

(TR-102) MASTERING THE SEMANTIC WEB –

Training Day 1 Report :

11 June 2024

Introduction to Semantic Web :

Semantic Web is made up of two words “Semantic” and “Web”

Meaning of "Semantic"

The term "semantic" refers to the study of meaning. Semantics is about giving meaning to data so that computers can understand it and perform tasks accordingly.

Meaning of "Web"

The term "web" typically refers to the World Wide Web, which is a network of interconnected documents and services accessible via the Internet. The web is designed to enable people to access and share information using web pages, hyperlinks, and web browsers.

Meaning of "Semantic Web"

The Semantic Web is an extension of the World Wide Web that aims to make Internet data machine-readable, enabling computers to analyze and process data directly and indirectly. This vision was first proposed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1999 and is often referred to as "Web 3.0." The goal is to create a web of data where machines can understand the meaning and relationships between data, rather than just processing text and links as in the traditional World Wide Web.

Applications Of Semantic Web :

The Semantic Web has various applications.

1. Server-Side Rendering (SSR)

Improved Performance: SSR allows websites to render content on the server before sending it to the client, reducing the time it takes to load and enhancing performance.

Enhanced SEO: By rendering content on the server, search engines can index pages more efficiently, which can improve SEO and overall search rankings.

Blockchain Technology

2. Blockchain Technology

Secure Data Sharing: The Semantic Web can be integrated with blockchain technology to ensure secure and transparent data sharing across applications and systems.

Decentralized Control: Decentralized data management allows multiple parties to manage and share data without relying on a single central authority. This ensures that data is distributed and secure.

3. Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

Contextual Search: The Semantic Web enables search engines to understand the context and meaning of content, leading to more accurate and relevant search results.

Structured Data: By using semantic markup, websites can provide structured data that search engines can easily understand, enhancing their visibility and search rankings.

4. Caching

Intelligent Caching Strategies: The system can decide which data to cache based on how often it's used. This ensures that the most important data is stored in the cache, making it more efficient.

Improved Performance: Caching makes Semantic Web applications faster by reducing the time it takes to process queries and access data.

Why Semantic Web:

- The Semantic Web is used to improve the performance and speed of data access and processing on the web.
- The Semantic Web's structured data enables search engines to automatically extract relevant information from web pages, enhancing search results and user experiences.

Basics of HTML Concepts:

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages and web applications. It is used to define the structure and content of a web page, including text, images, and other multimedia elements.

Basic HTML Structure

```
<!-- HTML Version Declaration -->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<!-- HTML Root Element -->
```

```
<html>
```

```
<!-- HTML Head Section -->
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <!-- HTML Document Title -->
```

```
    <title>This is Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<!-- HTML Body Section -->
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <!-- HTML Header Element -->
```

```
    <h1>This is Header</h1>
```

```
    <!-- HTML Paragraphs Element -->
```

```
    <p>This is a Paragraph</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Basic HTML Structure

Document Type Declaration: The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines the document type as HTML5.

HTML Element: The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page, containing all other elements.

Head Element: The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page, such as the title, meta tags, and linked stylesheets.

Title Element: The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.

Body Element: The `<body>` element defines the document's body, containing all visible content such as headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

HTML Tags-

Opening and Closing Tags: HTML tags are enclosed in `<` and `>` symbols. Each tag should have an opening tag and a closing tag, except for empty elements like `
`.

Tag Syntax: The basic syntax for HTML tags is `<tag_name>content</tag_name>`.

Tag Examples:

`<h1>Heading</h1>`: Defines a large heading.

`<p>Paragraph</p>`: Defines a paragraph.

``: Inserts an image.

HTML Elements-

Elements: HTML elements are defined by a start tag, content, and an end tag.

Empty Elements: Some HTML elements, like `
`, do not have content and do not require an end tag.

Basic HTML Tags

Heading Tag:

- The heading tags are used to define headings on a web page. They are used to define the structure and hierarchy of headings.
- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

Example

`<h1>Heading 1</h1>`

`<h2>Heading 2</h2>`

`<h3>Heading 3</h3>`

`<h4>Heading 4</h4>`

`<h5>Heading 5</h5>`

`<h6>Heading 6</h6>`

HTML Comments:

Comments are used to add notes or explanations to the HTML code. They are ignored by the browser.

Example

```
<!-- heading 2 -->
```

```
<h2>Comments in HTML</h2>
```

Here, <!-- heading 2 --> is a comment. In HTML, comments start with <!-- and ends with -->

- Image Tag:
- The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.
- The tag has two required attributes:
 - i. src - Specifies the path to the image.
 - ii. alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

Example

```

```

HTML Lists:

In HTML lists are of two types

1.Unordered List

- An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

Example

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

2.Ordered List

- An ordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default

Example

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

Anchor Tag:

- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
- The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

Example


```
<a href="https://www.schools.com" target="_blank">Visit  
Schools</a>
```

HTML Forms:

Forms are used to collect user input. The <legend> tag is used to define a caption for a form, and the <fieldset> tag is used to group related form elements.

Example

```
<form>  
  <legend>Form Example</legend>  
  <fieldset>  
    <label for="name">Name:</label>  
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br><br>  
    <label for="email">Email:</label>  
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>  
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  </fieldset>  
</form>
```

HTML Table:

The table tag is used to define a table. The <tr> tag is used to define a table row, and the <td> tag is used to define a table data cell.

Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 3</td>
    <td>Cell 4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```