



A STUDY OF WEB 1.0 TO 3.0

Kamlesh Patil

Librarian

S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dist. Gondia.

Abstract:

WWW is wide employed in application communication applications. Links to programs that are created offered are known as net services. the majority these days cannot think about life while not the net. The matter net has reworked it into a knowledge net. The linguistics wave covers 3 stages of web growth. the primary part, web 1.0, was concerning connecting knowledge and accessing world wide web. Web 2.0 is concerning connecting folks that insert “I” into the interface, similarly as “we” on the social participation net. successive part, web 3.0, begins now. it's concerning shaping definitions, linking data, and victimisation it in ways in which build our on-line data relevant, useful, and pleasant.

Keywords: web, Web 1.0, Web 2.0, Web 3.0, net Services, net Technology, net Application

Introduction:

Web service may be a computer code program designed to support computer-to-computer interactions. net services don't seem to be new and frequently take the shape of associate degree Application Programming Interface (API). In today's world of utmost business competition, data exchange and effective communication are the requirements of the day. the net may be a important

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:	RESEARCH ARTICLE
Kamlesh Patil Librarian S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dist. Gondia. Email: kamaleshpatil11@gmail.com	

resource in several areas of life: education, employment, government, commerce, health care, recreation, and more. the net may be a system of connected, machine-readable text texts accessed through the net. With an online browser, the user views websites which will contain text, images, videos, alternative mixed media and navigate through them victimisation links. the net was started in 1989 by Sir Tim Berners-Lee, operating for CERN (European Nuclear analysis Organization) in Geneva, Suisse. Since then, Berners-Lee has been instrumental in guiding the event of net standards (such as marking languages during which websites ar written), and in recent years has promoted his plan of linguistics net one.0 was a time once folks would assume web browser was the assets of the pc trade. Web 2.0 may be a time once folks understand that it's not the computer code that creates the net work as vital as web-based services. The new technology can build on-line search a lot of smarter and will result in a three.0 web. Install net a pair of.0, an online thought wherever data is divided into "small content" units which will be distributed across multiple domains. The matter net has reworked it into a knowledge net.

WEB 1.0

In Web 1.0, atiny low variety of authors ar making websites for an oversized variety of readers. As a result, folks will get data by going on to the supply. {www|World Wide net|WWW|web|computer network} or Web one.0 is a web, machine-readable text multimedia system program.

WWW or net one.0

The first launch of the net represents the one.0 web, which, in keeping with Berners-Lee, may be thought of "read-only net." In alternative words, the initial net allowed USA to go looking for and skim data. There was little or no within the method of user interaction or content contribution. However, this can be precisely what several web site house owners want: Their web site goal was to determine a web presence and build their data offered to anyone at any time. [9]

Web 2.0

Right now, we tend to see the childhood of net a pair of.0, or the "read-write" net if we tend to continue Berners- Lee's method of describing it. The recently introduced ability to deliver content and communicate with alternative net users has dramatically modified the form of the net during a

short amount of your time. once pertaining to version numbers that typically mean computer code development, the term "Web a pair of.0" indicates the advanced web technique. Technologies like weblogs (blogs), bookmarking bookmarks, wickets, podcasts, RSS feeds (and several alternative business types), social computer code, web APIs, and on-line net services like eBay and Gmail give with learning enhancements- websites solely. author Fry (actor, writer, and broadcaster) describes net a pair of.0 as “a vision of the caput instead of a reality. it's really the concept that reconciliation between user and supplier is what's emphasised. In alternative words, it is a real collaboration, if you prefer, simply because folks will transfer and transfer”.

Web 2.0

Tim O'Reilly dilated net a pair of.0 as a speech once writing a matched description. Web 2.0 is that the next massive issue within the web. It uses the newest technology and ideas to create user data interactive, usable and connected. it's provided {another method|differently|in a different way|in our own way|otherwise} of connecting the globe by gathering data and permitting it to be shared during a touching way. It very features a bright future with several websites supported the coming net a pair of.0. it's a revolution within the field of computers and can for sure attain nice success in keeping with some sources, the term net a pair of.0 has been around since Oct 2004. From Wikipedia, the free net reference work, is delineated as net a pair of.0 term. usually employed in the continuing evolving version of web from a group {of netsites|of internet sites} to a full-fledged pc platform that delivers web applications to finish users. Eventually net services a pair of.0 ar expected to interchange personal computer applications for several functions.

Web 2.0 forms of web site

Audio web log Pod Blogging Bookmarking Calendars Conversations Collaboration Social Communication CRM E-commerce E-mail File sharing Forums Games Photos data Base List creating Map Mashups Multi-Media Portals RSS Wiki

Web 3.0

Web 3.0 may be a term coined to explain the emergence of net applications and interactions that embody remodeling the net into a web site. Web 3.0 may be a time once we can develop the net

behind the scenes, when a decade of focus (Web a pair of.0 is principally concerning mythical being, tagging, and alternative pre-existing user experiences.) as if it helps.

Conclusion

The web offers so many opportunities to people with disabilities that are unavailable through any other medium. It offers independence and freedom. However, if a web site is not created with web accessibility in mind, it may exclude a segment of the population that stands to gain the most from the internet. Most people do not intend to exclude people with disabilities. As organizations and designers become aware of and implement accessibility, they will ensure that their content can be accessed by a broader population. The Semantic Web (Web 3.0) promises to “organize the world’s information” in a dramatically more logical way than Google can ever achieve with their current engine design. This is especially true from the point of view of machine comprehension as opposed to human comprehension. The Semantic Web requires the use of a declarative ontological language like OWL to produce domain-specific ontologies that machines can use to reason about information and make new conclusions, not simply match keywords. The effects of Web 2.0 are far-reaching. Like all paradigm shifts, it affects the people who use it socially, culturally, and even politically. One of the most affected groups is the social networks and Wikis are all products of Web 2.0 designers and developers who will be building it—not just because their technical skills will change, but also because they will need to treat content as part of a unified whole, an ecosystem if you will, and not just an island. First, knowledge of all kinds gets represented in a form that is interpretable both by people and machines. Second, different forms of language in which knowledge is expressed begin to be interrelated and made interchangeable with each other. Third, when knowledge is encoded in a semantic form, it becomes transparent and accessible at any time to a variety of reasoning engines.

References

1. O’ Reilly, T. What Is Web 2.0: Design Patterns and Business Models for the Next Generation of Software. Available at <http://www.oreillynnet.com/pub/a/oreilly/tim/news/2005/09/30/whatis-web-20.html> (Accessed on 07/01/2008)
2. World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Introduction to Web Accessibility. Available at <http://>

www.w3.org/WAI/intro/accessibility.php (Accessed on 04/01/2008)

3. Chris. Unlock knowledge with Enterprise Search. Available at <http://blog.devnet.com.au/>

(Accessed on 04/01/2008)

4. Jennifer Lang. Libraries and the Social Web: Using Web 2.0 Applications to Deliver Information in the 21st Century. Available at <http://jenniferlang.net/lib20/> (Accessed on 05/01/2008)

5. Abram, S. Web 2.0, Library 2.0, and Librarian 2.0: Preparing for the 2.0 World. SirsiDynix

One Source 2 Available at http://www.imakenews.com/sirsi/e_article000505688.cfm?x=b6yRqLJ,b2rpQhRM (Accessed on 06/01/2008)

6. Jeffrey Zeldman. Web 3.0. Available at <http://www.alistapart.com/articles/web3point0>

(Accessed on 05/01/2008)

7. IIA Blog .The Semantic Web: Web 3.0?. Available at <http://blog.iaa.ie/2007/the-semanticweb-web-30/>

(Accessed on 04/01/2008)

8. Steve Spalding. How to Define Web 3.0. Available at <http://howtosplitanatom.com/news/howto-define-web-30-2/> (Accessed on 04/01/2008)

9. Brian Getting. Basic Definitions: Web 1.0, Web. 2.0, Web 3.0. Available at <http://www.practicalecommerce.com/articles/464/Basic-Definitions-Web-10-Web-20-Web-30/>

(Accessed on 06/01/2008)

10. Wikipedia. Web 2.0. Available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_2 (Accessed on 06/01/2008)

11. Really Simple Syndication and Rich Site Summary. What is Web 2.0. Available at <http://www.rss-specifications.com/what-is-web-2.htm> (Accessed on 04/01/2008)

12. Jason Vallery. What is Web 3.0?: A review of the ICWSM. Available at <http://vallery.net/2007/03/27/what-is-web-30-a-review-of-the-icwsm/> (Accessed on 05/01/2008)

13. Mind Booster Noori. What is Web 3.0?. Available at <http://mindboosternoori.blogspot.com/2007/08/what-is-web-30.html> (Accessed on 05/01/2008)
14. Paul Miller. Thinking about this Web 2.0 thing. Available at http://paulmiller.typepad.com/thinking_about_the_future/2005/08/thinking_about_.html (Accessed on 06/01/2008)
15. Sourav Sharma Dot Com. Web 1.0, Web 2.0, Web 3.0, Web N.0. Available at <http://souravsharma.com/blog/webnpointzero.html> (Accessed on 05/01/2008)
16. Miller, P. Web 2.0: Building the New Library. Available at <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue45/miller/> (Accessed on 05/01/2008)
17. Mills Davis. Semantic Wave 2008. Available at <http://www.project10x.com/about.html> (Accessed on 04/01/2008)

