BBC-A news website that keeps its readers up to date on current affairs.

Instagram-A social media networking website created to let people share thoughts images and videos.

Netflix-A video streaming website where recent movies are uploaded and people use it by paying with credit card.

WikiHow-A wiki website allows people to collaborate online and write content together and can amend, add and access the content of articles.

Amazon-amazon is a website of business which is online shopping and people can buy anything online and it will be delivered to them.

I evaluated the websites based on the criteria’s which are

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?

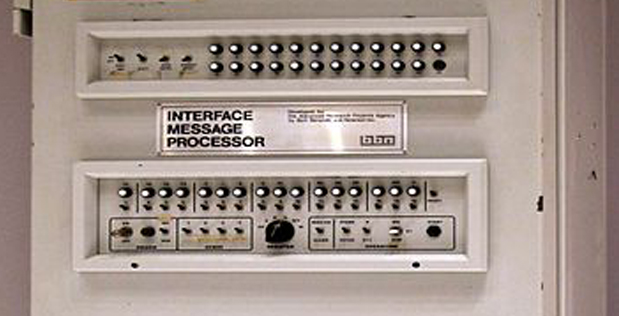
Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites.

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.

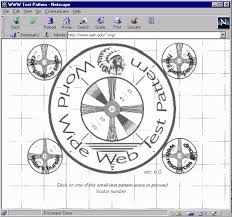
Development of the TCP/IP: 1973–1983

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.

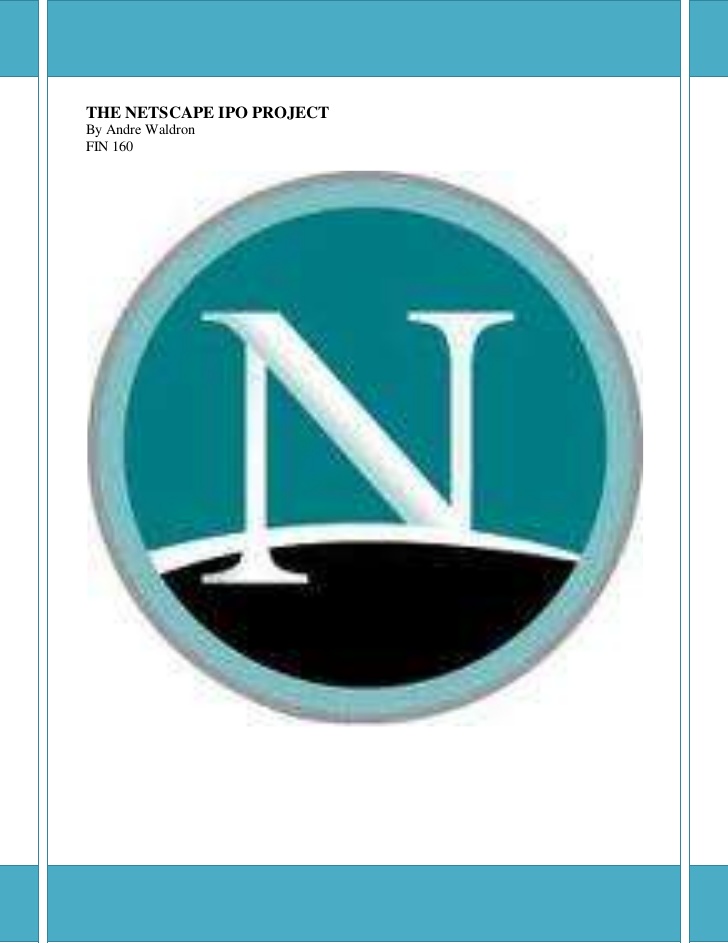
Dial up

**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.

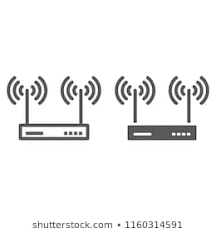


By the mid-1990s, Netscape had about 80% of the browser market in the US and Europe. Its only real competitor was Microsoft’s Internet Explorer, which first launched with Windows 95. But Microsoft, a huge company even then, was able to iterate its software faster as the web changed, implementing new 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.

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

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