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Internet Evolution and Website

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# 1. History of Internet [The evolution]

The history of the Internet has its origin in the efforts to [interconnect computer networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internetworking) that arose from research and development in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and involved international collaboration, particularly with researchers in the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) and [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France).

The internet traces its roots to a US defense department project in the 1960s in the Cold War, and a desire to have armed forces communicate over a connected, distributed network. The military’s research arm, the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), began work on a communication project, which led to the creation of ARPANET, one of the earliest iterations of computers talking to each other on a network.

During and after the construction of the ARPANET, other significant developments in networking technology were under way. At the University of Hawaii, researchers had built ALOHA – a packet-switched network that operated, not over leased telephone lines, as ARPANET did, but via radio. Within ARPA, it was decided to build on this work by creating a packet-switched radio network (named PRNET) in the San Francisco area.

The creation of the MILNET domain meant that ARPANET returned to being a research-focused network dominated by universities and research institutions, so the breach was an essential first step towards achieving ARPA's goal of transferring the network to civilian control. The second step was to take measures to foster the dissemination of TCP/IP technology within the computer industry. To that end, ARPA funded various operators to create TCP implementations for various operating systems and launched a $20m fund to help computer manufacturers implement TCP/IP software on their machines. so by 1990, TCP/IP was available for most computers, at least in the US market.

The first internet boom, in the 1980s, ‘cyberspace’ – the term coined by the novelist William Gibson to describe the virtual world behind the computer screen (Gibson [1984](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619)) – was an unusual space. It was essentially a geek preserve, with a social ethos that was communal, libertarian, collaborative, occasionally raucous, anti-establishment and rich in debate and discussion. It had no commerce, no hierarchies, no crime and no spam, and in general it was populated by people who either knew one another, or at least knew others’ institutional affiliations. In that sense, cyberspace and the so-called real world existed as parallel universes. Most people outside of the magic circle had no knowledge of the network – and even if they did, they would have found it difficult to gain admission to it.

The Web was the creation of a single individual – the physicist and computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee, who was employed in the late 1980s and early 1990s at CERN, the multinational particle-research laboratory located just outside Geneva in Switzerland. The underlying idea was to develop a way of publishing, locating, and retrieving documents stored on Internet servers across the world, something that would be useful for a large international laboratory like CERN, which had large numbers of visiting physicists and a perennial problem with document control.

The Web was originally conceived as a means of sharing information among particle physicists who were scattered across the world (2000-2003). Since most of that information was in the form of documents, the design was therefore for a system that would make it possible to format these documents in a standardized way, publish them online, and make them easy to access. So the first ‘release’ of the Web (to use a software term) created a worldwide repository of linked, static documents held on servers distributed across the Internet.

A final distinguishing characteristic of the post-1999 Web was that the enterprises and services that were becoming dominant were effectively using the Web as a programming *platform*. So while the Internet was the platform on which Web 1.0 was built, Web 1.0 in turn became the platform on which the iconic services of Web 2.0 were constructed. This was made possible firstly by the fact that the Web provided a common standard, and secondly by the fact that if a service was provided via the http protocol, it could bypass the firewalls used by organizations to prevent unauthorized intrusions.

Given that it was intended as a system for academic researchers, the original Web design was probably fit for purpose in its first two years. But once the *Mosaic* browser appeared in 1993 and the commercial possibilities of the technology became obvious to the corporate world, the limitations of the original concept began to grate.

In last the most recent phase in the evolution of the Internet has been characterized by significant changes in the ways that people access and use the network and by the ways in which the infrastructure of the network has evolved to cope with these changes.

# 2. View the 5-10 popular websites of your choice from web archive URL and put your observation and assessment

Amazon.com

Amazon s an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital steaming, and artificial intelligence. It is considered one of the Big Four tech companies, along with Google, Apple and Facebook. It's been referred to as "one of the most influential economic and cultural forces in the world."

Amazon is the 5th most visited website in the world, it has 646,503,450 visit per month.

Wiki How

Wiki How is an online wiki style community consisting of an extensive database of how to guides. Founded in 2005 by Internet entrepreneur Jack Herric, the website aims to create the world's most helpful how-to instructions to enable everyone in the world to learn how to do anything.

Yahoo.com

[Yahoo!](https://www.yahoo.com/) is an Internet [portal](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/portal) that incorporates a [search engine](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/search-engine) and a directory of World Wide Web sites organized in a hierarchy of topic categories. It is an American [web services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_services) provider headquartered in [Sunnyvale, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunnyvale,_California), and owned by [Verizon Media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verizon_Media). It provides a [Web portal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_portal), [search engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_search_engine) [Yahoo! Search](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Search), and related services, including [Yahoo! Directory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Directory), [Yahoo! Mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Mail), [Yahoo! News](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_News), [Yahoo! Finance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Finance), [Yahoo! Groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Groups), [Yahoo! Answers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Answers), [advertising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Advertising#Advertising), [online mapping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Maps), [video sharing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!_Video), [fantasy sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fantasy_sports), and its [social media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_media) website. And it is the 91th most visited website in the world, it has 62,8999,697 visit per month.

W3Schools.com

W3School id an educational website for learning web technologies online. Content includes tutorials and references relating to HTML, CSS, JavaScript, JSON, PHP, Python, AngularJS, SQL, Bootstrap, Sass, Node.js, jQuery, XQuery, AJAX, XML, Raspberry Pi, C++, C# and Java.

# 3. List 5 website each on the 12 categories you learned? Try to view their look in different years web archives

## 3.1. e-Commerce Website

An eCommerce website is a website people can directly buy products from.

## 3.2. Business Website

A business website is any website that’s devoted to representing a specific business. It should be branded like the business (the same logo and positioning) and communicate the types of products or services the business offers. By now, every business out there should have a website. It’s a widespread expectation. Every potential customer that encounter will just assume that if someone Google that business looking for more information, they’ll find a website. And if they don’t, it makes the business look less professional or legitimate.

1. [Forbes](http://www.forbes.com/forbes/welcome/)

https://www.forbes.com/home\_usa/#5bc79d35324b  
Forbes has great and comprehensive content across every business category: the stock market, entrepreneurship, personal finance, M&A, technology, careers, and more. It contains many popular lists, including “The World’s Billionaires” and the “Most Valuable Brands.” It has numerous staff writers and over 1,800 contributing experts who generate a great quantity of articles, which results in over 75 million visitors a month to the site.

2. [Business Insider](http://www.businessinsider.com/)

https://www.pulselive.co.ke/bi?r=US&IR=T

*Business Insider* is a business news site that certainly knows how to grab the reader’s attention with its catchy headlines. The articles and videos cover the markets, technology, companies, personal finance, venture capital, investing, start-ups as well as more commercial stories on culture and entertainment.

3. [AllBusiness.com](http://www.allbusiness.com/)

https://www.allbusiness.com

This is one of the most comprehensive sites on the Web for entrepreneurs and growing businesses. AllBusiness.com features articles, advice, forms, agreements, and videos covering small business topics, M&A, venture capital, angel financing, sales and

marketing, careers, and more. The site offers over 33,000 articles written by experts from many different fields.

4. [Yahoo Finance](http://finance.yahoo.com/)

https://finance.yahoo.com

*Yahoo Finance* is a good resource for current news on the markets and current developments in public companies. The site allows you to track movements in your stocks and to get detailed information on companies (e.g., market capitalization, debt, financials, press releases, and more).

5. [Financial Times](http://www.ft.com/)

https://www.ft.com

*The Financial Times* is a print and digital publisher based in London covering the world economy and markets. The site has particularly strong coverage of European companies and markets providing feature stories, analyses, and data insights.

## 3.3. Entertainment Website

Entertainment website are for entertainment purposes but not always. They could be humor websites like The Onion, webcomics, or just websites with fun or interesting content like Buzzfeed. Most of these websites do aim to make money like business and e-commerce websites do, but usually through the advertisements that show up on the page rather than through selling specific products or services.

## 3.4. Portfolio Website

[Portfolio websites](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/how-to-create-online-portfolio-website-get-hired/) are sites devoted to showing examples of past work. Service providers who want to show potential clients the quality of the work they provide can use a portfolio website to collect some of the best samples of past work they’ve done. This type of website is most common for creative professionals and freelancers that are hired based on demonstrated skill and can be a more efficient alternative to a business website that serves a similar focus.

## 3.5. Media Website

Media websites collect news stories or other reporting. There’s some overlap here with entertainment websites, but media websites are more likely to include reported pieces in addition to or instead of content meant purely for entertainment.

## 3.6. Brochure Website

Brochure websites are a simplified form of business websites. For businesses that know they need an online presence, but don’t want to invest a lot into it a simple brochure site that includes just a few pages that lay out the basics of what user do and provide contact information may be enough for user.

3.7. Nonprofit Website

In the same way that businesses need websites to be their online presence, nonprofits do as well. A[nonprofit website](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/nonprofit-website-best-practices/) is the easiest way for many potential donors to make donations and will be the first place many people look to learn more about a nonprofit and determine if they want to support it.

If a nonprofit considering starting, then building a website for organization is a crucial step in proving your legitimacy and reaching more people. It use to promote the projects like organization tackles, encourage followers to take action, and for accepting donations.

## 3.8. Educational Website

The websites of educational institutions and those offering online courses fall into the category of educational websites. These websites have the primary goal of either providing educational materials to visitors, or providing information on an educational institution to them.

Some educational websites will have advertisements like entertainment and media websites do. Some offer subscription models or educational products for purchase. And some serve as the online presence for an existing institution.

## 3.9. Infopreneur Website

[Infopreneur](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/becoming-infopreneur/) websites overlap a bit with business and eCommerce websites, but they represent a unique type of online business. Infopreneurs create and sell information products. That could be in the form of courses,[tutorials](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/infopreneur-sell-tutorials-online-courses/),[videos](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/infopreneur-videos/) or[e-books](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/infopreneur-sell-ebooks/). Whatever form it takes, infopreneurs need their website to do the hard work of building up a knowledge brand – convincing visitors that they know enough to make their educational products worth buying – and the work of selling those products.

Infopreneurs normally create a mix of valuable free content and premium content they charge for. The infopreneur’s website serves as the central location for both things – the free content which serves as a marketing tool to get people onto the site, and the paid products that account for their profits. Building a good website is therefore crucial for this type of business model.

## 3.10. Personal Website

Not all websites exist to make money in some way or another. Many people find value in creating personal websites to put their own thoughts out into the world. This category includes personal blogs, vlogs, and photo diaries people share with the world.

Sometimes these websites can evolve into something that makes money if they become popular enough and the person who started them wants to make that shift, but they primarily exist as a way to share your feelings, insights, and art with any friends and strangers that might be interested.

Building a personal website is easier than most of the other websites on the list since the goal has lower stakes.

## 3.11. Web Portal

Web portals are often websites designed for internal purposes at a business, organization, or institution. They collect information in different formats from different sources into one place to make all relevant information accessible to the people who need to see it. They often involve a login and personalized views for different users that ensure the information that’s accessible is most useful to their particular needs.

## 3.12. Wiki or Community Forum Website

A wiki is any website where various users are able to collaborate on content and all make their own tweaks and changes as they see fit. There are wikis for fan communities, for business resources, and for collecting valuable information sources.

Starting a wiki can be fairly simple, especially if you choose to use an existing software or wiki site builder rather than trying to create the website from scratch. This option makes the most sense if you need to organize available information and resources into a central space that you want others to have access to.

# 4. What are the guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site?

Whether or not the information on the web is reliable, up-to-date and unbiased is really the big question for anyone doing research. Books, magazine, journal and newspaper articles have to meet stronger quality control standards, and it's usually not hard to figure out when something was published, who published it and if the information is reliable or not. It's not quite like that with information you find on the web. Anyone can create a Web site, and usually, there aren't standards to evaluate the quality and accuracy of the information. So that makes it even more important to take the time to make sure to critically examine the information and the website. There are five guide line to evaluate the value of a website:

## a. Purpose and Audience

First, we must look at the purpose and audience. To do this, the following questions should be asked:

* Who is the intended audience of the site?
* Is the site scholarly or popular?
* Is the site trying to sell something?
* And what is the overall purpose of the site?
* Answering these questions can help to trust the information.

## b. Authority and Credibility

This criteria looks at the person or people responsible for the website. To do this, the following questions should be asked:

* Can the author of the site be identified?
* What are the author's qualifications?
* Do author has expertise on the subject?

## c. Accuracy and Reliability

So let’s look at the accuracy and reliability of the site. Good sources will tell you where they got their information, and they’ll appear professional and well-edited. To do this, the following questions should be asked:

* Does the site appear to be well-researched?
* Does the site include the sources of the information?
* Does the site include grammatical, spelling, or typographical errors?
* How does the site compare to library resources available on the topic?

d. Currency and Timeliness

When evaluating websites, you should also make the information is timely and up-to-date. This is especially important for topics that change quickly, such as medicine, technology, and politics.

To do this, the following questions should be asked:

* When was this information published?
* When was the page most recently updated?
* Does the page include references to recent events of developments?
* Are there dead links on the page?

## e. Objectivity or Bias

Finally, when evaluating a website, it should have information that is based in fact. It should not be based in emotion or personal opinion. To do this, the following questions should be asked:

* Does the site present multiple viewpoints or just one?
* Does the site present mostly opinions or facts?
* Does the site identify any bias in the information presented?
* Is the site sponsored by a company or organization?

## 4.1. Try to evaluate 2-5 websites based on the guideline and put your judgment.

### a. YouTube.com

### b. Amazon.com

### c. Facebook.com

Facebook is the 3rd most viewed website in the world next to YouTube and En.wikipedia. According to purpose and audience Facebook have multipurpose like for entertainment, social media, for business advertisement, communication, and so on. Its audience is all Facebook user. In accuracy and reliability Facebook became less reliable and accurate because every person can post anything they want whether it is true or not. About currency and timeliness is based the on the account owner, most time new information published in it and the objectivity is mostly based on opinions (not in fact) and bias will not identify well.

# References