



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)



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Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A++' Grade (Cycle III) &
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COIMBATORE-641 035, TAMIL NADU**

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

23CAT605 – WEB STACK DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I: OVERVIEW OF WEB TECHNOLOGIES & HTML 5

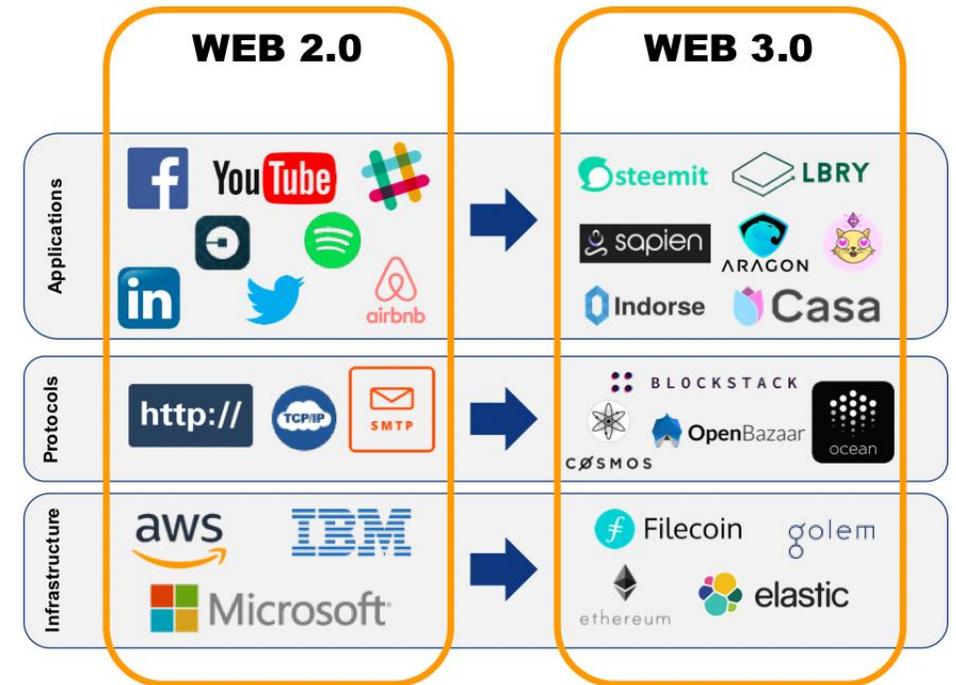
TOPIC: FEATURES OF WEB 3.0



Decentralization

Decentralized web applications are a **key feature** of Web 3.0. The aim is to distribute and store data in decentralized networks. In these networks, different entities own the underlying infrastructure and the user pays directly to the storage provider to access that space.

Migration to the Decentralized Web

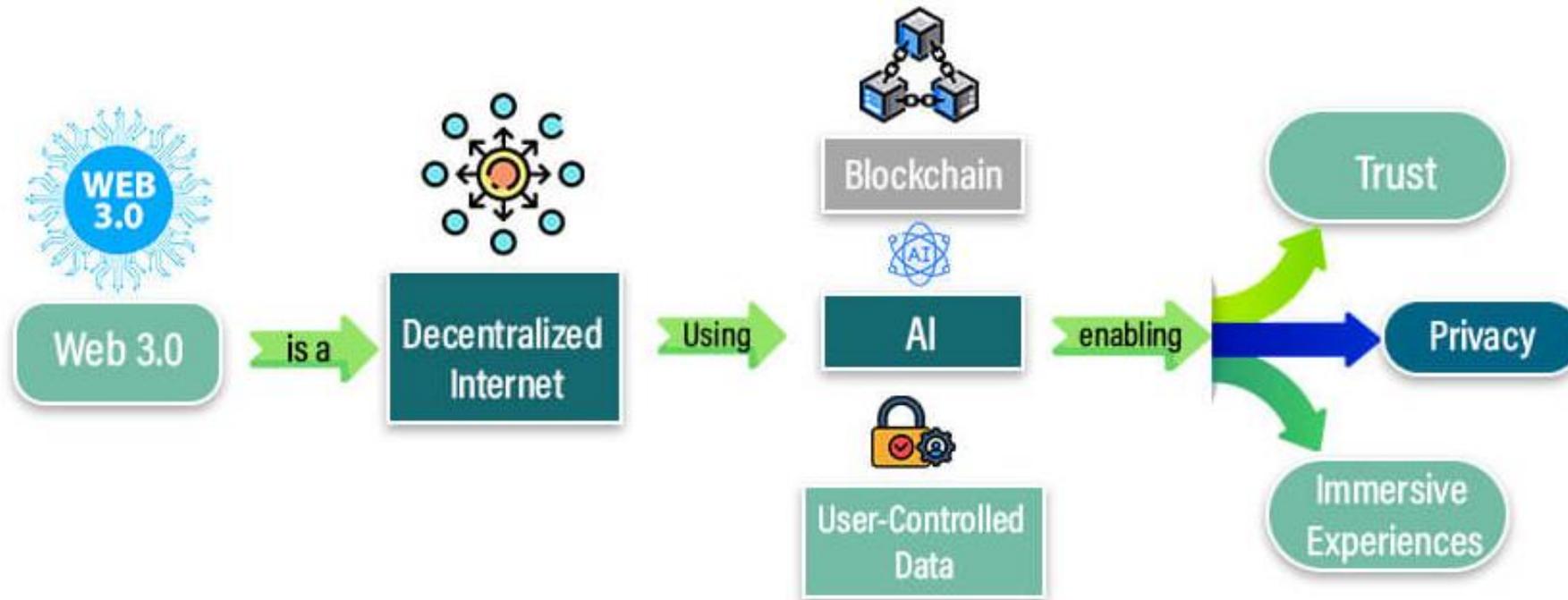




Trustlessness

In centralized web applications and services, users often need to place trust in a central authority to manage their data, transactions, and interactions. These central authorities have control over user data and they can manipulate the system's rules. The data may be subject to security risks or mismanagement, potentially resulting in the loss or misuse of user information.

In contrast, **Web3 introduces trustlessness, so users can engage in transactions and interactions without trusting any specific party.**

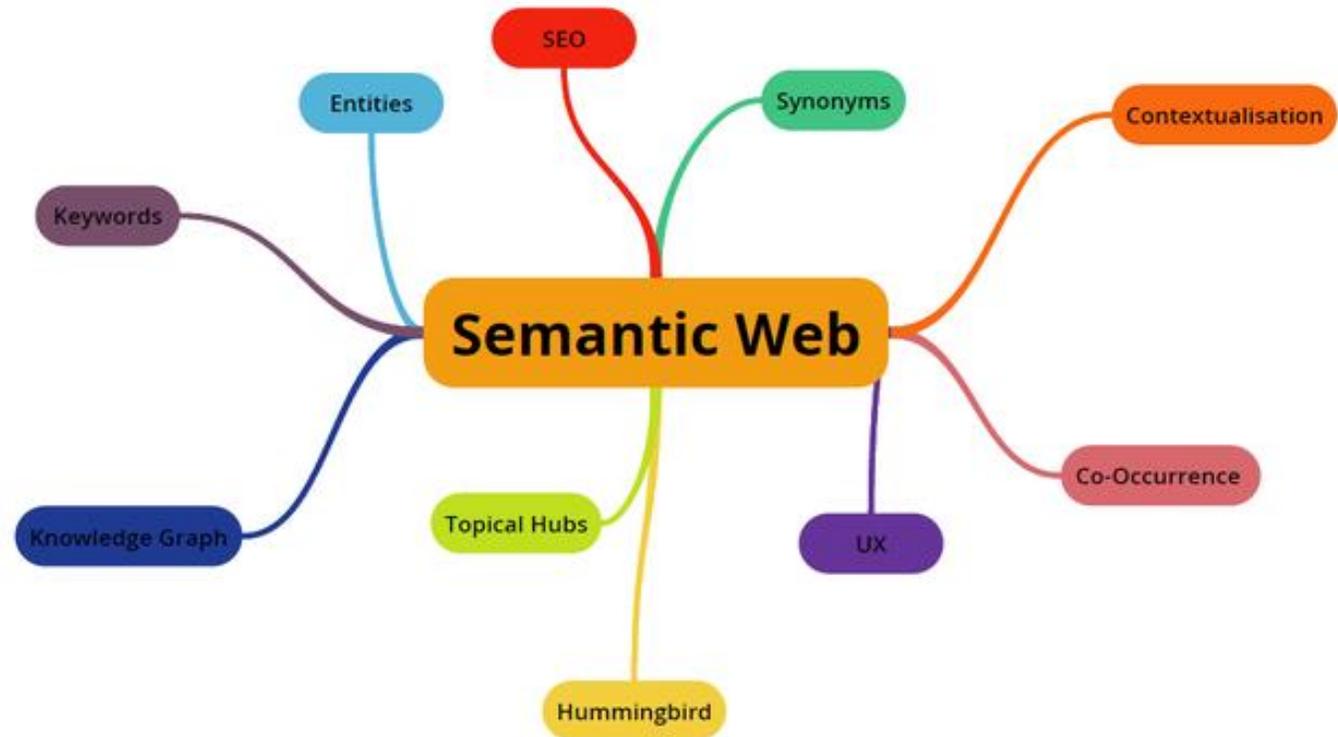




Semantic Web

Semantic web enables applications to **perform complex tasks by understanding the content and context of web data. It uses metadata and artificial intelligence to provide meanings (semantics) to user-generated data.**

Web 3.0 aims to move more fully towards semantic web technologies currently found in some aspects of existing web technologies. For example, a search engine provides more accurate and contextually relevant search results, and intelligent agents assist users in performing tasks more efficiently.





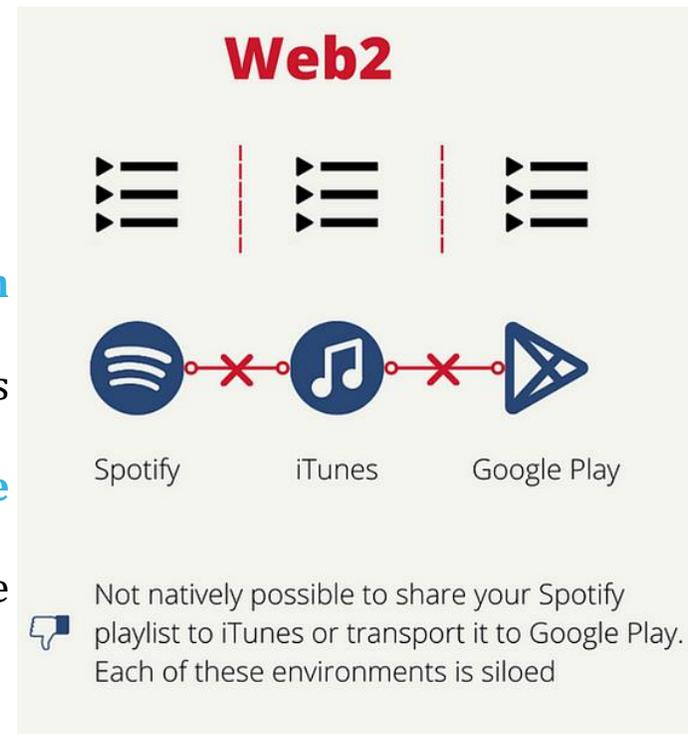
Core Ideas of Web 3.0



Interoperability

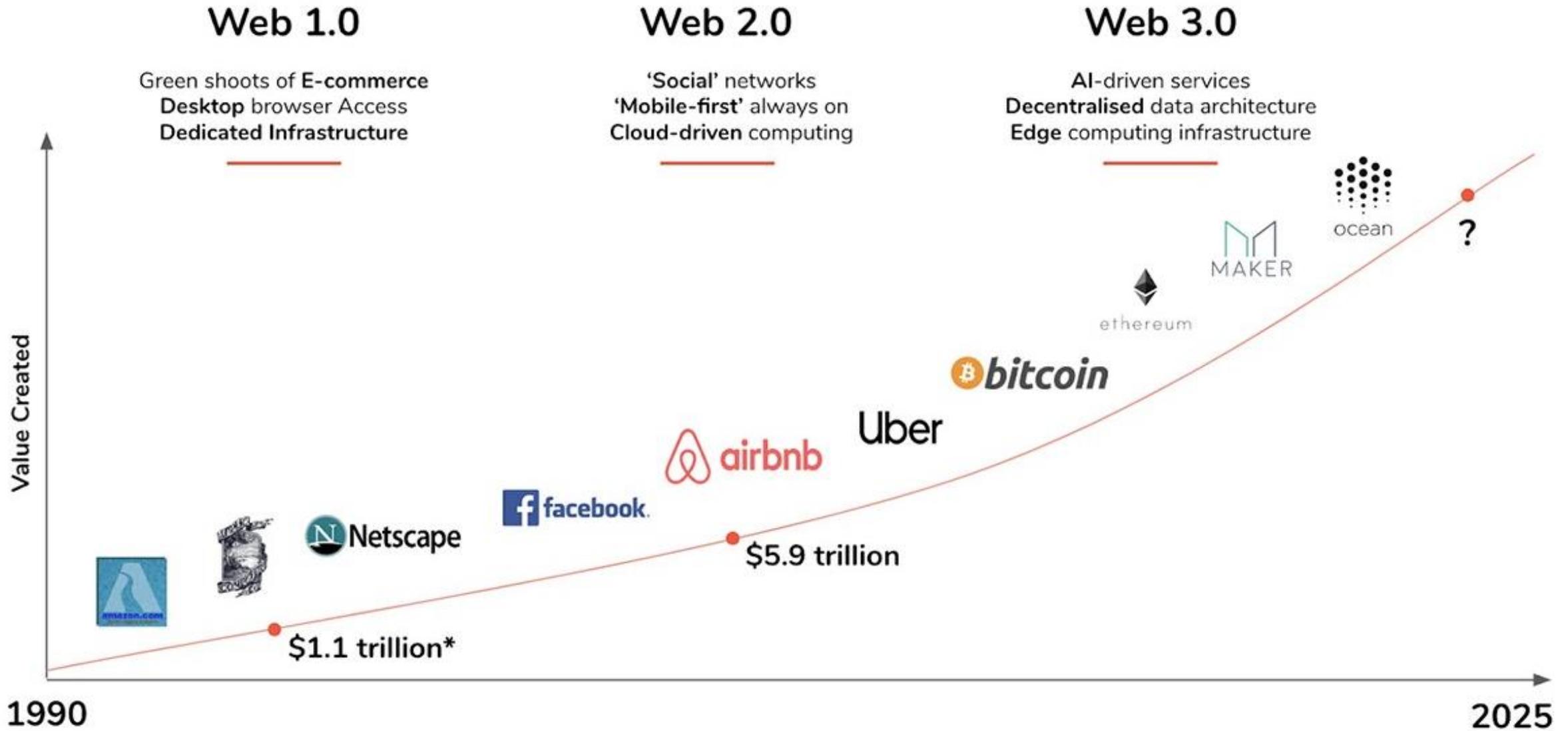
Web 3.0 aims to create more interconnections between diverse technologies, so data flows between different platforms without intermediaries. Interoperability makes data portable so users can seamlessly switch between services while maintaining their preferences, profiles, and settings.

At the same time, protocols that integrate a wide range of Internet of Things (IoT) devices expand the reach of the web beyond traditional boundaries. For instance, cryptocurrency technologies supporting borderless transactions allow value exchange across geographical and political boundaries.





Evolution of Web



* Internet companies market cap as of 2000



Versions of Web





Features of Web 3.0



Artificial Intelligence

Computers can understand information like a human being with the ability of natural language processing



Enhanced Connectivity

Web 3.0 will use semantic metadata to provide users with better connectivity



Peer-to-peer Network

A decentralized network that will dissolve the need for a centralized authority



Ubiquity

Multiple devices can be connected through network and content can be accessed by various applications



Semantic Web

Better understands web content rather than focusing on just keywords & numeric values



3D Graphics

Utilizing virtual reality, more realistic & natural looking graphics can be extensively used



Example



web 1.0

read-only
decentralized



web 2.0

participatory
centralized



web 3.0

no intermediary
decentralized



Example

Web 2.0 to Web 3.0



 Chrome	----->	 Brave
 Godaddy	----->	 Ens
 Spotify	----->	 Audius
 Youtube	----->	 Odysee
 Dropbox	----->	 Filecoin
 Whatsapp	----->	 Status
 Facebook	----->	 Distrikt
 Google	----->	 Presearch
 Paypal	----->	 Metamask