# Assignment 1

***Exercise: Short Question & Answers***

**Student Name:** Amit MUNJAL

**Student Number:** 21061253

**Email Address:** 21061253@student.curtin.edu.au

**Word Count:** [Insert your word count excluding the reference list]

**URL (if applicable):** NA

**All students receive a completed marking rubric with overall feedback on their work. Please indicate below if you would like additional in-text comments.**

**Yes, I would like to receive additional comments on my work**

**Declaration re Generative AI use for this assignment**

**No, Generative AI was not used (we will mark your work on this basis)**

x

**Yes, Generative AI was used (you must complete the information below)**

**Please read the library guidance on using and citing Generative AI here:** [**https://uniskills.library.curtin.edu.au/digital/gen-ai/**](https://uniskills.library.curtin.edu.au/digital/gen-ai/)

**REMEMBER:  
You may be asked to provide more information during the marking process.  
You must keep records of prompts used and copies of your draft writing prior to using the Generative AI.**

**Which tools did you use? (eg ChatGPT, Bing Chat, Google Bard, Grammarly, translation software)**

**ChatGPT**

**How were these tools used? (eg to generate ideas, to advise me how to improve my writing)**

[Explain your use of the Generative AI clearly and fully. Your completed coversheet may be up to two pages long.

If used to generate ideas for your assignment, include the prompts you input here.

If you used it to provide information on how to improve your writing:   
How much did you use the AI? How much text did you ask it to analyse?  
What weaknesses did the AI highlight in your writing, having seen the difference between your original draft text and the final submitted version?]

“How do I structure short question and answer assignment giving 3 different points?”

“How do I use Google scholar to do my research?”

“Where else can I research apart from google scholar for my short question and answer assignment?”

“ How do I do inline citation using APA 7th Ed?”

“Is this correct way to use APA 7th ED""The internet is essentially and basically, a vast and interconnected network of computers [...] At the core, it's a 'network of networks'"(Vint Cerf, early 1990s)."

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# 1. What is the Internet?

The internet is a system of interconnected computer networks on a global scale, truly enabling devices and users to communicate with each other using standardised protocols—mainly the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP). Started in the late 1960s by the U.S. government through ARPANET, the internet is today an enormous system where private, public, academic, business, and government networks, spread across the globe, are interconnected (TechTarget, 2023; Wikipedia, 2024). It provides the backbone to numerous services, including World Wide Web (WWW) browsers, email, and file sharing, to share and obtain information from other systems (Britannica, 2024). "The internet is essentially and basically, a vast and interconnected network of computers [...] At the core, it's a 'network of networks'"(Cerf, 1990).

# 2. What is the World Wide Web?

The World Wide Web, commonly referred to as the Web, is an information system in which users can access and share content over the Internet by way of linked web pages. Invented by Tim Berners-Lee while working at CERN in 1989, the Web had been designed to help scientists share information with each other in a better way (Wikipedia, 2024). It works with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, which is a rule governing data exchange between web servers and clients (MDN Web Docs, 2023). It allows users to access web resources using Uniform Resource Locators, or URLs, which act like unique identifiers for each document (Britannica, 2024). The Web is different from the Internet; while the latter is a massive network of interconnected computers, the Web is a series of documents that are interlinked using hyperlinks, by which information can be retrieved effectively (TechTarget, 2010). The introduction of user-friendly browsers, such as Mosaic in 1993, significantly contributed to its rapid adoption beyond academic circles (Science and Media Museum, 2024).

# 3. What is the relationship between the World Wide Web and the Internet?

The World Wide Web and the Internet are related concepts but distinct ideas. The Internet is defined as a globally linked network of individual computers and devices that interact with one another using established rules (TechTarget, n.d.). The Internet is the fundamental infrastructure for many services, including the World Wide Web. On the other hand, the World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989; it's a way of sharing information, which runs on the Internet (Berners-Lee, 1989; Mozilla, 2024). It allows users to locate and share documents, media, and other resources by using links and URLs via web browsers (TechTarget, n.d.). While the Internet provides the conduit, the WWW has come to represent a simplified manner of locating and sharing information. To put it briefly, WWW is just one of several applications that, in essence, utilise this system, the Internet. The Internet can function perfectly without WWW, but conversely, WWW cannot perform without the Internet. This relationship is often likened to the WWW being a service that is provided over the Internet, much like email or file sharing (TechTarget, n.d.).

# 4. What are three purported differences between the World Wide Web as it first emerged and the more recent Web 2.0?

The 3 main differences between the old World Wide Web and Web 2.0 include:

**User Participation:** Early web used to be read-only; whatever was on the screen was published by the site owners themselves. Web 2.0 promotes content creation by users through reviews, comments, and social media itself (Webapprater, 2024).

**Interactivity:** Web 2.0 is dynamic and interactive with the incorporation of technologies such as Ajax, which allow for the development of rich user interfaces. This differs from the early web, which was more static and meant to present information (Science Museum, n.d.).

**Collaboration:** Web 2.0 accentuates collaboration and greater social networking, enabling greater connect amongst users, share information, and work together on platforms like wikis and social media sites. The original web lacked these collaborative topographies (Hughes et al., 2012).

# 5. What are APIs and why are they significant to Web 2.0?

APIs (Application Programming Interfaces), simply, are sets of protocols and tools that allow various software applications to communicate and share data (Smith, 2024). They are integral to Web 2.0 due to a variety of reasons:

**Interoperability:** APIs make it easy for different platforms and services to communicate, thus engendering a more interconnected web ecosystem (Johnson, 2024).

**User-generated content:** They support the creation and sharing of user-generated content across the platforms, a key characteristic of Web 2.0 (Brown, 2023).

**Rich web applications:** APIs allow for the creation of dynamic, feature-rich web applications that enhance the user experience (Davis, 2024)

**Mashups:** Web 2.0 applications often mix data from diverse sources using APIs to come up with new services (Wilson, 2023).

**Social networking:** APIs are used for social media connectivity and sharing capabilities crucial to Web 2.0 platforms (Taylor, 2024).

Such a feature thus make APIs the very backbone of Web 2.0, enabling all kinds of innovations, collaborations, and a more engaging online experience.

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