

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

DEPARTEMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

**COURSE:** - FUNDAMENTALS WEB DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

**ASSIGNMENT1: -** EVOLUTION OF INTERNET AND WEBSITES

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1.History of internet (the evolution)

Before 1957 computers only worked on one task at a time. This is called Batch processing. So a way had to be found in order to connect them.

In addition to the above, the main catalyst for the formation of internet was the heating up of cold war. On October 1957 during cold war, the first unmanned satellite, sputnik1, was sent into the orbit by the Soviet Union. Because of this the “fear of Missile Gap” emerged and this intern led to the birth of the ARPANET (AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY NETWORK) which is the forerunner of internet and the first wide area network founded by the U.S. Defense Department in 1960s.

The three fundamental concepts to the history of internet in addition to ARPANET was:

1. The concept of military work by the RAND corporation in America
2. The commercial network of the National Physical Laboratory in England and
3. The scientific network, Cyclades, in France

The scientific, military, and commercial approaches of these concepts are the foundation for our modern internets. ARPANET is the most familiar of the above networks.

In 1969, researchers for DARPA sent the first data between computers in Los Angeles and Stanford University in northern California. They were using ARPANET. The technology that would eventually evolve to the internet. By 1971, there were only 15 different nodes across the US connected to ARPANET. In 1972, electronic mail was introduced. By 1973, the transmission control protocol (TCP) and it established how the information flowed between computers.

From the mid1970s onward, international connection to ARPANET were introduced. In 1989, Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web at the CERN Physics Laboratory in Switzerland, and company, the world, become the first commercial internet service provider in the united states.

In 1994, the very first search engine was launched, but at the time, there were only 2,738 websites. Which is very small compared to the current over billion websites. Soon after that companies like yahoo, WebCrawler, Lycos, InfoSeek and AltaVista all popped up and were competing for popularity, but most of these companies were affected by the brusting of the dot-com bubble and only one of them is still around today.

In 1996, Nokia released the first internet-enabled mobile phone. The period between the mid to late 1990’s was the time of the dot-com boom and what become known as the dot-com bubble. This was the period of extreme growth in the internet, and there was a lot of excessive speculation in the internet-related companies. In 2000, that dot-com bubble popped. Some companies failed and completely shut down and went out of the business.

Following the dot-com crush, there was a period of reinvention. Web 2.0 emerged and this really revamped the way that the internet was used. Web 2.0 does not really talk speak to a technical specification, but it talks about the way which web pages designed and used. A Web 2.0 website allows users to interact and collaborate with each other in a social media dialogue as creators of user-generated content in a virtual community. In 2012, 1 billion unique users appeared on Facebook. Today there are billions of people connected by mobile devices and they have unprecedented processing power and storage capacity, allowing unbelievable access to the knowledge that’s available around the world.