1. Accuracy-Is the information provided specific?

Reliability: Is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?

Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate?

Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topic?

Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition?

1. Authority

Contact informationshould be clearly provided: e-mail address, snail mail address, phone number, and fax number.

Credentials: the author should state qualifications, credentials, or personal background that gives them authority to present information.

Check to see if the site supported by an organization or a commercial body

1. Objectivity

Is the information presented with a particular bias?

Does the information try to sway the audience?

Does site advertising conflict with the content?

Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?

1. Currency

1) how current the information presented is

2) how often the site is updated or maintained.

Then ask if:

Links are up-to-date

Links provided should be reliable. Dead links or references to sites that have moved are not useful.

Information provided so trend related that its usefulness is limited to a certain time period?

the site been under construction for some time?

1. Coverage

Does the site claim to be selective or comprehensive?

Are the topics explored in depth?

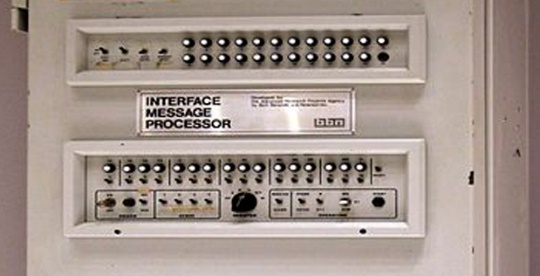
Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites.

Do the links go to outside sites rather than its own?

Does the site provide information with no relevant outside links?

ARPANET:1967-1972

The internet traces its roots to a US defense department project in the 1960s born out of the Cold War, and a desire to have armed forces communicate over a connected, distributed network. The military’s research arm, the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), began work on a communication project, which led to the creation of ARPANET, one of the earliest iterations of computers talking to each other on a network.  SDS, or Scientific Data Systems, an early US computer company staffed by Packard Bell alums, built that first computer that connected to the network. There would’ve been a small station with a keyboard and a very basic monitor, but much of the data for the machine would’ve been stored on punch cards. The first message sent was the word “lo;” the researchers were trying to type the word “login” and the system crashed after two letters. In the early days, these systems used Interface Message Processors (IMPs), which were computers designed to organize and receive the data coming in and out of the network. Essentially, they were the earliest versions of the modern router.



ARPANET relied on leased telephone lines, much like the commercial internet did in the years that followed. Around the same time, computer scientist Ray Tomlinson, working at the research firm Bolt, Beranek and Newman (now part of Raytheon), created the

original version of email; then-Stanford professor and future “father of the internet” Vint Cerf coined the term “internet” to talk about this growing network of interconnected computers. although the ARPANET was based on the packet switching technology that characterizes the modern Internet, it was a *unitary* network: the subnet of identical, centrally managed IMPs constituted the core of the system. And the network was owned and administered by a single entity – ARPA. So, although the ARPANET was the precursor of what came later, it differed in significant ways from its successors. Over the 1980s, a grant from the US National Science Foundation allowed smaller universities to connect to ARPANET to share information with those who couldn’t directly connect to the network.

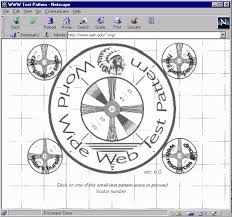
Development of the TCP/IP: 1973–1983

TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. TCP/IP is a set of standardized rules that allow computers to communicate on a network such as the internet. During and after the construction of the ARPANET, other significant developments in networking technology were under way. By the early to mid-1970s, therefore, ARPA found itself running three separate ‘experimental’ networks – ARPANET, PRNET, and SATNET – all of which used packet switching technology, but in different ways. An obvious next step was to see whether a method for ‘internetworking’ them, so that they functioned as an apparently seamless whole, could be developed. TCP/IP became the cornerstone of the new ‘network of networks. The great advantage of this approach was that implicit in it was the possibility of organic growth: as long as a given network ‘spoke’ TCP/IP (as it were) it was free to join the Internet. And because the system was not owned or controlled by anybody (unlike the ARPANET), there were no gatekeepers to control admission to it.

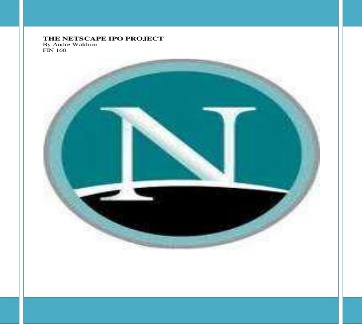
Dial up

**World Wide Web(WWW)-1991**

The earliest days of the consumer internet were sound tracked by a cacophony of digital hisses and beeps. Before the invention of the World Wide Web, accomplishing anything was a real chore. Information on the internet was difficult to search for, and almost impossibly dense. “The Pre-Web Internet was an almost entirely text-based world,” ZDNet editor Steven J. Vaughan-Nichols said on the 2oth anniversary of the site in 2011.



Berners-Lee, who in 1989 was a researcher working at CERN, the Swiss nuclear research facility, came up with the concept of the World Wide Web, a decentralized repository of information, linked together and shareable with anyone who could connect to it. He built the first webpage in 1993. Seeing the value in what Berners-Lee and his team had created, CERN opened up the software for the web to the public domain, meaning anyone could use it and build upon it. Berners-Lee also created the first website browser (initially called Worldwide Web and then renamed Nexus). But it wasn’t until a team of former students at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign (UIUC), led by Marc Andreessen, created the Mosaic web browser in 1993 that the web started to take off. Andreessen and his team left the research facility at UIUC to start Netscape, the company that produced the first web browser many people ever used: Netscape Navigator.

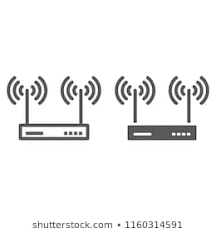


By the mid-1990s, Netscape had about 80% of the browser market in the US and Europe. Its only real competitor was Microsoft’s Internet Explorer, which first launched with Windows 95. But Microsoft, a huge company even then, was able to iterate its software faster as the web changed, implementing new technologies like CSS (cascading style sheets—the code that ensures the web is more than just bland pages of text) before Netscape could. (Microsoft’s dominance remained pretty much unchallenged until the dawn of the mobile web, but more on that later.)

At the time, internet services, especially in the US, started to become more affordable. Although the first phone modem was invented in 1958 by Bell, which could just send data to other Bell devices, the first modem designed to use with a PC didn’t arrive until 1977. But it wasn’t until 1996 that we got the 56k modem, which let internet users surf the web at a blistering 56,000 bits per second. (Today we can download a 1 GB file in about 32 seconds, compared with around 3.5 days, which is what it would take on a 56k modem.)

**Broadband-2000’s**

At some point in 2004, for the first time ever, there were more people in the US who had access to broadband internet than dial-up, according to the Pew Research Center. The price of broadband connections had begun to fall as more users signed up. Broadband modems act a little differently than their dial-up predecessors in that they do not need to call out over the phone line to your internet service provider to establish a connection to the internet—they stay connected unless they’re turned off. In the US today, most broadband connections come into homes through the same connections used for cable TV, and don’t tend to require access to a telephone line to connect.



Wi-Fi started to gain popularity, it made the internet accessible wherever someone had a laptop, tablet, or Palm Pilot and Wi-Fi connection. The earliest versions of Wi-Fi were implemented in the mid-1990s, but it wasn’t until Apple include the technology in the iBook laptop in 1999, as well as other models in the early 2000s, that it really started to kick off. Broadband speeds are generally faster than dial-up. These speeds helped make the internet what it has become: in the early web years, loading web pages even with simple graphics could take several minutes. With higher speeds, websites could load faster, and developers could add more content to their sites without fear that it would crash their user’s computers. Even streaming videos became possible; YouTube first launched in 2005. Websites evolved from simple destinations to interactive places where people could buy things and communicate with each other in real-time.

**Cellular data**

Mobile broadband—connecting to the internet through a cell phone—has exploded in popularity over the last five years.



WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) the early dial-up of mobile internet. You could look at rudimentary pages of the internet, to check things like sports scores or news headlines. But getting too deep into the internet would likely burn through whatever overpriced data plan you had at the time. The first truly useful mobile data standard was 3G in 2003. The mobile web truly took off with the iPhone, however, and all the devices that aimed to copy it. The iPhone was first launched in 2007 (though a 3G model wasn’t introduced until 2008).

As 5G wireless networks are deployed around the world today, many with the promise of download speeds over 1 Gigabit per second and connections so airtight it’ll feel like you’re in the same room as someone thousands of miles away. It’s easy to see how the internet could progress from its simple roots, but not what form it will take.

NEWS

The New York times

The New York times is an American newspaper based in New York city with worldwide influence and readership.

<https://www.nytimes.com>

CNN

The new York times is an American news based television channel owned by AT&T’s Warner Media.

<https://edition.cnn.com>

Ethiopian reporter news

It is a very known news paper in Ethiopia who also own the website for Amharic based news.

<https://www.ethiopianreporter.com>

ABC news

Is the news division of the American broadcasting company.

<https://abcnews.go.com>

Yahoo news

Yahoo news is a news website that originated as an internet-based news aggregator by yahoo.

<https://news.yahoo.com>

Informational

Drop box

Dropbox is a modern workspace designed to reduce busywork so you can focus on the things that matter.

[www.dropbox.com](http://www.dropbox.com)

The verge

The verge is an American technology news online magazine operated by Vox media, publishing news, features stories, guidebooks, product reviews, and podcasts.

<https://www.theverge.com>

Polygon

Polygon is an American video game website that publishes news, cultural reviews and videos.

[https://www.polygon.com](https://www.polygon.com/)

Mosaic art now

Mosaic art now celebrates contemporary mosaics by bringing the art forms most accomplished practitioners and most innovative thinking to this website, weekly newsletter Facebook and twitter.

[http://www.mosaicartnow.com](http://www.mosaicartnow.com/)

Mint

Mint is a free web based personal financial management service for the US and Canada, created by Aaron Patzer.

<https://www.mint.com>

Business/Marketing

TripAdvisor

Is an online travel company that operates a global platform with user generated content, price comparison tools and online reservations for transportation, lodging, travel experiences, and restaurants.

<https://www.tripadvisor.com>

Alibaba

Alibaba group holding limited is a Chinese multinational technology company specializing in e-commerce, retail, internet and technology.

<https://www.alibabagroup.com/en/global/home>

Amazon

Amazon is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming and artificial intelligence.

<https://www.amazon.com>

Moz

Is a software as a service company that sells inbound marketing analytics software subscriptions.

<https://moz.com>

Shopify

A Canadian multinational e-commerce company platform for online stores and retail point-of-sale systems.

<https://www.shopify.com>

Educational

Khan academy

Is a nonprofit educational organization with the goal of creating a set of online tools that help educate students.

[https://www.khanacademy.org](https://www.khanacademy.org/)

Edx

Edx is a massive open online course provider. It hosts online university level courses in a wide range of driplines to a worldwide student body including some courses at no charge.

<https://www.edx.org>

Bright storm

Bright storm is an online learning platform for teenagers. It features thousands of study videos as well other study tools and resources such as math genie and college counseling.

<https://www.brightstorm.com>

Internet archive

The internet archive is an American digital library with the stated mission of “universal access to all knowledge.”

<https://archive.org>

Udacity

Is a for-profit educational organization that helps to work on practical projects ,build experience and advance your skillset as you learn.

<https://www.udacity.com>

Entertainment

Netflix

Is an American media service provider and production that is used to get movies and TV shows online.

<https://www.netflix.com/et/>

Tmz

Tmz is a tv show known by breaking the biggest stories in celebrity and entertainment news.

<https://www.tmz.com>

YouTube

Is a video sharing platform to enjoy videos and music and also you can upload original content, and share it with friends and family.

<https://www.youtube.com>

Fandango

Is an American ticketing company that sells movie tickets via their websites as well as a provider of television and streaming media information like through its Movies.com.

<https://www.fandango.com>

Funny or die

Funny or die is a comedy video website and film/television production company.

<https://www.funnyordie.com>

Advocacy

Mamaye

Is a campaign initiated by evidence for action, a multi-year program which aims to improve maternal and newborn survival in sub-Saharan Africa.

<https://mamaye.org>

international justice mission

is a widely known across north America for rescuing victims of slavery and working to end human trafficking.

<https://www.ijm.org/advocacy>

Arts for LA

Advocation for art education for the low income/underprivileged students.

<https://www.artsforla.org>

Active living research

A program of the Robert wood Johnson foundation, needed a refreshed website to promulgate their stellar research into childhood obesity.

<https://activelivingresearch.org>

Blog

Word press

Is a free and open-source content management system written in php and paired with a MySQL or MariaDB database. Features include a plugin architecture and a template system, referred to within WordPress as themes.

<https://wordpress.com>

Wix

Is a Israeli software company, providing cloud-based web development services.it allows users to create HTML5 website and mobile sites through the use of online drag and drop tools.

<https://www.wix.com/>

Squarespace

Is a private American company based in New York city that provides software as a service for websites building and hosting. Its customers use pre-built website templates and drag and drop elements to create webpages.

<https://www.squarespace.com>

Weebly

Is a web hosting service specifically oriented for online shopping.

<https://www.weebly.com>

Blogger

Is a blog-publishing service that allows multi-user blogs with time stamped entries. The blogs are hosted by google and generally accessed from a subdomain of blogspot.com.

<https://www.blogger.com>

Wiki

Wikihow

Is an online wiki-style community consisting of an extensive database of how-to guides. The website aims to create the world’s most helpful to enable everyone in the world to learn how to do anything.

[https://www.wikihow.com](https://www.wikihow.com/)

Wikibooks

Is a wiki-based Wikimedia project hosted by the Wikimedia foundation for the creation of free content e-books textbooks and annotated texts that anyone can edit.

<https://en.wikibooks.org>

Wikitravel

Is a web based on the wiki model and owned by the internet brands.it is open source travel guide featuring up-to-date information on attractions hotels restaurants travel tips and more.

<https://wikitravel.org>

Wikispecies

Is a wiki based online project supported by the Wikimedia foundation. Its aim is to create a comprehensive free content catalogue of all species.

<https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki>

Encyclopedia Dramatica

Is a parody-themed wiki website that uses mediawiki software to lampoon encyclopedia topics and current events, especially those related or relevant to contemporary internet culture.

<https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclopedia_Dramatica>

Social network

Instagram

Is an American photo and video-sharing social network service owned by Facebook.

[https://www.instagram.com](https://www.instagram.com/)

Twitter

Is an American microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages known as “tweets”.

<https://twitter.com>

Facebook

Is an American social media and technology company founded by mark Zuckerberg that is used to interact with people with message, posts and pictures and videos also.

<https://www.facebook.com>

Telegram

Is a cloud based instant messaging and voice over IP service. Telegram client apps are available for android, iOS, Windows Phone, windows NT, macOS and Linux.

<https://telegram.org>

Tumblr

An American microblogging and social networking websites and the service allows users to post multimedia and other content to a short-form blog.

<https://www.tumblr.com>

Portal

AAU portal

<https://portal.aait.edu.et>

Stanford

Where individuals in the early stages of joining the community may submit required information to begin their association with the university.

<https://axess.sahr.stanford.edu>

Camden

Which is a mandatory online gateway, where you will access essential information and academic resources.

<https://www.camden.gov.uk>

Forest hills

Is a patient portal which is powerful tool allowing you to actively participate in your child’s care.

<https://foresthillspediatrics.com>

Copper point

Insurance companies are dedicated to protecting and empowering conscientious business owners.

<https://www.copperpoint.com>

Content aggregator

Alltop

Alltop aggregates all the top news and information in real time and also helps to find a topic and learn what’s happening from trusted sources.

[https://alltop.com](https://alltop.com/)

Popurls

Popurls encapsulates headlines from the most popular websites on a single page.

<http://m.popurls.com/>

The web list

All the links to the latest information and news on the web. A snapshot of what people are clicking on around the internet anytime.

<https://theweblist.net>

Wp news desk

Is an aggregator that screenshot courtesy of the eliminator plugin and as eliminator the most used WordPress page builder.

<http://wpnewsdesk.com/>

Feedly

Is a news aggregator application for various web browsers and mobile devices running iOS and android.

<https://feedly.com/i/welcome>

Personal

Rachael

Rachael king is an award-winning New Zealand writer and author of two books.

<http://www.rachaelgking.com>

Devon

Harrisburg web design and square space Development. Known for being the world’s largest professional community.

<https://www.devonstank.com>

Sarah

currently building forecast news an Asian based digital media platform based in Asia covering emerging technologies at the intersections of business.

<http://www.sarahlichang.com>

Anthony

Anthony Wiktor is a webby award-winning creative director and designer based in los angels specializing in branding, design, interactive and also advertising.

<https://www.anthonydesigner.com>

Hr design

A more human resource for branding and web design. A graphics designer living with her cat in Brooklyn, New York; as she explains herself.

<https://hrdept.design>

<https://www.expertmarket.co.uk/web-design/different-types-of-websites>

<https://ccconline.libguides.com/c.php?g=242130&p=1609638>

<https://qz.com/1705375/a-complete-guide-to-the-evolution-of-the-internet/>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619>