

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

**Assignment I**

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Introduction

This assignment is all about the internet and its features. The Internet provides a capability so powerful and general that it can be used for almost any purpose. I will to try to address how the beginning and evolution of internet. The internet is influencing our everyday life. We use it for communication, source of information, buying and selling things, making transactions and downloading and storing data. For the most of people in the world, it has become nearly impossible to imagine their life without the internet.

Ethiopia as a part of the world, has many internet users. But compared to the world, we are late. Internet can solve many of our problems very easy and efficiently. Our awareness on the technology is very important for our development. As an IT student having efficient knowledge on the internet is very crucial. Because of these reasons I have found it very interesting doing this assignment. I will all question.

Internet

**Internet** is a system that has revolutionized our life. The internet changed the way we Communicate with each other and the way we do business. It is referred to as a “network of networks.” It emerged in the United States in the 1970, but did not become popular until the e 1990s. By 2020, approximately 4.5 billion people, or more than half of the world’s population, were estimated to have access to the Internet.

1.The History of Internet

Internet has become the key ingredient of modern life. For communication, explorations, connection with people, internet has become mandatory. We try to see how It evolved from the beginning.

In the late 1950, The first computer networks were dedicated to SABRE (an airline reservation system) and AUTODIN I (a defense command-and-control system). The internet has evolved in many ways.

By the early 1960s computer manufacturers had begun to use semiconductors technology in commercial products. Commercial packet networks were introduced in the 1970s. but these were designed principally to provide efficient access to remote computers by dedicated terminals.

ARPANET consisted of 4 computers located at:

* university of California, Los Angeles
* university of California, Santa Barbara
* The Stanford research institute
* University of Utah

ARPANET which established the first host-to-host network connection on October 29, 1969.It was created by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the us department of defense ARPANET was one of the first general-purpose computer networks.

Advance Research Project Agency Network (ARPANET) was the first network.

to implement the protocol suit TCP/IP.

It connected time-sharing computers at government-supported research sites, principally universities in the United states and it soon became a critical piece of [infrastructure](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/infrastructure) for the computer science research community in the United States.

The conceptual foundation for creation of the Internet was largely created by three individuals.

* Vannevar Bush wrote the first visionary description of the potential uses for information technology with his description of the "memex" automated library system.
* Norbert Wiener invented the field of Cybernetics, inspiring future researchers to focus on the use of technology to extend human capabilities.
* Marshall McLuhan made the idea of a global village interconnected by an electronic nervous system part of our popular culture.

By the early 1980s the “open architecture” of the TCP/IP approach was adopted by many other researchers and eventually by technologists and businessmen around the world and by the late 1990s there were approximately 10,000 Internet service providers (ISPs) around the world.

2.Website Observation

2.1 Observation of Google

The Google company which has become the most popular search engine in the planet, is . It was officially launched in 1998 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin to market Google Search, which has Larry Page and Sergey Brim, students at Stanford University in California

In the year of 1998 google looks completely different than the current look it has. It took two steps to search. The text “welcome to google” was on the left top of the screen. Two links are found under it. The first one says google prototype. The page in which the search bar is found can be accessed after click on this link. Googles logo shows up on this page. And it is “Google!” not “Google”. You can choose the amount of results that you want to get. By default, it is 10. Also, you can get the information of how much pages are found indexed on google. Also, there is a bar that asks for an email and gets you subscribe.

After one year google made a major change by make it 1 step to search. In the home page there is a bar to do your search and to enter our email. In 2000 google changes the number of bars found in its home page from two to one. Also, the exclamatory mark is removed on the logo. In the coming year google adds image, group and directory on the top of its search bar.

**2.2 Observation of Gmail**

In 2010 the Gmail web website have the following features:

* There is Gmail logo On the left top part of the page. The text welcome to Gmail is found besides the logo with background color of blue.
* Links like Less spam, Mobile access and Lots of space are found under the logo with different icons for each of them.
* To the right side of the page there is there is a bar for signing in and create account. To sign in first, you must have account.
* If you don’t have account, you can find create account link on this page. There is also a link that advertises the new features that Gmail has added.

In the year 2014 Gmail made a major change. It more looks like the current Gmail website Googles logo is found on the middle top of the website. A square look like box that will be filled with email address and password.

Need help? Link was added on the bottom of the box.

**2.3 Observation of YouTube**

In the year of 2005 the home page of YouTube is completely different than the current, but the logo is the same as the current one. There was a rating for every video that has uploaded. The time the video has posted, views, comments can be found on the description.

Links of My videos, my favorite, my friend, my profile are found on the home page. A bar for searching video is found below these links. Search videos button is used to search. There was a watch link that will allow you to find and watch top fast streaming videos. Next to this like there is a link to upload a video.

It also shows last online user on the right side of the page, gives information of the user like the user name, how many videos he has watched, how many videos that he liked. This information is available on the home page of YouTube on the home link.

In the year 2010 YouTube made enormous changes. Among them the following can be considered.

Different videos show up under the text Videos being watched right now. The videos have description of views, rating using stars.

The videos were categorized as videos being watched now, Featured videos, most popular videos. Entertainment, music, news and politics we sub categories for most popular videos.

In the year 2013 YouTube have made better changes. Music, sport, gaming, movies, TV shows are categorized under popular on YouTube. Popular on YouTube category was found on the left side of the page. Under this category, there was channels for you category.

**2.4 Observation of Facebook**

In 2004 Facebook was only available for Harvard students. The site name was “the Facebook”.

On the left of page there was a search bar. Using the links on the home page, you can see your profile, friends’ photos. Profiles are mainly concerned on your information like sex, birth day, home town, and relationship status. In 2006 mini feed showed up. In this field different news were being posted like

In 2011, Facebook launched new design. You could add a cover photo. And the biggest change emerged: The Timeline. Now profiles were more about showing what you were sharing and posting and less about your information, like relationship status, sex, age.

By the year 2015, Facebook was being used for searching people at school, Find out your class mates, looking up for friends of friends.

**3.Types of Website**

Different kinds of websites have different purposes depending on who the intended audience is. Some websites are geared towards selling products and other websites are geared towards providing practical information, while others are merely for entertainment. Let’s take a look at some of the different types of websites that are out there

**3.1 Personal Website**

 personal website is a type of website that someone creates about themselves. It basically contains personal information. It gives information about you for the users.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of the website** | **Website link** |
| Jimramsden | [jimramsden.com](http://jimramsden.com/) |
| VladimirStrajnic | [strajnic.net](http://www.strajnic.net/) |
| Gary Le Masson | [julia.na](http://julia.na/) |
| Pascal van Gemert | [pascalvangemert.nl](http://www.pascalvangemert.nl/) |
| Daryl Thornhill | [madebydaryl.co.uk](http://www.madebydaryl.co.uk/) |

**3.2 Business Website**

It is a type of website designed for a business. company or enterprise may have a business website that will help them to communicate information, sell their products, provide their business details and other vital information for the operation of their business, company or enterprise

The purpose of e-commerce websites are to sell products to users. The most successful websites are carefully optimized to achieve a high percentage of purchases. To achieve success e-commerce websites need to integrate all of the latest online closing & upsell techniques available which have been proven to increase the chances that a visitor will purchase. There are many important elements that go into building a *successful* e-commerce website such as removing friction during the purchasing process, making the checkout smooth and easy, making the website fast and attractive, up selling users on related products, incentivizing buyers, reducing cart abandonment, nurturing past buyers to buy again, remarketing to past visitors who haven’t yet purchased, using the proper payment options, having a mobile ready design, etc., etc

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| Yahoo! | <https://www.yahoo.com/> |
| msn | <https://www.msn.com/> |
| bloomberg | <https://www.bloomberg.com/> |
| CNBC | <https://www.cnbc.com/> |
| MarketWatch | <https://www.marketWatch.com/> |

**3.3 Portal websites**

A web portal is a specially designed website that brings information from diverse sources, like emails, online forums and search engines, together in a uniform way. Usually, each information source gets its dedicated area on the page for displaying information (a portlet); often, the user can configure which ones to display.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| AAiT | Porta.aait.edu.et |
| IN.gov | my.IN.gov |
| Government portal | grants.gov |
| Hong Kong Trade | <https://www.hkdc.com/> |
| Sony music | <https://www.sonyatv.com/> |

**3.4. Blog**

A blog is a website that consists of entries called posts that appear in reverse chronological order with the most recent entry appearing first, similar in format to a daily journal. Blogs typically include features such as comments and links to increase user interactivity.

The purpose of a blog is to provide a regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style. Blogs can be started up very easily online using a number of free services, such as wordpress.com. There are many personal and professional blogs out there that are entertaining to read and which give a very personal insight into a person’s life. Blogs can be for entertainment purposes or used as an online journal or used by companies to keep their customers abreast of what is going on. The hallmark of a blog is that it’s very easy for an untrained person to maintain with little to no technical knowledge.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| Wordpress | <https://www.wordpress.org/> |
| wix | <https://www.wix.com/> |
| Squarespace | <https://www.squarespace.com/> |
| weebly | <https://www.weebly.com/> |
| blogger | <https://www.blogger.com/> |

3.5 **content** **aggregator**

The content aggregator is a website or program tool that collects related items of content and displays them or links to the main source websites or blogs who write articles

 Content aggregator websites don’t produce their own content. Instead, they collect content from other websites around the Internet and “aggregate” it into one easy-to-find location.While your first thought might go to copyright theft, it’s truly not a bad thing. Content aggregator websites benefit both visitors and content creators.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| Alltop | <https://www.alltop.com/> |
| popurls | <https://www.populrls.com/> |
| weblist | <https://www.weblist.com/> |
| Blogengage | <https://www.blogengage.com/> |
| Theweblist | <https://www.theweblist.com/> |

**3.6 Advocacy website**

Advocate: The Advocacy Website is designed to **advocate your position on a topic** by providing an online forum to do so. This project helps you understand how your connection to the community begins in the classroom. Remember, that the goal is advocacy of your subject/topic.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | link |
| Amnesty | amnesty.org |
| greenpeace | greenpeace.or |
| sierraclub | sierraclub.or |
| undoit | undoit.org |
| worldadvocacy | Worldadvocacy.ord |

**3.7 Wiki websites**

Wiki is a **collaborative website** which is operated by a specific group, while a website is any such web page which is served from any single web domain. Wiki is a web application which runs many of its wiki web pages. It is a type of content management system, which differs from other systems.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| Wikipedia | <https://www.wikipidia.org/> |
| Wikia | <https://www.wikia.com/> |
| Wikihow | <https://www.wikihow.com/> |
| Wictionary | <https://www.wictionary.org/> |
| widimedia | <https://www.wikimedia.org/> |

**3.8. social network**

A social networking site is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website. Social networking sites usually have a new user input a list of people with whom they share a connection and then allow the people on the list to confirm or deny the connection. After connections are established, the new user can search the networks of connections to make more connections.

The purpose of social media websites are to make it very easy to share and connect with friends, family, co-workers, acquaintances and even strangers. Social media websites make quick and easy work out of building up a network of connections so as to keep in touch, share daily experiences, photos, interests, preferences, etc. Social networks can be used for both personal and commercial purposes. Businesses use social networks to build direct connections with their customers which allows them to get feedback on their products and services and allows them to learn more about what their customers really need and want

 A social networking site is also known as a social networking website or social website.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| Facebook | <https://www.facebook.com/> |
| Twitter | <https://www.twitter.com/> |
| Instagram | <https://www.instagram.com/> |
| Telegram | <https://www.telegram.com/> |
| Viber | <https://www.viber.com/> |

**3.9 Entertainment websites**

These websites showcase entertaining information for visitors. Online magazines, gossip oriented websites, celebrity news, sports coverage, movies, the arts, humorous websites, etc. These websites are designed to be easy to navigate and frequently updated in order to keep users coming back for more information. They can be made more engaging by using dynamic content, such as videos, podcasts, slideshows, etc

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| youtube | <https://www.youtube.com/> |
| instagram | <https://www.instagram.com/> |
| Netflix | <https://www.netflix.com/> |
| Spotify | <https://www.spotify.com/> |
| TMZ | <https://www.tmz.com/> |

**3.10 Educational Websites**

**Educational websites** can include **websites** that have games, videos or topic related resources that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching. These **websites** help make the process of learning entertaining and attractive to the student, especially in today's age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| EdX | [https://www.edx.org/](https://www.ted.com/) |
| Ted | <https://www.ted.com/> |
| Udemy | <https://www.udemy.com/> |
| coursera | <https://www.coursera.com/> |
| Doulingo | <https://www.doulingo.com/> |

**3.11 News**

Among these news outlets, you will also find a News Site.  This is actually an Online Newspaper and a version of a printed paper.  The Internet, or going online, created more opportunities for newspapers and independent news sites not linked to a printed version.  Publishing, or Broadcasting the latest, breaking news, first, is every news outlet’s top-most priority

**3.12 informational**

**Informational websites** are those **sites** which are created in order to provide a customized and branded resource for potential and active customers, members, investors and so forth. These **websites** are usually content and design driven. ... A great **informational website** can act as an excellent sales tool for your company.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the website | Website link |
| TED | <https://www.ted.com/> |
| GoodGuide | <https://www.goodguide.com/#/> |
| AliExpress | <https://best.aliexpress.com/> |
| Alexa | <https://www.alexa.com/> |
| uproxx | https://www.uproxx.com/ |

**4.Guidelines for evaluating a website**

* **Accuracy.** If your page lists the author and institution that published the page and provides a way of contacting him/her.
* **Authority.** If your page lists the author credentials and its domain is preferred (.edu, .gov, .org, or .net).
* **Objectivity.** If your page provides accurate information with limited advertising and it is objective in presenting the information.
* **Currency.** If your page is current and updated regularly (as stated on the page) and the links (if any) are also up-to-date.
* **Coverage.** If you can view the information properly--not limited to fees, browser technology, or software requirement.

1. Accuracy of Web Documents

* Who wrote the page and can you contact him or her?
* What is the purpose of the document and why was it produced?
* Is this person qualified to write this document?
* Make sure author provides e-mail or a contact address/phone number.
* Know the distinction between author and Webmaster.

2. Authority of Web Documents

* Who published the document and is it separate from the "Webmaster?"
* Check the domain of the document, what institution publishes this document?
* Does the publisher list his or her qualifications?
* What credentials are listed for the authors)?
* Where is the document published? Check URL domain

 3. Objectivity of Web Documents

* What goals/objectives does this page meet?
* How detailed is the information?
* What opinions (if any) are expressed by the author?
* Determine if page is a mask for advertising; if so information might be biased.
* View any Web page as you would an infommercial on television. Ask yourself why was this written and for whom?

4. Currency of Web Documents

* When was it produced?
* When was it updated'
* How up-to-date are the links (if any)?
* How many dead links are on the page?
* Are the links current or updated regularly?
* Is the information on the page outdated?

5. Coverage of the Web Documents

* Are the links (if any) evaluated and do they complement the documents' theme?
* Is it all images or a balance of text and images?
* Is the information presented cited correctly?
* f page requires special software to view the information, how much are you missing if you don't have the software?
* Is it free or is there a fee, to obtain the information?
* Is there an option for text only, or frames, or a suggested browser for better viewing?

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