**Comparative Table: Web 1.0 to Web 5.0**

| **Parameter** | **Web 1.0** | **Web 2.0** | **Web 3.0** | **Web 4.0** | **Web 5.0** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time Period** | 1990s to early 2000s | Early 2000s to 2010s | 2010s to 2020s | Emerging (2020s onwards) | Conceptual/Futuristic |
| **Content Type** | Static | Dynamic and user-generated | Semantic and contextual | Intelligent and integrated | Symbiotic and autonomous |
| **User Interaction** | Minimal (read-only) | Interactive (read/write, collaboration) | Personalized (user-centric) | Immersive (IoT, AI-driven) | Fully immersive (AR/VR, AI-human collaboration) |
| **Technology Used** | HTML, HTTP | HTML, CSS, JavaScript, AJAX | RDF, SPARQL, AI, ML, Blockchain | AI, IoT, Big Data, Cloud | Advanced AI, Neural Interfaces, Quantum Computing |
| **Example Platforms** | Early websites (Yahoo, MSN) | Social Media (Facebook, YouTube) | Decentralized apps (Ethereum DApps) | Smart assistants (Alexa, Google Home) | Neural interfaces (future potential) |
| **Security Concerns** | Data leakage, static attacks | Phishing, identity theft, social engineering | Data privacy, smart contract risks | AI misuse, IoT vulnerabilities | AI control risks, data sovereignty |
| **Attacks** | Defacement, DoS | Phishing, XSS, CSRF | Sybil attacks, 51% attacks | IoT botnets, adversarial AI attacks | Neural hacking, AI subversion |