1. What is the Internet? How is it different from the World Wide Web?

The Internet and the World Wide Web are two things that are connected, but not the same. The internet is a massive network connecting every network from individual computers. The internet is the “hood” to the World Wide Web. The internet connects millions of computers together globally. Using the World Wide Web is the way to access information over the internet. It is an information-sharing model that was built into the internet.

https://www.webopedia.com/DidYouKnow/Internet/Web_vs_Internet.asp

2. How is the internet built and how does it function?

The internet is a global network of computers, and each computer must have its own “address”. The first prototype of the internet came in the 1960’s when ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) was created. It used packet switching to allow multiple computers to communicate through one network. In the 1970’s, scientists developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, which is a communications model that showed how data could be transmitted between multiple networks instead of one. On January 1st, 1983, researchers began to put together the “network of networks”, which is now the modern internet.


3. What aspects of the internet’s design and development have helped it scale and flourish?

The internet is flourishing because of the ability to communicate through it today. The development of the internet has made mostly anything possible. This includes buying and
selling items to strangers, looking at other places on earth and learning more about them, sharing thoughts and opinions with a mass amount of people in a few seconds, illegal activities such as pornography, making music and sharing art, planning vacations, and much more.


4. Net neutrality is about more than free speech, entrepreneurialism, and treating all data and information equally. What sort of regulations and interventions will need to be installed for the government can monitor compliance with net neutrality laws? Will net neutrality be chilling to competition? Will it be chilling to privacy? Will net neutrality be chilling to freedom? Is it wrong to charge more for certain types of Internet traffic than others? If not, which types of traffic might qualify?

The government can monitor compliance with net neutrality laws by creating mandatory surveys for consumers about their experiences with broadband providers. This will show the government how greenlight broadband providers divide networks between slow and fast streaming speeds. I believe that net neutrality will cause competition because consumers will be able to pick among packages depending on how they use the services. This will cause them to be more selective while they choose. It also causes a decrease in privacy because ISP’s will be able to decide the type of media consumers are accessing, as well as how often. I believe it is wrong to charge more for certain types of internet traffic because each aspect of internet traffic has to be available equally to consumers.

https://www.thessslstore.com/blog/end-net-neutrality-means-privacy/