1. History of Internet [The evolution]

The Internet started in the 1960s as a way for government researchers to share information. Computers in the early '60s were large and immobile meaning in order to use the information stored in the computers users had to be present at the site of the computer and have magnetic tapes to copy the information. This was a serious problem as it took much time and wasted energy.

In August 1962 J.C.R. Licklider of MIT came up with the “Galactic Network” concept that described globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site.

With the launch of the sputnik by the Soviet Union in the late 60’s, the US department of Defense came up with the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) combining the concept of galactic networks with the idea of packets. ARPANET was a great success but membership was limited to certain academic and research organizations who had contracts with the Defense Department. On the October 29, 1969, computers at Stanford and UCLA connected for the first time. In 1970, MIT, Harvard and BBN were able to connect to the ARPANET network.

In 1971, the development of email by Ray Tomlinson and the development of e-books by Michael Hart also contributed to the development of the internet we use nowadays.

An internetwork that worked around a transmission control protocol (which eventually became TCP/IP) linked ARPANET like networks together in 1974.

January 1, 1983 was the deadline for Arpanet computers to switch over to the standard communication protocol called Transfer Control Protocol/Internetwork (TCP/IP) protocols developed by Vinton Cerf. This day is considered as the official birthday of the Internet.

The domain name system was created in 1984 along with the first Domain Name Servers (DNS). DNS servers allowed Internet users to type in an easy-to-remember domain name and then converted it to the IP address automatically.

By 1987, there were nearly 30,000 hosts on the Internet. The original Arpanet protocol had been limited to 1,000 hosts, but the adoption of the TCP/IP standard made larger numbers of hosts possible.

In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee brought about the proposal for the World Wide Web. After working on

the standards for HTML, HTTP, and URLs, the first web page was created in 1991. Subsequently, first graphical web browser (Mosaic) was open for the general public in 1993.

After that, the White House and the United Nations came online, marking the beginning of the .gov and .org domain names, the web was commercialized, Java and were first introduced to the public in 1995, Google went live in 1998 revolutionizing the way in which people find information online, Wikipedia launched in 2001, Social media websites start to emerge with the launch of Facebook in 2004 and You Tube streaming video for the masses for free.

YouTube launched in 2005, bringing free online video hosting and sharing to the masses.

The invention of the IPhone in 2007 was the door to the era of the mobile web in which we are living in now.

1. View the 5 – 10 popular websites of your choice from web archive URL and put your observation and assessment
2. List 5 website each on the 12 categories you learned and try to view their look in different years web archives

The 12 categories of websites include: Portal, News, Informational, Marketing, Educational, Entertainment, Advocacy, Blog, Wiki, Social Network, Content Aggregator, Personal

Portal Websites

* Santander Bank which is a retail banking portal (<https://www.santanderbank.com/us/>) that includes several retail and banking features to open new accounts and manage day to day banking operations.
* Addis Ababa University Institute of Technology is a student and faculty portal (<http://www.aait.edu.et/>) that aids the registrar office in processes of registration. It also offers services to students as they can fill in cost sharing forms and view their grades online.
* London Borough of Camden is a local government portal (<http://www.camden.gov.uk/>) that provides a personalized online experience for citizens and local business with services ranging from social care to housing control.
* AutoZone is an employee portal (<http://www.autozone.com/>) which helps store employees get information about their weekly tasks, benefits and training.
* Forest Hills Pediatrics is a patient portal (<https://www.foresthillspediatrics.com/>) helps patients request for appointments and refills, print records, fill out surveys for check-ups and review growth charts.

News Websites

Based on the eBizMBA Rank which is continually updated according to the U.S. traffic rank from Quantcast here are the top 5 popular news websites of February 2020.

* 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/>)

Informational Websites

* Trip Advisor (<https://www.tripadvisor.com/>) is a city guide search that helps to find best city restaurants and things to do while travelers are on the road.
* HowStuffWorks (<https://www.imdb.com/>) great encyclopedia in how things really work with detailed content and well-designed illustrations to help readers understand easily.
* IMDb (<https://www.imdb.com/>) has information about movies and people in the entertainment industry.
* Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/>) online encyclopedia service.
* WebMD (<https://www.webmd.com/>) has information on health conditions, symptoms, medicine and procedures.

Marketing Websites

* Urban Decay All Access (<https://www.urbandecay.com/ud-all-access>) content hub that gives makeup devotees makeup tips and advice.
* American Express Open Forum (<https://www.americanexpress.com/us/small-business/openforum/explore/>) content hub of articles and podcasts targeting small business owners.
* Grow From Acorns (<https://grow.acorns.com/>) an online magazine that helps he millennial section of the population to start investing
* P&G Everyday (<https://www.pgeveryday.com/>) produces products in many categories from home to personal care and from adults to children.
* Casper Mattress (<http://blog.casper.com/>) entirely based online, the brand only sells its mattresses through the website.

1. What are the guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site? Try to evaluate 2-5 websites based on the guideline and put your judgment

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