1. Who invented the World Wide Web and when was it invented?

Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web, it was invented in 1989.

1. Where did Sir. Tim work?

He worked at a company name CERN where he was a software engineer.

1. What was his inspiration for the web and what problem was he trying to solve?

He had to log on to a certain computer to get all the data he needed to solve the problem, a while back he realized that he can share information by exploiting an emerging technology called hypertext.

1. What were the three fundamental technologies that he developed?

**HTML:**

Hypertext Markup Language. The markup (formatting) language for the web.

**URI:**

Uniform Resource Identifier. A kind of “address” that is unique and used to identify to each resource on the web. It is also commonly called a URL.

**HTTP:**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol. Allows for the retrieval of linked resources from across the web.

1. What important decision “sparked a global wave of creativity, collaboration and innovation“ regarding the web?

By the end of 1990 the first web browser came out, and in 1991 people outside of CERN were invited to join the new web community and web community started to grow. After the decision around April 1993 the web was developed, many companies in 2003 started to develop new standards committed to a Royalty Free Policy for their work. In 2014 all the companies start to celebrating the web’s 25th birthday, which indicated that over five people were using the web around that period of time.

1. In addition to the technology of the web, what are five “revolutionary ideas” from Sir Tim’s work that are changing the way people and organizations are working with each other?

**Decentralisation:**

They had no permission in needed to post anything on web, This also implies freedom from indiscriminate censorship and surveillance.

**Non-discrimination:**

If you pay to connect to the internet with a certain quality of service, and you pay to connect with that or a greater quality of service, then we can both communicate at the same level. This principle of equity is also known as Net Neutrality.

**Bottom-up design:**

Instead of code being written and controlled by a small group of experts, you are to develop a code that is exclusively, encouraging maximum participation and experimentation.

**Universality:**

For anyone to be able to publish anything on the web, all the computers involved have to speak the same languages to each other.

**Consensus:**

For universal standards to work, everyone had to agree to use them. Tim and others achieved this consensus by giving everyone a say in creating the standards, through a transparent, participatory process at W3C.

1. What are some ways that these principles could change society and politics for the better?

(Open Data), politics (Open Government), scientific research (Open Access), education, and culture (Free Culture)

1. What happens when you click on a link?

When you click on a link it goes through all the information they can find for the specific topic and they give you all the information they have to you.

1. Did Sir Tim invent the Internet? (Explain)

Sir Tim did not invent the Internet, Ted Nelson did he created the word hypertext and he was responsible for all systems because there were computer backs then so the internet was not made.

1. What are some interesting math ideas that are connected to the web?

Vectors, Algebra, Transformations, Matrix, Calculus, Eigenvectors.

1. Explain how the Web is both a good idea and a bad idea.

The web is either a good or bad idea because, the web can be used for downloading pictures of horrible, gruesome, violent or obscene things, or ways of making bombs which terrorists could use, also the web is a bad idea because the web is unsafe and you can get hacked or get a virus form any website, download, or anything else.