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| Addis Ababa Institute of Technology center for Information Technology and Scientific computing |
| Fundamentals of web Design and Development |
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Internet is a network of computers, which links many different types of computers all over the world .The internet is a worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that use the Tcp/IP set of network protocols to reach billions of users. The internet began as u.s department of defence network to link scientists and universities professors around the world.

History Of Internet

As you might expect for a technology so expansive and ever-changing, it is impossible to credit the invention of the internet to a single person. [The internet](https://www.history.com/topics/inventions/invention-of-the-internet) was the work of dozens of pioneering scientists, programmers and engineers who each developed new features and technologies that eventually merged to become the “information superhighway” we know today.

Long before the technology existed to actually build the internet, many scientists had already anticipated the existence of worldwide networks of information. [Nikola Tesla](https://www.history.com/topics/inventions/nikola-tesla) toyed with the idea of a “world wireless system” in the early 1900s, and visionary thinkers like Paul Otlet and Vannevar Bush conceived of mechanized, searchable storage systems of books and media in the 1930s and 1940s.

Still, the first practical schematics for the internet would not arrive until the early 1960s, when MIT’s J.C.R. Licklider popularized the idea of an “Intergalactic Network” of computers. Shortly thereafter, computer scientists developed the concept of “packet switching,” a method for effectively transmitting electronic data that would later become one of the major building blocks of the internet.

Initially research organization and the universities used it to share and exchange information in the 1969-1987.

The first workable prototype of the Internet came in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET, or the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. Originally funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, ARPANET used packet switching to allow multiple computers to communicate on a single network.

On October 29, 1969, ARPAnet delivered its first message: a “node-to-node” communication from one computer to another. (The first computer was located in a research lab at UCLA and the second was at Stanford; each one was the size of a small house.) The message—“LOGIN”—was short and simple, but it crashed the fledgling ARPA network anyway: The Stanford computer only received the note’s first two letters.

The technology continued to grow in the 1970s after scientists Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, a communications model that set standards for how data could be transmitted between multiple networks.

ARPANET adopted TCP/IP on January 1, 1983, and from there researchers began to assemble the “network of networks” that became the modern Internet. The online world then took on a more recognizable form in 1990, when computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. While it’s often confused with the internet itself, the web is actually just the most common means of accessing data online in the form of websites and hyperlinks.

The web helped popularize the internet among the public, and served as a crucial step in developing the vast trove of information that most of us now access on a daily basis.

1989,Internet available for commercial purpose.

Commercial internet service providers (SPs) began to merge in the very late 1980s.The ARPARENT was decommissioned in 1990 today the internet continues to grow, driven by ever greater amounts of online information, commerce, entertainment, and social networking.

1990                                       [Archie](http://archie.icm.edu.pl/archie-adv_eng.html), the first Internet search engine, is developed by Alan Emtage at McGill University.

October 1990                     Tim Berners-Lee begins writing code for a client program, a browser/editor he calls WorldWideWeb, on his new NeXT computer.

December 1990                   [First website](http://info.cern.ch/), nxoc01.cern.ch, goes live.

Spring 1991                         The [Gopher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_%28protocol%29) protocol, designed for distributing, searching, and retrieving documents over the Internet, is released by a University of Minnesota team led by Mark McCahill.

August 1991                       Tim Berners-Lee publishes the code for the World Wide Web on the Internet. Later he wrote in Weaving the Web: “From then on, interested people on the Internet provided the feedback, stimualtion, ideas, source-code contributions, and moral support… The people of the Internet built the Web, in true grassroot fashion.”

December 12, 1991         The [first website in the United States](http://www.slac.stanford.edu/history/earlyweb/history.shtml) goes live, home to the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory.

September 1992               Ed Krol publishes [The Whole Internet User’s Guide & Catalog](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whole_Internet_User%27s_Guide_and_Catalog), the first popular guide to the Internet and O’Reilly and Associates’ first million-copy bestseller.  The chapter devoted to the World Wide Web starts with “The World Wide Web, or WWW, is the newest information service to arrive on the Internet. The Web is based on a technology called hypertext… While physicists may have paid for its initial development, it’s one of the most flexible tools—probably the most flexible tool—for prowling around the Internet. Like Gopher and WAIS, the Web is very much under development, perhaps even more so. So don’t be surprised if it doesn’t occasionally work the way you’d like. It’s certainly worth playing with.” In the second edition, published in April 1994, the last sentences were changed to “The Web and its tools are still under development… They’re certainly worth playing with, and will probably become the predominant method for accessing the Internet in the next few years.”

June 1992                            Jean Polly coins the phrase “[surfing the Internet](http://www.netmom.com/about-net-mom/23-who-invented-surfing-the-internet.html)” in an article published in Wilson Library Bulletin, a monthly professional magazine for librarians.

July 1992                              Tim Berners-Lee posts the first photo uploaded to the Web, showing the all-female parody pop group [Les Horribles Cernettes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Les_Horribles_Cernettes) (LHC), consisting of four of his colleagues at CERN.

January 23, 1993               Marc Andreessen [announces](http://1997.webhistory.org/www.lists/www-talk.1993q1/0099.html) version 0.5 of NCSA X Mosaic web browser which he developed with Eric Bina at the Nationl Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Andreesen will go on to co-found Mosaic Communications (later Netscape Communications) which released the first version of the Netscape Navigator browser in November 1994. A year later, it had 90% market share

February 1993                   The University of Minnesota decides it would charge a license fee for certain classes of [Gopher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopher_%28protocol%29) users, effectively eliminating a key competitor to the World Wide Web.

April 30, 1993                     [CERN declares](http://cds.cern.ch/record/1164399) the Web protocol and code free to all users.

May 1993                             O’Reilly Digital Media group launches the Global Network Navigator (GNN), the first commercial web publication and the first web site to offer clickable advertisements.

July 1993                              O’Reilly and Associates hosts the first WWW Wizards Workshop in Cambridge, Massachusets.

November 1993                The video camera monitoring the Trojan Coffee Pot at the University of Cambridge’s Computer Laboratory is connected to the Web, becoming the [first Webcam](http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/coffee/coffee.html). What before enetertained a few lcoally connected people becomes a world-wide show with 1 million hits by 1996.

December 8, 1993            In an [article about Mosaic](http://www.nytimes.com/1993/12/08/business/business-technology-a-free-and-simple-computer-link.html) (which he calls “a map to the buried treasures of the Information Age”), John Markoff of the New York Times quotes Tim Berners-Lee: “The Web has fundamentally changed the way information is obtained over the Internet… It’s like the difference between the brain and the mind… Explore the Internet and you find cables and computers. Explore the Web and you find information.’”

Summer 1994                    A large pepperoni, mushroom and extra cheese pizza from Pizza Hut is [ordered](http://www.entrepreneur.com/article/230620) online, possibly the first transaction on the Web.

April 28, 1994                     [A memo](http://www.npr.org/blogs/alltechconsidered/2014/04/28/307755876/if-wed-only-known-about-the-impending-spam) (on paper) distributed to NPR’s staff proclaims "Internet is coming to NPR!" and asserts that “to some, this will be long awaited, good news; to others, it won’t mean much.”

May 25, 1994                      First World Wide Web conference opens at CERN.

October 1, 1994                [World Wide Web Consortium](http://www.w3.org/) established.

October 1994                     [HotWired](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HotWired" \t "_blank) is the [first web site to sell banner ads](http://www.theguardian.com/media-network/media-network-blog/2013/dec/12/first-ever-banner-ad-advertising) in large quantities to a wide range of major corporate advertisers.

August 9, 1995                   Netscape share price soars to $75 during its first day of trading, up from the offering price of $28 (which was doubled from $14 at the last minute). At the time it was unusual for a company to go public before becoming profitable. The Wall Street Journal wrote “It took General Dynamics Corp. 43 years to become a corporation worth today’s $2.7 billion. It took Netscape Communications Corp about a minute.” The Netscape IPO has been referred to in the media as the birth of the Web or even the Internet.  It was certianly the birth of what became to be known as the “dot-com bubble.”

October 1995                     The Pew Research Center finds that 14% of U.S. adults are now online, most using dial-up modem connections, but [only 3% of online users have ever signed on to the World Wide Web](http://www.people-press.org/1995/10/16/americans-going-online-explosive-growth-uncertain-destinations/). 42% of U.S. adults had never heard of the Internet and an additional 21% knew it had something to do with computers.

1996                                       Brewster Kahle establishes the Internet Archives, to preserve and provide access to nearly every site on the Internet, later evolving to become a comprehensive digital library. Kahle later tells [Newsweek](http://www.newsweek.com/remembrance-sites-past-149349): “The Web is the people’s medium. It is the publisher who won’t turn you down. We have 5 million to 15 million people’s individual voices.”

1996                                       Nokia releases the [Nokia 9000](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia_9000_Communicator) Communicator, the first cellphone with a web browser.

1996                                       77% of online users [send or receive e-mail](http://www.people-press.org/1996/12/16/news-attracts-most-internet-users/) at least once every few weeks, up from 65% in 1995.

Fall 1996                              Ethan Zuckerman creates the first pop-up ad. In 2014, he would apologize for “[The Internet’s Original Sin](http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2014/08/advertising-is-the-internets-original-sin/376041/)”: “The [business] model that got [Tripod.com] acquired was analyzing users’ personal homepages so we could better target ads to them… the pop-up ad… was a way to associate an ad with a user’s page without putting it directly on the page, which advertisers worried would imply an association between their brand and the page’s content. Specifically, we came up with it when a major car company freaked out that they’d bought a banner ad on a page that celebrated anal sex. I wrote the code to launch the window and run an ad in it. I’m sorry. Our intentions were good.”

December 17, 1997         The term "weblog" is coined by Jorn Barger. The short form, "blog", was coined by Peter Merholz, who jokingly broke the word weblog into the phrase we blog in the sidebar of his blog Peterme.com in 1999.Shortly thereafter, Evan Williams at Pyra Labs used "blog" as both a noun and verb ("to blog", meaning "to edit one's weblog or to post to one's weblog") and used the term "blogger" in connection with Pyra Labs' Blogger product.

1998                                       The first Google index has 26 million Web pages.

February 15, 1998            “Oh, so they have the Internet on computers now?”—Homer Simpson

2000                                       Google’s index of the Web reaches the one-billion mark.

2000                                       78% of internet users who download music [don’t think it’s stealing](http://www.pewinternet.org/2000/09/28/downloading-free-music/) to save music files to their computer hard drives.

May 2001                             Tim Berners-Lee, James Hendler, and Ora Lassila publish “[The Semantic Web](http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-semantic-web/)” in Scientific American: “Decentralization requires compromises: The Web had to throw away the ideal of total consistency of all its interconnections, ushering in the infamous message “Error 404: Not Found” but allowing unchecked exponential growth.”

March 2007                         Estonia becomes the world’s first country [to use internet voting in a parliamentary election](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6407269.stm).

April 2007                            36% of American online adults [consult Wikipedia](http://www.pewinternet.org/2007/04/24/wikipedia-users/).

June 2008                            [Google’s index of the web](http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2008/07/we-knew-web-was-big.html) consists of one-trillion unique URLs.

April 2012                            The Internet Society founds the [Internet Hall of Fame](http://www.internethalloffame.org/about) to celebrate “the living history of the Internet and the individuals whose extraordinary contributions have made the Internet, its worldwide availability and use, and its transformative nature possible.”

December 2012                   Annual e-commerce sales [top $1 trillion worldwide](http://www.emarketer.com/Article/Ecommerce-Sales-Topped-1-Trillion-First-Time-2012/1009649) for the first time.

February 2014                   45% of internet users ages 18-29 in serious relationships [say the internet has had an impact on their relationship](http://www.pewinternet.org/2014/02/11/couples-the-internet-and-social-media/).

Summer 2014                    The number of [Internet users worldwide](http://www.internetlivestats.com/internet-users/) reaches 3 billion.

November 2014                Only 23% of respondents to a [Pew online survey](http://www.pewinternet.org/2014/11/25/web-iq/) know that the “the Internet” and the “the World Wide Web” do not refer to the same thing.

Categories of Websites

1. Ecommerce
2. Etsy(<https://www.etsy.com/>)
3. Ebay(<https://www.ebay.com/>)
4. Amazon(<https://www.amazon.com/>)
5. Overstock(<https://www.overstock.com/>)
6. Zappos(<https://www.overstock.com/>)
7. Education
8. Brightstorm(<https://www.brightstorm.com/>)
9. Titorialspoint(<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/index.htm>)
10. Bigthink(<https://bigthink.com/>)
11. Internet Archive(<https://archive.org/>)
12. Academic Earth(<https://academicearth.org/>)
13. Business
14. Forbes(<https://www.forbes.com/#525046e22254>)
15. Wsj(<https://www.wsj.com/>)
16. CNN money(<https://edition.cnn.com/business>)
17. Bloomberg(<https://www.bloomberg.com/africa>)
18. MSN moneycentral(<https://www.msn.com/en-us/money>)
19. Entertainment
20. Wattpad(<https://www.wattpad.com/>)
21. Hulu.com(<https://www.hulu.com/>)
22. Youtube(<https://www.youtube.com/>)
23. Sodere(<https://www.youtube.com/>)
24. Diretube(<https://diretube.com/go/>)

5. Social Media

1. Pinterest (<https://www.pinterest.com/>)
2. Facebook(<https://www.facebook.com/>)
3. Twitter(<https://twitter.com/>)
4. Instagram(<https://www.instagram.com/>)
5. Reddit(<https://www.reddit.com/>)

6. Brochure

1. Blu Home Brochure(<https://pdf.archiexpo.com/pdf/blu-homes/blu-homes-developer-brochure/67502-155295.html>)
2. Innisfree Product Brochure(<https://us.innisfree.com/>)
3. Starbucks company Brochure((<https://www.starbucks.com/about-us/company-information/starbucks-company-profile>)
4. Your Guide to pet Health Soluton(<https://pt.virbac.com/files/live/sites/au-public/files/flipbooks/pet-health-solutions/index.html#p=1>)
5. Oracle Partner Marketing eBook(<https://www.oracle.com/partners/campaign/resources/digital-ebook-partners-emea-3240004.pdf>)

7. Nonprofit

1. Adopt a love story( [adoptalovestory.com](https://www.adoptalovestory.com/))
2. Gates foundation(<https://www.gatesfoundation.org/>)
3. Habitat for humanity(<https://www.habitat.org/emea>)
4. One drop(<https://www.onedrop.org/en/>)
5. Invisible children(<https://invisiblechildren.com/>)

8. Web portal

1. Saint-Gobain,intranet(<https://www.saint-gobain.com/en>)
2. Grants.Gov,federal Government portal(<https://www.grants.gov/>)
3. Maine’s public universities,multi-campus portal(<https://www.maine.edu/>)
4. Dominor’s pizza,intranet (<https://dominospizzaintranet.weebly.com/>)
5. Medimpact,Benefits program portal(<https://pbm.medimpact.com/client>)

9. Personal website

1. Fifty coffees(<http://www.fiftycoffees.com/>)
2. Robby Leonardi(<http://www.rleonardi.com/>)
3. Pascal van Gemert (<http://www.pascalvangemert.nl/>)
4. Sean Halpin(<http://seanhalpin.io/>)
5. Melanie Daveid(<http://melaniedaveid.com/>)

10.Portfolio

1. Florent Biffi(<https://florentbiffi.com/>)
2. Fly Digital(<http://www.flydigital.com.au/>)
3. YRS Truly(<https://yrstruly.uk/About>)
4. Adrien Laurent(<https://adrienlaurent.fr/>)
5. Corn Studio(<https://cornstudio.gr/>)

11.Wiki or Community forum website

1. Twitch(<https://www.twitch.tv/>)
2. Archive of our own(<https://archiveofourown.org/>)
3. Imgur(<https://imgur.com/>)
4. Slick Deals(<https://slickdeals.net/>)
5. Discode(<https://discordapp.com/>)

12.Infopreneur