

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

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CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

Lecture one Assignment

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# History of Internet

The Internet has revolutionized the computer and communications world like nothing before. The invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and computer set the stage for this unprecedented integration of capabilities. The Internet is at once a world-wide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information dissemination, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic location. The Internet represents one of the most successful examples of the benefits of sustained investment and commitment to research and development of information infrastructure. Beginning with the early research in packet switching, the government, industry and academia have been partners in evolving and deploying this exciting new technology. Today, terms like “bleiner@computer.org” and “http://www.acm.org” trip lightly off the tongue of the random person on the street.

## The Beginning of Internet

The origins of the Internet date back nearly 40 years, with the U.S. military's funding of a research network dubbed Arpanet in 1969. Since then, the Internet has undergone more than just a name change. The number of computers connected to the Internet has grown exponentially, while the number of users has risen from a handful of computer scientists to 1.5 billion consumers. The network's reach has expanded beyond the United States to every corner of the globe. But its popularity has a dark side, as it has evolved from a friendly research network to a hotbed of criminal activity including fraud and identity theft.

## Name change leaves military past behind

The world's largest network of computer networks got its original name from the U.S. military arm that funded it: Arpanet was for the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Back in 1969 when Arpanet was created, it connected five sites: UCLA, Stanford, UC Santa Barbara, the University of Utah and BBN. In 1983, the U.S. Defense Department spun-off MILNET\*, which was the part of Arpanet that carried unclassified military communications. Arpanet was renamed the Internet in 1984, when it linked 1,000 hosts at university and corporate labs.

\*MILNET was later re-named the Defense Data Network and finally NIPRNET, for Non-classified IP Router Network.

## Internet hosts growth

The number of computers connected to the Internet has grown dramatically from the network's humble beginnings, when it connected four computers at university research labs. Today, the Internet links more than 440 million computers directly, and millions more have Internet access through private addressing schemes.

## **Internet users reaches top 1 billion**

Internet usage has exploded since 1995, when researchers first started tracking this statistic. Although estimates vary from the Internet having 1 billion to 1.5 billion users, everyone agrees that the 'Net has room for growth as the worldwide population tops 6 billion. That leaves more than 4 billion people around the world without Internet access today.

## **Internet becomes a global phenomenon**

The Internet has changed from a U.S.-dominated communications medium to one that is seeing its fastest growth in Asia and Europe.

## Domain names

The Internet's Domain Name System was created in 1984 to match complex IP addresses with easy-to-remember names ending in extensions such as .com, .org, .Edu, .gov, .mil and country codes including .de for Germany. In 1998, the U.S. Department of Commerce privatized domain name registrations and operations through the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. Since then, domain name sales have risen nearly 10-fold, but .com remains the most popular domain.

## Invention of Web and other important inventions

In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web as a method of publishing information in a hypertext format on the Internet. The Web began to take off in 1993, after computer science student Marc Andreessen created the first popular Web browser, known as Mosaic. Since then the number of Web sites and Web pages has exploded.

1965: Two computers at MIT Lincoln Lab communicate with one another using packet-switching technology.

1968: Beranek and Newman, Inc. (BBN) unveils the final version of the Interface Message Processor (IMP) specifications. BBN wins ARPANET contract.

1969: On Oct. 29, UCLA’s Network Measurement Center, Stanford Research Institute (SRI), University of California-Santa Barbara and University of Utah install nodes. The [first message](https://www.livescience.com/5839-40-years-message-conceived-internet.html) is "LO," which was an attempt by student Charles Kline to "LOGIN" to the SRI computer from the university. However, the message was unable to be completed because the SRI system crashed.

1972: BBN’s Ray Tomlinson introduces network email. The Internetworking Working Group (INWG) forms to address need for establishing standard protocols.

1973: Global networking becomes a reality as the University College of London (England) and Royal Radar Establishment (Norway) connect to ARPANET. The term [Internet](http://internet-browser-review.toptenreviews.com/important-events-in-the-history-of-the-world-wide-web.html) is born.

1974: The first Internet Service Provider (ISP) is born with the introduction of a commercial version of ARPANET, known as Telenet.

1974: Vinton Cerf and Bob Kahn (the duo said by many to be the [Fathers of the Internet](http://www.technewsdaily.com/17229-who-invented-the-internet.html)) publish "A Protocol for Packet Network Interconnection," which details the design of TCP.

1976: Queen Elizabeth II hits the “send button” on her first email.

1979: USENET forms to host news and discussion groups.

1981: The National Science Foundation (NSF) provided a grant to establish the Computer Science Network (CSNET) to provide networking services to university computer scientists.

1982: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP), as the protocol suite, commonly known as TCP/IP, emerge as the protocol for ARPANET. This results in the fledgling definition of the Internet as connected TCP/IP internets. TCP/IP remains the standard protocol for the Internet.

1983: The [Domain Name System](http://www.businessnewsdaily.com/1108-icann-new-domain-names-top-level-domains.html) (DNS) establishes the familiar .edu, .gov, .com, .mil, .org, .net, and .int system for naming websites. This is easier to remember than the previous designation for websites, such as 123.456.789.10.

1984: William Gibson, author of "Neuromancer," is the first to use the term "cyberspace."

1985: Symbolics.com, the website for Symbolic Computer Corp. in Massachusetts, becomes the first registered domain.

1986: The National Science Foundation’s NSFNET goes online to connected supercomputer centers at 56,000 bits per second — the speed of a typical dial-up computer modem. Over time the network speeds up and regional research and education networks, supported in part by NSF, are connected to the NSFNET backbone — effectively expanding the Internet throughout the United States. The NSFNET was essentially a network of networks that connected academic users along with the ARPANET.

1987: The number of hosts on the Internet exceeds 20,000. Cisco ships its first [router](http://www.technewsdaily.com/15648-what-is-a-router.html).

1989: World.std.com becomes the first commercial [provider of dial-up access to the Internet](http://www.technewsdaily.com/15403-isp.html).

1990: [Tim Berners-Lee](http://www.technewsdaily.com/2057-the-man-who-invented-the-world-wide-web-.html), a scientist at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, develops Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). This technology continues to have a large impact on how we navigate and view the Internet today.

1991: CERN introduces the [World Wide Web](http://www.technewsdaily.com/3010-the-world-wide-web-turns-20-years-old.html) to the public.

1992: The first audio and video are distributed over the Internet. The phrase "surfing the Internet" is popularized.

1993: The number of websites reaches 600 and the White House and United Nations go online. Marc Andreesen develops the Mosaic Web browser at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. The number of computers connected to NSFNET grows from 2,000 in 1985 to more than 2 million in 1993. The National Science Foundation leads an effort to outline a new Internet architecture that would support the burgeoning commercial use of the network.

1994: Netscape Communications is born. Microsoft creates a Web browser for Windows 95.

1994: Yahoo! is created by Jerry Yang and David Filo, two electrical engineering graduate students at Stanford University. The site was originally called "Jerry and David's Guide to the World Wide Web." The company was later incorporated in March 1995.

1995: CompuServe, America Online and Prodigy begin to provide Internet access. Amazon.com, Craigslist and eBay go live. The original NSFNET backbone is decommissioned as the Internet’s transformation to a commercial enterprise is largely completed.

1995: The first online dating site, Match.com, launches.

1996: The [browser war](http://blog.laptopmag.com/why-internet-explorer-is-losing-the-browser-war-in-pictures), primarily between the two major players Microsoft and Netscape, heats up. CNET buys tv.com for $15,000.

1996: A 3D animation dubbed "[The Dancing Baby](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5x5OXfe9KY)" becomes one of the first viral videos.

1997: Netflix is founded by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph as a company that sends users DVDs by mail.

1997: PC makers can remove or hide Microsoft’s Internet software on new versions of Windows 95, thanks to a settlement with the Justice Department. Netscape announces that its browser will be free.

1998: The Google search engine is born, changing the way users engage with the Internet.

1998: The Internet Protocol version 6 introduced, to allow for future growth of Internet Addresses. The current most widely used protocol is version 4. IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses allowing for 4.3 billion unique addresses; IPv6, with 128-bit addresses, will allow 3.4 x 1038 unique addresses, or 340 trillion .

1999: AOL buys Netscape. Peer-to-peer file sharing becomes a reality as Napster arrives on the Internet, much to the displeasure of the music industry.

2000: The dot-com bubble bursts. Web sites such as Yahoo! and eBay are hit by a large-scale [denial of service attack](http://www.technewsdaily.com/6931-domain-name-giant-slowed-by-denial-of-service-attacks.html), highlighting the vulnerability of the Internet. AOL merges with Time Warner

2001: A federal judge shuts down Napster, ruling that it must find a way to stop users from sharing copyrighted material before it can go back online.

2003: The SQL Slammer worm spread worldwide in just 10 minutes. Myspace, Skype and the Safari Web browser debut.

2003: The blog publishing platform WordPress is launched.

2004: Facebook goes online and the era of social networking begins. Mozilla unveils the Mozilla Firefox browser.

2005: YouTube.com launches. The social news site Reddit is also founded.

2006: AOL changes its business model, offering most services for free and relying on advertising to generate revenue. The Internet Governance Forum meets for the first time.

2006: Twitter launches. The company's founder, Jack Dorsey, sends out the very first tweet: "just setting up my twttr.

2009: The Internet marks its 40th anniversary.

2010: Facebook reaches 400 million active users.

2010: The social media sites Pinterest and Instagram are launched.

2011: Twitter and Facebook play a large role in the Middle East revolts.

2012: President Barack Obama's administration announces its opposition to major parts of the

Stop Online Piracy Act and the Protect Intellectual Property Act, which would have enacted broad new rules requiring internet service providers to police copyrighted content. The successful push to stop the bill, involving technology companies such as Google and nonprofit organizations including Wikipedia and the Electronic Frontier Foundation, is considered a victory for sites such as YouTube that depend on user-generated content, as well as "fair use" on the Internet.

2013: Edward Snowden, a former CIA employee and National Security Agency (NSA) contractor, reveals that the NSA had in place a monitoring program capable of tapping the communications of thousands of people, including U.S. citizens.

2013: Fifty-one percent of U.S. adults report that they bank online, according to a survey conducted by the Pew Research Center.

2015: Instagram, the photo-sharing site, reaches 400 million users, outpacing Twitter, which would go on to reach 316 million users by the middle of the same year.

2016: Google unveils Google Assistant, a voice-activated personal assistant program, marking the entry of the Internet giant into the "smart" computerized assistant marketplace. Google joins Amazon's Alexa, Siri from Apple, and Cortana from Microsoft.

## Internet traffic

Experts quibble about how much traffic is on the Internet and how fast it's growing. Is it growing at 50% to 60% a year? Or 100% a year? But there's no question that the figure has exploded since 1974, when daily traffic on the Internet surpassed 3 million packets. First measured in terabytes and petabytes, scientists say the future points to monthly traffic volumes in the exabytes - which is 10 to the 18th power bytes. Whatever you call it, that's a lot of packets!

## Using internet for money source

E-commerce burst on the scene in the mid-1990s, and it's been growing ever since - both in total sales and as a percentage of all retail sales. Worldwide e-commerce statistics are hard to find, but the U.S. Commerce Department has been tracking U.S. e-commerce sales since the fourth quarter of 1999. Here's a snapshot of their findings:

## Security threats rise along with usage

Back in 1988, the Morris Worm was the first major attack on the Internet , disabling 10% of the Internet's 60,000 host computers. Today, hundreds of more sinister attacks are aimed at Internet users each day. Indeed, the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) stopped counting the number of security incident reports it received in 2004 because attacks against Internet-connected systems had become so commonplace that it felt this figure was getting too big to track.

## **Spam growth**

Back in 2003, an estimated 15 billion spam messages were sent over the Internet daily. That means 45% of all e-mail messages were unsolicited pitches for things such as drugs and penny stocks. Those figures seem quaint today, compared to the 164 billion spam messages being sent daily, representing 97% of all e-mail. During the last five years, spam has changed from being annoying to being malicious, with the growth of spam-driven phishing scams

## Future of internet and it’s growth

Experts say the Internet will continue along its phenomenal growth path, despite the current global economic crisis. What's different is that the Internet will become increasingly Internet of things, mobile and social.

# Observation

## Google Observation from 1998 to 2020

1998

* The division was not good b/c the components were all attached to each other’s for example the text entry and the buttons were attached to each other
* All of the elements were at the top.
* It was not that attractive.
* It was also simple not many things in one screen but not as simple as 2020.
* There were three types of searches which are Special, Linux and Stamford searches.
* There were also another functions on page like help, about google, google logs and subscription to google using mail.

2005

* Compare to 1998 Google add many new things and also remove many functions for example image search, web search, advanced search, groups search, news search, Froogle , ads, Language tools, Preferences and more are add and Special, Linux and Stamford searches are removed.
* Image search function is trying to search images.
* Froogle function is to shop through google.
* Languages can be change to Other languages other than English.
* Google AdWords and Google AdSense were added.
* Advanced Search was added in the page the function is to search something in detail to find it specific.
* As 1998 all elements were in the top and also the text entry and the buttons were attached.

2010

* It was simpler and more attractive than 2005 and removed many things and added a little functionality for example image search, web search, groups search, news search, Froogle, Preferences and more are removed and Advertising Programs Business solution and privacy were added.
* Privacy function is to represent Google’s privacy policy.
* Business solution’s function is trying explain how to use Google for their advantage
* As 2017 all elements were in the top but the text entry and the buttons were not attached each other and it was better looking than the previous one.

2015

* The page does not change that much compare to 2010 but added some features like Google + and terms.
* It can search using images.
* iGoogle changes to web History.

2020

* The page is very attractive and simpler.
* It use all the screen.
* It can search by voice and images.
* It added bottom menus like HowtoSearch (shows how to use google properly) and settings.

## Youtube from 2004 to 2020

2005

* The early homepage in 2005 was spartan by today's standards, with only five videos, a search box, and a bunch of video tags to explore. YouTube's first video player had an enormous logo watermark in the bottom right corner and very few controls. There was no timer or fullscreen button, for example.
* YouTube was the first website that made it easy to upload and share videos by relying on Flash, which that worked seamlessly in the browser. It was much easier to use than other video player plug-ins at the time, such as RealVideo. Later in 2005, the homepage became busy with tabs and additional content.
* Features like full-screen video view, subscriptions, video ratings, and personalized user profiles were added throughout 2005 and 2006, leading to various design and usability changes to the site layout and video player. The video player was upgraded and redesigned with additional controls, and thankfully lost the huge watermark (although it remained on the embedded player at the time).

2010

* 2010, YouTube launched a new design with the aim of simplifying the interface and increasing the time users spend on the site.
* New User and subscribe.
* New video description – still no follow links.
* Star rating replaced by like button.
* Started counting how much the video has been watched. The new display for the view count does two things. First it shows how many views, just like before, but then it also expands to an honors field where it shows all the honors this movie clip has got. Honors have previously been found under insights on stats page.
* Add a movie to a YouTube queue.
* New account options display.
* It shows Next in series/next in line.

2015

* Improved Comments: While comments are welcomed, junk comments are a distraction the majority of users, if not all don’t want to see when viewing videos and sharing with like-minded people. The new ranking system is designed to lower the visibility of junk comments for a cleaner layout.
* 360-Degree Videos: This is one of the coolest new YouTube features. New video capturing devices such as GoPro and drone-based recording means a 360-degree can add a new dimension to the content we view. The recently added 360-degree feature lets the viewer see everything that is taking place at a particular location. If that is not enough of an immersion experience, YouTube is also working on adding 3D

## Facebook from 2005 to 2020

2005

* First Facebook’s name was “The Facebook".
* It was not attractive or simple.
* Facebook was essentially just a collection of disconnected profiles.
* Before News feed. At 2006 the News Feed happened.
* Facebook introduced the Mini-Feed. In 2009,
* Facebook's home page got a face-lift. Posts started to stream through the News Feed in real time

2010

* The new layout, by contrast, created an alternative home page in which users saw a constantly updated list of their friends' Facebook activity. News Feed highlights information that includes profile changes, upcoming events, and birthdays, among other updates.
* Originally developed as Facebook Chat in 2009
* It was attractive and organized but no simple.
* Facebook uses a lot white and Blue color.
* users could keep up with their friends while browsing through other parts of Facebook.

2015

* Facebook rolled out "Reactions" to users worldwide on February 24, 2015, letting users long-press on the like button for an option to use one of five pre-defined emotions, including "Love", "Ha-ha", "Wow", "Sad", or "Angry"
* Become attractive and complicated.

2020

* Nothing changes

## Yahoo from 2007 to 2020

2007:

* At this point Yahoo’s front page’s content was completely at the center and the design looks like one made of only the html knowledge.
* The coloring of this page was also poor.
* The concept of branding was totally trashed since there is no consistent coloring system and logo.

2010:

* Here yahoo had removed the nonsense that were hanging on the search bar.
* It looks more clean slate but it was still centralized and had a very few features to explore which makes it boring.
* In the more options at the top of the search bar contained a lot more elements.
* last thing, it was on the way of understanding branding.

2013:

* Yahoo made improvement on the department of using a space wisely.
* The Yahoo sign moved from right to the left side of the search bar.
* They had added a kind of quote phrased “Make yahoo! Your home page.”
* Some of the elements in the more options came out and became placed side the more option and other elements.

2016:

* Yahoo removed all the options that were at the top of the search bar and the Yahoo sign became placed there instead.
* On the other hand, Yahoo added a category by the name of “Trending now” where under it laid some samples of websites.
* This timeline was where we could clearly see the direction of the branding journey of Yahoo.

2019:

* At last the Yahoo sign came to the top left corner of the front or home page.
* It was obvious that it has used a lot of the new technologies.
* The transparent or opaque effect helped the website to be user-friendly.
* Majorly they placed their elements and contents evenly throughout the page.

## Gmail from 2008 to 2020

# 12 Categories of website

## Social Network

A social network is a website that allows people with similar interests to come together and share information, photos and videos. People engaged in social networking may be doing so as a personal or a business endeavor.

Table 1:Example of Social Network websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Facebook  <Url:-> <https://www.facebook.com/> | Facebook is the biggest social media site around, with more than two billion people using it every month. That’s almost a third of the world’s population! There are more than 65 million businesses using Facebook Pages and more than six million advertisers actively promoting their business on Facebook. |
| Instagram  <Url:-> <https://www.instagram.com/> | Instagram is a photo and video sharing social media app. It allows you to share a wide range of content such as photos, videos, Stories, and live videos. It has also recently launched IGTV for longer-form videos. |
| Tumblr  <Url:-> <https://www.tumblr.com/> | Tumblr is a microblogging and social networking site for sharing text, photos, links, videos, audios, and more. People share a wide range of things on Tumblr from cat photos to art to fashion. |
| Twitter  <Url:-> | Twitter is a social media site for news, entertainment, sports, politics, and more. What makes Twitter different from most other social media sites is that it has a strong emphasis on real-time information. |
| LinkedIn  <Url:-> <https://www.linkedin.com/> | LinkedIn is now more than just a resume and job search site. It has evolved into a professional social media site where industry experts share content, network with one another, and build their personal brand. It has also become a place for businesses to establish their thought leadership and authority in their industry and attract talent to their company. |

## Business Website

A business website is any website that’s devoted to representing a specific business. It should be branded like the business (the same logo and positioning) and communicate the types of products and/or services the business offers.

By now, every business out there should have a website. It’s a widespread expectation. Every potential customer you encounter will just assume that if they Google your business looking for more information, they’ll find a website. And if they don’t, it makes the business look less professional or legitimate.E-commerce websites are business websites, but it’s also possible to have business websites that don’t sell anything directly, but rather encourage visitors to get in contact for more information (a lead generation website) or come to a storefront if they’re interested in becoming customers.

Table 2:Example of Business websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Seeking Alpha  <Url:-> <https://seekingalpha.com/> | Seeking Alpha is a crowd-sourced content service for financial markets.[1] Articles and research covers a broad range of stocks, asset classes, ETFs and investment strategies. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Microsoft  <Url:-> <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/> | Microsoft Corporation is an American multinational technology company with headquarters in Redmond, Washington. It develops, manufactures, licenses, supports, and sells computer software, consumer electronics, personal computers, and related services. The website represents the above company. |
| Apple  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Word\-) <https://www.apple.com/> | Apple Inc. is an American multinational technology company headquartered in Cupertino, California, that designs, develops, and sells consumer electronics, computer software, and online services. |
| HTC  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Word\-) <https://www.htc.com/us/> | This website represents HTC.HTC is an innovation company, creating powerful new products, solutions, and platforms in mobile computing and immersive technologies. Beginning with a vision to put a personal computer in the palm of our customers' hands. |
| Zemen Bank  <url:-> <https://www.zemenbank.com/> | This is a Website about Zemen Bank.Zemen Bank sc based in Addis Ababa – Ethiopia, was established in 2006 and has been in operation since 2008. It was founded with 3000+ shareholders with a view to attend to the gap in the market and address the needs of corporate, institutional and high net-worth Individuals in the country. |

## Entertainment Websites

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.

Table 3:Example of Entertaiment websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| [ESPN](http://espn.go.com/)  url:- <https://espn.com/> | ESPN.com is the web extension of the mighty Entertainment and Sports Programming Network which provides comprehensive sports coverage since 1979.**It provides complete sports information** including NFL, MLB, NBA, College Football, College Basketball scores and news. |
| [Fandango](http://www.anrdoezrs.net/click-2477067-10485556)  [url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://www.fandango.com/> | Fandango is the nation’s leading moviegoer destination. It **sells tickets to more than 20,000 screens nationwide.** Fandango entertains and informs consumers with reviews, commentary, celebrity interviews and trailers, and offers the ability to quickly select a film, plan where and when to see it, and **conveniently buy tickets in advance.** At many theaters, fans can print their tickets at home or receive them as a paperless Mobile Ticket on their smartphones. The site’s popularity established it as the major source for online ticket buying in the US, and **made the waiting time at the cinema box office a lot shorter** |
| [Funny Or Die](http://www.funnyordie.com/)  [url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://www.funnyordie.com/> | Funny Or Die is a comedy video website that **combines user-generated content with original, exclusive content.** If an introduction to this website is needed for any of you, then you are probably from another planet, because its been the hottest, funniest, and most controversial comedy site on the web for years |
| [YouTube](http://www.youtube.com/)  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://www.youtube.com/> | **YouTube allows you to share your videos with friends, family, and the world.** Founded in February 2005, YouTube allows billions of people to discover, watch and share originally-created videos. It provides a forum for people to connect, inform, and inspire others across the globe and acts as a distribution platform for original content creators and advertisers large and small. |
| netflix  <Url:-> <https://www.netflix.com/et/> | Netflix is an American global on-demand Internet streaming media provider, that has distributed a number of original programs, including original series. |

## News Website

An News website is the online version of a newspaper, either as a stand-alone publication or as the online version of a printed periodical.

Table 4:Example of News websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Google News  <Url:-> <https://news.google.com/> | Google News is a powerful news aggregator powered by Google’s sophisticated search technologies, AI, and user’s own search history. By default, it shows you top news stories based on your geographical location.It offers the latest news and updates for local, regional, international, business, technology, entertainment, sports, science, and health news. |
| [Feedly](https://www.christammar.com/)  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://feedly.com/> | Feedly is one of the most popular news aggregator websites on the internet. It allows you to create a news stream of your own with latest content from your favorite publishers. |
| Pocket  <Url:-> <https://getpocket.com/> | Pocket is another news aggregator app where you can explore the most popular content across the internet. It also lets you create your own reading space by saving the content you like.Pocket features different types of content, including articles, videos, and stories from a wide range of publications. It has various content categories like must-reads, trending, tech, finance, health, etc. |
| CNN  <Url:-> <https://edition.cnn.com/> | The website was originally formed as a joint venture between CNN.com and Time Warner's Fortune and Money magazines. Since the spin-off of Time  4 KB (392 words) - 09:00, 23 February 2020 |

## Content Aggregator Website

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

They come in two kinds:

Those who simply gather news from various sources for their websites.

Those who gather and distribute news for customers. This process is called content syndication.

Table 5:Example of Content Aggregator websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| AllTop  <Url:-> <https://alltop.com/> | AllTop aggregates news and blog articles from the world’s most popular websites like TechCrunch, Mashable, BBC, CNN, and more. It curates and displays content in the real-time. There are separate categories for politics, tech news, sports, entertainment, lifestyle, business, etc. Upon clicking on those categories, you can find the most popular stories, as well as top stories from the top sources in the related topic. |
| News360  <Url:-> <https://news360.com/> | News360 is one of the most popular news aggregator apps on the internet. It lets you find world news as well as stories around your interests. As you sign up to News360, you can choose the topics you are interested in, and then it will show you the latest content on those topics. This gives you a healthy news stream out of the box, which you can further customize by adding or removing topics and sources. |
| Panda  <Url:-> <https://usepanda.com/> | Panda aggregates content useful to web designers, developers, and tech entrepreneurs. It gathers content from Dribble, Behance, TechCrunch, Wired, and other similar websites. As a niche news aggregator, Panda displays the news in a more engaging layout allowing you to discover the most interesting content. The content feed for sources like Dribble, Awwwards, is a smart grid of thumbnails. |
| Flipboard  <Url:-> <https://flipboard.com/> | Flipboard is an excellent blog aggregator site that allows you to create your own content feed based on your interests. It includes a wide range of topics, including business news, tech news, travel, politics news, beauty, and more. You can also use Flipboard as a local news aggregator because it has feeds for almost all the cities in the world. Flipboard has a stunning magazine style layout which comes with interactive options to like, comment, and share content across your social media profiles. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Techmeme  <Url:-> <https://www.techmeme.com/> | Techmeme is a tech news aggregator website. It covers top stories about technology from various reliable sources like TechCrunch, Wired, New York Times, and more. The homepage features top trending news in the tech sphere, sponsor posts, jobs, and upcoming tech events. Users can also switch to the River view for updates as they come or the Leaderboard view which shows content by topics. |

## Advocacy

An Advocacy Web Page is one sponsored by an organization attempting to influence public opinion. The web address of the page frequently carries the .org(organization) domain designation.

Table 6:Example of Advocacy websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| [INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION FREEDOM COMMONS](http://www.bluedropawards.org/best-advocacy-website/nominees/international-justice-mission-freedom-commons)  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://www.ijm.org/> | This site is not only beautifully responsive and full of tools that enable a compelling non-profit to work towards their mission, it also has the potential to change lives by spreading the message of modern day slavery and helping advocates put an end to it. |
| World Wildlife Fund  <Url:-> <https://www.worldwildlife.org/> | WWF has a very informative website that aims to educate visitors about the current status of wildlife across the planet. The navigation bar includes *Our work*, *Species* that you should know and care about, *Places* that are important for wilderness preservation, *about us*and *How to help*. Hovering mouse pointers on these headings brings out drop-down menus with well-organized sections. The *Donate* and *Adopt* call-to-action buttons at the top right corner take the visitor to a page with multiple donation options and information. This is a great way to convert potential participators. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| One Drop  <Url:-> <https://www.onedrop.org/en/> | This charity website has a modern design with a beautiful color scheme. Use of bold colors, the right combination of image, beautiful typography, and use of real-life photos make this site stand out from other nonprofit organization websites. The site homepage features a full-page inspirational video that will definitely make the visitors like One Drop and what they do. The rest of the homepage is simple but at the same time, aesthetically It introduces the visitors to the projects and events run by the organization. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rotary  <Url:-> <https://www.rotary.org/> | The site uses a video with multiple segments on the homepage which showcases the people of Rotary in action. Though auto-playing videos aren’t perfect for all sites, here it serves the purpose. The navigation bar of the site is well-organized. Hovering your mouse pointer on it brings out a detailed drop-down There’s also a search bar and call-to-actions like *Join* and *Donate*. |
| Children International  <Url:-> <https://www.children.org/> | The site uses scrolling using images of children in the background. The overall design goes well with the brand image of the nonprofit organization. Apart from the search box in the navigation bar, there is another search function that lets the visitors search for children to sponsor. This is an excellent feature. |

## Educational Website

The websites of educational institutions and those offering online courses fall into the category of educational websites. These websites have the primary goal of either providing educational materials to visitors, or providing information on an educational institution to them.

Some educational websites will have advertisements like entertainment and media websites do. Some offer subscription models or educational products for purchase. And some serve as the online presence for an existing institution.

Table 7:Example of Educational websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| EdX  <Url:-> <https://www.edx.org/> | This website can be most preferred by the students as it was founded by Harvard University and MIT in 2012. EdX is an online learning destination and MOOC provider, offering high-quality courses from the world's best universities and institutions to learners everywhere. Out of the 90 universities, it includes top global rankers. |
| Academic Earth  <Url:-> <https://academicearth.org/> | The website gives huge array of academic options to student from traditional to contemporary studies. They provide online degree courses from accounting and economics to engineering and also carries material on niche subjects like behavioural psychology. Moreover, it has have a collaboration with a bunch of reputed colleges such as University of Oxford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University and many other. Keeping in mind the interest level of the students, the portal has videos and podcasts in all the subjects. |
| 3. Internet Archive  <Url:-> <https://archive.org/> | From anything to everything, internet archive is an authentic website storing the originals from various big websites. For example, American libraries include the collection of free book directly attached with the college libraries' websites. This is one of the best websites imparting free and accessible knowledge. However, it does not give admission or certificates for learning. |
| 4. Big Think  <Url:-> <https://bigthink.com/> | Big Think has over 2,000 fellows who have received great fame in their forte. These experts write articles and record tutorials for the students, later the content is further refined by the editorial team of the website, giving authentic material to the students. Students can make great use of this website by creating their own distinct ideology, as it provide various opinions on one subject. Moreover, students can get views from experts as well. |
| 5. Coursera  <Url:-> <https://www.coursera.org/> | It is a user-friendly website. Students can find big universities and a sharable electronic Course Certificate. "Courses include recorded video lectures, auto-graded and peer-reviewed assignments, and community discussion forums. When you complete a course, you'll receive a sharable electronic Course Certificate," assures the website. |

## Informational Website

An informational website is a site with a purpose to provide detailed information about a specific topic, such as science, economics, movies, etc.

Table 8:Example of Informational websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Mentalfloss  <Url:-> <https://www.mentalfloss.com/> | This one is an IQ sharpener full of quizzes and intellectual curiosity, interesting information or random blogs. Mental floss is your destination for full on entertainment and all the information you need. This one is a must-add to the list of your favorite websites. The fundamental aim of the website for all age groups is to floss their mental quotient. |
| Mashable:  <Url:-> <https://mashable.com/> | One of the world’s most informative websites for all the latest stuff ranging from the latest in technology to trending news stories. Mashable is one website you can visit on a daily basis. Visit Mashable for all the current tech gigs and their ratings. This one is best for today’s youth and their curious minds. |
| Web monkey:  <Url:-> <https://www.wired.com/> | This is a developer’s hub to get all the first hand information on web designs, software and applications. The cheat sheets and cut-copy codes that it offers help you in sharpening your coding skills. This website surely is a wonder for web geeks. All budding developers and designers always refer this website for some great tips and tricks. |
| Trip Advisor:  <Url:-> <http://tripadvisor.com/> | This one is like a city guide search engine that helps you find the city’s best restaurants and “things to do” while you are away from home. It’s an excellent informative website for people who love travelling as it provides detailed and genuine information.  TripAdvisor.com can help you plan you’re a detailed journey from the comfort of your home. |
| IMDB Movies:  <url:-> <https://www.imdb.com/> | IMDB has got information on movies, TV shows, movie release dates, trailers, casts and even plot summaries! At the moment, IMDB has information on more than 1.5 million movies in total. Also, the website has information on more than 3 million people in the entertainment industry that include actors, actresses, writers, lyricists, directors, cameramen etc. |

## Personal Website

Not all websites exist to make money in some way or another. Many people find value in creating personal websites to put their own thoughts out into the world. This category includes personal blogs, vlogs, and photo diaries people share with the world.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Simon Sinek  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://simonsinek.com/> | The design really shines here and makes this one of the best personal website examples that we encourage everyone to learn from. There’s great use of whitespace, the typography is clean and readable, and the colors draw in the eye. The button on the top right is a fantastic example of a call to action that doesn’t take things too far. |
| Ellen Skye Riley  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <http://ellensriley.com/> | This is honestly one of the best personal websites we’ve ever seen. Riley does an excellent job at showcasing her incredibly gifted design skills, and her site is informative and extremely fun to parous. When a viewer enjoys browsing through your site, you know you’re on the right track to securing some more clients. |
| Ximena N. Larkin  [Url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://www.ximenalarkin.com/> | This is one of the best personal websites around in terms of accomplishing Larkin’s goal of promoting her work and getting connected with prospective clients. She also has a nice pop up that appears when you enter the site. But she’s designed in a way that isn’t annoying—actually, it’s quite helpful. This is especially true when you take into consideration the fact that this site does a great job at engaging the viewer and getting them connected to the work of Larkin. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kevin Koeshartono  [url:-](file:///C:\Users\Abdi\git\firstASS\-) <https://kevinkoeshartono.com/> | Kevin’s site is the epitome of great design mixed with a simple and user-friendly home page. The design is young, modern, and it easily links out to his social profiles on the homepage. He also gets right to business with a clever contact button on the homepage, leaving little room for frustration for those who  are less technologically-inclined. The copy is witty, the colors are captivating, and the use of video and slideshow is a perfect example of showcasing one’s development skills via their personal website. |
| Geraldine DeRuiter  <url:-> <http://www.everywhereist.com/> | This site is an excellent example of self-promotion that is authentic and real. It’s also one of the best personal website examples of somebody utilizing a clever name as a pseudonym. It’s an excellent site that promotes her book and her adventures while still maintaining a very personal feel. |

## Portal Website

Web portals are often websites designed for internal purposes at a business, organization, or institution. They collect information in different formats from different sources into one place to make all relevant information accessible to the people who need to see it. They often involve a login and personalized views for different users that ensure the information that’s accessible is most useful to their particular needs.

Web portals will generally involve more complicated programming and design than most of the other websites described on this list, so make the most sense for skilled and experienced web programmers to consider.

Table 9:Example of Portal websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Santander Bank  <Url:-> <http://santanderbank.com/> | As one of the largest banks in the eurozone, Santander looked to build a new enterprise web platform that would integrate with existing software (CMS, Search Engine, Product Catalog) while allowing room for new content and features. Their site includes several retail banking features and ability to open new accounts and manage day-to-day banking operations. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CopperPoint  <Url:-> <https://www.copperpoint.com/> | CopperPoint is Arizona’s largest provider of workers compensation insurance and wanted to provide a better user experience for their policyholders and agents. Their site offers a flexible web design that enables payments and account management for clients, in addition to mobile notifications, push messages, email alerts, and more. |
| UAB Medicine  <Url:-> <http://www.uabmedicine.org/> | UAB's top-ranked medical professionals found a platform through which they can reach many visitors and actual patients with health concerns. Their site hosts a free patient portal with a directory of various healthcare providers categorized by specialty, gender and location. It also features various subsections for knowledge about conditions and treatments, locations, contact info and FAQs. |
| Marines, Federal Government Portal  <Url:-> <https://www.marines.com/> | Aside from being visually impressive, Marines host a slew of functions for both the interested applicant and average visitor. The site features personalized private home pages for applicants to access various forms along with the ability to submit questions to the Marine Corps and watch videos on demand. |
| LStanford University AXESS, Student & Faculty Portal  <Url:-> <https://axess.sahr.stanford.edu/> | Stanford University developed a consolidated online platform called AXESS for the academic community to access information and record various transactions. The portal enables functions as related to student enrollment & financials, academic advising, teaching & grading, employment & training, and workflow-enabled administrative processes. The site is based on a user-centric design with modern UX standards. |

## Wiki Website

Most people are familiar with wikis through the most famous example of one out there: Wikipedia. But wikis can be created on pretty much any subject you can imagine. A wiki is any website where various users are able to

collaborate on content and all make their own tweaks and changes as they see fit. There are wikis for fan communities, for business resources, and for collecting valuable information sources.

Table 10:Example of Wiki websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| Wikipedia  <url:-> <https://www.wikipedia.org/> | Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia, created and edited by volunteers around the world and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation. |
| Wikihow  <Url:-> <https://www.wikihow.com/> | WikiHow (styled as wikiHow) is an online wiki-style community consisting of an extensive database of how-to guides. Founded in 2005 by Internet entrepreneur Jack Herrick, the website aims to create the world's most helpful how-to instructions to enable everyone in the world to learn how to do anything. |
| Wiktionary  <Url:-> <https://www.wiktionary.org/> | Wiktionary is a multilingual, web-based project to create a free content dictionary of terms (including words, phrases, proverbs, etc.) in all natural languages and a number of artificial languages. Its name is a portmanteau of the words wiki and dictionary. It is available in 171 languages and in Simple English |
| Wikileaks  <Url:-> <https://wikileaks.org/> | Wikileaks is a site that obtains & publishes sensitive material & is designed to protect whistle-blowers, journalists & activists or any person who is providing sensitive information & want security that is, his name should never appear as a source on the documents which he/she has provided. |
| Wikibooks  <Url:-> <https://www.wikibooks.org/> | Wikibooks is a wiki-based Wikimedia project hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation for the creation of free content e-book textbooks and annotated texts that anyone can edit. |

## Blog Website

A blog (shortening of “weblog”) is an online journal or informational website displaying information in the reverse chronological order, with the latest posts appearing first. It is a platform where a writer or even a group of writers share their views on an individual subject.

Table 11:Example of Blog websites and their description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website and URL | Description |
| My Wife Quit Her Job  <Url:-> <https://mywifequitherjob.com/> | A great site, which is highly useful and inspirational for people wanting to change their 9 to 5 lives for something that will allow them to live a little and spend more time with the family. The site is really simple, and something you could build yourself on WordPress in a matter of day, but the content is where this site excels. Podcasts, tools, tutorials and blog posts that target a specific niche is where this guy makes his money. |
| Cup Of Jo  <Url:-> <https://cupofjo.com/> | One of the best mommy bloggers around, Joanna has a really simple looking blog, full to the brim of useful stuff for old and new mothers alike. What I love about this site is the simplicity of the theme, the really current design features and the typography. The blog post ideas are really clever as well and sets Jo’s site apart from all the other mommy bloggers. |
| Tiny Buddha  <Url:-> <https://tinybuddha.com/> | This is a very simple site in terms of build but has a very good angle. It was set up by Lori Deschene, who is the author of Tiny Buddha’s Guide to Loving Yourself. The site is all about  simple wisdom, inspiration, relationships, and mindfulness, which has gained in popularity over the past 2 years. There are many posts on this site which are based on Buddhism’s teachings, but also contain things about relationships, healthy living and many other mindfulness related content. |
| Wptavern  <Url:-> <https://wptavern.com/> | WordPress Tavern is a site that’s very simple in construction and design, yet is extremely popular with the WordPress dev community. It focuses on all things WordPress, from plugins to WordPress tutorials What this proves is that your blog doesn’t have to be flashy with bells and whistles attached. A simple theme with resourceful and helpful content is enough for your site to be a huge success. |
| SolopreneurHour.com  <Url:-> <https://solopreneurhour.com/> | A very well designed and slick blog that’s all about being your own boss and creating your own wealth. It’s a blog with a very active podcast feed. Their podcasts are insanely popular on itunes, and no doubt they make a fair bit of money from selling ad space on those podcasts. Podcasts is something to think about when creating your blog as it could be a great monetization tool. |

# Guidelines for evaluating website

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

## 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

Table 12:Exampple (Facebook and Wikipedia) of website evaluating by authority

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Guidelines | Facebook | Wikipedia |
| Authorship | Mark Zuckerberg, Eduardo Saverin, McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. | Jimmy Wales |
| Contact information | "Facebook customer service tel:  844-735-4595 | info-simple@wikipedia.org. |
| Credentials |  |  |
| Supported by who? | Supported by Facebook | The Wikimedia Foundation |

* 1. 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.
* We can check the domain on <https://who.is/>>

Table 13:Exampple (Facebook and Wikipedia) of website evaluating by Purpose

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Guidelines | Facebook | Wikipedia |
| Does the content support the purpose of the site? | Facebook's stated purpose is "to give people the power to share and make the world more open and connected." On its site. It is true the site support the purpose but the above is not the only purpose of Facebook mainly on selling privacy data and Ads. | Wikipedia's purpose is to benefit readers by acting as an encyclopedia, a comprehensive written compendium that contains information on all branches of knowledge. The goal of a Wikipedia article is to present a neutrally written summary of existing mainstream knowledge in a fair and accurate manner with a straightforward. It support to some extent but everybody can edit it so it is accurate or straightforward. |
| Is the information geared to a specific audience? | Most of it is not to specific audience but the Ads are targeted specific audience. | No. |
| Is the site organized and focused? | Yes, it is. | Yes. |
| Are the outside links appropriate for the site? | Yes, it is. B/c if the user or Ads service dose not post the link there is not going be inappropriate links. | Yes and it has guidelines involving links. |
| Does the site evaluate the links? | Yes, it evaluates the links on the Facebook page. Ex: if the user post Phishing on the Facebook the user will be block.. | Yes, Wikipedia will evaluate the links. |
| Check the domain of the site | URL indicate the name of the site also the purpose too | URL indicate the name of the site also the purpose too |

## 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?

Table 14:Exampple (Facebook and Wikipedia) of website evaluating by coverage

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Guidelines | Facebook | Wikipedia |
| Does the site claim to be selective or comprehensive? | No, it does not claim selective and comprehensive for most of the world but for Europe there is Hate speech regulation. | No, it dose not b/c it tries to cover as much as possible. |
| Are the topics explored in depth? | No, it is not relevant for Facebook. | Yes, it explore topics in depth. |
| Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites. | It almost the same but on Facebook there is more fake news than other social media. | It is not reliable compared to other websites but from encyclopedia websites it Is good enough |
| Do the links go to outside sites rather than its own? | Mostly in the site other than the links that users post. | Yes |
| Does the site provide information with no relevant outside links? | No, it does not. | No |

* 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?

Table 15:Exampple (Facebook and Wikipedia) of website evaluating by currency

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Guidelines | Facebook | Wikipedia |
| First written |  | March 2 2000 |
| placed on the web | February 4, 2004 | January 15, 2001 |
| last revised | February 27 2020 | May 11 2019 |
| Links are up-to-date | No. | No |
| Links provided should be reliable | NO. | Most of the time they are reliable but not always |
| Information provided so trend related that its usefulness is limited to a certain time period? | Yes, it is limited. | No |
| The site been under construction for some time? | No. | No |

* 1. 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?

Table 16:Exampple (Facebook and Wikipedia) of website evaluating by objective

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Guidelines | Facebook | | Wikipedia |
| Is the information presented with a particular bias | Facebook dose not present bias information but there are some allegation toward spreading fake news involving Ads targeting specific audience (2016 us Election) and also the users can post anything too. | | Not most of the time but it can be b/c anybody can add an article so it is possible. |
| Does the information try to sway the audience? | Yes, by presenting fake news ex:2016 Us Election involving Cambridge Analytica and Facebook | | No |
| Does site advertising conflict with the content? | No, it does not Facebook connected people around the world. | | Wikipedia is free from Ads. |
| Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something? | Yes. | No | |

* 1. 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 same topic?
* Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition?
* Is a bibliography or reference list included?

Table 17:Exampple (Facebook and Wikipedia) of website evaluating by accurancy:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Guidelines | Facebook | Wikipedia |
| Is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution? | Yes, Facebook is respectable and Known | Yes, The Wikimedia Foundation is Known and respectable. |
| References | Yes. | Yes |
| Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate? | No. | No |
| Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topic? | Yes. | Yes, it is |
| Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition? | Yes. | Yes |
| Is a bibliography or reference list included? | No. | Yes |

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