## History of the Internet

## Introduction

The Internet has altered the computer technology and communications world overtime by providing a mechanism for information dispersal and revolutionized the medium for collaborative and interaction between individuals and their computers without giving regards to geographical location. Just like a new born baby does not stand upright with its legs and start walking and running right away like an adult, the Internet technology too had to grow up with in time from its infant stages to become a wide-spread information infrastructure that it is today.

## Origin of the Internet

It would be really difficult to pin point the invention of the Internet and bring it down to single personnel, rather the Internet has had hand-prints of copious programmers, scientists and pioneers as well who have developed new features and technologies that would gradually merge to form this huge platform.

However, in 1962, J.C.R Licklider of MIT wrote a series of memos issuing and popularizing his “Intergalactic Network” propostion. He had in mind a globally interconnected set of computers through which data could be accessed from any place. This concept of Licklider was very much alike of what is now called the Internet.

Then shortly after, the idea of theoretical feasibility of communications using packets (Packet Switching) rather than circuits came along due to some computer scientists, which was a major step along the path towards computer networking. This method gave rise in transmitting electronic data effectively that would later become one of the major building blocks of the Internet.

And so, they gradually made the computers talk together when the first workable prototype of the Internet came in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). Funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, ARPANET used packet switching or packets to allow multiple computers to communicate on a single network.

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 then incorporated this development in the beginning of the 1980’s and was further sprang up by fellow scientists to form the “Network of Networks”.

Shortly after that, the invention of the World Wide Web by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990 helped escalate the recognition of the Internet in advance.

The internet has now influenced its reach not only to the technical fields of computer communications but throughout society as we are heading towards an increased use of online tools in our every day lives now more than ever.

**The BBC News website journey over the past 20 Years**

BBC News has come a long way to reach where it now and it has been updating and adding new features every time to enhance the ascetics of the layout and design, and add more content to its page.

Some of the major changes include:

* 1999 - Changing its old Blue banner with a red star to a Red header and more in line with “BBC News” which it is still known for.
* 1999 - The search bar has also moved to the top of the page.
* 2001 – More tabs were added to the site including a weather, world service and sports tab next to Home.
* 2003 – The website got wider horizontally than before and more stories could be seen with just a glance.
* They added the world map in the navigation.
* 2008 – The site got even wider and added exciting features like allowing video to be played from within the story pages for the first time.
* 2010 – The world map in the navigation was dropped and the site seems more appealing and easier yet with more news on the front page.
* They started using large headings with bolded text.
* The whole page use to be Organized in three columns, but in time these columns were reduced and have reached to the point where there is only one column and now the site uses full width to incorporate its contents.

**Amazon Over the time**

Amazon has been up and running for more than 20 years now and it a site it visited very frequently by users for online commerce.

Some major alterations include:

* 1997 – A left sidebar was introduced.
* 1998 – The search bar was introduced.
* 1999 – A right sidebar was added.
* The tabs included in this website were increasing from time to time.
* The tabs were reined in and the categories were moved to the left sidebar area and the amazon logo decreased to give some space.
* There were only tabs for the homepage, a personalized page of products called Your Store, and a link to all the product categories.
* 2008 - The site changed to a blue and orange color scheme, the orange from the smile in the logo.
* 2012 - Orange fonts were used prominently to show prices and bolded text with a grey background.

**News Websites:**

Daily Mail Online

[www.dailymail.co.uk](http://www.dailymail.co.uk)

Al Jazeera

[www.aljazeera.com](http://www.aljazeera.com)

France 24

[www.france24.com/en](http://www.france24.com/en)

RT News

[www.rt.com/news](http://www.rt.com/news)

Xinhua net

[www.xinuanet.com](http://www.xinuanet.com)

**Social media websites:**

Twitter

[www.twitter.com](http://www.twitter.com)

Pinterest

[www.pinterest.com](http://www.pinterest.com)

LinkedIn

[www.linkedin.com](http://www.linkedin.com)

Myspace

[www.myspace.com](http://www.myspace.com)

Instagram

[www.instagram.com](http://www.instagram.com)

**Portal websites:**

Zillow

[www.zillow.com](http://www.zillow.com)

Tripx

[www.tripx.com](http://www.tripx.com)

Energyjobline

[www.energyjobline.com](http://www.energyjobline.com)

Indeed

[www.indeed.com](http://www.indeed.com)

AAiT

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

**Educational websites:**

Khan Academy

[www.khanacademy.org](http://www.khanacademy.org)

Udemy

www.udemy.com

edX

www.edx.org

Udacity

www.udacity.com

Coursera

www.coursera.org

**Entertainment Websites:**

HBO

www.hbo.com

Netflix

[www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com)

IMDB

[www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com)

Starz

www.starz.com

Tik Tok

[www.Tiktok.com](http://www.Tiktok.com)

**Informational Websites:**

 CNET

[www.cnet.com](http://www.cnet.com)

WHO

[**www.who.int**](http://www.who.int)

Stack overflow

[www.stackoverflow.com](http://www.stackoverflow.com)

Guinness World Records

[www.guinnessworldrecords.com](http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com)

eHow

www.ehow.com

**Business/Marketing Websites:**

Forbes

www.forbes.com

Bloomberg

[www.bloomberg.com](http://www.bloomberg.com)

Business Insider by Pulse

[www.pulselive.co.ke](http://www.pulselive.co.ke)

Fortune

[www.fortune.com](http://www.fortune.com)

Event Marketer

www.eventmarketer.com

**Advocacy Websites:**

Global Zero

[www.globalzero.org](http://www.globalzero.org)

Mamaye

<http://www.mamaye.org>

Trocaire

<http://www.trocaire.org>

Active Living Research

[www.activelivingresearch.org](http://www.activelivingresearch.org)

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION FREEDOM COMMONS

[www.freedomcommons.ijm.org](http://www.freedomcommons.ijm.org)

**Wiki Websites:**

Wikipedia

[www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

wikiHOW

[www.wikihow.com](http://www.wikihow.com)

Gamepedia

[www.gamepedia.com](http://www.gamepedia.com)

Wikitravel

www.wikitravel.org/en

Giant Bomb

[www.giantbomb.com](http://www.giantbomb.com)

**Content Aggregator Websites:**

News360

[www.news360.com](http://www.news360.com)

Reddit

[www.reddit.com](http://www.reddit.com/)

Google News

www.news.google.com

Alltop

[www.alltop.com](http://www.alltop.com)

Stumble Upon

www.stumbleupon.com

**Personal Websites:**

Simon Sinek

[www.simonsinek.com](http://www.simonsinek.com)

Cristiano Ronaldo

[www.cristianoronaldo.com](http://www.cristianoronaldo.com)

J.K. Rowling

[www.jkrowling.com](http://www.jkrowling.com)

Graham Hancock

[www.grahamhancock.com](http://www.grahamhancock.com)

Jim Ramsden

[www.jimramsden.com](http://www.jimramsden.com)

**Blog Websites:**