**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE**

**ITSE - 2192**

**WEB DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

Written by: **Abel Abate**

ID**: ATR/6618/11**

Section: **01**

Submitted to: Mr. Fitsum A.

March, 2020

Addis Abeba

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## History of the internet

The internet is a tool we use throughout our day. When we see the history of the internet. It was created in order to facilitate faster and better communication flow between two entities. The internet began as a way for government researchers to share information. Computers in those days were very large and immobile and thus there needed to be an effective way to transfer information. The internet started to emerge in the 1960s it was developed by the US departments advanced research projects agency network and was called ARPANET. It was created in order to facilitate better communication between academic and research organizations.

The first recorded description of the social interactions that could be enabled through networking was a series of memos written by J.C.R. Licklider of MIT in August 1962 discussing his “Galactic Network” concept. He envisioned a globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site. In spirit, the concept was very much like the Internet of today. Licklider was the first head of the computer research program at DARPA,[4](https://www.internetsociety.org/internet/what-internet/history-internet/brief-history-internet) starting in October 1962. While at DARPA he convinced his successors at DARPA, Ivan Sutherland, Bob Taylor, and MIT researcher Lawrence G. Roberts, of the importance of this networking concept.Leonard Kleinrock at MIT published the first paper on packet switching theory in July 1961 and the first book on the subject in 1964. Kleinrock convinced Roberts of the theoretical feasibility of communications using packets rather than circuits, which was a major step along the path towards computer networking. The other key step was to make the computers talk together. To explore this, in 1965 working with Thomas Merrill, Roberts connected the TX-2 computer in Mass. to the Q-32 in California with a low speed dial-up telephone line creating the first (however small) wide-area computer network ever built. The result of this experiment was the realization that the time-shared computers could work well together, running programs and retrieving data as necessary on the remote machine, but that the circuit switched telephone system was totally inadequate for the job. Kleinrock’s conviction of the need for packet switching was confirmed.

# Top 10 websites

# Websites by category

* 1. Portal -
  2. News websites – are websites that deliver the news online.
     + CNN- <https://edition.cnn.com/>
     + BBC News - <https://www.bbc.com/>
     + New York Times - <https://www.nytimes.com/>
     + Washington Post - <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>
     + The Guardian - <https://www.theguardian.com/>
  3. Informational – are websites which are designed in order to provide a customized and branded resource for potential and active customers, members and investors.
  4. Business/ Marketing -
     + Amazon …
     + Bestbuy
     + Wallmart
  5. Educational – are websites that have games, videos or topic related resources that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching.
     + Crash course - <https://www.thecrashcourse.com/>
     + W3schools - <https://www.w3schools.com/>
     + Edx - <https://www.edx.org/>
     + Duolingo - <https://www.duolingo.com/>
     + Udemy - <https://www.udemy.com/>
  6. Entertainment –
     + Spotify - <https://www.spotify.com/>
     + Netflix - <https://www.netflix.com/>
     + Billboard - <https://www.billboard.com/>
  7. Advocacy – are types of website that aim to influence decision within political, economic and social institutions.
     + Change – <https://www.change.org/>
     + Justice For children - <https://www.justiceforchildren.org/>
     + Stop violence against women - <https://www.stopvaw.org/>
     + National Black Child Development Institute - <https://www.nbcdi.org/>
     + National Coalition For Cancer Survivorship - <https://www.canceradvocacy.org/>
  8. Blog – is an online journal or informational website. It is a platform where a writer or even a group of writers share their views on an individual subject.
     + Wix - <https://www.wix.com/>
     + Joomla - <https://www.joomla.org/>
     + Medium - <https://www.medium.com/>
     + Blogger - <https://www.blogger.com/>
     + Tumblr - <https://www.tumblr.com/>
     + WordPress - <https://www.wordpress.com/>
  9. Wiki – is a community-edited website that acts as a knowledge base for a particular subject matter.
     + WikiHow - <https://www.wikihow.com/>
     + WikiBooks - <https://www.wikibooks.org/>
     + Gamepedia - <https://www.gamepedia.com/>
     + Wikipedia - <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
     + WikiTravel - <https://www.wikitravel.org/>
  10. Social Network – is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website.
      + Instagram - <https://www.instagram.com/>
      + Pinterest - <https://www.pinterest.com/>
      + Whatsapp - <https://www.whatsapp.com/> …
      + Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/>
      + Twitter - <https://www.twitter.com/>
  11. Content Aggregator – are websites that 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
      + Alltop - <https://www.alltop.com/>
      + Popurls
      + The Web List
      + WP News Desk
      + Blog Engage
  12. Personal

# Guidelines for evaluating a website