**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE**

**ITSE - 2192**

**WEB DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

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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 websites** – is a web based platform that provides employees, customers and suppliers with a single access point to information.
     1. Addis Ababa Institute of Technology - <http://portal.aait.edu.et>
        + - Is a site which helps students view their grades and apply to courses.
     2. Allianz - <http://www.allianz.com>
        + - is a site which offers users with the ability to retrieve historiacal records of purchased products and services along with integrated features to facilitate policy payments and renewals.
     3. UAB Medicine - <http://www.uabmedicine.org/>
        + - A site where medical professionals can reach many visitors and actual patients with health concerns.
     4. Grants.gov - <http://www.grants.gov/>
        + - A site which allows applicants for federal government’s to apply for and manage grant funds online through a common website.
     5. Stanford University AXESS - <http://axess.sahr.stanford.edu/>
        + - Is an online platform for the academic community to access information and record various transactions.
  2. **News websites** – are websites that deliver the news online.
     1. CNN- <https://edition.cnn.com/>
        + - An American news based that delivers up-to-the-minute news and information on the latest top stories, weather, entertainment, politics and more.
     2. USA Today - <https://www.usatoday.com/>
        + - A website that delivers current local and national news, sports, entertainment, finance, technology, and more through award winning journalism, photos, videos and VR.
     3. New York Times - <https://www.nytimes.com/>
        + - A website that provides breaking news, multimedia reviews and opinion on Washington, business, sports, movies, travel, books, jobs, education, real estate, cars and more.
     4. The Huffington Post - <https://www.huffpost.com/>
        + - The destination for news, blogs and original content offering coverage of US politics, entertainment, style, world news, technology and comedy.
     5. CBS News - <https://www.theguardian.com/>
        + - Is a website dedicated to providing the best in journalism under standards it pioneered at the dawn of radio and television and continue in the digital age.
  3. **Informational websites** – 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 websites** -
     1. DMN – <https://www.dmnews.com/>
        + - DMN is a resource for marketing and sales professionals that explores all realms of digital and data driver marketing in an unbiased and incisive manner. DMN distributes content via newsletters, eBooks, webcasts, podcasts, and custom projects and publications.
     2. Chief marketer - <http://www.chiefmarketer.com/>
        + - Chief Marketer serves marketing professionals of consumer and business-to-business brands with rich and thorough information on measurable marketing strategies, tactics, and technique. Chief Marketer provides well thought out insights and ideas, accompanied by resources and technologies in a method to measure return on investment.
     3. Fortune – <https://www.fortune.com/>
        + - Fortune is one of the world’s leading business media brands which is accompanied by a multinational monthly magazine, daily website and conference series. Fortune is dedicated to assisting its readers, viewers, and attendees to succeed in the business sector.
     4. Adage – <https://www.adage.com/>
        + - Ad Age is a daily must-read source of news for individuals within the marketing and media sector. Ad Age is a global media brand that provides emphasis on curated creativity, data and analysis, people and culture, and innovation and forecasting.
     5. MarketingProfs - <https://www.marketingprofs.com/>
        + - MarketingProfs aims to serve marketers by providing practical marketing training and education on everything from developing, executing, and measuring successful campaigns.
  5. **Educational websites** – are websites that have games, videos or topic related resources that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching.
     1. Crash course - <https://www.thecrashcourse.com/>
        + - Is a website that transforms traditional textbook model by presenting information in a fast-paced format, enhancing the learning experience.
     2. Khan academy – <https://www.khanacademy.org/>
        + - Is an online coaching website. Students who cannot afford a coaching can refer to this website. It gives a win-win situation to the students by giving them the liberty to learn on their own pace.
     3. Edx - <https://www.edx.org/>
        + - It was founded by Harvard University, offering high-quality courses form the world’s best universities and institutions to learners everywhere.
     4. Web archive - <https://web.archive.org/>
        + - Is an authentic website storing the originals from various big websites.
     5. Udemy - <https://www.udemy.com/>
        + - Is one of the most reputable online learning platforms. Students and adults who can find plenty of courses and studying materials on subjects which interests them the most.
  6. **Entertainment websites** –
     1. Spotify - <https://www.spotify.com/>
     2. Netflix - <https://www.netflix.com/>
        + - Is the world’s leading internet television network with more than 36 million
     3. Billboard - <https://www.billboard.com/>
  7. **Advocacy websites** – are types of website that aim to influence decision within political, economic and social institutions.
     1. Change – <https://www.change.org/>
        + - Is the world’s largest social change platform.
     2. Justice For children - <https://www.justiceforchildren.org/>
     3. Stop violence against women - <https://www.stopvaw.org/>
     4. National Black Child Development Institute - <https://www.nbcdi.org/>
     5. National Coalition For Cancer Survivorship - <https://www.canceradvocacy.org/>
  8. **Blog websites** – 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.
     1. WordPress - <https://www.wordpress.com/>
     2. Joomla - <https://www.joomla.org/>
        + - Is a free open-source content management system for publishing web content.
     3. Medium - <https://www.medium.com/>
        + - Is a place to read articles on the internet.
     4. Blogger - <https://www.blogger.com/>
        + - Is a blog-publishing service that allows multi-user blogs with time-stamped entries.
     5. Tumblr - <https://www.tumblr.com/>
  9. **Wiki websites**– is a community-edited website that acts as a knowledge base for a particular subject matter.
     1. WikiHow - <https://www.wikihow.com/>
     2. WikiBooks - <https://www.wikibooks.org/>
     3. Gamepedia - <https://www.gamepedia.com/>
     4. Wikipedia - <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
     5. WikiTravel - <https://www.wikitravel.org/>
  10. **Social Network websites** – is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website.
      1. Instagram - <https://www.instagram.com/>
      2. Pinterest - <https://www.pinterest.com/>
      3. Whatsapp - <https://www.whatsapp.com/> …
      4. Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/>
      5. Twitter - <https://www.twitter.com/>
  11. **Content Aggregator websites** – 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
      1. Alltop - <https://www.alltop.com/>
      2. Popurls
      3. The Web List
      4. WP News Desk
      5. Blog Engage
  12. **Personal websites**

# Guidelines for evaluating a website

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

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.

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?

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?

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?