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Write short notes on the following details:

Internet, IP Address, DNS, ISP, URL, Modes of Internet Connectivity with reference to E-Commerce transactions, Web Architecture, VPN.

Internet:

The Internet is a global network of interconnected computers and networks that communicate using standardized protocols. It enables the exchange of information, services, and resources across the globe. The Internet has become an essential part of modern life, facilitating communication, information sharing, and various online activities. People may exchange information and converse through the Internet from any location with an Internet connection. The Internet is a vast network that connects billions of computers and other electronic devices all around the world.

IP Address (Internet Protocol Address):

An IP address, or Internet Protocol address, is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two main functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing. Its role has been characterized as follows: "A name indicates what something is. An address indicates where it is. As in the real world, an IP address does not tell you what a device is, but it does tell you where it is."

DNS (Domain Name System):

DNS stands for Domain Name System. It is essentially a phone book for the internet. It is used to translate human-readable domain names into IP addresses, which are machine-readable. IP addresses are unique identifiers for each device connected to the internet. When a user types a domain name into their web browser, the DNS server looks up the IP address for that domain and returns it to the browser. The browser then uses the IP address to connect to the website. DNS servers are located all over the world and they work together to keep track of all the domain names and IP addresses on the internet.

ISP (Internet Service Provider):

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is an organization that provides services for accessing, using, managing, or participating in the Internet. ISPs may also provide other services, such as domain name registration, web hosting, and colocation. ISPs can be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit, or otherwise privately owned. An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is an organization that provides services for accessing, using, managing, or participating in the Internet. ISPs may also provide other services, such as domain name registration, web hosting, and colocation. ISPs can be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit, or otherwise privately owned.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator):

A URL is a reference or address used to access resources on the Internet. It consists of several components, including the protocol (e.g., http or https), domain name, and path. URLs are used to navigate the World Wide Web and specify the location of web pages, files, or other resources.

Modes of Internet Connectivity in E-Commerce Transactions:

In the context of E-Commerce transactions, secure and reliable Internet connectivity is essential. Broadband connections, such as DSL and fiber optics, are commonly used for fast and stable online transactions. Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols ensure the encryption of data during online transactions, safeguarding sensitive information like credit card details.

Web Architecture:

Web architecture is the design and implementation of a website or web application. It involves the use of technologies and protocols such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and HTTP to build and deliver web pages and applications to users. The overall structure of a website or web application is defined by its web architecture. This includes the way the website or web application is designed, implemented, and deployed. The web architecture also defines the interactions between the different components of the website or web application, such as the user interface, the web server, and the database. Web architecture is important because it ensures that a website or web application is reliable, scalable, and secure.

VPN (Virtual Private Network):

A virtual private network (VPN) is a service that encrypts your internet traffic and hides your IP address. This makes it more difficult for third parties to track your online activities and steal data. VPNs are often used to protect data transmissions on mobile devices. VPNs work by creating a secure tunnel between your device and a VPN server. All of your traffic is then routed through this tunnel, which is encrypted so that no one can see what you are doing online. VPNs also hide your IP address, which makes it more difficult for websites to track you. There are many different VPN providers to choose from, and they offer a variety of different features and pricing plans. Some VPNs are free to use, while others charge a monthly or annual subscription fee.