

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTINGDEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**Lab one based Assignment**

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**History of Internet**

The Internet began as a United State Department of Defense network to link scientists and university professors around the world. Its main aim was to make it less vulnerable to wartime or terrorist attacks while sharing research data, this lack of centralization was intentional.

In 1957, United States of America creates the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) with the mission of becoming the leading force in science and new technologies. J.C.R. Licklider head of ARPA and a researchers at MIT proposes the concept of a Galactic Network.For the first time ideas about a global network of computers were introduced. 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. Due to this problem ARPANET was created and the first switched network that links four different nodes in California and Utah was introduced; 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.

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) in 1983 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 across the US. 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.

**Popular Websites Observation**

**Instagram**

Instagram is a free, online photo-sharing social network platform.Instagram allows users to edit and upload photos short videos with captions and location based geo-tags .each instagram users can follow each other. And each post by a user appears on their followers Instagram [feeds](https://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/newsfeed) and can also be viewed by the public when tagged using hashtags or geotags.

**Gmail**

**Slack**

**Github**

**Linkedin**

**12 categories of websites and some examples**

1. **News**

Websites that report new information or something that happened recently are categorized as news websites. Example:-

* 1. **BBC –** <https://www.bbc.com>
  2. **CNN –** <https://www.cnn.com>
  3. **Sky News –** <https://www.skynews.com>
  4. **Google News –** <https://news.google.com>
  5. **Yahoo News –** <https://news.yahoo.com>

1. **Informational**
2. **Business/ Marketing**

Websites that is used to officially represent a brand on the Internet, and which is often used as the landing page for advertising content.

1. **Educational**

Websites that contain resources that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching. Example:

* 1. **W3schools –** [**https://www.w3schools.com**](https://www.w3schools.com)
  2. **Code Academy –** [**https://www.codeacademy.com**](https://www.codeacademy.com)
  3. **Solo Learn –** [**https://www.sololearn.com**](https://www.sololearn.com)
  4. **EDX –** [**https://www.edx.org**](https://www.edx.org)

1. **Entertainment**
2. **Advocacy**
3. **Blog**

Are online journals or information pages that are regularly updated. This type of websites are managed by and individual referred as blogger or a small group of bloggers. Example:

* 1. Medium – <https://www.medium.com>
  2. Dev Community – <https://www.dev.to>
  3. Wire Cutter – <https://www.thewirecutter.com>
  4. The Verge – <https://www.theverge.com>
  5. CNET – <https://www.cnet.com>

1. **Wiki,**
2. **Social Network**
   1. **Facebook –** <https://www.facebook.com>
   2. **Twitter –** <https://www.twitter.com>
   3. **Instagram –** <https://www.instgram.com>
   4. **Telegram –** <https://www.telegram.org>
   5. **Eskimi –** <https://www.eskimi.com>
3. **Content Aggregator**
4. **Personal**
5. **Portal**

**Guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site**