# 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 Daveis 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.

# 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.