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# History of Internet [The evolution]

1. History of Internet [The eHistory of Internet [The evolu

The origins of internet date back from 1969 nearly 40 years from now, due to Arpanet (Advanced Research Projects Agency) funded by the U.S Army internet sought to see the light of day. Back then it connected five sites: UCLA, Stanford, UC Santa Barbara, the University of Utah and BBN. And the computers used to connect this was SDS Sigma 7, which cost $700,000 in the mid-1960s ($4.8 million in today’s dollars) and which took a lot of space was used by the University of California, Los Angeles to send the first message over ARPANET to Stanford University. SDS, or Scientific Data Systems

By the time of 1983 the U.S. Defense was given its own branch of ARPANET, called MILNET, for secure communications, allowing other research and communication to take place on ARPANET.

By the time of 1984 Arpanet was renamed the Internet at that moment the internet had already linked 1,000 hosts at university and corporate labs. And at this time The Internet's Domain Name System was created to match complex IP addresses with easy-to-remember names ending in extensions such as .com, .org, .edu, .gov, .mil and country codes including .de for Germany.

And by the time of 1990 Tim Berners-Lee, a scientist at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, develops Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). This technology continues to have a large impact on how we navigate and view the Internet today. And to publish this hypertext format on the Internet Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.

Tim Berners-Lee built the first webpage in 1993. Seeing the value in what Berners-Lee and his team had created, CERN opened up the software for the web to the public domain, meaning anyone could use it and build upon it. Berners-Lee also created the first website browser (initially called Worldwide Web and then renamed Nexus). But it wasn’t until a team of former students at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign (UIUC), led by Marc Andreessen, created the Mosaic web browser in 1993 that the web started to take off.

Marc Andreessen and his team were also the ones who started the development of Netscape Navigator and it was the first web browser many people ever used. By the mid-1990s, Netscape had about 80% of the browser market in the US and Europe. Its only real competitor was Microsoft’s Internet Explorer, which first launched with Windows 95. But Microsoft, a huge company even then, was able to iterate its software faster as the web changed, implementing new technologies like CSS (cascading style sheets—the code that ensures the web is more than just bland pages of text) before Netscape could. (Microsoft’s dominance remained pretty much unchallenged until the dawn of the mobile web).

In 1996 we got the 56K modem which let internet users surf the web at a blistering 56,000 bits per second. (Today we can download a 1 GB file in about 32 seconds, compared with around 3.5 days, which is what it would take on a 56k modem.)

In 1998, the U.S. Department of Commerce privatized domain name registrations and operations through the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. Since then, domain name sales have risen nearly 10-fold, but .com remains the most popular domain.

At some point in 2004, for the first time ever, there were more people in the US who had access to broadband internet than dial-up and , Coupled with the advent of WIFI, broadband has revolutionized the way that people connect to the internet. Before WIFI and broadband, accessing the internet was a very static and slow experience, requiring someone to sit in front of a large computer, physically connected to a modem, to access the web. But when WIFI started to gain popularity, it made the internet accessible wherever someone had a laptop, tablet, or Palm Pilot and WIFI connection. The earliest versions of WIFI were implemented in the mid-1990s, but it wasn’t until Apple included the technology in the iBook laptop in 1999, as well as  other models in the early 2000s, that it really started to kick off.

Facebook first launched in 2005 and the era of social networking begins which now has 2.45 billion subscribers which played a major role for the expansion of internet era. Mozilla unveils the Mozilla Firefox browser.

YouTube first launched in 2005. Websites evolved from simple destinations to interactive places where people could buy things and communicate with each other in real-time.

Mobile broadband—connecting to the internet through a cell phone—has exploded in popularity over the last five years. At the end of 2013, there were about 1.9 billion smartphone subscriptions in the world, and by the end of 2018, there were about 5.3 billion—that’s a jump of about 180% in five years. According to a recent consumer report commissioned by networking hardware company Ericsson, the average smartphone owner in the US currently uses around 8GB of data each month. The company expects that number to balloon up to possibly 200GB per month by 2025. Mobile devices will likely not look like they do now: In the same way using a smartphone to access the web in 2019 is nothing like using a laptop to get online in 2003, or a desktop in 1993, it’s possible a completely new paradigm will be invented for our super-fast, mobile future. The future of the web will likely be increasingly mobile, but probably won’t be dominated by the devices of today.

As 5G wireless networks are deployed around the world today, many with the promise of download speeds over 1 Gigabit per second (compared to LTE, which maxes out at around 25 Mbps in the US), and connections so airtight it’ll feel like you’re in the same room as someone thousands of miles away. It’s easy to see how the internet could progress from its simple roots, but not what form it will take. It’s possible that the next iteration of the internet, powered by 5G, could introduce some fantastical-sounding scenarios: surgeries performed remotely in real time; fleets of autonomous trucks all monitored from afar; augmented reality glasses that overlay holographic information in front of us as we move through the world; computers hosted in the cloud.

So, what’s next for internet: Experts say the Internet will continue along its phenomenal growth path, what’s different is that the Internet will become increasingly mobile and social.

# Observation and assessment of websites

## Youtube.com

**YouTube** is the largest video-sharing entertainment website that has over 2 billion users with 500 hours of videos being uploaded within every minute.

YouTubes layout sought a lot of changes since its creation in 2005 since then multiple changes were made to give the best experience to the users. At the current time YouTube webpage is one of the latest webpages with an easy to use layout and fast service.

YouTube is known to have a white background which allows the user to keep his/her attention on the video and read their titles very clearly without being distracted by the background. Also, YouTube has another theme with a black background that provides an ease for the user’s eye specially for a night time use.

YouTube’s homepage has a drop-down button at the left side section of the layout which displays home button to return to the homepage making it easy for the user to navigate through the site, trending button to display trending videos, at the bottom of the trending button YouTube lists out our subscription of some channels. The middle layout of YouTube displays recent videos uploaded on YouTube separated by the video content and genres which allows the users to easily reach and see the videos they want. At the top of the homepage there is a search bar, notification button and profile bar to login or sign up to google account.

As we go to the display section of the videos a new webpage layout emerges with the top left side displaying the content of the video. Slightly as we go down from the top left side section; buttons like share, dislike and like button are laid out which helps the user enter their status about the video. Again, as slightly go down the from status update section the user can see the description of the video which helps the user read more about what the uploader has to say and also a subscribe button to subscribe to the uploader channel if any. The rest of the bottom section of the webpage consist of comments of the users which really comes in handy for both the user and the uploader. The right-side section of the webpage displays upcoming videos in order, this section helps the user easily navigate through the videos without going through the homepage or the search section. The top section of the video’s webpage is the same as the home page with a search bar and profile bars.

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## Amazon.com

**Amazon** Is the largest online shopping website on the internet which mainly focus on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming and artificial intelligence.

Amazon has the most user-friendly webpage that will keep u going to buy stuff with its well-integrated ads and discounts being displayed every minute to keep the user hooked.

Amazon has basic layouts and services as any other ecommerce sites should have. To start with the homepage, the top section of amazon has a search bar,login,sign up menus , a whole menu of categories in which the user want to buy a product allowing the user to explore different products from one category, and a cart and order counter to keep track of what the user has on his/her cart before checking out which is really handy for the user to re assess and make his/her decision. Below the top section there is an entire room for ads and products available at amazon.com. but amazon gives a lot of space for their discount offers since it is the most important item that keeps the user going on to buy.

As we go further down on amazon webpage products available at amazon are classified by their genres and offers making it easer for the user to navigate and get the best offer amazon has to offer.

At the footer section of the homepage services and contacts of amazon are very well laid out giving the user even be part of amazon by selling and advertising. Also, at the footer section the user can find multiple companies and services owned by amazon.

As we procced to the product webpage the user can easily know if that product is available on his country, see the price tag, assign quantity and check how many of that product is available , also check to see related products with a comparison of price allowing the user make an economic decision during the shopping process. But most of all the most important feature of this webpage is the review section which allows the user to read and see comments of people who actually bought the item; This feature helps the user review what other have got to say before making any decision. All this feature allow the site to be a reliable and cost efficient for the user and not be a rep off unlike other e-commerce sites.

## eBay.com

**eBay** is a site that facilitates consumer to consumer and business to consumer sales. Giving both the buyer and the seller a well-structured platform to operate on.

eBay has a lot alike layout as amazon. eBay has an all-out white background giving it a simple and a modern look to it.

eBay’s top section offers the user with a search bar, sign in or register, daily deals, gift cards menus which are put up their cause it’s the first thing the user has to put his hands on first before getting deep to the site. And like amazon.com the top section offers the user with variety of categories he/she want to buy from that allows the user to navigate more efficiently through the site.

Blow the top section of eBay’s webpage there is an entire room of display of items and ads, separated by offers, categories, deals and paid advertise. All this is proven to be efficient for any e-commerce sites since all the site wants you to do is buy and buy more and make more profits.

eBay’s product section is no different from amazon site giving the same services, allowing a trust worthy exchange between the buyer and the seller. Also, eBay guarantees a money return policy so that the user doesn’t have to worry about the product if not found satisfying enough. So we can think of eBay as a next door shopping from a neighbor with a site serving as intermedium.

eBay’s platform has allowed any seller from around the world to sell there product with the most efficient and fast way due to its large amount visitors and mind seducing ads.

## Imdb.com

**IMDb** is an online database of information related to films, television programs, home, videos, video game, and streaming content online-including cast, production crew and personal biographies, plot summaries and ratings.

IMDb’s top section allows us to search variety of information ‘stored in the database, also includes a register or sign in menu. registering could be really handy when it comes to rating and reviewing the data’s stored on the database.

The left and right sections of the home page are open for ads and insight displays. The body part of the home webpage is to display trailers, casts, movie categories, special features. at the bottom of that news and critics are displayed making the site a show biz news center.

IMDb has a lot to offer serving as a streaming, news, critics site. IMDb is famous for its rating’s and reviewing of any type of movie which is used in a global scale that serves as a tag .

IMDb has a platform to allow any subscribed IMDb member to put up a cretic and review on any films, television programs and game. Which is really interesting to put up the users opinion on the item.

IMDb has a also a platform of blog to help the users keep up with the insights and news in a kind of fun way which is also interactive like by using did you know, born today, snapshots. Which creates an interesting way to keep the user hocked to the site.

## WikiHow

WikiHow is an online wiki-style community consisting of an extensive database of how to guide enabling everyone in the world to learn how to do anything.

WikiHow’s top section provides with a register menu and login menu using multiple account such as facebook and google and wikiaccount . having a wikiaccount allows the user to write his/her own article that will be later be published on wikihow site if approved.

WikiHow’s homepage body is well known for image coordinated how articles that draws the attention of the user even more.

WikiHow allows the user to look up how questions based on categories reaching all aspects of knowledge known for human kind.

Wikihow also provides its users with how question answer videos. as long us people post video’s or write articles and it keeps getting approval any question forwarded to the site gets answered.

What make WikiHow different is that its available with 18 languages and allow the user to write new version of wikihow with the user’s language and become part of the wikihow community.

All this feature makes wikiHow the most fun way to gain knowledge and get answers for most questions through step by step instruction.

# 12 Categories of websites

## 1. Blog

Blog webpages are mostly online journals or informational pages that are regularly updated. Typically managed by an individual or a small group, a blog can cover any topic – whether it’s travel tips, financial advice, or doughnut reviews. While they’re often written in an informal or conversational style.

### Popular Blog webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| WordPress | <http://www.wordpress.org> |
| Wix | <http://www.wix.com> |
| Joomla.com | <http://www.jommla.com> |
| Medium | <http://medium.com> |
| Ghost | <http://ghost.org> |

## 2.News

The primary purpose of a news website is to keep its readers up to date on current affairs.

### Popular News webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Yahoo! News | <http://news.yahoo.com> |
| Google News | <http://news.google.com> |
| Huffington Post | <http://www.huffingtonpost.com> |
| CNN | <http://www.cnn.com> |
| New York Times | <http://www.nytimes.com> |

## 3.Portal

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.

### Popular Portal webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| AutoZone | <http://www.autozone.com> |
| Stanford University portal | <https://axess.sahr.stanford.edu> |
| CopperPoint, Insurance Portal | <https://www.copperpoint.com> |
| Forest Hills Pediatrics, Patient Portal | <https://www.foresthillspediatrics.com> |
| Addis Ababa University Portal | <https://portal.aau.edu.et> |

## 4.Entertainment

As its name suggests it consists of entertainment news,movies,music to keep us UpToDate and entertained.

### Popular Entertainment webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| YouTube | <http://www.youtube.com> |
| Netflix | <http://www.netflix.com> |
| Bilibili | <https://www.bilibili.com> |
| IMDB | <https://www.imdb.com> |
| Spotify | <https://www.spotify.com> |

## 5.Business/Marketing

Allows you to take online payments for products or services. Stores can function as standalone websites, or be combined with a blog or corporate website.

### Popular Business/Marketing webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Amazon | <http://www.amazon.com> |
| Shopify | <https://www.shopify.com> |
| eBay | <https://www.ebay.com> |
| HubSpot | <http://hubspot.com> |
| Gemius | <https://www.gemius.com> |

## 6.Educational

These websites are designed to display information on certain topics, either using interactive games or engaging designs to keep the user hooked.

### Popular Educational webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Edx | <http://www.edx.org> |
| Academic Earth | <http://www.academicearth.org> |
| Internet Archive | <http://archive.org> |
| Big Think | <http://bigthink.com> |
| Coursera | <http://courser.org> |

## 7. Wiki

A wiki website allows people to collaborate online and write content together. The most popular example is Wikipedia itself, which allows anyone to amend, add to, and assess the content of each article.

### Popular Wiki webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Wikipedia | <https://wikipedia.org> |
| Wikia | <https://wikia.com> |
| Wikihow | <https://wikihow.com> |
| Wiktionary | <https://wiktionary.org> |
| Wordreference | <https://wordreference.com> |

## 8. Social Network

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. Social media sites are also increasingly becoming the go-to destination for people to read up on the news.

### Popular Social Network webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Facebook | <http://www.facebook.com> |
| Whatsapp | <https://www.whatsapp.com> |
| QQ | <http://www.qq.com> |
| Instagram | <http://www.instagram.com> |
| Twitter | <http://twitter.com> |

## 9. Informational

These sites which are created in order to provide a customized and branded resource for potential and active customers, members, investors and so forth.

### Popular Informational webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Ainak | <https://www.ainak.com> |
| Blue Grass | <https://www.bgstockyards.com> |
| Garden spring massage | <https://www.garden-springs-massage.com> |
| Jefferson’s Bourbon | <http://jeffersonsbourbon.com> |
| Space center Storage | <https://www.spacecenterstorage.com> |

## 10. Advocacy

These sites speak on the behalf of or in support of another person, place, or thing. Mostly made for help for those in need.

### Popular Advocacy webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| **Advocates for Children in Therapy** | <http://www.childrenintherapy.org> |
| **The Alliance for Human Research Protection** | <https://www.ahrp.org> |
| ASISTA | <https://asistahelp.org> |
| Center for patient partnership | <https://www.patientpartnerships.org> |
| Class matters | <http://www.classmatters.org> |

## 11. Content Aggregator

A content aggregator is an individual or organization that gathers Web content (and/or sometimes applications) from different online sources for reuse or resale.

### Popular Content Aggregator webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Alltop | <https://alltop.com> |
| popurls | <http://popurls.com> |
| The web list | <http://theweblist.net> |
| WP News Desk | <http://wpnewsdesk.com> |
| Blog Engage | <http://www.blogengage.com> |

## 12. Personal

personal website is a group of web pages that someone creates about themselves. It basically contains things that are personal.

### Popular Content Aggregator webpages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name | Website link |
| Nia Shanks | <https://www.niashanks.com> |
| Simon Sinek | <https://startwithwhy.com> |
| Ellen Skye Riley | <http://ellensriley.com> |
| Tim Harford | <http://timharford.com> |
| Joshua McCartney | <https://www.joshuamccartney.com> |