WEB AND SEMANTIC WEB SURVEY

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Abstract: ***The web we are using are not much interactive .We always want to know how computers become capable of analyzing all the data on the web-the links, contents and transaction between people and computers. It can be possible by 'semantic web' has yet to emerge but when it does, the day to day mechanism of trade , bureaucracy and our daily lives will be handled by machine taking to machines. The difference between web and semantic web is given over here.***

Keywords: Web , Semantic Web.

I. INTRODUCTION

Semantic web is very emerging area. Here we explained how the web and semantic web is use by intelligent agents and basic difference between this web and semantic web. In section (II) the overview of web is given including limitation. The evolutions of different webs are given in section (III). The introduction of semantic web is given in section (IV) in section (V) the difference between web and semantic web is given.

II. WEB

The target consumers of web are humans. Web 2.0 mash ups provide some improvement. There are rules about the structure and visualization of information but there is not information about its intended meaning. Intelligent agents cannot use information easily. It's very hard to use information of it by intelligent agents. The integration and reuse is very limited. Its cannot be easily automated.

A. LIMITATION OF CURRENT WEB

1. Finding information
2. Data granularity
3. Resource Identification
4. Data aggregation and reuse
5. Data Integration
6. Inference of new information

So we need smarter web. The semantic web is an extension of the current web in which information is given well defined meaning, batter enabling computers and people to work in cooperation.

The web in which we are able to find and take pieces of data sets from different places, aggregates them without warehousing, analyze them in a more straight forward, powerful way than we can now.

III. EVOLUTION OF WEB

1. **Web 1.0**

   It is passive. It having mostly flat information .There is some databases but the content are very function.There are not much engagements or interactivity. Its works but is clunky and not that much efficient technically limited.

2. **Web 2.0**

   It is social, grater interactivity, growth of social ,media and social networking is there. Online communication and social capitals are created. Its looks better than web 2.0 still lacks of cohesion.

3. **Web 3.0**

   it will be intelligent . Data portability will be there. Browsers and search engines become more intelligent. There will be grate scope for exploration, limitless potential and smart.

IV. SEMANTIC WEB

The target consumers are the intelligent agents. There are explicit specifications of the intended meaning information. Intelligent agents can make use of information. One resource can be linked to other resources. Integration and reuse will be easier because resources have unique identification. Integration and transformation can be automated with explicit semantic.

V. WEB VERSUS SEMANTIC WEB

Web is a system where humans read web pages while semantic web is a system where the machine reads and understands the web pages. The web today is semantic web of yesterday and the web tomorrow is the semantic web of today. It means we are getting closer to machine understandable web pages. It will take long time to achieve this. The enhancement will continue forever as new technologies emerge. semantic web mining is an emerging area.

VI. WHAT ARE REQUIREMENTS ?

We have argued for the need of methods for computing shared inferences, which are not foremost based on the idea of producing sound and complete systems.We believe that there is a need for a concerted effort in the Semantic Web community to address this issue, both in terms of producing such systems,

and in terms of pursuing use cases involving shared inference which employ reasoning methods which can scale up to web size. Potential methods for establishing such inference systems can be found in other realms, where the need for approximate solutions is an accepted fact. Approximate algorithms, e.g., are commonly employed for NP-hard problems. Approximate reasoning, understood in the same sense, has an established tradition. The development of according ideas for semantic web reasoning is indeed being pursued to a certain extent , and would benefit from a critical mass of further research.

Alternative approaches may employ methods which do not involve proof-theoretic aspects at all. From a bird's eye perspective, reasoning can be understood as a classification problem: classify a query as "true" or as "false" Machine learning, nature-inspired computing, or any method used in data mining or information retrieval are candidates for exploring new Semantic Web reasoning paradigms .

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