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Introduction to Web Assignment One

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# ABSTRACT

This paper will discuss about the evolution of the Internet as its first point. Assesment of websites through out ten years as second. Lastly it discuss the guidelines for evaluating the value of a website and shows evaluation of two websites.

# INTRODUCTION

Internet has more than half a century history. It was first developed for military to exchange message without interferance of the enemy and it developed to one of important and most used aspect of life. As Internet devloped search engines and wedsites hosts widened. Each year quality of the resolution increased and web designs changed and it will continue to change.

Through changes there must be guideline for the website. This guidelines are important for the websites to provide reliable information to their uses.

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# History of the Internet [The Evolution]

J.C.R. Licklider of Massachusetts Institution of Technology (MIT) wrote the first recorded description of social interactions through networking in August 1962. He envisioned n interconnected computers in which anyone could access data from any sites.

Starting from October 1962, Licklider was the head of the computer research program at the U>S Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). He convinced Ivan Sutherland, Bob Taylor, and Lawrence G. Roberts at DARPA on the importance of networking.

The first paper on packet switching theory (1961) and the first book on the subject (1964) were written by Leonard Kleinrock from MIT. Kleinrock convinced Roberts of the communication using packets rather than circuits. In 1965, Roberts working with Thomas Merrill and connected the TX-2 computer in mass to the Q-32 in California with a low speed telephone line creating the first wide-area computer network.

In 1966, Roberts went to DAPRA and developed the concept of computer network and organized his plan for the “ARPANET” and published it in 1967. It came to Roberts’s attention that there was also another paper on packet network concept from NPL by Donald Davies and Roger Scantlebury. There was also work done on distributed networks and pocket switching for secure voice by RAND Corporation.

In 1968, ARPANET’s structure and specifications was refined and the RFQ was released by DARPA for the development of the packet switches called Interface Message Processors (IMP). Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN) won the RFQ and worked on the IMP by the team, the architectural design by Bob Kahn, the network topology and economics by Roberts and Howard Frank and his team at Network Analysis Corporation and the network measurement system by Kleinrock’s team at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

In September 1969, Kleinrock’s development was selected to be the first node on the ARPANET and BBN installed the IMP at UCLA and the first host computer was connected. At Stanford Research Institute Doug Englelbart’s on “Augmentation of Human Intellect” provided a second node. A month later, the first host to host message was sent from Kleinrock’s laboratory to SRI due to the connection of SRI to ARPANET. By the end of 1969, four host computers were connected and it got internet off the ground. Other computers were added and completed host t host protocol.

In December 1970, the initial ARPANET, which was also called Network Control Protocol (NCP), was finished by Network Working Group (NWG) working under S.Crocker.

In October 1972, Khan demonstrated ARPANET successfully at the International Computer Communication Conference (ICCC). Also, electronic mail was introduced and Ray Tomlinson wrote the software for sending and reading and Roberts wrote the first utility program to list, selectively read, file, forward, and respond to messages.

After khan think about internet and internet protocol/TCP, in 1973, khan asked Vint Cerf to work with on the design of the protocol. The first version was distributed at a meeting of the International Network Working Group (INWG) which was set up at a conference at Sussex University.

The early implementation of TCP was done in sharing system such as Tenex and TOPS 20.

In 1974, the first internet provider was born.

In 1976, Kleinrock published the first book on the ARPANET to spread the influence packet switching networks.

In 1981, a grant was provided by The National Science Foundation (NSF) to provide network to universities.

Starting from January 1, 1983, ARPANET protocol changed from NCP to TCP/IP. By 1985, internet was well established as a technology. Also, the Domain Name System (DNS) formed .gov, .com, .org, .edu, .net, etc. for naming websites.

In 1984, the term “cyberspace” was used by William Gibson.

In 1885, the first registered domain became the website for Symbolic Computer Corp. in Massachusetts.

In 1986, The National Science Foundation’s NFSNET goes online to connected supercomputer centres at 56,000 bits per second. After a while, the speed of network increased and research and educational network connected NFSNET.

In 1987, over 20,000 hosts used internet.

In 1990, Hyper Text Mark-up Language was developed by Tim Berners-Lee from European Organization for Nuclear Research. In 1991, European Organization for Nuclear Research introduces World Wide Web.

In 1992, the first video and audio was distributed. In 1993, the White House and United Nations goes online in addition to 600 websites. Microsoft host a web browser for Windows 95 and Yahoo which was originally called “Jerry and David’s Guide to the World Wide Web” was created by Jerry Yang and David Filo at Stanford University in 1994.

In 1995, amazon.com, eBay, Match.com goes live. In 1997, Netflix is founded by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph.

In 1998, the Google search engine was created. And the Internet Protocol version 6 was introduced. It has 3.4 \* 1038 unique addresses.

In 2001, Napster was shut down because the users share copyrighted materials.

In 2003, SQL Slammer worm distributed worldwide, WordPress is launched.

In 2004, Facebook goes online, Mozilla Firefox browser was hosted.

In 2005, YouTube.com launches, Reddit was founded.

In 2006, Twitter launches developed by Jack Dorsey.

In 2010, Pinterest and Instagram are launched.

In 2013, Edward Snowden, a former CIA employee reveals that the National Security Agency (NSA) had a monitoring program capable of tapping the communication of people.

In 2016, Google announces a voice activated personal assistant program. Google joins Amazon’s Alexa, Apple’s Siri, and Microsoft’s Cortana.

# Observation and Assessment of Five Websites

## LinkedIn

The page in 2008 has some information about LinkedIn and its use. The quality of its user interface is not good compared to the recent one.

The 2009 version x does not have much change from the 2008. In 2010, it the user interface graphic became smoother.

In 2011, LinkedIn page change it styling and all the list of use was replaces by one slogan plus successful person with their picture and quotes on how LinkedIn helped them. The user interface is not heavy to see. LinkedIn is still promoting itself on their website.

In 2012, nothing much changed. In 2013, only the slogan has changed.

In 2014, only a slight change on the picture it changed to different people that can represent the world.

In 2015, they tried to make it simple the changed the background to the picture with fades. They removed the pictures on the left side and did some improvement on the graphics which made it look better than it used to be. Nothing is changed on the user interface in 2016 and 2017.

In 2018, the background image and their slogan changed.

At the end of 2019, total transformation of the website, it had a lot of options for someone’s interest, has good quality graphics and has pictures that are light colour promoting their website. It was enjoyable to see.

In 2020, the website transformed to simple, no background images, no information promoting their website, only needed information is there.

## Twitter

In 2010, Twitter’s website has a header with the name and a search bar and a side bar that states to sign up or sign in. the middle section shows tweets of famous people and trending tweets. The footer contains and contact and information about tweeter.

In 2011, the website changes completely. It is simpler and more organized. The left side is search bar and slogan and the right side is the sign in and sign up forms and the footer contains contact and other information.

In 2012, this website changes its colour and the left side and the right side is the same as the previous but it has big padding from the corner. It still has the footer and it has a header which only includes the language changer.

In 2013 and 2014, only the website’s background image is changed.

In 2015, the change is dramatically. It changed from simple sign in and signup forms only to the addition of available categories of people they divided it such as travel guides, pop artists, NBA Players, NASCAR drivers, country artists etc. in 2016, nothing much changed.

In 2017, it was another dramatic change on the website. It has a bigger header and a navigation bar with categories of features, sports, news, music, entertainment, lifestyle and more. The rest has shots of tweets.

In 2019, Twitter ditched the previous website and made another that is a little similar to the 2013 website the background is blue and white bow and instead of forms there is buttons that say sign up and sign in. So far in 2020, nothing is changed yet.

## Netflix

In 1999, Netflix started its website as a DVD rental service. The website was crowded with a lot of information and has does not have clean look. The quality of pictures was low and it wasn’t interesting to see.

In 2003, the website had better quality and the added space on the side make it seem less crowded although a lot of information was on there at that time it was needed to inform their customer how the can access it.

In 2011, internet was widely used so they offered live streaming so the login and join form is at the right side of the padded cell. Below there are services that the company provides and below that there is the footer with some links about the website and the company. It is more attractive and simpler.

In 2012, at this time only movies were listed with their posters divided with every categories of genre.

In 2013, Netflix website changed the list of movies it goes to simpler vibe. Important informational aspect is there in the footer. Everything is clean and has good quality. They didn’t change anything in 2014 and 2015.

In 2016, Netflix made their site constant and they didn’t do much changing. They only changed the background image to recent movies and series picture which shows that the update it.

In 2017 and 2018, it is the same as previous only quality updates are applied and it’s attractive and clean.

In 2019, only one feature was added it was drop down button about frequently asked questions. This addition seems important since their customers shouldn’t be bothered to call and it made information available. It didn’t change the site’s attractive and clean look.

## YouTube

In 2010, YouTube’s website is still advertising themselves to get more users. The website as two navigation bars and search bar the quality is good compared to websites at that time. Even though it is a bit crowded it doesn’t have unnecessary information at that time.

In 2011, the website changed. A video is playing in the left side of the website and detailed information was on the left side and other videos are listed below and far right side. The information about the video was too detailed unnecessary information was included. And the site seemed crowded because the spacing was too little.

In 2012, the site looked less crowded because of the increased gap between each video. Most unnecessary information was taken out. And it has easy going look compared to the previous years.

In 2013, it got even less crowded, and cleaner than the previous ones. It quality is updated and it looks smoother.

In 2014, the two navigation bars with almost tem categories on them changes to one simple navigation bar with five categories which made it look less busy and simple.

In 2015, the arrangement of the videos changed. This made it look like a list of videos which decreased the attractiveness.

In 2016, the look of the website changed completely. They added a side navigation bar which made it look more organized and clean.

In 2017, YouTube made the website even better by simplifying the side Navigation bar and using light colours and the arrangement of the video’s was good it was not crowded or busy it looked organized.

In 2018, nothing much changed. Just the arrangement of videos was updated and it made it look relaxed by widening the width.

In 2019, the arrangement of the videos was changed and the used for light colours made it look simple, clean and attractive.

## Commercial Bank of Ethiopia

In 2012 and 2013, commercial bank of Ethiopia’s website has a header with the name and navigation bar and some links to different services they provide. After that the middle section is news related to the bank and on the right side it has foreign exchange list. And footer provided information.

In 2014, nothing much changed except the footer has advertising of the money transferring companies it works with out of the country. The website stayed the same through 2015.

In 2016, nothing much changes, only the right side got additional feature that show all the branches of the bank.

In 2017, nothing changed.

In 2018, a search bar has been inserted at the header. It got much better graphic plus they fixed some bug associating with the right side that shows the branches. Now it is smoother and has blended with the rest of the website and fixed it to enough amount. In 2019, an only image was changed.

# Catagories of Websites

## Portal

CopperPoint Insurance: [www.copperpoint.com](http://www.copperpoint.com): insurance company in Arizona. Their website enables payment and account management for customers.

UAB Medicine: [www.uabmedicine.org](http://www.uabmedicine.org) :it’s a portal for patients with a directory of healthcare providers categorized by speciality, gender and location and also knowledge about conditions and treatments.

Federal Governmental Portal: [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov) :this website allow for people to apply for grant funds online. This also helps the government to manage grants and avoid redundancies.

AutoZone: [www.autozone.com](http://www.autozone.com) : this is employee portal. It helps the employees to know about their tasks, benefits, training.

Addis Ababa Institution of technology (AAiT): <http://portal.aait.edu.et> : this website is made for students that attend in AAiT. It is used for registration, grade report, information update, news etc.

## Informational

Wikipedia: <http://wikipedia.org> : it is an encyclopaedia website that can be edited by anyone. It provides information to people on different subject matters.

YouTube: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) : it’s a website that video blogs information, activities, courses.

Nobel Prize website: [www.nobelprize.org](http://www.nobelprize.org) gives information about Nobel Prize winner, candidates, and how Nobel Prize ceremony is organized and how a person is nominated.

Stack Overflow: [www.stackoverflow.com](http://www.stackoverflow.com) this is a website with question and answer that is used by many developers around the world to share information.

TED Talk: [www.ted.com](http://www.ted.com) this website is non-profit and all about sharing ideas with talks.

## Business

24/7 Wall Street: [www.247wallst.com](http://www.247wallst.com) this website provides information on the stock changes and gives out business advices.

LinkedIn: [www.linkedin.com](http://www.linkedin.com) this website provides for a user job and internship opportunities learn skills and develop communications.

Advertising Age: [www.aaf.org](http://www.aaf.org) this website is used for advertising different products, and also gives information about advertising.

Luxy Hair: [www.luxyhair.com](http://www.luxyhair.com) this is a website that sells human hair extensions.

Mellow: [www.cookmellow.com](http://www.cookmellow.com) it s a website that sells machine designed to cook food.

## News

CNN: [www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com) it is a website for the American tv news channel CNN which works on news around the world.

New York Times: [www.mytimes.com](http://www.mytimes.com) this website provides breaking news, media and reviews etc. that is going in Washington.

Fox News: [www.foxnews.com](http://www.foxnews.com) this website is also like others provide information on what is going on in the world.

BBC: [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com) this website provides UK news and global news, documentaries.

CBS News: [www.cbsnews.com](http://www.cbsnews.com) this is a 24/7 news website form the tv channel CBS.

## Educational

Khan Academy: [www.khanacedemy.org](http://www.khanacedemy.org) this website offers different courses for different subjects and also helps students to access resources without any fee.

Edx: [www.edx.org](http://www.edx.org) this website gives different courses from Harvard University.

Time 4 learning: [www.time4learning.com](http://www.time4learning.com) this website offers materials and courses for high school or lower grades.

W3Schools: [www.w2.org](http://www.w2.org) this website gives different courses in the programing department.

Couresa: [www.courser.org](http://www.courser.org) this website gives online courses with certification.

Brightstorm: [www.brightstorm.com](http://www.brightstorm.com) this website is for Maths education for high school students.

## Entertainment

YouTube: [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) this site provides vide blogs that is entertaining and informative. People broadcast themselves and entertain others.

Spotify: [www.spotify.com](http://www.spotify.com) this website provides music online.

Imdb: [www.idmb.com](http://www.idmb.com) this website rate movies and provide downloader.

Pandora: [www.pandora.com](http://www.pandora.com) this website is music streaming and automated music recommendation internet radio.

Netflix: [www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com) this site provides online streaming of movies for the members with monthly amount of 7.99 dollars.

## Advocacy

Education Trust: [www.edtrust.org](http://www.edtrust.org) this website works on providing education for the people it raise funds and help students.

Africa Youth policy forum: [www.aypf.org](http://www.aypf.org) this website works on helping the African youth.

All for Education: [www.all4ed.org](http://www.all4ed.org) this works on education for youth.

Girl who code: [www.girlwhocode.com](http://www.girlwhocode.com) this website works on helping girls who has passion for programing.

Inforum Michigan: [www.inforummichigan.org](http://www.inforummichigan.org) this has a mission to create connections, provide forum for ideas and accelerate careers for women.

## Wiki

Stranger things wiki: [www.strangerthings.fandom.com](http://www.strangerthings.fandom.com) this website is made for the fun of Netflix series Stranger Things. It provides information about the series, the actors, how it is made etc.

Wikitionary: [en.wikitionary.org](http://www.wikitionary.org) this website is a dictionary.

Wikibooks: [en.wikibooks.org](http://www.wikibooks.org) this website provides books that you can buy.

Wikihow: [www.wikihow.com](http://www.wikihow.com) this website gives information about how to do something on different topics.

Gamepedia: [www.gamepedia.com](http://www.gamepedia.com) this website provides information on games and reviews of games.

## Social Network

Facebook: [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) this website is a for social interaction, communication with friends, and sharing ideas

Twitter: [www.twitter.com](http://www.twitter.com) this is an idea sharing website which has limited word use and it is used by powerful people.

What’s app: this website provides private chats, calls and group chats.

Skype: [www.skype.com](http://www.skype.com) this provide video calls with each other.

Tumblr: [www.tumblr.com](http://www.tumblr.com) this is a micro blogging and social networking website.

## Content Aggregator

Techmeme: [www.techmeme.com](http://www.techmeme.com) this website brings up issues in Technology.

Feedly: [www.feedly.com](http://www.feedly.com) this website is news aggregator. It is feed reader that aggregates information from around the web to one place.

Popurls: [www.popurls.com](http://www.popurls.com) this is a news aggregator it collects headlines from popular websites.

Reddit: [www.reddit.com](http://www.reddit.com) this is a news aggregator, web rating, and community.

All Top: [www.alltop.com](http://www.alltop.com) this collects headlines for sites and blog sites.

## Personal

Daniella Steel: [www.daniellasteel.com](http://www.daniellasteel.com) she is author of many famous book and this website provides information about her and her books.

BJ Novak: [www.bjnovak.com](http://www.bjnovak.com) he is a director, actor, producer and author. This website provides information on him and his works.

JK Rowling: [www.jkrowling.com](http://www.jkrowling.com) she is an author of famous books like Harry Potter and other. This website provides information about her works.

Paulo Coelho: [www.paulocoelhoblog.com](http://www.paulocoelhoblog.com) he is an author and this site provide information about his works.

Krista Grey: [www.kristagrey.contently.com](http://www.kristagrey.contently.com) she is a freelance writer and web producer and her site provides information about her and her work.

## Blogs

TMZ: [www.tmz.com](http://www.tmz.com) this is a U.S celebrity gossip site.

Business Insider: [www.businessinsider.com](http://www.businessinsider.com) this website focuses on analysing and sharing business news.

The Phrasee blog: [www.phrase.com](http://www.phrase.com) this blog covers topics such as artificial intelligence, machine learning and email marketing.

The Daily Beast: [www.dailybeast.com](http://www.dailybeast.com) this blog focuses on politics, pop culture and world news.

TechCrunch: [www.techcrunch.com](http://www.techcrunch.com) this blog covers technology and start-up news, and product review.

# Guidelines for Evaluating the Value of a Website

## The Guidelines

There are six guidelines to evaluate websites.

1. Authority: the person, business, agency or organization that is responsible and who developed the website must be clear. Contact information and Credentials should be provided as well.
2. Purpose: the purpose of the information provided must clear.
3. Coverage: the information that appears in a website should not be one sided and the topic should be addressed fully.
4. Objectivity: sites present information with minimum bias are called objective. One way of determining is by seeing is the information appears reasonable. Also, if the site advertising conflict with the site’s content and if the content.
5. Accuracy: the sources for the information should be clear. If there is grammatical, spelling or other typographical errors it might lack accuracy since it shows lack of attention.
6. Currency: this shows how current the information provided is and how often the site is updated. There should be dates on the pages since some information is time sensitive.

## Evaluation of Twitter

Authority wise this is Twitter’s website and it shows that it is owned by them. The purpose of this site is clearly written. It says “Follow your interest, hear what people are talking about, and join the conversation”. It is objective since there is nothing that seems biased. Accuracy for this site is it gives you the source since it shows you the person who wrote it. Every tweet has a time stamp so it shows how current the information is.

## Evaluation of LinkedIn

This website is owned by LinkedIn Company and their slogan “update your professional world” states that this site has something to do with our profession but there is not much information about the purpose other than this. It doesn’t show any bias or inaccurate information. This site has a time stamp to know how current the information is.

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