

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND

SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

ITSE-2192 Fundamentals of Web Design and Development Assignment one

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# Introduction

At the end of the major topics we are expected to take part in history of internet. The assignment involve significant website development and principles using web technologies from year to year.

To this end, we will demonstrate knowledge abou historys of the internet and uses of websites and their categories.

# Objective

This assignment is aimed to:

Help students to have a good insight on the history of internet and history and categories of websites.

# 

# History of Internet

## Introduction

The Internet has update the computer and communications world like nothing before. The invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and computer set the stage for this unprecedented integration of capabilities. The Internet is at once a world-wide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information distribution, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic location. The Internet represents one of the most successful examples of the benefits of sustained investment and commitment to research and development of information infrastructure. Beginning with the early research in packet switching, the government, industry and academia have been partners in evolving and deploying this exciting new technology.  Over its fifteen year history, the Internet has functioned as a collaboration among cooperating parties. Certain key functions have been critical for its operation, not the least of which is the specification of the protocols by which the components of the system operate.

The Internet is a vast network of computers and other mini-networks all linked together so that everyone can find information, purchase products, or meet new people. It is easily accessible from home for anyone that has a computer and a modem or at a local library.  It has made a huge impact since its introduction to the public and now some people cannot see life without it.  It is also relatively new considering it was just about 10 years ago that it was made public and easily accessible to everyone thorough online services. This paper will describe the history of the Internet.

History

The Internet is first conceived in the early ’60s. Under the leadership of the Department of Defense’s Advanced Research Project Agency, it grows from a paper architecture into a small network (ARPANET) intended to promote the sharing of super-computers amongst researchers in the United States.  Through the next couple years there were talks of about how this network could come into the cooperate world and in 1969 researchers at four US campuses create the first hosts of the ARPANET, connecting Stanford Research Institute, UCLA, UC Santa Barbara, and the University of Utah. The ARPANET is a success from the very beginning. Although originally designed to allow scientists to share data and access remote computers, email quickly becomes the most popular application. The ARPANET becomes a high-speed digital post office as people use it to collaborate on research projects and discuss topics of various interests. In 1971 the ARPANET grows to 23 hosts connecting universities and government research centers around the country. In 1972 the Inter-Networking Working Group becomes the first of several standards which set entities to govern the growing network. Vinton Cerf is elected the first chairman of the INWG, and later becomes known as a “Father of the Internet.”  The ARPANET goes international in 1973 with connections to University College in London, England and the Royal Radar Establishment in Norway.

From 1974 to 1981 the general public starts to get its first vague hint of how networked computers can be used in daily life as the commercial version of the ARPANET goes online. The ARPANET starts to move away from its military and research roots and in 1974 Bolt, Beranek & Newman opens Telnet, the first commercial version of the ARPANET.  In 1981 ARPANET has 213 hosts and a new host was being added approximately once every 20 days.

From 1982 to 1987 Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf are key members of a team which creates TCP/IP, the common language of all Internet computers. For the first time the it seemed as though the loose collection of networks which made up the ARPANET is seen as an “internet”, and the Internet as we know it today is born. The mid-80s marks a boom in the personal computer and super-minicomputer industries. The combination of inexpensive desktop machines and powerful, network-ready servers allows many companies to join the Internet for the first time.  Corporations begin to use the Internet to communicate with each other and with their customers.  In 1982 the term “Internet” is used for the first time.  By 1984 the number of Internet hosts exceeds 1,000, by 1987 the number exceeded 10,000, and by 1990 the number exceeded 300,000.

 By 1988 the Internet is an essential tool for communications, however it also begins to create concerns about privacy and security in the digital world. New words, such as “hacker,” “cracker” and” electronic break-in”, are created.  These new worries are dramatically demonstrated on Nov. 1, 1988 when a malicious program called the “Internet Worm” temporarily disables approximately 6,000 of the 60,000 Internet hosts.  The Computer Emergency Response Team was formed in 1988 and it was their job to address security concerns raised by the Worm.

In 1993 corporations wishing to use the Internet face a serious problem which was commercial network traffic was banned from the National Science Foundation’s NSFNET, the backbone of the Internet, but in 1991 the NSF lifts the restriction on commercial use, clearing the way for the age of electronic commerce.

Also in 1991 at the University of Minnesota, a team led by computer programmer Mark MaCahill releases “gopher,” the first point-and-click way of navigating the files of the Internet.  Originally designed to ease campus communications, gopher is freely distributed on the Internet.  1991 is also the year in which Tim Berners-Lee, working at CERN in Switzerland, posts the first computer code of the World Wide  
Web in a relatively innocuous newsgroup, “alt.hypertext.”  The ability to combine words, pictures, and sounds on Web pages excites many computer programmers who see the potential for publishing information on the Internet in a way that can be as easy as using a word processor.

Marc Andreesen and a group of student programmers at NCSA (the National Center for Super computing Applications located on the campus of University of Illinois at Urban Campaign) will eventually develop a graphical browser for the World Wide Web called Mosaic and by 1993 Mosaic becomes the first graphics-based Web browser.  
By 1993 traffic on the NSF backbone network exceeds 1 trillion bytes per month, and the first audio and video broadcasts take place over a portion of the Internet known as the “MBONE.”  More than 1,000,000 hosts are now part of the Internet and it expands at a 341,634% annual growth rate.

In 1995 NSFNET reverts back to a research project, leaving the Internet in commercial hands.  The Web now comprises the bulk of Internet traffic.  James Gosling and a team of programmers at Sun Micro systems release an Internet programming language called Java, which radically alters the way applications and information can be retrieved, displayed, and used over the Internet.

As the Internet celebrates its 25th anniversary in 1996, the military strategies that influenced its birth become historical footnotes. Approximately 40 million people are connected to the Internet. More than $1 billion per year changes hands at Internet shopping malls, and Internet related companies like Netscape are the darlings of high-tech investors.  Users in almost 150 countries around the world are now connected to the Internet.  The number of computer hosts approaches 10 million.  Within 30 years, the Internet has grown from a Cold War concept for controlling the tattered remains of a post-nuclear society to the Information Superhighway.  Just as the railroads of the 19th century enabled the Machine Age, and revolutionized the society of the time, the Internet takes us into the Information Age, and profoundly affects the world in which we live.  
In present day people are telecommuting over the Internet, allowing them to choose where to live based on quality of life, not proximity to work. Many cities view the Internet as a solution to their clogged highways and fouled air. Schools use the Internet as a vast electronic library, with untold possibilities. Doctors use the Internet to consult with colleagues half a world away.  The Internet even offers a single Global Village; it threatens to create a 2nd class citizenship among those without access. As a new generation grows up as accustomed to communicating through a keyboard as in person, life on the Internet will become an increasingly important part of life on Earth.  The Age of the Internet has arrived.  
How It Works In Present Day

The Internet works by a number of connections one leading to a bigger one and then somehow finding where it wants to be.  So how does it do this?  First it begins at the users PC where that is equipped to send and receive all variety of audio and video.  From there is the data goes out through the PC’s communication to connect the User’s to the “Local Loop” which is the Internet service provider such as AOL or some other online provider.  In there the system decipher what kind of data is being sent and at this location it tells the data what type of data it is and where to go.  Examples of the different kinds of data are examples of this are Domain Name Server, E-mail, and newsgroups.  From there it is sent to the ISP backbone which interconnects the ISP’s, POPs, AND interconnects the ISP to other ISP’s and online content.  At this location the data is routed to the desired location and the online content they user was looking for is found.  The data is then sent back through the system to the original user.  The information that is on the data coming back could have came from a wide array of sources such as books, finical markets, embedded chips or even made up by someone trying to fool the user.

# Websites

## History of website

The ability to surf the World Wide Web is a beautiful thing, and it began in the hands of the history of the web design industry. People from across continents, from all cultures, backgrounds, and beliefs can connect and keep up to date with friends and news abroad. Though it only began in the early 80s, it has certainly become a booming destination.

But before we can really start to understand the web design industry, we have to know the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web. Most people use the terms interchangeably, but that doesn’t make it correct. In fact, the internet is simply a grouping of gigantic computer networks that allow other computers to make global connections.

The internet consists of varied languages that enable these computers to communicate with one another. They are the bridges that allow information to travel, and they are best referred to as protocols. Email protocols include things like: IMAP, SMTP, and POP3. That makes email a layer of the internet just as much as the World Wide Web is a layer. It just uses different protocols:

* ****URLs (Uniform Resource Locator)-**** These are the final parts of the web’s puzzle. URLs provide the addresses to the location of documents that reside on the web.
* ****HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)-**** HTML is a language that designers utilize to create their web pages.
* ****HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)-**** HTTP is the most commonly used protocol, though FTP gets used as well. The HTML protocol is specifically designed for the World Wide Web. It is relatively quick and simplistic, which makes it a favorite for industry professionals. It works to request documents from their servers in order to give the browsers access.

## Where did it All Begin?

You might be shocked to discover that the concept for the World Wide Web may have originated in a short story penned by Murray Leinster, as far back as 1946. His short story describes computers with access to a central device that provided them with information. These computers resided in all homes, according to his short story. They were called, Logics. Although his description is not completely accurate, it does convey the idea that these computers were networked and readily accessible to the populace.

It took another 40 years for the true vision to be executed by an Englishman named Tim Berners Lee. He was working on the Enquire project. There was nothing whizz bang about his task, it was simply a database that contained software and people within the company he worked for. But, it was because of this project that he tried out hypertext to be displayed on other devices that utilize it. He employed the hypertext as a means of accessing each page on the database. This, in turn, granted access to other relevant pages through references within the system.

Interestingly enough, Berners Lee was not a computer programmer. Rather, he was a physicist. But, it was his need to share his discoveries and findings within that community that catapulted his dream to create a centralized database. This was in 1989. Sadly, no one else seemed to care about his idea. That is, except for his boss. He was encouraged to implement the idea into the next project. Eventually, it became known as the World Wide Web, and Tim Berners Lee is credited with its invention.

## The Beginning of Browsers

Tim Berners Lee did not give up. In fact, he teamed up with Robert Cailliau, another physicist and they rewrote Tim’s initial proposal. They wanted to be able to use hypertext alongside the internet to create what we now know as “web pages.” Unfortunately, no one in the early 90s had any idea how brilliant this idea was.

But, even though Tim saw little appreciation for his idea, he pressed on. He created HTTP, HTML, and the first browser ever in existence. It worked as an editor as well. And, by June 8th of 1991, he announced his World Wide Web project to the globe. A few months later, the first web page appeared. It became the world’s first website. It shared all Tim’s plans for the web. HTML was made available that same year.

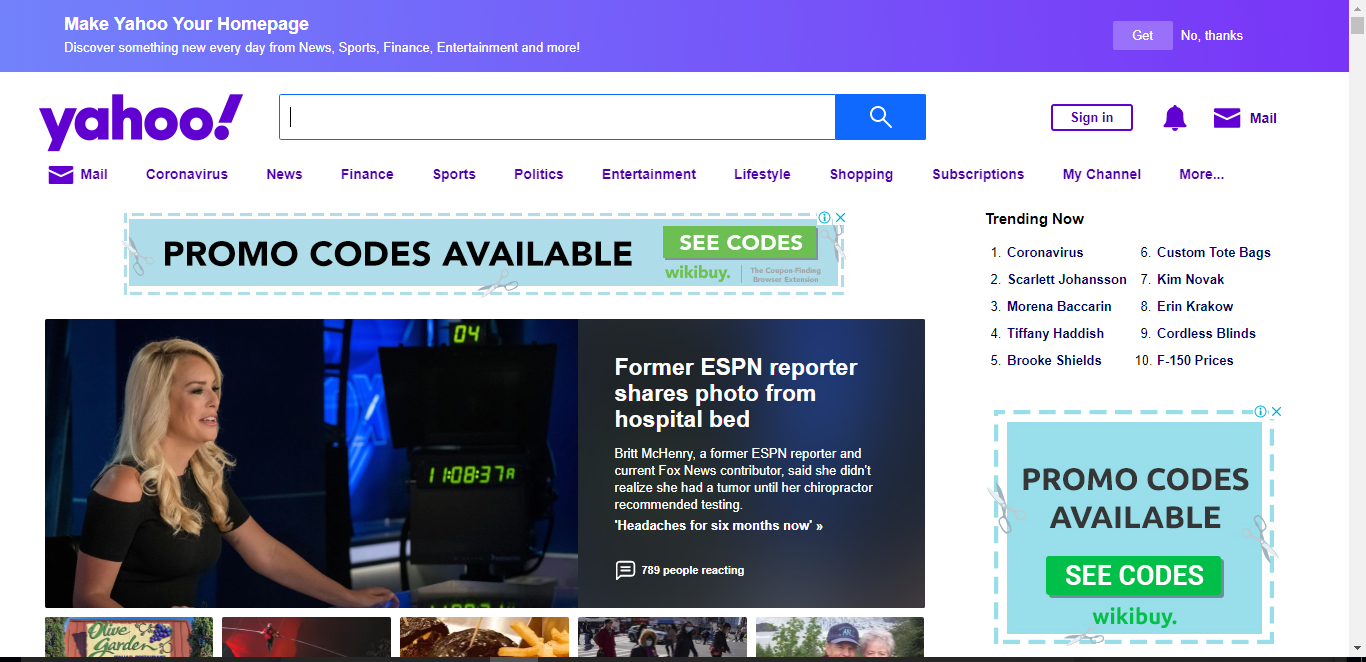
Then the browser scene exploded with improvements and differing functionalities. Some of those beginning browsers were:

* ****Mosaic Browser****
* ****Viola WWW Browser****
* ****Line Mode Browser****
* ****Opera 1.0****
* ****Internet Explorer 1.0****
* ****Netscape Navigator 1.1****
* ****Cello Browser****

## 

## Popular Websites

1. **Yahoo.com**[<https://www.yahoo.com/>]



[Yahoo](https://www.yahoo.com/) is one of the pioneers in the top 10 most popular websites in 2017 rating. It is [the oldest and the second most visited](https://www.toptenic.com/top-10-rated-most-viewed-websites/) search engine on the web. The site was founded in January 1994 by [Jerry Yang and David Filo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Yahoo!), electrical engineering graduate students from Stanford University. They created a website, named “Jerry and David’s Guide to the World Wide Web”.

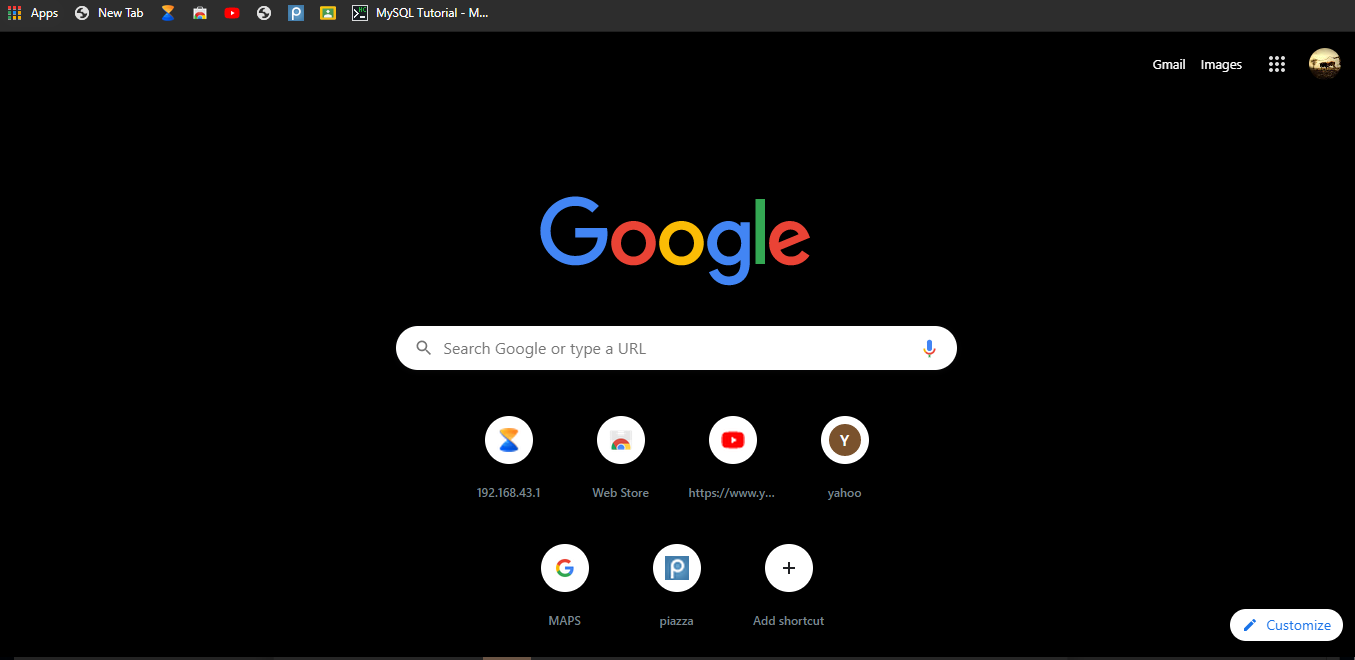
Apart from its globally recognized web portal, search engine [Yahoo! Search](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahoo!), the site provides a lot of services, including Yahoo! Directory, Yahoo! Mail, Yahoo! News, Yahoo! Finance, Yahoo! Groups, Yahoo! Answers, advertising, online mapping, video sharing, etc. There are [700 million active monthly users](https://otechworld.com/most-popular-websites-in-world/) on Yahoo. However, in the era of Google and Facebook, [the website is facing difficulties](https://www.toptenic.com/top-10-rated-most-viewed-websites/) to make its positions in the list.

When it comes to stats, the site is ranked number 6th globally and in the US, with a substantial number of visitors coming from India, Taiwan, Indonesia, and Brasil

More About Yahoo

* Yahoo[<https://www.yahoo.com/>]Everything you need to know about Yahoo, including all that the company offers, how to search on Yahoo, and Yahoo services that no longer exist.
* [What Does Yahoo Stand For?](https://www.lifewire.com/what-does-yahoo-stand-for-2483337)[<https://www.yahoo.com/>] Yahoo isn't just a name; it's actually short for something else.

1. **Google**[<https://www.google.com/>]



Google is the most popular search engine as well as the most visited website globally. Currently, there are [1.17 billion monthly active Google users](https://www.toptenic.com/top-10-rated-most-viewed-websites/) in the world. The site was founded on September 4, 1998 [by Larry Page and Sergey Brin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google). Today, Google processes [more than 40,000 searches](https://otechworld.com/most-popular-websites-in-world/) in a second.

Apart from its search engine the site provides a lot of other services – such as their popular email service – Gmail, and specialized searches through blogs, catalogs, videos, news items, etc. It also has social networking tools, organization tools, and chat tools, services for mobile devices and more.

There are [3,560,046 websites](https://www.alexa.com/siteinfo/google.com) that link to Google. The average daily time spent on the site is 8:01 in which the users view approximately 9 pages [8.93]. [Google.com](http://www.google.com/) is ranked 1st most popular site in the US, 3rd in India in the same category, [2nd in Japan and 1st in Iran](https://www.alexa.com/siteinfo/google.com).

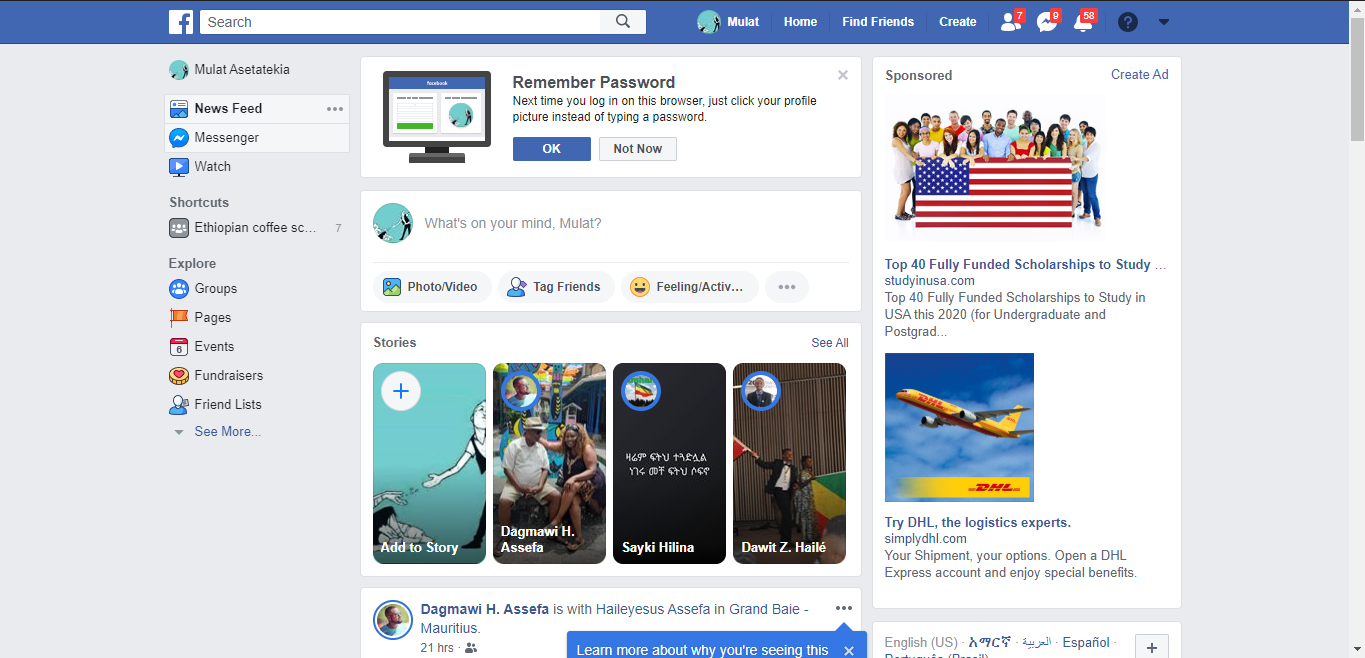
Google is the world's most popular [search engine](https://www.lifewire.com/how-does-search-engine-work-3482032). Billions of people generate billion of searches every single day, and it's not just for search—Google also offers a huge variety of peripheral services.

In 2020, Google.com is the number 1 most popular website in both the global market and in the U.S.

More About Google

* Google[<https://www.google.com/>]: A basic overview of Google Search. Learn what makes the Google search engine the top visited site, some of Google's more popular features, and how you can use Google to search the web.
* Google[<https://www.google.com/>]: Google may very well be the top website, but most people don't realize how powerful their searches can really be with just a few simple tweaks.
* [Fun Things You Can Do With Google Search](https://www.lifewire.com/things-you-did-not-know-you-could-do-with-google-search-4051672)[<https://www.google.com/>]: Google Search isn't just a simple text box that helps you find web pages. Learn all the other things Google Search is good for.

1. **Facebook**[**<https://www.facebook.com/>]**



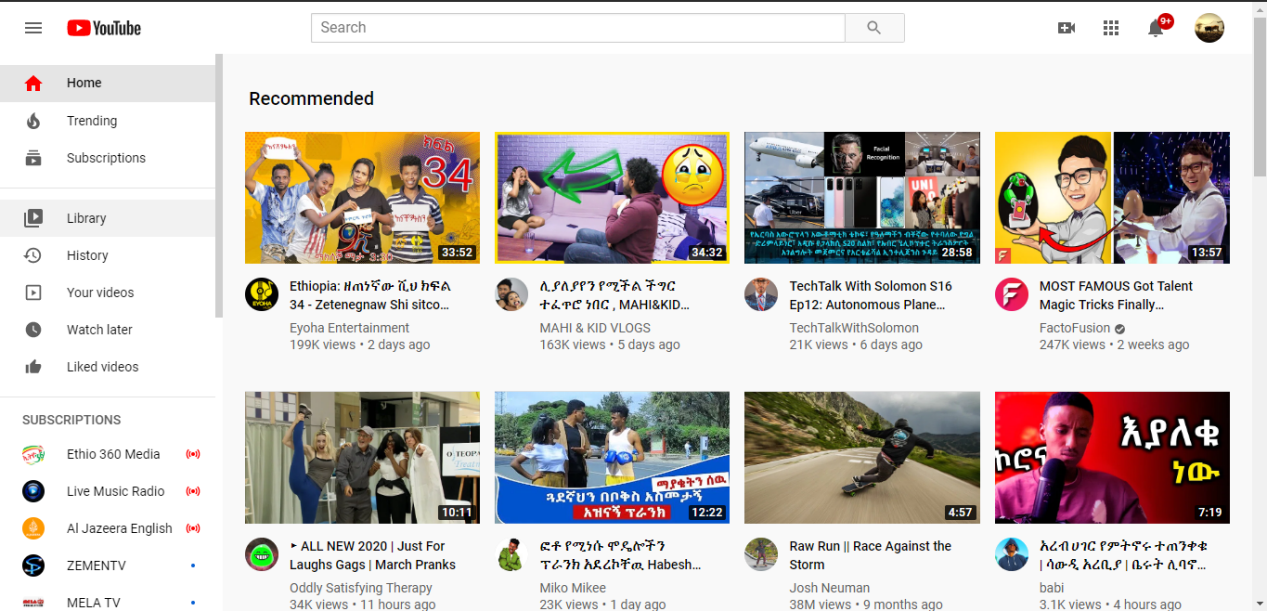
Facebook is the [most popular social media site](https://www.lifewire.com/top-social-networking-sites-people-are-using-3486554) on the web. More than 2 billion active users access Facebook daily across the globe to communicate with family and friends.

As of 2020, Facebook.com is the number 4 most popular website in the global market and in the U.S.

More About Facebook

* [Facebook[](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-facebook-3486391)**<https://www.facebook.com/>**[]](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-facebook-3486391) : How Facebook began and the features you can expect out of the social media giant.
* [How to Use Facebook](https://www.lifewire.com/use-facebook-profile-wall-and-news-feed-2654605)[**<https://www.facebook.com/>**]: If you don't know what a timeline or a status on Facebook is, you can pick up the lingo here and expand what you can do on the social network.
* [How to Use Facebook to Find People](https://www.lifewire.com/ways-you-can-use-facebook-to-find-people-online-3482276)[**<https://www.facebook.com/>**]: Because Facebook is the most extensive social networking site on the web, it's a powerful tool for [finding people online](https://www.lifewire.com/find-anyone-online-3482687). Learn more about using Facebook to search for old friends, classmates, or family members.

1. **YouTube**[**<https://www.youtube.com/> ]**



You've probably watched a video on YouTube this week, as did plenty of other people. YouTube is the [most popular video website](https://www.lifewire.com/video-websites-3482445) on the web, will billions of videos being watched every single day.

YouTube .com is the second most popular website in both the global market and in the U.S. for 2020, even though a huge portion of YouTube views are from outside the U.S.

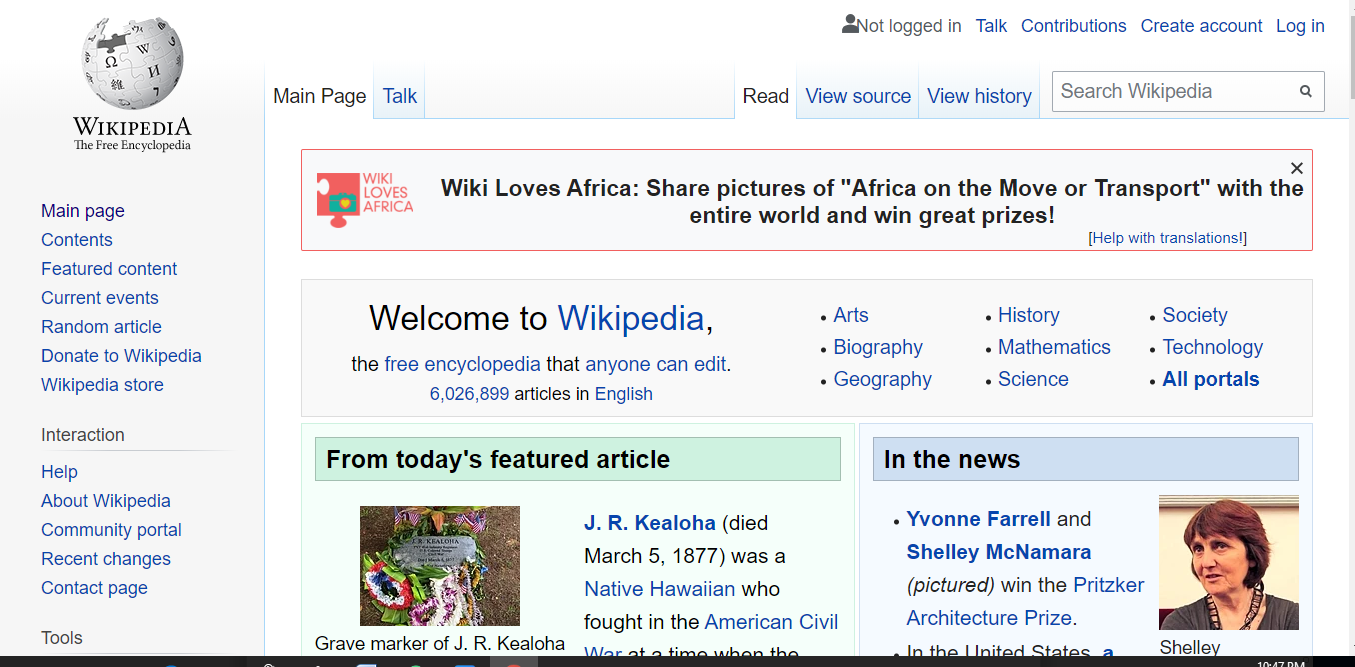
YouTube is the second most popular and most visited site in the world. YouTube is owned and managed by Google itself. The site [was created by three PayPal employees](https://otechworld.com/most-popular-websites-in-world/) (Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim) in February 2005. In 2006, YouTube was acquired by [Google for over $1 billion](http://listabuzz.com/top-10-most-visited-websites-in-the-world/). You can watch and share every category of video on YouTube.

The Alexa stats show the average visitor spends 8:25 minutes on it, and see approximately 5 pages [4.95]. There are 2,699,220 websites that link to YouTube. Apart from the US where the site is also ranked 2nd, same as it global position, YouTube gets most visitors from India, Japan, China, and Russia

More About YouTube

* [What Is YouTube?](https://www.lifewire.com/youtube-101-3481847)[**<https://www.youtube.com/>**]: Learn more about this hub of entertainment and how to use it. It works by hosting videos [uploaded](https://www.lifewire.com/uploading-and-downloading-online-3985950) by individual, groups, and businesses.
* [How to Make a YouTube Channel](https://www.lifewire.com/how-to-make-a-youtube-channel-4687085)[**<https://www.youtube.com/>**]: It's easy to make your own YouTube channel so that you can share your video content on the web. Learn how to take advantage of this far-reaching influencer.
* [What to Watch on YouTube](https://www.lifewire.com/youtube-what-to-watch-1082424)[**<https://www.youtube.com/>**]: YouTube is vast and expands every day, so finding what you want to watch isn't always easy. Here's information on how to locate content that matches your interests (there are even [free movies on YouTube](https://www.lifewire.com/youtube-s-free-streaming-movies-and-tv-shows-1357439)).
* [YouTube TV[](https://www.lifewire.com/youtube-tv-4155151)**<https://www.youtube.com/>**[]: What You Need to Know](https://www.lifewire.com/youtube-tv-4155151): YouTube is also an online [streaming](https://www.lifewire.com/internet-streaming-how-it-works-1999513) service that subscribers use to watch live television on their computers, phones and other electronic devices.

1. **[Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia)**[<https://www.wikipedia.org/>]



[Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia)[[<https://www.wikipedia.org/>] is a free online encyclopedia. Initially [launched on January 15, 2001](https://otechworld.com/most-popular-websites-in-world/), by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger, the website is today’s largest and most popular general reference work on the Internet. Since Wikipedia is a free website, you can find millions of articles in [287 languages](http://listabuzz.com/top-10-most-visited-websites-in-the-world/) there (according to [otechworld.com](https://otechworld.com/most-popular-websites-in-world/) – 45 million pieces) and they are open to being edited by everyone on the internet. Currently, the website Wikipedia is owned by the nonprofit [Wikimedia Foundation](https://wikimediafoundation.org/wiki/Home).

# Categories of websites

**Website categorized in to 12 based on there uses.**

**Those are :-**

### Web Portal

Web portals are often websites designed for internal purposes at a business, organization, or institution. They collect information in different formats from different sources into one place to make all relevant information accessible to the people who need to see it. They often involve a login and personalized views for different users that ensure the information that’s accessible is most useful to their particular needs. Web portals will generally involve more complicated programming and design than most of the other websites described on this list, so make the most sense for skilled and experienced web programmers to consider.

A portal is a website that offers a variety of internet services fron a signal, convenient location most portals offer the following free services : search engine or subject directory ; news; sports and weather; web publishing; references tools such as yellow pages, stock quotes and maps; shopping and e-mail and other forms of online communications. Money portals have online communities. An online community is a Website that joins a specific group of people with similar interests or relationships. These committees may offer online photos albums, chat rooms and other services to facilitate communications among members.

Popular portal include :-

* AAiT[<http://www.aait.edu.et/>]
* Ethiopian government portal[<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/>]
* Ethiopian Business Portal[<https://www.eservices.gov.et/business/home>]
* [Santander Bank, Retail Banking Portal](https://www.santanderbank.com/us/" \t "https://liferay.dev/blogs/-/blogs/_blank)[<https://www.santanderbank.com/us/>]
* [UAB Medicine, Patient Portal](http://www.uabmedicine.org/" \t "https://liferay.dev/blogs/-/blogs/_blank)[<https://www.uabmedicine.org/me>]

### News

A news website contains news worthy materials including stories and articles relating to current events, life, money, sports, and the weather. Money magazines and news paper sponsor Website that provide summaries of printed articles, as well as articles not included in the printed versions, News papers and a television and radio stations are some of the media that maintain news Websites.

Most poplar news websites are :-

* Ethiopian broadcasting corporate[<http://www.ebc.et/> ]
* [Reddit - World News](https://feeds.feedspot.com/infiniterss.php?followfeedid=4381388&q=site:https://www.reddit.com/r/worldnews/.rss)[ <https://www.reddit.com/r/worldnews/>]
* Aljazeera[<https://www.aljazeera.com/>]
* Global Issues[<http://www.globalissues.org/>]
* Yahoo news - world[<https://www.yahoo.com/news/world/>]

### Informational

An informational website contains factual information. Many United States government agencies have informational Website providing information such as census date, tax codes, and the congressional budget. Other organization provides information such as public transportation schedules and published research findings.

Example :

* **FreshBooks** [<https://www.freshbooks.com/>]. “The website is very easy to consume: the entire site looks like an exciting story – you just scroll down and continue reading.”
* **Mosaic Art Now**[<http://www.mosaicartnow.com/>] The website is full of meaningful content and you will find plenty of interactive elements here. That accommodates the amazing range of mosaic artists and arts. The website maintains trendy simplicity and user-friendliness, being very responsive to any screen size. The deep customization resulted in a varied content display. The custom Artists web page has a flexible grid and many images with bigger rollover views. The articles’ subsection has a unique style layout.
* **Polygon Informational**[<http://www.polygon.com/>] This video game review website had to get a place on this top for many reasons. The first thing you see is the correct use of the whitespace – nothing distracts the visitor from the important info. The articles feature long-scrolling, unusual layouts; the text is accompanied by large and beautiful imagery. In addition, you will find an impressive real-time search bar at the top of the browser window.
* **William Mcdonough Informational**[<http://www.mcdonough.com/>] The sections of the website are customized. The hero slider functionality is rather complex, there is a unique tag cloud on the home page. The grid blocks on the home page look very neat and well-organized. On the whole, the website is a good multifunctional solution that meets all the requirements of a quality personal informational website.
* **[Bestplaces](http://www.bestplaces.net/" \t "https://kmmsam.com/my-top-10-favorite-informational-web-sites/_blank)[**<http://www.bestplaces.net/>] If you are looking for information on a local economy, housing costs, religion, cost of living, crime, climate or voter registrations I go here. There is also a brief profile of whatever zip code you enter in the search box.
* **[melissadata](http://www.melissadata.com/lookups/index.htm" \t "https://kmmsam.com/my-top-10-favorite-informational-web-sites/_blank)[**<https://www.melissa.com/v2/lookups/>] I am not sure who Melissa is but I think she’s great. Just click on “lookups” on the home page and you can find the income tax information for any zip code, how many people moved into or out of a specific area, who gave to political candidates and how much. I can also find which mailing carrier routes are wealthy, upper middle class, middle class, lower middle class or poor. Maybe you need the assets and income of every non-profit in your area. Melissa can do it all.

### eCommerse website/ Business or Marketing

An eCommerce website is a website people can directly buy products from. You’ve probably used a number of eCommerce websites before, most big brands and plenty of smaller ones have one. Any website that includes a shopping cart and a way for you to provide credit card information to make a purchase falls into this category.

If you’re learning [how to start a website for your business](https://www.hostgator.com/blog/what-need-start-website/) and plan to sell your products through the site, then this is the type of website you need to build. There are some specific steps you have to be sure to include when building an eCommerce website, like investing in eCommerce software and getting your [SSL certificate](https://www.hostgator.com/ssl-certificates) to ensure your customers can pay securely. And you’ll want to make sure your web design and copy are all crafted with the site’s main goal in mind: making sales.

Ecommerce websites can be an extension of a business you already have, or become something you build a new business around.

Example:

### Educational Website

An educational Website offers exciting, challenging avenues for formal and informal teaching and learning. On the web, you can learn how airplanes fly or how to cook a meal. For a more structured learning experience, companies provide online training to employees; and collage offer online classes and degrees. Instructors often use the web to enhance classroom teaching by publishing course materials, grades, and other pertinent class information.

The websites of educational institutions and those offering online courses fall into the category of educational websites. These websites have the primary goal of either providing educational materials to visitors, or providing information on an educational institution to them.

Some educational websites will have advertisements like entertainment and media websites do. Some offer subscription models or educational products for purchase. And some serve as the online presence for an existing institution.

### Entertainment Website

An entertainment Website offers an interactive and engaging environment. Popular entertainment websites offer music, videos, sports, games, ongoing web episodes, sweepstakes, chats, and more. Sophisticated entertainment website often partner with other technologies. For example, you can cast your vote about a topic on a television show.

If you think about your internet browsing habits, you can probably think of a few websites that you visit purely for entertainment purposes. They could be humor websites like The Onion, webcomics like xkcd, or just websites with fun or interesting content like Buzz feed.

Most of these websites do aim to make money like business and e-commerce websites do, but usually through the advertisements that show up on the page rather than through selling specific products or services.

### Advocacy

An advocacy website contains content that describes a cause, opinion, or idea. These websites usually present views of a particular group or association. Sponsors of advocacy website include the democratic national committee, the Republish National Committee, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. And the Society to Protect Human Rights.

### Blog

A blog, a short for weblog, is an informal website consisting of time-stamped articles, or posts, in a diary or journal format, usually listed in reverse chronological order. A blog that contains video clips is called a **video blog,** or *vlog*. The term *blogosphere* refers to the worldwide collection of blogs, and the *vlogosphere* refers to all vlogs worldwide.

Blogs reflect the interests, opinions, and personalities of the author, called the *blogger* or *vlogger,* and sometimes site visitors. Blogs have become an important means of worldwide communications. Businesses create blogs to communicate with employees, customers, and vendors. Teachers create blogs to collaborate with other teachers and students. Home users create blogs to share aspects of their personal life with family, friends, and others.

### Wiki

A wiki is a collaborative website that allows a users to create, add to, modify, or delete the website content via their web browser. Most wikis are open to modification by the general public. Wikis usually collect recent edits on web page so that someone can review them for accuracy. The difference between a wiki and a blog is users cannot modify original posts made by the blogger.

A popular wiki :-

### Social Network

A social networking websites is a website that encourages members in its online community to share their interests, ideas, stories, photos, music, and videos with other registered users. Most include chat rooms, newsgroups, and other communications services. Popular social networking websites include Facebook and MySpace, which alone has more than 28 million visitors each day,. in some social networking websites, such as Second Life. Users assume an imaginary identity and interest with other users in role-playing type of environment. A **media sharing Website** is a specific type of online social network that enables members to share media such as photos, music, and videos,, Flicker, Fotki, and Webshots are popular photo sharing communities; Eyespot, Google video, and YouTube are popular video sharing communities.

### Content Aggregator

A content Aggregator is a business that gathers and organizes web content and distributes, or feeds, the constant to subscribes for free or a fee. Examples of distributed constant include news, music, video, and pictures. Subscribers select content in which they are interested. Whenever the selected constant changes, is is downloaded automatically to the subscriber’s computer or mobile devices.

### Personal Website

Many people find value in creating personal websites to put their own thoughts out into the world. This category includes personal blogs, vlogs, and photo diaries people share with the world. Sometimes these websites can evolve into something that makes money if they become popular enough and the person who started them wants to make that shift, but they primarily exist as a way to share your feelings, insights, and art with any friends and strangers that might be interested.

Building a personal website is easier than most of the other websites on the list since the goal has lower stakes. You just want to make it look like you want, rather than worrying about driving sales or making ad money. Some simple templates or an easy-to-use [website builder](https://www.hostgator.com/website-builder) should be all it takes to get something up that satisfies your desire to share.

# Resource for this Assignment

* Internet society [<https://www.internetsociety.org/>]
* A Brief History of the Internet, version 3.2 [<https://arxiv.org/html/cs/9901011?>]
* Wikipedia[<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Internet>]
* Cern Accelerating science [<https://home.cern/science/computing/birth-web/short-history-web>]
* World wide web foundation[<https://webfoundation.org/about/vision/history-of-the-web/>]
* Wikipedia[<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website>]
* Alexa[<https://www.alexa.com/topsites>]
* SimilerWeb[<https://www.similarweb.com/top-websites>]
* Kmmsam[<https://kmmsam.com/my-top-10-favorite-informational-web-sites/>]