

# **Web 3.0**

Definition, Challenges and Opportunities

## **Bachelor Thesis**

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Date:

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# Abstract

(E.g. “This thesis investigates...”)

# Kurzfassung

(Z.B. "Diese Arbeit untersucht...")

## List of Abbreviations

# Key Terms

GSM

Mobilfunk

Zugriffsverfahren

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# **1 Introduction**

**1.0.1 Contribution**

**1.0.2 Relevance**

**1.0.3 State of the Art**

**1.0.4 Methodology**

**1.0.5 Outlook**



## 2 Web3.0

### 2.1 History of the Web

To better understand what the Web 3.0 is and what the term stands for, we can analyse the history of the two previous iterations of the web. First of, it is important to understand, that the evolution of the web 1.0 to the web 2.0 didn't take place at a concrete time. It was rather a slow progress, where certain websites gradually implemented additional functionalities and technologies, eg. javascript, AJAX.

#### Web 1.0

The first "packet-switched" network, the ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency Network), was created in 1969 in the United States. This network connected four Universities and is seen as one of the basic building blocks of the web. The "world-wide web" or web for short, has been established by Tim Burners-Lee in late 1989.

### 2.2 Definition

The first question, that emerges, when talking about the Web 3.0 (also called Web3 or the semantik Web), is what it is by definition. There is neither an easy, nor a precise answer to that question. Because, as [Veronica Barassi and Emiliano Treré, Does Web 3.0 come after Web 2.0?] write, the new iterations of the web do not entirely represent a change in the technology that is used, but rather

### 2.3 History

### **3 Challenges of the Web 3.0**

## **4 Opportunities of the Web 3.0**

## 5 Related Work

## 6 Conclusion

## 7 Future work

## 8 Summary

## 8 *Summary*

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# Appendix

(Hier können Schaltpläne, Programme usw. eingefügt werden.)