1. What is the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web?
2. How can one access the Internet and the web?
3. What are the different types of websites?
4. What are some other internet services besides the web?
5. How does the Internet work?
6. What are the advantages of using the Internet?
7. What are the potential risks and challenges of using the Internet?
8. How has the Internet revolutionized communication and information sharing?
9. What are some common internet protocols and standards?
10. How has the Internet impacted various industries and sectors?

Ans (1)

The difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web is that the Internet is a massive network of networks, a networking infrastructure, while the World Wide Web is a way of accessing information over the medium of the Internet. The Internet connects millions of computers together globally, while the World Wide Web is an information-sharing model that is built on top of the Internet. The Internet uses Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), while the World Wide Web uses Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The Internet comprises fiber optic cables and wireless networks, while the World Wide Web comprises files, folders, and documents.

Ans (2)

There are several ways to access the Internet and the web, including:

1. Dial-up connection 2. DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)3. Cable mode4. Fiber optic5. Satellite 6.Cellular network7. Wi-Fi8. Ethernet9. Powerline network10. Broadband over power lines (BPL)11. Fixed wireless12. WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) 13.3G/4G/5G mobile networks14. Public Wi-Fi hotspots15. Virtual Private Network (VPN)

16. Proxy server

Ans(3)

The different types of websites are:

1. Personal websites2. Business websites3. E-commerce websites4. Social media websites 5. Educational websites6. News websites7. Entertainment websites8. Advocacy websites9. Non-profit websites10. Government websites11. Infopreneur websites12. Web portal13. Wiki or community forum14. Search engine15. Blog or personal journal16. Content aggregator17. The directory or bookmarking site18. Review site19. Landing page or squeeze page

Ans(4)

Some other internet services besides the web are:

1. Email 2. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)3. Telnet4. Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)5. Internet Relay Chat (IRC)6. Usenet7. Instant Messaging (IM)8. Video conferencing9. Online gaming10. Social networking11. Podcasting12. Webcasting13. Internet radio14. Online advertising15. Online payment services16. Cloud computing17. Domain Name System (DNS)18. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)19. Post Office Protocol (POP)20. Internet security services

Ans(5)

The Internet is a global network of interconnected computers and servers that communicate with each other using standardized communication protocols. The Internet works by transmitting data packets between devices using the Internet Protocol (IP). When a user sends a request to access a website or any other online resource, the request is sent to the user's Internet Service Provider (ISP), which then forwards the request

to the appropriate server. The server processes the request and sends the requested data back to the user's device, which is then displayed on the user's screen. This process is made possible by a complex system of routers, switches, and other networking equipment that directs data packets to their intended destinations. The Internet also relies on a system of domain names and IP addresses to identify and locate devices on the network.

Ans(6)

- The advantages of using the Internet are numerous. The Internet provides access to a vast amount of information and resources, including news, research, education, entertainment, and communication. It allows users to connect with people from all over the world, share ideas and information, and collaborate on projects. The Internet also offers many opportunities for e-commerce, online banking, and other financial transactions. Additionally, the Internet has revolutionized many industries, such as media, advertising, and publishing, and has created new jobs and businesses. Overall, the Internet has transformed the way we live, work, and communicate, and has opened up new possibilities for innovation and growth

Ans(7)

There are several potential risks and challenges associated with using the Internet, including:

1. Security threats: The Internet is vulnerable to various security threats, such as viruses, malware, phishing, and hacking, which can compromise users' personal and financial information.
2. Privacy concerns: The Internet can also pose privacy risks, as users' personal information can be collected, tracked, and shared without their knowledge or consent.
3. Cyberbullying: The Internet can be a platform for cyberbullying, harassment, and other forms of online abuse, which can have serious consequences for victims.
4. Addiction: The Internet can be addictive, and excessive use can lead to negative effects on mental health, relationships, and productivity.
5. Information overload: The vast amount of information available on the Internet can be overwhelming, making it difficult for users to find relevant and accurate information.
6. Digital divide: Not all people have equal access to the Internet, which can create a digital divide and limit opportunities for those who are not connected.
7. Online scams: The Internet is also a breeding ground for scams and frauds, which can trick users into giving away their money or personal information.

Ans(8)

The Internet has revolutionized communication and information sharing in many ways. With the advent of email, instant messaging, social media, and other online communication tools, people can now connect with each other instantly and easily, regardless of their location. This has made it possible for individuals, businesses, and organizations to collaborate and share information more efficiently and effectively than ever before. Additionally, the Internet has made it possible to access a vast amount of information and resources on virtually any topic, from anywhere in the world. This has democratized knowledge and education and has opened up new opportunities for learning, research, and innovation. Overall, the Internet has transformed the way we communicate and share information, and has created new possibilities for collaboration, creativity, and growth.

And(9)

some common Internet protocols and standards include HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet

Protocol), and DNS (Domain Name System). These protocols and standards are used to enable communication and data transfer between different devices and networks on the Internet. For example, HTTP is used to transfer web pages from a server to a user's browser, while FTP is used to exchange files over the Internet. TCP/IP is the underlying protocol that enables data transfer on the Internet, while DNS is used to translate domain names into IP addresses. Understanding these protocols and standards is essential for anyone who wants to work with the Internet and develop web applications or other Internet services.

Ans(10)

The Internet has had a profound impact on various industries and sectors, transforming the way we live, work, and communicate. For example, the media industry has been revolutionized by the Internet, with the rise of online news, blogs, and social media platforms. Advertising and marketing have also been transformed by the Internet, with the emergence of new digital channels and tools for reaching consumers. E-commerce has become a major industry, with online shopping and digital payments becoming increasingly popular. The Internet has also had a significant impact on education, with the rise of online learning platforms and resources. In healthcare, the Internet has enabled telemedicine and remote patient monitoring, improving access to care and reducing costs. Overall, the Internet has created new opportunities for innovation and growth in many industries and sectors and has transformed the way we live and work.

Internet	WWW
Internet is a massive network of networks, a networking infrastructure.	WWW is a way of accessing information over the medium of the internet.
It connects millions of computers together globally.	It is an information sharing model that is built on the top of internet.
It does not utilize web browsers & it is the structure on which WWW is based.	It utilizes web browsers such as internet explorer or firefox to access web documents called web pages.
No such creator.	It was created by Tim Berners Lee in 1992.
Nature Hardware.	Software.
Uses Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)	Uses Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
Comprises fiber optic cables and wireless networks	Comprises Files, folders and documents.