ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

Title Lecture one Based Assignment

Fundamental of web design and Development

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Section 1

Assignment 1

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Introduction

In this course we are going to know more about internet and history of the internet also the era of internet. Websites are also including in the chapter these websites are so helpful to us to make life easier there are to many websites that are mentioned below. In other side it helps you to know more about websites. Most probably you will get hint on how websites are changed through the years there are so many features uploaded to make the best website and easy to use websites thanks to internet you can find it on there.

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History of internet

The origins of the Internet date back nearly 40 years, with the U.S. military's funding of a research network dubbed Arpanet in 1969. Since then, the Internet has undergone more than just a name change. The number of computers connected to the Internet has grown exponentially, while the number of users has risen from a handful of computer scientists to 1.5 billion consumers. The network's reach has expanded beyond the United States to every corner of the globe. But its popularity has a dark side, as it has evolved from a friendly research network to a hotbed of criminal activity including fraud and identity theft.
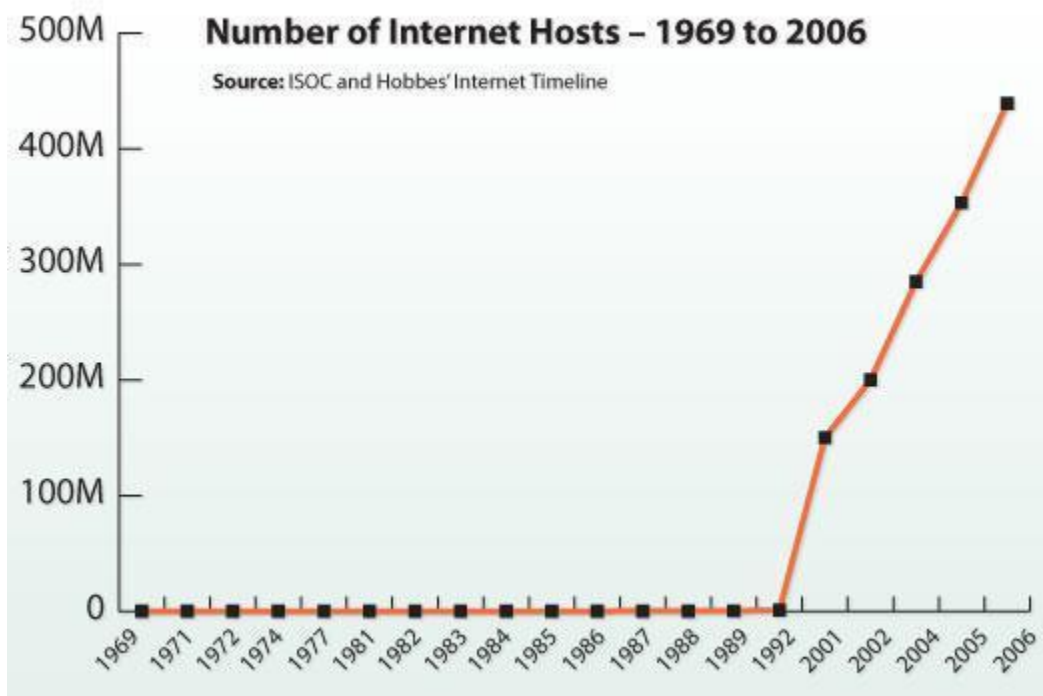
The world's largest network of computer networks got its original name from the U.S. military arm that funded it: Arpanet was for the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Back in 1969 when Arpanet was created, it connected five sites: UCLA, Stanford, UC Santa Barbara, the University of Utah and BBN. In 1983, the U.S. Defense Department spun-off MILNET*, which was the part of Arpanet that carried unclassified military communications. Arpanet was renamed the Internet in 1984, when it linked 1,000 hosts at university and corporate labs.

❖ MILNET was later re-named the Defense Data Network and finally NIPRNET, for Non-classified IP Router Network.

Invention of the Web drives Internet usage: - in 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web as a method of publishing information in a hypertext format on the Internet. The Web began to take off in 1993, after computer science

student Marc Andreessen created the first popular Web browser, known as Mosaic. Since then the number of Web sites and Web pages has exploded.

Internet hosts grow exponentially: **-** the number of computers connected to the Internet has grown dramatically from the network's humble beginnings, when it connected four computers at university research labs. Today, the Internet links more than 440 million computers directly, and millions more have Internet access through private addressing schemes.

Number of Internet Hosts – 1969 to 2006

Source: ISOC and Hobbes' Internet Timeline

Internet Timeline

1957 USSR launches Sputnik into space. In response, the USA creates the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) with the mission of becoming the leading force in science and new technologies.

1962 J.C.R. Licklider of MIT proposes the concept of a Galactic Network. For the first time ideas about a global network of computers are introduced. J.C.R. Licklider is later chosen to head ARPA's research efforts.

1962 – Paul Baran, a member of the RAND Corporation, determines a way for the Air Force to control bombers and missiles in case of a nuclear event. His results call for a decentralized network comprised of packet switches.

1968 – ARPA contracts out work to BBN. BBN is called upon to build the first switch.

1969 RPANET created – BBN creates the first switched network by linking four different nodes in California and Utah; one at the University of Utah, one at the University of California at Santa Barbara, one at Stanford and one at the University of California at Los Angeles.

1972 – Ray Tomlinson working for BBN creates the first program devoted to email.

1972 – ARPA officially changes its name to DARPA Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

1972 – Network Control Protocol is introduced to allow computers running on the same network to communicate with each other.

1973 – Vinton Cerf working from Stanford and Bob Kahn from DARPA begin work developing TCP/IP to allow computers on different networks to communicate with each other.

1974 – Kahn and Cerf refer to the system as the Internet for the first time.

1976 – Ethernet is developed by Dr. Robert M. Metcalfe.

1976 – SATNET, a satellite program is developed to link the United States and Europe. Satellites are owned by a consortium of nations, thereby expanding the reach of the Internet beyond the USA.

1976 – Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom, sends out an email on 26 March from the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment (RSRE) in Malvern.

1976 – AT& T Bell Labs develops UUCP and UNIX.

1979 – USENET, the first news group network is developed by Tom Truscott, Jim Ellis and Steve Bellovin.

1979 – IBM introduces BITNET to work on emails and listserv systems.

1981 – The National Science Foundation releases CSNET 56 to allow computers to network without being connected to the government networks.

1983 – Internet Activities Board released.

1983 – TCP/IP becomes the standard for internet protocol.

1983 – Domain Name System introduced to allow domain names to automatically be assigned an IP number.

1984 – MCI creates T1 lines to allow for faster transportation of information over the internet.

1984- The number of Hosts breaks 1,000

1985- 100 years to the day of the last spike being driven on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the last Canadian university was connected to Net North in a one year effort to have coast-to-coast connectivity

1987 – The new network CREN forms.

1987- The number of hosts breaks 10,000

1988 – Traffic rises and plans are to find a new replacement for the T1 lines.

1989- The Number of hosts breaks 100 000

1989- Arpanet ceases to exist

1990 – Advanced Network & Services (ANS) forms to research new ways to make internet speeds even faster. The group develops the T3 line and installs in on a number of networks.

1990 – A hypertext system is created and implemented by Tim Berners-Lee while working for CERN.

1990- The first search engine is created by McGill University, called the Archie Search Engine

1991- U.S green-light for commercial enterprise to take place on the Internet

1991 – The National Science Foundation (NSF) creates the National Research and Education Network (NREN).

1991 – CERN releases the World Wide Web publicly on August 6th, 1991

1992 – The Internet Society (ISOC) is chartered

1992- Number of hosts breaks 1,000,000

1993 – InterNIC released to provide general services, a database and internet directory.

1993- The first web browser, Mosaic (created by NCSA), is released. Mosaic later becomes the Netscape browser which was the most popular browser in the mid 1990's.

1994 – New networks added frequently.

1994 – First internet ordering system created by Pizza Hut.

1994 – First internet bank opened: First Virtual.

1995 – NSF contracts out their access to four internet providers.

1995 – NSF sells domains for a $50 annual fee.

1995 – Netscape goes public with 3rd largest ever NASDAQ IPO share value

1995- Registration of domains is no longer free.

1996- The WWW browser wars are waged mainly between Microsoft and Netscape. New versions are released quarterly with the aid of internet users eager to test new (beta) versions.

1996 – Internet2 project is initiated by 34 universities

1996 – Internet Service Providers begin appearing such as Sprint and MCI.

1996 – Nokia releases first cell phone with internet access.

1997- (Arin) is established to handle administration and registration of IP numbers, now handled by Network Solutions (IinterNic)

1998- Netscape releases source code for Navigator.

1998-Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) created to be able to oversee a number of Internet-related tasks

1999 – A wireless technology called 802.11b, more commonly referred to as Wi-Fi, is standardized.

2000- The dot com bubble bursts, numerically, on March 10, 2000, when the technology heavy NASDAQ composite index peaked at 5,048.62

2001 – Blackberry releases first internet cell phone in the United States.

2001 – The spread of P2P file sharing across the Internet

2002 -Internet2 now has 200 university, 60 corporate and 40 affiliate members

2003- The French Ministry of Culture bans the use of the word "e-mail" by government ministries, and adopts the use of the more French sounding "courriel"

2004 – The Term Web 2.0 rises in popularity when O'Reilly and MediaLive host the first Web 2.0 conference.

2004- Mydoom, the fastest ever spreading email computer worm is released. Estimated 1 in 12 emails are infected.

2005- Estonia offers Internet Voting nationally for local elections

2005-Youtube launches

2006- There are an estimated 92 million websites online

2006 – Zimbabwe's internet access is almost completely cut off after international satellite communications provider Intelsat cuts service for non-payment

2006- Internet2 announced a partnership with Level 3 Communications to launch a brand-new nationwide network, boosting its capacity from 10Gbps to 100Gbps

2007- Internet2 officially retires Abilene and now refers to its new, higher capacity network as the Internet2 Network

2008- Google index reaches 1 Trillion URLs

2008 – NASA successfully tests the first deep space communications network modeled on the Internet. Using software called Disruption-Tolerant Networking, or DTN, dozens of space images are transmitted to and from a NASA science spacecraft located about more than 32 million kilometers from Earth

2009 – ICANN gains autonomy from the U.S government

2010- Facebook announces in February that it has 400 million active users.

2010 – The U.S House of Representatives passes the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act (H.R. 4061)

2012 – A major online protest shook up U.S. Congressional support for two anti-Web piracy bills – the Stop Online Piracy Act in the House and the Protect IP Act in the Senate. Many in the tech industry are concerned that the bills will give media companies too much power to shut down websites.

Popular websites

1) YouTube https://www.youtube.com/
2) Google classroom https://edu.google.com/products/classroom/

3) Skype https://www.skype.com/en/

4) Stack overflow https://stackoverflow.com/

5) Goodreads https://www.goodreads.com/

6) Etsy https://www.etsy.com/

YouTube

YouTube is a video sharing service that allows users to watch videos posted by other users and upload videos of their own.

Features:

- Users can search for and watch videos
- Create a personal YouTube channel
- Upload videos to your channel
- Like/Comment/share other YouTube videos
- Users can subscribe/follow other YouTube channels and users
- Create playlists to organize videos and group videos together

Google Classroom

Classroom is a free suite of productivity tools that includes email, documents, and storage. Classroom was designed collaboratively with teachers to help them save time, keep classes organized, and improve communication with students.

- Set Classroom themes with school colors or logo
- Reuse assignments, tests or other course content in future classes
- Add content to assignments, such as video, PDFs, Google Docs or Google Forms survey
- Share videos, links or images from other websites with students

- View assignments, announcements and other resources on a class resource page

- Provides for a paperless classroom.

- Access to Google products such as Google Docs and Drive.

- Instant collaboration between teachers and students even outside the **classroom**.

- Simple to set up.

- Saves money.

- For teachers, being able to better track a student's progress.

Skype

Skype is a voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) software application used for voice, video and instant messaging communications. Skype software allows user to make calls, video calls or engage in chat over the Internet.

2004	February	Service	Skype introduces audio conference calling.
2004	October	Growth	1 million concurrent users, and 2 billion free Skype-to-Skype minutes are reported.
2005		Launch	Skype 2.0 is released for the first time in beta version.
2005	June	Growth	Skype reaches 10 million Skype-to-Skype calls.
2006	May		SMS sending feature becomes available on Windows.

2006		Service	Skype introduces Voice Conferencing, a service that allows customers to hold video conference calls with other Skype users.
2006	December	Service	Skype introduces first calling subscriptions.
2008	February	Growth	Skype reaches 100 billion minutes of Skype to Skype calls.
2008	September	Growth	Skype celebrates 1 billion downloads.
2009		Upgrade	Skype 4.1 includes the possibility of screen sharing, and joins up with Boingo to offer –with a surcharge, wireless internet access through their access points.
2009		Service	Skype for Business (SIP) is released.
2010	February	Upgrade	Skype 4.0 is launched with full screen video calling.
2010	May	Upgrade	Skype 5.0 BETA is released.
2011	June	Service	Skype videocalls come to Android.
2012	January	Growth	Skype provides 25% of the world's international calling according to Tele Geography.

2012	June	Growth	Skype for Android surpasses 70 million downloads.
2012	June	Growth	Skype surpasses 250 million connected users per month.
2013	January 10	Update	Skype 6.1 for Windows adds Outlook integration.
2014	~ October 30	Update	Skype 5.7 for iPhone update brings picture saving options and adds improved chat load times. Also, besides giving users the ability to view avatars for groups and other people, Skype 5.7 for iPhone also makes it easier for users to search their people list, with new filter options.
2014	November	Update	Skype app update for Android brings picture-in-picture support to smartphones, allowing users to leave the app but still have a clear view of the person on the other end, whether they're checking an email, browsing Facebook, or posting an update to Twitter.
2017	November		Skype iOS and Android apps are removed from the app store in china at the request of the Chinese government after local users complain they were suddenly unable to use Apple's systems to pay for Skype services.

Stack overflow

A stack overflow is an undesirable condition in which a particular computer program tries to use more memory space than the call stack has available. In programming, the call stack is a buffer that stores requests that need to be handled.

Stack overflow timeline

2008

Joel Spolsky and Jeff Atwood launch Stack Overflow

2010

Stack Exchange Network launches, bringing Stack Overflow style Q&A to new topics (currently 133)

2011

Stack Overflow Careers launches (now named Stack Overflow Talent)

2012

Stack Overflow Careers launches its first localized site for German speakers (joined by French a year later)

2014

Stack Exchange shipped native Android and iOS mobile apps

Stack Overflow launches localized sites in Portuguese and Japanese

2016

Stack Overflow Enterprise launches, giving companies with large developer teams access to a secure, private instance of Stack Overflow for Q&A.

2018

Stack Overflow for Teams joins Enterprise as a private Q&A solution for development teams of any size. Less than six months post-launch, Teams is used by over 1,000 small companies and start-ups.

2019

A Business tier joins the Basic and Enterprise tiers of Stack Overflow for Teams to offer private Q&A with secure single sign-on and other premium features to companies.

GoodReads

Etsy

Etsy is an online shop for handmade and vintage items and supplies as well as unique factory-manufactured products. It defines vintage items as more than 20 years old. The online marketplace also serves as a place to connect people from across the globe both online and offline through buying and selling of products.

Categories of website

Ecommerce website

- Hebe https://hebeboutique.com/
  Hebe's website is beautiful. The thing that stands out the most is the photography. High-quality photos are important when running an online ecommerce business, especially if it's a clothing website.
- Bliss https://www.blissworld.com/
  This ecommerce website is channeling their fun energy through their website design. With bright colors, it gives off a very cheerful feeling.
- Dress Up http://shopdressup.com/
  Dress Up sells fashionable clothing for women.
- Dick Moby https://www.dick-moby.com/
  Dick Moby sells glasses.

Business website

- Real Estate - The Cunningham Team
  https://www.greenvillescrealestate.net/

This [real estate website](#) for The Cunningham Team, created using the [Real Geeks](#) platform, is elegant and actionable. Using the colonial style house as a backdrop to the search menu adds depth and a sense of what a future home could look like.

- Web Design Agency – htmlBurger https://htmlburger.com/
  The best way to showcase your skills as a web design agency is to have an impressive website of your own. In this example, the homepage alone shows how the look and feel of its flat design and the elements used equate to great web design skills.

- Restaurant Business – Le Garage
  https://www.legaragebistrosausalito.com/
  Having a well-made, completely responsive website for your restaurant gives you the advantage of marketing your business 24/7

.

Entertainment website

- Aardman Animations www.aardman.com
  The official site of the studio that created Wallace, the hapless yet well-meaning, cheese-loving inventor, and Gromit, his faithful canine companion, is a treasure trove of video clips.

- Orisinal www.orisinal.com
  Dozens of free Web-based games, gorgeously designed and relatively simple to play, which is perfect for non-gamers looking for an engaging way to waste time.

- Ze's Page **www.zefrank.com**

The site began four years ago with "How To Dance Properly," a series of short looped video clips that web designer Frank posted online to amuse friends.

Portofolio website

- Draftss https://draftss.com/
  Draftss is an amazing website comes with unlimited graphic designs, illustrations, websites, landing pages, dashboards and app UI/UX designs.

- MPB http://www.mypoorbrain.com/
  MPB refers to My Poor Brain. You can enjoy working in a variety of creative puddles here, including corporate identity, branding, packaging, exhibition design, print design, web design, caricatures, animation, Flash work, iPhone / iPad apps, AR, games, interactives…this portfolio websites templates almost cover all you wanted.

- Hihayk https://hayk.design/#/
  Hihayk is a cleverly crafted portfolio design websites which contains a lovely color scheme and an ace scrolling experience. Hihayk is a 25-year-old designer, art director, coder and music producer who keeps self–taught and constantly learning.

- Bleed https://bleed.com/
  Bleed is a free online portfolio website focuses on creating identity and experience through concept development, art direction, graphic design and service design. Representing a mix of cultures and disciplines to challenge today's conventions around art, visual language, interaction, media and identity.

Media website

- Facebook https://facebook/com/
  This is the biggest social media network on the Internet, both in terms of total number of users and name recognition.

- Twitter https://twitter.com/
  Businesses can use Twitter to interact with prospective clients, answer questions, release latest news and at the same time use the targeted ads with specific audiences.

- YouTube https://www.youtube.com/
  Its SEO value alone makes it a must-use tool for any small business

- Snapchat https://www.snapchat.com/
  Snapchat is an image messaging application software product that was created by Reggie Brown, Evan Spiegel and Bobby Murphy when they were students at Stanford University.

Brochure website

- Davenport Law Brochure https://www.companyfolders.com/print-design-services
- Deep Funk Records Brochure https://www.deviantart.com/jaan-jaak/art/Deep-Funk-Records-Brochure-88368600?q=boost:popular%20brochure%20design&qo=23
- Fabriquem Emocions https://www.behance.net/gallery/516289/Fabriquem-Emocions
- Brochure Franz Ferdinand https://www.behance.net/gallery/62668/Brochure-Franz-Ferdinand-%28-NO-OFICIAL%29
- Mod – Editorial Design https://www.behance.net/gallery/209912/MOD--Editorial-Design

Nonprofit website

- Adopt A Love Story https://www.adoptalovestory.com/
- Charity: water https://www.charitywater.org/
- Convoy of hope https://www.convoyofhope.org/
- David Shepherd Foundation https://davidshepherd.org/
- Gates Foundation https://www.gatesfoundation.org/%20target=

Educational website

- Edx https://www.edx.org/

  EdX is an online learning destination and MOOC provider, offering high-quality courses from the world's best universities and institutions to learners everywhere.

- Academic Earth https://academicearth.org/

  They provide online degree courses from accounting and economics to engineering and also carries material on niche subjects like behavioral psychology.

- Internet Archive https://archive.org/index.php

  internet archive is an authentic website storing the originals from various big websites.

Infopreneur website

- Blog post https://www.blogger.com/about/

  Blog posts are a great place to start when creating online content. Because you are hosting them on your own website, these articles can direct traffic to your site, increasing the chance that people might subscribe to your email list or discover your products and services

- Guest post https://guestpost.com/

  Guests can be an incredible way to reach new audiences with your content.

- Ebook https://www.ebooks.com/en-et/

Write the definitive work on a subject by publishing an ebook to Amazon, Barnes & Noble, or other major retailers' sites.

Personal website

- Ellen Skye riley http://ellensriley.com/
  This is honestly one of the best personal websites we've ever seen. Riley does an excellent job at showcasing her incredibly gifted design skills, and her site is informative and extremely fun to parous.

- Simon sinek https://simonsinek.com/
  There's great use of whitespace, the typography is clean and readable, and the colors draw in the eye. The button on the top right is a fantastic example of a call to action that doesn't take things too far.

- Tim Harford http://timharford.com/
  The use of whitespace on this page really works wonders. It drives the eye to the main column where the content is the focal point. There's also a nice call to action block that takes the visitor to his featured book, but it doesn't distract from the overall experience.

Web portal

- Banking & insurance portals
  Santander bank, retail banking portal
  https://www.santanderbank.com/us/personal
  their site includes several retail banking features and ability to open new accounts and manage day-to-day banking operations.
  Copperpoint , insurance portal
  https://www.copperpoint.com/
  Their site offers a flexible web design that enables payments and account management for clients, in addition
  Allianz, wealth management/insurance portal
  https://www.allianz.com/en.html

The site also features easy-to-update contact information and communication preferences.

- Patient portals
  UAB Medicine https://www.uabmedicine.org/
  UAB's top-ranked medical professionals found a platform through which they can reach many visitors and actual patients with health concerns. Their site hosts a free patient portal with a directory of various healthcare providers categorized by specialty, gender and location.

- Government portals
  Grants.gov, Federal government portal https://www.grants.gov/
  The mission of Grants.gov is to allow applicants for federal grants to apply for and manage grant funds online through a common website

Guidelines for evaluating the value of a Website?

There are six (6) criteria that should be applied when evaluating any Web site*: authority, accuracy, objectivity, currency, coverage, and appearance*.

Evaluation of web documents	How to interpret the basis
Accuracy of Web Documents • Who wrote the page and can you contact him or her? • What is the purpose of the document and why was it produced? • Is this person qualified to write this document?	Accuracy • Make sure author provides e-mail or a contact address/phone number. • Know the distinction between author and Webmaster.
Authority of Web Documents • Who published the document and is it separate from the "Webmaster?" • Check the domain of the document, what institution publishes this document?	Authority • What credentials are listed for the authors)?

• Does the publisher list his or her qualifications?	• Where is the document published? Check URL domain.
Objectivity of Web Documents • What goals/objectives does this page meet? • How detailed is the information? • What opinions (if any) are expressed by the author?	**Objectivity** • Determine if page is a mask for advertising; if so information might be biased. • View any Web page as you would an infomercial on television. Ask yourself why was this written and for whom?
. Currency of Web Documents • When was it produced? • When was it updated' • How up-to-date are the links (if any)?	**Currency** • How many dead links are on the page? • Are the links current or updated regularly? • Is the information on the page outdated?
Coverage of the Web Documents • Are the links (if any) evaluated and do they complement the documents' theme? • Is it all images or a balance of text and images? • Is the information presented cited correctly?	**Coverage** • If page requires special software to view the information, how much are you missing if you don't have the software? • Is it free or is there a fee, to obtain the information? • Is there an option for text only, or frames, or a suggested browser for better viewing?

Some Criteria to evaluate websites

1. Do the webpages contain multiple H1 Tags?
2. Is the websites easily crawlable?
3. Are error pages configured properly?
4. Does navigation use java Script?
5. Are URLs Resolving to a single case?
6. Does your site use a flat architecture?
7. Is thin content present on the website?
8. Does the site have an XML sitemap?

GREENPEACE https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/
Greenpeace is standing up for our planet against polluting corporations and governments. Give today to help us continue out work for the planet.

RELEVANCE
Audience - General public, especially with an interest in conservation and the environment
Language - well written but with some emotive language and imagery e.g. Disaster and the Skull image on front page
Currency - copyright date of 2013 with many up to date news bulletins and clips
Connection (relevance) to task - If your question was about conservation, endangered animals etc. A good place to look for background and current information
Information provided - in-depth but aiming not to overwhelm the reader
AUTHORITY
Author - Most of the articles are written by "Greenpeace" rather than any individual. Greenpeace is an organization with a high public profile and the authority of material here is therefore dependent on how you view the credibility of the organization generally. About us section provides Governance and financial reports

• **References** - Articles often have statistics and other information to back up its arguments
• **Information provided** - Articles are politically charged but would agree with the environmental movement in general
• **Organization** - .org not for profit but do rely heavily on fundraising

RELIABILITY
• **Kind of information -** a thorough web site with ample links and further information, more opinion based but does provide some evidence for statements made
• **Objectivity** - Does take a certain political view point and only provides evidence to support its viewpoint. Would need to look at other sources of information for a more subjective overview of conservation and the environment
• **Primary / Secondary source** - generally, provides primary source information (about their actives)
• **Goal** - Greenpeace want to convince you that its stance on conservation and the environment is true and justified. Its wants you to donate money or take part in the organization.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority <http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/>

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park protects a large part of Australia's Great Barrier Reef from damaging activities. It is a vast multiple-use Marine Park which supports a wide range of uses, including commercial marine tourism, fishing, ports and shipping, recreation, scientific research and Indigenous traditional use.

RELEVANCE
• **Audience** – General public, particularly those with an interest in the Reef for scientific purposes or for travel, may also interest scientific community, government agencies
• **Language** – Accessible to general public, or scientific community interested in research projects.
• **Currency** – has copyright date of 2011, but has up to date news bulletins and all links seem to be working
• **Connection (relevance to task)** – covers many aspects of Reef topics and issues, should provide good background
• **Amount of information** – in-depth about a range of aspects, environmental, industry related, travel & tourism, research information for a Government perspective
AUTHORITY
• **Author** – Australian Government Authority with further government agencies as partners
• **References** – references are generally not supplied; information is stated but sources are not given. Further links to similar websites are given
• **Information** – Generally backs up current knowledge about the Reef as being environmentally sensitive, but important to the economy.
• **Organization** - .gov – has the authority of the Australian Government, with further partner links to Queensland Government and other

government and associated agencies. Does not supply a mission statement.
RELIABILITY
• **Kind of information** – In-depth information provided about all aspects of the reef
• **Objectivity** – No advertising, but there is only Government provided information e.g. no evidence from other environmental groups or sources, references only link through to government documents.
• **Primary / secondary sources** – Should be used as a Primary source
• **Goal** – Inform the public and scientific community about challenges facing the Great Barrier Reef, from a Government perspective.

Resources

History of internet

https://www.networkworld.com/article/2870267/the-evolution-of-the-internet.html

Internet timeline

https://www.investintech.com/resources/articles/historyinternet/

Resources for YouTube

Link: https://www.webwise.ie/parents/what-is-youtube/

Resource for google Classroom

Link:https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk03YWElLIK2VJDhgB7_0szWrGlaXgA%3A1583393462787&source=hp&ei=tqpgXqDALYO1sAe96ZHoCQ&q=google+classroom+features+&oq=google+classroom+features+&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0l3j0i22i30l6.943.9606..10865...3.0..1.657.11611.3-13j3j10......0....1..gws-wiz.......0i131j35i39j0i131i20i263j0i10j35i305i39j0i20i263j0i13j0i13i5i30j0i8i13i30.bHSBr-I6VB4&ved=0ahUKEwig84un6ILoAhWDGuwKHb10BJ0Q4dUDCAY&uact=5

Resources for skype:

Link: https://timelines.issarice.com/wiki/Timeline_of_Skype

Resources: for stack overflow definition
Link:https://search.yahoo.com/search?fr=mcafee&type=E210US91213G0&p=stackoverflow+definition

Recourses for stack overflow:

Link https://stackoverflow.com/company

Resources for ecommerce website:

Link: https://www.oberlo.com/blog/ecommerce-website-design-examples

Resources for business website

Link: https://fitsmallbusiness.com/small-business-website-examples/

Resources for Entertainment website
Link:http://content.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,1073316,00.html

Resources for portfolio Design Websites

Link: https://www.mockplus.com/blog/post/portfolio-design-websites

Resources for education websites
Link: https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/featurephilia/story/free-education-953499-2017-01-06

Resources for infopreneurs website

Link: https://baileyrichert.com/28-types-of-content-infopreneurs-can-create.html

Resources for brochure website

Link: https://designwebkit.com/showcases/50-brochure-design-examples/

Resources for personal website

Link: https://brandyourself.com/blog/branding/best-personal-website-examples/

Resources for nonprofits website

Link: https://topnonprofits.com/lists/best-nonprofit-websites/

Resource for web portal website

Link: https://liferay.dev/blogs/-/blogs/15-awesome-web-portal-examples

Resource Guidelines for evaluating websites.

Link: https://lib.nmu.edu/help/resource-guides/subject-guide/evaluating-internet-sources

Resources for website evaluation

Link: https://www.searchenginejournal.com/evaluate-website-quality/233555/#close

Link http://rmit.libguides.com/c.php?g=335985&p=2263954

Link
https://search.yahoo.com/search?fr=mcafee&type=E210US91213G0&p=Great+Barrier+Reef+Marine+Park+Authority