

**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

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# History of Internet

long before the emergence of the technological advancements that we have today, many visionary and passionate scientists like Nikola Tesla, Paul Otlet and Vannevar envisioned the idea of easily a world that would interconnect and a huge amount of information from a certain network which we call today the internet But the real.

The practical emergence of the internet goes to the late 1950s and the early 1960s in the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) program as a military project whose main intentions were to regain the lead technology of the Soviet Union. J.C.R. Licklider who was the leader of this program had visions about an "Intergalactic Network".

Lawrence Roberts who was recruited by Licklider for a project which implemented a network had worked with the U.S. Air Force on a packet switching system as opposed to a circuit switching system.

which led the foundations of the internet that we used today. after the success of made packet switching, in the year 1969, both Licklider and Roberts interconnected the first two nodes between the University of California, Los Angeles (**UCLA**) and Stanford Research Institute (SRI) at Menlo Park, California. Which led to the emergence of the world's first wide-area packet-switching network with distributed control and the first network to implement the TCP/IP protocol suite called the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET).

## Evolution

1969:

-computers at Stanford and UCLA connected for the first time.

-UCLA student Charley Kline attempts to transmit the text “login” to a computer at the Stanford Research Institute **over** the **first** link **on** the ARPANET, which was the precursor to the modern **Internet**. After the letters “l” and “o” are **sent** the system crashed, making the **first message** ever **sent on the Internet** “lo”

1970:

An Arpanet network was established between Harvard, MIT, and BBN

1971:

Email was first developed in 1971 by Ray Tomlinson, who also made the decision to use the “@” symbol to separate the user name from the computer name (which later on became the domain name).

1972:

France began its own Arpanet-like project in 1972, called [CYCLADES](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CYCLADES). While Cyclades was eventually shut down, it did **pioneer a key idea**: the host computer should be responsible for data transmission rather than the network itself.

1974:

was a breakthrough year. A proposal was published to link Arpa-like networks together into a so-called “inter-network”, which would have no central control and would work around a transmission control protocol (which eventually became TCP/IP).

1977:

The first PC modem, developed by Dennis Hayes and Dale Heatherington, was introduced and initially **sold to computer hobbyists.**

1978:

Is also the year that brought the first **unsolicited commercial email message** (later known as **spam**), sent out to 600 California Arpanet users by Gary Thuerk.

1983:

was the deadline for Arpanet computers to **switch over to the TCP/IP protocols** developed by Vinton Cerf. A few hundred computers were affected by the switch. The name server was also developed in ’83.

1984:

the domain name system was created in 1984 along with the first Domain Name Servers (DNS). The domain name system was important in that it made **addresses on the Internet more human-friendly** compared to its numerical IP address counterparts.

1988:

One of the first major Internet worms was released in 1988. Referred to as “The Morris Worm”, it was written by Robert Tappan Morris and caused **major interruptions** across large parts of the Internet.

1989:

 Also brought about the proposal for the World Wide Web, written by Tim Berners-Lee. It was originally published in the March issue of MacWorld and then redistributed in May 1990. It was written to persuade CERN that a global hypertext system was in CERN’s best interest. It was **originally called “Mesh”**; the term “World Wide Web” was coined while Berners-Lee was writing the code in 1990.

1991:

Brought some major innovations to the world of the Internet. The [first web page](http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/FAQ.html#Examples) was created and, much like the first email explained what email was, its purpose was to explain what the World Wide Web was.

1991:

One of the more interesting developments of this era, though, was the first webcam. It was deployed at a Cambridge University computer lab, and its sole purpose was to monitor a particular coffee maker so that lab users could avoid wasted trips to an empty coffee pot.

1993:

The first **widely downloaded Internet browser,** Mosaic, was released.

1996:

HoTMaiL (the capitalized letters are an homage to HTML), the first webmail service, was launched.

1998:

Google went live, revolutionizing the way in which people find information online.

2008:

The first “Internet election” took place in 2008 with the U.S. Presidential election.

The first workable prototype of the Internet came in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET, or the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. Originally funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, ARPANET used packet switching to allow multiple computers to communicate on a single network.

# List 5 website each on the 12 categories you learned

# What are the guidelines for evaluating the value of a website?

# References