

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

**Assignment I**

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**Course: -** Web Design and Development

**Section: -** 02

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1. **History of Internet [The evolution]**

Internet before it got the concept of complicated pathways that connects every computer in the world was first a very small network. In fact, the very first computers never communicated with other computers.

The early discipline Computer Science, in the late 1950s considered mainly time-sharing between computer users and achieving this over wide area networks hence development of concept of networking.

As a solution to this, two people proposed Ideas independently in the 1960s about how to allow computers to communicate.

Paul Baran who is a polish American engineer pioneer in developments of computer science independently proposed a distributed network based on data in message blocks in early 1960.

Donald Davies welsh computer scientist in NPL(national physical laboratories) also independently proposed idea of packet switching in which blocks of message with headers containing the source and destination addresses could be sent over networks.

The advanced research projects agency network(ARPANET) was the first wide area network built in early 1970s that adopted the packet switching technologies proposed by davies and baran and some mathematical works.

In the early 1970s not only ARPANET but also many other networks such as merit networks, NPL networks and CYCLADES, were developed from the packet switching concepts.

Another challenge was that of connecting multiple separate networks into network of networks so, the ARPANET project and international working groups led to the development of protocols for this so-called internetworking. Vint Cerf, at Stanford University, and Bob Kahn, at ARPA, published research in 1973 that later evolved into the transmission control protocol(TCP) and internet protocol(IP). In 1980s several universities were interconnected.

Then the emergence of DNS(Domain name system) and adopted TCP/IP internationally marked the beginning of the internet. ISP(Internet service providers) began to emerge and the ARPANET was decommissioned in the 1990.

In 1990 Tim Berners-Lee British computer scientist in Switzerland did a research that resulted in the world wide web, linking hypertext documents into an information system, accessible from any node in the network.

Ever since internet has been growing in almost every sphere by the number of users, it’s impact on the cultural, commercial and technological aspects, its data transmission speeds, communication landscape and many more.

1. **View the 5 – 10 popular websites of your choice from web archive URL and put your observation and assessment.**
2. **List 5 website each on the 12 categories you learned Try to view their look in different years web archives**

**Portal:-** are primarily used for internal purposes within businesses, schools, or institutions. These websites often involve a login process, allowing students to access the school website, or granting employees access to their emails, alerts, and files all in one place.

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

[**News:-**](News:-) The primary purpose of a news website is to keep its readers up to date on current affairs

1. BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news>
2. CNN: <https://edition.cnn.com/>
3. FOX news: <https://www.foxnews.com/>
4. NBC news: <https://www.nbcnews.com/>
5. New York Times: <https://www.nytimes.com/>

**Informational:-** are those sites that are created in order to provide a customized and branded resource for potential and active customers, members, investors and so forth.

**Business/ Marketing:-** allows you to take online payments for products or services.

**Educational:-** These websites are designed to display information on certain topics, either using interactive games or engaging designs to keep the user hooked.

**Entertainment:-** They are aimed at entertaining people, both by providing music, video clips or online games. These websites seem to be colourful and fun to look at, which makes sense considering the nature of their content.

1. Netflix: <https://www.netflix.com/et/>
2. NowTv: <https://www.nowtv.com/>
3. Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/>
4. ESPN: <https://www.espn.com/>
5. IMDB: <https://www.imdb.com/>

**Advocacy:-** is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising small amounts of money from lots of different people.

**Blog:-** they’re online journals or informational pages that are regularly updated. Typically managed by an individual or a small group, a blog can cover any topic – whether it’s travel tips, financial advice, or doughnut reviews.

**Wiki:-** A wiki website allows people to collaborate online and write content together. The most popular example is Wikipedia itself, which allows anyone to amend, add to, and assess the content of each article.

1. Wikipedia: <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
2. Wikihow: <https://www.wikihow.com/Main-Page>
3. Wiktionary: <https://www.wiktionary.org/>
4. Gamepedia.com: <https://www.gamepedia.com/>
5. Wordreference: <https://wordreference.com/>

**Social Network:-** These sites are usually created to let people share thoughts, images or ideas, or simply connect with other people in relation to a certain topic.

1. Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/>
2. Twitter: <https://twitter.com/>
3. Telegram: <https://web.telegram.org/>
4. Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/>
5. Whatsapp: <https://www.whatsapp.com/>

**Content Aggregator:-** A content aggregator is an individual or organization that gathers web content (and/or sometimes applications) from different online sources for reuse or resale.

**Personal:-** A personal website is a group of web pages that someone creates about themselves. It basically contains things that are personal.

1. Sylvester Stallone : <https://sylvesterstallone.com/>
2. Usain bolt: <http://usainbolt.com/>
3. Jennifer Lopez: <https://www.jenniferlopez.com/>
4. Lecrea Moore: <https://www.lecrae.com/>
5. Nathan John Feuerstein: <https://www.nfrealmusic.com/#home>
6. **What are the guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site? Try to evaluate 2-5 websites based on the guideline and put your judgment**

**Reference page**

History of internet: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Internet>

Types of websites: <https://www.expertmarket.co.uk/web-design/different-types-of-websites#link-news-or-magazine>

Entertainment Websites: <https://blog.allmyfaves.com/tv/top-25-entertainment-sites-the-best-of-online-entertainment/>

News Websites: <http://www.ebizmba.com/articles/news-websites>

Wiki websites: <https://aelieve.com/rankings/websites/category/reference/best-wiki-sites/>

Personal websites: <https://colorlib.com/wp/celebrity-websites-using-wordpress/>

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