

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

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Fundamental of web and development

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Table of Contents

[1.1 The History of Internet 2](#_Toc34412379)

[1.2 Evolution of internet 2](#_Toc34412380)

[2 observation on different websites through different years 4](#_Toc34412381)

[2.1 SofaScore.com 4](#_Toc34412382)

[2.2 Apple.com 4](#_Toc34412383)

[2.3 Expedia.com 5](#_Toc34412384)

[2.4 Airbnb.com 5](#_Toc34412385)

[2.5 youtube.com 5](#_Toc34412386)

[3 categories of website 6](#_Toc34412387)

[3.1 News website 6](#_Toc34412388)

[3.2 Informational website 6](#_Toc34412389)

[3.3 Business (Marketing) website 6](#_Toc34412390)

[3.4 Educational Website 7](#_Toc34412391)

[3.5 Entertainment website 7](#_Toc34412392)

[ Channel 4(link) 7](#_Toc34412393)

[3.6 Advocacy website 7](#_Toc34412394)

[3.7 Blog website 8](#_Toc34412395)

[3.8 wiki website 8](#_Toc34412396)

[3.9 Social Network websites 8](#_Toc34412397)

[3.10 Content Aggregator website 9](#_Toc34412398)

[ Popurls(link) 9](#_Toc34412399)

[3.11 Personal website 9](#_Toc34412400)

[3.12 portal website 9](#_Toc34412401)

[4.1 Guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site 10](#_Toc34412402)

[4.1.1 AUTHORITY 10](#_Toc34412403)

[4.1.2. PURPOSE 10](#_Toc34412404)

[4.1.3. COVERAGE 10](#_Toc34412405)

[4.1.4 CURRENCY 11](#_Toc34412406)

[4.1.5 OBJECTIVITY 11](#_Toc34412407)

[4.16 ACCURACY 11](#_Toc34412408)

[4.2 evaluation of websites based on the above guidelines 11](#_Toc34412409)

[4.2.1 Ride 11](#_Toc34412410)

[4.2.2 Hulu sport betting 13](#_Toc34412411)

# The History of Internet

The Internet started in the 1960s as a way for government researchers to share information. Computers in the '60s were large and immobile and in order to make use of information stored in any one computer, one had to either travel to the site of the computer or have magnetic computer tapes sent through the conventional postal system.

Another catalyst in the formation of the Internet was the heating up of the Cold War. The Soviet Union's launch of the Sputnik satellite spurred the U.S. Defense Department to consider ways information could still be disseminated even after a nuclear attack. This eventually led to the formation of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), the network that ultimately evolved into what we now know as the Internet. ARPANET was a great success but membership was limited to certain academic and research organizations who had contracts with the Defense Department. In response to this, other networks were created to provide information sharing.

January 1, 1983 is considered the official birthday of the Internet. Prior to this, the various computer networks did not have a standard way to communicate with each other. A new communications protocol was established called Transfer Control Protocol/Internetwork Protocol (TCP/IP). This allowed different kinds of computers on different networks to "talk" to each other. ARPANET and the Defense Data Network officially changed to the TCP/IP standard on January 1, 1983, hence the birth of the Internet. All networks could now be connected by a universal language.

# Evolution of internet

February 7, 1958 was the day Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy signed Department of Defense Directive 5105.15. His signature launched the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), now known as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). The creation of the agency is an important moment in science history because it led to the creation of the internet we recognize today.

The Cold War was in full swing in the 1950s, and the US was worried about the Soviet Union’s growing scientific prowess. Because of Sputnik 1, launched in 1957, the US military was concerned about the Soviet Union attacking from space and destroying the US long-distance communications network.

The existing national defense network relied on telephone lines and wires that were susceptible to damage. In 1962, J.C.R. Licklider, a scientist from ARPA and MIT, suggested connecting computers to keep a communications network active in the US in the event of a nuclear attack.

This network came to be known as the ARPA Network, or ARPAnet. Packet switching made data transmission possible in 1965, and by 1969, military contractor Bolt, Beranek, and Newman (BBN) developed an early form of routing devices known as interface message processors (IMPs), which revolutionized data transmission.

The Stanford University Network was the first local area network connecting distant workstations. In 1981, the NSF expanded ARPAnet to national computer science researchers when it funded the Computer Science Network (CSNET). BBN assumed CSNET operation management in 1984.

ARPAnet adopted the transmission control protocol (TCP)in1983 and separated out the military network (MILnet), assigning a subset for public research. Launched formally as the National Science Foundation Network (NSFNET) in 1985, engineers designed it to connect university computer science departments iacross the US.

"ARPAnet's transition to the open networking protocols TCP and IP in 1983 accelerated the already burgeoning spread of internetworking technology," says Stephen Wolff, principal scientist with Internet2. "When NSF's fledgling NSFNET adopted the same protocols, ARPAnet technology spread rapidly not only to university campuses across the USA to support the higher education community, but also to emergent Internet Service Providers to support commerce and industry."

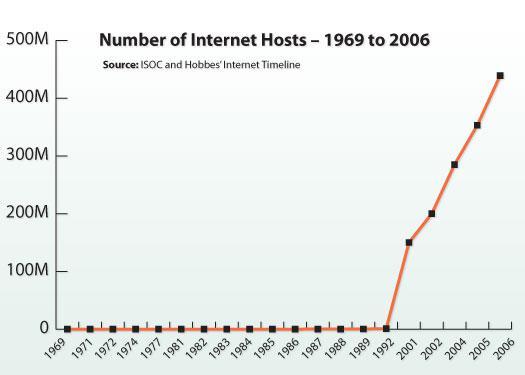
The NSFNET eventually became a linked resource for the five supercomputing centers across the US, connecting researchers to regional networks, and then on to nearly 200 subsidiary networks. NSFNET took on the role of internet backbone across the US, with ARPAnet gradually phased out in 1990.

1989 saw a major step forward in internet communications. Tim Berners-Lee of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) created the hypertext transfer protocol (http), a standardization that gave diverse computer platforms the ability to access the same internet sites. For this reason, Berners-Lee is widely regarded as the father of the world wide web (www).

The Mosaic web browser, created in 1993 at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, was a key development that emerged from the NSFNET. Mosaic was the first to show images in line with text, and it offered many other graphical user interface norms we’ve come to expect today (like the browser’s URL address bar and back/forward/reload options for viewing webpages.)

Eventually the NSFNET modified its acceptable use policy for commercial use, and by 1995, it was decommissioned. Soon, the internet provider model created network access points that allowed the for-profit, commercial side of the internet to be developed.

The internet went from being an obscure research idea to a technology that is used by over 3.2 billion people in less than sixty years.



# observation on different websites through different years

## SofaScore.com

The popular web platform that allows users to check to live scores with a variety of sports like football, basketball, tennis, and many more.

The website first came live in 2012. During this time, it did not feature a calendar, a favorites section and a sign in or sign up profile.

In 2016 the major change in the website was the footer, it presented much information about the website. The other change is they added a SofaScore news section.

In 2020 the site had an elegant and cleaner look. And an easy sign in, sign up access.

## 2.2 Apple.com

Apple is the giant tech company with products ranging from phones to Streaming services.

In 1997 the company’s website became live, it had a little user-friendly interface, an AD section which distracts users from the main purpose of the site, a list type navigation bar, an eye soar red border and information was clustered throughout the website. It also had no pictures to introduce the product to customers.

In the year 2007, the company’s website had a cleaner navigation bar section, the website focused on giving users the needed information, and a new logo.

In 2014 the homepage has does not give a lot of information, instead you use their redesigned navigation bar to find what you are looking for. It also features a search box to assist users and lacks a descriptive footer.

The current (2020) website has a modern, stylish look. Its landing page tries to sell you the hottest product (the iPhone 11). It is filled with informative pictures that tell you about their specific product. It has a footer section where customers to assist their customers. The navigation section has a sticky property.

## 2.3 Expedia.com

The number one destination for tourists to reserve their stays was founded in the late 1997.

In 1998 the website’s home page did not give users the chance to book their stays in the homepage. It had a picture with a clickable text that was not clearly visible. The registration process was not efficient.

The year 2014 the website had features like “Today’s top deals” where users can see exclusive deals. The navigation bar was expanded. More descriptive pictures are seen. The logo changed.

In 2020 a background image is added to the website home page. A feature where user can directly download the app (by scanning the QR code) is introduced. A more organized section where users can easily find their destination is added.

## 2.4 Airbnb.com

Airbnb is an online marketplace which lets people rent out their properties or spare rooms to guests. It was founded in 2009.

The company’s 2009 website has a clear a sign up/sign in section with a list view. The footer section consists of information given in a bullet list view. It features an as seen on tv or magazine section. Not a lot of pictures are present.

In 2015 the website has a landing page with a background image (the background image changes within a given time). A community segment is present where users can learn more about the renting community. A stylish footer section is present. Descriptive pictures and videos are present.

The current (2020) website has a small navigation section the logo is clearly displayed. The pictures, forms and boxes have round edges. More rental options are displayed on the homepage.

## 2.5 youtube.com

The popular video sharing company was started in 2005.

The homepage during that period featured a search box, and a bunch of video tags to explore. It had not full screen mode.

In 2010 the native live streaming infrastructure was introduced. Later in that year YouTube moved away from the previously required Adobe Flash Player that was necessary to view videos on browsers. They also introduced an online film rentals service.

In 2017 they redesigned their logo and watch page to what we see right now, it was made much cleaner and simple to interact with.

# 3 categories of website

There are 12 categories of website and they are listed below:

## 3.1 News website

The news website is basically an online portal for News channel. They offer latest news headlines on Electronic format. You get all latest updates and notification on your device. There is various News portal present now a day.

List of news websites:

* New York Times ([link](http://www.nytimes.com/))
* CNN ([link](http://www.cnn.com/))
* Yahoo news([link](http://news.yahoo.com/))
* Washington post([link](http://www.washingtonpost.com/))
* Fox news([link](http://www.foxnews.com/))

## 3.2 Informational website

An informational website is a site with a purpose to provide detailed information about a specific topic, such as science, economics, movies, etc.

List of informational websites:

* Wikipedia([link](http://www.wikipedia.org/))
* Dotdash([link](https://www.dotdash.com/))
* Guinnessworldrecords([link](http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/))
* WHO([link](http://www.who.int/))
* Refdesk.com([link](http://www.refdesk.com/))

## 3.3 Business (Marketing) website

A business website is any kind of website that represents your business. Even small local businesses need a simple online presence to be taken seriously in today’s world.

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 and/or services the business offers.

List of Business (Marketing) websites:

* Amazon([link](http://www.amazon.com/))
* Alibaba ([link](http://www.alibaba.com/))
* Walmart([link](https://www.walmart.com/))
* eBay([link](http://www.ebay.com/))
* Newegg([link](http://www.newegg.com/))

## 3.4 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.

List of Educational Websites:

* W3 school([link](https://www.w3schools.com/))
* EdX([link](https://www.edx.org/))
* Khan Academy([link](https://www.khanacademy.org/))
* WikiHow([link](https://www.wikihow.com/))
* Codecademy([link](https://www.codecademy.com/))

## 3.5 Entertainment website

They are aimed at entertaining people, both by providing music, video clips or online games.

These websites seem to be colourful and fun to look at, which makes sense considering the nature of their content.

List of Entertainment websites:

# Channel 4([link](https://www.channel4.com/))

* Netflix([link](http://www.netflix.com/))
* IMDb([link](http://www.imdb.com/))
* TMZ([link](http://www.tmz.com/))
* Spotify([link](http://www.spotify.com/))

## 3.6 Advocacy website

An Advocacy Web Page is one sponsored by an organization attempting to influence public opinion. These web sites usually present views of a particular group or association. Sponsors of advocacy websites include the Democratic National Committee, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Society to Protect Human Rights.

List of Advocacy Website:

* World Advocacy([link](http://www.worldadvocacy.com/))
* Greenpeace([link](http://www.greenpeace.org/))
* Sierra Club ([link](http://www.sierraclub.org/))
* Environmental Defense Action Fund([link](http://www.undoit.org))
* Natural Resources Defense Council ([link](http://www.nrdcwildplaces.org/))

## 3.7 Blog website

A blog website is a site that is updated with new information on an ongoing basis. It normally consists of a collection of posts. Posts may be short, informal, controversial, or more professional.

List of Blog websites:

* WordPress([link](http://www.wordpress.org/))
* Wix([link](http://www.wix.com/))
* Weebly([link](http://www.weebly.com/))
* Blogger([link](http://www.blogger.com/))
* Tumblr([link](http://www.tumblr.com/))

## 3.8 wiki 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.

List of wiki websites:

* Wikipedia([link](https://wikipedia.org/))
* Wiki how([link](https://wikihow.com/))
* World reference([link](https://www.wordreference.com/))
* Stack over flow([link](https://stackoverflow.com/))
* Quora([link](https://www.quora.com/))

## 3.9 Social Network websites

We all know Facebook and Twitter, but social media sites can take many other forms. These sites are usually created to let people share thoughts, images or ideas, or simply connect with other people in relation to a certain topic.

List of Social Network websites

* Face Book([link](https://www.facebook.com/))
* Twitter([link](http://twitter.com/))
* Skype([link](http://www.skype.com/))
* Tumblr([link](https://www.tumblr.com/))
* QQ([link](http://www.qq.com/))

## 3.10 Content Aggregator website

A content aggregator is an individual or organization that gathers Web content (and/or sometimes applications) from different online sources for reuse or resale. There are two kinds of content aggregators: (1) those who simply gather material from various sources for their Web sites, and (2) those who gather and distribute content to suit their customer's needs.

List of Content Aggregator websites:

* Alltop([link](https://alltop.com/))
* Popurls([link](http://popurls.com/))
* The Web List([link](http://theweblist.net/))
* Wp News Desk([link](http://wpnewsdesk.com/))
* Blog Engage([link](http://www.blogengage.com/))

## 3.11 Personal website

A personal website is a group of web pages that someone creates about themselves. It basically contains things that are personal.It is used for personal career marketing (by containing a list of the individual's skills, experience and a CV), social networking with other people with shared interests, or as a space for personal expression.

List of personal websites:

* Nick Jones([link](http://www.narrowdesign.com/))
* Jim Ramsden([link](http://jimramsden.com/))
* Vladimir Strajnic([link](http://www.strajnic.net/))
* Gary Le Masson([link](http://www.garylemasson.com/))
* Juliana Rotich([link](http://julia.na/))

## 3.12 portal website

Portals are primarily used for internal purposes within businesses, schools, or institutions. These websites often involve a login process, allowing students to access the school website, or granting employees access to their emails, alerts, and files all in one place.

List of portal websites:

* AAiT([link](http://portal.aait.edu.et/))
* Harvard university([link](http://portal.my.harvard.edu/))
* Santander bank([link](https://www.santanderbank.com/))
* York university([link](https://passportyork.yorku.ca/ppylogin/ppylogin))
* Stanford university([link](https://axess.sahr.stanford.edu/))

# 4.1 Guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site

There are six Guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site and they are authority, purpose, coverage, currency, objectivity and accuracy.

## 4.1.1 AUTHORITY

Authority reveals that the person, institution or agency responsible for a site has the qualifications and knowledge to do so. Evaluating a web site for authority:

* The name of the individual or group creating the site should be clearly stated.
* The Web site author or manager should provide contact information for users to make comments or ask questions.
* Where applicable, reference sources for information cited should be provided.
* Sites that clearly violate copyright statutes or other laws should not be linked, listed, or recommended.

## 4.1.2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the information presented in the site should be clear. Some sites are meant to inform, persuade, state an opinion, entertain, or parody something or someone. Evaluating a web site for purpose:

* A site's purpose should be clear, and its content should reflect that purpose, be it to entertain, educate, or sell.
* Advertising should not overshadow the content.

## 4.1.3. COVERAGE

It is difficult to assess the extent of coverage since depth in a site, through the use of links, can be infinite. One author may claim comprehensive coverage of a topic while another may cover just one aspect of a topic. Evaluating a web site for coverage:

* Does the site claim to be selective or comprehensive?
* Are the topics explored in depth?
* Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites.
* Do the links go to outside sites rather than its own?
* Does the site provide information with no relevant outside links?

## CURRENCY

Currency of the site refers to: 1) how current the information presented is, and 2) how often the site is updated or maintained. It is important to know when a site was created, when it was last updated, and if all of the links are current. Evaluating a web site for currency involves finding the date information was:

* Is the content current?
* Are the pages date-stamped with last update?

## 4.1.5 OBJECTIVITY

Objectivity of the site should be clear. Beware of sites that contain bias or do not admit its bias freely. Objective sites present information with a minimum of bias. Evaluating a web site for objectivity:

* Is the information presented with a particular bias?
* Does the information try to sway the audience?
* Does site advertising conflict with the content?
* Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?

## 4.16 ACCURACY

There are few standards to verify the accuracy of information on the web. It is the responsibility of the reader to assess the information presented. Evaluating a web site for accuracy:

* Reliability: Is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?
* References: do statistics and other factual information receive proper references as to

their origin?

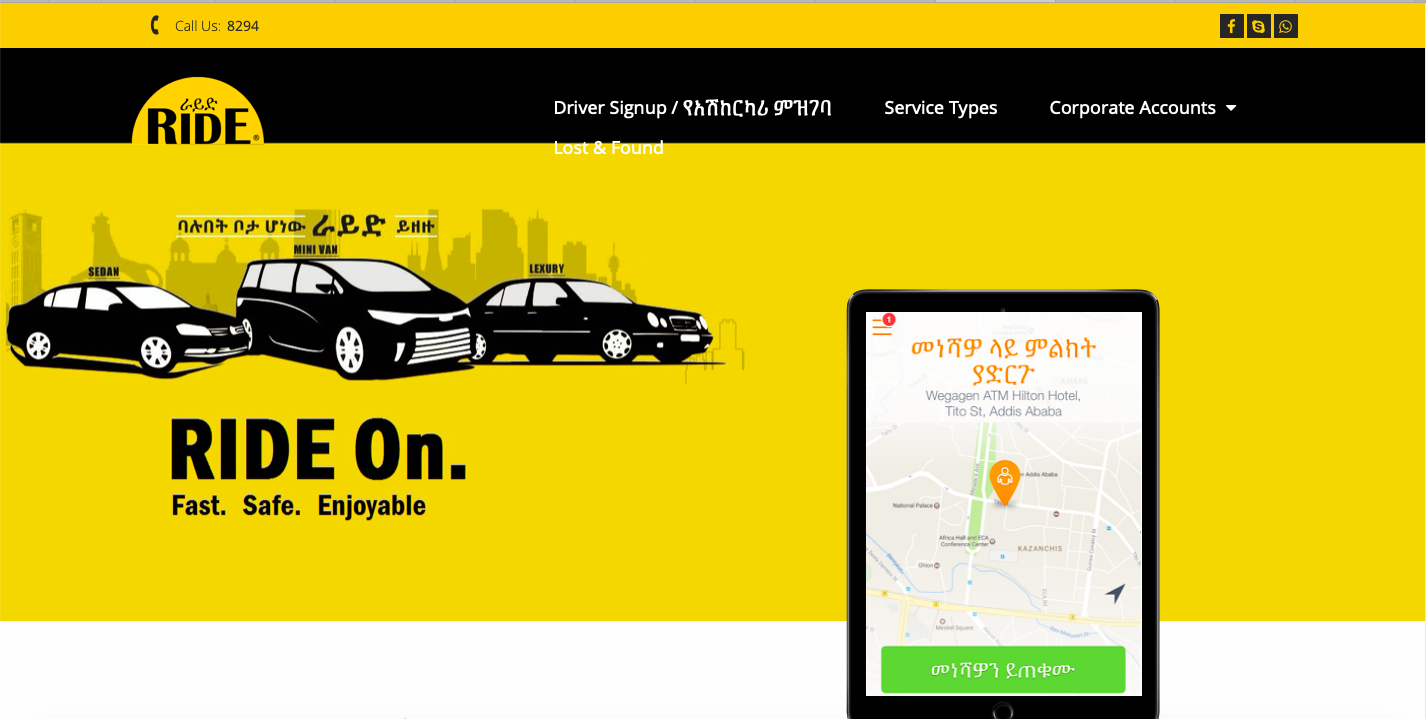
* Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem

accurate?

* Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topic?
* Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition?
* Is a bibliography or reference list included?

# 4.2 evaluation of websites based on the above guidelines

## 4.2.1 Ride

[](http://ride8294.com/)Authority

* The site author is a company named as Hybrid Designs PLC links to a personal website with full ELIGIBILITY AND QUALIFICATION.
* The contact information for ride company is clearly stated as shown below:

Bole, sheger Building office no-706, phone\_no 8294.

* Author stated qualifications, credentials, or personal background that gives them authority to present information.

Purpose

* This Web site clearly stated that it’s developed to give information about meter taxi service providing company in Ethiopia called ride. Also this site helps drivers to sign up and start work with company online.

Coverage

* Most of the topics in this site explored in depth for example if we see Drivers sign up it gives full information for prerequisites to sign up.
* Actually, it’s better site when it is compared with other similar sites.
* This site doesn’t provide information for outside links and the links in this site doesn’t go outside.

CURRENCY

* looking at the footer tells us the site was created in 2014, and last updated in Mar 3 2020 so the site information is mostly current.

OBJECTIVITY

* The site trying to explain, inform about there service
* The information’s presented try to attract the audience to Use their service
* The site doesn’t have advertising conflict with the content.

Accuracy

* The site is clearly readable and doesn’t have any spelling and capitalization errors.
* The information in this site is seems to be accurate.

## 4.2.2 Hulu sport betting



Authority

* The site author is a company named as [Hulegeb Online Solution PLC](http://hulegeb.com) links to a personal website with full ELIGIBILITY AND QUALIFICATION.
* The contact information for Hulu sport is clearly stated as shown below:

Addis Ababa Bole Medhanialem,Beza Building,3rd floor 0118-932131

* Author stated qualifications, credentials, or personal background that gives them authority to present information.

Purpose

* This Web site clearly stated that it’s developed to provide daily odd information of different types of sports in different parts of the world for the games that are held soon. Also allows to bet online by creating account online. IN addition, it allows users to see game result and their bet status online.

Coverage

* Most of the topics in this site explored in depth and it gives full information for prerequisites to sign up.
* Actually, it’s better site when it is compared with other similar sites because it allows users Amharic language as a choice.
* This site doesn’t provide information for outside links and the links in this site doesn’t go outside.

CURRENCY

* looking at the footer tells us the site was created in 2017, and it is updated up-to-date because odds change continuously.

OBJECTIVITY

* The site trying to explain, inform about their service
* The information’s presented try to attract the audience to bet games with their site.
* The site doesn’t have advertising conflict with the content.

Accuracy

* The site is clearly readable and doesn’t have any spelling and capitalization errors.
* The information in this site is seems to be accurate.