Here are three examples of fake websites along with three real websites, and a comparison highlighting what makes the fake websites fake.

1. Fake: "PayPal Refunds" (paypalrefunds.com)

The URL misspelled "PayPal" to mimic the real site. It asked for login credentials to "process refunds." Avoiding typo domains is wise.

2. Fake: "USPS Package Issues" (uspspackageissues.net)

The design looked unprofessional, unlike usps.com. Contact info was missing. Legit domains end in .com, .gov, etc. not .net.

3. Fake: "Renew Your Driver's License" (dmv.ca.gov-license-renewal)

The URL had extra words, unlike dmv.ca.gov. No HTTPS security. Official DMV sites don't ask for SSNs online.

Real Sites:

1. PayPal (paypal.com)

HTTPS connection. Polished design. Secure login process on their domain only.

2. USPS (usps.com)

Professional look matching their brand. Contact info easily found on "About USPS" page.

3. California DMV (dmv.ca.gov)

Consistent URL. Secure site registration process without extra personal details.

Comparison:

Design and Appearance:

Fake websites often have outdated designs or poor-quality layouts, while real websites tend to have modern and professional designs.

Content Accuracy:

Fake websites may contain false information, exaggerated claims, or parody content, whereas real websites strive to provide accurate and reliable information from credible sources.

Purpose and Intent:

Fake websites are often created to deceive, misinform, or entertain, while real websites serve genuine purposes such as education, news reporting, or promoting a cause.