Web 3.0, also referred to as ‘semantic web,’ is a vision of the inventor of the World Wide Web, Tim Berners-Lee, who described the semantic web as a component of Web 3.0. Semantic Web is essentially an extension of the World Wide Web, through the standards set by the World Wide Web Consortium.

What’s the Semantic Web? It refers to the vision of the web where all the data is machine-readable, hence all the data on the internet can be connected with each other.

This is to solve a problem of the current internet: lack of intelligence and efficiency. The current internet has web links or URLs, which connect documents with each other. However, these documents are not raw data that is machine-readable. That’s when information silos happen. Imagine you move to another country one day and change your current location on your Facebook profile, your Linkedin profile will not be automatically updated without you having to log in and change that manually. This is not intelligent or efficient at all.

The vision of Web 3.0, or the Semantic Web is to be able to connect everything at the data level in the web, so once you change the information in one platform, the same information will automatically be changed everywhere. This can be achieved by storing all the data in a place called Solid.

Solid is the project in which Tim Berners-Lee wants to decentralize the Web without using blockchain. Tim believes that there are better options than blockchain technology to deploy services on the internet, as he worries that blockchain data are all open and public (maybe he can check these privacy networks). Other than the privacy concerns, there will be loopholes where a third party can still be able to track and analyze users’ data and activities on the Web, which is essentially the biggest problem of the Web today.

On the other hand, Tim thinks using blockchain is expensive as each transaction involved in the network will come with a cost, while the maintenance of the blockchain infrastructure also doesn’t always come cheap. And that is against Tim’s belief that the internet is for everyone, which was his fundamental goal when he created the World Wide Web.

According to his project Solid’s website, ‘Solid is a specification that lets people store their data securely in decentralized data stores called Pods. Pods are like secure personal web services for data. When data is stored in someone’s Pod, they control which people and applications can access it.’ Basically, the goal of Pod is true data ownership and increased privacy.

The semantic web, known as web 3.0, focuses on efficiency and intelligence by reusing and linking data across websites. The decentralized web or web3, however, puts a strong emphasis on security and empowerment by returning control of data and identity to users.

Semantic web uses a central place called the solid pod to store all user data, enabling users to handle third-party access to their data. Solid pods also issue a unique WebID for users that act as an identity within the ecosystem. In the blockchain-based web3, users can store their data in a cryptocurrency wallet, which they can access using their private keys.

Additionally, they both use different technologies to implement their purpose of data security. Web3 uses blockchain technology, while in web 3.0, certain data interchange technologies like RDF, SPARQL, OWL, and SKOS are used.

Data in web3 is difficult to modify or delete since it is scattered across multiple nodes; however, data in web3.0 can be changed effortlessly. Furthermore, the data stored in the solid pod is centralized, while the keys stored in crypto wallets provide access to the data of assets that reside on a blockchain.

Although both web3 and web 3.0 are similar in names, there is a huge difference in their concepts and approach. However, they both have a common purpose. Both web3 and web 3.0 aim to create a better version of the Internet by maintaining users’ control over their data. The core difference lies in the approach taken to reach this purpose. While data is stored in a solid pod in the semantic web, web3 uses decentralized technologies for the same.

It is worth noting here that both web3 and web 3.0 are still under construction (in their nascent stage). Although various web3 and web 3.0 experiments are going on, they are yet to be implemented in a full-blown form.

Web3 and Web 3.0 are fundamentally different. Web3 is blockchain-based whereas Web 3.0 is semantic web which means it is a common framework that allows user to reuse and share data across different enterprises, applications, and communities.

The dark side to the Web 2.0 approach is that only a few platforms have access to users’ data and can manipulate it in ways that aren’t always ethical or democratic.

Collaboration and Learning: The community aims to provide a platform for students to collaborate and learn from each other, regardless of geographical location or time zones.

Improved Access to Information: The community seeks to make information and resources easily accessible to students, providing them with the tools they need to succeed in their academic pursuits.

Increased Engagement: A student web 3.0 community aims to increase engagement between students and their peers, as well as with professors and other academic professionals.

Personalized Experience: The community seeks to provide students with a personalized experience, tailoring content and resources to their individual needs and preferences.

Enhanced Connectivity: The community aims to enhance connectivity between students and other members of the academic community, helping to build a strong network of support and resources.

Slide 1: Introduction

Introduction of the speaker (you)

Brief overview of the Web3 community

Purpose of the presentation

Slide 2: Background

Definition of Web3 and its importance

Brief history of the decentralized web

Explanation of the goals and objectives of the Web3 community

Slide 3: Community Structure

Introduction of the core committee

Explanation of the roles and responsibilities of the core committee members

Overview of the community's organizational structure

Slide 4: Community Objectives

Explanation of the key objectives of the Web3 community

Discussion of the various initiatives and projects that will be undertaken

Overview of the timeline for these initiatives and projects

Slide 5: Community Engagement

Explanation of how members can get involved in the community

Discussion of the various channels for communication and collaboration (e.g., email lists, online forums, etc.)

Overview of the events and activities planned for the community

Slide 6: Next Steps

Summary of what was covered in the presentation

Explanation of the next steps for the community (e.g., next meeting, first project, etc.)

Opportunity for questions and feedback from the audience

Slide 7: Conclusion

Thank you to the audience

Final thoughts on the potential of the Web3 community

Call to action to get involved and help shape the future of the decentralized web.

I hope this information is helpful and provides a good starting point for your presentation. Good luck!