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**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

**DEPARTMENT OF** **SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

Cookies

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The History of internet.

What is internet?

The internet is a network of computers or we can say network of networks linking many different types of computers all over the world. Or we can define internet as a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.

The evolution of internet.

The internet was first introduced the US Army in the Pentagon's Defense Department of America. During the Cold War, it was essential to have communication links between military and university computers that would not be disrupted by bombs or enemy attacks. In order to solve the problem, in 1968 (about) DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) made contracts with BBN (Bolt, Bernanke and Newman) to create ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). Then ARPAnet became the first networking project which was use in war for transforming confidential instruction.

Bob Kahn came over to ARPA from BBN in 1972. He started working on expanding Arpanet’s capabilities for the military, thinking about wireless networking via. packet radio, and networking via. satellite. He tried to think about how the network’s protocol should be expanded from an engineering perspective, to accommodate the other uses he was thinking about (wireless and satellite, and any others that hadn’t been thought about yet).

ARPAnet used the ARPA network. The ARPA network originally used NCP (Network Control Protocol), but as time progressed, the ARPA network adapted a new protocol called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol) in the year 1983. Three working groups were set up to create the first TCP/IP implementations. These implementations were completed in 1975. Then one of the most important events that happened in the 1990s was the invention of the World Wide Web (WWW). The first Web was started in November 1990 by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN. With the start of WWW and browsers start to surf the Internet.

By the early 1980s, the term “internet” had started being used for the network, which was just a shortened version of the term “internetworking.”

The Department of Defense adopted TCP/IP as its official network protocol in 1980.

3)

advocacy websites.

is to promote or reinforce a change in policy, programme or legislation

* MoveOn.Org [[http://www.moveon.org](http://www.moveon.org/)/]
* Security on Campus <http://www.campussafety.org/>
* World Wildlife Fund [http://www.panda.org](http://www.panda.org/)/
* Stand for Children <http://www.stand.org/>
* Freedom Forum <http://www.freedomforum.org/>

Portal websites.

1) disability.org <http://www.disability.org/>

3) india.gov.im

4) national resource directory

5) australia.gov.au

News:

CNN

BBC

New Yorl Times

EBC

Daily Sun

business/marketing websites

1) Alexander real estate https://www.alexanderealestate.com/

**2) Anderson Wise Architects** <https://www.anderssonwise.com/>

**3) Gumption** <https://www.shopgumption.com/>

**4) Gogoro** [**https://www.gogoro.com/**](https://www.gogoro.com/)

**5) World Financial Group http://worldfinancialgroup.com/**

Social Network

Facebook https://www.facebook.com/

Telegram https://www.telegram.com/

Twitter https://www.Twitter.com/

Instagram https://www.Instagram.com/

WhatsApp https://www.whatsap.com/

4) What are the guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site? Try to evaluate 2-5 websites based on the guideline and put your judgment.

**Guidelines for Evaluating Web Sites**

**Objectivity.**

Objectivity of the site means the website should be clear. sites that contain bias or do not admit its bias freely are not consistent websites. Objective sites present information with a minimum of bias. For example, for Evaluating a marketing or business web site for objectivity we can ask questions like Does the website advertising conflicts with the content? Or Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?

**Technical considerations.**

For technical considerations we can verify that the Web site's important capabilities, such as graphics or animations critical to the subject matter, can be utilized with the technology we have available. The page should be stable, that is, consistently available. All the links and special features such as audios must be functioning. If there is a fee for using the site, the site should provide a secure way to send payment.

**Content**

A site's content should be comprehensible, appropriate, and of value to the intended audience. Awards won by a site may suggest quality but may also be little more than advertising banners for the issuing agencies. There should be enough information to make visiting the site worthwhile. Information on how often the site is visited may indicate its usefulness. That means the site must be logical. And it mustn’t promote social bias.

If there are large amounts of information on the site, there should at least be a site map or outline of topics that allows users to find topics and move among them easily. A search function for locating information within the site would also be useful. The information should be accurate and updated.

**AUTHORITY**

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

* Contact information should be clearly provided: e-mail address, phone number, and fax number
* should be clear who developed the site.
* Credentials that the author should state the qualifications, credentials or personal background that gives them authority to present information.
* Should be Checked by any user to see if the site supported by an organization or a commercial body

**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 we can see by asking the following criteria’s.

1. References: do statistics and other factual information receive proper references as to their origin?
2. Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate?
3. Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topic?
4. Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition?
5. Is a bibliography or reference list included? And many more other questions can be asked to see the websites accuracy is correct or not.

# **References**

* Evolution of Internet <https://sites.cs.ucsb.edu/> , February 28, 2020
* Lawrence Snyder, Fluency 6 with information technology, April 27, 2019