1. The internet is a network connected all around the world, most commonly linked by telephone lines that the web (an application, one of which run on the internet) is used on, when sending an email or talk to someone online, you are using the internet.

1. The web is a collection of text pages, digital photographs, music files, videos, and animations collected from around the world that can be accessed over the internet. Called the web because of how information is interconnected (links/hypertext links etc.).

1. Similarities are that they work together and provide information to users, and they are different because the web is an app used over the internet but the internet is the network connected around the world on which apps are used.

1. Computers being made by different manufacturers were not compatible and therefore could not exchange information or communicate with one another. Personal computers did not even run the same programs but ran unique ones written specifically for them.

1. IBM made a personal computer for small businesses to use, which many other manufacturers began to copy, and soon most computers were the same or similar at least. Then microsoft made a piece of software that allowed all these computers to run the same programs.

1. ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange, occasionally referred to as plain text. ASCII, involves using numbers from 0-255 to represent numbers, letters, and other characters seen on older keyboards. Tim Berners-Lee used this software to create 2 basic system rules that are known as protocols, all computers that followed these protocols, then they are able to communicate with each other.

1. HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is a protocol for a computer to follow to exchange information through a simple “conversation”. This means that between both parties, be it a users’ web browser, a server, etc., there are these packets of information sent that carry information, and for most cases, packets are sent from a web browser to a server to request information about a webpage, and the server sends back packets of information about how to display and load the webpage on the user’s computer.

1. Sends packets that request web page info.

1. Sends packets back with info on how to load and display the webpage, and if the information cannot be found or sent, an error message is sent to both parties.

1. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language which is a common language for files to be written in for files to be exchanged using HTTP. HTML is based off of ASCII and this means that the majority of computers understand it. HTML has special tags it uses to read programs and structure text, web browser can read these tags and use them to display a web page on a user’s web browser.

11. HTML can distort and alter the way text looks as well as use hyperlinks and insert pictures whereas regular text can only display text as is.

12. The difference between HTML and HTTP is that HTTP is a simple way of a computer asking another for a webpage, while HTML is how those pages can show what information is displayed on it, so the computer can understand them and display them correctly. The similarity between them is that they work together to get information and show information on your web browser.

13. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. There is http:// which is how the computers shares information and it shows information transferred from one computer to another. The domain name is another important part of the URL and it is the in the most basic terms, the name of the website that has been claimed by the developers to use for the web page. Then there is the name of the file that you are reading on your computer. The last part of the URL which could be “.html” could tell the computer that it is an HTML file.

14. The purpose of the URL is to locate information stored on another computer. It is important to have a URL because it tells you how to find a web page and access it. If there was no URL, then you would not be able to find or get to the information that you are looking for.

15. The simplest way to host a website is to rent a web space on a large computer operated by an internet service provider (ISP) and this is getting someone to host your website. Also, to host your website you would need a hosting package which has a contract with an ISP to give you disk space and bandwidth to use for it.

16. The simplest way to edit your website is to update copies of the webpage on your own computer to avoid embarrassing mistakes and allow you to have useful backup copies of the files on the website. So, this can prevent you from losing all of your information if the website or your computer crashed when you were editing the website.