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**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**THE WEB**

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# History of the Internet

The history of the Internet has its roots in the need to share research materials over a network. [Computer science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) was an emerging discipline in the late 1950s that began to consider [time-sharing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-sharing) between computer users and, later, the possibility of achieving this over [wide area networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide_area_network).

Early packet switching networks such as the [NPL(National Physics Laboratory) network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NPL_network), ARPANET(Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), [Merit Network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merit_Network), and [CYCLADES](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CYCLADES) in the early 1970s researched and provided [data networking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network). The ARPANET project and [international working groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Networking_Working_Group) led to the development of [protocols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication_protocol) for [internetworking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internetworking), in which multiple separate networks could be joined into a network of networks, which produced various standards. [Vint Cerf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vint_Cerf), at [Stanford University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_University), and [Bob Kahn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Kahn), at ARPA, published research in 1973 that evolved into the [Transmission Control Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol) (TCP) and [Internet Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Protocol) (IP), the two technical foundations of the Internet.

In the early 1980s the [National Science F](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Science_Foundation)oundation funded national [supercomputing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supercomputer) centers at several universities in the United States and provided interconnectivity in 1986 with the [NSFNET](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NSFNET) project, which created network access to these supercomputer sites for research and academic organizations in the United States. International connections to NSFNET, the emergence of architecture such as the [Domain Name System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System), and the [adoption of TCP/IP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_protocol_suite#Adoption) internationally marked the beginnings of the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet). Commercial [Internet service providers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_service_provider) (ISPs) began to emerge in the very late 1980s. The ARPANET was decommissioned in 1990. Limited private connections to parts of the Internet by officially commercial entities emerged in several American cities by late 1989 and 1990. The NSFNET was decommissioned in 1995, removing the last restrictions on the use of the Internet to carry commercial traffic.

Research by British computer scientist [Tim Berners-Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee) in 1989-90 resulted in the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web), linking [hypertext](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext) documents into an information system, accessible from any node on the network. Since the mid-1990s, the Internet has had a revolutionary impact on culture, commerce, and technology. Increasing amounts of data are transmitted at higher and higher speeds over [fiber optic networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiber-optic_communication) operating at 1 [Gbit/s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gbits/sec), 10 Gbit/s, or more. The Internet's takeover of the global communication landscape was rapid in historical terms: it only communicated 1% of the information flowing through two-way [telecommunications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunication) networks in the year 1993, 51% by 2000, and more than 97% of the telecommunicated information by 2007. Today, the Internet continues to grow, driven exponentially by the rapid expansion of networking technologies.

# Web Archives of Some Websites

## Reddit

## IMDb

## YouTube

## EdX

## Wikipedia

# 12 Categories of Websites

## Portal

* Allianz : [www.allianz.com](http://www.allianz.com).
* AvMed : www.avmed.org
* Grants.gov:www.grants.gov
* Addis Ababa Institute of Technology portal: portal.aait.edu.et. A website for handling student registration and grade reports.
* Coach :www.coach.com

## News

* British Broadcasting Corporation: [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com). A news website for the BBC media.
* Daily Mail: dailymail.co.uk. A website of the Daily Mail tabloid.
* Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation: [www.ebc.et](http://www.ebc.et). A website of the EBC media outlet.
* The New York News: [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com). A website of the New York times newspaper.
* Cable News Network: [www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com). A website of the CNN media outlet.

## Informational

* Mint :www.mint.com
* The Verge: www.theverge.com
* Airbnb: www.airbnb.com
* Polygon:www.polygon.com
* Nobleprize:nobleprize.org

## Business/ Marketing

* Amazon: www.amazon.com
* Bloomberg: www.bloomberg.com
* Business insider: www.businessinsider.com
* Financial Times: www.ft.com
* Market Watch: www.marketwatch.com

## Educational

* Stack Overflow: https://stackoverflow.com
* edX: www.edx.org
* Coursera: www.coursera.org
* Brightstorm: www.brightstorm.com
* Khan Academy: www.khanacademy.org

## Entertainment

* Netflix: [www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com). An entertainment website to view movies and TV shows.
* IMDb: <http://m.imdb.com>. An entertainment website to view ratings of movies and shows and to rate them as well.
* YouTube: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com). An entertainment website to watch videos from across the globe.
* Spotify: www.spotify.com. A music streaming platform.
* E! online: <http://m.eonline.com>. A website to catch up with the latest entertainment news.

## Advocacy

* Alliance for Justice:www.afj.org
* Human Rights Watch:www.hrw.org
* National Alliance on Mental Illness:www.nami.org
* Mental Health Advocacy Service:www.mhas-la.org
* National Children’s Advocacy Center:www.nationalcac.org

## Blog

* Blogger:www.blogger.com
* Tumblr:www.tumblr.com
* Ghost: https://ghost.org
* Typepad: http://www.typepad.com
* Medium: https://medium.com

## Wiki

* Wikitravel: https://wikitravel.org
* Wikihow:www.wikihow.com
* Wikibooks: http://en.m.wikibooks.org
* Wikitionary:www.wikitionary.org
* Wikipedia:www.wikipedia.org

## Social Network

* Reddit: www.reddit.com
* Twitter: www.twitter.com
* Instagram: www.instagram.com
* Facebook: https://m.facebook.com
* QZone: https://qzone.qq.com

## Content Aggregator

* Popurls:www.popurls.com
* The Web List: https://theweblist.net
* WP News Desk:wpnewsdesk.com
* Blog Engage:www.blogengage.com
* Travel Blogger Community:travelbloggercommunity.com

## Personal

* Pascal van Gemert: pascalvangemert.nl
* Hope Reagan: hrdept.design
* Tim Harford: timharford.com
* Joshua McCartney: www.joshuamccartney.com
* Ellen Skye Riley: www.ellenskyeriley.com

# Evaluation of Websites

## The 6 criteria for the evaluation of a Website are:

## Authority

Authority reveals that the person, institution or agency responsible for a site has the qualifications and knowledge to do so. Authority evaluation is:

* Authorship, meaning it should be clear who developed the site.
* Contact information such as e-mail, phone number and fax number should be clearly provided.
* Author should provide state qualifications, credentials and personal background in relation to the information they provide.

## Accuracy

Information on a website should be accurate and precise to a standard. Accuracy evaluation includes:

* The reliability of the author meaning the author’s own reputation or affiliation with a respectable institution.
* The comparability of the information on the website to other sites on the same topic.
* The inclusion of a bibliography and/or a reference.

## Objectivity

The clear objective of the site should be clear and unbiased. Objectivity evaluation includes:

* The bias of the presentation of information on the website.
* The site’s advertisement conflict with the content.
* The site’s attempt to explain, informs, persuade or sell a product.

## Coverage

The coverage of a website refers to how a website explores a topic through the use of links and such. Coverage evaluation includes:

* Depth of topics explored by the website.
* Comparison of the value of the site’s information to other similar websites.
* The site providing information with no relevant outside links.

## Currency

The currency of the website refers to how up-to-date the information displayed on the website is and how often the site is updated. Currency evaluation includes:

* The date at which the information was first written and was placed on the web.
* The date at which the information was revised and updated.
* The links provided on the website are up-to-date and reliable.

## Purpose

The purpose of the information presented should be known, whether it’s to inform, entertain or provide marketing services. Purpose evaluation includes:

* The extent to which the content in the website actually supports the purpose of the website.
* The links used being appropriate for the site.
* The domain of the website. The URL indicating its purpose.

# Resources

https://www.history.com/news/who-invented-the-internet