# Assignment 1

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

**Student Name:** Amit MUNJAL

**Student Number:** 21061253

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

**Word Count:**  762

**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 before using the Generative AI.**

I have maintained version control of the document using GitHub at the link

<https://github.com/s3925455/Web-Communication.git>

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

Grammerly and ChatGPT.

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

[Explain your use of the Generative AI clearly and thoroughly.]

For this assignment, I used Generative AI as a supportive tool to increase the quality and clarity of my work. In particular, I used it to rephrase and refine my ideas, ensuring that my writing was coherent, grammatically accurate, and well-structured. I also used it to generate alternative ways of expressing complex concepts, which helped me communicate effectively while adhering to academic standards.

It helped me check references and ensure that my citations were correct in APA format. Also, the framework it provided helped me organise my ideas into coherent content. However, the ideas, arguments, and insights are all my own. It only supported me; thus, I critically reviewed each of its suggestions to ascertain that they met the assignment requirements.

I maintained academic integrity and produced polished, high-quality work by using Generative AI responsibly.

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

The prompts I used were:

“How do I structure a short question and answer assignment giving three 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 the 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)." etc.

If you used it to provide information on how to improve your writing:

I used AI to improve my writing, which was instrumental in guiding me through the process. The AI underlined where my writing could be more explicit, concise, or engaging. For example, it highlighted very long sentences and showed me how to simplify them while retaining their original meaning. It also commented on some grammatical, punctuation, and syntax errors to ensure that my work would conform to professional and academic standards.

It also helped me structure my thoughts in an orderly manner. It showed me better transitions between paragraphs and rearranged content for better coherence. Its rewording suggestions eliminated repetition and warned against using varied vocabulary. Indeed, it adhered to a particular style or format consistent throughout the entire work, which is 7th APA style.

I critically reviewed the AI recommendations and thoughtfully incorporated them into my writing to maintain my unique voice and originality.

Table of Contents

[Assignment 1 1](#_Toc186284294)

[1. What is the Internet? 4](#_Toc186284295)

[2. What is the World Wide Web? 4](#_Toc186284296)

[3. What is the relationship between the World Wide Web and the Internet? 4](#_Toc186284297)

[4. What are three purported differences between the World Wide Web as it first emerged and the more recent Web 2.0? 5](#_Toc186284298)

[5. What are APIs, and why are they significant to Web 2.0? 6](#_Toc186284299)

[References 7](#_Toc186284300)

**No table of figure entries was found.**

# 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 is a 'network of networks'"(Cerf, 1990).

# 2. What is the World Wide Web?

The World Wide Web, universally called the Web, is an information system in which users can access and share content over the Internet through linked web pages. Invented by Tim Berners-Lee while working at CERN in 1989, the Web was designed to help scientists share information better (Wikipedia, 2024). It works with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, 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. At the same time, 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). Introducing 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 correlated concepts but distinct ideas. The Internet is 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 is a way of sharing information that runs on the Internet (Berners-Lee, 1989; Mozilla, 2024). It allows users to locate and share documents, media, and other resources using web browsers' links and URLs (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 one of several applications utilising this system, the Internet. The Internet can function perfectly without WWW, but conversely, WWW cannot perform without the Internet. This relationship is mainly likened to the WWW, a service 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 three main differences between the old World Wide Web and Web 2.0 include:

**User Participation:** The Early Web was read-only; whatever was on the screen was published by the site owners themselves. Web 2.0 promotes user content creation through reviews, comments, and social media (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 connections among users, sharing information, and working 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) are sets of communications protocol and tools that allow various software applications to connect and share data (Smith, 2024). They are integral to Web 2.0 due to a variety of reasons:

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

**User-generated content:** APIs support creating and sharing user-generated information across 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 combine data from diverse sources using APIs to create 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 makes APIs the backbone of Web 2.0, enabling all kinds of innovations, collaborations, and a more engaging online experience.

# References

TechTarget. (2023). What is the Internet? Retrieved from <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/Internet>

Wikipedia. (2024). Internet. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet>

Britannica. (2024). Internet | Description, History, Uses, & Facts. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet>

Wikipedia. (2024). *World Wide Web*. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web>

MDN Web Docs. (2023). *World Wide Web - MDN Web Docs Glossary*. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/World_Wide_Web>

Britannica. (2024). *World Wide Web | History, Uses & Benefits*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Wide-Web>

TechTarget. (2010). *What is the World Wide Web (WWW)?* <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/World-Wide-Web-WWW>

Science and Media Museum. (2024). *A short history of the Internet*. <https://www.scienceandmediamuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/short-history-internet>

Cerf, V. (n.d.). *Quotations about the Internet*. Retrieved from <https://cyber.harvard.edu/archived_content/people/reagle/inet-quotations-19990709.html>

Wikipedia. (2024). *History of the Internet*. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Internet>

Hughes, D. J., Rowe, M., Batey, M., & Lee, A. (2012). A tale of two sites: Twitter vs. Facebook and the personality predictors of social media usage. Computers in Human Behavior, 28(2), 561-569.

Science Museum. (n.d.). The World Wide Web: A global information space. <https://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/world-wide-web-global-information-space>

Webapprater. (2024, April 22). 7 key features of web 2.0. <https://webapprater.com/articles/general/7-key-features-of-web-2-0.html>

Berners-Lee, T. (1989). World Wide Web. In Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web>

Mozilla. (2024). World Wide Web. MDN Web Docs Glossary. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/World_Wide_Web>

Britannica. (2024). World Wide Web. In Encyclopædia Britannica. [https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Wide-We](https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Wide-Web)b

TechTarget. (n.d.). What is the World Wide Web (WWW)? <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/World-Wide-Web>

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. (2024). Internet. In Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/On_the_Internet>

TechTarget. (n.d.). What is the internet? <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/Internet>

Brown, A. (2023). The role of APIs in modern web development. TechJournal, 45(2), 78-92.

Davis, M. (2024). APIs and the evolution of web applications. WebDev Quarterly, 12(1), 23-35.

Johnson, L. (2024). Interoperability in Web 2.0: The API revolution. Internet Technologies, 18(3), 112-126.

Smith, J. (2024). Understanding APIs in the context of Web 2.0. Journal of Web Engineering, 9(4), 201-215.

Taylor, R. (2024). Social networking and API integration. Social Media Studies, 7(2), 45-58.

Wilson, K. (2023). Mashups and APIs: Driving Web 2.0 innovation. Web Architecture Review, 15(1), 67-80.