

**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

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

**Lecture One Based Assignment**

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# History of Internet

The history of the Internet started in the United States in the early 1960s. This was the Cold War period, when the world was bi-polar; The United States and the Soviet Union were competing in expanding their influence in the world, viewing each other with great caution and suspicion. On October 4, 1957 the Soviet Union launched the first space satellite, Sputnik. The Sputnik success necessitated American reaction. It was a question of pride and leadership. The US Department of Defense responded by establishing the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA, 2004), designed to promote research that would ensure that the USA to compete with and excel over the USSR in any technological race. ARPA’s mission was to produce innovative research ideas, to provide meaningful technological impact that went far beyond the convention evolutionary developmental approaches. One of the ARPA offices was the Information Processing Techniques Office (IPTO) which funded research in computer science designed to mobilize American universities and research laboratories to build up a strategic communication network (Command and Control Research) that would make available messaging capabilities to the government.

The Internet had its roots during the 1960's as a project of the United States government's Department of Defense, to create a non-centralized network. This project was called ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), created by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency established in 1969 to provide a secure and survivable communications network for organizations engaged in defense-related research. In order to make the network more global a new sophisticated and standard protocol was needed. They developed IP (Internet Protocol) technology which defined how electronic messages were packaged, addressed, and sent over the network. The standard protocol was invented in 1977 and was called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). TCP/IP allowed users to link various branches of other complex networks directly to the ARPANET, which soon came to be called the Internet.

Researchers and academics in other fields began to make use of the network, and eventually the National Science Foundation (NSF), which had created a similar and parallel network, called NSFNet, took over much of the TCP/IP technology from ARPANET and established a distributed network of networks capable of handling far greater traffic. Businesses rapidly realized that, by

making effective use of the Internet they could tune their operations and offer new and better services to their customers. So, they started spending vast amounts of money to develop and enhance the Internet.

In 1973, ARPANET was connected to international hosts. File transfer Protocol (FTP) came into existence and developed using a Client Server Architecture. The file-transfer protocol specified the formatting for data files traded over the network. FTP made it possible to share files between machines. Telnet, FTP and TALK were the first applications to become available on ARPANET and are still used in some form or another on the Internet today.

Also, in 1989, Englishman Tim Berners Lee, a researcher at the European research organization (CERN) in Geneva, proposed the idea of an international system of protocols. Building a distributed hypermedia server which would allow Net users to prepare electronic documents that are composites of or pointers to many different files of potentially different types, scattered across the world. Berners-Lee called it the World Wide Web (WWW). He wrote the first WWW client (a browser-editor running under and most of the communications software, defining URLs (Uniform Resource Locator, webpage address), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol between a server and clients) and HTML (interactive Hypertext Markup Language). His hypermedia software program enabled people to access, link and create communications in a single global web of information.

## 1.1 Internet Now and Then

In 1984, when ARPANET was released from military control and began to merge with the National Science Foundation Network (NSFNET) to form what we now call “the Internet,” the cutting-edge hardware that carried its traffic pushed data at 56 Kilobytes (K) per second. That’s a speed best remembered as the fastest possible in the not-so-distant days before broadband internet. By way of comparison, the average Internet access speed in the US today is 134 Megabytes (MB) per second according to the speed test website which is about more than 150 times faster.

By 1998, there were approximately 150 million Net users in more than 60 countries, representing about 2.5 percent of the world’s population. The vast majority or 130 million of those users were located in the 15 most industrialized countries. Thus, despite its dramatic growth, large disparities in Internet access and usage persisted. A more accurate examination of the late-90’s Internet usage reveals a user rate of 6.5 percent in a small number of high-usage nations and only a 0.5 percent usage rate in the remaining 200 countries.

At the beginning of the 21st Century, the Internet embraces some 300,000 networks stretching across the planet. Its communications travel on optical fibers, cable television lines, and radio waves as well as telephone lines. The traffic continues to grow in a rapid pace. Mobile phones and other communication devices are joining computers in the vast network. Some data are now being tagged in ways that allow websites to interact. Today, the growth of cloud computing is providing powerful new ways to easily build and support new software. Because companies and individuals can rent computing power and storage from services like the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, it is much easier and faster for someone with a good idea to turn it into an online service. This is leading to an explosion in new uses for the Internet and a corresponding explosion in the amount of traffic flowing across the Internet.

# 2. Observed Websites

2.1 Reddit.com

Reddit is an American social news aggregation, web content [rating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rating_site), and [discussion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_forum#Discussion) website. Reddit was founded by University of Virginia roommates Steve Huffman and Alexis Ohanian in 2005. Registered members submit content to the site such as links, text posts, and images, which are then voted up or down by other members. Posts are organized by subject into user-created boards called "subreddits", which cover a variety of topics like news, science, movies, video games, music, books, fitness, food, and image-sharing. Submissions with more up-votes appear towards the top of their subreddit and, if they receive enough up-votes, ultimately on the sites front page.

Year Feb 2006

* Only four tabs/navigation bars on the front page.
* Search bar at the right end of the navigations.
* Login form below the search input with radio button to navigate between register and login.
* Latest post is numbered and displayed.
* Footer with only for links.

Year Jan 2008

* Login input changed to only two not named inputs.
* Below the login added check boxes to customize user reddit to specific reddit like politics, sport...
* All the label in the navigation bar changed but their number remained.
* Below the reddit customization check boxes added button to create user defined reddit.
* Added few other footer links and user agreement and privacy policy.
* Search button replaced with search icon.

Year Jan 2010

* At the very top of the home page added a navigation menu to select many subreddit category.
* Search bar and login form are merged together.
* Search icon disappeared only the input filed present.
* Arrow navigation added to see resent popular posts.
* One additional navigation button added.
* The footer completely changed, larger footer with categorized under different names with each composed of many links.
* The posts start to support images.

Year Feb 2012

* Placeholders are added on the login form inputs.
* Create customized button removed.
* Number of footer links reduced.
* A text containing information about reddit usage was added at the top of the navigation bar

Year 2014.

* The informative article background was changed to a shade of slanted colors.
* New article box added below login button that show daily reddit goal with progress bar.
* New buttons namely submit new link and submit new post are added.
* More navigation tabs were added.

Year Feb 2016

* The informative article removed and instead a subscribe email input box added.
* Added input box asking the user interest subreddit.
* The search bar modified by adding a search icon.
* More navigation tabs are added.
* Font and style slightly modified footer.

Year Jan 2020

* The reddit home page takes up the whole screen, not centered.
* The progress bar box replaced with ads box about the premium reddit.
* Nice cartoon background image was added behind the informative article with new button with title ‘Become a redditor’.
* The login page was at the right corner with detailed login entry page.
* The footer was at the end of the page.
* Has input box with read more button so that user can ask questions on current issues.
* It has a drop-down menu to select post from any country and state.
* Become a redditor button is added.

2.2 HackerOne

HackerOne is one of my favorite vulnerability coordination and bug bounty platform that connects businesses with penetration testers and cybersecurity researchers. It was one of the first companies, along with Synack and Bugcrowd, to embrace and utilize crowd-sourced security and cybersecurity researchers as linchpins of its business model; it is the largest cybersecurity firm of its kind.

Observation

Year Jan 2005

* The site was generally under construction.
* It only consisted of grey background and pictures with list links.

Year Feb 2009

* The site was still with bugs and didn’t open properly.

Year 2013

* The site home page completely changes to login page with grey texture color background.
* The site has forgot password and sign up options.
* The header title center on the screen.

Year Feb 2014

* The look of the site completely changed to more interactive user experience (UI).
* The navigation bar was fixed at the top while the content slide below it.
* The brand/ logo was to left of the nav bar while other nav items aligned to the right along with sign up and login buttons.
* Below the navigation bar is static background image with text and buttons on it.
* Below the image was another image in line with set of articles.
* The site is divided into section each with slightly different content and background color.
* Multiple language support was introduced.
* The footer was only one line with short links, FAQ, Language, terms and privacy.

Year 2015

* Used more colors and bold contents.
* The navigation bar extended to full screen width.
* Bug bounty status is displayed.
* About us page was added in the home page.
* Click derived slide image gallery was included.
* Better and modified footer with four categories and more links.

Year Feb 2016

* Navigation bar modified with added drop-down menus.
* Fetch live data to display number of online customers.
* Full width video was embedded.
* Horizontal and vertical line dividers are used.
* New ads were added.

Year March 2017

* A blog feature was added.
* The image gallery was replaced with background video.
* Blurred background image that scrolls by slide arrow.
* A jumbotron with title and small description is used.
* Social media links are included in the footer.

Year Jan 2018

* The navigation bar placed on the background pic centered.
* The navigation bar disappears on scroll to the bottom of the page.
* A search button was added.
* Download feature included with download link on the homepage.

Year Feb 2020

* The navigation bar is fixed at the top.
* Contact us button made sticky to the right-side page.
* More bond and attractive text fonts were used with nice color choice.
* Footer populated with more list of links.

HackerOne Assessment

The navigation bar sticks at the top of the page and is always visible for easy access at any point on the page. Enough information is presented on the home page explaining about the company. The website’s color combination is very brilliant; it contains only 2-4 colors. It uses more graphic contents on the home page which is useful to get the attentions of the user. The footer is nice and contains main social media links and quick navigation links. In conclusion the site is excellent vulnerability coordination and bug bounty platform that connects with penetration testers and cyber security researchers with extended hacker101 web training platform.

2.3 Internet Movie Database

Internet Movie Database (IMDb) is an [online database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_database) of information related to films, television programs, home videos, video games, and streaming content online – including cast, production crew and personal biographies, plot summaries, trivia, fan and critical reviews, and ratings. Originally a fan-operated website, the database is owned and operated by IMDb.com, Inc., a subsidiary of Amazon.

Observation

Year Oct 2000

* The site looks unattractive to users.
* Font and content layout are poor.
* The search bar is placed at the left section.
* The site has orange background color which is constant throughout the site homepage.
* Site is sectioned into three columns the left right-side news, ads and short links.
* The middle section taking about 80% of the website.
* The footer is divided from the rest of the page with horizontal divider line.
* At the top is the navigation bar each with link tag.

Year April 2001

* The site essentially is same except for changes in the style of the navigation bar.
* IMDb logo is added to left of the navigation tabs.

Year Jan 2005

* Logo was enlarged.
* More navigation tabs are added.
* The list of movies in the middle section of the site are ordered by placing images to left of articles describing the movie.
* Additional web search input is added in addition to IMDb database search.
* Both side sections are extended to the end/bottom of the page.

Year April 2008

* The search bar is moved to the top of the page in the middle section below the navigation bar.
* The background color is limited to the left side section and the nav bar while the rest become white.
* Login and register buttons are added to the right end of the navigation bar.
* Tables are used in the middle section to IMDB TV schedules.
* The footer contained more links with an extended horizontal line to separate it from the other sections.
* Unordered lists are used.
* Ads are removed on the April

Year Jan 2010

* The homepage is centered.
* The background color is grey.
* Search input box stationed at the top of the page above the nav bar.
* The website header has black background picture.
* The navigation bar has dropdown menus.
* Side articles contain ads.
* More videos are present in the site content.
* Vertical divider line separates the middle section from the middle.

Year Feb 2012

* The website reduced to two sections.
* The right section contains contents with image containers with caption.
* The right section has many container cards with information and links.
* The contents are divided with container having images and articles.

Year March 2016

* The right section content style changed to list.
* To the right of the search bar added social media links like twitter, Instagram and Facebook.
* The division contains list of minor containers which are composed of image, title and movie description.
* The section has also tabs to switch between different contents.
* At the bottom are links to show more detains on the contents.
* Recently viewed contents are show at the bottom of the list with horizontal list of viewed items.
* The footer is divided into two section the upper containing social media links and navigation links.
* The bottom of the footer has list of horizontally placed links.

Year Feb 2018

* The list of contents replaced with horizontal list of images.
* Image galleries are included in the middle section list.

Year Jan 2020

* The navigation bar extended to the full width of the screen.
* All navigation tabs are hidden in the drop-down menu.
* The website background image changed to black covering the whole DOM.
* Below the navigation bar is large size video trailers.
* Sections each with image or videos are listed.
* The site layout completely changed.
* Each section has list of Medias.
* The footer contains horizontally aligned list of social media icons.

2.4 Amazon

Amazon is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence. It is considered one of the Big Four tech companies, along with Google, Apple, and Facebook. It's been referred to as one of the most influential economic and cultural forces in the world. Amazon was founded by [Jeff Bezos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeff_Bezos) in [Bellevue, Washington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bellevue,_Washington), in July 1994. The company initially started as an online marketplace for books but later expanded to sell electronics, software, video games, apparel, furniture, food, toys, and jewelry.

Observation

Year Feb 2001

* The amazon logo is at the horizontal center with other navigation bars below it.
* At left of the page is side news and search bar.
* Above the footer is a search bar with orange background color.
* The footer contains number of links in un organized manner.
* At the right side of the page is advertisement pictures.
* The shop cart is at the top next to the logo with some margin.
* The used images and text in mixed way.

Year Jan 2004

* More readable navigation bar with item ads in both ends.
* The middle section of site contains shop items advertisement.
* The content is mostly white space while the side news extends to the end.
* Vertical list of links is added in the bottom of the footer area.
* The right-side section is thin area with ads and new information on items.

Year April 2006

* Site contents are more organized in three columns.
* The middle section contains different products image and descriptions.
* There is list of sample items to be purchased.
* The left section contains long category of items and new stories.
* The right section also has individual item descriptions with html borders.
* The long list of links in the footer were removed.
* The site is responsive to some extent.
* At mobile screen size the site is navigated with strollers.
* The navigation has blue background while the rest is white.
* Left and right-side item ads were removed.

Year Feb 2008

* The amazon logo moved to the left end of the page.
* The shopping cart and the login buttons moved to the right end of the navigation bar.
* Items are listed according to their categories.
* Amazon blog is introduced with button below the cart.
* A web search is added.

Year Feb 2010

* The item search box extended the middle section of the site.
* The cart and wish list buttons aligned to left of search bar.
* Footer categorized in 3 columns with list of links and amazon logo.
* The right section of the site was removed.

Year Jan 2014

* The left division of the site is removed.
* Introduction and advertisement articles with image are put below the search bar on the home page.
* The right section of the site has ads and list of item categories with discount signs.
* The footer takes about 75% of the site width while the whole website extends to full width.
* The middle contents are list of items in their category with image and captions.
* The logo and navigation bar are moved to the left-top end of the page.
* The search bar covers the full middle section.

Year March 2016

* The site went through major changes in the layout.
* The navigation bar took the whole site width with black background color.
* The site content is centered and takes about 80% of the full width.
* There is image background at the beginning of the [age with text and logo on top of it.
* The search bar placed to the right of the amazon logo.
* Sign in and cart buttons are placed to the right of the search bar.
* Navigation items are below the search bar in the second column.
* The site content is small compared to the previous years.
* The content area below the image is divided into four sections.
* Gif images are used.
* The footer takes larger area with set of categorized links in two rows.

Year Jan 2018

* Slider image gallery is added.
* Set of images are populated in the main section.
* The site is divided into two section to a ratio of about 3:1.
* The smaller section has special amazon offers.
* The footer takes the whole screen on scroll.
* The footer background color is black which differs from the contents background color.
* Different language support is added in the footer area.

Year Jan 2020

* More navigation tabs are added filling the area across.
* Below the slider different cards are used to display each category of items like clothes, shoes, and electronics.
* A row of sectioned divisions and cards with white background are listed.
* The right section of the page was removed.
* The website background color was set to light-grey color.

2.5 WordPress

WordPress was released on May 27, 2003, by its founders, American developer Matt Mullenweg. WordPress (WordPress.org) is a free and open-source content management system (CMS) written in PHP and paired with a MySQL or MariaDB database. Features include a plugin architecture and a template system, referred to within WordPress as Themes. WordPress was originally created as a blog-publishing system but has evolved to support other types of web content including more traditional mailing lists and forums, media galleries, membership sites, learning management systems (LMS) and online stores. WordPress is used by more than 60 million websites, including 33.6% of the top 10 million websites as of April 2019.

Observation

Year Sept 2003

* The site is very small with white content background and the rest grey pattern.
* The content takes about less than 50% of the full width and height.
* The head title is placed at the top of the page above the navigation bar.
* Navigation items are aligned horizontally written in plain text.
* Below the nav bar is articles about the site.
* At the bottom is a footer and email subscription input box.
* The page doesn’t scroll.

Year Feb 2005

* The content area divided into two section with ratio of 3:1.
* The height of extended to full height while the width remains the same.
* Image was added in the article.
* The right section describes the features of the WordPress.

Year Jan 2007

* Scroll came to effect due to more content
* The site uses some JavaScript and CSS
* The CSS and JavaScript doesn’t load fast
* The JavaScript is placed in the header which is why the JavaScript effect is not applied

Year May 2010

* The site reflects proper use of CSS styles.
* The navigation bar has a black background color.
* The site content is centered.
* The website doesn’t have scroll effect.
* Search bar is added at the right end of the site.
* Navigation tabs are styled with light-blue active item color.
* The footer is one line set of links separated from the page content with horizontal line divider.

Year Jan 2013

* There are no major changes except colors and the content.
* Social media links are listed in the footer area.
* The website color is uniform with some change in the alpha values.
* The site content is grouped to four columns with almost similar ratios.
* The nav items have drop down effect.

Year Feb 2015

* The navigation bar background color is set to black.
* The search bar is hardly visible.
* The footer is modified to contain more categorized list of links.
* More navigation items are added.

Year Feb 2017

* The site reflects nice use of colors.
* Large size images are placed.
* The site divided into horizontal sections.
* Full sized image extended to full width of the site
* Large sized icons are utilized.

Year Jan 2020

* The site introduced the use of parallax effect with CSS.
* More contents are added.
* More uniform fonts and colors are used.

# Categories of Websites

## 3.1 News Websites

1. Aljazeera

Al Jazeera Media Network is a major global news organization, with 80 bureaus around the world.

URL: [www.aljezera.com](http://www.aljezera.com)

2. Reuters

Reuters is an international [news organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_organization) owned by [Thomson Reuters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomson_Reuters). Until 2008, the Reuters news agency formed part of an independent company, [Reuters Group plc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuters_Group), which was also a provider of financial market data.

URL: [www.reuters.com](http://www.reuters.com)

1. Fana

URL: www.fanabc.com

Fana Broadcasting Corporate S.C. (FBC) is a private news media company operating in Ethiopia. Launched in 1994 it focuses mostly political, social and economic reports about [Ethiopia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia). It operates both radio and television stations within Ethiopia.

4. New York Times

The New York Times is an American [newspaper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper) based in [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City) with worldwide influence and readership. The New York Times began publishing daily on the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web) on January 22, 1996, "offering readers around the world immediate access to most of the daily newspaper's contents.

URL: [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)

5. The Guardian

The Guardian is a British daily newspaper. It was founded in 1821 as The Manchester Guardian, and changed its name in 1959.

URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/international>

## 3.2 Educational

1. EdX

This website can be most preferred by the students as it was founded by Harvard University and MIT in 2012. EdX is an online learning destination, offering high-quality courses from the world's best universities and institutions to learners everywhere. Out of the 90 universities, it includes top global rankers.

URL: edx.org

1. Internet Archive

From anything to everything, internet archive is an authentic website storing the originals from various big websites. This is one of the best websites imparting free and accessible knowledge. However, it does not give admission or certificates for learning.

URL: www.archive.org

3. Coursera

It is a user-friendly Educational website. Students can find big universities and a sharable electronic Course Certificate. Courses include recorded video lectures, auto-graded and peer-reviewed assignments, and community discussion forums.

URL: www.courser.org

4. Khan Academy

Khan Academy is an online teaching website. Students who cannot afford a home teacher can refer to this website. It gives a win-win situation to the students by giving them the liberty to learn on their pace, as it has a personalized dashboard to gauge the progress report. It has all the school subjects including math, science, computer programming, history, art history, economics, and more.

URL: www.khanacademy.org

5. Udemy

Udemy is an online learning platform featuring 130,000+ video courses taught by expert instructors. Take courses in anything from programming languages like Python, and Java to personal development classes like design, drawing, writing and yoga.

URL: www.udemy.com

## 3.3 Informational

1. Hacker News

Hacker News is an informative news website focusing on computer science and entrepreneurship. It is run by Paul Graham's investment fund and startup incubator, Y Combinator. In general, content that can be submitted is defined as "anything that gratifies one's intellectual curiosity".

URL: [www.hackersnews.com](http://www.hackersnews.com)

1. TED

TED Conferences LLC (Technology, Entertainment, Design) is an American media organization that posts talks online for free distribution under the slogan "ideas worth spreading". TED was conceived by Richard Saul Wurman in February 1984 as a conference.

URL: [www.ted.com](http://www.ted.com)

1. Web monkey

This is a developer’s hub to get all the firsthand information on web designs, software and applications. The cheat sheets and cut-copy codes that it offers help in sharpening coding skills. This website surely is a wonder for web geeks.

URL: [www.thewebmonkeyonline.com](http://www.thewebmonkeyonline.com)

1. YouTube

American video-sharing platform headquartered in San Bruno, California. Google bought the site in November 2006 for US$1.65 billion. YouTube allows users to upload, view, rate, favorites, share, add to playlists, flag, report, comment on videos, and subscribe to other users. It offers a wide variety of user-generated and corporate media video. Available content includes video clips, [TV show](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TV_show) clips, music videos, short and documentary films, audio recordings, movie trailers, live streams, and other content such as video blogging, short original videos, and educational videos.

URL: www.youtube.com

1. IMDb

Internet Movie Database (IMDb) is an [online database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_database) of information related to films, television programs, home videos, video games, and streaming content online – including cast, production crew and personal biographies, plot summaries, trivia, fan and critical reviews, and ratings.

URL: [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com)

## 3.4 Blog websites

1. Breaking into Startups

A very inspiring blog that contains motivational stories about startups and the people who work in them and create them.

URL: [BreakingintoStartups.com](http://breakingintostartups.com/)

1. Information World

InfoWorld provides business technology, IT news, product reviews and enterprise IT strategies. InfoWorld from IDG is the website for IT decision makers seeking to modernize operations using the latest technologies, architectures, and strategies.

URL: www.[infoworld.com](https://www.infoworld.com/)

1. [ComputerWeekly](https://feeds.feedspot.com/infiniterss.php?followfeedid=354323&q=site:http%3A%2F%2Fwww.computerweekly.com%2Frss%2FAll-Computer-Weekly-content.xml)

Computer Weekly provides all the latest news, analysis and opinion of the stories that matter to UK IT leaders and IT professionals.

URL:  www.[Computerweekly.com/news](https://www.computerweekly.com/news)

1. Galido Networks

Information Technology Blog provides you with information and links to computer tips, tricks, solutions, news and relevant information to IT related topics. Information Technology Blog features a collection of blogs containing links to information technology related software, hardware, news, cool sites, news on gadgets, where to get them, search engine optimization, and more.

URL: www.[Galido.net/blog](https://galido.net/blog/)

1. Reddit

Reddit is an American social news aggregation, web content [rating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rating_site), and [discussion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_forum#Discussion) website. Reddit was founded by University of Virginia roommates Steve Huffman and Alexis Ohanian in 2005. Registered members submit content to the site such as links, text posts, and images, which are then voted up or down by other members.

URL: <https://www.reddit.com/r/InformationTechnology/>

## 3.5 Entertainment

1. Netflix

Netflix, Inc. is an American media-services provider and production company headquartered in Los Gatos, California, founded in 1997 by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph in Scotts Valley, California.

URL: www.netflix.com

1. Spotify.com

Spotify Technology S.A. is an international media services provider. It is legally domiciled in Luxembourg and is headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

URL: www.spotify.com

1. Fmovies

Fmovies is a series of websites that host links and embedded videos, allowing users to stream or download movies for free.

URL: [www.fmovies.to](http://www.fmovies.to)

1. Fox Sports

Fox Sports, also referred to as Fox Sports Media Group, is the sports programming division of the Fox Corporation that is responsible for sports broadcasts carried by the Fox broadcast network and its dedicated national sports cable channels.

URL: www.foxsports.com

1. YouTube

YouTube is an American video-sharing platform headquartered in San Bruno, California. Three former PayPal employees—Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim—created the service in February 2005. URL: www.youtube.com

## 3.6 Business / Marketing

1. Trip Advisor

TripAdvisor, Inc. is an online travel company that operates a global platform with user-generated content, price comparison tools, and online reservations for transportation, lodging, travel experiences, and restaurants. Its flagship brand, Tripadvisor.com, reached 490 million average monthly unique visitors in 2018.

URL: <https://www.tripadvisor.com/>

1. Yelp

Yelp is a business directory service and crowd-sourced review forum, and a public company of the same name that is headquartered in San Francisco, California. The company develops, hosts, and markets the Yelp.com website and the Yelp mobile app, which publish crowd-sourced reviews about businesses.

URL: www.yelp.com

1. Amazon

Amazon.com, Inc., is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence.

URL: www.amazon.com

1. Round Peg

Marketing and Technology Updates for Small Business Owners. Roundpeg is a full-service marketing firm serving the Indianapolis small business community, we help you launch your ideas and most importantly, close sales!

URL: <https://roundpeg.biz/>

1. Forbes

Forbes is an American business magazine. Published bi-weekly, it features original articles on finance, industry, investing, and marketing topics.

URL: <https://www.forbes.com/>

## 3.7 Social Networks

1. Facebook

Facebook, Inc. is an American social media and technology company based in Menlo Park, California. It was founded by Mark Zuckerberg,

URL: www.facebook.com

1. Instagram

Instagram is an American photo and video-sharing social networking service owned by Facebook, Inc. It was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, and launched in October 2010 on iOS.

URL: www.instagram.com

1. SnapChat

Snapchat is a multimedia messaging app used globally, created by Evan Spiegel, Bobby Murphy, and Reggie Brown, former students at Stanford University, and developed by Snap Inc.

URL: www.snapchat.com

1. Linkedin

LinkedIn is an American business and employment-oriented service that operates via websites and mobile apps. Founded on December 28, 2002, and launched on May 5, 2003, it is mainly used for professional networking, including employers posting jobs and job seekers posting their CVs.

URL: www.linkedin.com

1. Meetup

Meetup is a service used to organize online groups that host in-person events for people with similar interests. Meetup was founded in 2002 by CEO Scott Heiferman and four co-founders. It was popularized by Howard Dean’s 2004 political campaign.

URL: www.meetup.com

## 3. 8 Personal

1. [Steffen Knudsen Allen](https://www.steffenallen.com/)

A photographer personal site.

URL: <https://www.steffenallen.com/>

1. Pascal Van Gemert

Pascal van Gemert is a web developer from the Netherlands, and [his personal resume website](http://www.pascalvangemert.nl/) proves you can include a lot of information on a single webpage if it's organized properly.

URL: <http://www.pascalvangemert.nl/#/profile>

1. Tony D'Orio

D'Orio accomplishes this by featuring bold photographs front-and-center on [his website](http://tonydorio.com/). His logo and navigation menu are clear and don't distract from his work. And he makes it easy for potential customers to download his work free of charge.

URL: <http://tonydorio.com/>

1. [Nia Shanks](https://www.niashanks.com/)

The design is nice and clean and favors a more minimal style. She uses the top navigation really well to point new visitors in the right direction for whatever they might need.

URL: <https://www.niashanks.com/>

1. Melanie Daveid

This developer's portfolio features clear, well-branded imagery of campaigns and apps that he worked on, and she shows off her coding skills when you click through to see the specifics of her work. URL: <http://melaniedaveid.com/>

## 3.9 Content Aggregator

1. [Google News](https://news.google.com/)

It is a free best news aggregator which shares selecting news from thousands of news websites. Google news aggregator easily get latest updates for world news, U.S. News, business, technology, entertainment, sports, science, health and more. In addition, you can easily organize headlines sections for your local city or town news stories and also based on your interests.

URL: <https://news.google.com/?hl=en-ET&gl=ET&ceid=ET:en>

1. Alltop

It is the most popular content aggregation site that gathers top headlines from popular topics around the web. It covers the latest trending story from mainstream news sites and also tech, sports, entertainment, health, lifestyle, business, autos, science, and religion.

URL: <https://alltop.com/>

3 .FlipBoard

It is a personal magazine and news aggregator that pulls in the content from websites on a variety of topics using RSS aggregator tool. It has mobile apps for Android, iPhone, and iPad so you are able to read your interest stories on any devices.

URL: <https://flipboard.com/>

4. [Popurls](http://popurls.com/)

It is one of the best content aggregators that pulls in latest posts from a different kind of websites such as social networks, blogs, and news publications.

URL: <http://popurls.com/>

5. The Web List

It functions similarly to Popurls in that it’s a one-page content aggregator website that collects content from a huge variety of sources.

URL: <https://theweblist.net/>

## 3.10 Advocacy

1. Advocates for Children in Therapy

Is website for Advocates for Children in Therapy is a U.S. advocacy group founded by Jean Mercer and opposed to attachment therapy and related treatments. The organization opposes a number of psychotherapeutic techniques which it considers potentially or actually harmful to children who undergo treatment.

URL: <http://www.childrenintherapy.org/>

1. [MAMAYE](http://www.bluedropawards.org/best-advocacy-website/nominees/mamaye)

Used Drupal 7 to provide a responsive advocacy resource for a wide, diverse and globally significant campaign - utilising the Domain Access module to create separate ‘sites’ for each of the domains and Entity Translation for multilingual content.

URL: <https://mamaye.org/welcome-e4a-mamaye>

1. [National Black Child Developmental Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Black_Child_Developmental_Institute)

As one of the only national organizations dedicated exclusively to the success and well-being of Black children, the National Black Child Development Institute and our National Affiliate Network have been a powerful and effective voice on issues related to the education, care, and health of Black children and their families.

URL: <https://www.nbcdi.org/>

1. Youth Move national

Youth MOVE National is a youth-driven, chapter-based organization dedicated to uniting the voices of youth nationwide. Founded in 2007 and officially registered as an independent organization in 2013.

URL: <https://youthmovenational.org/>

1. Human right campaign

The Human Rights Campaign is the largest LGBTQ advocacy group and political lobbying organization in the United States.

URL: <https://www.hrc.org/>

## 3.11 Wiki

1. TV tropes

TV Tropes is yet another different type of wiki website. It collates common plot themes, storylines, conventions, and devices that are found in hundreds of works. Because it is a wiki, anyone can add their own trope to the ever-growing list.

URL: <https://tvtropes.org/>

1. [Baseball Reference](https://www.baseball-reference.com/)

For anyone with an interest in current and historical baseball players, teams, scores, and stats, it’s a goldmine. 20,000 past and present players have profiles, and there are complete season-by-season breakdowns for every aspect of the sport’s minutiae.

URL: <https://www.baseball-reference.com/>

1. [Gamepedia](https://www.gamepedia.com/)

Gamepedia is an umbrella brand that covers hundreds of wikis about games. Some of the most popular wikis in the catalog include Wowpedia (about World of Warcraft), Dota 2 Wiki, No Man’s Sky Wiki, and Zelda Wiki.

URL: <https://www.gamepedia.com/>

1. [WikiBooks](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Main_Page)

WikiBooks makes list of wiki sites thanks to its incredible repository of open-content textbooks, annotated texts, instructional guides, and manuals. It does not include fiction, primary research, or published texts.

URL: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Main_Page>

1. [WikiHow](https://www.wikihow.com/Main-Page)

WikiHow is a popular wiki for anyone who wants to [learn how to do something](https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/best-how-to-sites/). The content on offer is extremely varied. The site’s categories include topics such asSports and Fitness**,** Pets and Animals**,**Relationships**,** and Philosophy and Religion**.**

URL: <https://www.wikihow.com/Main-Page>

## 3.12 Portal

1. Ethiopian Government Portal

The Ethiopian Government Electronic Services Portal has been developed to provide electronic public services to citizens, non-citizens, businesses, and governmental & non-governmental organizations.

URL: <http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/>

1. Federal Government Portal

The mission of Grants.gov is to allow applicants for federal grants to apply for and manage grant funds online through a common website. Grants.gov is unique in that it sends over 1 million email notifications at the public’s request and receives over 4 million-page views weekly.

URL: www.grants.gov

3. UAB Medicine, Patient Portal

UAB's top-ranked medical professionals found a platform through which they can reach many visitors and actual patients with health concerns. Their site hosts a free patient portal with a directory of various healthcare providers categorized by specialty, gender and location. It also features various subsections for knowledge about conditions and treatments, locations, contact info and FAQs.

URL: <https://www.uabmedicine.org/>

4. Marines, Federal Government Portal

Aside from being visually impressive, Marines host a slew of functions for both the interested applicant and average visitor. The site features personalized private home pages for applicants to access various forms along with the ability to submit questions to the Marine Corps and watch videos on demand. URL: www.marines.com/

5. Addis Ababa Institute of Technology Student Portal

AAiT welcomes students from all backgrounds and denominations to ensure that students reach their fullest potential and earn a degree. This is example of university portal.

URL: <https://portal.aait.edu.et/>

# 4. Guidelines to Evaluate Web Sites

According to *ericdigests.org,* with increased access to the Internet, Web sites are becoming popular educational resources. The following checklist, compiled from several sources, is a summary of criteria for evaluating Web sites.

1. 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.

Questions:

* Is it clear who is responsible for the contents of the page?
* Is there a way of verifying the legitimacy of the organization, group, company or individual?
* Is there any indication of the author's qualifications for writing on a particular topic?
* Is the information from sources known to be reliable?

2. Accuracy

There should be enough information to make visiting the site worthwhile. Information on how often the site is visited may indicate its usefulness.

Questions:

* Are the sources for factual information clearly listed so they can be verified in another source?
* Is the information free of grammatical, spelling, and other typographical errors?

3. Objectivity

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.

Questions:

* Does the content appear to contain any evidence of bias?
* Is there a link to a page describing the goals or purpose of the sponsoring organization or company?
* If there is any advertising on the page, is it clearly differentiated from the informational content?

4. Currency

The information should be current, accurate, and regularly updated. A "last updated" notification is a useful feature.

Questions:

* Are there dates on the page to indicate when the page was written, when the page was first placed on the Web, or when the page was last revised?

5. Coverage

Questions:

* Are these topics successfully addressed, with clearly presented arguments and adequate support to substantiate them?
* Does the work update other sources, substantiate other materials you have read, or add new information?
* Is the target audience identified and appropriate for your needs?

6. Appearance

Verify that the Web site's important capabilities, such as graphics or animations critical to the subject matter, can be utilized with the technology you have available. Some sites require more advanced browsers.

Questions:

* Does the site look well organized?
* Do the links work?
* Does the site appear well maintained?

## 4.1 Site Evaluation

1. WordPress

1. Authority

The site WordPress started in 2003 when Mike little and Matt Mullenweg created a [fork of b2/cafelog](https://www.whoishostingthis.com/resources/b2-cafelog/).

It is fully legal and with trusted owners.

1. Accuracy

The site is accurate in that many customers has confirmed and big company are using the website to build their own websites without worrying.

1. Objectivity

The site has clear objective mentioned in the about us page of the website.

1. Concurrency

This site regularly updates their product with security improvements and bug fixes.

1. Appearance

The site design and appearance are also very suitable and clear for users.

2. Internet Movie Database

A. Authority

The sites owner is Colin Needham (born 26 January 1967)is an English entrepreneur who is best known as the founder and CEO of IMDb. He has been general manager of IMDb since its acquisition by Amazon in 1998. Hence, the site has known and trusted writer.

B. Accuracy

IMDb provides timely and accurate movie box office lists. The sites trust with many users visiting it each day. Contents provided are taken from trusted sources and movie companies.

C. Objectivity

IMDb is used for an online database of information related to films, television programs, home videos, video games, and streaming content online – including cast, production crew and personal biographies, plot summaries, trivia, fan and critical reviews, and ratings.

D. Concurrency

IMDb is constantly updated as new movies or other medias are released from the movie companies. The site date is also mentioned for each content released.

E. Appearance

The website has nice user interface with dark background and lots of graphics to attract users. It also has cool JavaScript effects and animation and transitions. The website’s database searching speed and accuracy is also remarkable.

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