(1) What is the internet? How is it different from the world wide web?
   (a) The internet is essentially a communication network between computers that allow them
to pass information between each other.
   (b) The world wide web is a service located inside the internet that uses a computer protocol
to locate user information and connect them to the data they are looking for. It boils down
to a very complex information system that allows the creation and sharing of information
where people can host their own websites and buy domains.

(2) How is the internet built? How does it function?
   (a) To transmit packets of information through air, each computer needs a router.
       Information, or packets of data, will move from router to router until it reaches its
       destination on the computer that you are trying to reach.

(3) What aspects of the internet's design helped it scale and flourish?
   (a) The internet allowed people to send messages and communicate with each other without
       having to physically be in close proximity. This caused the internet to scale all over the
       world as people that want to communicate and are separated did not have an efficient way
to this before the internet. Once the costs for computers reduced, the use of the internet
flourished due to its long distance communication ability.

(4) Network neutrality
   (a) One big issue with the regulation of net neutrality is how expensive it is to process all the
data that the government gets from internet service providers. They would need to
summarize and look through all the data speeds of the websites that the internet service
providers offer to their users which could be more than the government is funded for. It
also means that if the government has all of this data, one hacker that gains access to
government servers could have detailed information about all of the citizens that use the
internet in the country. It also puts pressure on people if they think the government can
watch what they are doing. Access to this information allows the government to create
predictive technology and mark potential suspects of crimes which can be both beneficial
and harmful to people depending on whether or not the predictions were correct. Either
way, people may feel like their freedom is threatened.

   (b) However, net neutrality allows competition and innovation on the internet. Without net
neutrality, internet service providers can take money from big websites and corporations
in exchange for faster broadband to its users. This effectively would push out the smaller,
newer websites. Therefore, although I think net neutrality is potentially dangerous, I think
it is overall more beneficial for society and people who want freedom of speech and the
services they use that cannot be controlled by biased internet service providers.
Works Cited

1. Question 1
   c. https://www.britannica.com/technology/protocol-computer-science
   d. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J8hzJxb0rpc

2. Question 2

3. Question 3

4. Question 4