

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

**Assignment and Project Guideline for Fundamental of Web Development**

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# The History of the internet

# The Beginning

The internet stepped into the bigger stage through the work of different individuals and organizations. Most even argue that the internet is the single most powerful weapon to be created by the human beings. This invention has revolutionized our day to day lives everywhere. After computers became more popular, the need to communicate users over wide area networks was proposed by computer science studies. Continuous efforts to interconnect computer users forced the beginning of a whole new world called the internet. In the middle of the 1930s a man named H.G Wells predicted that there will some be a “World Brain” that can be accessible to anybody in any part of the world. Soon after that J C R Licklider stated that computers would become sufficiently capable of complex scientific and technical problems with a cooperation with humans. He was also the director at ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency Network) one of the leading companies in computer technology. This accumulation of different popular ideas towards creating a connection between computers developed the concept of “packet switching” a method that would later become one of the major building block of the internet. The first message was delivered on October 29,1969 by ARPANET. Although it crashed after delivering the first two letters of the full message, which was “LOGIN”, it was a big breakthrough. In order to send the message the ARPANET used a “node-to-node” communication from one computer located at UCLA and the other at Stanford;each with a size of a small house.

# From 1970s to 1980s

In 1971, the ARPANET added ALOHAnet, and years later it added London’s University College and the Royal Radar Establishment in Norway. As the networks multiplied, it become more difficult to integrate into single network using the old packet-switched computer networks.

The technology continued to grow in the 1970s after scientists Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, a communications model that set standards for how data could be transmitted between multiple networks.

ARPANET adopted TCP/IP on January 1, 1983, and from there researchers began to assemble the “network of networks” that became the modern Internet. Throughout the 1980s, scientists used it to send files and data from one computer to another.

# From 1990 to Present

Cerf’s protocol transformed the internet into a worldwide network. Throughout the 1980s, researchers and scientists used it to send files and data from one computer to another. However, in 1991 the internet changed again. That year, a computer programmer in Switzerland named Tim Berners-Lee introduced the World Wide Web: an internet that was not simply a way to send files from one place to another but was itself a “web” of information that anyone on the Internet could retrieve. Berners-Lee created the Internet that we know today.

While it’s often confused with the internet itself, the web is actually just the most common means of accessing data online in the form of websites and hyperlinks. In 1992, a sophisticated browser called Mosaic was developed by the University of Illinois. This browser offered a user-friendly interface to navigate across the web. Congress could benefit the commercial sector by providing variety services for consumers. Also, social networking sites recently has come into the big scenes to connect different types of people around the world.

# The Future

Over the last few decades, from the inaugural of the internet to now, the internet has enormously expanded both in quality and quantity. One of the leading ideas towards improving the service provided by the internet is that it needs to be upholding privacy of personal data and the power of the individual networks. Other is that it needs to be accessible, open and free to all as believed by Berners-Lee. And others believe that the internet must become faster and more pervasive. Generally, one thing we know for sure is that it will become more expansive and a force in many aspects of life.

# Guidelines for evaluating a website

## 6 Criteria for Websites

These six criteria deal with the content of Web sites rather than the graphics or site design. Apply these criteria when you research on the internet.

1.AUTHORITY

Authority reveals that the person, institution or agency responsible for a site has the qualifications and knowledge to do so. Evaluating a web site for authority:Authorship: It should be clear who developed the site.Contact information should 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.

2.PURPOSE

The purpose of the information presented in the site should be clear. Some sites are meant to inform, persuade, state an opinion, entertain, or parody something or someone. Evaluating a web site for purpose:Does the content support the purpose of the site?Is the information geared to a specific audience (students, scholars, general reader)?Is the site organized and focused?Are the outside links appropriate for the site?Does the site evaluate the links?Check the domain of the site. The URL may indicate its purpose.

1. COVERAGE

It is difficult to assess the extent of coverage since depth in a site, through the use of links, can be infinite. One author may claim comprehensive coverage of a topic while another may cover just one aspect of a topic. Evaluating a web site for 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?

1. CURRENCY

Currency of the site refers to:

1. how current the information presented is, and
2. how often the site is updated or maintained. It is important to know when a site was created, when it was last updated, and if all of the links are current. Evaluating a web site for currency involves finding the date information was:first written placed on the web last revised 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.

5.OBJECTIVITY

Objectivity of the site should be clear. Beware of sites that contain bias or do not admit its bias freely. Objective sites present information with a minimum of bias. Evaluating a web site for 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?

6.ACCURACY

There are few standards to verify the accuracy of information on the web. It is the responsibility of the reader to assess the information presented. Evaluating a web site for accuracy:Reliability: Is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?References: do statistics and other factual information receive proper references as to their origin?Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate?Is the information comparable to other sites on the sametopic?Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition?Is a bibliography or reference list included.

# Amazon

# Authority

# Amazon is one of the biggest e-commerce companies that was founded by the Jeff Bezos in July 1994. He choose Seattle because Microsoft was located there. The company officially went public on May 1997. It is mostly handy for the elite team to use the email address [jeff@amazon.com](mailto:jeff@amazon.com) his public email. The phone number for contacting is provided as follows 1-800-372-8066. You can contact amazon via their fax number 206-266-1838. The site is supported by the American multinational technology company called Amazon.com,Inc.

Purpose

The purpose of the site is aimed at start ups, enterprises and government agencies. Also buyers and sellers of goods are customers of amazon. Amazon is a fully functional and properly organized website. The links that are used inside the website are appropriate and easily accessible.

Coverage

The site provides a comprehensive approach of coverage.The topics are explored pretty well. In comparison with similar e-commerce sites like Alibaba, it looks similar in many aspects. Most of the links don't go outside of the

website itself.

Currency

Amazon first began as online book store in July 1995. Since then it has been updated throughout the years to become one of the leading e-commerce websites.

Objectivity

The information provided in these types of commercial websites are mostly very reliable because they need to attract customers. Audiences are attracted easily through the visuals and the price tags of the goods. Because the site is commercial site it is definitely trying to persuade the buyers to buy.

Accuracy

The website is very reliable as it is affiliated with one of the biggest companies in the world.