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**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

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**HISTORY, EVALUATION GUIDELINES AND THE DIFFERENT CATAGORIES OF WEBS AND WEBSITES**

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Section 1

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**History of internet**

Unlike technologies such as the light bulb or the telephone, the internet has no single “inventor.” Instead, it has evolved over time. The internet got its start in the United States more than 50 years ago as a government weapon in the Cold War. Today, we use the internet for almost everything, and for many people it would be impossible to imagine life without it.

There are five major events that set the internet into motion to becoming what it is today. They are: 1, The Sputnik Scare

2, The Birth of the ARPAnet

3, “LOGIN”

4, The Network Grows

5, The World Wide Web

We will try to see each of them in depth.

**1, The Spuntik Scare**

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched the world’s first manmade satellite into orbit. This satellite was not advanced in technology but since soviet and the US was enemies it made Americans take science and technology very seriously. And thus schools added courses on subjects like chemistry, physics and calculus. Corporations took government grants and invested them in scientific research and development. And the federal government itself formed new agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense’s Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), to develop space-age technologies such as rockets, weapons and computers.

**2, The Birth of the ARPAnet**

The Americans were specially concerned what might happen if soviet launch missiles that could destroy the telephone system. A scientist from M.I.T. and ARPA named J.C.R. Licklider proposed a solution to this problem: a “galactic network” of computers that could talk to one another. Such a network would enable government leaders to communicate even if the Soviets destroyed the telephone system.

Another scientist from MIT then developed a way of sending information to its destination by breaking the components into packets. This way the information will not be vulnerable to enemy attack.

**3, “LOGIN”**

On October 29, 1969, ARPAnet delivered its first message: a “node-to-node” communication from one computer to another. The message—“LOGIN”—was short and simple, but it crashed the fledgling ARPA network anyway: The Stanford computer only received the note’s first two letters.

**4, The Network Grows**

By the end of 1969, just four computers were connected to the ARPAnet, but the network grew steadily during the 1970s. In 1971, it added the University of Hawaii’s ALOHAnet, and two years later it added networks at London’s University College and the Royal Radar Establishment in Norway. As packet-switched computer networks multiplied, however, it became more difficult for them to integrate into a single worldwide “internet.”

By the end of the 1970s, a computer scientist named Vinton Cerf had begun to solve this problem by developing a way for all of the computers on all of the world’s mini-networks to communicate with one another. He called his invention “Transmission Control Protocol,” or TCP.

**5, The World Wide Web**

Cerf’s protocol transformed the internet into a worldwide network. Throughout the 1980s, researchers and scientists used it to send files and data from one computer to another. However in 1991, internet changed again-a computer programmer in Switzerland named Tim Berners-Lee introduced the World Wide Web: an internet that was not simply a way to send files from one place to another but was itself a “web” of information that anyone on the Internet could retrieve. So in a way berners created the internet we know today.