Your topic: Web 3.0 is a clear development from Web 1.0 and Web 2.0. Discuss.

Your topic's description: Executive Summary: It should act as both an introduction and offer an indication of what your overall conclusion/answer to the question will be. The word limit for this section is 150 words. Plan of Work: This section should show how you plan to respond to the question in your discussion. It should offer a step-by-step approach that shows how you are going to reach your conclusion. Word Guidance = maximum of one page of structured bullet points or a diagram/mindmap. Discussion (answering the question): This section should offer a clear discussion in response to the question that encompasses your thinking along with any relevant points (clearly referenced) from the material you have read. When appropriate you should refer to relevant reading that relates to the question. You should reference other people's work using the Harvard Referencing system (or an equivalent). Word limit = 1500 Conclusion and Recommendations: Here your answer to the question and any recommendations should be clearly stated. No new material should be offered here. Word limit = 350 Bibliography: You must supply a bibliography formatted in Harvard style (or an equivalent). This should include all of the materials that you read for the report, whether you cited them in the body of the report or not.

Your desired style of citation: Coursework Web, High tech

Your educational level:

Referencing Style: Harvard Referencing

Your deadline: 2011-12-13

Number of page: 7
Web 3.0 is a clear development from Web 1.0 and Web 2.0.

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Web 3.0 is a clear development from Web 1.0 and Web 2.0.

Executive Summary

A web service is a system of software prepared to help computer-to-computer contact over the Internet. In modern world of extreme opposition on the front of business, exchange of information and excellent contact is the demand of the day. The web is an increasingly essential resource in various features of life: employment, education, commerce, government, recreation, health care, and many more. The evolution of the Internet starting from Web 1.0 and now Web 2.0 and further more Web 3.0 and 4.0 is changing the way Internet is used (John, 2008). The next generation of web, Web 3.0 is going to be even more user friendly allowing the computer to understand data instead of matching keywords on an engine search. Just imagine instead of trying to guess what to type to have the information you want, the computer can actually understand what you want and help you out to find the specific information you where looking for.

Plan of Work

In the considered research paper, initially there will be word guidance in which there is information regarding the availability of the content, standard relationships, scalability, Multilinguality, visualization & standardization of semantic web. Afterward discussion which encompasses detail of Web 3.0 with the assistance of colourful diagrams, then there is a description of an infrastructure Web 3.0 technology then corporate development detail regarding Web 3.0 technology. Contribution of academic research for the considered Web 3.0 and conclusion demonstrates all areas of evolution of the Internet starting from Web 1.0 and now Web 2.0 and further more Web 3.0 and 4.0 is changing the way Internet is used.
Word Guidance

- **Availability of the content**, few pages are currently ready for the semantic web.
- **Standard relationships**, development and evolution, given that common used ontologies must be created.
- **Scalability**, once the semantic web is in use, it must be organized and managed in a way that can be scalable.
- **Multilinguality**, the semantic web should overcome the language bias in order to facilitate the compilation of information posted in several languages.
- **Visualization**, to overcome information overload, users will want to visualize the content of their research and obtain first relevant results.
- **Standardization of semantic web**, since the effort to build its huge, a standardized effort should be made not to dissipate resources.

Discussion

In 1989, the web was created by Sir Tim Berners-Lee, functioning at CERN (The European Organization for Nuclear Research) in Geneva, Switzerland. Berners-Lee, since then, has performed an important role in supporting the expansion for standards of web, currently has supported his aim of a Semantic web. Web 1.0 was the time when individuals could consider that Netscape was the contestant for the crown of computer business (Hendler, 2007). Web 2.0 is the
time when individuals have come to feel that it’s not the software that allows the web that concerns mostly as the services that are presented over the web. Latest technologies will prepare online search additional excellent and can even guide to a web 3.0. Enter web 2.0, an aim of the web in which knowledge is broken up into “micro-content” units that can be distributed over different domains.

**Web 1.0**

Some writers made web pages for a large number of readers in web 1.0. As a consequence, individuals could achieve data through going straight to the source. The Web 1.0 or WWW is an approach of interconnected, hypertext records accessed through the Internet. Web 1.0 or WWW, the first implementation of the web shows the web 1.0, which could be supposed the “read-only web.” the early web permitted people to look for data and read it. Some ways were there for content contribution or user interaction. This is correctly what owners of most website desired: Their aim for a website was to make an online presence and make their data obtainable to everyone at any period (Hendler, 2007).

**Web 2.0**

Presently, people are observing the infancy of the Web 2.0, or the “read-write” web if they stick to method of Berners- Lee for defining it. The latest capability to share content and communicate with other users of web has dramatically modified the background of the web in a short period. In alluding to the numbers of version that generally assign software developments,
the term “Web 2.0” defines at a developed style of the WWW. Methods like social bookmarking, weblogs (blogs), podcasts, wikis, RSS feeds and online web services like Gmail and eBay present improvements over read-only websites. Research defined Web 2.0 as a view in heads of people rather than a fact. It’s generally an opinion that the reciprocity between the provider and user about what’s focused. Real interactivity is there, if people like, just because individuals can upload with download.

(Tudorache, 2008)

Web 2.0

Tim O’Reilly popularized web 2.0 as a term when he defined a logical description. Web 2.0 is in fact the next big thing in the WWW. It creates implementation of modern concepts and technologies to make the experience of user additional interactive, interconnecting and useful. It
has considered yet another style to communicate the world through methods of gathering data and permitting it to be shared in an excellent style (Tudorache, 2008). It surely has excellent future with different Web 2.0 based websites coming next. It is a development in the area of computers and will positively obtain far greater achievement.

The term Web 2.0 has been around since about October 2004. Research defined Web 2.0 as a term normally used to a supposed ongoing evolution of the WWW from a gathering of websites to a full-fledged computing platform functioning web applications to end customers (Crawford, 2007). Finally services of web 2.0 are anticipated to change computing applications of desktop for several reasons.

Web 3.0

Web 3.0 is a new term that has been invented to define the development of Web usage and communication that contains changing the Web into a database. Web 3.0 is a phase in which people will promote the back-end of the Web, after several years of concentration on the front-end (Web 2.0 has mostly been about tagging, AJAX, and other front-end user-experience developments.) This in turn guides people to the mumblings and rumblings they have started to listen about Web 3.0, which appears to give people with an assurance that unclear web-versioning nomenclature is here to stay (Mark, 2009). With developing explanations of Tim Berners-Lee, the Web 3.0 would be important similar to a “read-write-execute” web. Web 3.0 is described as the formation of excellent services and content generated through gifted people applying technologies of web 2.0 as an allowing platform. Web 3.0 is an expression that is
implemented to define different developments of Web interaction and usage along different paths. These comprise changing the Web into a database, a shift towards making content available through different non-browser applications, the influencing of synthetic intelligence methods, or the 3D web, Semantic web, and the Geospatial Web. Research proposed the requirement to distinguish incremental modifications to Web 2.0 from Web 3.0 (Crawford, 2007).

Web 3.0 is a web where the idea of webpage or website disappears, where information isn’t owned but despite shared, where services demonstrate various ideas for the similar web / the equal information. Those services can be applications (like virtual worlds, browsers or anything else), tools or other, and must be concentrated on personalization and context, and both will be reached through applying vertical search (Tom, 2010). One could define that the Google / Sun Microsystems alliance to make a web based operating system for applications like spreadsheets and word processing is an early sign of this approach.

(Tudorache, 2008)

Web 3.0
Web 3.0 is a third generation of the World Wide Web and it is about innovation, meaning that developers can collaborate and create applications (Gregg, 2003). Everything can be done in the cloud like, writing the code, debugging it, testing it, deploying it and also running the code. Web 3.0 is also called semantic web. Semantic means making the web meaningful to computers.

Semantic web is about linking everything like products, people, companies, places and so on. Semantic Web develops search, focusing of promotions, allows co-ordinations to be excellent, incorporation between data sets and applications, richer content and much better personalization. Semantic web can understand what you are looking for and help you out to find
that information. For example Google search, you sometimes have to type many different queries in order to find what you are looking for, on the semantic web the computer understand what you are looking for and gives you exactly the information and even some additional topics. Ultimately, Web 3.0 is going to be like a personal assistance, because it is going to learn everything about you and it will help you with any question by finding all the information on the Internet for you (Daniel, 2008).

Different players of different sizes are currently concentrating in various fields of the Semantic Web space. UK-based Garlik (www.garlik.com), for instance, implements technologies of Semantic Web for the command of individual information in the digital world. Particularly, the corporation is performing to let users discover what’s identified about them on the Web to observe what the aggregation of this knowledge (revealed through an RDF store) discovers.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The web presents different chances to individuals with disabilities that are not obtainable through any other source. It presents freedom and independence. If a web site is not made with
accessibility of web in mind, it can exclude a part of the population that stands to achieve the most from the internet. Different individuals do not aim to prohibit other with disabilities. As designers and organizations become conscious of and apply accessibility, they will make sure that their content can be achieved through a wider population. The Semantic Web (Web 3.0) assures to manage the information of world in a noticeably additional sensible style than Google can ever obtain with design of their present engine. Actually internet web site is divided into generation. In the beginning we start with web 1.0 which is about the web technology that only the web master can control the content of the web site. Then we move on to the second generation which is webbing 2.0 in which the participants can share the ideas and edit the content on the web sites. And nowadays, we are moving into the 3rd generation which is called web 3.0. In web 3.0, there are additional functions like transforming a web into a database, evolutionary path to artificial intelligence, and realization of semantic web.

The evolution of the Internet starting from Web 1.0 and now Web 2.0 and further more Web 3.0 and 4.0 is changing the way Internet is used. Web 2.0 is applications such as blogs and wikis are allowing employees and customers to express their opinions and companies to be able to analyze employee and customer behaviour. In web 3.0 with the addition of semantic web, all the data from different sources will be linked together forming a global database. The third add on to web 3.0 is composite applications, which is the combination of application or program services from different sources and web sites.
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