**

* Are the topics properly addressed?
* Is the content coherent with other proven work on the subject?
* Is the target audience identified?

## **Currency**

* Is the date of release mentioned?
* Is the date of update mentioned?

## **Objectivity**

* Is the informational content clearly differentiated from any advertisings?
* Is the goals and purpose of the sponsoring part described?
* Is the content biased?

# **Reference**

* Clear Tech Interactive, <http://www.cleart.com/what-is-the-purpose-of-a-website.html> , March 5, 2020
* Make websitehub.com, <http://www.makewebsitehub.com/example-of-blogs/> , March 5, 2020