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**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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 try 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 Evolution**

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## **App store**

## **Gmail**

## **Google play**

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## **Educational**

## **Entertainment**

## **Informational**

## **News**

## **Personal**

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

## **Accuracy**

## **Appearance**

## **Authority**

## **Coverage**

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# **Conclusion**

# **Reference**

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