



**Outer Planets:** They include the last four planets in the solar system (i.e. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune). They are referred to as Gas giants/Jovian Planets (like Jupiter). They are characterized by their massiveness and gaseous Neptune composition. They are much larger than the terrestrial planets and have a thick atmosphere, mostly of helium and hydrogen.

#### The difference between terrestrial and jovian planets.

Inner planets (terrestrial)	Outer planets(Jovian)
The terrestrial planets were formed in the close vicinity of the parent star where it was too warm for gases to condense to solid particles	Jovian planets were formed at quite a distant location
The solar wind was most intense nearer the Sun; so, it blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets	The solar winds were not all that intense to cause similar removal of gases from the Jovian planets. Therefore they have a rich atmosphere of hydrogen and helium.
The terrestrial planets are smaller and their low gravity could not hold the escaping gases	Jovian planets are large and their high gravitational force creates a storm of gases.

#### Asteroids and Comets

Asteroids and comets are both celestial bodies and have few things in similarity as they orbit around the Sun, unusual orbits, staying close to planets. They are believed to know as leftovers from the materials of solar system formation billions of years ago.

The major difference between asteroids and comets is about their composition. The asteroids are composed of rocky material and metals, while the comets include rocky materials, dust, ice and organic compounds. Comets often get close to the Sun and composed materials like ice melts and get vaporised. On the other hand, asteroids remain rock solid.