1. What is the Internet? How is it different from the World Wide Web?
The best way to describe the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web is saying that the World Wide Web is a part among the many other parts that contract the internet. The internet is a network that has the ability to share information across multiple devices via an IP address (a set of numbers that provides an identity to a device on the internet) while the World Wide Web is just a one of the ways information can be shared through the internet. Information on the World Wide Web can be accessed by using a web browser like Chrome or Firefox.

2. How is the Internet built and how does it function?
The internet sends information through data packets to a network of computers connected by wireless or wired links. It does this by using a set of protocols called TCP and IP (Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol respectively). TCP breaks down information into packets and IP sends that information through a network of routers and eventually to its specific IP address where the information was requested from.

3. What aspects of the internet’s design and development have helped it scale and flourish?
When the World Wide Web was released in 1994, it gave way for the more average user to utilize the internet and find information. Web services like Amazon and AuctionWeb provided new ways for users to purchase products. Hotmail was the first of its kind to offer an easy way to receive emails online. Much later down the line, smartphones provided a new, portable way to access
information anywhere on the go. Essentially, one of the biggest ways the internet’s design helped it flourish so well is the ease of access it provides to its users and the services it offers that are not replicated anywhere else.

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 original purpose of net neutrality is for
internet providers to treat all traffic and services equally no matter what kind of traffic or service it may be. With the repeal of net neutrality, internet providers no longer have to treat services equally, and this has a multitude of possible consequences. For example, AT&T could provide normal bandwidth to their own services, but could negatively affect their competitors by slowing down connections for their users to those services or even putting those services behind a paywall. It makes it so any startup competitors may be shut down before they could put up a proper fight. Internet service providers would also have the power to hide certain services or web results, effectively controlling their user base. Frankly, there is not any silver lining to this change at all. It takes away the freedom and power from their user base and transfers it over to the internet service providers, and there is not a lot of positive benefits with this trade.

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